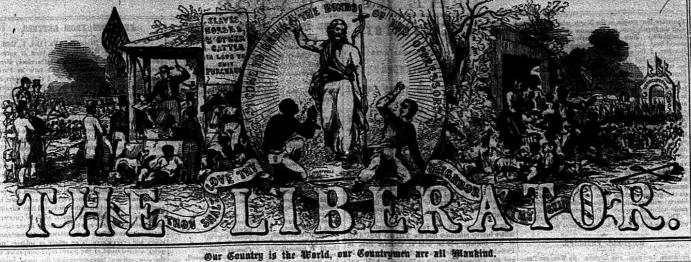
WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6 ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

TERMS - Three dollars per annum, in adv

ces are to be made, and all lette ments of a square and over inserted the

Agents of the American, Massac tions for THE LABERATOR. The following gentlemen constitute the Financia PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINC

TH. LEGITO GARRISON, Editor.



Preclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

takes, for the time, the place of all much s, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST,

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 48. BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1712.

Refuge of Oppression.

LETTER OF RIGHT REV. BISHOP HOPKINS BISHOF OF THE DIOCESE OF VERMONT, PRESID-NG BISHOF OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES.

SLAVERY DIVINELY INSTITUTED.

Is the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, of the Diocese of Pennylossis, and the Seceding Clergy of Philadelphia:

prioratio, and the Secreting Clergy of Philadelphia:

I have seen, with great amazement, a protest aginst my letter on the "Bible View of Slavery," aged by you and a long list of your clergy, in which you condemn it as "uncorrhay of any servant of lens Christ," as "an effort, to sustain, on Bible principles, the States in rebellion against the Government in the wicked attempt to establish, by force a run, avgranay in the name of a Republic, whose corner-tone shall be the perpetual bondage of the Afran, and as such you say that it challenges your undepends reproduction."

contentione shall be the perpetual bondage of the African, and as such you say that it challenges your sudgmant reproduction."

Now, ay Right Reverend brother, I am sorry to be dispol to charge you, not only suith a gross inflequency of the stage of the accusation. My letter was first pulphese of a false accusation. My letter was first pulphese of the accusation. My letter was first pulphese of the stage of the accusation which the Southern States should adopt, or the course which the Southern States should adopt, or the course which Congess might take in referreface to their secession. And when I consented to its republication, I did bot uppose that it would be used in the service of the tree of the stage of t starry, adding, however, a plan for its gradual abolition whenever the South should consent, and the whole strength of the Government could aid in its accomplishment." Sooner or later," I added, "Ibelieve that some measure of that character would have to be adopted. But it belongs to the size fastes themselves to take the lead in such a movement. And, meanwhile, their legal rights and their natural feelings must be respected, if we would loop for unity and peace."

With these facts before your eyes, I am totally at a loss to imagine how even the extravagance of party real could frame against me so bitter a dew mentation. The whole object of my letter was to prove, from the Bloc, that in the relation of master and lave there was necessarily no sin whatever.

nancation. The whole object of my letter was to been from the Bible, that in the relation of master and slare there was necessarily no sin whatever. The sin, if there were any, lay in the treatment of the stare, and not in the relation itself. Of course, it was liable to abuse, as all human relations must be. But while it was certain that thousands of our Christia bettern who held slaves were treating them with kindness and justice, according to the Apottle's rule, and carnestly laboring to improve the conforts and ameliorate the hardships of the institute, held it to be a cruel and abard charge to accuse them as aimers against the Divine law, when they were only doing what the World of God allowed, under the Constitution and established code of their country.

their country.

do not know whether your band of indignant probationists ever saw my book, published in 1857, you read it, because I sent you a copy, and I to your letter of acknowledgment, in which, while

have your letter of acknowledgment, in which, while you disented from some of my conclusions, you did a with the courtesy of a Christian gentleman. In that letter there is nothing said about my bipinions being "unworthy of any servant of Jesus Christ," and nothing of "indignant reprobation." But, tempera materiar, et nos mutamur in illis.

Yes! the times are indeed sadly changed, and you lave changed accordingly. For many years you not in brotherly council with these Southern slave-badders. You invited them to the hospitalities of your house, and paid them especial deference. The new light of Eastern Abolitionism had not yet risen within our Church, and if you then thought as you som think, you took excellent care that no man among your Southern friends should know it. Moreover, your favoriet Theological Seminary, only three amog your Southern friends should know it. More-mer, rour favoriet Theological Seminary, only three-years ago, was the Virginia school at Alexandria rissel o great prosperity by Bishop Meade, a stare-lator, and I am sure that sorthing at variance with my Bible view of slavery was taught in that institu-tion. Yea! I may well say of you, as of many others Conston mutatus ob illo! How changed is the Bis-of Pennsylvania, in three years, from his forme course of conservatism, peace and Scriptural consi-tency!

But the Word of God has not changed; the doctime of the Apostles has not changed; the Constitution of our country has not changed; the great
stadards of religious truth and read eivic loyalty reman just as they were; and I remain along with
then, not withstanding this bitter and unjust assault
from you and your clergy. I do not intend to imitale your late style of vituperation, for I trust that
have learned, even when I am reviled, not to resile again. I respect the good opinion of your clerg;
said I am not aware that I have done any thing
to forfit it. I respect your office, your talents, your
persoal character, and the wisdom and success with
which, for many years, your Episcopate has been
conducted.

But I.d.

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thick, for many years, your Episcopate has been conducted.

Bet I do not respect your departure from the old and well settled rule of the Church, and from the Apastole law of Christian fairness and courtesy. I do not believe in the modern discovery of those East-to not believe in the modern discovery of those East-to not believe in the modern discovery of those East-to not believe in the modern discovery of those East-to not believe in the state of the Bible treept as it may slit themselves. I do not believe that the venerable founders of our American Church, we ignorant of the Scriptures, and blind to the pumples of Gespel morality. I do not believe that Washington and his compatriots, who framed set Constitution with such express provisions for the rights of slareholders, were tyrants and despots, sinars against the law of God and the feeling of humanity.

But 12. 1. 1.

employ free labor.

Those promises I have kept faithfully to this day he and if, when I am drawing to the end of my carreer, I am to be condemned and villified by you and tyour clergy, because I still maintain fhem to the utwost of my ability, be assured, my Right Reverend Brother, that I shall regret the fact much more on your account than my own.

In conclusion, I have only to say that I feel no fresentment for the grossly insulting style of your commanifesto. The stability and unity of the Church of God are the only interests which I desire to secure, and I am too old in experience to be much moved by the occasional excesses of human infirmity.

Bishop of the Diocese of Verniont.

Bishop of the Diocese BURLINGTON, VT., Oct. 5, 1863.

Church from the beginning; that slavery was held to be consistent with Christian principle by the Fathers and Councils, and by all Protestant divines and commentation up to the close of the last century; and that this fact was universal among all Churches and seets throughout the Christian world.

I shall contend that our Church, which maintains the primitive rule of Catholic consent and abjures all novelties, is bound, by her very Constitution, to hold fast that only safe and enduring rule, or about on her Apostolic claims, and descend to the level of those who are "driven about with every wind of doctrine." And I shall print your 'indignant reprobation," with its list of names, in the preface to my book, so that if I cannot give you fame, I may taleast, do my part to give you notoriety.

That the nineteenth century is a sentury of vast improvement and wonderful discovery in the arts and sciences, I grant as willingly as any man. But in religious truth or reverence for the Bible, the age in which we live is prelific in daring and impious innovation. We have seen professedly Christian communities divide and subdivide on every side. We have seen the rise and spread of Universalism, Millerism, Pantheism, Mormonism, and Spiritualism. We have seen the rise and spread of Universalism, Millerism, Pantheism, Mormonism, and Spiritualism. We have seen the rise and spread of Universalism, Millerism, Pantheism, Mormonism, and Spiritualism. We have seen the rise and spread of Universalism, Millerism, Pantheism, Mormonism, and Spiritualism. We have seen the rise and spread of Universalism, Millerism, Pantheism, Mormonism, and Spiritualism. We have seen the rise and spread of Universalism, Millerism Pantheism, Mormonism, and Spiritualism. We have seen the rise and spread of Universalism, Millerism Pantheism, Mormonism, and Spiritualism. We have seen on the occurse of the next of the more described provided that the may be looked for in the course of the next of the more described provided the seen of the more described proba

have even seen our venerable mother Church of England sorely agitated by the contagions fever of change, on the one hand toward supersition, and on the other toward infided rationalism; and we have heard the increasing clamor against the Bible, sometimes from the devotees of geological speculation sometimes from the bold deniers of miracles and the content of the corton which error. "Down with the corton which error "Down with the Bible, if it maintains the lawfulness of adequence which proclaimed that "It was high time to have an anti-slavery and an anti-slavery because the content of our country denounced as "a covenant of hell." We have heard the boasted determined that "It was high time to have an anti-slavery and an anti-slavery because the content of the corton and the content of our country denounced as "a covenant the lill." We have heard the boasted determined that the Union shall never be restored to character the content of the provisions for the protection of slavery determined the provisions for the provisions for the provisions for the protection of slavery determined the provisions for the provisions for the provision

which are to include the second of the nation.

Returned to England, in whatever position he found himself, in Parliament, or on the platform of other reforms, he never failed in his fidelity to the American slave, and to the friends of, the slave. And in the year 1850, he revisited our shores once again, and did an excellent work in the anti-slavery field of that day. But it is the services he has rendered the country, since the breaking out of the rebellion, which form the latest and strongest claims to our gratitude. The value of those services can hard by be over-estimated, and we approbend that there is no man in England to whom the preservation or peaceful relations with this country is more due that

Thompson. We trust, therefore, that all Republicans, all War Democrats, all loyal men of every name, may units with the Abelitonists in giving this trus firind of America such a welcome as his great services have earned for him. And it would be a fitting reward for his life-long service to the American slaves, could his eyes be blest with the sight of their final and complete Emancipation.—

Anti-Slavery Standard.

will sarink from none. You will no your duty on the 4th of November.

You will proclaim your adhesion to the cause of the Union and to the cause of Emancipation, in tones which cannot but be understood. I hail this grand meeting, this grand outpouring of the people, as a sure symbol and pledge of the times. (Applause.) I did not come to make a speech. (Cries of 'Go on; go on!')

You are very kind, but there are other gentlemen here who will address you much more acceptably than I can, for it is my business to work, and not to talk. I am just going back to do my work. I am paying off the army." (Long continued cheering.)

ON THE BMANOIPATION POLICY
ON THE BOEDER STATES.

The Emancipation policy of the President has been ferociously assailed by the Copperheads of the North ever since it was announced. The objection most strongly urged was, that it would alienate the border States from the Union, and drive them inevitably into rebellion. Many patriotic men were made to believe that such would inevitably be the consequence, if the Presidence adhered to his policy. But what has been the result? Have the border States been exasperated into revolt? Have they seceded, and joined the Confederacy? The wisdom of the President's policy has been made manifest to all men. The edict of emancipation has

Gen. Butler can desire and receive no i sent than what is embodied in the foll considering the source whence it eman . GEN. BUTLER AT NORFOLK.

canse, all War Democrate, all lord mest of overy mente any under such a Modernesia is a great services have earned for him. And it would be a fitting reward for his life-long service to the American slaves, corolit he yes be blest with the sight of their final and complete Emancipation.—

Anti-Slowery Scondard.

BERETARY CHASE IN BALTIMORE.

Secretary Chase recently addressed an immense Union meeting in Montgomery Square, Bellione. The following is a brief report of his remarks:—

**I see, my countrymen, that you need no part of the purpose of present robbery in the stirring; I have come to express my profined symmetry. I feel that I am with the unconditional Union men of Maryland. (Applause.) To you our whore come for the purpose of present robbery in the stirring; I have come to express my profined symmetry. I feel that I am with the unconditional Union men of Maryland. (Applause.) To you our whore come for the purpose of present robbery in the stirring; I have come to express my profined symmetry. I feel that I am with the unconditional Union men of Maryland. (Applause.) To you our whore come of the purpose of present robbery with the storm of Maryland it comes to the storm of the storm o

than I can, for it is my business to work, and not to talk. I am just going back to do my work. I may be some command so close to the Confederate Capital paying off the army. (Long continued cheering.)

EFFEOT OF THE EMANOIPATION POLIOY ON THE BORDER STATES.

The Emancipation policy of the President has been ferociously assigned by the Copperheads of the North ever since if was announced. The objection most strongly urged was, that it would alienate the border States from the Union, and drive them inevitably into robolion. Many patriotic men weight of the Remander of the Richmond Examiner.

