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THE LIBERATOR

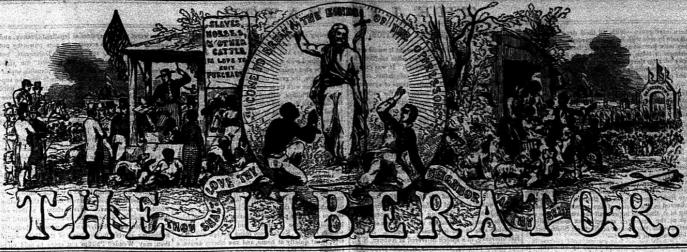
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

SON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor. VOL. XXXIII. NO. 46.



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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1863.

J. R. VERRINTON & SON. Pri

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

WHOLE NO. 1710.

Retuge of Oppression. BEROHER, THE SATANIO PARSON, IN ENG-

LAND.

One of the most beautiful steries of Holy Writ is that of the temptation of Jesus. St. Matthew tells us that Jesu was bed by the spirit into the wildersea, and there the tempter came to him, but was replaced and rebuilded. "Again," says St. Matthew, replaced and rebuilded. "Again," says St. Matthew, replaced and rebuilded. "Again," says St. Matthew, red deril taketh him up into an exceeding high mostain, and sheweth him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them, and, saith unto him, all others and sheweth him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them, and, saith unto him, all others. Then the saith Jesus unto him, Get the hence, Satan; for it is written. Hou shalt thou serie. Then the Devil leaveth him, and, behold, areal: came and ministered unto him."

Nearly sincten centuries after this wonderful retal, we find this same Satan, in the form of a Beoklyn parson, troubling the world as he troubled Jesu upon the mount. His tail and his horns are escecially beneath the apparel of the period, but his issensi spirit is as evident as ever. He has caused wan and confusion, through the agency of this Booklyn parson and other persons of that stamp, in this chose land, which was once the most happy, the nost peaceful, and the most powerful upon the face of the earth. Now, incarnated in the body of Beecher, he has crossed the Atlantic, and is trying to set all begland by the ears. Selfishly speaking, we wisk him seccess. While he is busy there, we may possibly be able to repair damages here. Satan is a kind worker; but he is not omnipotent, and cannot rise the devil in more than one country at a time, if God and good men fare working against him. Egland has been tampering with evil for a long while past, and deserves all that Statan can give her. While she is in agony, we may be permitted to except. It follows, therefore, that England's extremity will be our opportunity, and that the visit of Satus to London will and the Union cause.

M. Beecker is a true salange pageon.

onsider friends accom-the cor-ins of his remem-amiable persons a.—Bas

Bryant in New tion: periesco to appen t

te satanic style of warfare. We, in ou beart, have previously spoken of Parson pluch." It is satanic pluck, which know plack." It is satanic plack, which knows asset it has nothing to lose, and everything fillion praises Satan for the same quality. In Times says that Beecher appealed to shines. It is just this human weakness a generally plays upon, and this is the tempted to touch when he offered Divinkingtons of this world. Nor are the mon Beecher's efforts unworthy of his satisfies. It is not such as have wasted blood already in their hypocritical dehectights of the black race. Desolate ows lears, the crise of poor orphans and taitons of mothers will be his welcome gain sets foot upon our shores. They are the has assisted in causing them.

which the stains parson to England will help the two first and the stains parson to England will help the two first as providential arrangement, Statan continuity of the stains of the

Postmaster General; Hauses to small and better re-torney General.

Douglas and Hunter of Virginia had better re-main in the Senate: Gen. Quitman ought to go to Nicaragua. A. V. Brown, who will expect some-thing, ought to be sent abroad; Mr., Marcy to France; D. S. Dickinson may go into the State De-partment, if Gen. Cass declines, or in the navy, if

France; D. S. Dickinson may go into the State Department, if Gen. Cass declines, or in the nary, if preferred.

The South is proud of you as a military man and as a statesman. You may have to act the Leonidas for the South. We may have to pass through a Thermopylis ordeal.

The crusaders—infuriated with religious fanaticism—will be down upon us. They will find a Saladin to welcome them to hospitable graves. The Richards and Phillips of the campaign will be glad to get back to their Yankee dens, to sicken and die with traitorous remorse.

Oh, that the South were wise—that she would become united! In the next campaign, the North will attempt to abolitionize, not only all the foreigners in the South and North, but through such men as Cassius Clay, J. Minor Botts, Raynor & Co., attempt to abolitionize all the non-slaveholders in the South Houston, Bell, Benton, Blair & Co., will look on with complacency, and give indirect aid and comfort. Long may our constitutional Union last! is the

f every Democrat. But give us our bonor, or give us a new order to the liberty of a stranger. Yours truly in faith,

COMPLETE AND ETERNAL SEPARATION.

To make sure that our separation, as and eternal, it is perhaps needful that the war be fought out to the very end—that is to say, to the entire destruction of the Yankee nation. The longer they carry on the war, the more attrocious they make it, and the more impossible it will be that there should ever be any sort of union between us and that detested people.

JOHN BROWN.

A radical paper in Indiana says that, however much we may denounce the Missouri proposition for an abolition convention in this city on the 8th of January, we shall find that "the great soul of John Broten is marching on." That's exactly the idea of the Missouri projectors of the convention and their friends—John Brotenism! But we can tell them that, if "old John Brown's soul," in its marchings on shall march into this State, as old John Brown

Selections.

FREMONT IN MISSOURI.

Would that State now be infested with Guerillas, if his policy had been carried out !

We feel regret whenever the Administration

upsient in that to one of things the same of the same

PROCLAMATION.

ne one can done for a money propose the carried out, the State would have been free from the anarchy and disorder which have been free from the anarchy and disorder which have made it desolate. But the very next day after General Fremont had signed the proclamation, he was relieved by orden of the Secretary of War, and one of the first acts of Gen. Hunter, his successor, was to revoke the whole proceeding.

There are other noticeable points in the proclamation which we must briefly mention. Both commanders agreed not to arreat citizens, mercly for their political opinions, or the private expression of them, and promised to protect, as far as possible, all who would return to their homes. But it was agreed that their cases should be left to the disposition of the civil courts. This would have been entirely attifactory to us in any cases of treason, for in districts where we could arreat a man by civil power, the

THE ISSUE AND THE DUTY.

"If you, Mr. President, felt that duty to your

The President's denial to the petition of the Union one of Missouri and Kansas is meeting with marked oldness, and in some instances with the most embatic disapproval, by all the truly loyal men of the lation. They do not seem to look upon the plough-ng-round-the-stumps policy, when dealing with questions which affect the vital interests of the Union, as being fone of the largest States of the Union, as being

"We derive from this statement of the President to he Missouri Delegation, and from his other expres-ions and policy, the idea that he regards the Slavery uestion is to be settled by theory rather than prac-ice—by proclamation and not by performance. Thus he proclaims immediate military emancipation where

WHO ARE THE CANTERS?

interestication, in order to help put down the rebellion, is a blanta sharedly. It is not worth the paper on which it is written.

It is not written in case of defence, you must be the shortist of the Times and the case with the masses of the Northern poople—the stream of special papers of the times and the masses of the Northern poople—the words have been jubilant over the feelings by concentration of the papers of the times of the transfer of the times of the transfer of the times of the transfer of the times are a small sect: how state quickly; the sooner and faster, the bester. In peace, there is an opportunity for arrangement and gradualism. There can be not producing in a construction of the times of the transfer of the time certainty the charge does not see that the treath they contain was that which brough forth the Arranda's lavery in the broad of the times and the case with the touch of instant destricts and the composite mass of farmers from the destruction of slavery, the rebel States would have been jubilant over the feebleness and irresoluteness it betokened, and Europe would have been jubilant over the feebleness and intercoluteness it betokened, and Europe would have been jubilant over the feebleness and irresoluteness it betokened, and Europe with the time of the t

HENRY WARD BEECHER IN ENGLAND.

In London, as in Manchester and Liverpool, in Edinburgh and Glasgow—in the capitals of British intelligence and industry—the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has now witnessed, the most unpressive manifestations of popular sympathy with his loyal and liberty-loving countrymen. In each of these great cities be has spoken to through a multivades—spoken with plain, unshrinking fidelity to his national peculiarities—und a received an overwhelming expression of approval. If in each instance, be has been assailed with even premeditated insalt and interruption, the assailants have necessed only in giving the greater distinctness to the triumph of his appeals. The antagonism that took the unwonted form of personal attacks as false as they were violent, and that instigated by malicious slanders to the indecency of organized uproar, sustained in every case a signal defeat. The Liverpool Southern Club exhausted its resources of vitageration and violence in the vain attempt to prevent his being leaved. A similar attempt was threatened in London. Our dead-walls and hoardings broke out yearerday into an irruption of sourrilous placards, containing mutilated and falsified extracts from secrees and speeches, some of them nine years and fit was

Law, both, rete

meeting of at least three thousand, were lifted up magainst the resolution which conveyed, through Mr. Beecher, a message from England to his Northern kinsmen.

It is the fit reward of honest labor such as Mr. Beecher, a better that the labor such as Mr. Beecher, a better that the labor such as Mr. Beecher, a better that the labor such as Mr. Beecher, a better that the labor such as Mr. Beecher, and superially in that of last night, England has been no less his theme than America. His anxiety has been, to justify his country in the eyes of the fatherland,—to show to intellects, consciences and hearts, educated in English sentiment, the actual facts of the American contest; or, at least, the facts as they appear to the American of the North. His continual appeal has been to, our examples, our principles, our mode of action. At every step of the narrative he asks, Would you have done otherwise had you been in our place? To every objection he answers, Is that an objection which befits you Englishmen? It is surely a tribute of homage to our national character that an American—a, representative member of a nation said to have goue mad with vanity—should thus studiously solicit our good opinion. And the tribute is the more flattering because the appeal is without servility. In asking England to approve and encourage his countrymen in the great contest they are waging, Mr. Beecher disdains to leave it open to supposition that if England refused, America would pause. We shall be heartily glad of your moral succor, he says—but do not think we are dependent upon it; our cause is good enough to go alone to any distance. And, more than that, he says—If you are so perverse as to interfere with us, we will fight you too. This is a tone and attitude that Englishmen ought to appreciate the combination of independence and irreditiness, of self-reliance and good-fellowship. By these bold and manly declarations, Mr. Beecher has given them their true significance. He has not only presented the case of the North towards England. Ev

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN ENGLAND.

PHILLIP's SPECHES.—A'good deal has been said in England about the bunkun talk in American speeches, the incessant flattery that their crators pour on their hearers, and the necessity they are under of glorifying the guaterial greatness of the States. Not less has been said of the rabid fanaticism of the Abolitionists. We were prepared, then, for some exaggeration, some bad taste, some pandering to popular passion, in the speeches of "the rebel fanatic, Wendell Phillips," as we have often beard him called. But what do we find? Take a sample from the speech on Lincoln's election, dated November, 1860:

er, 1680?

'The saddest thing in the Union meetings of last east was the constant presence in all of them of the link of coin, the entire of spliddles, the dust of trade ou would have imagined it was an insurrection of coldiers signing therefore. Mr. Evertex at Fancell all, when he souph for the value of the Union, all, when he souph he of the value of the Union, could only newall the less of our commercia inter-course, the certainty of 'heatile tariffa,' and danger, to 'the navy'. And this ta literally all the merits of the Union which he catelogues 1 No; I do him in-justice. He does sak, trembling in case of disunion, Wilere, O where, will be the flag of the United States? Well, I think the Historical Society had better take it to their Museum. But I must Whiter, O where wall be the flag of the United States. Well, Think the Historical Society had better take it to their Muneum.

Society had better take it to their Muneum end and the state of the United States in the United States in the United States in the States of the United States in the United States in the Mobile States in the Sta

attons."

Are these the words of a fanatic? May they not be the words of a strong-hearted, clear-sighted man, of whom we can think that, whatever may be the peculiarities of his creed, and whether they can be accepted as they are or not, he is a teacher of his nation, and a pilot of some of its thoughts through whe actura? Ur look at his portrait. It is that of an able, gontle, cultivated Englishman, with those deep-se, far-looking eyes, that your sea side physician picks, you out a pilot by—the head of a good, wise man, reminding one of Charles Dawwin's, shall are nay? Not a man, surely, to talk twaddle or cian picks you can a proper the proper of th

thern intelligence,—with all their drawbacks-left side by side with Southern slavery and ignor they must prevail and conquer; have a certal perbases in them, coming as they do from one looks back on thirty-two years of persecution, o lately, of seemingly resulties toil. He knows want of his country:—

partisans for the present of court of court, out as a long range of instory —

This war will never be coded by an event. It will never come to a conclusion by a great hatte. It is too deep in its sources, it is too wide in its influence, for that. The great struggle in Engined between democracy and nobility lasted from 1640 to 1650, taking a life in its progress, and yet failed for thing. The great struggle between the same parties in France began in 1775; and never till the outbreak of the French Revolution concentrated the attention of the monarchies of Europe was this country left in peace; and it will take ten or trelve years to clear off the ear of such a struggle. Prepare yourselves for a life long enlistment. God has launched this Union on a voyage whose only port is Liberty; and whether the President relunts, or whether the cabita boys conspire, it matters not—absolute justice holds the helm, and we never shall come into harbor until every man under the flag is free.

