SHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. FERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & BON, Prin

Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to al

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 45.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1709.

Befuge of Oppression.

REBEL TERMS OF PEACE.

amond Enquirer, Jeff. Davis sorgan, par n its issue of October 15th, contains the ditorial, entitled "Peace," which shows undern Democracy, dilas, "whir Southern alias, the rebels want. Their terms of re hereby respectfully submitted to the on of both loyal and disloyal men in the

on our ferms, we can accept no peace what-must fight till doomsday rather than yield them; and our terms are:— sition by the enemy of the independence orderate States.

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sain vays, memory, and without, as St. John says, a cur can Confederate way, which is the property of the confederate feeble-knoes and tremuses backbone say to us, this complete triumph is speakle; say that we must be content with some land of compromise, and give and take; on the contra, we must gain all lor lose all; and that the Confederates will indeed win the giant game, we late to be a certain as any future event in this untrials world.

Descraps once scattered, Lindon and Confederates will be confederated by the confederate of t

Selections.

SPEECH OF MR. LINDSAY, M. P.

Mr. Lindsay, M. P., has once again constituted himself the expounder of the sentiments of the people of England. We all recollect the last occasion on which he undertook the same appropriate and grateful task. He had then an Emperor for a listener. Not every day can even Mr. Lindsay expect to hold forth to so illustrious an audience, and we hope he was not discontented because on the more recent occasion to which we are now referring, he could only proclaim the national sentiments of England to Chief Baron. Pollock and the farmers of Shepperton. There was a dinner given in the latter secluded place by the Middlesex Agricultural Society, at which Chief Baron Follock and Mr. Lindsay were honored guests. It was there that Mr. Lindsay, were honored guests. It was there that Mr. Lindsay,

SPEECH OF HON. MARTIN P. CONWAY.

[The following speech by Mr. Conway, delivered at

HENRY WARD BEECHER IN LIVERPOOL

Set on the thready what we mean to win in the substantial judge. Mr. Lindings would be a substantial pulled and the enthusiated judge. Mr. Lindings would be a substantial pulled and the substantial pulled and t

one single (hisses, and shoute of "Order")—i have only one single sentence—(here there was a great disturbance in one of the boxes near the platform.)

Mr. Patterson came forward and said—Mesart. Birkett and Bardswell are the blackguards who are making a disturbance in the boxes. (Uproar.)

The Chairman—We do not wish to turn any man out, because we wish every man here to be convinced.

The reverend lecturer again proceeded—Ladies and gentlemen, a single voice cannot disturb a meeting. It is those that undertake to put that voice down, and that rise up to see who it is, and what they are doing, that make the disturbance. If any man cries out, let him cry out, and I shall go on. Those of you who are kind enough to wish to favor my speaking—and you will observe that I am slightly busky from having spoken almost every night in succession for some time past—those who wish to bear me will do me the kindness simply to sit still, and keep still; and I and my friends, the accessionists, will make all the noise. (Laughter.)

Great Britains chief want is—what? They have said that your chief want is consumers (applause and hisses). You have got skill, you have got capital, and you have got machinery enough to manufacture goods for the whole population of the globe. You could turn out four fold as muchas you do, if you only had the market to sell in. It is not so much the want, therefore, of fabric, though there may be a temporary obstruction of it; but the principal and increasing want—increasing from year to year—in these shall we find men to boy what we can manufacture so fast? (Insteruption, and a voice, "The Morrill tariff," and

178 your warehouses were loaded with goods that you could not sell (appliance and hisses). You had over-manufactured; but what is the meaning of over-manufacturing but this; that you had skill, capital, head of the country of the count and interruption.) Let us took at it, then. Too must civilise the world in order to make a better class of purchaser (interruption). If you were to press Italy again down under the feet of despotian, Italy, discouraged, sould draw but very few supplies from you. But give her liberty, kindle schools throughout her valless, pugit her industry, make treaties with her by which she can exchange her wine, and her oil, and her eilk, fer your manufactured goods; and for every effort. Oas, you make in that direction, there will come bask profitio you by increased traffic with her (loud ap) gausse). If Hungary asks to be a free and unshaceded nation—if by freedom she will rise in virtue sad statelligence, she will acquire a more multifarious industry, which she will be willing to exchange for your manufactures. Her liberty is to be found—where? You will find it in the cose of liberty, you will find it in the cose of liberty, you will find it in the cose of liberty, you will find it in the cose of liberty, you will find it in the cose of liberty, you will find it in the cose of liberty, you will find it in the cose of liberty, you will find it in the cose of liberty, you will find it in the cose of liberty, you will find it in the cose of liberty, you will good it also in the Price Current (hear, hear); and every single free nation, every single civilized people, every people that rises from barbarism to industry and intelligence, becomes a better customer. A savage is a man of one story, and that one story a cellar. When the man begins to be civilized, you put on another story. When you Christianize and civilize the man, you put on story after story, for you develop faculty after faculty; and you have to supply every story with your productions. The savage is a man one story deep; the civilized man is thirty storys deep (applause). Now, if you go to a lodging-house like come of house which lise and the liberty has a little intervent of the liberty will have the sunday have to supply the foundation of carry of the hall th

riory, what will be the first result? You will lay the foundation of carrying the slave population clear through to the Pacific Ocean. That is the first step. There is not a man who has been a leader of the South any time within these twenty years that has not had this for a plain. It was for this that Texas was populated, and, was wrested from Mexico. It was for this that the Mexican war was engaged in, and so that was territory was added to the Union; and this is a plan that never has been given up, that is to carry the power of the American institutions, as we call them, straight through towards the West until the alave, who washes his feet likewise in the Pacific ocean. (Cries of "Question," and uproor.) There I have got that statement out, and you cannot get it back. (Laughter and applause.) (Laughter and applause.)

Now, let us consider, if you please, let us consider the prospect. If the South is a slave empire, what relation will it have to you as a customer? (A Voice, "Or any other man," laughter.) It would be an empire of 12,000,000 of people. Now of these, 8,000,000 are white and 4,000,000 black. (A Voice, 8,000,000 are white and 4,000,000 black. voice, "N. Ray voice has." New of these, 8,000,000 are white and 4,000,000 black. (A Yoice: "How many, have you got?"—applause and laughter. Another Voice: "Free, your own slaves." Consider that one-third of the whole, then, are the miserably poor, unbuying blacks (cries of "No, no," yes, yes," and interruption). You do not manufacture much for them (hisses, "oh!" "no!") You have not got machinery coarse enough (laughter, and "no.") Your labor is too skilled by far to manufacture bagging and linsey-wooley. (A Southerner: "We are going to free them every one"). Then you and I agree exactly (laughter). One half of the white population is a population that is poor population unskilled and degraded. One-third, which is a large allowance, we will say are intelligent and rich. Now here are twelve million of people, and only one-third of them are customers that can afford toybuy, the kind of goods that you bring to market. (Applause, hisses, and "No, no.") Now it is a question—[A Yoice: "The rich buy the lot I understood just now," insterruption and uproar.) My friends, I saw a man once, who was a little late at, a railway station, chase an express fraim. He did not catch it (laughter). If you are going to stop, this meeting, you have got to stop it before I peak; for after I have got the things out, you may chase, as long as you, please—you can not catch it (laughter). Two thirds of the population of the Southern States today are nonare not." "No. so." and uproar.) Now you must recollect another fact—namely, that this is going on clear through to the Pacific Ocean; and if by sympathy or help you establish a slave empire, you sagacious Britons—("Oh, oh, and hooting.) If you like it better, I will leave the adjective off (laughter, hear, and applause). If I should say that this would go on in a greater ratio for the future, I should be mistaken, because the slave joupolation increases in a ratio greater than that as which the white population increases, and it is becoming more and more one-sided all the way through. And you are busy in favoring, by moral sympathy, the establishment of an empire from ocean to ocean that would have the fewest existoners and the most non-buying population. (Applause. "No. no." A voice: "I think it was the happy people that populated fastest.") Now, for instance, just look at this, the difference between free labor and slave labor to produce cultivated land. The State of Virginia has \$1,000 square miles—\$11,000 square miles of land. Now, these facts upon your of the capture of the population. Now, these facts upon your of the capture of the population (hear), hear of the population (hear, hear), and upon that their value as customers depends. Let un take he facts you far population (hear, hear), and upon that their value as customers depends. Let un take he facts you far in the population (hear, hear), and upon that their value as customers depends. Let un take he facts you capture miles in his whole torritory. Maryland has \$1,000 square miles in his whole torritory and population. The State of Georgia has \$8,000, Peninylvania, \$4,000 square miles of unimproved laund, Hearnylvania has \$0,000 square miles of unimproved laund, Hearnylvania has \$0,000 square miles of unimproved laund, Hearnylvania ha

improved land against the 29,000 of unimprove land in Georgia. The one is a Slave State, and the

those who are making the disturbance will get tired out.

Mr. Beecher resumed. They are some apparent drawbacks that may suggest themselves. The first is, that the interests of England consist in drawing from any country its raw material. (A Voice "We have got over that.") There is an interest of England is not merely where to buy her cotton, her ores, her wool, her linens, and her flax. When she has put her brains into the cotton, and into the linen and flax, and it becomes the product of her looms, a far more important question is, "What can I do with it?" England don't want merely to pay prices for that which brain labor produces, but to get a price for that which brain labor produces (hear, hear, and applause). Your interest lies beyond all peradventura; therefore, if you should bring ever someth cotton from the slave empire, (Xah' yah') you cannot sell back again to the slave empire, (You cannot sell back again to the slave empire, (You, and it is for me to determine what to say (hear, hear). Do you suppose I am going to speak about America, except to convince Englishmen? I am here to talk to you for the sake of ultimately carrying you with me in judgment and in thinking (Oh! Oh!); and, as to this logic of catcalls, it is slavery logic.— I am used to it. (Applauschlisses, and cheers, and a voice: "Don't lose your temper.")

mont, J. ann here to talk to you for the sake of thirdings of the process of the not to create divisions, but to do the things that will make for peace. "Oh, oh," and laupiter.") On our part it shall be done (applause and hisses, and "No, no"). On your part it ought to be done, and when in any of the convulsions that come upon the world, Great Britain finds herself struggling angle-handed against the giggantic Powers that mean oppression and darkness (applause, hisses, and uproar)—there ought to be such cordiality that she can turn, and say to her first-born and most illustrious child, "Come" (hear, hear, applause, tremendous chiers and uproar.)—'liver out the sum of the sum of

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! ROSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1863.

CELEBRATION OF THE THIRD DECADE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. At the Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Bociety, held in the city of New York, in May last, it was unanimously. Resolved, That in accordance with many

Slavery Society, held in the city of New York, in May inst, it was unanimously

Resolved, That in accordance with usage, and from reasons of obvious finers, it is proper that the completion of another Decade of the Society's existence should be marked by a special public meeting devoted to a recent review and survey of the cause; and that therefore this Society, when it adjourns on this costato, will adjourn to meet in the city of Philadelphia, on the 3d day of December next, then and there to elebrate, in an suppropriate manner, the thrittenhand we would fain hope the final—anniversary of the controller.

ce with this vote, the Exmittee hereby announce that the THIRD DECA') is of the Society will be held in Philadelphia, on Thursday and Friday, Dec. 8d and 4th, 1868.