In might provide the Richmond Stammer. That he should assume commands occase to the Confederate Capital, with the sentence hanging over him, sends, a little of bravado. He will not doubt, use all those wise precautions for his personal safety which he has been denoted to take; yet is not impossible that his vigilance may be found at fault on some occasion, and it would make a pleasing and appropriate termination to his career if the soil of Virginia, which witnessed his disgranded defeat in his first cessay of arms, should provide the scaffold on which he abould meet the merited retribution of which he should.

HENRY WARD BEFORER IN EXETER HALL.

The great London demonstration in favor of the

The Word of Gall and Charging the Contribution of the Agencies in the Section of the Agencies in the Charge of the Contribution of the Agencies in really a proof a gainet facility of the Contribution of the Agencies in really a proof a gainet facility of the Contribution of the Agencies in really a proof a gainet facility of the Contribution of the Agencies in really a proof a gainet facility of the Contribution of the Con

He was so when it was neither fashionable non-profitable to be so. He took his stand, not on the shifting sands of expediency, but on the immurable rock of principle. (Cheers.) He had put his hand to a plough which would never tarh back. Some people had allowed their cars to be suffed with cotton (laughter and cheers)—some were blinded by gold dust, and some had allowed the gag of expediendy to be put in their mostitus to quiet them. (Cheers.) He lemry Ward Beecher stood before the word of America, and for some time stood almost alone, and called things by their right names. (Cheers.) He had no mealy-mouthed expressions about peculiar institutions, patriarchal institutions, and paternal institutions—"(whear, hear," and Laughter)—but he called slavery by the old English name of slavery. (Loud cheers.) Had he charged to the account of that crime, cruelty, list, murder, rapine, piracy (Loud cheers.) He minced not his terms or the phrases. He looked right ahead to the course of duty will now call upon Mr. Beecher-Greatbat allow me to say that we shall on
our meeting in this heated atmosphere by
ing the speaker a fair opportunity of addre
(Loud applause.)

Mr. Beecher proceeded to make a long and telling speech, full of brilliant points and felicitous hits, which elicited the most enthusiastic applause. We regret that we cannot publish it entire in our present number for want of space. Mr. Beecher concluded as follows:

that we cannot publish it entire in our present number for want of space. Mr. Beecher concluded as follows:

I shall be able to bear back an assurance to our people of the enthusiasm you feel for the cause of the North. And then there is the very significant act of your Governsient—the seizure of the rams in Liverpool. (Loud cheers.) Then there are the weighty words spoken by Lord Russell at Glasgow, and the words spoken by Lord Russell at Glasgow, and the words spoken by Lord Russell at Glasgow, and the words spoken by Lord Russell at Glasgow, coupled with all that I have seen, and the feeling of enthusiasm of this English people, will warm the hearts of the Americans in the North. If we are one in civilization, one in religion, one substantially in faith, let us be one in national policy, one in every enterprise for the furtherance of the gospel and for the happiness of mankind. (Cheers.) I thank you for your long patience with me. (Go on!) Ahl wher! was aboy, they used to tell me never to eat enough, but always to get up being yet a little hungry. I would rather you should go away wishing I had spoken longer than go away saying, "What a tedious fellow he was!" (A laugh.) And therefore if you will not permit me to closs and go, I beg you to recollect that this is the fifth speech of more than two hours' length that I have spoken, on some occasions under difficulties, within seven or eight days, and I am so exhausted that I ask you to permit me to stop. (Great cheering.)

Professor Newman then rose, and moved the fol-lowing resolution, which he supported in an eloquent

speech:—

Resolved, That this meeting presents its most cordial thanks to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for the admirable address which he has delivered this evening, and expresses its hearty sympathy with his reprobation of the alaveholders' rebellion, his vindication of the rights of a free Government, and his apprations for peace and friendship between the English people and their American brethren; and as this meeting recognizes in Mr. Beecher one of the early pioners of negro emancipation, as well as one of the most eloquent and successful of the champions of that great cause, it rejotes in this opportunity of congratuating him on the triumph with which the labors of himself and his associates have been crowned in the anti-slavery policy of President Lincoln and his Cabinet. (Cheers.)

George Thommson, Esc., seconded the resolution.

George Thompson, Esq. seconded the resolution. He spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—I promise you that my words shall be exceedingly few Two "new men' have set you and me the example of brevity, and I, an old man, will may, becever, be permitted to say that it is with more than ordinary induced that more than nine-and-twenty years ago I was a laboling with a handful of faithful men and women in the city of Beston, in the State of Massachusetts, amid much obloquy and frequent danger, in disseminating those very truths which are now convolving and converting America—regenerating and establishing America—and which will through many fature ages, and I trust centuries, cement together the several parts of America, and in no long period from this moment exhibit to the world a continent in which there neither domineers a tyrant nor crawls a slave. (Loud cheers.) I can, from the study and observation of thirty years, during which I have beat may be a slave a slave and the reception of newspapers through that whole time.—I can bear my humble testimony to the truth of all that in substance at least, Mr. Beecher has said to-night. (Hear, bear.) Let Mr. Beecher has said to-night. (Hear, bear, bear in the south was the new to be done the provincial papers had not to a great extent followed the cample of some members of the London press. Mr. Beecher need not have come to this country to know what the opinions of the honest and uncorrupted millions of Englishmen on this subject have ever been. (Cheers.) Had the North been disposed to pay the price which the South has paid, the venal peas that have slave the country to know what the opinions of the honest and uncorrupted millions of Englishmen on this subject have ever been. (Cheers.) Had the North been disposed to pay the price which the South are men who bedoes the part of the grant of the words and uncorrupted millions of Englishmen on this subject have ever been. (Cheers.) Had the North been disposed to pay the price which the South has paid, the vena and in all the great surrounding towns similar meetings have been held and resolutions passed, and yet that newapaper has given no publicity whatever to the acctivance of suck meetings—(chame)—while it that blassoned forth every little and inagnificant meeting held by little knots of Secessionists, whose names until recently we could not by all diligence obtain. (Hear, hear.) Let Mr. Beecher see that while this hall has been crowded, and while thousands have been gathered in the hall below, and in the Strand and neighboring streets, and while in all the various districts of London and its aburbs there have been multitudinous meetings, always with the same results, and almost unanimous in their support of the North, only two meetings have been been shed in London—or, at least, meeting only in two places—in support of the South one, a meeting called to hear a lecture from some redoubtable Colonel Faller, who volunteered to tell us all about the question, and the other a meeting held up a pair of stairs in Devonshire-street, Portland-place. (Laughter and cheers.) And yet the Times and the Manchester Guardien ignore the occurrence of meetings like this! But what for? It serves their masters for the time; it pleases their patrons for the time; and it manages the market for the time. But it will come to pass on this question, as it came to pass with regard to other questions discussed on this platform, that the "trayings" of Exeter Hall will become the utterrance of the feelings of the English people. (Cheers.) You are asked to commend the address of Mr. Beecher, because in it the has rightly reprobated the slaveholdery rebellion. (Hear, hear.) There are a few Copperheads in this assembly. (Laughtee.) I don't know whether you all are aware what they are, and Mr. Beecher ould tell you better than I can. South Carolina is called the Palmetto State, but besides having the planetto for its ensign, it has also the rattlemake, (Hear, hear.) The read the slaveholdery rebellion.

Therefore the people in the North who sympathize with the South have got the name of Copperheads. (Laughter.) Now if, on leaving this hall, you should hear any gentleman finding fault with Mr. Beecher, I do not say call him a Copperhead—(laughter)—but you niny at any rate suspect that he is very nearly one. (Great laughter.) Mr. Beecher has said that this is a daveholder rebellion. Slaveholders conceived it, and developed and formed all that is vital and influential in the Southern Confederacy. Ther President is a slaveholder, and if not, he was one until the advance of the Federal troops set his slaves at liberty. (Hear, hear.) The simple object of the South is to raise an empire by the subjugation of a weaker race. But I believe that the South will not succeed in her criminal designs, and that, notwithstanding temporary checks and reverses, the Federals, who have been compelled to draw the sword, will in the end achieve the victory. (Cheers.) And I carneally pray that when the smoke of battle shall have passed away, and the tears have been wiped from the eye of every mourner, and when the grass has begun to grow upon the graves of those Who have fallen, universal liberty will prevail, and the whole of America be made hallowed ground. (Protracted applause.)

The motion was these carried amidst load cheers, only three hands being held up against it.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

SPEECHES, LECTURES, AND LETTERS. By WENDELL PHILIPS. Boston: James Redpath.

In vigor, in point, in command of language and felicity of phrase, in affluence and aptuese of illustration, in barbed keenness and claing of sarcame, in terror of invective, in moral weight and momentum, in copiousness and quality of thought, in aggressive boldness of statement, finally in equality to all audiences and readiness for all occasions, Wendell Phillips is certainly the first orator in America,—and that we esteem much the same as saying that he is first among those whose vernacular is the Edgish tongue. That no speeches are made of equal value with bis, that he has an intellectual superiority to all competitors in the forum, we do not assert; but his preeminence in pure oratorical genius may now be considered as established and unquestionable. Ajax has the strength, perhaps more than the strength, of Achilles; but Achilles adds to vigor of arm incomparable swiftness of foot. The mastiff is stout, brave, trusty, intelligent, but the bound outruns him; and this greybound of modern oratory; deep-chested, light-limbed, supple, clastic, elegant, powerful, must be accredited with his own special superiorities. Or taking a cue from the tales of chivalry, we might say that he is the Sir Launcelot of the platform, in all but Sir Launcelot's sin; and woe to the knight against whom in full career he levels his lance!

And yet one is half ashamed to praise his gifts, so superbly does he himself cast those gifts behind him. He is not trying to be eloquent; he is trying to get a grand piece of justice done in the world. No engineer building a bridge, no ship-master in a storm at sea, was ever gore simply intent on substantive results. It is not any "Oration for the Grown' that he stands here pronouncing: it is service, not distinction, at which he aims, and he will be crowned only in the gladness of a redeemed race. The story of his life is a tale of romance; he makes real the logends of chivalry. He might have sat at neat with Arthur and the knights of the Round Table, and looked with equal unabashed eyes into t In vigor, in point, in command of language and felicity of phrase, in affluence and aptness of illustration, in barbed keenness and cling of sarcasm, in

can women—tasks, we mean, of a social and public, not alone of a domestic nature—which only women can rightly perform, while their accomplishment was never more needed than here.

Mr. Phillips is no "faultless painter." He is given to map-judgments. The minor element of consideraleness should be more liberally present. He forgets that fast driving is not suitable to crowded streets; and through the densest thoroughtares, the hoofs of his flying charger go roinging over the pavements, to the alarm of many and the damage of some. Softly, Bucephalus! A little gentle ambling through these social complications might sometimes be well.

Again, while he has the attent of the social complications might sometimes

Again, while he has the utmost of moral stability and constancy, and also great firmness of intellectual adhesion to main principles, there is in him a certain minor changefulness. He pours out a powerful light, but it flickers. Momentary partialities sway him,—to be balanced, indeed, by subsequent partialities, for his broad nature will not be permanently one-sided; but meantime his authority soffers. Mood, occasion, the latest event, govern overmuch the color of his statement; so that an unsympathetic auditor—and every partiality, by the law of the world, must push some one out of the ring of

fers. Mood, occasion, the latest eyent, govern overmuch the color of his statement; so that an unsynpathetic auditor—and every partiality, by the law of the world, must push some one out of the ring of sympathy—may honestly deem him unfair, even wilfully unfair.

Finally, he relies too much upon sarcasm and personal invective as agents. He has a theory on this matter; and we feel sure that it is erroneous. Not that invective is to be forbidden. Not that personal criticism is always out of place, or always uscless. We are among the "all men" whom Thoreau declared to be "enamored of the beauty of plain speech." We ask no man in public or private life to wear a satin glove upon his tongue. We believe, too, in the "noble wrath" of Tasso's heroes, When the heart must burn, let the words be fire. It is just where personal invective begins to be used amiss. Let the ruble be to spare it, if it can be spared, and to use it under the strictest compelling of moral indignation. And were not Mir. Philips among the most genial and sunny of human beings, really incapable of any malign passion, be would feel the reactive sting of this invective in his own bosom, and so become fearful of indulging it.

Still, it must be said that he has the genius and function of a critic. He is the censor of our statesmanship. He is the pruner of our politics. Let his censure be broad and deliberate, that it may be weighty; let his pruning be with care and kindness, that it may be with benefit.—Atlantic Monthly for December.

To the Editor of the Portland Press:

We must thank the publisher. Mr. Redpath of Roston, for furnishing us at this time the Letters, Speeches and Addresses of Wendell Phillips; a book executed in that truly beautiful style of typography for which Mesers. Welsh, Bigelow & Co., printers to Cambridge University, are so justly celebrated.