Mr. Phillips sees clearly that what the North has to overcome in the South is not only Lee's army, but the confirmed Southern state of mind. He sees that the war for an idea—Southern independence—has raised the slave breeders and buyers into something like unbleness and real life, and that so far peace would be a loss to them. But, nevertheless, he maintains, freedom must be established, and slavery annihilated; and therefore, if the North Confirmed Co Mr. Philippore overcome in the solution at the confirmed Southern manat the war for an idea—Southern manat the war for an idea—Southern manathing like noblehess and real life, and that so far thing like noblehess and real life, and that so far peace would be a loss to them. But, nevertheless, be maintains, freedom must be established, and alavery annihilated; and, therefore, if the North can conquer the Southern army, it must hold the Southern States till they have learned the lesson of free schools, a free press, and equal justice. As to Mr. Lincoln's be depriving the North of the material it most needs to work with. The black is the working man of to work with. The black is the working man of the South, the brother mechanic of the Kankee—the North. The land, says Mr. Phillips, must be configured to the South must be colonized by the North. The land, says Mr. Phillips, must be conficult." He who allows oppression shares the crime, were when its continuance is not wholly dependent wing machines, and the men when its continuance is not wholly dependent wing machines, and the men when its continuance is not wholly dependent wing machines, and the men when its continuance is not wholly dependent wing machines, and the men when its continuance is not wholly dependent wing machines, and the men when its continuance is not wholly dependent wing machines, and the men when its continuance is not wholly dependent wing machines, and the men when its continuance is not wholly dependent wing machines, and the men when its continuance is not wholly dependent wing machines, and the men when its continuance is not wholly dependent wing machines, and the men when its continuance is not wholly dependent wing machines, and the men when its continuance is not wholly dependent wing machines, and the men when its continuance is not wholly dependent wing machines, and the men who were the south wh to work with. In black it the Northern became you to send away the very man you cannot do without? Now-the South must be colonized by the North. The land, says Mr. Phillips, must be confiscated, if necessary—sold with a guaranteed title to the Massachusetts man or New Yorker—and plough-shares, seeds, schools, sewing machines, and the men who mean equal rights for black and white, must follow. We confess that the problem, as so stated by Mr. Phillips, does not look very inviting to us, who have heard so much of Southern chivalry, and Northern Dragging volgarity; but the reply from the Abolitionists would doubtless be that any man, who had manliness enough left to value an bonest man, though vulgar, above one with refined manners, who would sell his own daughter or mistress, will not shrink from accepting all the turnioi of the issue. Mr. Phillips does not think the work an easy one. Suppose the South conquered, and slavery abolished—that, he says, will be but the beginning of the problem: of the problem :-

"There remains behind the still greater and more momentous problem, whether we have the strength the balance, the virtue, the civilization, to absorb six millions of ignorant, embittered, bedeviled Southerners, and transmute them into honest, well-behaved Christian mechanics, worthy to be called brothers of New England Yankees."

New England Yankees."

The way and means to this end, on the part of the North, are, according to Mr. Phillips, to do as England did in 1640—that is, get rid gradually of those men in public places who do not believe in progress, but mean to live in the past, and in their stead bring to the front men who are earnest in the present. Layer after layer of the superficialities and officialities of the Northern body politic must be peeled off as useless, until, as he expresses it, you get to the sound core "of civil and military purpose, the earnest belief, the single-hearted, intense devotion to victory, the entire belief in justice which can cope with Stonewall Jackson. Never until then shall we succeed." Meanwhile, he concludes, let the legislature take one step further, and pass "an act of Congress, abolishing slavery wherever our fing waves."

Even those who can like neither this book nor its author, and who will still regard his influence as that of a fanatic, will be helped, we believe, to a truer estimate of the cause of the war, and of the complexity of passions which it involves, by reading speeches so full of fervid conviction and eloquent prophecy—London Reader.

The Liberator.

. No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1863.

OELEBRATION OF THE THIRD DECADE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

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

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

In accordance with this vote, the Executive Committee hereby announce that the THIRD DECADE of the Society will be held in Philadelphia, on THURBDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 3d and 4th, 1863.

Historically, it will be an occasion of thrilling interest and joyous congratulation, unequalled in the eventful career of the Society since its formation. Unquestionably, it will be largely attended by the 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 soover will, let him come"—come in the spirit of justice and love—come as remembering those in bonds as bound with them—come as one abhorring "the guilty phantasy, that man can hold property do man"—come to put down the rebellion by helping to man"—come to put down the rebellion by helping to the guilty sprang!

gitimately sprung!

A strong array of able and eloquent speakers will be in attendance. in attendance.

[Further particulars hereafter.]

In behalf of the Executive Comr

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

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, for November, is received. The following is the table of contents: 1.
Renan's Life of Jesus. 2. Ulric Von Hunter. 3.
Henry Taylor. 4. Some New Autempt as Conformity.
5. Weedell Phillips as an Orator. 5. Modern Rome.
7. Cambridge and Kingsley on American Affairs. 5.
Kraglah Expositions of Neutrality. 9. Review of
Current Literature. Several of these titles show that
the Examiner is, as usual, fresh and assessmite in itsable discussions of important questions.

The people of Maryland have done noby in their Congressional election. They have sent four emancipationists to Congress out of five.

SEWARDS PRESENT POSITION,

calsing between liberty and slavery. It was expected that is what we want to his ody-mere who are willing in look their own destiny or their own seeking out of the was the mere; the face. 'Grain me to see, and Ajax asts no more thing, no institution wicked and powerful emongh to stand against it."

The instillagent, thoughful, or distermined gare. 'The instillagent thoughful, or distermined gare of twenty millions of Christian people—there is no thing, no institution wicked and powerful emongh to stand against it."

The whole of Mr. Phillipp's anti-slavery speeches, before the breaking out of the war, are moral-feet of the constry. These expectations, however, have not been realized. Although, since that time, tirremains the changed, and the Abolitionists said. Let them have it; but no ninety days nomenace—grid your-selves for battle to the death? The following passage from a speech "Or they State of the Country' delivered in the spring of the present year, has a ring in it that will impress all the readers who can be also as the American strangels, not necessarily as look at the American strangels, not necessarily as a long range of history:—

"This war will never be coded by an event. It will never come to a conclusion by a great battle. It is not deep in its sources, it is too wide in its influence, bears the bound of the present of a great battle. It is not deep in its sources, it is too wide in its influence, bears the bound of the bound of the strange of history:—

in a mercifully severe article on Charles Kingsley's position in regard to American affairs, gives some ex-tracts from his letters on Modern History in the Uni-versity of Cambridge, in which these passages occups "Slavery is a thing with which the Particle Property is a

bling in the Saintee, in this scale—this man may his position and influence into its scale—this man may properly be classed in infamy with the author of the Euglities Slave Law.

If in any one mouth of Mr. Seward's administra-tion, he had chosen strenuously to urge upon Abra ham Lincoln the abolition of slavery throughout the

President. Have we not for

Men are beginning to time who will be detected. Many men are thinking that the old rail-splitter, honest Abe, will be quite as suitable, and quite as available, as any one that is likely to turn up. Many a man who would indignantly refuse his vote to a crafty, unprincipled lawyer, will incline to choose well to consider, judging by what takes place between now and the election, whether a vote for Old Abe will C. K. W.

FRIENDLY CRITICISM, PRO AND CON.

The Christian Examiner for November, taking oc Mr. Phillips's career of reformatory eloquence.

Mr. Phillips's career of reformatory eloquence.

To prepare the way for one of these points of criticism, the Examiner declares the proper position of an orator to be conservative, "strictly conservative"; and it defines this epithet by saying—"He appeals of men in behalf of old and established principles."

The Examiner proceeds to describe that political and social condition of our nation which called forth Mr. Phillips's eloquence. as follows—

Mr. Phillips's cloquence, as follows:

"Our nation had assumed as its basis a floctrights inherent in human beings simply as he we built our national edifice on assumed principuniversal justice. We baptized these principles blood of battle; and having been victorious, we have the crimson coasecration to represent

On the other hand, here was the alien ele

pass."

If we admit the Examiner's definition of the word "conservative," we may fairly claim that Mr. Phillips occupies the position which it holds that an orator should do. He has certainly always appealed to men in behalf of "old and established principles"—as we in this new world count age and stability—political principles fully eightly-seven years old, fortified by the cooperation of religious principles more than eightpen hundred years old.

cooperation of religious principles more than eightper hundred years old. But this definition is inadmissible. The word con servative (unless limited by its connection) invariable the benefit of things as they are or have been hundred years old.

But this definition is inadmissible. The word conservative (unless limited by its connection) invariably implies the keeping of things as they are or have been; a resistance to change of any sort, whether in principle or practice. And practice has occupied quite as much of the attention of conservation as principle. Indeed, in actual life, conservatives have always occupied the position ascribed to them by the witty author of the "New Gospel of Peace." When they have got into bot water, they make it a point "to keep in, less they should be scalled."

Now, it appears from the very statements of the Ecomiser, above quoted, that the practice of this nation has always been not only diverse from, but distanced in the Constitution and in the Declaration of Independence. Just as much as we have albed the erry, trumpeted it, bragged about it, clothed cars selves with it as an outer garment, just so much we have practiced slavery, maintained it, briffled it, axtended it, made it an essential part of the character.

and policy of the nation. The people who properly call themselves conservatives wish to conserve that we have always had, talk and assumption about liberty, combined with a practical maintenance of slavery. Usual the shot against Sunnier sharded this nation trom its elumber, the great mass of the people practically held position with these conservatives. Therefore he who, like Phillips, wished to have the gluicipies of freedom take flesh and deed among ne—be reduced to actual practice instead of being kept to the ear and broken to the hope—must of necessity take the position of protestant and reformer; and when these failed of success, the position of revolutionist. Thus he judged himself, and he judged rightly. Slavery, says the Leasurer, [p. 405,] "was foreign, intrusive." No such thing. It had been firmly set tild in this country long before political freedom as a very large direct, and its friends have always called it their.

domestic institution." When political independence came, larvery prevented it from taking the form of individual freedom throughout the land; and it was to check the practical operation of free principles that to check the practical operation of free principles precisely because it already had possession of the through the land to the procession of the principles precisely because it already had possession of the whole country. So far from being foreign and lattra-sive, it sat quietly at home, and saw liberty arrive, a stranger; and, the serious question at once arising to the principles of these should give way to the other, alsvery offered this compromise, which liberty was foolenough to accept, namely, that we should all used to the condition of the procession of the language of liberty, maintaining at the same time the enough to accept, namely, that we should all use the language of liberty, maintaining at the same time the fact of slavery. The conservatives, properly so call-ed, are satisfied with this state of things, and wish to preserve I. The reformers or radicals take an opposite position, and wish slavery utterly extirpated; first, because it is vicious and unjustifiable in itself, and next, because it privents the proper expansion and position, and wish slavery utterty to because it is vicious and unjustifiable in staelf, ame next, because it prevents the proper expansion and development of liberty; prevents our national life from agreeing with our national language.

Having made the preparatory explanation above stated, the Examiner comes to its first criticism upon stated, the Examiner comes to its first criticism upon the company of the company of a patriot, a friend position and subsequent career and a patriot, a friend criticism continues to the company of the compa

"His proper position was that of a patriet, a friend and preserver of his country. Mr. Phillip did otherwise. He threw away this vast advantage

The answer to this is, that he had no choice in the The answer to time it, that it is matter. Survey one of the national institutions; well-nigh the greatest of them. It had priority and seniority among American institutions. It was the first-born, the elder brother; and when the Constitution came to light, the verbal claim of freedom for the whole nation, slavery insisted on the introduction of some disqualifying clauses, which so effectually neutralized it that freedom has been waning and slavery tralized it that freedom has been waning and slavery waxing ever since. Just as far as Mr. Phillips up-held the principles by which the nation pretended to live, just so far he must be in stern opposition to the life it neurally led. Patriolism means standing by the nation as it is, not as it might, could, would, or should be. A pretended agreement on his part, either with the actual position of the nation, or with the practical working of the "doctored." Constitution, would have been false and monatrous. Only by onnasine the na-

working of the "doctored." Constitution, would have been false and monstrous. Only by opposing the na-tion's chosen course, only by opposing the nullifying clauses forced by slavery into the Constitution, (and adjudged by Congress, the Executive, and the Su-preme Court, to be the spirit and essence of the Con-stitution,) could be take a position either true to him-self, or intelligible to his countrymen, or effective for

We believe, therefore, that Mr. Phillips faithfully

But, the Examiner proceeds, he needlessly took on himself a greater task, instead of a less; "for ground of formally opposing further union with the slave States. The result has proved the wisdom of their course. It was right for them first to appeal to the North, and endeavor to arouse its united that the Union which con victim was itself a crime; and that justice and righ victim was used a crime; and that pushes and rightequinness called upon me to come out from such a
Union, and be separate. It is self-evident that this
course was right; but the result has proved its expediency. The anti-slavery assault upon the Union did
what the previous course of the same persons had failed to do. It aroused an intermediate party, the Reexhibites party, which could speak and set to a certain

acridity, conceding his " total and sin-

WASHINGTON CITY, (D. C.) Nov. 1st, 1868.