Historically, it will be an occasion of thrilling in-terest and joyous congratulation, unequalled in the eventful career of the Society since its formation. Unquestionably, it will be largely attended by the 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. "Who severe will, let him come"—come in the spirit of justice and love—come as remembering shose in bonds as bound with them—come as one abhorring "the guilty ubantasy, that man can hold property in bonds as bound with them—come as one the guilty phantasy, that man can hold p exterminate the hideous system from which it l

A strong array of able and eloquent speakers will [Further particulars hereafter.]

In behalf of the Executive Committee, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Pre WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, Secretaries.

PROGLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL

In behalf of the Executive Committee, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretaries.

Editors of newspapers ere announced, are respectfully i ers, friendly to the object

> ONE MILLION SIGNATURES! CIRCULATE THE PETITION!

The Loyal Women of the Republic, through their National Association, resolved in May last to attempt to procure a million signatures of loyal women to the following pelition:—

of the United States:

The undersigned, Women of the United States above the age of eighteen years, carneally pray the your homorable body will pass, at the earliest practicable day, an Act emancipating all persons of African descent held to involuntary service or labor in the United States. ate and House of Repr To the Honorable Sen

decent note to involuntary service or labor in the United States.

Let the loyal women of Massachusetts see to it that is 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 asking Congress to terminate what remains of slavery outside of the President's lat of January Proclamation in such manner as to that body may seem advisable.

To secomptish the Herculean task contemplatife, INDIVIDEAL SEPORT AND CONSECRATION are needed in every city, town, and village. Time is pressing—the object is godilike—the opportunity to give the death-blow to alavery must not be allowed to pass unimproved.

NEW ALLIES FOR PREEDOM.

nists have always desired, first of

iom in the Slave States, to consult res

grandest events of our period, as well as one of the most hopeful signs in the present crists.

It is to be hoped that no reader of the Liberator neglected to notice this important Call in last week's paper, headed—"Freedom Convention of the Slates." The proposition is that men of the Souther States." The proposition is that men of the Souther and Border States, who desire the removal of slavery from their respective communities, shall meet in Convention at Louisville, Ky., on the Sth day of January next, to consult on the means most appropriate in sevention at Louisvine, Ay, on the obstance of the means must appropriate to compilish that object. Wooder of wonders! A ming of slaveholding of munities, called together in good faith to consider, how slavery may be preserved, nor how they individ-nally may save most out of its approaching wreck, but how they may most speedily and thoroughly make

an end of it.

That there is nothing extravagant or fanatical about these people is plain from the calm, measured and somewhat peculiar language of their document. They avoid the technical terms used by the old abolit ore carefully than President Lincoln did, when, even more carefully than President Lincoln did, when, in his Proclamation, and in the note of warning three months in advance of it, he spoke of a proposed "abolishment" of slavery in the rebel States. They speak of the necessity of "assimilating" all re-occupied territory before peace can be reposed upon. They declare that an insistance upon "freedom policies both national and state," presents itself as the suprement of the president of the hour. And they urge that such changes as are needful in regard to slavery "now find in the perils of the times no excuse for delay, but every insistence to an immediate corrective. ent to an immediate corrective."
s union of moderation and reasonableness, how

Inis union of moderators with the triends of the "peculiar institution," North or South. The pro-slavery press in both sections of the country assail Mr. Brown and quy. All the epithets of abuse that were ever heaper press upon this modest proposal that the people who living in the midst of slavery, have been well-nigh riving in the must of savery, have tended by it, should meet together to talk over the best method of removing it. Yes! This meeting of the people of slave States, in one of their own cities, to discuss the subject of slavery, and that because they see that self-preservation, as well as the int and welfare of their respective States requires it, is called by the Post a "fiendish Abolition raid"! And called by the Post a "fiendish Abolition raid": And the Loaisville Journal says—appealing to those brutal habits of Lynch law which are maintained and justi-fied as the appropriate police of slaveholding commu-nities—"What force of opinion and of scorn the peo-ple of Kentucky, amidst the bewildering events of the time, may launch against this infernal step, we kno not, but we know there was a Kentucky once that would have brooked the eternal devil to keep his state

of slavery perverts our language, corrupts our me

stimulate us, the old Aboltunuits, to interest reas and activity in the prosecution of our accustomed work, the call to repentance and reformation, an arousing of the moral element and of the religious sentiment against alsevery. It will be a great point gained to get rid of the hideous fact of slaveholding, with its corruptbetter; but we must not leave the other undone. We need to have diffused among the people a love of universal liberty, a vivid appreciation of the truths of the laborers to put the sickle into this The Executive Committee of the American Anti-slavery Society are rejoiced to do this work, as fast as the means are furnished them. Let all imitate the noble example of Gerrit Smith, and send immediate donations to the Treasurer, or to the General Agent of this Society. Instead of supinely scatting to see the salvation of God, let us prove ourselves diligent as well as faithful servants, and come up to his help

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES.

The second lecture of this season was delivered or Tuesday evening, by Oliver Wenderl Homes. As subject was—"The Weaning of Young America."

A great change, said Dr. Holmes, has taken place more worthy of our common faith than that which within three years in the opinion and feeling of this country in regard to Europe, and especially to Engineering the country in regard to Europe, and especially to Engineering the country in regard to Europe, and especially to Engineering the country in regard to Europe, and especially to Engineering the country in regard to Europe, and especially to Engineering the country in regard to Europe, and the Church and the land. We have attained independence in the domain them, towards to Eible and the Gospel, is to record, would be supplied to take up a position more worthy of our common faith than that which me worthy of our common faith than that which we worth the worth of our common faith than that which me worthy of our common faith than that which we worth the worth of our common faith than that which we worth the worth of our common opinion, not less than of Government. And this

of opinion, not less than of Government. And this additional change was necessary for make us truly a free, independent, self-governing nation. English criticism greatly obstructed the formation of an independent American literature, and not until the time of Prescott began the true era of American literary independent of the control ndence. The last few years have completed the nancipation of American opinion from the yoke of English ideas.

English critics have never been able to comprehend

our politics. But many circumstances urged a kindly relation between the two nations, and, in his late visit, Prince Albert gathered the full-blown flower of na-tional friend-his

Prince Albert gathered the full-blown flower of na-tional friendship.

A change of circumstances arose, in which this friendship might have been most gracefully and effec-tively reciprocated. After the disastrous battle of Ball's Bluff, then was Edgland's hour. Never will such an opportunity occur to her again. In the ex-tremity of our anguish, we asked only a cup of col-water. She filled a sponge with vinegar, mingled with gall, and reached it to us on the point of her spear.

with gail, and reached it to do the despending of the spear.

We had overrated not only the friendship, but the Christian civilization of England. The series of injuries and insults which she has hesped upon us wers essengh to stir the blood of the drabbest Quaker in Fennsylvania, or the longest-haired peace man in the country. Her senndalonaly hasty recognition of the South as a belligerent power, and many like actions following, told us in unmistalisable language that the ruling powers of England wished the destruction of by the extracts we have made from his speech.

We have looked in vain for Logian vanages of the way expected it. Where is the English Church? Where is Lord Brougham! Where is Dickens! Where is the Laureate? Where is the little Hunchback's Journal? All silent! All hostile!

Instead of a mother, England is a hard, craving rival. Her conduct to us was called neutrality in Lord Palmerston's new dictionary, but it looked very like

war.

Dr. Holmes, however, deprecated the idea of cherishing a hostile feeling against England, or sepking revenge when her time of misfortune shall arrive. This great war, he thought, was teaching us the lesson of peace, and our mission is to show the power of peaceful devalopment. To this end the sundard of education must be raised far beyond its present point. Our ideas of education must be enlarged, to the exclusion of all vulgar, paltry and narrow ideas. Particularly should our children be taught to appreciate their political duties. In all directions we must provide the largest, noblest, amplest means for intellectural improvement.

The lecturer spoke an hour and a half, holding ar mmense audience in the closest attention, and being immense audience in the crosses accounts, and with frequently interrupted by applainse. He closed with some spirited verses, continuing the subject.

The exigencies of public service may perhaps pre-vent General Butler from addressing the Fraternity

next week. Due notice will be given in the paper

THE SCOTTISH CHURCH AND SLAVERY.

The Address sent to Europe some time sgo, from the "Clergy of the Confederate States," saking for the sympathy of the Christian world for slavery and the slaveholders, has excited much indignant com-ment. The last mail brought a response from the ministers of the Church of Scotland, which shows the it shought of slavery by that influential body of what is thought of slavery by that infi Presbyterians. When the mail closed, the document had just been drafted, and there had been no time to obtain many signatures; but the names already signed are those of some of the most distinguished of the Scottish divines. The Address is as follows:—

We, the undersigned, ministers of the churches in we, the undersigned, made to us in the Scotland, in reply to the appeal made to us in the "Address to Christians throughout the World," re-cently put forth "by the Clergy of the Confederate States of America," feel bound to give pu sion to our views, lest our continued silence sho misconstrued, as implying either acquiescence in the principles of the document, or indifference to the crime which it seeks to defend.

We refer, of course, to a single topic, that of slavery as it is handled in the Address. We desire to say as it is handled in the Address. We desire to say nothing inconsistent with our country's attitude of strict neutrality as regards the war raging across the Atlantic. We do not discuss any of the political questions connected with its origin, progress, and probable issues. We offer no opinion on the mea-sures adopted on either side. Nor are we to be resures adopted on either side. Nor are we to be regarded as shutting our eyes to the past and present sins and shortcomings of the North in relation to the African race. The one object we have in view is to express the deep grief, alarm, and indignation with which we perused the pleading on behalf of slavery in general, and American slavery in particular, to which so many servants of the Lord Jesus Christ have not scrupled to append their names. With the feeblest possible incidental admission of "abuses" which of master and slave"-"among us," they add, to ma ore explicit-"is not inc their meaning more explicit-" is not incompatible with our holy Christianity." They thank God for with our holy constantly. They introduced the tit, as for a missionary institution; the best, as it would seem, and the most successful in the world. They hold it to be their peculiar function to defend and perpetuate it. And they evidently contemplate the formation of the Southern Confederacy upon the basis of slavery as one of its fundamental and perma-nent principles or elements, not only without regret, but with entire satisfaction and approval. Against all this—in the name of that holy faith and

that thrice holy name, which they venture to invoke on the side of a system which treats immortal and redeemed men as goods and chattels, denies them the
sights of marriage and of home, consigns them to ignorance of the first rudiments of education, and exposes them to the outrages of lust and passion—we
most earnestly and emphatically protest. We do not
think it needful to argue. The time for argument has
for many a year been regarded by the whole of enlightened Christendom as passed and gone. Apologists for slavery, attempting to shelter themselves and
it under the authority of God's word and the Gospel
of Jesus Christ, are to be denounced as really—whatmen ware to their intention—the worst enemies of of Jesus Christ, are to be denounced as really— ever may be their intention—the worst enem

Providence to labor where slavery exists. Some sore-ness, even, on their part, under what they regard as unjustifiable and dangerous movements on the other side, might be excused as not unnatural. And if we saw them manifally lifting their voice on behalf of uni-versal liberty, and setting themselves to aim at the in-stant redress of the more flagrant of the wrongs inci-dent to a state of bondage, we would be prepared calmly to listen to their representations as to the best and likeliest practical methods of promoting the pres-ent amelioration of the condition of the staves, and

ent amelioration of the condition of the slaves, and securing within the shortest period consistent with safety their complete and final emancipation. We are reluctant to abandon the hope that, upon reconsideration, and in view of the sentiments now unanimously held and expressed on this subject ev-ery where clee, all over Christendom, our American health and the subject to the sentiments of the subject to world, towards the Bible and the Gospel, is to record, in the strongest possible terms, our abhorrence of the doctrine on the subject of alavery #hich the Southern clergy teach, and upon which they act; and to testify before all nations that any State, empire or republic constituted or reconstructed, in these days of Christian light and liberty, upon the basis of that doctrine, practically applied, must, in the sight of God, he regarded as founded on wrong and crime, and as deserving, not his blessing, but his righteous wrath. world, towards the Bible and the Gospel, is to record

serving, not his blessing, but his righteous wrath.