These writings possess at this time rare interest; the productions of a great mind ranking easily among the foremest in our country—a man, who, more than any other in the land, has developed and given creation to that sentiment which will be "the healing of the nation," the salvation of the great Republic. The writings of one acknowledged on every hand the most elequent in America.

Among many others, I noticed recently the Leavenworth Conservative, a leading Commercial Journal whose editor, D. Webster Wilder, is a graduate of Harvard, holds this language:

"We understand that Edward Everett is soon to visit the West. We should be giad to hear him in this region; next to Wendell Phillips, he is the most elequent man in the country."

The Tiberator. DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1863.

GELEBRATION OF THE THIRD DECADE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
At the Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, held in the city of New York, in Bray 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 occasion, will adjourn to meet in the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d day of December max, then and there to celebrate, in an appropriate manner, the thirdeth-and we would fain hope the final—anniversary of its formation.

In accordance with this vote, the Executive Con AR RECOVERED WILL THE TOP, THE EXECUTE COm-nittee hereby announce that the THIRD DECADE of the Society will be held at Concert Hall, in Philadelphia, on TRURBDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 3d and 4th, 1863—commencing at 10 o'clock, A, M., and Z. Zelock, P. M. o'clock, P. M.

Historically, it will be an occasion of thrilling in erest and joyous congratulation, unequalled in the ventful career of the Society since its formation. Juquestionably, it will be largely attended by the Unquestionably, it will be ingery accessed by a friends of universal liberty, representing every sec-tion of the country loyal to the Government. Wh among them will need any stronger appeal than the simple announcement of the fact to induce him a them make their arrangements accordingly. "Who-seever will, let him come"—come in the spirit of justice and love—come as remembering those bonds as bound with them—come as one abhorring

gitimately sprung!

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

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

PROGLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND."

THE LAND."

The Executive Committee of the American AntiBlavery Society congratuate its members and friends
that, through the madness, rebellion and secession of
the South, avowedly in behalf of its Heaven-accurace it sanguinary character, which still continues it ssion as practicable,—thus not only sustaining January 1st, 1863, but also effectually disposing of that remnant of the slave institution which was exempted

The warrant or this processor as a still greatly imperilled state of the republic, and in the legitimate functions of the Government that may be exercised in such an alarming crisis. By common law, an individual has the right of self-defence by all one of those means being the descriptional life. Slavery has struck at the life of the nation, and declared its own existence incompatible with that of the nation. Hence the nation, acting through its official organs, has th past events demonstrate alike the necessity and duty of exercising this right without delay and without ate alike the necessity and duty

ompromise.

The Executive Committee of the American Ant Slavery Society, therefore, deeply impressed with the importance of a general co-operation of the friends sole work shall be to enlighten the public m

in impossible event.

To sustain and increase the number of these agent

tion to the next Congress, for the total ab very, A MILLION OF SIGNATURES on the part of the loyal women of the republic. It deserves all possible encouragement and success, and we shall ex-MEN be equally zealous and resolved to be as poten-tially heard in the same manner, by the same body

Exchange, Boston, Mass. Donations may also be se to OLIVER JOHNSON, Esq., Anti-Slavery Office, 48 Beckman Street, New York, and to J. MILLER Mc-KIM, Anti-Slavery Office, 106 North Tenth Street,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretaries.

ONE MILLION SIGNATURES!

CIRCULATE THE PETITION!

The Loyal Women of the Republic, through their to procure a MILLION signatures of loyal women to the following petition:

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

The undersigned, Women of the Uni

of the United States:

The undersigned, Women of the United State
bove the age of eighteen years, earneasly pray the
our honorable body will pass, at the earliest pract
able day, an Act emancipating all persons of Africa
escent held to involuntary service or labor in th

this region; next to Wendell Phillips, he is the most elequent man in the country."

A gentleman in Washington told me, a short time since, that he was about to furnish his son, as an aid to his education, the writings of Wendell Phillips, with directions to write off and study; these presenting the finest specimens of elequence, especially of American eloquence.

I could multiply these evidences of the worth and popularity of the book at pleasure.

I have myself seen the book only in the hands of a friend, being unable, when in Boston, to purchase a copy, the several editions having been rapidly exhausted. The sale has been very large. But one who knows Weih mid Bigelow's University Press of Cambridge, must know that they will soon supply the public demand.

I say again, we must thank Mr. Redpath, the publisher, for this timely work.

Yours trait,

Yours trait,

S. W. C.

BOWDDINHAM, Oct. 28, 1862.

THE SIGNERS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY

hich formed the American Arembled in Philadelphia, Dec. 4 The Convention which fort Slavery Society assembled in Philadelphia, Dec. 4th, 1833, and continued in session three days. A memorable DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS WAS USUAL MODEL TO THE METERS OF THE STATE OF THE STA

David Thurston, Nathan Winslow, Joseph Southwick, James F. Otis; Isaac Winslow. New Has David -Cambell.

Jonathan Parkhura Chalkley Gillingha James White.* New Jere Massachusetts.
David S. Southmayd,*
Effingham L. Capron,*
Joshus Coffin. Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania.
Evan Lewis,
Edwin A. Atlee,
Robert Purvis,
James McCrummell,
Thomas Shipley,
Edwin A. McKim,
Aaron Vickers,
James M. McKim,
James M. McKim,
Aaron Vickers,
James Loughhead,
John R. Siepper,
Thomas Whitson,
Edwin P. Atlee,
John Sharp, Jr.,
David Jones,
Lucas Gillingham,
James Mott. Horace P. Waterield, James G. Barbadocs,* David T. Kimball, Jr. Daniel E. Jewett, John Reid Cambell, Nathaniel Southard,* Arnold Buffum,* William Lloyd Garrison

Samuel Joseph May, Alpheus Kingsley, Edwin A. Stillman, Simeon S. Jocelyn, Robert Bernard Hall.

New York.

The names of those who have since dece The names of those who have since treate are marked with an asteriak, as far as we know; but it is probable that the list is incomplete, and we shall be obliged to any one who can make it entirely accurate. Indeed, it is very desirable that the place of birth, and the age of each at the time of signing the Declaration, of those whose names are appended to this his

. Ohio.

toric instrument, should be furnished—in season, if possible, for the approaching celebration.

We believe the oldest surviving member of the Convention is the Rev. DAVID TRURSTON, of Maine, whose name was the first one appended to the Declaration, and who is now in his 85th year—a truly good and much revered man, whose testimonies against the "sum of all villantes" have ever been faithful and unreputition.

As there was but one apostate amon Apostles, so, of the sixty-three signers of the stion we believe there has been but one w betrayed the cause and repudiated his Anti openly betrayed the cause and repeated his Slavery principles—namely, JAMES FREDERICK OTIS. At the time young, promising, of fine talents, he ran well for a season, and might have won virtuous fame and honorable distinction, had he proved faithful to

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. We are in receipt of the Atlantic Monthly for December. The following it table of contents and list of contributors:—

The Man without a Country, by Frederick Ingra-ham, U. S. N.; The Birds of Killingworth, by H. Wadsworth Longfellow; Literary Life in Paris; The Garret: The Great Air-Engine, by the au "Life in the Iron Mills;" A Loyal Weman's No Eugene Delacroix, by W. J. Stillman; Sympathetic Lying; Something about Bridges, by Henry T. Tuck

er equalled by any American Magazine This result might naturally be expected from the long array of eminent literary talent comprised in its list of array of eminent iterary taken completed in the leading contributors. For the next volume they protise several new poems by Robert Browning, a new mance by Hawthorne, and brilliant contributions from Longfellow, Mrs. Stowe, Trowbridge, Prof. Agassiz Whittier, Bryant, and a host of luminaries.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY for December is received from A. Williams & Co. The following is thable of contents:—

The Nation, by Hugh Miller Thompson; Buckle Draper, and a Science of History, by E. B. Freeland Diary of Frances Krasinska; The Sleeping Soldier, by Edward N. Pomeroy; My Mission, by Ella Rod man; Letter Writing, by Park Benjamin; The Year, by W. H. Henderson; The Great American Crisis, by Stephen Pearl Andrews; Was he Successful! by Richard B. Kimball; Dead, by Anna Gray; Recon-struction, by Henry Everett Russell; Yignina, by H. T. Tuckerman; She Defines her Position, by Eliza Randolph ; Whiffs from my Meerschaum, by Lieut.

cription. Or, if preferred, the subscriber can take scription. Or, it preserved, in a successor can take the magazine for 1863, and a copy of "Among the Pines," or of "Undercurrents of Wall Street," by R. B. Kimball, bound in cloth, or of "Sunshine in Thought," by Charles Godfrey Leland, (retail price, \$1.25.) the book to be sent postage paid.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for December, is HARRE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for December, is ide the year round at large coat for longe that loss received, and presents the following table of contents:

Saint Christopher; Twilight on Sumter; Scenes in the War of 1812—VI. The War on the Coast; Pictures of the Japanese—II. Rural Life; Cap and Bells, and Novel in Ten Chapters; William H. Prescott; The Telling Tressure; Light through Darkness; An Experiment; Overland from St. Paul to Lake Superior; over the roughest pavements in Boston. This know the conditions of the part of the part of the part of the possible chance of use one day in six months, on an deverage. An ambulance will hold three badly wounded, and a Novel in Ten Chapters; William H. Prescott; The motion on the best roads here is not so easy as the hardest baggage wagons were the roughest pavements in Boston. This know the roughest pavements in Boston. This know ton . The Gulf : What's in by exper

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

NORPOLK, {Va.} Oct. 5, 1863.

DRAN FRIEND—My duties have been at various places since July; Newbern, Fort Havelock, Beaufort, &c., in North-Carolins, and now at Portsmouth, Va., till next week, when I shall depart for Charleston, (S. C.) but expecting to find obstructions in the way, and to be delayed for a while at Morria Island, where my regiment and the other regiments of Wild's brigade, including the Massachusetts colored troops, are now doing duty.

One is more and more impressed with the horrible magnitude of this dreadful war, by visiting the different centres and stations of the military forces. The vast expense and boundless water of wealth and life grow upon the mild till war and destruction seem to

magnitude of this dreadful war, by visiting the different centres and stations of the military forces. The vast expense and boundless waste of wealth and life grow upon the mind till war and destruction seem to be the world's great business. Rallways with the imag trains, ferries, steamboats, public edifices formerly hotels, churches, colleges, warehouses and private manatons, the best in every city, are taken, by conficcation or otherwise, and converted into war offices, hospitals, military store-houses, soldiers' quarters, and whatever else the service requires. In the cities, every-other individual on the sidewalks, in hotels and atores and everywhere, is an officer or soldier: the quick martial tread of the guard-relief companies, or the slow, solemn, funeral march to the grave passes the slow, solems, funeral march to the grave passes every hour. If you pass a mile beyond the city in either direction, long lines of white tents, or exten-sive fortifications, keep up the impression of univer-sal war as man's normal condition.

al war as man's normal condition.

The financial ruin of the whole South is indescribable. Even in places like this and Newbern and Memphis, now under the protection of the Federal Government, and no longer despoiled by rebel robbers, the poverty of the people is pitiable. Families bred in the highest affluence and luxury now inhabit their stately mansions without servants, revenuee or recources of any kind against starvation—and some even of that class, and hundreds of the middling class, whose husbands are now in the rebel army, crowd around the U. S. Commissary with their baskets to receive their dole of bread, rice, bacon, &c. Those, rations are indeed paid for by contributions mostly from their own fellow secesh citizens, but it is a great boon to them that the provisions are supplied at Government priess, which are from held to reschirate. ent prices, which are from half to two-thirds Government prices, which are from half to two-thirds the market rates.

No cities in the United States are more beautifully

and advantageously situated for luxury of living and natural resources of wealth than Norfolk and Portsnouth which are united by a steam ferry crossing every ten minutes the river, (or arm of the bay,) which separates the cities. The harbor is safe, and of unlimited extent, the surrounding country is fer-tile and healthy, communication with the rich interior in time of peace easy and extensive. Fish and oysters of the richest kind fill the bay; nothing is oysters of the richest kind fill the bay; gothing is wanting that nature could bestow to make Norfolk and Portsmouth excel Brooklyn and New York. Yet Norfolk in its best days held but 25,000 inhabitants, and Portsmouth but half as many. No reason can be imagined for this disparity between natural advantages and actum prosperity, except such as are referable to slavery.