wrote the stirring lyric,

le little thought, notwithstanding his invincible per-severance and lively faith, that a creed at that time so hateful, and so persecuted, so villified and so abused, would, before the close of his own life, he predomi-nant in the land; and that he would in his own fesh see the work apon which he staked his life, his repu-tation, his indessant labor, and all his many appropriahe was dragged through the streets, and put in jail to save his life, is now, and has been, a cits from whence has emanated the boldest doctrines gious opinions, in all their various latitudes, have a had liberty of unrestricted expression. Lately, too, is Baltimore, a city where this pioneer in the cause: the slave suffered incarceration in a slavemonger's durigeon, public meetings have been held, where Secret ries of the Tressury, members of Congress, and other prominent and able men were present, and spoke freely, boldly, and conclusively in favor of the abolition of the should be seen to the same of the solition of the should be seen to the same of the sam ot one of them being afraid of the formerly tient, determined, per-evering, inexora upon wrong! The Union music is pervading the wh

It is very State where elections have recently been held, run resorts have recently been held, run resorts have recorded their emphatic verdict against traitors, rebels and copperheads. From all quarters comes the stern and unfillnehing determination of the masses, that this war is to be prosecuted till the rebellion is subdeed, and till fraitors lay down their same, and unconditionally recording the full and must come at last. The recent sections as of they an-it in tones of deep and settled meaning, and they an-nounce it in such significant language that he who runs may read. Every day the madness and impoliruns may read. Every day the madness and impolicy of the slavemongers become more and more apparent. What philanthropists wished to do, and could
not, these imbruted slavemongers have themselves
done. What constitutional guarantees prevented Abolitionists from effecting, the traffickers in human
beings, by their own acts, and in a blind and malignant rage, have accomplished. The Constitution was
in the way of crushing slavery in the slave States, by
conversational or executive nower, but the slavemong-

in the way of crushing slavery in the slave States, by congressional or executive power, but the slavenous ere trampled the Constitution under their feet. The Union was formerly a barrier to exterminating "the patriarchal institution" by United States law, but the slave old parchy spurned the Union, and deprived themselves of its advantages, if the word advantages may properly be used in connection with such an infamous system as human bondage. The President had no authority, in times of peace, to "proclaim liberty throughout the land to ALL the inhabitants therefore, but the unen-stealers and men-buyers inaugurated a state of war, which placed the freedom of four milheads, the slavemongers have become themse most efficient of Abolitionists. They have ms editious and infernal rebellion the very means of near

lence work its own destruction. Thus does iniquity fight against itself. The night of oppression is fast waning to a close. The morning of freedom, such as is portrayed in the Declaration of Independence, is breaking brightly for all. This is "a consummation devoutly to be wished," and it will certainly come. Nothing can prevent it. Blanders in high places, in-explicable tardiness among those having authority, wrath, madness and arms among the rebels, treachery, hypocrisy and treason among the copperheads—these things may delay, but they cannot roll back that course of events which is to annihilate slavery forever. The friends of liberty must press on with undoubting stens.

partly of a theory that personal criticism is a more of and Schobleid, and in retoric and logic must have ficient agent in reform than any other." Conceding rank among the ablest of State papers. How the that Mr. Phillips's adoption of this instrumentality that Mr. Phillips's adoption of this instrumentality and parted of his uncompromising, unselfah, adequately conceived; but so great is the confidence, chiralrous devotion to the grand objects of his life," which the bulk of the nation reposes in Mr. Lincoln's which the bulk of the nation reposes in Mr. Lincoln's the Eromieurs till thinks it erromeous. Yet, attempt "is part and parcel of his uncompromising, ensetial, chivalrous devotion to the grand objects of his life, the Examiner still thinks it erroneous. Yet, attempt false the recrust. Yet attempt false the recrust of the Examiner still thinks it erroneous. Yet, attempt false the recrust of the anti-slavery leaders, the origin of this course of the anti-slavery leaders, the origin of this course of the anti-slavery leaders, the origin of this course of the anti-slavery developed in the says, pp. 408, 9—

"When the Abolitionists began their great enterprise, the multitude of men who reteemed them per niclous sought at first to crush and extinguish them by means of mobs, helters, social exclusions, opportunisms,—in fine, by a general chorus of his and men. The recruitment of the same string fast the same fustion is meted out, by and by experience a similar deserved fate. The President, encumbered with the last named the of consers, would be weighed down as dolefully as was sourced. It also shoulders were outs." Anti-slavery or tony be growered. It o entore high to rate to one another till their ears were deared and their tongues outworn who cared "

Then it was that anti-slavery or corrory began experimenting at cures for deafcess. We must admit that it experimented to purpose. I made the greated and their tongues outworn who cared "

Then it was that anti-slavery or corrory began experimenting at cures for deafcess. We must admit that it experimented to purpose. I made the greated of the same of the

old and prompt decisions in critical exiger bine the ability to judge rightly with the power of an ing quickly—though he has not that energy of will and that instantaneous comprehension of the and that instantaneous comprehension of the accura-ry and the timely, which like lightning and thate coolness, prudence consideration for all measure, as sure a patient consideration for all measure, as guard against hasty and reckless action. His conservation has not, hitherto, degenerated into dominy, and we see him moving,—slowly though it be,—in the right direction. These facts justify the conclusion, as acoulected in the insurpression of freedom in the insurpression of the sure of the conservation of the conservation

men who have never bowed the knee to Bail-ner whose life-long devotion to freedom and to real right for all mankind constitutes the cardinal princips of their whole political and social conduct. Such a use is most emphatically Salkson P. Crass, the Scots. has proved equal to every emergency; and difficult, he but effectively and masterly, his intellect, like the forces in nature which, without noise or friction in waged this war successfully, or the United Sha inued its prosperity as a nation. Amid the smoke and turmoil of battle-fields, these great services and and turmoil of battle-neids, there great services are not duly considered, but posterity will mark then, and bestow merited honors upon the man who is created and inaugurated a financial policy as original in its conception as it is opportune, wast and beselving But it is not now my pursose to eith But it is not now in pancial operations and sec was now only intending to observe that, as prominent men in the country, there was not on whe had been more faithful to the principles of raised and slavery than Mr. Chase, or more, in this principle, "without variableness or shadow of turning." Mymbobic has over stamped its imprint upon him. By has never been animated by that enlarged philankeys. which recognizes the same natural rights for all hame

"Fleecy looks and black complexies Cannot alter nature's claim;
Skins may differ, but affection
Dwells in white and black the same."

In all public action, in all private expresson of opinions, and in all cabinet conferences and direc-sions, it is not too much to say that Mr. Chase ha, is very instance, been true to those sentiments be ation, and the other executive acts which have found wanting in the cause of universal freedon, used in favor of the complete subjugation of the trainer now in arms, encourages the strong belief I have expressed, that the President will ultimately repairs the Blair, Gamble and Schofield programe. Mr. Chase, of all the members of the Cabinet, was de only one who avowed his undiaguised and oxidal aympa thy with the loyal radicals of Missort. The particules speeches he delivered during his recent risit. found wanting in the cause of universal fre partition show that the years he has spent in pursible to Ohio show that the years he has spent in pursible unallifed to public speaking, have not detracted from that oratorical rendiness and logical force which distributed him as a lawyer and a senator. As as indicated him as a lawyer and a senator. cation of the radical anti-slavery predilections of Northern Union men, it is gratifying to notice the Northern Union men, it is grauping to accommodate marks of respect and the popular initiations of personal regard which the people of Ohio, and others along the route, paid him during his iss issue, yet to Cincinnati, and his return to this city.

I had intended to speak of Mr. Chase's efficient in the war.

the complex diurnal duties of his office, "the vent and tear" of which no one can know who does no witness them, and of his urbanity and corriey to the "never-ending, still-beginning" tide of risitor via throng him continually, and none of whom, I resturto say, have an interview with him without feeling

But rearing already to passer on your columns, these matters, together with some literary topics I wished to discuss, and some speculations concerning public affairs I desired to resent; I must omit, should I determine to let the with wag on in ignorance thereof, or postpose should I is unwilling to hide such light under a bushel—leaving to you the addition of a qualifying adjective to light

MILFORD CONVENTION-THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

I am glad my esteemed friend, Ezra H. Heywood, Am glad my esteemed friend, Erra is, neyrow, took my criticism in good part. If I was ministrant respecting the character of his remarks at he is meeting at Milford, no one can be more glid than right in the stand cerrected. The most and best that it has desire now is, to put forth a united effect, which the Napoleonic remark that the "Old Guard my on, but can in were surrenden."

the Napoleonic remark that the "Old Guan may but can never surrender."

I am glad also that my friend has corrected anitable which I saw at a glance, respecting the resistions of Adin Ballou. I think the error was so his —though it may be—as I knew the resolution pand as a schole, not in port. As a necessary adjunct of spraining office is the devil—a very convenient personsportable. If any tate, I had at the time the presumption to believe that all who were present at the meeting returned to would come to the same charitable conclusion of fried H. that the error was unintentional, and so I "id is allow". It was our blunder.—Ed.]

There is one apprehension of my friend, entired.

Hi that the error was unintentional, and so silde."—[It was our blunder.—Ed. There is one apprehension of my friend, emirely without foundation; he might as well "carry oal now might infer that the meeting was inharmonian. Not at all. There was harmony and spirit, and sign of disagreement. All this I said in my hary so tice, and I meant it too. When we have another sign of disagreement. All this I said in my hary so tice, and I meant it too. When we have another sign of disagreement. All this I said in my hary so tice, and I meant it too. When we have another sign of disagreement. All this I said in my hary so tice, and I meant it too. When we have another sign of a like character, "may I be there to see. My friend sees proper to refer to my labor and hepitality in the Anti-slavery cause. It deserts thanks, since I feel that Anti-slavery has done it more for me, than I have ever done for it. All ay labors—poor at best—have proved like "causing level labors—poor at best—have proved like "causing level apoundant reward." My regret is, that I have done is aboundant reward. My regret is, that I have done is too poorly. No better investment of the province of the province of the such stock as we have the

shundant reward. My regret is, the state in the same in the made than to take such stock as we have the means to purchase in the cause of Anti-larery. And in conclusion, I am happy to assure the ren, that the quarterly meeting at Miliord has left mark, and that the good seed sown did not all find a stony ground. The words of S. S. Foster were serve those beings and effectual. All is well that each with more beings and effectual. All is well that each with

Mayor Macbeth of Charleston, on the lith illisaued an order for all free negroes in the city to pure on the next day for thirty day, labor on the feet difficultions, or be impressed into service. It also private to the save-owners that each should be save to work or the feet difficultions. Northern Copperheads will pless the fortifications. Northern Copperheads will pless the notice, and hereafter hold their peace!

Past Garchion:

"Giery, Hallelujah! John Brown's soul is marchiger; Hallelujah! John Brown's soul is marchigen!" Governor Yates, of Illinois, has come out, ing n!" Governor Yates, of Illinois, has come out, ing n!" Governor is the only cause, and Abolition is the only cause, and Abolition is the only cause, and civil war"—that "the rebellion of herbellion and civil war"—that "the rebellion can ever be created till slavery is abolished." Gov. Gov. Gov. most central war or or of the same sentiment, in nearly the same vords. Gov. Todd, of Ohio, and Brough, the war of the same State, and Gov. Blair of foreror elect of the same State, and Gov. Blair of foreror elect of the same State, and Gov. Blair of foreror elect of the same State, and Gov. Blair of foreror detect of the same spectage guardy, and is ministable terms, on the same ground. There are yor than 500,000 voters in the above named at your and in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Lows, already state, and in the U. L. A. [the Union of the contraction of the Garkison: lety, Hallelujah! John Brown's soul is march are gote than 500,000 voters in the above named are gote than 500,000 voters in the above named start, and in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, abready start, and in the U. L. A. [the Union fedge of America.] This is not a guess; but a knowledge of America.] This is not a guess; but a knowledge of America. This is not a guess; but a knowledge of America. This is not a guess; but a knowledge on the largest, it all lines States, plant themselves on the setting of the cause. Abolition the cure of a cultival.

pennens of Recilion.

The U. L. A is to have a great Convention of delegate in Washington, in December. I see that Gen. Sight is to be a delegate from Massachusetts. He issue the ground that the rebel States, by their own size the ground that the rebel States, that, in them, always he ground that the rebel States, that, in them, always has casted to exist, pengly, under the Federal Government; that when they come bank into the Union, as States, they must come as free, and not as faw States; and that the Federal Government will arrest assume their debt, incurred to get means to desert a second of the control of the second of Tulon, as States, they must come as Jose, and not as down States; and that the Federal Government will never assume their debt, incurred to get means to destrop the Republic. The delegates of the entire Korhwest, in that Convention, will endorse the views of Gen. Batter in these matters. This is the creed of the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune, of the Chicago Tribun, and of all the loyal papers of the Northwest. The simple issue in the pending preaidential struggle in-Shall Freedom, or Statery, die? That one or the other must be crucified by Northern ballots, in Nortembr. 1864, is now nearly a universal conviction in K Northwest. I believe that in six months it will be the universal conviction of the North.

Do arrange to send A. T. Foss into Indiana and Illinois, and to keep him hard at work till the election.

transition of the control of the con

nion of discuss in a the so O'Conins, in a the so O'Coninduring peeches are mannaident's ch there is a the so of action ever be not visit pursuits the from ch distinct of office the instance of the principle of the rinstance of the rinsta

ther with and some od to pre-the world hould I be leaving to light.)

SPIRIT

Heywood isinformed to the late of than my set that we ffort, will design die

of "let it

id, entirely arry coal to at some persarmonousrit, and so y hashy noanother seato see."
Idearry noan door farit. All say
setting bread
re found an ave dense noinvestment
re the brethd has left in
ywer never
a tond well.
G. W.S.

the 18th alt., city to re-or on the for-He also gave such the fine-

Do arrange to send A. I. Poss into Indiana and Emois, and to keep him hard at work till the election. He is just the man for the place. Deeply do I regret that Parker Fillsbury cannot enter this field next year. ast Parker Pillibury cannot enter this field next year.