ROBERT S. CANDLISH, D. D., Edinburgh.

THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D.,

W. H. GOOLD, D. D.,

ROB. BUCHANAN, D. D., Glasgow.

JOHN CARRNS, D. D., Glasgow.

JOHN CARRNS, D. D., Berwickson-Tweed.

CHARLES J. BROWN, D. D., Edinburgh.

ANDREW THOMPSON, D. D.,

WILLIAM ARNOT, Glasgow.

W. LINDSAY ALEXANDER, D. D., Edinburgh.

JAMES BEGG, D. D.,

Edinburgh, Sept. 22d, 1863.

The paper is being signed by all the leading ministers of Scotland.

NOVEMBER 6 PLATFORM FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF

THE RADICAL GERMANS, AS ESTABLISHED BY THE CONVENTION OF TREE DELEGATES AT CLEVELAND, OCT. 2018, 1863.

Translated for the Liberstor from the Pionier of Oct. 200.

Inspired with the desire to work together, scool Inspired with the desire to work together, scording to their strength, and in obedience to their convictions, for the good of the Republic, but at the mattime constrained by the necessity of securing for the selves that regard and appreciation which juston mat accord to every, well-minded citizen of the Realizand which self-respect enjoins upon every freeman is strive to obtain, the Radical Germans, casting of all servers the sand declaring was presented. ing of all arty ties, and declaring war against every co ave put an end to their impotent dismember have put an end to their impotent dismembernest by an organization whose chief aim is, in connection with their fellow-citizens of American descent who and the same mind, to labor for the accompliances of the following principles and measures:— 1. The integrity of the Union, and the submidus

1. The integrity of the Union, and the subordia-tion of the separate States to the sovereigny of the Confederation in all national affairs.

2. The aboiltion of slavery throughout the enter domain of the United States, and in the shorest wr.

3. The unconditional suppression of the rebellia.

4. Revision of the Federal Constitution in the pin of the Declaration of Independence. the Declaration of Independence

5. Treatment of the reconquered rebel States as territories, with a view to reconstruction.

6. Cession of the confiscated lands to settlers, in the spirit of the Homestead Law, as well as donation of suitable portions to the country's defenders of every color, and to the emancipated slaves.

7. Enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

8. Alliance with the European revolution, to view of the control of

8. Aliance with the European revolution, to ward off foreign intervention.
9. Security of freedom of speech and of the press against military arbitrariness.
10. Introduction of a national system of defence the the manner of the Swiss Geheral, or a similar obligation.

tion to bear arms. 11. Support of those candidates for public office who approach nearest to the principle

ELUCIDATIONS. PUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

More than any former period, the present admosish so to recognize in the proclamation of the equi-hights of man by the Declaration of Independence the only true fundamental law of republican life, unbag-ity renounced in the Constitution, and still more in party politics. To bring and to keep the Constitution and politics into unison with this fundamental has in the stock of the constitution and the constitution and the constitution and politics into unison with this fundamental has in the single means of putting an end to the pernsequences of that renunciation, and of making to enuine from a seeming republic.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION AND THE WAR. In the formidable war against the slaveholden n-In the formidable war against the slaveholder in-bellion, the Republic has to explain the spill of in past, but at the same time to seek the radical ness for the security of its future. Without this high and this resolution, it would inevitably work its ora destruction by suicide. Therefore, every policy what hrinks from the following demands me

or compromise to be entered upon with the reelisa, which, spite of the position of a belligerent power co-seded to it by the Federal Government and by toeign nations, cannot lose the nature of the crime of high treason, and therefore can be ended only by u-

high treason, and therefore can be ensere only upconditional suppression.

2. The security of peace is only possible threeft
the annihilation of the cause of the war, stare,
Therefore ought the Confiscation Law to be rigoraly enforced, and the proclamation of January is to maintained in its fullest extent; but in the territo ry not affected by this proclamation, there should be brought about, with the least possible delay, a definite decision in regard to the abolition of slavery, whether decision in regard to the anomaton of safety, sound therough the voluntary act of the State concerned, or through an edict of Congress, or through the var power. The repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law should be one of the earliest tasks of the next Congress.

Rebellion and accession are a destruction of the

2. Rebellion and secession are a destroright of States to govern themselves, and fully en-power Congress arbitrarily to rule the reconquered rebellious territory until it is restored to a harmonious condition with the free and loyal States.

4. The lands acquired through confiscation by the

4. The lands acquired through contration of the United States Government in the course of the vi-should only be dealt out in small portions to resible settlers, so far as they have not been bestored spon the emancipated slaves and the soldiers of the Republic.

ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of the United States has need \$\epsilon\$ revision in the spirit of the Declaration of Independent of the Constitution of the period of the Constitution of t lence, and of the principles herein laid down.

CIVILIZATION AT THE SOUTH AND COLORIZATION OF

The rudeness of the masses constitutes a lerria the hands of secessionists, siaveholders, and all eathers of the republic. It is accordingly the day of Congress, in all the reconquered territory which come under its jurisdiction, to care for the culture of the reconstruction of the culture of the reconstruction of the culture of the reconstruction. eople, not only among the emancipated slaves, he's lso among the whites. The colonization shroad of also among the whites. The colonization areas at the negroes would be no benefit to them, and on al-vantage to the country, while their settlement as fre-laborers on the confiscated lands would produce better fruits for freedom and for the nation than the former described in a state to the confision of their seconds. ominion of their treasonable masters

Peace and friendship with friendly minded nation Peace and friendship with friendly-miode attook unconcealed sympathy with the strongles for freeds on the part of every people, but decisire process against every pretension of despotic government, et pecially when the Monroe doctrine is n quetion, should be the guiding rule of our foreign policy. The French invasion of Mexico is nothing the that flagitious fillibusterism on a large scale, arising from ambition for rule and plunder, begun in hypority all plying, carried on with perjury and knavery, as design in murder and tyranny. But it is at the under the process of t

lying, carried on with feb., and it is at the au-time a bold menace and a shocking contempt of the people of the United States, to whom the amoster of a successful murderer of republics has threat der-talling and the state of the state of the state of the sumblet of mortal fead. Moreover, this means

of a successful marderer of republics and under summer and contempt can lose nothing of their character from the encouragement which they have found in the short-stighted and officious Administration at Washington. The honor, no less than the secrity of the Republic, requires that the gloomy plot of the Fresh unsurper be thwarted by every means, and that is government elected by the people of the neighbores, and the serving power. And the strength of the United State allows us, and the honor of the Republic commands at once promitly and boldly to declare, that the signs of the French tyrant upon this contients limit ought to be and shall be put by the will and the might of the free people of North America.

The so-called non-intervention policy, which make the rejection of every alliance a dogma, can no loogst correspond to the circumstances and exigencies of servines; but in the long ruo, the most rutions correspond to the circumstances and exigencies of exitine; but in the long ruo, the most rutions correct the departure from the advice of Washington by alliance which is contrary to the character of the public, which mass deprive it of the sympathic of the public, which mass deprive it of the sympathic of the public, which make it indirectly the seconylic is horrible subjugation of other peoples. The nost worthy, powerful and natural alliance of heard American republic is the European revolution in the affairs of this continent should be survey attempt at a forcible intervention of monardy every attempt at a forcible intervention of monardy in the affairs of this continent should be survey with an intervention in favor of the republican price. For the United States have the means in help loss, and which the publical price.

European usuality support of the European readultion, and with security from all foreign intervention to the order.

TO THE FR HOMES OF T

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Os Friday evening, October 2nd, a lecture was de-fered at the Emancipation Society's Rooms, 85, first Street, Loadon, by Hugh Williams, Eag. Barris-srat-Lav, on American Compromises. P. W. Ches-srat-Lav, and the lecture. The lecture in the course of a long and able lecture rived the history of the anmerous compromises by

The lectorer in the course of a long and able lecture rived the history of the namerous compromises by risch the Sixey Power had for a long series of years subsided its baleful influence over the American constant. He commented on the change which had take the commented on the change which had take the state of the policy by history, and said that the defect of the policy by the constant and the constant substant as the constant substant and the constant substant sub spins even in said that the defect of the policy by inferent, and said that the defect of the policy by which the great statesman sought to exclude slavery which the great statesman sought to exclude slavery that the great states are to be a consistent of South Carolina; then, as now, the great blot on the Republic. Coming down to the prior of the Fogitive Slave Law, he examined the prior clauses of that measure, and pronounced its liquity to be unparalleled in the history of legislation. Webster forfeited his great name by supporting its measure, which brought home the guilt of slavery are try free man's door. The lecturer gave an improving and interesting account of the resistance to this measure, and the control of the resistance it, this way free man's door. The lecturer gave an impusive and interesting account of the resistance it, this win Boston and the other cities of the North. He deed upon the invasion of Kansas by the Missouri raisas, and epitomized some of the laws which they paged one went so far as to declare that all abolition is should be excluded from the Territory, and that a person coming from the North were abolitionists. He firsted to evere judgment upon the administration of Mr. Baccanan, and concluded by recapitulating the great such larger measures which have been adopted during the quantities for ever the names of Abraham Linguistration for ever the names of Abraham Linguistration. during mo case two years, and occurring that they could reshribe for ever the names of Abraham Lin cold and his admirers high amongst those who have

dose and sufferent must be suffered by the continuous of the Chairman, in thanking Mr. Williams for his reduced lecture, expressed his regret that Mr. Budminhi lecture, expressed his regret that Mr. Budminhi lecture, expressed his regret that Mr. Budminhi lecture have been sufficient to the contemplate the life-like portualt of himself as Frenchest which the lecturer had drawn with so much

Messrs. Gorrif, Steen, Curley, and other gentlem Mesn. Gorni, Steen, Currey, and other gentlemer having addressed the meeting, the proceedings closed with rotes of thanks to the chairman and lecturer.

TO THE FRIENDS OF OUR SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD.

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IN APPEAL FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE SOLDIERS BOALS OF THE WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION.

The object of these institutions is to furnish a place The object of these institutions is to furnish a place of rest, wholesome food and social influences cheering and wining for the homeless soldier. Convalescents from the hospitals on the way to their regiments; sick men on furnoushy massing to and for from the hospitals on the way to their regiments; sick men on furloughs passing to and fro between home and their fields of service; discharged men, and hose as their fields of service; discentified meta-these assiting discharge; the soldier worn out and left behind on the march, not needing hospital treat-ment, but only a few days or weeks of rest, and prop-er nonthament to recruit his attength;—such, by the order of pat or district commanders, are admitted to

the benefits of the "Soldiers' Homes."