D. M.

FOLLY ISLAND, (S. C.) Nov. 4, 1868. DEAR FRIEND—The only good thing about Folly Island is the sea on which we can sail away from it. The beach, however, is something; it furnishes a smooth hard road, on which we can ride or walk the smooth nard road, on which whole length of the island on its seablard side—some eight or nine miles. The whole length is fringed with tents, having a fing-staff with the stars and stripes floating at intervals of two or three miles, indicating the headquarters of some brigade or division

Eugene Delacroix, by W. J. Stillman; Sympathetic the headquarters of some brigade or division commander. In the headquarters of some brigade or division commander of pretty shells, though of severan; Internal Structure and Progression of the Glacier, by Louis Agassiz; In an Attic, by Miss Elizabeth Akers; Longfellow, by George W. Curtis; Lebeth et to a Peace Democrat, by Francis Wayland, Jr.; Reviews and Literary Notices.

This number completes the twelfth volume. The thirteenth volume commences with the January number, and the publishers announce that the Allantic Monthly has attained a circulation and prosperity never the heavy balls (from 100 to 300 pounds) generally hit something, for we can plainly see the dust and yet the heavy balls (from 100 to 800 pounds) generally hit something, for we can plainly see the dust and smoke where they strike. It is said that an assault is soon to be made. There is no doubt that we can take it, but the question is, whether we can hold it comfortably when we have spoiled it so that the rebelscan hold it no longer—for it is commanded by rebel batteries, which will also "peg away" when our forces are in it. Charleston looks fair and smiling at this distance. Why she is spared so long I know not. Fort Gregg, in our possession, is within easy striking distance—less than three miles, which is a mile nearer than the Swamp Angel, which plumbed a dozen shot successively into the city. It is now the general expectation that "something will turn up"; soon—our officers and men want to see it.

soon—our officers and men want to see it.

Notwithstanding the greatness of the events which
we expect to bear a part in, I suppose the object
of chief interest in every man's mind is the coming mail. It comes once or twice a week. Then you
may see the expectant countenances as the bag comes
round—the exulting looks of some, and the sad viaages of others, as the matter is distributed, and some
get a dozen letters, and others none. Then the late
news of only a week old—how it is devoured!

I saw in a late paper the petition headed by Gov.
Andrew concerning the Ambulance System. Please
put my name to it. I have seen the ambulances and

ridden in them, and know some of the oncers wind rode in them from Bull Run and Cedar Mountain, when wounded. They are cruel contrivances. The whole system needs a fluorough revisal. I feel sure that there is no good in ambulances on the field of battle, nor within ten miles of it, which might not be better attained by an efficient "tretcher corps." The ambulance system is certainly expensive. An am-bulance, two horses and a driver are kept nearly idle the year round at large cost for forage and loss of animals, and vehicles, and pay of drivers, for the The Small House at Allington: The Gulf; What's in Name; My Friend Crackthorpe Again; The Ethics of Love; The Rev. Mr. Allonby; Job Warner's Christmas; A Woman's Complaint; Monthly Record of Current Events; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Drawer; Fashlons for December.

This number has numerous well-executed illustrations and is very enterplaint. It commences a second of the property of the second of the complex of the second of the complex of the complex of the complex of the property of the complex of the comple

This number has numerous well-executed illustrations, and is very entertaining. It commences a new
volume—the Twenty-Eighth. Terms, \$3.00, or two
copies for \$5.00. A good time to subscribe.
A Williams & Co., Booksellers and News-Agents,
and the strength and activity of which at least twenty men in every company
are capable, will carry a man at the rate of four
miles an hour for at least one hour, even miles in
miles an hour for at least one hour, even miles in
miles an hour for at least one hour, even miles in A Williams & Co., Booksellers and News-Agenta, 100 Washington Street, Boston.

Petersson's Ladies' Magazine. The number of this popular Magazine for December contains thirty-eight articles and seventy-four embellishments. In the control of the popular Magazine for December contains thirty-eight articles and seventy-four embellishments. Terms, \$2 a year in advance. A new volume commences with the new year. Subscriptions received by A. Williams & Co. Washington Street.

The Rebellion Record—Part XXXVIII.—A Diary of American Events, 1850-'02. Edited by Frank Moore, and published by G. P. Puinam, 441 Broadway, New York. The present number contains finely engraved portraits of Maj. Gen. Hiram G. Berry and Admirai D. G. Parregut. The work itself preceds no commendation.

Santa Claus Book or Gares are percaching, the one that will lurnish many an hour of innocent amassement is this neatly printed and handcomely illustrated little work, published by John H. Tingley, 152/Faiton Street, Street, New York, and for sale by A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington Street.

NOVEMBER 27.

a hundred Richmonds and Charlestons; wherefore we may well consule ourselves. The nation is ade.

Our regiments are in good health and spira. It not know that I am at liberty to consumerate the feat on this and the adjacent islands, but we are time enough to hold our position, and do nothing some We are working hard, but it is in fortifying, not we are working the will come by and by.

D. M.

THE REPUBLIC.

The prevalence of those qualities which distinguish Any scientific breeder can produce color, or any particular quality desired in the mental or physical organization of the animal, to the extent of the full de-

regarisation of the section, to the master recommend of the trace.

The same laws which hold good to alter the true of the intellects sind bodies of animal, also believe the change the benevolent or moral sections. ood to change the benevolent or moral se

men.

To establish a state of society in which mes shall be politically equal, and in which there shall be anticring from poverty, requires a development of the moral sentiments to the extent of the expacty of the

Grossness and pictures, want and emecation as act more certainly followed by disease, that put riches and great poverty are followed by crine. In Peru, under a mild despotism, want was as known, idlencess was not tolerated. Every man was

was required imperatively for the welfare of the State murder were hardly heard of; and when found were

immediately destroyed—the criminal being accounted unworthy to continue his race.

Under the light of Christianity, the people of a Re-Under the ingra of Unratuanity, the people of a be public should be able to do as well, and better, for themselves, than was accomplished for those first under a heathen despoitsm.

It is the first duty of a free people to see ris need education for every child in the nation; for, by also-

ing religion to be free, and making me nt to the cultivation of the intellect, they will as

mount to the cultivation of the intellect, they will a zure a continuance of a free form of government. Each county throughout every State, wherever there is a Recorder's office, should have an offer set the registry of the name of every child in the cost; Every child should be enrolled as a member of school; and his crimes, his faults, his virtue asl good conduct, his punishments and rewards, triedul adjudged by his companions, should be reported asl registered, quarterly, until twenty-one years of ag.

In accordance with certain known principal noral law, every delinquent should be tried by hi school; and the standing of each individual, until be school; and the standing of each individual, and is is twenty-one years of age, being thus secretard and on record, would offer a body of Statistics of gru-advantage for reference to in criminal cases, and in every matter appertaining to public usefulness.

In the primary assemblies of the people, voten then, would not be at a loss to know how much the then, would not be at a loss to know how much the speaker could be depended upon, or how fair a record had been kept for the first twenty-one years of the life of a candidate for office. The people could sixty, be nearly sure of the moral stamina and courage ers. In so complex a system as that of nost advantage.

The present system of education is mainly deficient, and dangerous to the public weal, because it looks u first and foremost to the development of the intellect, and by this it enables the born devil to beget evil to the last possible degree; consequently, there are in mense forgeries, detestable iniquities, stupendou rimes, which involve the whole body politic in sa ring, and threaten the State with instant ruin.

A free people owe it to themselves that so individ-al shall be tempted by hunger, or want of clothing or idleness, to commit a crime. Public gransies can be filled by a small tax, or by its equivalent in so may days' work.
In looking through the vistas unfolded by the more

education of the children of the nation, one can set an entire change in the laws, habits, capacities, and physical appearance of a people, and that produced in but a few generations; for it does not sight of a dock

but a few generations; for it does notafinit of about that color, form, size and capacity can all be bred. This being granted, it should be the leading idea, in the minds of a republican people, to school the children with moral sentiments, to develop the good in them, counting the intellects as always secondary to the integrity of the individual.

Moral education will infallibly produce intellect in a few greeperations: but the mere development of the

few generations; but the mere development of the intellect tends directly to deteriorate the race, and to

A bureau of public instruction—a supervision by the nation, through its officers, of the moral educion of the children-is as much a nec nance of a free republic, as it is for the people to est n order to live. CAEBON.

DEPORTATION OF THE NEGROES.

ELMWOOD, Ill., Nor. 16, 185.

It is a fact worthy of note, that while the mas of the Western people are growing more farenale to the policy of emancipation, public sentiment is being moulded to new forms of injustics, which are toy ply, it may be, the place of the old. Everyher, the blind prejudice of the people against the sepsis deferred to, and denunciations of slavery and aftercy of the emancipation policy are coupled with the

deterred to, and denunciations of slavery and slove cy of the emancipation policy are coupled with the proposition that the two races cannot occupy the are territory in peace, and that we must choose between slavery with all the countless broad of criti, and the deportation of the black man. As the Springfold Conterritory in peace, and that we must choose outer slavery with all its countiess brood of criti, and the deportation of the black race. At the Springfield Gevention, which it was my good fortune is stress though the cause of the war was faithfully point out and eloquently denounced by all, only one ms. Gen. B. F. Prentiss, (God bless him!) had the green ness of soul to rise above all political entanginates, and all grejudice against color, to denounce the Back Code of Illinois, and to demand immediate and estime emancipation, and a generous policy which should have incoming the commence of the comme

Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, after fercely denouacing wery, denied with equal energy the right of the "sin-rior" race to equal social and political privilers with the "superior." Deportation of the negro ras his method of removing this atumbling-block out of the path of the Anglo-Saxon.

And so said and one many nearly all the Union error.

path of the Angle-Saxon.

And so said and so say nearly all the Unico craim
in this region. Is this the true gospel! If alrevie
comes to grief as an incident of the war, we shall so
amen with rejoicing." is the pet formula. That is
say, if by accident God is served in the upshot of the
war, why, so much the better; but if not, then we will
so on as before, seeking first the kingdom of Mamos
and its policy, trusting that God, in his own, god
time, will add all sorts of national good things to "out
selves and our posterity."

Deportation is almost as impracticable and implithe as it is wicked; but a public seminant is clear
formed in its favor which may work infinite michile
and suffering. How shall we meet and counteract the

formed in its favor which may work infinite miss and suffering. How shall we meet and contents as so few at the West, who will write a pity and se yent tract on the subject? I would like to see a which should include Buckle's terribe picture of expulsion of the Mariscons from the Spanish domit one, and the feerful consequences of that sations of the Mariscons from the Spanish domit of the Mariscons from th Yours, for justice, liberty, and Upios, E. R. BROWN.

THE CONSECRATION OF THE GETTYS. BURG CEMETERY.

BCRG CEMPLEMI.

GETTFBURG. Pa., Nov. 19, 1868.
The President's party arrived last evening, but the train which coaveyed the Governors was delayed by a slight secident until near midnight, so that they were not also to participate, in the proceedings of the night, which were of a marked character. The President, seckary Seward and Col. Forney were sorenaded, seckary Seward and consilirant.

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server see and see as a see a see and see a see a

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DES.

h, 1863.

mass of hie to the in being re to supery where, a negro is d advocawith the the same between 8, and the same one mass, the great iglements the Black and entirhould has

e to divine

nator Doo-ty die and ligious an-s favorite

osiable to participate, in the processions of an agintritic ver of a smarked character. The President,
scelary Seward and Col. Forney were soreanded,
scelary Seward and Col. Forney were soreanded,
deal-replied to the compliment.

President Lincoln said he was happy to see so many
eith ifends present to participate in the ceremonles,
but he rould make no speach as he had nothing paricedar to say. (Laughter and appliance).

Secretary Seward was loudly catled for.

Secretary Seward was loudly catled for.

We was sixty years of age, and had been forty years in
public life. This, however, was the first time he had
dard to address people residing upon the borders of
Marjhad. He anticipated forty years ago that the
battle of freedom would be fought upon this ground,
and that slavery would die. (Loud cheering.) There
had been agrati usue between the people of the country North and South, and it was now being determindie this ontest. He had elevated his voice to warm
the people to remove that cause when they could by
constitutional means, and so avert the catastropho of
civil war latart. He thanked God that he believed
this stuff was going to end in the removal of that evil
which ought to have been removed by peaceful means
and deliberate counsels. (Good.) He thanked his God
for the boge that this is he last fratricidal war which
will fall upon the country—a country vouchsased by
Haven—the richest, the broadest, the most beautiful,
haven—the richest, the broadest, the most beautiful,
here-

all (Applause).

Col. Forney made a brief speech, in which he rerected bouglas's services to the Union. He culotured the President, and spoke of him as one that
the President, and spoke of him as one that
the conditive in history as the savier of the country.