Bit elequence would arouse the loyal men, and crush the Copperheads. One bundred lecturers, of the right same, in New York, Pennsylvania, and the five Suits of the Northwest, during the coming year, would settle the question of slavery in the nation and on the continent in all coming time.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

CUMMINGTON CONVENTION.

An Anti-Slavery Convention was held in Cum-nington, (Mass.) commencing Saturday, Oct. 31, and eding Sunday evening, Nov. 1. It was a meeting of much interest, and we trust will be of ultimate benefit to the case of universal liberty. Parker Pillabury, Charles C. Barleigh and Ezra H. Heywood addressed the Covention, each speaking with expressiones and Charles C. Burleigh and Ezra 11. Hey the Convention, each speaking with earnestness and eloquence for the aid of every lover of true freedom elogence for the aid of every lover of true freedom, in their labors for the universal emancipation of our new from the sin and curse of slaveholding. While all the speakers seemed agreed in the course that antistavry men and women should follow in laboring to swaten our nation to a knowledge of it is ain and the day of repentance, there was enough difference in the hopefulness of the equality earnest advocates of freesopenmess of the control of them, a graphic view of the blackest side of the cloud that now hangs over our country, and of its silver lining. The following resolutions were adopted by the Con-

ention in connection with a portion of the resolu tions adopted at the Milford meeting :-

Whereas, The rebellion and civil war which afflic the land are the natural consequences of that preced ing rebellion against the divine government, of which

the chastisement while the transgression is persisted

Resolved. That the true "military necessity" of the present crisis is the necessity to obey God's law, by preciaiming liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.

Resolved, That rebellion and treason having wrought accorded, that receition and treason naving wrought a legal forfeiture of the instruments employed therein, and the powers of the State governments of the rebel State having been so employed, and therefore so for-feited, there is in those States no local government which any loyal subject of the Eederal Government

that needs to the electricate and, consequently, no leptimate government there, except that of the Union, or such as derives its authority from that. Resolved, That slavery having no legal warrant but what it derives from the local law, and the validity of that their failed by forfeiture of the power that enterli it stream to locate the law. ed it, slavery is no longer legal in any rebel State dit becomes the right and the duty of the Federa Germment to declare it illegal, and require all its substillants agents, civil and military, so to regard at trat it, recognizing as freemen all who were britished. That the exigencies of the crisis have

erred upon the Federal Government adequate le pl power to abolish slavery in the "loyal" slave Sulet, as a measure necessary to the preservation of

bester, that it is sively to duty of a government of the side of justice and humanity; and, therefore, the maint it becomes the legal right of the government abolish slavery everywhere, it is its duty to exer

de that right.

Resired, therefore, That we ought to hold the
Febral Government responsible for the longer continsace of slavery as a recognized legal institution in
support of the country, and to press upon it its duty
is proclaim or enact its immediate abolition.

Resired, That our work as "abolitionists is still
vair itere has been, to wield the power of the truth
is pensering efforts so to mould public opinion that
is vill demand the abolition of slavery throughout the
isd, got merely as an act of policy, but as a duty to

a su creamed the abolition of slavery introugnout two
isad, pot merely as an act of policy, but as a duty to
fod and man, and will make the longer continuance
of the system a moral impossibility, whether governments and their agents do or neglect their duty.

LEVI KINGMAN, President.

NELSON BROWN, Secretary.

Anti-Toracco Journal. The October and Novamber number is, like its predecessor, filled with view, readable articles, well calculated to promote the sexess of the worthy cause it labors to advance. The contents are as follows:

Reasons for Publishing this Journal; Memoranda of my Mr on Tobacco; A Dream; A Word from the Deciar and his Wife; Startling Calculations; A Voice fam Dr. Jewett; A Lady's Appeal to the Smoker; The Young Tobacco-Thewer Curved; A Noble Taracking to take the Piedge; Schools and Teachers; The Publi Divorced from the Temperance Cause pit Divorced from the Temperance Cause orian; The Army and Navy Tracts.

REAL BLOODMOUNDS. Bloodhounds were used to has Unless men in the recent rebel raid upon May-tell, Kretucky, and these poor, bunted loyalists were investly bruistly murdered. The marauders threw traiting trains of the track, fired upon the passengers, all religion to the results of the track, and the state of the track and the state of the track of the tr

To the climax of "Satanic" impedence and Roadreliam, see the article of the New York Herold on Henry Ward Beccher in "Refuge of Oppression."

LETTER PROM HENRY C. WRIGHT.

A Good Man within the Veil-Dinnembered, but no Dend-Incisible, but not Absent.

BATTLE CREEK, (Michigan,) Oct. 28, 1883.

DEAR GARREON:

I have just returned from a scone that his awakened inline miny deep and earnest thoughts and feelings. I redebed here from Chicago yesterday. I have been feer often the past eighten years, and have ever made, my home with Joseph and Phebs Merritt. I started from the station to go to that home of love and humanity—" where God delights to deel!"—hut before I reached the house, I learned that Joseph Merritt had entered "within the vell." This he did, last Saturday, Oct. 24th. He was 71 years old. I cannot any his work is done—I do not believe itis. He has much to do yet to save this country from slavery, war, in temperatice, wrong and outrage—and he will do it. To this end he has labored long with a devotion, an earnestness, boldness and consistency, rarely equalled, and never surpassed—his life being judged by his opportunities. But his work in the exterior, corporeal life is all done, and well done. Joseph Merritt was a good man. He was great in goodness. So loving, so gentle, so tender, so kind, patient and forgiving to sall; so true and so devoted to God, as made known in the depths of his own soul; so unostentations in his goodness, and so election series. all; so true and so devoted to God, as made known in the depths of his own soul; so uncetentations in his goodness, and so self-sacrificing! His spirit surrounds and fills his home. His wife, not merely his wides, and his children, feel that he is not dead, but lives; they feel, not that he is departed and gone, but that he is still in their midat, to bless them with his love and gentleness. With him it is and ever has been a living truth, that the soul is fed and made rich.

rounds and fills his home. His wyfe, not merely his widow, and his children, feel that he is not dead, but lives; they feel, not that he is departed and gone, but that he is still in their midet, to bless them with his love and genuloness. With him it is and ever has been a living truth, that the soul is fed and made rich by giving itself out in love and sympathy—while the stare our souls by keeping them to ourseler.

And you, dear Garrison, have been an object of love and reverence in all your life's great and victorious conflict with slavery, and all that has sustained it. No man has labored more carnestly in the Anti-Sisvery cause than Joseph; and though "within the veil," he still labors for the redemption of the slave, carnestly and honestly; and his sympathies are no less active than they ever have been. You have seen him in his family and in your own, and never have you given your esteem and hospitality to a truer and more earnest friend, nor to a more upright and truly noble man—his goodness and integrity being his only patent of nobility, direct from God. For many years the Liberator has been his text-book, bringing its week by sustenance to nourish his soul in all that is true, just, humane and earnest. He heard the death-knell of slavery before he left the body. He saw in the rebellion an Act of Emancipation to four millions of slaver, and in the Proclamation a pledge of the "civil and millitary power of the republic" to secure and maintain their freedom. Few men were endowed with so clear an intuitional knowedge of the true, the great, and the noble, and with so keen a perseption of moral beauty, as he was. His power to see and feel the moral conditions of all who came near him was tapily great. But he was confiding as a child, and it pained him to distrust any one.

Joseph Merritt was born a member of the Society of Friends—was trained to their modes of thinking and for what? Why, to be elected a member of the Massenburght Law the man and the processing the proper of the Massenburght Law the middle

beauty, as he was. His power to see and feel the moral conditions of all who came near him was tapily great. But he was confiding as a child, and it pained him to distrust any one.

Joseph Merritt was born a member of the Society of Friends—was trained to their modes of thinking and worship, and had been for many years a faithful and earnest minister among them. Yet Progression has long been his life's motto and law, and he was not only true to his present light, but ever had his mind open to receive new light, from whatever source it might come. His soul had long been freed from the trammels of external authority, and true only to internal conviction. His own only was the manger in which had been from the progression has a convenient of the manger in which was not only the mean of the mind open to receive new light, from whatever source it might come. His soul had long been freed from the trammels of external authority, and true only to internal conviction. His own only was the manger in which had been from the progression has a support to the manual conviction. His own on the church in the description that one of the manual was the church in still pro-slavery sentiments into your mind? Was it a part of the contract when you entered his employment? I ait not the same daminate of the minimum of the minimu

only true to mis present igni, but ever had his mind of open to receive new light, from whatever source is might come. His soul had long been freed from the trammels of external casherity, and true only to internal conviction. His own soul was the manger in which his Savior was born; and he felt that no thing or be lig, outside of himself, could ever be of use to him until born within him. He worshipped God as revealed in his own soul, and felt that no power could help him to a trace and nobler life till it became a part of himself. He expected to find each the carried, wherever he went, and felt that no back the carried, wherever he went, and felt that he had no reason to expect any more. He never expected to find any of the carried within him. He worshipped God as repart of himself. He expected to find as the carried, wherever he went, and felt that he had no reason to expect any more. He never expected to find any of the carried within him. He hoped for no heaven except the leaven which he himself carried and deserved. I know the interior life of Joseph Merritt, and his splittpreence inspires me to say these things of him. Joseph Merritt had be saintified soil; becaustified in self-absegation. He was and is a living sacrifice for others? good.

"War as good man!" I answered. "Why not say he wis a good man!" I answered. "Why not say he wis a good man!" I nanwered. "Why not say he will also the saintified to the content of the properties of the saintified to the content of the saintified to t

battling for a truer and nobler life for themselves and others while in the body.

The body of Joseph Merritt was taken to the meeting-house, where J. M. Peebles gave an address peculiarly adapted to the occasion and the man. Thence it was taken to the econetery, and laid in its appropriate place. "Trust in God and in me"—a sentiment uttered by Jeaus—was the basis of the discourse. Joseph Merritt believed and lived out the idea that to love man is to love God, that faith in humanity is faith 4n God, and that what he did to man he did to God. He only gives his heart to God who gives it to man. I have seen many dead human bodies; but, as I looked on the lifeless form of Joseph Merritt, lying it is wead-clothing on a hourse, his face so serges.

looked on the lifeless form of Joseph Merritt, Jying in its usual clothing on a lounge, his face so serene, so sweet and peaceful in expression, I felt like exclaiming, in the language of another—"O Death! where is thy sing! O Grave! where is the single of the single HENRY C. WRIGHT.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

[53] H. C. W's tribute to the memory and character of Joseph Merritt we cordially approve.]—Ed.

FRATERNITY LECTURE. The third lecture of the Fraternity course, originally assigned to Gen. Butler, was delivered by Theodore D. Weld. His subject was "The Highet Law," and it was treated with his usual keenness of analysis and elaborateness of illustration. Want of space this week prevents any attempt at a report, further than to say that the lecturer used slavery as an illustration of the retributive action of the higher law. Human nature, he said, is a magazine of self-retributive weapons. The wrench by which a man distorts his fellow dislocates thimself. Curses curse the curser before they reach the victim. Slavery, the sum of all villantles, brings war in its train. It brings war upon us, its accomplices, but wreaks its worst vengeance upon the slaveholder. The reaction of the broket law strikes him first—him constantly.

The Declaration of Independence and the Presmble to the Constitution of the United States were completed as a summary of the Higher Law. These, however, were but the heralds of the perfect day; FRATERNITY LECTURE. The third lecture of th

ONE MILLION SIGNATURES!

CIRCULATE THE PETITION! Loyal Women of the Republic, shrough their tal Association, resolved in May last to attempt core a MILLION algustures of loyal women to the

of the United States:

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

descent held to involuntary service or labor in the United States.

Let the loyal women of Massachusetts see to it that they are not outdone by their states in may 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 alsvery outside of the President's lat of January Proclamation in such manner as to that body may seem advisable.

To accomplish the Hierculean task contemplated, interview. The Consequence of the President's lat of January Proclamation in such manner as to that body may seem advisable.

To accomplish the Hierculean task contemplated, interview. The Consequence of the President's later of the Hierculean task contemplated, in every city, town, and village. Time is pressing—the object is godlike—the opportunity to give the

A FRIENDLY LETTER OF INQUIRY.

Yours, for the oppressed, E. D. & ANNA T. DRAPER.

nopeuse, Nov. 7, 1868.

137 This is characteristic of our esteemed friends who, for many years, have shown a generous and un faltering interest in the Anti-Slavery cause.]—Ed.

"We had a large meeting on Saturday evening, two miles out of town, at another village. Our friend the coachman, (Jeff. Davis's) did finely, and seemed

to give entire satisfaction.

On Monday, we go to Barrington Town-hot Tuesday, to Strafford, Wednesday, to Great Falls, Chursday, to Milton, and Friday, to Farmington.

Yesterday to among any reasy, to ramingon.
Yesterday we had a large gathering in a school-bouse, three miles from Rochester,—a fine, intelligent audience. Last night we lad a perfect jam, every si tting and standing-place occupied.