The first of these Homes, under patronage of th Western Sanitary Commission, was established at St. Leus, in March, 1862. Over twelve thousand sol Lesis, in March, 1862. Over twelve thousand sol-den have been its guests. Since then, three others have been its guests. Since then, three others have been in operation on the line of the Mississippi samely, at Columbus, Kentucky; at Memphis, Innessee; and Vickburg, Mississippi. Steps have been taken to establish the fifth at New Orleans, for which the outfit and first supplies are now on the way

For the last even months, the writer of this hese la charge of the largest of these homes at Columbu, Kestucky, and is able to testify, from personal electration, to the great success and benefit of the insution. The number of guests have averaged about see hundred and forty, and nearly five thousand solders in all have been entertained.

Many others from the camps and regimental hospitists the kright; and from regiments making through.

als in the vicinity, and from regiments passing through have shared in the benefits of our reading and writing

have harded the social or reading and writing roos, extended the social or religious gatherings bid for months every evening at this Home. In his way, at all of the Homes, improving influ-erces have been widely extended, and many doubtless mirriand from evil, and kept from resorts of dissipa-

These facts concerning the Homes are enough or

which to have an appeal for their generous support, which cannot be resisted by those who have the wel-ire of our brave soldiers at heart. We want a regular supply of vegetables, fruit, pick

rations are also needed for our reading rooms.

These articles directed for the "Soldiers' Hom

and sent to the Western Sanitary Commission, St. Louis, will be forwarded to the Homes as from time to

By request of the commission, I have special charge of the Home at New Orleans, and general oversight of all the others, being detailed for the service by or-der of General Grant.

utions, sent as above indicated, shall be hitfully applied, and that they may thus share in the adjaction of ministering to the comfort and succor of new of our brave ones in the time of their screet red.

EPHRAIM NUTE, JR.,

Chaplain 1st Regiment Kansas Vols.,

Agent Western Sanitary Commission.

TION OF A NEW HALL. On Tuesday after-Tready after-ton addrening last, we had the privilege of assist-big in the dedication of "Eagle Hall," which has just be completed by its enterprising and public spirited Physicar and proprietor, NATHANIEL WHITE, Esq., of Speed, N. H. It is by far the most commodious and estiful hall in Concord—precisely such as has long bean seeded. hers acted—and will be of great public convenience and unity. The city has reason to be proud of it, and an it yet do the State some service." Mr. White is believe in reform and progress, and an earnest Makinosis, and therefore the Hall, at his request, we recited collections to the convenience of the state of the convenience of the c as secally dedicated to "Justice And Freedom," in their troudes is spinification. It was crowded, after-too and evening, with a highly respectable and inter-tool and evening, with a highly respectable and inter-tool and evening, with a highly respectable and inter-tool and evening, with a highly respect, and making spinified and impressive addresses. Several skiet pieces were sump with fine effect by a choice size of the occasion of the property of the prope d to "JUSTICE AND FREEDOM, occasion long and pleasurably to be remem bend. A large number of invited guests participated in the elegant and generous hospitality extended to then by Mr. and Mrs. White, at their pleasant residence.

PRETIAR, AN AMERICAN NOVEL. Under the sin-ruler bet spt title of "Peculiar," a new American wurd from the pen of Epes Sargest is announced as in press. The American Publishers' Circular remarks of has follows:

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LETTER FROM E. H. HEYWOOD,

Ma. Garrisov:

My kind and earnest friend, Mr. Stacy, was necessarily absent from the day sessions of the Convention at Milford, and must have been misinformed as to its afternoon proceedings, and the points of my speech. The question of Non-Resistance did not come up in the discussions, and was nowise alluded to, except by the incidental mention of an Abolition Non-Resistant conscript of Quincy, John Wesley Pratt, now courageously suffering for his principles at the hands of the War Department; whereupon several friends, as individuals, not as members of the Convention, made up a puree for his destitute family. I am not aware that any one has obtunded the discussion of Non-Resistance upon the Anti-Slavery platform, or claimed the right to do so; though an incidental mention of it to those who have many years professed the principles of Non-Resistance, now that those principles first among us are of practical importance, is not a thing to be apologized for.

The clear-sighted and comprehensive resolutions of Mr. Ballou were all passed, and unanimously; not a "portion" of them, as was stated. You will oblige me by thus correcting these, I am sure, unintentional mistatements, in last week's Liberator, lest it erroneously go abroad that there was Inharmony at Milford. The Convention was large, earnest, and successful; and we all felt under obligations to Mr. Stacy for printing billa, making arrangements, and the many other hospitable offices for which he has long been honorably distinguished.

I am truly glad to hear your call to arms from the American Anti-Slavery Society. Never was the nation more serious and impressible, and never in so perishing need of the Word of Life the Abolitionists have preached, and without which there can be no salvation to this people. War, indeed, is a terrible

air and dispel somewhat of the dark ruin which overair and dispel somewhat of the dark ruin which over-shadowed us. The clouds once parted, there is no tel-ling how much sunshine will get through; and a false social condition fairly broken up may evolve natural and equitable relations. But war comes from beneath, not from above; and the only way out of it is the way into it—the retraction of the falsehood and injustice which alone induced this strife of blood. War is no cure; it merely announces the disease, that the physician may appear. Until the people are, not "coerced, but converted to Anti-Slavery," there will be no

erced, but converted to Anti-Slavery," there will be no guarantee of justice to the slave.

In the long run, governments faithfully reflect the moral condition of the governed. If States are strong and base enough to hold slaves, under a pro-slavery Constitution, they will do it irrespective of Congressional decrees or military proclamations. On the other hand, Judges will find law enough any day Congressional criteries will find law enough any day to decree emancipation, if the moral sense of the country demands it. But, as yet, no act of the Excutive or of Congress touches the slave principle in this Government. The prevalent anti-slavery sentiment is not an impulse of religious duty, but avowedly a matter of selfash expediency, which will abolish or establish slavery as unscrupulous "necessity" happens to dictate. The Tribuns says the Missouri act of emancipation was an effort to perpetuate rather than to abolish slavery; to stave off the issue until pro-slavery politics, now temporarily submerged, shall reappear to control it. The President, emancipating slaves of rebels only, not slaves, sides with the Gamble-Blair faction in Missouri, and adheres to his policy of resigning the slave question to the control of local politics, establish slavery as unscrupulous "necessity" happens to dictate. The Tribune says the Missouri act of emancipation was an effort to perpetuate rather than to abolish slavery; to stave off the issue until pro-slavery politics, now-temporarily submerged, shall reappear to control it. The President, emancipating slaves of rebels only, not slaves, sides with the Gamble-Blair faction in Missouri, and adheres to his policy of resigning the slave question to the control of local politics, whenever insurgent States return representatives to Congress. Such facts are significant and alarming straws as to which way the wind blows at Washington. No stream goes above its source, and though the President were an angel of light, he must be darkness in tropresenting a benighted people. "It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in trust in the Lord than to put confidence in Princes" or Presidents.

I am unspeakably rejoiced, therefore, that the "Old Guard" are again to take the field of moral warrianged of the propose of the

Princes" or Presidents.

I am unspeakably rejoiced, therefore, that the "Old Guard" are again to take the field of moral wartare. One with Natural Law and the Divine Will—the exponent of a principle which was before governments and rebellions, and will survive them, the victorious leader of a thirty years' conflict with oppression, the leader of a thirty years' conflict with oppression, the American Anti-Slavery Society alone in this crisis can speak with the emphasis of "Rome." "A war for Freedom" is a potent cry only with those struggling for Freedom" is a potent cry only with those struggling for original sovereignty and in defence of their own fire-sides; to all others it is a questionable means for a desirable end—doing evil that good may come. But "Freedom for Freedom" moves the race. The Crusades were the only idea which over united Europe. So here, religious sentiment, conscience alone, can fuse these turbulent States into one unanimons, irresistible purpose to abolish slavery. Or, as Mr. Sunner has these turbulent States into one unanimons, irresistible purpose to abolish slavery. Or, as Mr. Sunner has these turbulent General we can train under is "General Emancipation." The Anti-Slavery Committee is that General and his staff. One blast from the three three terms and the staff one blast from that the three terms are the extension of the sunner has present the sunner training and the staff one blast from the form the contract of the form the form the form the form the form the contract of the form t mittee is that General and his staff. One blast from that bugle-horn is more terrible to the South than armies with banners. In Mr. Phillips's, energetic phrase, "we are nothing unless critical." The moral issue must be direct and inclusive; the people made to feel that there is something better than Constitutions and Unions—the principles of freedom they were framed to establish; that iniquity is the only defeat, and justice the only stre thing in human society, by whose sign alone do men conquer.

Yours, to undo the heavy burdens,

must be fattment, that is to be done? Who will send the word of command, that we may go forward? My thought is this: There ought to be a thorough organization in every town in Massachusetts. Men and women should be banded together in close alliance with a resolve, that no living soul shall escape the responsibility of doing or not doing the thing that is sometiment of the command of the property and falsechood of their command of the com

The friends of freedom and humanity in the various towns in New England will do well to invite Prof. J. C. Zachos (see his advertisement in another column) to deliver particularly the first two of the series of lectures he proposes to give, because they relate to the war, and to his employment for eighteen months at Port Royal as Superintendents of abandoned Plantations. He cannot fall to interest, please and instruct any audience.

The speech of Hon. M. F. Couway, on our first page, is worthy of a careful perusal, and is allke creditable to his head and heart. Its tone is cheerful and hopeful, and its ethical seasoning high and pure.

The State Union League for Massachusetts held a meeting in this city, last week, to select delegates to the National League, which meets in December. The Transcript gives the annexed sketch of a speech by Gen. Butler on the Occasion:

"Gen Butler addressed the meeting at length, taking ground with those who helieve the secreded States have annihilated themselves as States, while the power that the transcript gives the annexed sketch of a speech by the transcript gives the secret gives and the secret gives the transcript gives the secret gives and the power that the transcript gives and the transcript gives give gives give

freedom and loyalty are extended over the now rebel domain.

EXTRAORDINARY CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED.

CINCINARI, Nov. 1. An extraordinary case of treason has receutly come to light, implicating several persons in this city, Columbus, Covington and Newport in conspiring to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, and the overthrow of the State Government. The conspiracy was brought to light by United States detectives, who were supposed by the parties implicated to be spies from the rebel army, and were treated with full confidence.

The plot as discovered to the detectives was, that an attack was to be made on Camp Chase; to release the rebel prisoners confined there, numbering 3500; to seize the arsenal at Columbus, take possession of the penittendiary, release John Morgan and the other rebel officers confined there, and then to commence a rebel campaign in Ohio.

U. S. Marshal Sands and Provost Marshal Reaney have arrested the following persons implicated in the plot: Charles W. H. Cathcart, of Columbus, formerly Sutler in the 18th Regular, who were to lead the stuck on Camp Chase; James D. Patton of Covington, a regular gent of the rebel lowernment, who furnished mover pics, and, according the control of the period of Covington, a region of according to the control of the period of Covington, who acted as mail carrier through the rebel lines, and whose house was the headquarters of the rebels; Samuel P. Thomas, merchant tallor, of Cincinnati, and his wife, and Catherine Parmenter, of Cincinnati, and his wife, and Cother particulars are known to the authorities, but have not yet been made public.

over last year, 20,000.

The elections have been held, and the allies of the rebel conspirators are terribly defeated. Vallandigham is politically annihilated. Instead of being permitted to serve Jell. Davis and his associates as Governor of Ohio, he sees the people of that great State confirm the judgment that banished him from loyal States, and branded him as an enemy of the country, whose disloyal behavior could not be tolerated. The majority against him will not fall much short of 76,000. When he was nominated, he felt sure of being elected, and his disciples boasted that he was sure of 40,000 majority. They could not see that any-body would set on higher principles than their own. Will it not be possible for them to see more clearly?