The cremonies attending the dedication of the pamodal centerly commenced this morning, by a grand
military asd civic display, under command of Majorferent Couch. The line of march was taken up at
10 cicks, and the procession marched through the
fringial streets to the centerry, where the military
found in time and asfuted the President. At a quartry past II, the head of the procession strived at the

pass it, ine nead of the procession arrived at the bearing and the president and members of the Cabinet, togethich the chief military and civic dignitaries, took to on the stand. The President seated himself reem Mr. Sevard and Mr. Evrertt, after a receptarized with the respect and perfect allence due sclemnities of the occasion, every man in the impact of the control of the stand and military then formed in line, extending around stand, the area between the stand and military go coupled by civilians, comprising about 15,000 pe, and isclading men, women and children. The military are comprised one division of cavalry, two batter-of artillery, and a squad of infantry, which constitute the regalar funeral eccor to for the highest officer he service.

vices commenced with a funeral dirge (by by the band. An impressive prayer was by Bev. Mr. Stockton. After the prayer, an Mr. Everett was delivered, and was listen-marked attestion.

both upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and declicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. [Applause.] Now we are engaged in a great cisti war, testing whether that nation or any other nation so conceived and so declicated can long endure. We are met to dedicate a portion of that war; we are met to dedicate a portion of that field as the final resting place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether sting and proper that we should do this. But, in a strength of the strength of th

THE PRESIDENT'S HYMN.

[This Hymn may be found in our poetical depart

FREEDMEN'S RELIEF MEETING.

On Monday evening, the 16th inst., a large meeting was held in the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the National Freedmen's Relief Association, in behalf of the suffering "contrabands" in the Department of the Suffering "contrabands" in the Department of the Suffering "contrabands" in the Department of the Suffering "contrabands" in the Department, was present to the assembly their destitute condition, and sollicit means for their relief.

The Rev Dr. Tyng, on taking the chair, made a spirited address. Having alluded to the glorious results of the recent elections, be said they had been schieved on the avowed principle that rebellion was alsavery, and slavery was rebellion. The rebellion was to be overwhelmed, and slavery was to be exterminated. The overwhelming of the rebellion vould be the extermination of slavery, and the extermination of slavery, and the extermination of slavery, and the extermination of slavery would be the overwhelming of the rebellion. (Applause.) They had lived to see the whole current of public sentiment changed in regard to slavery, and he ventured to say that there was not one single village or township in the Northern States in which a majority of the people would not now sympathize with the slave seeking his liberty, and with those who were striving to elevate and bless him in its attainment. The time had come when there was no longer in the nation the spirit of mercy to slavery; and the men who held on to it, the people who held on to it, the Administration who held on to it, and the party who held on to it would go down where the Sarior sent the hogs into which the devil entered, Applause.) No gradual emancipation now. No compensated emancipation now had the externing the counterned which the devil entered. Applause.) No gradual emancipation now. No compensate the service of the service of the service of the service

In a private letter written the other day, Vallandig-

ham sald:—

I remember when, a few years ago, the name of Salmon P. Chase was the synonym of everything odious and vile; and when he was one of the leaders of a party not numbering in the whole United States one-tenth part as many as the votes which I received in Ohio at the late election; and poor and humble enough to be content with the crumbs that fell from the colored people's table at the Baker street chapel. My friend, Mr. James Brooks, remembers, also, when he rescued Mr. Chase from the violence of a mob in Dayton, and led him, all trembling, by the arm, to a place of safety. Now Salmon P. Chase is high in wealth and position, clothed in purple and fine linen, and faring sumptuously every day, while I am the subject of his scoffs as an exile. But I shall live to see the time when Mr. Chase will be rent in pieces by the whirlwind which he has contributed so much to raise, and made the victim of the very mob before which he triumphs and exults, as did Beltshazzar at his feast.

He omits to state that it was about the ti Chase was 'odious and vile,' and leader of ti

DAMNABLE REVELATION!-CAIRO A

however, had Attentrs arrested, tried by minitary com-mission, and sentenced to ten years hard labor, which sentence was approved by Gen. Hurlbut. One of the parties who, bought the negro boy states that it is a very common occurrence for negroes to be kidanped in Cairo and ricinity, and taken into Kentucky. Gen. Buford denies to Gen. Hurlbut any knowl-edge of these villainous transactions, and prefers a charge against Col. Shaw, of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."—Western Transcript.

THE NEGRO AND THE WAR.

THE NEGRO AND THE WAR.

The lecture on Friday night at the Emancipation of Society's rooms was delivered by T. M. Chester, Esq., a geatleman of color, from Liberia. The chair was counjed by Gerard Ralston, Esq., Consul-General of Liberia, and there was a numerous attendance.

Mr. Chester chose for the subject of his lecture —

"The Negro as affected by the War." After describing the nature of the great condict now raging in America, and exhibiting the fundamental differences that existed between slave and free society, the lecturer dwelt upon the special interest which the negro had in the war, and the profound faith with which the African race, whether bond or free, regarded it as the sure means of deliverance to the enalawed. Speaking from personal observation, he testified to the noble spirit which animated the colored volunteers, and to their resolute determination to die, if needs te, in the effort to emancipate their brethren. He did not believe that Jefferson Davis would arm the negroes. If he did, they would soon find a way to fight for Union and Liberty. The lecturer concluded an eloquent and forcible address by expressing his belief in the ultimate civilization of Africa through the agency of Liberia, and similar-settlements of civilized colored men.

The Rev. J. Selia Martin, Mr. William Craft, and

COLORED SOLDIERS IN THE HANDS OF

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The following is a letter addressed by the Solici, the War Department to a gentleman in Boston, pely to some inquiries for information as to the caus if the cessation in the exchange of prisoners:—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 20, 1863.
SIR—Your letter of the 17th has been re
n which you inquire whether any documen ceived, in which you inquire whether any documents are now accessible, or will be likely soon to be published by our Government, relating to the exchange of prisoners of war; and you justly remark that the subject excites a deep interest in consequence of the sufferings of our men in Richmond.

The correspondent

ly praising Gov. Curtin. "Occasional" says:

"It was an amusing sight to see posted at every
precinct poll in Philaidelpiia, the letter of Gen. Geo.
B. McClellan, applauding Andrew G. Curtin for his
activity and energy in strengthening his army in one
of the darkest hours in the campaign of 1802, and by
the side of that letter another from the same Geo.
McClellan, saking the people of Pennsylvania to vote
for George W. Woodward, who had never given utterance to one single sentiment in favor of the war, and
had never spoken a word in favor of the same Geo.
B. McClellan."

ning. The Evening Post says:—

"Mr. Beecher's arrival was the signal for a great
outburst of the affectionate enthusiasm which his
presence always inspires among the people of Plymouth Church. He was stayed in his progress
through the lecture-room to the church, to undergo
numerous hand shakings and warm congratulations—
but he was himself the happlest person there. It was
such a welcome as father receives when wife and sons
and daughters flock to embrace him on returning from
a long and perilous journey. No precise order of cer
curonic was permitted—Plymouth Church is not a a long and permitted—Plymouth Church is not a place for strict observances of ceremonial etiqueton. There was no formal reception; no set speech of wel-come—Mr. Beecher does not like distant formalities among his people. Instead of these, men, women and children ran together to look at their pastor, and cheer-ed him mightily when they could not get at his hand to shake it. Few men have had so touching and aim-ple, yet so eloquent a welcome as Mr. Beecher had last night."

clares that "no American in Europe ever rendered such important service to his country as that which Mr. Beecher rendered by his speeches in England."

Mr. Beecher rendered by his speeches in England.

On Sunday morning last, the Rev. Henry
Ward Beecher preached his flugt sermon since his return from Europe in his churcha. The house was filed—the passage ways, even further than the speaker's
voice could be heard, were crowded, and hundredswho did not arrive before the hour for the services
to begin were obliged to go away, unable to obtain
admission.

Mr. Beecher, in his Manchester, (Eng.) speech, used the following figure, in explanation of the clauses in the Constitution relating to slavery:

in the Constitution relating to slavery:

"You must recollect that in all stages it was the opinion of every man who founded the Constitution that slavery was dying, and they did not feel as you and I would have felt, but said, "Ease it up in every way." Slavery was like some brigand brought into an Alpine convent where he was given a room and a place to prepare to die in decently, and the old brigand did not die, but called in the confederates, and raided the very hospital where he was being nursed for a Christian burial."

sure means of outertake, by the people and for the people, shall not persist from the earth." [Long continued applause.]
Three cheers were here given for the President and the Governors of the States.

After the delivery of this address, a dirge and the breakfelon closed the exercises, and the immense as-smaker exparated about 20 cyclock.

After the delivery of this address, a dirge and the breakfelon closed the exercises, and the immense as-smaker exparated about 20 cyclock.

After the delication services at Gettyaburg, President Lincain proceeded to the church arm-in-arm with the removed Town Burns, the brave old man at Gerille address by expressing his belief in the the there were reasons for believing that a plot line tellification of Affres through the agency of Liberia, and similar estitiements of civilized colority of the removed Town Burns, the brave old man at Gerille address by expressing his belief in the was hatching among Robel refiguees in Canada, to instance of the state of th

SUPPRING OF OUR PRISONERS AT RICHMONDDe Witt C. Walters, an Indian scout, equal to Leather Stocking, captured just before Chickamaya, and
paroled with 350 Union prisoners, has arrived at Washington, and tells, among other things of absorbing interest, that the average number of deaths among our
enn in Richmond hospitalis is forty-three a day, and
that most of them got their death warrant on Belle
land, a sandy, low, damp desert, swept with winds
and wrapped in fogs. Our men are without blankets,
and but one-third of them sheltered ander mould-eaten
tents. All the starved sicken instantly, and run down
with frightful rapidity. Four dogs entered the island
during the twenty days Walters was confined there,
were greedly cooked, and joyfully ate. In the hospikal to which he was transferred, the sole diet was
corn bread, made up without salt. Not a beef animal
had come to Richmond in twelve days. Virginia is
atripped of food, and the border portions of North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. 5000 Union prisoners are now on their way to Lynchburg and Daaville.

THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION. The Legislature adjourned Wednesday, of last week, having passed four bills and six resolves. The bill to make up the de ficiency in the pay of the 6th and 56th (colored regiments) passed. It is expected that the General Government will reimburse the State for the money thu expended. The expense of this Session is \$7468.

DRATH OF EX.LIEUT. GOVERNOR CUSHMAN. The Greenfield Gazette announces that the Hon. Henry W. Chuhana died at his residence in Bernardston, or yholoid fever on Saturday, after a sickness of nearly hree weeks. Mr. Cushman has for the past twenty to years seen a leading and active man in the police and business of the county. Formerly a whig, he ceame a democrat in 1828, and has since acted with

Ing resided there for over forty consecutive years, surface morning at the ago of eighty-six years. He was formerly a slave in the State of New York, but escaped from bondage when about thirty years of the was very well known and generally respected.

The "Swamp Angel" battery on Morris Island cost seven thousand days' work. It stands on the softest of mud, twenty-two feet deep. To construct it, and three hundred pieces of timber ten miles, and two and a half miles of bridge had to be built. Col. Strii, who constructed it, says he can "in two weeks, with the means we have on hand, utterly destroy, obliter-the means we have on hand, utterly destroy and the means we have on hand, utterly destroy and the means we have on hand, utterly destroy and the means we have on hand, utterly destroy and the means we have on hand, utterly destroy and the means we have on hand, utterly destroy and the means we have on hand, utterly destroy and the means we have on hand The "Swamp Angel" battery on Morris Island cost seven thousand days work. It stands on the softest of mud, twenty-two feet deep. To construct it, ten thousand bags of sand were carried two miles, and three hundred pieces of timber ten miles, and two and a half miles of bridge had to be built. Col. Serrii, who constructed it, says he can "in two weeks, with the means we have on hand, utterly destroy, obligerate, and wipe off the face of the earth, as were Sodom and Gomorrab, that sink of injusity and hot-bed of aristocratic rebels." The Colonel means Charleston.

THE FIFTT FIFTH REGIMENT. Surgeon Brows, of the 55th regiment, reports that during the month of October, the total number of cases treated by him was 781; sent to the hospital, 7; died, 9; average number on sick leports daily, 190. Lieut. Lo. Alden died Oct. 5. He had tendered his resignation, and was on his way floom. Surgeon Brown states that there is a universal expression of regret in the regiment on account of Col. Hallowell having tendered his resignation.

tion.

By A squad of twenty contrabands passed through here yesterday, on their way from Lexington to Wyandot, where they were going to join the volunteer service. They were all well armed, and were not molested on the road. The families of several were with them, and from conversation with them, they proved to be rather "intelligent contrabands."—Knussa (Mo.) Journal of Commerce.