'The coachman' drives beautifully; having at three

lifferent places appeared to great advantage, quit throwing me into the shade." GEN. BUTLER IN COMMAND. Gen. Butler has

GEN. BUTLER IN COMMAND. Jen. Butler has been assigned to the command of the 18th army corps, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, in place of Gen. Boster, who is ordered to report to the Adju-tant-General. Circumstances indicate that Gen. For-ter will have command of the defences of Washing-

Secretary Seward authorizes the gratifying announcement that the French Government, upon the remonstrance of Minister Dayton, has promptly and most honorably arrested the air iron-clads rams which were building at Nantes and Bordeaux.

conspicuous manifestations of the Higher Law. These, however, were but the heraids of the perfect day; and that day will be ushered in when complete and universal emancipation is perfected.

The next lecture is to be given next Tuesday evening, by Henry Ward Beecher.—c. x. w.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Concerning the consequence of rebel submission, and the future of slavery, Mr. Seward said:—

"The shetors of the rebellion are troubled for fear we shall not leave to the rebella, when they have submitted, coungly of slavery and slaves. They want to know what we propose about that. My answer is that, if they had submitted to Abraham Lincoln, at the beginning, they would have retained the whole. They have lost by resistance, on an average, ten thought of the state of t

REBEL VIEWS OF THE LATE NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

and Enquirer of Oct. 24th contains the

No sensible person in the Confederate States has been at all surprised at the result of the late elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The issue between Mr. Vallandigham and the Government was of a nature to need to be conclusion. Bayonets and money easily carried the day against a tinit people, who felt a personal interest in their candidate for Governor, but cared nothing whatever for the principles he arowed. Give them their choice, and the people of Ohio would infinitely prefer to beat the South into submission rather than win it back by conciliation. The same may be said of the Northern States.

The election of Pennsylvania was of no importance to the South, since the Acetat of the Administration candidate would have only given us an honest and decent enemy, in place of a low awindier and valgar familie.

candidate would have only given its an inner and decent enemy, in place of a low swindler and valgar fanatic.

In Ohlo there may be a very few residents of Southern descent and affiliation, who, in their hearts, detest the war in any aspect, whether "for the Constitution and the Union," or for and with the negre; but in Fennsylvania excavely a man, woman or child the found who does not glory in extra the Democratic party in that State was never proof against bribery, for it never had the shoatey is felt in regard to the future of Mr. Yalmungham. What will he do? I where will he got a whole the shoatey is felt in regard to the future of Mr. Yalmungham. What will he do? I where will he got it will be remain in Canada, practice law, and bide his challenge for the candidate two years hence? We this it not impossible. His isclave moments, during this interral, may be usefully employed in speculation of every defender of State rights in this true position of every defender of State rights in this carred. Every sound mind perceives that the sincer advocato of constitutional liberty is out of place elsewhere than in the Southern army. But Mr. Vallandigham dreams about a restored, glorious, all-powerful, free and happy Union. He will be fully awakened before he becomes Governor Ohio.

ened before he becomes Governor of Uhlo.

27 The Richmond Eccasion is bothering its brains over the singular phenomena of this war. "We are always beating the Yankees," it says, "always taking their cann't killing and capturing their men, and coming off the most decided victors, and yet we never regain any territory." It must be confessed that this result is atrange. That the rebel battles should alwer the part of a loss, like the jump of a toad out of his bole, one foot upwards and two feet backwards, is among the greatest novelites of history. Other people, when they win great and uniform successes, have nonthing to show but a great decrease in territory. The more they win the petillent Yankees, the more they are hemmed in; and we should not be surprised (f, before the end of it, they should carry their victories to such a dreadful height as to find themselves cooped up in the single State of South Carolina.

THE ORIGINAL EMANCIPATION PROCLA

MATION.

In response to a personal application, on behalf of the ladies, made by Hon. I. N. Arnold, during a recent visit to Washington, President Lincoln has sent to the ladies of the Sanitary Esir, now in progress in Chicago, the original manuscript draft of the Emancipation Proclamation. It is accompanied by the follow-

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
ASHINGTON, October 26, 1868. WASHINGTON, Octob wing in charge the North Commission, Chicago,

the Santary Commission, Chicago, Illinois:
According to the request made in your behalf, the original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation is herewith enclosed. The formal words at the top, and the conclusion, except the signature, you perceive, are not in my handwriting. They were written at the Stato Department, by whom I know not. The principle part was cut from a copy of the preliminary Proclamatics.

lamation, and pasted on, merely to save writing.

I had some desire to retain the paper, but if it shall contribute to the relief or comfort of the soldiers, that will be better.
Your obedient servant,
A. LINCOLN.

The Proclamation will be on exhibition during the Fair, and sold for the benefit of the soldiers. The Chicago Historical Society is now making up a large fund with the design of purchasing it for the archives of that institution. Charles A. Shaw of Biddeford, Me., has telegraphed to the Commissioners of the Northwestern Fair, at Chicago, offering them \$200 for the original draft of the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

12 It is stated that an agent of the British Mu-seum offers £2500 for the manuscript copy of the Pres-ident's Emancipation Proclamation.

THE SHELLING OF CHARLESTON. Three or four shots were fired at St. Michael's Church spire on Wednesday has, one of which fell short; the others are said to have burst in the city. The story is not at all improbable, as Gregg is nearly six hundred years and in abelling the city from the latter point. Since Tuesday, no shots have been fired at the city, nor is it likely that any more will be, unless a certain contingency should arise not at present imminent. During the bombardment of Sunter, the robel fing was twice shot away, and again hoisted. That ranged ensign must have fallen to the ramparts at test six times since General Gimore's batteries first opened. The terreplein of the fort may now be seen because the ruines of the southeast face, and our gans will soon have full sweep over it and against the rear of the following towards the city.

The Morris Island agarrespondent of the Tribuse, writing on the 8rd institutes that Block Island is occupied by our troops. It is nearer to Charleston the contract of the support of the views and for the support of the views and follows.

It all improbable, as Gregging the support of the support of the Committee.

MARYLAND.

in Lee Chapman presided, and Jere apparts, (one of the Bonaparts Patters to for Louis Napoleon's units Jeron President of the gress Union Emagin Baltimore, recently. The follows were adopted by the vast assemble to the control of t a first Vice

Auministration for the suppression of the rebellion and for guaranteeing a republican government in th States in rebellion after the rebellion is suppressed and that the members of Congress from this State ought to enter and shide by the Administration caucu for Speaker, and give a cordial support to the Nation al Administration.

THE GREAT ORGAN AT MUSIC HALL.

A full description of this organ would require more space than our limits will allow. We take the follow-ing extracts from the Boston Post :—

instruments of its class, it contains several distinct systems of pipes, commonly spoken of as separate organs, and capable of being played slone or in connection with each other. Four manuals or key-boards command those several systems—the solo organ, she choir organ, the swell organ, and the great organ, and the piano and forte pedal-organ. Twelve pairs of bellows, which it is intended to move by water power, derived from the Cochituate reservoirs, furnish the breath which pours itself forth in music. Those beautiful effects for which the organ is incomparable, the crescude and diminished—the gradual rise of the sound from the lowest nurmar to the loudest blast, and the dying fall by which it steals gently back into silence—the dissolving views, so to speak, of harmony, are not only provided for in the swell organ, but may be obtained by special adjustment from the several systems of pipes, and from the entire instrument.

The structure is of black walnut, and is covered with carved statues, busta, masks, and figures in the boldest relief. In the centre, a richly ornseneted arch contains the niche for the key-boards and stops. A colosal mask of a singing woman looks over from its summit. The pediment above is surmounted by the bust of Jonathan Schastan Bach. Behind this rises the lofty central division, containing pipes, and crowning it is a beautiful siting statue of St. Cecilia, holding her jyre. On each side of her a griffin sits as guardian. This centre is connected by harp-shaped compartments, filled with pipes, to the two great round towers, one on each side, and each of them containing three colosal pipes. These magnificent towers come boldly forward into the hall, being the most prominent, as they are the highest and statelies part of the faceds At the base of each, a gligantle half-caryatid, in the atyle of the ancient herme, but finished to the waits, bends be neath the superincumbent weight, like Atlas under the prediction of the instrument, where a smoother harmony of outlines are the round pillar

about \$63,000. The organ proper cost \$00,000.

A CARD.—The undersigned, in behalf of the Directors, would thank the noble and generous patrons of the John Quincy Adams National Farm Home for Invalid Soldiers, for past favors. No one any longer saks if this Home is needed. It is the only Farm Home in the United States. Every merchant says it is just what is needed to resuscitate and recruit those who have gone out to protect our gold and silver, and our homes. Gentlemen of every shade of politics are becoming interested. This is ne experiment—it is a success. It is already in operation, feeding and employing all who go there. There are about 400 acres of land; and if those who feel interested in this movement will call at 19 Charlestown Street, upon Samuel Poor, Jr., Vice President, they will get full particulars.

We beg ladies and grathemen to being up repars to make those noble and brave men comfortable for the counting winter. Livett, Gro. W. Catzer's scontantily laboring for them. While he was a prisoner in the hands of the rebuis for more than a year, his mother was thrown into a dectine, lingered along until the 16th alt. and dect. It is supposed that her over-anxiety hastened her decease, while he was suffering hunger and nakedoses, suffering for bread many a day for thirteen long months within the walls of

posed that are over-anisely posed that are over-anisely and a serious properties of the was suffering hunger and makedness, suffering for bread many a day for thirteen long months within the walls of Charleston juil, and Libby prison.

True, others are sufferers; many a brave woman is ebbing out her life-blood in prayer, as she did, for only-cons in the army. Many a heart has been made and, many there are whose checks have paied as they went out to meet rearrang regiments, welcomed by cheering thousands, and who were answered, "He died upon the field," or, "He died a prisoner." Let those of us who remain at home do all the good one ont to our brave returned soldiers.

I Sergeant Niction's Lawrens, minus a leg and some of his fingers shot off, it the gentlemanly Superinteedent.

The Parm is in Weston, three miles from Auburndale.

John Maine, Jr., at the latter place, will direct all visitors to the Home.

John Manny, orn to the Home.

SAMUEL POOR, Jr., Vice President, 12 Charlestown street

BIBLICAL QUARTERLY of Religions, and the Reconstruction of Biblio Science, and the Reconstruction of Biblical Theories ac-ourding to the principles of all, follows. No. I. Daniel with its Aportyphal addition, swyly arranged and trans-lated, with a critical introduction, in which its age, author-nity, character and interpretation are considered, and the principal questions concerning the book estempted to be finally resolved. By Laucesters A. Bawran. This Questerly will andware to apply the principles of all alseane to the estempts of religion and merality, then of all history to sacred history, tad then of all interpretation to Biblical interpretation. The second or third number will commence the critical examination of the New Testa-ment.

will combine see the press of the press of the press of the press of the press and will appear shortly. Orders and subscriptions are respectfully salicited through all the United States and Canada, and may be addressed to Rev. L. A. Savvan, Boston.

EF SPECIAL NOTICE.-Those who wast an easy t and profitable business should send for

"FIFTY METHODS OF MAKING MOREY"; book containing over fifty saturable secrets. Sant, poet said, to any address on the receipt of 25 cents. Address, P. A. FOSTER, Troy, N. Y. Nov. 13.—31

ST ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE.—Three complete sets of the (London) ASTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE are for sale; application to be made to BANUE. MAY, Jr., 211 Washington Street, Boston. Price—three dollars sech. The work covers a period of more than ten years, anding with May, 1863.

EF ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS—The invaluable Treet, by Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, entitled "The Right Way the Safe Way," can be had at the Liberater office, wholesale or retail. Fries. 26 per hundred; ten cents, single. The name of the writer is a milicioni guaranty of the book, both as to style and argument.

EF LYCEUM LECTURES.—Literary Associations and yocums, desiring lectures for the present winter, may be erved on reasonable terms with any or all in the follow-

ng list:

I. Righten Months at Port Royal, S. C., as Superintendent of abandoned Plantations; and the solution of the question, "What shall be done with the slaves freed?"

2. War and Peace.
3. The Progress of the Mechanic Arts, and its effect on Social Science.

4. The Poet and his Art.

5. Shakspeare.
6. The Merchant of Venice, (a Critical Reading.)
7. Hamlet,
8. Macbeth, """

10. Burns. 11. Coleridge 12. Wordsworth. Testimonials of a high order, from eminest gentlemen opnoseded with Lyceums in the West, where has been the octurer's field hitherto, may be seen by ady who desire it.

Address Prof. J. C. ZACHOS, Buston, Mass.

EF REV. ALEXANDER CLARK, Editor Clerk's chool Visitor, would make a few additional engagements lecture the coming winter. His themes are popular and rantical. He may be addressed at the Visitor Office, 1306 hemnat street, Philadelphia.

MEETINGS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.-A. T. ES MERLIAUS IN ANY DARFOLADA. A. T. Foss and WH. A. JACKSON (Jeff. Davids coachman) will titled meetings in Portamouth, on Sunday next, 15th inst., a Newmarket, on Tuesday evening, 17th, South Newmarket, Wednesday, 18th, and in Ereter, on Thursday,

market, Wednesday, 18th, and in Exceler, on Jaureary, 19th.

It is hoped and expected that most of the principal towns in Eastern New Hampshire will be visited in the course of a few weeks, and that all the friends of Universal Edanocipation will cheerfully ob-operate to make the meetings as effective as possible. Of the importance of entire Emancipation, as the way out of the way, and for the security of a permanent peace and a harmonious and lasting Union, there can be but one reasonable opinion.

LF A GENERAL EMANCIPATION ACT. AARON M. Powell and Wendell P. Garrison will address most-ings in the following places in the State of New York: Middle Granville, aratoga Springs,

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Florence, Nov. 15

HOPEDALE .- PARKER PILLSBURY will give a lec ture in the new church at Hopedale, on Sunday evening next. Subject—The Mysteries and Meanings of the War.