ORGANIZE AND WORK.

DEAR GARRISON,—It seems to me, and I am persuaded to say so at once, not a moment at such are ventful time should be lost. Believe me, upon the shoulders of despised Abolitionists is placed the ark of salvation to this guilty nation. If our country the saved, it will be only through the open door of truth preached by the radicals of our boldest type. Every moment between this and the opening of Congress must be faithfully improved.

Now, then, what is to be done? Who will send the word of command, that we may go forward? My thought is this: There are a such as the same of the sam

I will not be so presumptuous as to pen a word in detail. Sufficient that I threw out the necessity of the hour, with the brief dealre that in the name of the God of eternal justice, we may cry aloud, and do the work ere it is too late.

G. W. S.

EFF The friends of freedom, and humanity in the various towns in New England will do well to invite Prof. J. C. Zachos (see his advertisement in another rodumn) to deliver particularly the first two of the cold in the first had been consumed to the series of lectures he proposes to give, because they relate to the war, and to his employment for eighteen months at Pass Possible 200.

"We saw a private letter yesterday from a gentle-man reiding in West Tennessee, in which it was stated that the rebel conscript agents are hunting Union conscripts with dogs in that section of the State. A day of retribution will come."

and bopeful, and its ethical seasoning high and pure.

A Dosn ros Covynennana. All Copperheads will please "mark, learn and inwardly digest" he latest peace overtures to the North, as given on our first page from the Richmond Enquirer.

GOV. SETROUR. This ambitious copperhead has issued a proclamation under the President's recent sent on the proclamation. This ambitious copperhead has issued a proclamation under the President's recent life to 800,000 volunteers. He seizes the opportunity, to show his locality to the National Administration, by denouncing the draft as "cocretive action on the latest peace overtures to the North, as given on our first page from the Richmond Enquirer.

and abroad."

On the first Saturday of November, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the farmers in the neighborhood of Dayton, Ohio, are to form in one of the streets of that city, with their wagons toaded with wood, potatoes, apples, flour, pork, beef, &c, for the families of volunteers in the field. We would rather see that procession, says the Albany Journal, than the coronation of a hundred kings.

The number of manual officers of the University

The Richmond papers abound with advertisements for the recovery of runaway negroes, of all ages and both saxes. One of them contains twenty different advertisements of this kind.

The next Legislature of Ohio will stand as follows Senate, trenty-nine Unionists to five opposition House, eighty Unionists to seventeen opposition; Union majority on joint ballot, eighty-seven.

Union majority on joint ballot, eighty-seven.

2 Dr. Wright, of Norfolk, who some time since murdered in cold blood a Lieut. Sanborn of a negro regiment, was, a few days ago, hung at Norfolk according to his sentence, to the great relief of all loyal men. This is a step further than the execution of Gordon, the slaver, and will doubtless help convince slaveholders that they are not above the laws of the land.

A hospital car, elegantly fitted up, is hereafter to convey sick and wounded soldiers between New York and Boston, over the Boston and Worcester railroad and its connections.

DEATH OF COMMODORE ELLET. Charles R. Ellet, commanding the Mississippi Marine brigade, died sud-denly on the 29th ult., at Bunker Hill, Illinois.

PETITION FOR AN AMBULANCE SYSTEM.

sion of the subject in Congress, respectfully suggest to our fellow-citizens the importance of signing the annexed peti-John A. Andrew, Boston.

James Jackson, F. W. Lincoln, Jr., Charles P. Curtis, Otis Norcross, 4. Otis Norcross,
Peleg W. Chandler,
Alpheus Hardy,
J. M. Manning,
R. E. Apthorp, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Con George Putnam, Roxbury. George Walker, Springfield. George Peabody, Salem. Edw. B. Pierson, " Charles Hale, Boston. Geo. M. Barnard, " J. B. Upham, " Chas. E. Buckingham,
John L. Emmons,
Calvin Ellis,
Horatio R. Storer,
Henry L. Bowditch.

PETITION

AMBULANCE AND HOSPITAL SYSTEM, IN THE ARMIES OF THE REPUBLIC.

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives in the Congress assembled:

The undersigned, of in the State of you henceable body to pass a law providing for an uniform ANRULAICS AND HORFITAL SYSTEM for the armies of the United States.

NAMES.

Copies of the above may be found at the Merchants' Exchange Room, Mesera Ticknor & Fields, and E. F. Datton's Bookstores, Washington street, Urbino's, Echoel street, offices of the Saterday Evening Gasette, Congregationalist, and Boston Pilot, Enmons, Danforth & Soudder's, State Street Block, J. K. Banccoft's 111 Hanver Street, Charles E. Bookingham's, 911 Washington street, Henry I. Bowditch's, 113 Boylaton street. Special agents will also call upon the elifassar at their places of business.

F ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE.—Three con ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE.—Three complete sets of the (London) ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE are for sets of the (London) ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE are for sets a specific set of the control of the cont

ALL HAIL, MASSACHUSETTS! The annual State Election took place in Massachusetts, Monday, resulting in the re-election of Gov. Andrew by a majority of forty thousand votes, the election of every Republican Benator, and, as far as heard from, of an almost unanimous Republican House of Representatives.

The vote of Boston was as follows:—Andrew, 6319; Thine, 3309; Scattering, T.

The State Election in New York also took place on Monday last, and resulted in a large Administration will be true position and the state of the s

ors to the Home.

SAMUEL POOR, Jr., Vice President,
19 Charlestown stree

ing list:

J. Eighteen Months at Port Royal, S. C., as Superintendent of abandoned Plantations; and the solution of the question, "What shall be done with the

3. The Progress of the Mechanic Arts, and its effect on Social Science.
4. The Poet and his Art.

4. The Poet and his Art.
5. Shakepeare.
6. The Merchant of Venice, (a Critical Reading.)
7. Hashlet,
8. Maobeth,
9. Milton.
10. Burns.
11. Coloridge.
12. Wordsworth.

School Visitor, would make a few additional engagements to lecture the coming winter. His themes are popular and practical. He may be addressed at the Visitor Office, 1308 Chesnut street, PhHadelphia. 3t.

A GENERAL EMANCIPATION ACT .- AABON M. Powell and Wendelt P. Garrison will address meet-ings in the following places in the State of New York :-

Friday, Nov. 6. Saturday P. M., " 7. Saturday eve'g, " 7. Easton, South Easton, North Easton, Baurday eve g. 7.
North Easton Friends' meeting house, Sunday P. M., 8.
Union Village, Sanday eve'g, 6.
Galerville.

The undersigned, feeling a common interest in the safety and confort of those known and unknown to them, who are engaged in fighting the battles of our country, respectfully ask your attention to the subject of this communication.

It is evident that there is a difference of opinion about the perfection and unrefalness of the Ambalance System of the United States Army. Some gaultemen, basing their opinions upon observation, consider it to be as perfect as it on be made, sufficient for its purposes, well organized, and in good working condition. A large number of the medical profession, who considers that their observation upon the battle-field has been equally extensive, think that they see in it great imperfections, and the necessity for improvement.

The welfare of our brethren abould be among our first sims. The discussion of the subject by Congress can only be fruilful of good. We, therefore, believing that the comfort and the efficiency of our brothers in arms may be much increased by a full and free investigation and discussion of the subject by Congress can only be fruilful of good. We, therefore, believing that the comfort and the efficiency of our brothers in arms may be much increased by a full and free investigation and discussion of the subject by Congress can only be fruilful of good. We, therefore, believing that the comfort and the efficiency of our brothers in arms may be much increased by a full and free investigation and discussion of the subject by congress can only be fulled to good the subject by congress are not only the product of the subject by Congress can only be fullful of good. We, therefore, believing the subject of the subject by congress can only be fullful of good of the subject by Congress can only be fullful of good of the subject by Congress can only be fullful of good of the subject by Congress can only be fullful of good of the subject by Congress can only be fullful of good of the subject by Congress can only be fullful of good of the subject by Congress can only the congre

word was several and childlike simplicity, the pure casion, as the cheerful and childlike simplicity, the pure and angelic spirit which marked the countenance of the deceased, was far more touching and inspiring than anything that could emfante from human lips.

Her departure makes a void in the familty of three disters, who lived together in beautiful harmony, and in a large circle of relatives and friends, which cannot be filled.

The power of our Heavenly Father is in and around all the bereaved, sustaining them in submission, in purity and love, until they coter the spirit world, and be unfeed with the departed foreversions.

In Battle Creek, (Minhigan,) Oct. 24th, Joseph Mennirr, a much esteemed member of the Society of Friends, and one of the worthlest supporters of the Anti-Slavary cause and all kindred reforms. [A just and feeling tribute to the memory of this good man, by Henry C. Wright, will be given next week.]

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES.

I SPEECHES, LECTURES AND LETTERS. By WENDELL PHILLIPS. Library edition, \$2.25; Trade edition, \$1.50; People's edition, \$1. II. HOSPITAL SKETCHES. By Miss L. M. Alcott. Price 50c.

III. TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE: a Biography and Autobiography. 31-25. IV. REDPATH'S LIFE OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN. \$1.00. V. HENRY WARD BESCHER'S GREAT SPEECH IN ENGLAND. Price 15c.

VI. THE BLACK MAN. By William Wells Brown.

Circulars containing criticisms of these publications sent to any address, free.
Any of these Books will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price,
Anti-Clavery Office, 221 Washington St., Boston.

GAS FIXTURES.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that (owing to ill health) he has been obliged to leave his situation at Mears. H. B. Stanwood & Oot, nor Mears. Shrive, Stanwood & Oot, where he has been employed for the last fourteen years, and is now prepared to do all manner of

JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES,

JOBRING ON GAS PIXTURES,
In the most easeful manner. Now Fixtures furnished and
put up, old Fixtures and Glass Drope cleaned, leaks stopped, the Fixtures done over, and das Chasses of all this
surnished at short solice. Also, Gas Burners of all this
appeared kinds.
Farticular attention, gives to Lepting up for Portice.
Buop under the Maribour Lines C. 152 Charles street,
Bosess. Hall & Bowells Favring the C. 152 Charles street,
Boston.
Refers to Sharve, Stanwood & Co.
Oct. 32—17

BRAID PATTERNS STAMPED AT NO. SO WINTER STREET,

Boston, Oct. 23, 1863.

JUST PUBLISHED

A Biography and Autobiography.

1 Vol. 12mo. pp. 372, Hinstrated with an authen-ic portrait and autograph of Tonssalet, and a col-red outline map of Colonial St. Domingo. Price 1 28.

LAMARTINE ON TOUSSAINT.

wender to be not religious and the worship of God."

"Evolution call film Napoleon, but Napoleon made
his wor to Empire over broker's eaths and through
a sen of blood. This man never broke his word.