LOYAL LEAGUE LECTURE. A course of six lectures, before the Women's Loyal League of New York, commenced by Mrs. Frances D. Gage, will be followed on successive Monday vendings by Hose Greeley, Mrs. Frances D. George W. Curtin and Children.

Reference—Lather Clork, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Wendell Phillips, at the Cooper Institute.

Describers from the rebel army at Charleston tate that some of the shells recently thrown from the Federal batteries exploded in King street, killing an artillery officer and several soldiers, and setting some buildings on fire.

There are now seven correspondents of north-rn papers in the Richmond prisons. These persons, it said, have been indulging themselves by compo-og a manuscript volume containing aketches of the toted rebels they have come across.

The original copy of the President's Eman cipation Proclamation has been awarded to T. B. Bryon, of Chicago, for the sum of \$3000.

The Philadelphia Duily News nominates for resident in 1864, Abraham Lincoln; for Vice President, Andrew G. Curtin.

In the War of 1812, negro soldiers were paid the ame wages as others, and the only question raised ras to their right to the land bounty, which Attorney leneral William Wirt decided in their favor.

The remains of the musical composers, Beethover, and Schubert, have been exhumed, photographed and aburied. Photography is being run into the ground The Union men of Arkansas are radical. They accept negroes as soldiers, free men and citizens, if necessary, to crush rebellion.

Between 5000 and 6000 freedmen were nated at Newbern, N. C., some days since. Epes Sargent's new novel, "PEGULIAR," just published, is an elegantly printed volume of 500 pages, and will make a sensation. It will help drive some additional nalis into the coffin of slavery. Read it!

12 ARCH STREET, BOSTON, Nov. 18, 1863. 12 Ancu Straur, Bosros, Nov. 18, 1865.

I have received, in aid of the 54th and 55th Regiments, not beretofore acknowledged, the following sums, vis:—
From Miss Fox, \$10; J. C. Haynes & Co., 25; Wendell Phillips, 50; C. W. Lering, 10; J. S. Warres, 5; Misses Beck, 1; Edward Whitney, 25; a Friend, 10; John G. King, 25; Gyrus Brewer, 5; R. C. Robley, 5; Mary G. Chapman, 10; Josha Quinoy, 25; Edward Wiggleworth, 50; A Friend, 50; Miss M. Wiggleworth, 25; David Sears, 50; R. E. Apthorp, 25; Rev. C. A. Bartol, 10; John C. Fernald, 5; Chas. G. Wood, 20; Mrs. Mary L. Shaw, 50; Miss M. Louise Shaw, 25; Samuel May, Jr., 3; C. O. Whitmore, 25; Edmund Jackson, 25; Wm. B. Rogers, 15.

J. H. SZEPHENSON,

A OARD.—Ine unueragues, in entering the cetors, would thank the noble and generous patrons of he John Quincy Adams National Farm Home for Invalid Soldiers, for past favors. No one any longer asks if this

SAMUEL POOR, JR., Vice Pr

EST REV. ALEXANDER CLARK, Editor Clark's School Visitor, would make a few additional engagements to lecture the coming winter. His themes are popular and practical. He may be addressed at the Visitor Office, 1308 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

F. ANTI-SLAVERY TRACES.—The invaluable Tract, by Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, entitled. "The Right Way the Eafe Way," can be had at the Liberator office, wholesals or retail. Price—\$6 per hundred; ten cents, single. The name of the writer is a sufficient guaranty of the book, both as to style and argument.

ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE.—Three complete ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE.—Three complete to the (Londow) Auri-Slavers, Apvocate are for sale; application to be made to Salvers, Mary, Jr., 21 Washington Street, Boston. Price,—three dellars each. The work covers a period of more than ten years, ending with May, 1865.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

60, Pleasant Smart.

eriment of a Special Hospital for Lying
the Diseases of Women has now been us
ston, for nearly two years. It has success
the most sanguine expectations of those interest
for admission having often aroseded the

Is is estimated that a building costing 235,000; are those ends. As much more will be necessary is that thirty-five free beds upon a permanent founds. One lady has already paid three thousand cone lady has already paid three thousand collars; or has paid one thousand; and several smaller sum Mins. LUOY GODDARD, President.

MES. EDNAH D. OHENEY, Secretary.
FRED. W. G. MAY, Treasurer.
GEO. WM. BOND, Auditors.

Mrs. Mary C. E. Barnard,
Mrs. Louin C. Bond,
Miss Mary J. Bills,
Mrs. Locetal G. French,
Miss Anna H. Clarke,
James Freeman Clarke,

Dr. M. E. ZAKRZEWSKA, Attending Physicia Dr. HORATIO R. STORER, Attending Surgeon Dr. LUCY R. SRWALL, Resident Physician. Dr. JOHN WARE, Consulting Physician. Dr. JOHN CABOT, Consulting Surgeon. New England Hospital for Women and Child 60 Pleasant Street, Boston, Oct. 1, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Those who want as leasant and profitable business should send for "FIFTY METHODS OF MAKING MONEY"; book containing over fifty valuable secrets. Sent, pos aid, to any address on the receipt of 25 cents. Address, F. A. FOSTER, Troy, N. Y.

Address, Nov. 13.—3t WM. LLOYD GARRISON will deliver an Address n the State of the Country, at Concert Hall, in Philadel-hia, on Wednesday evening next, Dec. 2d.

PARKER PILLSBURY will lecture in Port Nor-

Abolitionists has passed from this sphere of life. Mrs. Phrane T. Richmond, wife of James Richmond, of Claverck, N. Y., died at her residence Oct. 31st. She was one er with whom the cause of the oppre it the number with whom to widely known, a roman of rare conscientiousness, and fidelity to rictions of duty. The Liberator was her favority and to live to see the final end of slavery was

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES.

I. SPEECHES, LECTURES AND LETTERS. By WENDELL PHILLIPS. Library edition, \$2.25; Trade dition, \$1.50; People's edition, \$1.

II. HOSPITAL SKETCHES. By Miss L. M. Alcott Price 50c. III. TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE : a Biography Autobiography. \$1.25.

IV. REDPATH'S LIFE OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN \$1.00. V. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S GREAT SPEECI IN ENGLAND. Price 15c.

VI. THE BLACK MAN. By William Wells Brow \$1.00.

5.100.

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. WALLCUT.

Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington St., Boston.

BOUND HILL WATER-CURE.

DR. HALSTED, of Round Hill Water-Cure, Northampton, Mass., has so far perfected his "Motorpathe System" of treatment that many cases of inciplent protess uteri, kinded weaknesses and olerations, can be cured by one consultation, and the following of his instructions. The plan and remedies for self or home treatment are potent and restorative. They dispel pain and weakness in the back, strengthen the nerves, tone the stomach, and ob-

ridden patients can be so give them faith

tion is also called to his treatment for neural ice and spinal difficulties, by which the vital forces are renewed, strend and elasticity restored, and broken-down constitutions renovated. The names of thousands of invalids who have been cured at his institution are on record, with a history of their sufferings. Further information will be given, if Northampton, Mass., Nov. 25.

GAS FIXTURES.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that (owing to ill health) he has been obliged to leave his situation at Mears. H. B. Stanwood & Co., now Mears. Shreve, Stanwood & Co., where he has been smployed for the last fourtiern years, the work being too heavy for his physical strength, and is now prepared to do all manner of. JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES,

JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES,
In the most careful manner. New Fixtures farnished and the part of the fixtures and flags Drope cleaned, leaks stopped up, of Fixtures done over, and Gas Glasses of all kinds. Fixtures done over, and Gas Glasses of all kinds. Fixtures done over, and Gas Glasses of all kinds. Fixtures done over, and Gas Glasses of all kinds. Fixtures done over, and Gas Glasses of all kinds for the fixture of the fixtures of the fixture

M. H. HARDY DRESS-MAKING ROOMS, No. 10, Oliver Place, Out of Emex Street, between St. BOSTON.

Sept. 23. BRAID PATTERNS STAMPED AT NO. 80 WINTER STREET,

MAT PIVE CENTS PER TARD

Boston, Oct. 23, 1863.

ion erators of all array and a state of the control of the control

BY DR. MUHLENBERG Author of the well-known hymn, " I would not live alway

Assure of the neutraneous nymn, 1 woman nectors along Give thanks, all ye people, give thanks to the Lord, Alighins of freedom, with joyful accord! Let the East and the West, North and South roll along, Seas, mountain and prairie, one thanksgiving song.

Chorus after each verse:

Net thanks all ye people, give thanks to the Lord,
Melutine of freedom, with joyful accord!

For the sunshine and rainfall, enriching again Our seres in myriads, with treasures of grain; For the Earth still unloading her manifold wealth.

For the Skies beaming vigor, the Winds breathing health Give thanks!

For the Nation's wide table, o'erflowingly spread,
Where the many have feasted, and all have been fed,
With no bondege their Ood-given rights to enthrall,
But Liberty guarded by Justice for all
Give thanks!

In the realms of the Anvil, the Loom, and the Plow, Whose the mines and the fields, to Him gratefully bow: Note the ficks and the herds, sing ye bill-sides and rales for His Ocean domains chant His name with the gales. Give thanks !

Of sommerce and traffe, ye princes, behold Tour rickes from film, Whose the aliver and gold; Happier skildren of Labor, true lords of the sol, Bless the Great Master Workman, who blessthy ou Give thanks!

Brave men of our forces, Life-guard of our collists, To your Leader be loyal, Jehovah of Hosts: Glow the Stripes and the Stars are with victory bright, Reflecting His glory.—He crownesh the Right. Give thanks!

Nor shall ye through our borders, ye stricken of heart, Only walling your dead, in the joy have no part : God's solace be yours, and for you there shall flow All that honor and sympathy's gifts can bestow. Give thanks!

In the domes of Messiah, ye worshipping throngs, Solemn litanies mingle with jubilant songs; The Ruler of nations beseeching to spare, And our Empire still keep the Elect of His care. Give thanks!

Our guilt and transgressions remember no more; Peace, Lord! righteous Peace, of Thy gift we impl And the Banner of Union, restored by Thy hand, Be the Banner of Freedom o'er all in the land. And the Banner of Union, &c. Give thanks!

SUMTER!

If 'tie true, and no sad blunder, Silenced, shattered, crushed asunder ! Sumter captured ! Let it thunder O'er the land and o'er the ocean ! Let it sweep in grand commotion
Up the rivers to their fountains,
O'er the valleys, prairies, mountains,
O'er the plains and deserts glowing,
O'er sterrage ever anowing. O'er sierras ever snowing,
Down where tropic gales are blowing, Sweeps the mighty acclamation Of a great triumphant nation, And with twenty million voice Half a continent rejoices O'er the sure and glorious token That Rebellion's power is broken!

Sumter fallen! God is hely! God, who hears the poor and lowly— Hears and answers, soon or slowly— From his heavenly habitation, Let the golden gateways sover? Let the swelling, bursting pean Fill the open empyrean. Let the adamentine arches Fremble as the annean marcus
Up the averlasting river,
Up to God, sing glorious Giver,
God, Almighty to deliver;
Let the harp-trings less and quiver?
Let the crystal celumns shiver?
Let all carth, all hearm endeavor?
BLESEND EN GOD'S NAME FOREVER? III.

Blessed be God's name forever ! Blessed be God's name forever:
Newf., never, never, never,
Shall another slave dominion
Stretch o'er earth its midnight pinion !
Hear, O Earth, through all this battle,
Hear stby broken fetters raitle!
Shout, O Earth! flong, child and mother!
Wife and husband, lover, brother,
Through this land and earty other! Through this land and every other!
Shout and sing through all the national states and the states are the states and the states are the states and the states are the states Through all haman habitation For, though ours the tears and slaughter, Ours the brave blood poured like wate Ours the shame, the sin, the sorrow, Yours shall be the golden morrow! Yours with us, though round us closing Banded syrants stand opposing; God's great hand, o'er all disposing, God's great hand, o'er all disposing, Still all good shall save and cherish, Till all evil fall and perish.

THE YEAR GROWS OLD.

BY M. D. SANDERSON.

Old Time mayes on—the Year grows old— The finsh of Autumn bathes his brow; Sweet flowers that bloomed in Summer's p Around his path are withered now:
The length ning nights are growing cold—
and Time moves on—the Year grows old. —Autumn's fruitful child

Her golden sceptre o'er the land Extends to bless the farmers board With Nature's wealth—and forests grand Are fushing with the hues of gold— While Time moves on-the Year grows old.

His path has been through Winter's snows, The verdant Spring, and Summer's heat Sweet binds and flowers have blushing laid Their fairest off rings at his feet; And now a voice from mead and wold Is sighing low—the Year grows old.