OBITUARY.

find peace.

This young soldier fell, with the aspiration for "LIBER-TY TO ALL" fresh upon his lips, as earnestly breathed forth in his last letter to his sorrowing parents. Slowly, but surely, is the God of justice and peace answering that yearning cry, which is now going out from millions of haman hearts.

man hearts.

Let us, then, work on—wait on—and, if need be, morifice on—until "LIBERTY TO ALL" shall resound from every
hill-top and through every vallef, and "none shall molest
or make afraid."

DIED—In this city, on Sunday last, Aanow F. P. Gra-tan, grandson of Aanow F. and Enna Pautpurs, of Cal-fornia, aged 7 years and 6 months.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES.

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

IV. REDPATE'S LIFE OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN. \$1.00.

V. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S GREAT SPEECH IN ENGLAND. Price 15s. VI. THE BLACK MAN. By William Wells Brown. \$1.00.

31.00.

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.

R. F. WALLOUT,

Anti-Slavery Office, 211 Washington St., Boston.

GAS FIXTURES.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that (oring to ill health) he has been obliged to leave his situation at Mears. H. B. Sharwood & Co's, now Mears. Sharwood & Co's, so Mears. Sharwood & Co's, so Mears. Sharwood & Co's, so Mears. Sharwood & Co's, where he has been employed for the state fourteen years, and is now grepared to do all manner of

JOBELIO ON GAS PIXTURES,

In the most exceld meaner. New Fristares familied and
put up, old Fixtures and Glass Drope cleaned, leaks stopthickness of all things from the control of the control of the control
formulated at short notice. Also, Gas Burness of all the
Approved kinds.

Particular attention given to Lighting up to the
Moorn. Hall & Blowellton. Hotal
Moorn. Hall & Blowellton. approved kinds.

Partioniar attention given to Leghing up for Porties.
Shop under the Maribore Hotel. Orders may be left at
Kenra. Hall & Blouenity Previous-Bores, 130 Charles street,
locton.

Refers to Shreve, Stanwood, & Co.
Oos. 30—17

BRAID PATTERES STAMPED AT NO. 20 WINTER STREET,

AT PIVE CRETS THE TARD.

and best to produce ODE. odivered by Miss Charlotts Cushman at the Dedication of the Great Organ in Music Hall, Boston, on Monday Evening, Nov. 2d, 1803. Written by a Lasty.

Now awaking, praiseful break It shall bear the heart of a n Rising in rast convocation, Full of honor, full of song, rard to the Source of Pri

It rises from our city by the fragrant sea, Where, young, laborious, brave, and free, She stands in her propertiy. Our Sithers citatohed the wild shore stark and cold, Storing, This strand shall be our home, Seging, This strand shall be our pount, Lad let no despot hither come; Eurong of purpose, strong of bone, Wa will govern it alone. Yet Marcy's height our fathers could not gain, Nor purpose, Justice did their hearts contain; They strand their sine; the tale is not untold. Let the musician come, Fresh from that star where Genius has its home, Whose sympathetic soul Fresh from that size where tenning has its home, Whose sympathetic soul.
Sways, like the wind-swept grain,
To human joy or pain,
And yet no passions trample to their base contributions of the state of And bitterness of diregance And wily hate and ignerance Heaped their poisoned agony Upon the young-browed colon Upon the young rows and strengthe But still the people grow and strengthe The towers rose, the bells were swung. And rifted stone assumed new grace, While up and down the children sung, Rising on supernal wings
Of Mussle's wondrons mystery:
Now, at his tonch, unrulled are hidden things,
Now, falls oppression, now decay falso kings,
Through all his tenes the votes of Freedom rings
This choral chant, one song of Fraise, A NATION'S VICTORY While up and down the children sung.
Bringing their sunshine to the place.
After long years, their children's children graw,
And wandered into foreign lands,
And other nations have
And say them bound in cold, despotic bands.
At last, is thankfulness, they said,
We will choose from out our own
Those who early loved and reverent laid
Their listening ear to the harmonic shell;
Let them seek in many an antique town
To find in what recesses dwell
Art's divinest melodies.
Victories and we as the dead The Tiberator. PLANTATION PIOTURES. Art's divinest melodies.
Voiceless, shall we as the dead
Bee the morning spread
Over us her rich surprise? "They 've come at last!" said Miss Forsythe, rising, and systematically placing her embroidery on the work-stand near which she had been sitting in the parlor, and taking off her pretty little gold thimble, and placing it in the very heart of the rose she had wrought so life-like with her magic fingers. Then opening the door, she passed lightly through, and greeted Mr. Nelson as he was handing Lelia up the Bee the evening's golden tale Written on each floating sail, written on each noating sail,
And no people's song arise
Tuneful for our home, our earthly Paradise?
We have sinned, and need a pasim for sadnes;
We have joyed, and should find volce for gladne
we will build an organ vast,
It shall sound a noble blast, At small sound a noble blast, And wear a stately form; It shall tell of mountain streams steps.

Mr. Nelson's inquiries after the health of the gov-It shall tell of mountain streams,
until we hear their quickly-flowing dreams,
Ringing to music or our waking hours;
It shall rehearse the tale of pine-strewed woods,
Until their pensive moods
Shall haunt the common street with their weird powers;
They who dwell in inland homes Mr. Neison's inquiries after the neath of the governess were not simply conventional, but hearty and sincere, for his respect for her was unbounded. But she was not as self-possessed as usual, and nervously blushed as she responded; then looked inquiringly at the young lady who accompanied him, whom Mr. Nelson at once introduced as his ward Lelia. They who dwell in inland homes May learn the murmur of the sea Nelson at once introduced as his ward Lelia.

The quick scrutiny of the two seemed mutually favorable, and Lelia and Miss Forsythe kissed cordially.

Miss Forsythe had heard good accounts of the ward through Mr. Nelson's letters; and the governess had been highly commended to Lelia as a lady of the best unitary and hearst equilities, and the section of the second through Through its tum Surging, as when the north-wind comes, After a storm, while yet the fierce waves moan And drives the herded clouds across the crystal

BY MRS. EMILY C. PEARSON, Author of " Cousin Frank's Household."

CHAPTER VI.

THE ARRIVAL.

culture and heart-qualities, and the orphan strange

felt inexpressible relief in finding that her guardian

reit inexpressions were not overdrawn.

"I cannot help loving her," thought Miss Forsythe and so thought Éelia as she was ushered in by the

The governess smiled, and said she thought Powhatan was in about the right latitude.

"Just right," replied Mr. Nelson. "There's no place like home, and I've had a touch of home-slekness ever since I've been away. I wouldn't live North for all the property north of Mason and Dixon's line. I wouldn't, indeed!"

"You're a genuine Virginian," replied Miss For-

I'm your friend; tell me all about it; perhaps I can what can't be helped now!" said Frink.

Here 'tis, bere 'tis!" said Frink, mor

much obliged, missus," said he, bowing

usual grace, "you have helped me

"You are very welcome, Frink," said Miss For-

sgain."
"How's I to help it?" asked the serving man, de-

murely.

"By keeping in mind," said Miss Forsythe, "that

fully, taking it from the hat-box

"This will make a very nice head Forsythe, as she twisted and wound it into the requi site shape, and placed it on his head.

At length the people sought and found
A builder foremost in his at,
Who held his work dear unto his heart,
The oblid of his old ago.
Tender as a monk of old
Silipping down the scale of years,
Who paints his last stroke on th'enamelled page,
So wrought he on this organ for the Free.
At last the long laborious hours were told,
Ended their costacles and fears, Ended their costacies and fears, Struck by the master's hand, there leaped a sound From these fresh wells of secret melody. Bring the wood of choicest grain, Dyed with hues of richest stain, Cried the builder old; Cried the builder old;
And choose a worthy architect,
Whose eye can skilfully select
The subtlest curre in leaf and branch and wave;
Let his obedient hand engrave
Whatever form his bury thought shall name,
Worthy to bind these silver spires within their s

Nature in every form that soothes our pair Shall come to us again, As when in childhood's hours of rest

We lay upon her breast; The organ then shall lead the quivering soul Onward to worlds where unheard anshems roll

With fancy glowing in the flame, And flashing upward to their high intent. The soul of one an instrument
Where Beauty's hand her influence lent,
Until hard lines by him were blent,
And fluted columns lightly sent To greet the upper air, Crowned with the forest's leafy hair. Crowned with the forest's leafy hair.
Lost on the convolutions of his work,
We seem to hear the stir of summer wind,
Or rustling birds who lark
In hidden nests we seek, but never find.
Another, of athletic mind,
Brought two strong sons of Atlas, doomed to stand
Forever holding up, with strained hand,
The world of varied pipes and carvings rare;
Caryatids, gloomy-howed,
By his power were allowed
Again to leave the silent halls of Greece,
And litten in theigtfoil to Music's voice of peace.
And many were the figures from his soul
Which fied to form, and answered his control;
Chief of them all, the master soul of exceg
Follows with jealous love the keys along. Follows with jealous love the keys along. Last, highest, as if just alit, See divine Cocilia sit; See divine Opelia att; She has found our far dominions On her wide, melodious pinions She has jound our ne commons of the back of the winds in periodicus pinions :
From her strapt lyre it seems the drops
Sweet wandering notes to guide the swelling cops,
While circle into dericle breaking,
Wider circles still awaking, Fary sphere can swinging hear.
The ripples of our atmosphere,
The growing circles of our prayer;
Circling beyond all time, all place,
And breaking with its finite grace
Upon dim shores of God's illimitable

Thither the black-winged cohoes A heavy noise that A heavy noise that quelled each rising thought:
A waiting as of "War," Darkened the star-sown firmament of Peace. Darkoned the star-sown firmanent of Peace, Wherever men should look to find release; Biack was the sky, and blacker still it grow, While Paith alone the unread future knew. Still the work was bravely sped, Though in faint souls Hope was dead, Or distant as a murraur from the midnight se Ouward surely went the labor, Walle the sharpaned cleah of ashre Zhèned in the workmen's ear, Listening was for Victory. ning yet for Victory.

A voice for weeping,
And a bell for tolling.
Wakeful dreams in place of alceping,—
Shill we tell no other story
Of our country's hard-son plory?
The organ shall its noble friumphs spread.
Harfest, builders young and builders hoary,
Let its first notes tell the viologiant intry
Of fresh desires like autumn harter shed,
The willing injusts of our faith and giory.

PARSER ARTES OF TO

Now the offering stands compli Be its joyful advent greated !

of the slave. Had Frink rm away, it could scarcely have been a greater offence. The reflections that the incident at the river forced on his attention were anything but agreeable. The veil that covered the hide-onances of slavery had suddenly been lifted, and he felt no more kindly towards the innocent disturber of his peace, for being obliged to ponder the face, and its associations, that the lowly, degraded, fawning dependent, that vailed on him day by day, was his own brother. As for Frink, volatile, and vain as slavery had developed him, a new light was dawning on his mind,—a consciousness of manhood and of his wrongs was already awaking, and as he stood nervously inhis alippers, behind his master's chair, or mechanically flitted to sud fro like a shadow, passing the coffee, his soul was kindling to a flam.

"How is Amelia getting along !" asked Mr. Nelson, after a panse. Lift ye up each mourning head! It shall sound the heroic dead! And if the notes must tell of Beau From this earth-bound portal. To the gate immortal. O, sweet joys vanished ?
O, life-hopes bung on broken thread?
Hearken to-day,
And hear a people my,
"Not for their homes alone "Not for their homes alone
Our martyre light bath shown,"
Broad as the land its rays are known;
Toe generous to wait till set of am,
They saw the bitter strift begun,
Répleced to know their innecent course was rm,
Since with their death the enalisved tanks were done
Ye, and such as yo, we hold our piedge of Virtory!
Fre yet our tears are dry,
We hear the wide-reconning cry,
The coming roll of victory,
And Preedom walks beside her stately car."
Let the musician come,

"But why does he not come in a come

that i" "I enjoy riding very much, and I am greatly oblig-d to you," she replied.
"If you are good, I shall sometimes take you to ride with me," astd he, playfolly.
Lelia, of course, had to say that she would try to be

good.

Miss Forsythe was famous for equestrianable, and
many a happy hour had she ridden by Mr. Nelson's
side, and she now promised herself much additiona
pleasure, with Lelis in company.

Mr. Nelson added, "Miss Forsythe and I have

scoured the country for miles around om to introduce our lady visitors to everything of is terest in our vicinity. I find my amusement in amus-ing others." Lelia smiled her thanks, and Miss For-sythe giving the signal for leaving the table, they en-tered the parior just as Amelia came in, finshed with her morning exercise.

"How d'ye do! Amelia, how are you!" excla

Mr. Nelson, kissing her. "O, uncle, I am glad to see you!" returned Am-

lia.
"Miss Lelia, Miss Amelia," and the young ladie

expressed themselves very happy to meet.
"Bless me!" cried the uncle, "Amelia, how sho

a expressed themselves very happy to meet.

"Bless me !" cried the uncle, "Amelis, how short you 'v@grown! Miss Forsythe, what shall be done to be help her awkward figure! She is positively dumpy, and her shoulders are as round as a hoop!"

"Plesse don't," pleaded Amelia, "don't call in it may be added to help trouble me. I'm half killed alteredy with calisthenics, and walking with a book on my head."

"Hut, tut," said her uncle, "now is the time for you to help your figure. You would really be very pretty if you would carry your head as Lelia does, for instance.