"No retaliation' was his great moto and the rule
of his life; and the last words he attered to his son,
in France were these: 'My bey, you will one day
to back to St. Domingo; forget that France mirdered your father.' I would call him Cronwell,
but Cronwell was only a soldier and he State he
founded wen: down with him into his gravificial him Washington, and his gravigravity of the state of the soldier him to the state he
founded wen: down with him into his gravigravity of the state of the soldier him to the state he
founded wen: down with him into his gravigravity of the state of the soldier, and the supplier
that permit the slave trade in the humblest
village of his domislous. You think me a fanatic
tonight, for you read history, not with your eyes
but with your prejudices. But if they years hence,
when truth gets a hearing, the Muse of History
will put Phocian for the Greek and Bruits for the
Roman, Hampden for England, Fayette for France,
choose Washington as the bright, consummate
flower of our earlier civilization, and John Brown
the ripe fruit of our mid will write in the clear blee,
become them all, the name of the soldier, the statesman, the martyr, Tousants I 'Ouverture.'

william light of arministry of the state of

"Steep camly in the write, years ago, of the N ro champlon —
"Steep camly in thy dungeon tomb, Hencath Beancoin's allen sky, Dark Haytian!—for the time shall come, Yea, even now is nigh, when every where thy name shall be Redeemed from color's infamy; And men shall learn to speak of theo As one of earth's great spirits born In servitude and nursed in scorn, Casting side the weary weight And festers of its low estate, In that strong majesty of soul which knows no color, tougue, nor clime, Which still hash spurned the base control so Of tyrants through all time!

CROQUET:

Captain Mayne Reid. PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

This is the best set of rules for this fascinating game,—the standard authority—and should be AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

It is not more than truth to say, that Croquet is the most attractive pastime of the age; while, in point of intellectuality, it will dispute the paim with billiards or whist-perhaps with that selfish

with bilinaria of water-permaps with the deality, chess.

No doubt the scalous devotee of any of the above mentioned games will question the honesty of this assertion; but he must be made at trought wedded to the habits of the majoricalitie, if; after being brought within the che of its influence, he do not surrender to the soductions of the charmer, —Cro-

surrouder to the soductions of the charmer, Croquet.

In sober carnest, there are many points in which
this game stands prefiningent; and were it our purpose to prove in prefiningent; the save the compose to prove in prefiningent; the save the propose of the prefiningent; the save the propose of the superior attractiveness of the game; and may
justify the prediction, that Croquat is destined, at
no distant day, to become not only the national
sport of England, but the pastines of the again,
Unlike the games aiready mentioned, it is a sport
of the open air, and therefore highly conductor to
out-door amusements,—in affording an easy exercise to the body, without requiring the violent
muscular exertion which renders many of these
objectionable.

cont-door amusements,—in affording an easy exercise to the body, without requiring the received to the body without requiring the received to the body of the second to the left of the second to the left,—never summoned to a painful street, and never allowed to subside into an equally painful inaction. The child is the second to the selection of the second to the selection of the second to the selection of the second to the s

The Ranche, Gerard's Cross, Bucks.

JAMES REDPATE, 221 Washington Street,

BOSTON.

goetry.

WAIT.

BY ALMIRA SEYMOUR. Wait-the aloe for its blowing ver greenly, greatly growing, Though no promise-bud appears

Walt-nor angry nor repining Should moces so effort crown:— Walt, as stars walt, calmly shining Over midnight's darkest frown.

Do mists mar the rolling river?

Do clouds stain the mountain's Do clouds stain the mountain's broces the bolt the firm rock shiver?

If thy heart is pure and hely,
If thy thought is just and high;
Wait—and certainly, if slowly,
Mist, cloud, bolt, shall pass thee by.

The great world rejects thy singing?
Warble in the heart of home;
Step and smile and voice still bringing
Hope and cheer where'er they come.

where imperious passions strive? here will come a day serener— Live they then if now alive. Wait-Time clasps not all thy being There are nobler reaches still: Wait the word of the All-seeing, Auxious but to know His will

THE ORGIES OF SECESSION. BY SOLTHAN BROWN.

The demons have met on Columbia's soil,
With Slavery's banner unfurl'd;
By perjury, treachery, carnage and spoil
To tarnish the fame of the world. To tarnish the fame of the world.
The land they have furrow'd with bullet and shell,
The cean with piracy's keel,
The midnight has glared with their banners from hell,
And day with the gleam of their steel!

On the flag of rebellion we gaze with disgust, As it flaps o'er the erccodile's pool— The banner of butchery, arson and lust, Enfolding the knave and the fool.

mons have brought to Columbia's shore The demons have brought to Columbia's shores

The orimes of the centuries fied,
And bell from its caverns the multitude pours

Which guilt has sent down to the dead:
They swarm in the tents which rebellion has raised,
Where the poison tobacco-plant grows,
And Batan discovers his legions amazed, As they mingle with Liberty's foes:

ney mussis with laberty s loss.

Cacats.

Cacats.

On the flag of rebellion we gase with disgust,
As it flaps o'er the crocodie's pool—
The banner of butchery, aron and lust,
Enfolding the knave and the fool.

The blackness of darkness envelopes the field Where the cohorts of treason convene,

But seen to the morning that midnight shall yield, And daylight illumine the scene. he national flag, with its red, white and blue, And a galaxy lighting its folds, hall show that the Genius of Freedom is true To the faith and the creed which she holds.

CHORUS.

On the flag of rebellion we gaze with disgust As it flaps o'er the crocodile's pool—
The banner of butchery, treason and lust,
Enfolding the knave and the feel. Danby, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Oct. 18, 1863.

N. Y. Evening Post.

OUR SECRET DRAWER. There is a secret drawer in every heart,
Wherein we lay our treasures one by one;
Each dear remembrance of the buried past,
Each cherished relic of the time that's gone;

The old delights of childhood long ago;
The things we loved because we know them best
The first-discovered primrose in our path;
The cuckoo's carliest note; the robin's nest;

The merry haymakings around our home; Our rambles in the summer woods and lanes The story told beside the winter fire, While the wind mouned across the window pa

The golden dreams we dreamt in after years; Those magic visions of our young romance; The sunny nocks, the fountains and the flower

Gilding the fairy landscape of our trance ; The link which bound us later still to one Who fills a corner in our life to-day, Without whose love we dare not dream how dar.
The rest would seem, if it were gone away;

The song that thrilled our souls with very joy ; The gentle word that unexpected came; The gift we prized, because the thought was kind nd, thousand things that have no

All these in some far hidden corner lie
Within the mystery of that secret drawer,
Whose magic springs, though stranger hands ma
Yet none may gase upon its guarded store.

SOMETHING LEFT UNDONE.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

with what real we will, Something still remains und omething, uncompléted still, Waits the rising of the sun.

By the bedside, on the stair,
At the threshold, near the gates,
With its menace or its prayer,
Like a mendicant it waits:

And we stand from day to day,

Like the dwarfe of times gone by,

Who, as northern legends who,

On their shouldern held the sky.

Attantic Monthly for Neumber.

OCTOBER SONG.

nuts shine through the cloven rind, a woodland leaves are red, my dear ; And the scarlet fuchsias burn in the wind, nes for the Year!-

Fances purses for one a verThe Year which has brought me so much woo,
That if it were not for you, my dear,
I would wish the highing for might glow
For me, as well as the Year!
T. B. Aldance.

THE POETS PRIENDS.

The robin sings in the sim;
The cattle stand beneath,
Sedate and grave, with great brown ayes,
And fragrant meadows breathe. They listen to the fluttered bird. The wise-looking, stupid things,

Of all the robin sings. W. D. Howness. **·法特法**外的联

The Liberator.

PLANTATION PIGTURES. BY MES. EMILY C. PRAESON, Author of "Cousin Frank's Household

on had been North, settling the estate of his bert; and while there, became much inter-s ward Lelia, the foster-daughter of his de-tire. Doubly an orphan and very deso-te more easily yielded to his persuasions tod to spend a year or two at the South.

CHAPTER V.

quick, loving, susceptible nature, lighting up the fea ures like a divine radiance, and seemingly to animat

strains, were they joyful or sad. Her carriage was easy and graceful, and as she floated noiselessly about, her fair face and neck set in curls of soft-silk hair, olden hued, she seemed more like an angel than like

customed to meet.

Mr. Nelson sketched a glowing picture of the society to which she would be introduced South, and of the pleasure she would find in forming the acquaintance of the accomplished Miss Forsythe. He had the ance of the accomplished hiss fortyme. The that a faculty, in an eminent degree, of arraying his views in a plausible garb; and the contrasts he drew between the social condition, North and South, were quite taking to one so artless and confiding. Not that he intentionally mis-stated the question, but his was one of those minds that easily beguies itself into believing by birth, and a slaveholder in fact, he had come

and its Peculiar Head New England.
"Our society is choice," said he; "we keep up the just distinctions; while here in Boston, it seems to me, people are measurably on a level. Bless me! I but the middle and the lower classes dress as well as the first class, and carry themselves as if they acknowledged no superiors. I cannot, for the life of me, make out by their dress or manners who are the aristocracy. One needs to have the upper class labelaristocracy. One needs to have the up led to know it, like the painter who appended to his pic-ture, 'This is a cow,' lest people might mistake it for some other animal. How odious! One may associ-ate with the common people, and not know it. Trades-ment and mechanics! bah! don't they carry them-selves like the sovereign people! No, miss Lelia, I must show you a more fitting state of things." "But I have been very happy here," said Lelia, with deepening color, "and it has seemed to me that

is in society were sufficiently marked."
natural," replied the Virginian, "but,
society here is a medley—marrying and Then, who cares for the old fan ction of high birth which we worship South We make it a study to keep up the old princely fam-lies. I only wish the law of primogeniture were in force, and patrician and plebeian never united. At Powhatan we have measurably sustained the glory of

Lelia, abstractedly.
"It is, indepd," was the reply, "and it has con

ed not a little to my happiness; particularly as there is so much stored away as relics to interest the antiquarian, and reflect honor on our name. is so much stored away as relies to indices-quarian, and reflect honor on our name. W specimens of the dress of successive generation the time of the chevaliers and Captain Smith.

"Indeed!" said Lelis, "how interesting it must be to scan those ancient costumes! I suppose you study

cient times, which keep alive our interest and rever ence for the noble past; and, Miss Lelia, how much i ecord with your fine taste to dwell with the in with vulgar alliances ever meeting your gaze

But the young lady did not at once reply. Mr. Nel

on read her thoughts, and continued,—
"I am well aware of the prejudices existing here nst our domestic institution; you, doubtless, are see from them; but, trust me, you will soon find tone, when once you see the workings of our sys-You will conclude that it is best for master and servant, and you will love the South enough to spen your days there. I shall expect to see you, some day, the proprietrees of a goodly estate, with happy, faithful servants ready to obey your every wish, and to wait on you as if you were a very queen."
"Never, sit!" replied Lella, carneatly, "I know little about slavery, but never can I be the owner of

"Wait and see if I am not a prophet," said Mr Nelson, "before you speak too strongly. I hope you will particularly notice the servants we may chance to see on our journey; and if you find them the ill-fed and wretched beings your Abolitionists paint, then I

At Washington, Mr. Nelson introduced Lelia to the —been trying to find my fader all my days! Reckon family of the Bernards, who had a house in town. I've found de old Col. out now!" Then catching that their domestics were well coll and seemingly free from care. Lelia noticed the ame facts in regard to the slaves in the establishment.

"Reckon I'll make de yaller girls hearts ache dish me facts in regard to the slaves in the establishment." ed in Rich

where they stopped is inclinated.

"Providence has fitted them for the very position they hold," said Mr. Nelson, "appointed them to be the hewers of wood and drawers of water te a superior race, and therefore are they contented with their

Indeed, the Virginian's words were substantiated by most that met the eye of Lella, while on the way; and what with her New England prejudice against color, and the attentive slaveholding acquaintance she made, and the well-timed observations of her travelling companion, ere she reached Powhatan, she was surprised to find that, almost insensibly to herself, slavery was becoming familiarized to her thoughts, and she could not make it appear the fearful thing she once felt it to be.