And soon the mourning earth will wear
A solemn garb of rusest brown;
And soon the Freek King's tey hand
WIII touch with white the old Year's crown;
And soon the voice of North-wind bold
WIII tell the tale—the Year grows old.

Bind laures round the gray Year's brow!
His disp is still a Engly Yeard,
His disp is still a Engly Yeard,
And thrice the most shall wax and wane
Bre we shall weep the old Year dend i
Yet all too room his story told—
Old Time moves on—the Year grown old.

M.C.V. TRUPLES. TRIPLIS.

The mastive pales of disconnistance
Are turned upon the smallest hinge,
And thus some assuming petitost chance
Oft gives our life its after tings.
The triffies of our daily lifes,
The common bings source worth result,
Whenever we yields trace convives,
Those are the malorprings, after all.

The Biberator. PLANTATION PIOTURES

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

CHAPTER VIII.

One of the most interesting of Mr. Nelson's friends was king Brownlee, of Mount Pleasant. He was some fifty-five years of age, of medium beight, black eyes, and dark complexion,—of noble physiognomy, superi-or intellectual endowments, and high moral nature.

great contempt for the hollow superficially of fashionable society. He had much natural dignity of
bearing, and was often wrapped in impenetrable reserve towards those whose peculiarities were repugnant to him, but was familiar as a child with those
congenial in habits of thought and feeling. Hence,
there were various opinious concerning him. Some,
even of his equals, thought him offensively proud and
austers, and styled him "king Brownlee"; and this,
at length, came to be his common appellation.

Month Pleasant, his residence, was a lofty structure
of stone, built in Colonial times. It stood on an elevated site, and, half overgrown with iy, was a pictur-

of stone, built in Colonial times. It stood up all the vated site, and, half overgrown with ivy, was a picturesque and interesting object. King Brownies came in possession of the cetate when quite young, on the death of his father; but, with a rare reverence, had abstained from making any changes in the building. or its ancient furniture

or its ancient furniture.

In fine, he might be termed, in the strictest sense, an old-fashioned man, so far as residence, dress, equipage and manners were concerned. And yet no one more fully appreciated modern discoveries, or the progress of the age. His religion, like his forefathers, was modelled after the English church, but was evangelical in its type. Eminently conscient for the place time and circumstances in which tious for the place, time and circumstances in wh he lived, he was a remarkable exception to a genera he lived, he was a remarkable exception to a general rule. His mind was cast in a large mould, and was of the independent stamp that must think for itself. He graduated at the University of Virginia in his youth, had pursued various sciences during his riper years, was a noted book-worm, and few had a nicer

literary taste.

It was his purpose early in life to marry, but excessive diffidence and reserve in heart affairs raised an impassable barrier, and he was still single. The solimpassable barrier, and he was still single. man, having a variety of resource ed misanthropy, but at length becan morbidly alive to his loneliness.

"I'm monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute;
From the centre all round to the sea,
I'm lord of the fowl and the brute.

"O, solitude! where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face?
Better dwell in the midst of alarms
Than reign in this horrible place!"

The Selkirk master, especially if unmarried, on a retired plantation, may find these lines not wholly inappropriate. Keeping aloof from his servants that they may the more fear him, he is indeed a solitary man. The human machines move about his house with the monotony, if not the regularity of the clock.

One day is as like its clow as to become a warriess. One day is so like its fellow as to become a weariness. At long intervals the sameness is interrupted by a din-

But, alas, for king Brownlee! a bachelor in spite of the holiest lestincts and largest needs of his nature, and cut off from sympathy with most of those with whom he came in contact, by his recluse and booklah habits, and by peculiarity of views and feeling, he was the last person in the world to be left to the charms of southern solitude. His mind had created a world of its own, and with its beings his thoughts held intercourse, as if they were actual realities of flesh and blood. His labits of reverie became so fixed,—especially as his well-trained horse, with his bridle lying dily on his neck, paced off the long miles of silence,—that his visions of the day became as vivid, and for the time as delusive, as his dreams of the night.

But no vision of the stern-browed man was so real,

But no vision of the stern-browed man was so rea or so frequently repeated, as that of home happiness nd many and many were the chit-chats he held with antom queen of his heart and hearth. But day-dreams, like areams or the light, have been waking; and every new waking deepened the loneli-ness, enlarged the vold, and rendered the reality more dull. His chief happiness, when out of his library, dull. His chief happiness, when out or his plantation servants. He had one of the kindest and most genial of case our own, and remember the Bible laws,—Thou wants. He had one of the kindest and most genial of case our own, and remember the Bible laws,—Thou wants. He had one of the kindest and most genial of case our own, and remember the Bible laws,—Thou wants are were the prettiest shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,—and, All things serts, and the cabins on his estate were the pretitest omes of "farm people" in the South. His neighbors, thile they allowed he was sufficiently aristocratic in that he was too democratic towards his servants. It was charged as one of his eccentricities, that he took versal. Our neighbor is severy one salom toe may benefit. The obligation respects all things whatscerer. The preverseers, and that while he paid the latter generous hy, he turned them away for all harsh treatment of the former. Indeed, no overseer could long receive employment at his hands, unless he consented to modify himself with most perfect precision to his pattern. The king would insist that slaves need not be whipped: If perverse, they were to be imprisoned, instead. But he accomplished wonders with them by encouraging them to do well. He was sure to reward a certain time of well-doing by giving the slave his freedom, and such a thing as the running away of one of his people was seldom known.

The king is on his return from a visit to the quarters. His bridle lies loosely on the neck of his noble horse. His reverie is on him. The phantom had yield and the precept that the application of these principles is unit was not may be easily a did to all things whatsoever. The high so his required to modify the way you to this?"

"Don't you think we could make those cabins a little more comfortable!" asks the king.

"Don't you think we could make those cabins a little more comfortable!" asks the king.

"Don't you brink we could make those cabins a little more comfortable!" asks the king.

"They are tolerably tight and warm," pursued the ware shares, and deal with them as far as possible on the principle of equality of rights." was charged as one of his eccentricities, that he took

"They are tolerably tight and warm," pursoed the on the principle of equality of king, "but they must be newly whitewashed within and without. This must be done once a year, at "God forbid that others sace the state of the sta

"And the king.
once," said the king.
"And one carpenters?" inquired Mrs. Brownlee,

"And our carpenters?" inquired Mrs. Brownlee,
"cannot they exercise their ingenuity in making bed-steads for the people? This sleeping on loose straw, on earthen floors, cannot be for the health of human

"Chairs and tables, of course," echoed the king,
"And with the bedsteads, there must be a reformation in the bedding?" suggested the lady.
"Yes, indeed!" was the whole-hearted rejoinder.

"Good tickings to begin with," added the queenly presence, "filled with wheat straw and stripped husks. Then they must have sheets, and two new

blankets a year to each cabin."

"Well said! well said!" outspoke king Brownlee, "how well you ladies understand these matters!"

tee, "how well you ladies understand these matters !"

"And the best of the feathers of all the chickens, it
turkles and wild fowl killed, should be saved for piltows for the people."

"Exactly! by giving them the comforts of civilised of
life, we take a siep towards civilizing them.

"And one new suit of clothes a year for each is not
enough," pursued the queen; "they cannot change,
and be next and tidy; besides, their clothes will wear
longer to be regularly changed and washed, and the
people will be less likely to lose time by sickness.

Then, too, the women ought not te work in the field
more than half the time, but he encouraged to do
something for the comfort of their families. Let

them make their cabins look like home; let them feel that they have a home. And they ought to have time to make over the old clothes for their children,

time to make over the old clothes for their children, instead of letting them run naked; and braid mais to cover their floors. And, moreover, they ought to be occurred to cook their food in a civilized way, and be sure and have a good warm, hearty breakfast before going to the field, instead of trying to work on a gnawing stomach until twelve o'clock."

"Great room for reformation!" sighed the king, somewhat pluved that his lady should find so many matters to improve. "I acknowledge that I have conformed too much to the customs of my forefathers in restricting the comforts of my servants, and it seems I have allowed the example of the neighboring planters to influence me unduly."

"If we would not have our servants brukes, we must not treat them as such," said the lady.

"If we would not have our servants brules, we must not treat them as such," said the lady.
"Exactly," echoed the king, "there's a world of philosophy in that! But is n't there some plan by which my people will feel it a privilege to work for me, and become trustvorthy! The want of confidence between sorvants and masters makes me at times detest the whole system."

"We are encompassed with difficulties in making any radical change," said the presence. "I think, however, we may safely elevate our people by mellorating their social condition, even if we do not instruct them. Kind treatment and care for their wants will infallibly develop some excellencies in their affice

atruct hem. Kind treatment and care for their wants will infallibly develop some excellencies in their affiscionate natures, and attach them to us faithfully."

"That's reasonable," was the reply, "and it has been my aim to approximate as near as possible to giving them wages, by conferring an equivalent to their labor in substantial necessaries."

"Wouldn't it be a good plan to allow our field hands each a fertile piece of land to cultivate; and to stimulate them to raise the various kinds of vegetables, lave a fair and premiums for the best stocked garden? This would add variety to their food, and conduce to health, cheerfulness, and long life."

"An excellent idea!" re-cheed the king, "it

would help them lose sight of the depressing, dealizing thought that they are slaves. It would, in a measure, help elevate them to the standing of Euro

pean peasantry."
"Then they might keep a pig and some poultry, and ways be devised by which those industrious enough might earn the means of buying a cow. Then their children could be half raised on milk, and the family sometimes have a taste of butter, or, if they preferred

"Ah, yes," rejoined the king, with a look of a ght, "how much a few such plans would add light, "how much a few such plans would add to their contentment! Let them feel that they have a pleasant home, which their efforts will make still more attractive, and, I'll venture them, they wont be in theirs"
"Worse and worse," rejoined the king; "change a man to a brute for our convenience, and then talk of the limits of human responsibility! Well will it be for hurry to run away. They are naturally a quiet, do-mestic people, strongly attached to the locality of their birth; and nothing but the most powerful motive can induce them to turn their backs on scenes they would

"So I think," said Mrs. Brownlee, "but you kn tutions and laws, and do the best we can under them. Indeed, I maintain this on the principle of common benerolence. They cannot take care of themselves; they are incapacitated physically, mentally and morally from doing so; and you would indict on them a greater injury, by freeing them at once, than by keeping them in their present relation. Of the two evils, common benevolence would feach us to choose the it is objected to our institution that it violates personal liberty, because it proceeds upon the principle that the master has a right to control the actions physical the master has a right to control the actions appaient and intellectual, of the slave for his own, that is, the master's individual benefit; and, of course, that the happiness of the master, when it comes in competition with the happiness of the slave, extinguishes in the latter the right to pursue it. It supposes, at best, that the relation between master and servant is not, that

pleasantly, "my fair priestess at the altar of con science, what if it be so? what then? how am I to

help the matter?"

"I have a plan that will help do away with this objection," replied the good angel; "it is this —as a master, let your happiness consist in making your servants

happy."
"Ah, but," said the king, "I'm afraid I cannot af ford to go quite as far as that. Just reflect a moment, my dear; where would such a project end! In nothing less than the chire abolition of our system. guite happy. After all, we must have some regard to the nature of our system. There is a limit at which we must arrest our sympathies, or else the more we do, the more we may."

"But," urged the fair pleader, "let us make their

shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,—and, All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them. Should we not claim as much of others if we were in their places? As has been remarked:—'The application of these principles is universal. Our neighbor is every one show nee may benefit. The obligation respects all things whatsoever. The precept, then, manifestly, extends to men, as men, or men in every condition; and if to all things whatsoever, cer-

they are slaves, and deal with them as far as possible on the principle of equality of rights."

"It is in my heart to do so," was the rejoinder. "God forbid that others sacrified their hanniness to mine! I shall set at liberty the most des The amiable spouse gave a gracious approval.

"Yes, once a year, at least, to make them neat and wholesome;" and the king smiled, as if his inseparsmy scople, as fast at lideem them nost caserving or my scople, as fast at lideem them prepared for so great a change; and, my dear, I will at once execute wholesome;" and the king smiled, as if his inseparsmy Will, that every soul of them may be free at my wholescome; 'and the king smiled, as it his inseparable companion had echoed the remark.

"And each cabin must have a good floor laid at one a good deed... "But, my dear," be added, after a moment of deeper reverie, "as it can form no part of my happiness to enjoy the misery or discounfort of or happiness to enjoy the misery or discounfort of or happiness to enjoy the misery or discounfort of or happiness to enjoy the misery or discounfort of my happiness to enjoy the misery or discounfort of or acthen floors, cannot be for the health of human beings."

"Just so!" replied king Brownlee, "that's a happy thought."

"And chairs and tables!" added the spectator.