"I've tried my best," replied Amelia, pouting, did and it 's just no use."

"Nonsense, puss," rejoined her uncle, "you can be as straight as any one, if you choose. Miss Forsythe will tell you if you lived in England, your stooping shoulders would exclude you from good society. You could not mingle in aristocratic circles."

"I'm thankful I do not live in England, then," retorted Amelia.

'It might be better for you to live there," was the

"Bless me i what a long road 'tis from Boston!"
said Mr. Nelson, as he scated himself. "They ought
to have built the city nearer Powhatan. Too far
north, decidedly."

The growages smiled and sufficient and admitted, unless they are perfect in flowers? are admitted, unless they are perfect in figure?"
"Frink would pass, then," said Amelia, "ho's
straight as na arrow."
"You know what I mean, Amelia," returned her

uncle, somewhat excited; "people entitled to an aristocratic standing, are not admitted to their own circles, ofttimes, if faulty in figure. The English lay great

cortn for all the property north of Mason and Dixon's line. I would n't, indeed !"

"You're a genuine Virginian," replied Miss Forsythe, "and I think a love for one's own country is not only pardonable, but commendable."

"And that's why you love old England so, is it not?" said Mr. Nelson, pleasantly.

"Perhaps so," rejoined the governess. Then suddenly recollecting herself, she added, "Excuse me a moment, and I will see if breakfast is ready," and hastened to the dining-room in search of Frink. He was not there. She rang, but he did not come. Going to his room, she found him the picture of chagrin and despondency, sitting on the floor, his head were have say the standard of the control of the control of the country."

"I regard it so," she replied.

"I never have say not admitted to their own circums, say not admitted to their, of their own circums, say not admitted to their, of their own circums, say not admitted to their, of their own circums, say not admitted to their own c

courageous and emerant. It have so, and so yethe?"

"I regard it so," she replied.

"I never have any peace of my life!" exclaimed Amelia, the tears starting; "it's improve here, and improve there, nothing but improve!"

"Ah, well," replied her uncle, "improvement is the main thing, to-be-sure; and we'll give you the credit of doing pretty well, considering everything. But we wish you to remember that your prospects in life, your happiness and influence, depend much on your education; and that, as Miss Forsythe has often told you, includes the cultivation of the mind, body and heart."

"Come, young ladies," continued Mr. N., "let's take a stroll in the garden: you can amuse yourselves while I look after the gardeners. Miss Forsythe will Going to his room, she found nim the picture or chagrin and despondency, sitting on the floor, his head wrapped in a towel, and resting on his knees. "Come, Frink," sald the governess, "we must give Mr. Nelson some breakfast as soon as possible. But what's the matter? Have you hurt your head?" and stepping up and removing the towel, she raised her hands in mute astonishment. Then exclaimed,— "How did this happen? Who cut your hair so "A mistake! How could that be? Come, Frink,

take a stroll in the garden: you can amuse yourselves while I look after the gardeners. Miss Forsythe will accompany us."—and while a servant was despatched for three white cape bonnets, he added, "We wish you to be quite happy here, Miss Lelia."
"Thank you!" replied the young lady, gratefully, and as they passed through the lofty hall into the columned vestibule, in which a multiflora rose had been skillfully trained, she exclaimed, "O, how beautiful! "Yes," said Miss Forsythe, joining her, "and see what a wreath of buds and roses! This sprsy, is n't it perfectly wonderful!"

"It's what can't be helped now!" said Frink, mournfully. "De har can't be put on agin!"

"No, Frink, it cannot; but what has happened?"

"You see, miseus," replied Frink, atill hanging his head, "! reckoned I jist give mass a surprise, as he was comin' home, and he likes me to be neat and genwas comin' home, and he likes me to be neat and gen-teel,—so I jist shave my head and wear de wig!"
"You did!" said Miss Forsythe, "pray, where is

perfectly wonderful ?"
"It is the most luxuriant thing I ever saw!"

"I loss it in de river, missus!" replied Frink; and what I's to do now!" he added; "can't 'pear so "and what I's to do now!" he added; "can't 'pear so—disgrace myself!"

"Well, Frink, as you say," rejoined the lady, "it

Lelia, "I could never weary admiring it."
"We must thank Miss Forsythe for this," said Mr.
Nelson, "It is her pet rose, and as you are getting absorbed, you will excuse me," and he hastened into the won't do for you to make your appearance in this plight, but I can make you a pretty turban; they are often worn, and are becoming. Let me see, where is your scarlet scarf?" "And here is a dear little bird's nest!" said Miss

with four little eggs.
"How pretty!" said Lelia; "how did you coar

birdie to be "Simply by keeping quiet," said Miss Forsyth-

and leaving crumbs within his reach. I have n't al swed the birds to be fired at since I came here, and they are our good friends in consequence."

"See, here is another bird's nest, a red-bird's habi sythe, "and now I want you to promise me one thing, and that is, never to be ashamed of your hair

"See, here is another bird's nest, a red-bird's habitation, almost out of my reach; and there are three more overhead! The birds usher in the day-dawn with their songs—I am awakened every morning by their sweet notes; my room is above, and I have a window open that I may hear them."

"Robin Redbresst is a fine singer," remarked Lelia; "I'd like to make his acquaintance. I was not aware that he spent his summers here."

"It is seldom that he does," replied Miss Forsythe, "but by some accident he was left behind in the emission, resulting my arbor charmed the pair into "By keeping in mind," said Miss Forsythe, "that your hair is prettier for you than any other could be. It suits your complexion and eyes, as no other would. You made a great mistake in cutting it off."

"I reckon I did, missus. I was daf foolish; but how was I to know better, when we poor slave people are down and despised like de dogs—de white folks are so much above us! I's been studyin' about

"It is seldom that he does," replied Miss Forsythe, leave the multiflors is an English not seen before.

"Cooks William and Patter have does word, and for Frink, his master despired him not seen before.

"Cooks William and Patter have does word, and for Frink, his master despired him not seen before.

"As for Frink, his master despired him not a word,—not seen an order; towards him his manner was all lently servere.

It was no farce to Mr. Nelson, seeling the looks of his dead father so strikingly reproduced in the person like of " said Lelia.

"It is seldom that he does," replied Miss Forsythe, but by some accident he was left behind in the emitting, but he was left behind in the emitting,—but he was left behind in the emitting,—but he was left behind in the emitting,—ossibly my arbor charmed the pair into spending the summer with us. It is always cool here, even in the fevrent days, the shade so deep, and by opening the doors through the boase, we are always our of a current of air, "—and Miss Forsythe about the multiflors is all Amells to Lelia.

"As for Frink, his master designed him not a word,—not seen an order; towards him his manner was all left behind in the emitted and the person in the fevrent days, the shade so deep, and by opening the doors through the boase, we are always our of a current of air,"—and Miss Forsythe about the multiflors is all Amells to Lelia.

"As for Frink, his master designed him not a word,—not seen an order; towards him his manner was all left behind in the emitted and the person was always our of a current of air,"—and Miss Forsythe about the multiflors is all Amells to Lelia.

"As for Frink, his master designed him not a word,—not seen an order; towards him not as word,—it was all the multiflors as an English not seen as temption to a manner was all the multiflors as an English not all wonder under the pair into seen always over in the form of a current of air, "—and Miss Forsythe about the multiflors is as a favorite Oleander.

"In always quarreling with Miss Forsythe about

Mr. Nelson, confiding in Miss Forsythe's taste, had empowered her to make any orders also chose about the garden and grounds: the consequence was great improvements. Ever orderly and on the alert, she had the gardener do things in their season. The arbor-tim hedges and the yew irees were trimmed, and the setting out of bulbs, and the planting of seeds were in their time. During Mr. Nelson's late absence, she had a raised walk built on one side of the garden, with

turfed perpendicular sides.
" Upon my word!" exclaimed Mr. Nelson, meeting

"Just apolit the garden, has n't she, uncle 1" asked Amelia.

"This is charming, Miss Forsythe, perfectly charming! why did I not think of this before t'" exclaimed Mr. N. taking no notice of the remark.

"Perhaps the deer never suggested it to you," quietly replied Miss Forsythe; "they were continually getting into the garden on this side. I saw no alternative but a fence, and I had it built in this form."

"A grand idea," replied Mr. Nelson.—"it serves missed disposed of, no way. Dar, dar, 'pecarilke its' be mixed, now I must mole if into shape, bet he i he i I double purpose, —being useful as a fence, and it is the finest walk in the garden. I always admired that English idea of having the fence a terrace. An interest work in the garden. I always admired that English idea of having the fence as terrace. An interest work in the sea new views," continued Mr. Nelson, "the vistas you have opened through the trees, are magnifecent! You've chosen the finest points, too.—with an artist's eye. Here we have glimpaes of the river, with the boats passing up and down—I really would n't change Forshtan for any place on the river! The place was run down and neglected when you came here, and you have made it your care to bring it back to its pristine beauty; for which trust so ably executed, I can never be sufficiently grateful."

"I am very happy if my endeavors have been successful!" replied Miss Forsythe, with emotion.

"Most eminently successful!" echoed Mr. Nelson, enthusiastically.

It was a happy moment with Miss Forsythe: the

enthusiastically.

It was a happy moment with Miss Forsythe: the approval of the lord of Powhatan amply rewarded her for her pains-taking exertions.

"Do you know," said Amelia, as she took Lelia's

"Do you know," said Amelia, as she took Lelia's arm, and sauntered down the walk, "I' Ye long been of the opinion that Miss Forsythe is a witch!" Le-lia was exceedingly pained, and strove to draw Ame-lia's attention to the plants and flowers bordering the walk. But Amelia went on :- "Uncle is so devoted to the

governess, and she to him,—and I make sure it'll be a match!"

a match!"

"And a very suitable match it would be, if I can judge," replied Lelia.

"Miserable, most miserable!" rejoined Amelia.

"Uncle would degrade himself if he married a for eign lady; and who knows what her family preten-I've no idea she has a coat of arms. At least, I never heard she had, and she would have men-tioned it. We first families in Virginia do not marry everything, and no one is more particular than uncle and if she does get him, I shall have proof enough

that she is an English witch!"

"I have formed an elevated opinion of Miss Forsythe," replied Lelia, "and cannot associate anything unworthy with her."

"Ah, well," replied Amelia, "you do not know

ess. Never was such a woman! I 've heard him say that she is such a wise woman that she would be a good counsellor for a king. He says the emperor of Russia employs talented ladies in the affairs of the empire, and they are sometimes sent to other courts; and if you 'll believe me, uncle is that wild, he thinks

governess: Forsythe is equal to any of them!

"It vexes me past endurance that he puts so much authority in her hands. You saw that great awkward bank of a walk she had thrown up there, like a fort. I really thought that would open uncle's eyes, but it had n't the least effect, only to increase his

do you think I called?"
"I cannot guess," said Lelia, "I am not acquainted here, you know."
"Well, then," said Amelia, "I called just where I knew Miss Forsythe would wish me not to,—at overseer Rixby's. The governess, you know, is very aristocratic and precise; she maintains that it will injure my manners to be on intimate terms with the Rixby's. So partly to tease her, and partly to have my own way.

"I wan these occasionally. It's first."

"But where were her Anns?" asked Lelis, laughing, "had they run off?"
"No, indeed!" replied Amelis, "I saw black Ann and yaller Ann both peeping out of the kitchen. They heard Mrs. Rixby, but such is their contempt for her, that they do not hear her when they are out of sight. And between you and me, I think they show their sense. I don't blame them for not obeying say body that is n't anybody: indeed don't L It's a shame for her—won't use anything herself. A little when is n't anybody: indeed don't L It's a shame for it is with her when she went to spend the attences at 1 don't blame them for not obeying say body while ago, she bought a new cotton umbrells, and took that is n't anybody: indeed don't L It's a shame for the shem she went to spend the attences at them.

"It's always shedding its leaves," said Amelia, whose pleasure it was to be on the opposite side; wind it's more than one servant can do to sweep after it. There, don't you see' there are two leaves fallen aiready! Then, the birds are so noisy; they wake me every morning, when I ought to be enjoying my sleep. It's outrageous!"

At this instant Miss Forsythe beckoned to them, and they joised her, and made the circuit of the garden.

Mr. Nelson, confiding in Miss Forsythe's taste, had suppowered her to make any orders she chose alone the garden and grounds; the consequence was great improvements. Ever orderly and on the slert, she had the gardener do things in their season. The arbor vite hedges and the yew trees were trimmed, and the setting out of bulbs, and the planting of seeds were "Yaller Ana." "Ciocks, and marringtonism in the circuit of such care and from the consequence was great improvements. Ever orderly and on the slert, she had the gardener do things in their season. The arbor vite hedges and the yew trees were trimmed, and the setting out of bulbs, and the planting of seeds were "Yaller Ana." "Yaller Ana." "Yaller Ana." "Ciocks, and marringtonism wormwood. In my researches, I found myself along wormwood. In my researches, I found now, you poor little Northen. In most Southern house, et, I must stop and explain. In most Southern house, et, I must stop and explain. In most Southern house, et, I must stop and explain. In most Southern house, et, I must stop and explain as a unall out-house by itself, a little distance beach of the hitchen is a small out-house by itself, a little distance beach of the main building; unless, indeed, the inner stop and explain as a unall out-house by itself, a little distance beach of the main building; unless, indeed, the kitchen is a small out-house by itself, a little distance beach of the main building; unless, leded, the kitchen is a small out-house by itself, a little d

e! he!"
"Dat it will! he! he! he!" replied yellow Ann,

"Upon my word!" exclaimed Mr. Nelson, meeting the governess and the young ladies, as they reached the terraced walk referred to, "Miss Forsythe, you plan admirably!"