Beware! Lellis, beware! Thus far yor have seen only the igarnlashed exterior; within the sepulching there are dead men's bones and all uncleanness. You hear only the merry langh, you see only the only the only the project of the arrival of its proprietor, Powhat an mansion is in a fever of excitement,—Miss Forsythe, true to her woman's instinct, having put the whole force under her supervision at house-cleaning. As might be supposed, when once she has commenced putting things to rights, she is set on persevering on the supervision at house-cleaning. As might be supposed, when once she has commenced putting things to rights, she is set on persevering on the supervision at house-cleaning, as might be supposed, when once she has commenced putting things to rights, she is set on persevering on the supervision at heavy large the control of the supervision at house-cleaning, as might be supposed, when once she has commenced putting things to right, she is set on persevering the control of the supervision at heavy of the supervision at house-cleaning, as might be supposed, when once she has commenced putting things to right the death provided putting the provided putting the provided puttin Indeed, the Virginian's words were substantiated by

The looked-for time had come, and as the guests came down to the river in the night boat, they were expected to arrive to a late ten o'clock breakfast. Patsey, the assistant cook, was on the bread and desert department. The meal, consequently, was mainly of her preparing. The large biscuits and small; the Indian waffice and muffins, each perfect in its kind; the golden, iced butter; the clear honey; the delicate silices of cold bacon; the fragrant odor of "the berry of mecha," and the faultiess arrangement of the table, promised well for the greeting.

parding the room for a moment with the air of a con-tolerent, he draws in a spray of roses that leans blush-ingly towards the window. This done, and he is sat-afied—his morning task is through, and still an hour

remains to the usual breakfast time.

Miss Forsythe was already in the store-room "giving out things" for dinner, a ceremony indispensable in Southern house-keeping, where everything is kept under lock and key; the unpaid laborer not being considered trusty. The store-room was between the kitchen and dining-room; and as Miss Forsythe dispensed the articles, Frink came to the door, and stood looking wistfully at the lady. Article after article was weighed and measured, till at length came the eggs, arms and spices for the dessert, and still Frink was weighed and measured, till at length came the egg sugar and spices for the dessert, and still Frink we there. Was it the mild blue eve seeming a shad more thoughtful and earnest than usual, or sometimes in the neat plating of the glossy, well-kept hair, tha fixed his attention? Or did the tasteful serving man note the delicate blue lawn morning dress that so be comingly set off the purity of her complexion? She approached. Frink's heart was in his mouth.

pproached. Frink's near, was well. Frink, what now?" asked the lady. sus very good to ask!" said he, gratefully to ask missus if I might go down the rive

"Let me see—is all the work done?"
"That 'tis!" replied Frink, with ania Miss Forsythe took a survey of the dining

od parlor.
"Very well done, Frink," replied she, sm "you have done your work well, and quickly, too Yes, you can go," and the gratified servant was off to

With a little more gravity of demeanor, and awa With a little more gravity of demeans, and any from slavery, Frink would pass for a Spaniard. The same eyes and features, to the life, the lips perhaps a trife thicker, and the hair more wayy. With his nice taste and quick intellect, he would have made something, had he been born into heirship of those "certain inalienable rights," to which our Fathers referred in the immortal Declaration, As it was, Frink he -worshipper of his own comeling ral that his vanity should grow in proporti servant he could not be surpassed; ar moreover, he was all the body-servant, in which capacity he had accompanied his master to Richmond for several years. Observing and imitative, attendant on the best circles, the sus ceptible slave received a polish of manners that would guished him, but w but which in his unhappy condi-

Intimately connected with his self-admiration was his characteristically secking to keep un not say; certain it is that Frink was ceasel African tinge was quite despised. It took its revenge however, in the hair, giving it enough of the negr twist to mark its presence and power. And this wa Frink's great affliction—amounting almost to monoma-nia. In vain he coaxed and esjoled his crispy locks, in vain he oiled his pate, and, as the servants testified, suspended leaden weights from his hair, the curls were incorrigible;—they would not straighten—minority extend the day. carried the day.

Frink, on obtaining his request, determ in a manner befitting the occasion, and had gone to his room for that purpose. A crisis in the halry contest had also been reached, and the scale of victory was to turn in his favor. Amelia, in rummaging the attic, found an old wig, which, having, little reverence for relics, and knowing Frink's weak esented to him, "for the fun of it," as she express
it. This he now drew forth from a broken hat box m. You will conclude that it is best for master and cell. In is no wards both and solution in writing a razor revent, and you will love the South enough to spend our days there. I shall expect to see you, some day, and sided by a strip of looking glass fastened to the proprietress of a goodly estate, with happy, faithwell proprietress of a goodly estate, with happy faithwell proprietress of a goodly estate, which happy faithwell proprietress of a goodly es wig, surveyed himself with evident satisfact

ore trouble with dat are har! Des de ning—long, straight, an' shiny! Ha! ha! recko

Then peeping at himself with a more critical air his gratulations ceased, as he stood gazing with an ap earance of deep perplexity at the image before him "Can't make it out who 'tis dis chile resembles will particularly notice the servants we may chance to see on our journey; and if you find them the ill-fed and wretched beings your Abolitionists paint, then I will excuse your perversity should you not make good my prediction."

"Can't make it out won is the time to can we can't make it out won is the class class? I is 'massa Nelson' is ome-body 'bout here, dat's clar! I is' massa Nelson' is ome-body 'bout here, dat's clar! I is' massa Nelson' is ome-body 'bout here, dat's clar! I is' massa Nelson' is ome-body 'bout here, dat's clar! I is' massa Nelson' is ome-body 'bout here, dat's clar! I is' massa Nelson' is ome-body 'bout here, dat's clar! I is' massa Nelson' is ome-body 'bout here, dat's clar! I is' massa Nelson' is ome-body 'bout here, dat's clar! I is' massa Nelson' is ome-body 'bout here, dat's clar! I is' massa Nelson' is ome-body 'bout here, dat's clar! I is' massa Nelson' is ome-body 'bout here, dat's clar! I is' massa Nelson' is ome-body 'bout here, dat's clar! I is' massa Nelson' is ome-body 'bout here, dat's clar! I is' massa Nelson' is ome-body 'bout here, dat's clar! I is' massa Nelson' is ome-body 'bout here, dat's clar! I is' massa Nelson' is ome-body 'bout here, dat's clar! I is' massa Nelson' is ome-body 'bout here, dat's clar! I is ome-body 'b

-but 'pears like dat are am ompossible-take de white

—but 'pears like dat are am ompossible—take de white people to come dat are 1"2".

"De more I study 'pon't, de more I makes sure the old Colonel's my fader! De very har, for sartim—do very nose, and de very mouth! I'll des try one more 'speriment!/ and the serving man ran from his room through the corridor, over to the main building, stopping a moment in the parlor to study Col. Nelson's portrait and dress, and then sway up

powed before the glass, in the most approved style for practice.

"Massa Nelson, he all long sot a heap of store by me,—he'll be dat pleased to find I's his kin, I makes sub-s It'll go to make up de loss of massa Robert, like."

the glass, "meet massa Neison in die ere dress—put on de nigger, an' puton de peuleman—extend your hand — How d'ye do, aquire 'I Hope I find you well, sir's "Tis your broder, Frink Neison, sir, dat has de honor to welcome you back to Powbatsan!"—and forgetting his dignity in his joy, he capered about not very much in keeping with the garb he wore.

He kept watch of the carriage, however, and was back in his room betimes, having donned a large linen seek as a diaguise, and to keep the dust off; and following the vehicle as it passed down the avenue, he quietly palled himself up by the straps, and took the place of baggage behind, nuknown to the driver.

Planter and Billy had quite a coay time riding down to the river, having the carriage-box all to themselves.

They chatted away about the politics of the plantation—the good luck that laid up overseer Rixby, and gave the people a respite—and, lastly, gossipped about the

house-servants.

Planter owed Frink a grudge for his gentility, and he went on — "Dey do say dat are Frink's gittin mighty 'stravagant. De way he were out his bes' clothes is 'markable."

himself, but he was too much taken up with his plea-ing fancies to care; and instinctively, as the coach neared the river, he got off, and as Planter drew up at the landing, he suddenly made his appearance, with an air of triumph.
"Why, hi!" said Planter, "you here? I makes

sure you rain down! How you find yourself arter your long walk! I jest observin to Billy, here, I dat sorry I couldn't commodate ye to ride. Ye see I most head not the slave; she only had time to the slave; she only had ti rried like. I could n't wait.

"Won't mass be surprised?" asked Frink, busy with his own thoughts.
"O, you go 'long, Frink, you nigger!" said Billy,

"O, you go 'long, Frink, you nigger!" said Billy,
"I rudder, a tousand times, be black dan half way—
neider one ting nor de udder—on de fence like. All
nigger right smart better dan part white—dea spile
the blood—no tellin' whar you do belong."
But Frink walked to and fro until the boat was

ready to cross the river, coming his little speech in

omplacent independence.

Meanwhile, Mr. Nelson and Lelia strolled out to
sass the time till the arrival of Planter and Billy with "I wish you to notice this particular locality," said

Mr. Nelson.

"And why so, sir?" asked the young lady.

"Ah!" replied Mr. Nelson, with enthusiasm, "this
is storied ground; here Powhatan ruled with despotic
sway; and only a few miles distant is the place of

stown, where the first settler of Virginia land

"Just so," replied Mr. Nelson. "Let u Powhatan was a powerful chief of the Che his tract of country up and down was his. This rived he ever that the supremacy would pass from his tribe? And, Lelia, I am free to confess,"—Mr. Nel trice? And, Leuis, a smirree to corress, —arr. Net-son drew her arm closer within his, as if he would have sympathy,—"that I sometimes fear that the POWER TO RULE will be taken from us in the same

Frink, sitting in the bow of the boat, with the row-ers back to him, had thrown off his linen coat, and with ers back to him, had thrown our his time coat, and win one neatly gloved hand resting on his cane, sat in dig-nified state. As the boat neared the landing, he arose, ready with his well-conned speech and studied bow. His appearance was somewhat imposing. His wig fitted him inimitably, his face was powdered slightly,

"Now Frink," continued he, addressing himself in and one in the head. Still he refused to give up his to glass, "meet massa Nelson in dis ere dress—put off sacred treat until he found an officer of his regiment. when he entered the found an officer of his regiment.
When he entered the field hospital, where his rounded comrades were being brought in, they observed him and a him a

wounded comrades were being brought in, they obeered him and the colors. Though nearly exhausted
with the loss of blood, he said, "Boys, the old flay
nerer touched the ground?"

Of him, as a man and a soldier, I can speak in the
highest terms of praise.

I have the honor to be, Colonel,
Very respectfully, your most obedient serrant,
M. S. LITTLEFIELD,
Col. Commanding falls Roy, Mass. Vols.
Col. A. G. Browne, Jr., Military Secretary,
to his Excellency John A. Andrew, Mass.

MORRIS ISLAND, (S. C.) Oct. 18, 1863.

COL. M. S. LITTLEFIELD, Com'g bick Mass.:

DRAR SIR—Complying with your request, I send you the following history, pretaining to my birth, parentage, social and religious experience and standing; in short, a concise epitome of my life. I under-

Planter owed Frink a grudge for his gentility, and he went on — "Dey do say dat are Frink's gittin highly 'stravegant. De way he wars out his beschotes is 'markable."