"Chairs and tables of course," echoed the king the man alone in the world;—how sadly slone, no man may know, save the solitary being who, like

He was again alone in the world;—how sadly alone, no man may know, save the solitary being who, like himself, has had the chambers of his imagery hung round with such an enchanting vision. An old servant mechanically came to help him dimnount, and to take his horse; but there he sat for a half hour, recalling the charmed reverte with its beautiful presence.

ence.

"One thing is certain," he at length exclaimed,
"she must be mine! There is no living without her!"

The ancient stable boy started from poking his toes
thoughtfully in the sand at the horse's side; he thought
his master was planning a purchase at an ancien soon
to come off in the vicinity.

The seeming counsel of the king's fair advisor sank
to be lossed. Short disponantles and size.

to come off in the vicinity.

The seeming counsel of the hing's fair adviser sank deeply into his heart. Glowly dismounting, and giving the relias to the servant, he sought his lonely parting, to adjust his plans for the execution of his cherished purposes.

Perhaps no one of king Brownice's associates better understoed his pocultarities than Mr. Netson. Formerly they had been much together, as the latter in his boyhood was accustomed to spend portions of his vacations at Mount Pleasant, and was much beloved by his senior friend. Of late years, however, since Mr.

the limits of human responsibility! Well will it be for us, if each inch abstracted from his responsibility don't

"Push abstract principles as far as you please, I see no other practical alternative than to abide by our insti-tutions and laws, and do the best we can under them.

"Well, well," said king Brownlee, "admit them to be as helpless and degraded as you maintain, still, whose fault is it? They have not made themselves bondmen by their own voluntary choice; the act and the responsibility are their masters, and they should set themselves about remedying this supposed in-capacity for freedom. As one-has said, 'If a man have done injustice to his neighbor, and have also

capacity for freedom. As our has a said, it is have done injustice to his neighbor, and have also placed impediments in the way of remedying that injustice, he is as much under obligations to remove the

"Well," rejoined king Brownlee, " in effect I sup

among them."

" And yet you are as really a holder of slaves as an

tion to them; and of obligation to them for the purpose of accomplishing a particular and specified good."
"In my estimation, then," said Mr. Nelson, "you are the greater slave of the two. You do not hold your slave for your own, but for his advantage."

nt course as a hazardous experiment, and one whose

Nor was Mr. Nelson disposed to renew it. As they reached Mount Pleasant, the first dinner-bell was ring-

ing.
"We are in good time, then," remarked the king,

ushering his guest into the anciently furnished parlor; and, getting seated, relapsed into one of his besetting reveries, in which Mrs. Brownlee figured as the all-

"Lonely, lonely," repeated the king, as if awak-ing from a dream—then in a moment more, speaking rather testily from being too soon disturbed, "Yes, I am lonely—lonely enough; but older men than I have

Mr. Nelson was amused, and said in his bland way:

mark, but at length said, "You seem depress I fear that it is but a lonely life that you lead."

Nelson had become engrossed in public life, their inter-course had been less frequent, and their friendship much to me, I will venture to suggest the name of a

Nelson had become engrossed in public life, their intercourse had been less frequent, and their friendship more reserved.

The king abhorred office-seeking, and all the obsequies selectioneering commonly pertaining thretto, and could scarcely forgive his quoudam companion for getting fascinated with public honors.

Mr. Nelson, moved by his friendship for Mr. Brown lee, paid him a visit. He found him theorised in planning for the comfort of his "people," and the king at once proposed to his visitor to accompany him to "the quarters," and see the improvements.

The king opened his heart to him, and expatished on his plans with all the entinusiasm of the philanthropist, but met with no answering response.

"Well," said the host, as they turned their horses' heads homeward, after the inspection of the comfortable cabins, "what do you think of that:"

"Think," replied Mr. Nelson, involuntarily spuring his horse, "I think it would all do very well if they were not slaves!"

"And why is it not just the thing for them?" saked king Brownlee.

"They will dream that they are free."

"Se much the better," said the king, "let them dream on! Next to being free is to dream or being free."

"Bus," said the bost, "the dream will not suffice "I am not in the least surprised," replied the bther.

"Bus," said the bost, "the dream will not suffice "I am not in the least surprised," replied the bther.

"Bus," said the bost, "the dream will not suffice "I am not in the least surprised," replied the bther. "But," said the other, "the dream will not suffice them; you'll find the illusion of freedom has not been quite real enough; they will forthwith be flying for the North, like thistie-down before the south wind." The king was allen, and the legislator went on "I will allow there may be cases where it may do to indulge house-servants, although these cases are extremely rare, and not always asit; but the atrictest discipline is necessary to keep the field hand submis-

"I am not in the least surprised," replied the other; she is every way worthy of the position she has un-

free."

"But." said the other, "the dream will not suffice them; you'll find the illisation of freedom has not been quite real enough; they will forthwith be flying for the North, like thistise-down before the south wind."

The king was silent, and the legislator went on the least supprised, "replied the bther; "he is very way worthy of the position she has unconsciously gained in your esteem."

"Then she does not know of my regard for hier?"

"The she does not know of my regard for hier?"

asked the king, a little disappointed.

"Of course not; how should she? You have never paid her any strenton, I think."

"Let me see," said the king, retroeptively; "well, perhaps I have not-though I always intended to doe. It, in fact, quite escaped me. I have, I four, taken the will for the deed. It seems, with your house up to oppose your own."

"And what a degradation is this! what sacrilege!" outspoke the king. "Crush the will, and you destroy all that individualizes the being; blight conscious; the will one suppose your own."

"And what a degradation is this! what sacrilege!" outspoke the king. "Crush the will, and you destroy all that individualizes the being; blight conscious; the will for the deed. It seems, with an abundance of resolutions to freather will will comes up to oppose your own."

"And what a degradation is this! what sacrilege!" outspoke the king. "Crush the will, and you destroy all that individualizes the being; blight conscious; "will perhaps I have not-though I always intended to one alded a view of the matter—altoyather too one alded a view of the matter—altoyather too wiferm of purpose I am in this particular."

"One thing is clear," said the friend, laughing, "you will never get a wife at this rate. It is as true now as ever, Faint heart never won fair lady."

"Yes, yes, that's the trouble; and what are the preliminary steps to be taken in such a case !"

"I could wish," replied Mr. Nelson, "that you wish to lielp you, why, I confess that I have you will the profession of the preliminary steps to

very little. I will, nowever, volunteer to prepare the lady for your addresses, if you so elect."

"I wish you would, with all my heart," said king Brownlee, trembling with diffidence, and at thought of the dedded turn things were taking. "This is rather delicate business, I confess, and not often confided to the management of anot

"You are aware that you can trust me

"You are aware that you can trust me whosty in this matter," replied Mr. Nelson.
"Of course—of course," rejoined the king, "or I could never have presumed to confide it to you. There is plainly a necessity in the case. I have thus far made no progress in matrimonial affairs by my own-efforts."
"Let's see," he added, "the lady is religious, I

ink."
"O yes, quite decidedly so," replied Mr. Nelson,
a very conscientious religionist. She is a Catholic

'A Catholic! you don't say so! Why, how could a Catholic and a Protestant get along jogether?"

"O, the parties will find no difficulty in this case,"
said Mr. Neison. "In the first place, although a nominal Catholic, Miss Forsythe uses her own reason, and

inal Catholic, Miss Forsythe uses her own reason, and thinks for herself. She has a conscientious self-reil-ance and independence—reads her Bible for herself, and, of course, is far from being biguted or sectarian. So far as I can perceive, ahe would heartily join in the services of your church, without any scruple."

"Ah, well," replied the king, "if she freely reads the Bible, I can have no fears—the must be an intelligent Christian; and it matters not so much by what name one is called, if the heart is right."

Mr. Nelson spent the night with his friend. The matter of such surpassing interest to him was still fatther discussed, and a time fixed, not far distant, for his visit to Powhatan, for the purpose of an inter-

ce."
" But," replied Mr. Nelson, "you can remove the
spediments only by retaining your slaves in bond-

pose I am holding my servants on that very princi-ple, and for that very purpose, that I may it them to be free. In fact, you know it has been my custom, for years, to free the most intelligent and deserving concerning her.

nity of introducing the subject to Miss Forsythe.

It was a lovely summer evening, and finding the lady alone in the colonnade, he scated himself near her. Le

alone in the colonade, he seated himself near her. Le-lia had stolen away to the governess room, for her lov-de exercise with the harp, the tones of which, floating out on the still air, seemed to mingle with the mel-low rays of the moon as they filtered through the foliage of the multiflors, which gracefully flaunted its rose sprays on the trellia. A portion of the silver light fell full on Miss Evrythe's face, and Mr. Nelson thought she looked uncommonly well,—and that light silk dress was certainly very becoming, and its wearer a remarkable woman.

remarkable woman. He felt a strange fluttering at his heart as he es-

ter!" said the king. "Supposing my servant in fact is not fitted to be free, I can hold him in bondage for the purpose of training him for self-government and the right use of liberty, and yet not in reality be guilty of withholding his rights from him."

"But I must say," remarked Mr. Nelson, "with all deference for your judgment and wisdom, that I think you are altogether too scrupulous on this question. Moreover, if your proceedings be right and nec-

think you are altogether too scripulous to mis que-tion. Moreover, if your proceedings he right and nec-cessary, you condemn the rest of us; we are decidedly-wrong, and our laws are wrong. Now, I am not pre-pared to admit this. I cannot but look on your pres-pared to admit this. lon. Hoping this was true, made it all to it so. It was certain that she had never seen Mr. Nelson thus disconcerted, ergo, he must be in love! ergo, herself the object!

"Ahem!" said Mr. Nelson several times, by way as a negative september of the september

disastrons effects you may one day rue, when perhaps it is too late to remedy them."

"Impossible!" replied the King; "evil does not follow the doing of right. But we shall see: thus far I have had great encouragement. My farm people hold up their heads more like men, with less of the fawning consciounces that they are slaves, and it refreshes me to see it—it does indeed. There are now gleams of comfort, and peace, and joy, in those little cabins, which they never dreamed could beam there, and I am a thousand fold repaid for the little I have done to bring, it about. But I see you do not reliah my enjoyment," added he, with a disappointed sir, "I will dron the subject."

"I am surely right," thought the lady.

"I am surely right," thought the lady.

"I am surely right," thought the lady.

"I would be surely right," thought the lady.

"I would be former, maded he.

"I am surely right," thought the lady.
"Fermit me to inquire, madam, if you could be persuaded to change your condition!"
"I'll not make a fool of myself, like a sentimental school girl," thought she. So she frankly said, with a

school girl," thought she. So she frankly said, with a splcing of dignity,

"Perhaps I might, sir."

"Pardon my boldness," said the legislator, "have you any one in view 1."

"I have, sir," replied Miss Forsythe, her English bluntness coming to the rescue.

"May I be permitted to ask who the happy man is 1" further inquired Mr. Nelson in his courtly manner.

scarcely knowing what she did, took her Bible from her reticule—turned to 2d Samuel, 12: 7, and pass-ing the book to Mr. Nelson, he read—"Thou art the side."

Mr. Nelson was amused, and said in his bland way:

"Exactly, sir! that is to the point. You are not too old to marry yet. Indeed, I think you are about the right age; though, to be sure, no time should be lost, and it would doubtless have been for your happiness had you married twenty years ago."

"I always planned to marry young," said the king, with a confidential sit, rising, pecing the floor, and regarding finness in an ample mirror which had the quality of reflecting its owner without winkles, a score of years younger than he really was. "I always planned to marry young; and, bless me! I don't ways planned to marry young; and, bless me! I don't ways planned to marry young; and, bless me! I don't feel so very old now!"

"Of course not; and why should you!" replied the politicien; "you are yet in your prime."

"Then you really think it would be well for me to the politicien; "you are yet in your prime."

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"I would call him Napoleon, but Napoleon made his way to Empire over broken oaths and through a sea of blood. This man never brake his word. The season of blood, This man never brake his word, on the religion of the life; and the last word motion and the rais of his life; and the last word motion of his life; and the last word word his life; but beach to St. Domingo; forget that France madered your father. I would call him Conwell, but Cromwell was only a solder and the State be founded went down with him into his grave. I would call him Washington, out the gravity for the property of the propert

william thought of the second of the second

champlon—

"Steep camly in thy dungeon tomb,
Beneath Besancon's alien sky,
Dark Haytian!—for the time shall some,
Yes, even noois inioh,
When every where thy name shall be
Redeemed from color's infamy;
And men shall learn to speak of the
As one of carth's great spirits born
In servitude and nursed in scorn,
Casting saide the weary weight
And fetters of its low estate,
In that strong majesty of sool

Which still hath spurred the base control

Of tyrants through all time!

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

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