"Just spoilt the mile and the continued black Ann, still laughing. "Missus she leave out de milk to mix de bread, but what's we had to est.]

"This is charming, Miss Forsythe, perfectly charming! why did I not think of this before!" exclaimed "Oh, black Ann! O, yaller Ann!" I heard Mrs. Right wall from the house.

"Don't call 'em 'spectable, no way," said black Ann, emphatically. "If a body try to do dere best, an' don't go into fits to show off what dey aint got an' can't git, den I's bound to have respect for 'em; an' if massa hires me out to 'em, I'll try to do des as well for 'em as for massa Nelson,—des as well, 'cause I 'spect dem dat's 'spectable, an' I'm bound to be 'commodatin'. But dem dat haint got nuffin, and can't be nuffin, an' allers pertendin' to be what dey aint, don't git much out of me, dat's clar I' and black Ann, rubbing the dough off her hands, as abe finished moulding the bread, put it on the kitchen hearth to rise,—when marm Rizby, getting fairly roused, came out of the house half way to the kitchen, and called,—"O, black Ann! what 'a got into you thaf you can't hear! You're deaf as an adder! Come right in, and clar up!" And as they went into the house by one door, I ran around and appeared at the other, and then such a to-do in welcoming me! I thought Mrs. Rizby would shake my hand off.

"Is Plumy Ann at home!" I asked, taking her rocking chair.

"Is Puney." Then stemping to the chamber door.

rocking chair.

"Laws, yes," simpered Mrs. Rixby, "Plumy Ann, she's to hum!" Then stepping to the chamber door, the called out,—

"Come, Plumy Ann, Miss Amelur's come! shell out hear!"

out here!" and turning to me, "Sakes alive! beats all 'bout Plumy Ann's larmin'! She's the 'marka-blest child ever I see. She can read and spell like a blest child ever I see. She can read an aper nece a hoss, and she makes nothin of saying the multaplecation table. Sakes alive! if on'y larnin' 'cumed as naturel to me as ter Plumy Ann, I wouldn't be without it more'n than I would without sunfi!" and here she took a pinch for the third time since I came in. "Won't you take a pinch t" said she, passing her here."

"In a we formed an extended anything systhe," replied Lelia, "and cannot associate anything unworthy with her."

"Ah, well," replied Amelia, "you do not know her as well as I do. She is the trial of my life, and yet she is so pleasant! That's what aggravates me!"

"It seems to me," rejoined Lelia, "that you have a particular so prejudice against Miss Forsythe, that poisons your mind. I'd try to think well of her and love her, if I were you,—you'd be so much happier. I am any seem is really lovable,—I find it very easy to love her."

"Oh, dear me!" cried Amelia, in vexation, "it's always so! I thought when you came, we would have somebody to sympathize with me in my troubles; but I'm doomed to be disappointed in my plans. Everybody is against me. You've no idea how hard the governess is; she has regular hours of study for me, and if I complain of her lessons, Insists that I shall set my own lessons, and aget them, too. Why, I'm drilled like a soldier; and no body in the wide world pities me, unless it is old marm Rixby, and who cares for her!

"If go to uncle, his heart is turned into stone, and he goes into new raptures about my excellent governess. Never was such a woman! I've heard him say that she is such a wise woman that she would be a that she is such a wise woman that she would be a that she is such a wise woman that she would be a that she is such a wise woman that she would be a that she is such a wise woman that she would be a that she is such a wise woman that she would be a that she is such a wise woman that she would be a that she is such a wise woman that she would be a that she is such a wise woman that she would be a that she is such a wise woman that she would be a that she is such a wise woman that she would be a that she is such a wise woman that she would be a that she is such a wise woman that she would be a that she is such a wise woman that she would be a that she is such a wise woman that she would be a that she is such a wise woman that she would be a that she is such a wise woman that

not seen those fine ladies do it; but now I like to 'dip,' and I'm not ashamed of it, and I'll teach you,

some time."
"You'll wait till I ask you, will you not?" said

Lelia, smilingly.

"O, surely," replied Amelia, "but you are not like most girls, if you have n't the curiosity to try it. I

authority in her hands. You saw that great awkward bank of a walk she had thrown up there, like a fort. I really thought that would open uncle's eyes, but it hadn't the least effect, only to increase his blindness."

"But you have n't told me about your ride," said Lella; "did you have a pleasant time?"

"O, yes," replied Amelia, pleasantly, "and where do you think I called?"

"I cannot guess," said Lella, "I am not acquainted here, you know."

"Well, then," said Amelia, "I called just where I knew Miss Forsythe would with me not to—at overseer Rikby's. The governess, you know, is very arisitation." I was not quite sure I was done the sure of the little missionary, only I was not quite sure I was done the sure of the little missionary, only I was not quite sure I was done the sure of the little missionary, only I was not quite sure I was done the sure of the little missionary, only I was not quite sure I was done the sure of the little missionary, only I was not quite sure I was done the sure of the little missionary, only I was not quite sure I was done the sure I was

here, you know."

"Well, then," said Amelia, "I called just where I knew Miss Forsythe would wish me not to,—at over seer Rixby's. The governess, you know, is very aristocastic and precise; she maintains that it will injure my manners to be on intimate terms with the Rixby's. So partly to tease her, and partly to have my own way and amuse myself, I go there occasionally. It's just a pretty morning ride, and away I gallop, and draw pony up before the wee little catablishment of Chincapin Hill, run in, and help dish up the news. It's fun alive to see old marm Rixby perform. They were from the low whites,—not the very lowest, but low chough, you'd say.

The same the same that uncle and Miss Forsythe shell she made sure that uncle and Miss Forsythe shell she made sure that uncle and Miss Forsythe would be a match; but for her part, she thought he'd would be a match; but for her part, she thought he'd would be a match; but for her part, she thought he'd would be a match; but for her part, she thought he'd would be a match; but for her part, she thought he'd would be a match; but for her part, she thought he'd would be a match; but for her part, she thought he'd would be a match; but for her part, she thought he'd. "She saw me coming, for her calico night-cap flapped its wings out the window, and in it flew again, while she wiped her spectacles to make a sure start, and having satisfied herself, then there was such a confused sound within the house!

"O, Plumy Ann! Plumy Ann!" shouted she to the daughter, "come, make haste and wash yer face! Here 's miss Amelur come to call on you, an' you father, half dressed! O, black Ann! O, black Ann! one of the that lary jade can be now! O, yaller Ann! O, yaller Ann! O, yaller Ann! O, yaller Ann! O, black Ann! O, the chart up!"

But not one of her Anns came to her help, and I heard her hustling things about, stamping round with "Yes, indeed!" replied Amelia, laughing, "if I

But not one of her Anna came to ner neip, and I asked Lelia.

"Yes, indeed!" replied Amelia, laughing, "if I her great creaking shoes, while I sat on my pony in the shade of a large chincapin bush, waiting for them to show Miss Evrsythe that I can call there, and to be spoilt, either. I shall give you an invitation to rice them to the work of the work of the spoint of the country. I want to show Miss Evrsythe that I can call there, and the work of the work of the spoint of the country. I want to show Miss Evrsythe that I can call there, and the work of the work of the spoint of the country of the work of the work of the spoint of the country of the spoint of the spoint of the country of the spoint o

that is n't anybody: indeed don't L. It's a shame for uncle to degrade his house-servants to serve the Rixbys.—I mean to tell him so. It keeps them sour and lill-humored, and out of sorts. They want to live in some style, the same as the other house-servants; and wait on somedody that is somebody."

"You must have had your patience tried waiting so long on your horse, under the chincapin," said Lelia.

"O," rejoined Amelia, "I did n't stay there all the time. It was dull music sitting on pony; so I field him to the bush, and slid softly around the house, to take a look at marm Rixby's flower beds. She has

THEOLOGY IN COURT-INTERESTING OARE

At the Circuit Court, still in session in this cir, the case of Leicester Ambrose Savyer serus Clarks Van Wyck was called on yesterday more. The plantid is the well-known subtor of our translation of the New Testament, and other for translation of the New Testament, and other for translation of the New Testament, and other for translations of the Heological works of doubte Orthodoxy. The defendant is the publisher of the Christian Intelligencer, a New York paper detend to the interests of the Reform Proteat Dutch & nomination. The plaintiff charges the defendant with publishing in his paper libellous words, in as tice of his book entitled "Reconstruction of libital Theories, or Bibical Science Improved," and claim damages amounting to \$10,000. The counsel is pearing for the plaintiff was Le Grand aris, of Boffalo; for the defendant, Henry A Pester, of Rome, and William H. Waring, of New York Several of the leading chergymen of the city had been summoned as witnesses, and were present defined to the sum of the second of the book with the protection of the book with the protection was chiefly based.

"On looking over it (the book) we first supposed his to have been written by some lunatic, but revolleds that its author was first a renegate Unitarian bac Congregationalism, and then a renegate infield is until the protection of the state of the second of t

that its author was first a renegate under the Congregationalism, and then a renegate indel has Unitarianism, we suspected the existence of a metal in his madness.

Mr. Sawyer was the first witness called, and ras questioned as to his books, especially his book of the "Reconstruction of Biblical Theories"—in the classification, his contract with its publishers, etc. Also as to his past, and present religious and denominations, his contract with its publishers, etc. Also as to his past, and present religious and denominations, Mr. Foster report of the consequence of the crosset aminations, Mr. Foster report of the consequence of the crosset amination, Mr. Foster report of the Saviet was a "reflect land of the land of the history of the Scriptures. The Judge Morga inquired what an Indidel was, and Mr. Foster report that he was a person who did not beliege in the attenticity of the Scriptures. The Judge Morga inquired what an Indidel was, and Mr. Foster report that he term indefinite; every man in this free country has a right to his opinions on the subject, and opinions were various; the jury were the proper reson to decide in the case as to the meaning of the term, he would therefore allow evidence to what Mr. Sawyer's sentiments were, but not evidence to how that he was a "renegate Infidel."

Mr. Sawyer stated some of his beliefs. He though that the West as "renegate Infidel."

Mr. Sawyer stated some of his beliefs. He though that the Pentateuch was not written by More; that the Bible was written by inspiration from God bu not by 'infallible inspiration; that the Pentateuch contained many allegories—it was not unites, any allegories] is an at the Pentateuch contained many allegories—it was not unites, any allegories and the sun to unites, any allegories and the sun to unites, and an 'interior sense." in the Bible.

Mr. Marvin wished Mr. Sawyer to have as opportunity to justify his opinions. He was learned in the Hebrew, Syriac, Egyptian, and other accounts and the plantic of the party of the proper late of the

lagainst the plaintiff. The question whether Mr. Sawyer, judging from the book in question, was fided in the sense used by Orthodox Christian, was ruled out.

Rev. Dr. Fowler, of this city, was next called. It testified that in a conversation with Mr. Sawyer, he had told him that he discarded entirely the presising Orthodox views in regard to the atoencent and regeneration. He also stated that he agreed substantially with Bishop Colenso, but went further; the Bishop destroyed, but he both destroyed and built up.

Further to prove Mr. Sawyer's belief, the defence read lengthy selections from the book on the "Beconstruction of Biblical Theories."

Mr. Sawyer was recalled by the prosecution, and questioned as to his views on regeneration. He side he had no debate with Christendom on this dottner, he believed it consisted in a great and radical chang of character. He thought Dr. Fowler had not creetly remembered his conversation with his. Be did not believe in the received dectine of the steement—thought it was not vicarious. Regressions was an act of the human mind, and was instantous. Faith in Christ did not make one hay, better the total contents with great wickedness. He did to believe in original sin in the common rease of the term; the fall of man meant the opposite of the general understanding of the doctrine—it was blessing instead of a misfortune.

And now Mr. Marvin said, as the opposing cossued had read selections from the book to prove that is contents were "balderdash" and twaddle, etc., he wished to read further selections, to short hat his wished to read further selections, to short hat his wished to read further selections, to short hat his were not. As he had not made his selections, and all perties repented the turn this play technolous for the book tap or the break through, he shall permission to do so. The opposing cossued did as the contents with the Judge ruled that the site contents of the book might be received in ridges withous further reading, and the business cessed with the preface and t

without further reading, and the business cessed by matual consent.

Mr. Foster summed up for the defence in a speed of an hour and a half, criticiang the author and is work severely on Evangelical grounds in justification of the terms that had been applied to him by the plaintiff.

Mr. Marvin followed for the plaintiff, in a pis somewhat longer, and went pretty deeply isse his theological and philological merits of the quarter theological and philological merits of the quarter that had been raised, and Mr. Sawyer's book is veneration for received authorities and Erangelia doctriness was manifestly small, and it was also parent that he had a profound regard for his deal and his client's opinions. Mr. Sawyer sust have selected his counsel with reference to his region views as well as his legal ability.

The case was ready for the Judge's charge abox.

The case was ready for the Judge's charge their half-past nine o'clock in the evening. He distinctly The case was ready for the Judge's charge sher half-past nine o'clock in the erening. He distributed have been actions for libel and slander. Surder was oral; libel was written slander. To laid the was libelious. It had appeared from the critical that Mr. Sawyer was formerly a Congregational Association of the land elegand theological views, and established himself as a be dependent Congregational Association. He did not not be theological views, and established himself as a be dependent Congregationalist. He did not not he tone to the control of the cont