"I can't countenance him no ways," added Pianter, pompously; "why, he wanted to ride down to meet massa! I jest stole de march on him, an' take French leave afore he knowed it. I reckon he stay whar he belong, dustin', and scrubbin', an' clarin' up! Why, hil can't 'courage the lazy dog—hewant to run gentieman!"

"Good ting massa Nelson comin' home—he straighten him!"

"Hand little Brick Overheard was certainly no good of the country of ray and process of ray place to live in peace and freedom."

In 1856, I left the sea for a time, and in recoonout to look for a place to live in peace and freedom.
He first atopped in the land of William Penn, Benjamin Franklin, and where the "bright Juniata." flows
—Pennsylvania—but he rested not there; the black
man was not serve on the soil where the Declaration
of Independence was written. He went far. Then
he visited the empires State—great New York—whose
chief ambition seemed to be for commerce and gold,
with he represend a trunch for supremney she

heard not the slave; she only had time to spure the man with a sable akin, and make him feel that he was an alien in his native land.

At last he set his weary feet upon the sterile rocks of "Old Massachusetts." The very air he breathed put enthusiasm into his spirit. O, yes, he found a refuge from oppression in the old Bay State. He selected as his dwelling-place the city of New Bedford, where "Liberty Hall" is a seared edifice. Like the Temple of Diana which covered the 'rigins from harm in oldent time, so old Liberty Hall in New Bedford protects the oppressed slave of the 19th century. After stopping a short time, he sent for his family, and there they still dwell. I remained in the city with the family, pursuing the avocation of a jobber of work for

Previous to the formation of colored troops, I had a Previous to the terminator of the ministry; but when the country called for all persons, I could best serve my God by serving my country and my oppressed brothers. The sequel is short—I calisted

I am your humble and obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. CARNEY,
Sergeant Co. C. 54th Mass, Vols.

JOSEPH BARKER.

Mind and matter are identical. The bias of the one necessarily changes with every alteration in the atoms of the other. Consistency can preasonably be looked for only in a fossil. Opinion resides in the body, and conviction is the result of digestion. A fit of bleeding at the nose deprives a man of a portion of his political and religious belief, and his faith is weakened by the cutting of his hair or the paring of his nails. Even a hollow tooth represents a particle, of a dogma, and its extraction may destroy the balance of judgment, and cause truth to kick the beam. These startling doctrines, we need scarcely say, are not our own. They are the latest emantions of the wisdom of Mr. Joseph Barker. Of this geatleman we know nothing, save that he has advocated in his time a vast number of conflicting opicions. He has been a sort of controversial free lance, constantly changing his flag and his uniform—at one moment fighting vigorously on one side of a question, and subsequently doing battle fiercely on the other. We have observed this phenomenon, but have been, up to this moment, ignorant of its cause. Mr. Joseph Barker has himself given us a solution of the mystery. Being reprosched for his fickleness.

cone neutly growth and resting on his case, as in high sided state. As the boat neared the landing, he street, and yet his well connect speech and studied low.

His appearance we held connect speech the rest was a present of the state of t

in what portion of his physical frame Southern symin what portion or his physical frame Southers ynpathies first declared themselves. A moral disgosi
of the progressive symptoms, indicating the preix
in the body of Joseph Barker, would be a preixe
contribution to psychological literature. But then
is a more important question still. What been
of those emigrating molecules which were improwith such ardenly liberal opinions? Of cours, we
know that, none of them can have been lost—for
matter only changes its form, and there is so net
thing as annibilation. Some floated away in the
air to be absorbed by human lungs; others were
conveyed through a less ethereal channel, to trappear in the form of vegetables, or, passing through
an intermediate stage of grass, to become toothombeef and mutton suitable for human food. In the
mew form these particles of matter which fit the
Joseph Barker must, of course, have retained they
found a home? Has Earl Russell assimilated—
"The stage of the stage beef and mutton suitable for human food. In there were form these particles of matter which left Mr. Joseph Barker must, of course, have retained the old sentiments. In what human body have they found a home? Has Earl Russell assimilated son of them, and will this account for his increased spapathy with the right side in American afain! Them, again, who has lost those slavery-loving stem which have become incorporated in the representative of Mr. Joseph Barker? Taking into account the ardor which he displayed in behalf of the Nort in 1856, when he was somebody ean of his mer ing scal for the South now, we cannot help feeing that his transformation may have been a benefit his kind. He was Northern enough then to stot by his dispersion a dozen partizans with strong prapathies for freedom; he is Southern enough a practical three should really like to have full particularly the energy of as many advocates of six-ory. But we should really like to have full particular of the agencies by which this change has been to have absorbed in the creation of his ser individuality the energy of as many advocates of six-ory. But we should really like to have full particular of the agencies by which this change has been to have not been wrought in Mr. Joseph Barker by improper diet. It were well, therefore, that we should know what he has been eating and dimining to bring himself into such a saily diseased condition. The information would serve as a beacon, arming others against imitating his sad example. Then are some millions, however, who would not care for this enlightenment. They do not believe, with Mr. Joseph Barker, that their thoughts and enotions have in existence apart from their corporal day. They stre not willing to echo him by declaring that they are all matter, and no mind. But of course he was fully entitled to write himself down as as, sad he has done so with a boddness to be affirmed it we with a folly to be deplored.—London Morang Ser.

SPIRIT OF DELAWARE UNIONISTS. The following resolves evince the spirit of the Unionists of Delaware: The following resolves evince the spirit of the Unionists of Delaware:

Resolved, By the delegates of the Union party of the State of Delaware in Convention assembled:

1. That the Union party of the State of Delaware in Convention assembled:

1. That the Union party of the State of Delaware in uncompromisingly in favor of maintaining the integration of the National Government, and that is power should be steadily and vigorously exerted until the compelled submission to its rightful suthority.

2. That this war is and should be waged only for the auppression of Rebellon and the vidication of the supremacy of the Constitution of the United State; but that in its conduction it is the right, it is the day of the Government to use every means in its power a subdue and utterly crush out the revolt against laws of the land and the rights of man.

3. That to this end w-approve the policy of East-cipation, and the employment of colored troop, a depriving our Hebel enemies of a most powerful samiliary, and as affording to ourselves material saistanes by the enlistment of a species of force whose bettyry and good conduct have been tested, and who will san our, own race not only from the perils of the bathefield, but the more deadly malaria of a Southerndine. That if from this cause the slaves of Rebs that he street, it will be justly attributable only the erd counsels of bad men, who have induced their masen to take up arms against the Government, and have compelled it to war against Slavery in two or defined to the compelled it to war against Slavery in it wor defined.

4. That the temporary suspension of the printer of the wart of habeas corpus was a measure constitutional and necessary; and recognizing its professyle this crisis of a nation's peril, we commend the Adainstration that had the boldness to predain accomplication of the writ of habeas corpus was a measure constitution.

5. That we endertain entire confidence in the viscosity in the resolution of the write of habeas and the second of the printer of the writ

ance to loyal men, and that it was terrible to mustoly.

5. That we entertain entire confidence in the widom, integrity and dispassionate justice of Almham
Lincolin. That throughout his whole administrate
he has avinced a tender regard not only for the right
but the prejudices of a misguided people; consider
with a firm determination to uphold the authorly of
the Government, which has won the admiration of inriends and extorted the respect of his enemies.

6. That Gov. William Cannon, by his manily come
of unswerping lovality, has fully realized the expectof unswerping lovality, has fully realized the expect-

friends and extorted the respect of his enemies

6. That Gov. William Cannon, by his maily come
of unswerving loyalty, has fully realised the captution of his supporters. That we approve the
the sentiments and principles of his langual todress as the inception of a domestic policy subwhich the State of Delaware will become propered.

7. That we express our profound grainted to the
brave men everywhere who have gone forth to do
tattle in defence of a common country and a come
flag, but especially to those two possibles of the
mourning her bereavement of the State of Delaware. Whis
mourning her bereavement of the State of Delaware.

Whis mourning her bereavement of the State of the state
as her contribution to the noble army of the many

THE LATE GEORGE SUMNER, ESQ.

THE LATE GEORGE SUMNER, ESQ.

Mr. Sumner was one of the most accomplished near of the time. He was not only familiar with many languages and many literatures, but in the course of long residence abroad had explored lands eterptar of Europe, and made the acquaintance of the most prominent European statesmen, publicities and met of Europe, and made the acquaintance of the most was but a small part of the treasures of knowleds which his observing eye and retentive memory had stored up in his mind. He know things from perced examination, and men from personal intercours, sai it was hardly possible to touch, in coartstate, any subject connected with the manner, cames, be calities, scenery, or public men of European construct, that his personal recollections and experience die of throw light on the subject, however remote i might be from ordinary lines of study.

With his hative country, Mr. Summer was none these extensively acquainted. He had traveled in every part of it, knew its most prominent statement, authors, artists and philanthropists, was familiar vià its social life, and had a most intense sympathy will its social life, and had a most intense sympathy will its social life, and had a most intense sympathy will its social life, and had a most intense sympathy will its social life, and had a most intense sympathy will its social life, and had a most intense sympathy will its social life, and had a most intense sympathy will its social life, and had a most intense sympathy will its social life, and had a most intense sympathy will its social life, and had a most intense sympathy will its social life, and had a most intense sympathy will its social life, and had a most intense sympathy will its social life, and had a most intense sympathy will be some or abroad which the had the good of the posit for its object; and while in Europe was known error for its object; and while in Europe was known error for its object; and while in Europe was known error for its object; and while in Europe was known error for its ob

its social life, and had a most missing its deas and institutions. A philamthropical seld romopolitan democrat, he was the friend every case at home or abroad which had the good of the prefer its object; and while in Europic where as a stout friend of republican institute, where as a stout friend of republican institute, to take upon himself its defence. In the mary skin ready in every society where American was satisfied to take upon himself its defence. In the mary skin rom Maine to Missouri, he showed in his discussion from Maine to Missouri, he showed in his discussion of European politics how theroughly in the worker's defence of the contribution of European politics how theroughly in the work of the governments of other countries had impressed his with the excellence of our own. Not the least of Mr. Summer's, claim to consideration was the number of warmly be the stated heeds whom he attracted, not more by it is takent and excellence than by the kindness of the stated heed whom he attracted, not more by it is takent and the plashments than by the kindness of the stated heed whom he attracted, not more by it is heart, the critical state of his manners, his intercets a specient of his intercets are excepted of his intercets.

phasiments man yet, his interest in all that maddiality of his manners, his interest in all that maddiality of his manners, his interest in all that maddisposition. By titem he is sure to be long reason bered and long regretted, as one of the most assumed to the most accomplished of the person as well as one of the most accomplished of the person as well as one of the most accomplished of the person of the most accomplished of the person as well as one of the most accomplished of the person of the most accomplished of the person of the most accomplished the person of the person of the most accomplished the person of the most accomplis

they have been privileged to love and execution Transcript, Tith.

INSTANT EMANCIPATION. Wm. Calles Brain made the following statement at the meeting is New York for the reception of the Missoria delegation: "Our experience in North Carolina, our experience in North Carolina, our experience in North Carolina, our experience in Louisiana, have shown that in instant emarcipation carries with it every advantured instant emancipation carries with it every advantured in the later from a later than the second of the later from the

Onio Democratic Covoressmer. Fortes of gressional districts in Ohio elected Democratis in the factor election, swelve of these districts are given majorities against the Democratic party.