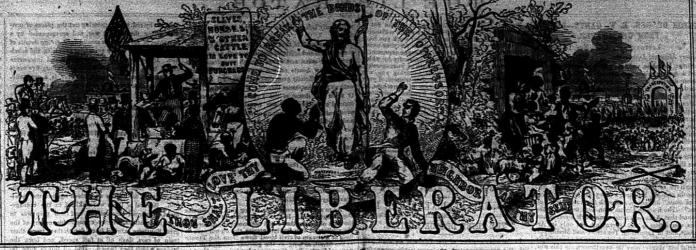
TE LEGYD GARRISON, Editor. VOL. XXXIII. NO. 50. BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1863.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Prints

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

WHOLE NO. 1714.

# Arige of Oppression.

MERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

pathst religion to the control of th

tion left at street INB.

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a in Normal accounts to prompt-

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where the control of the control of

### Selections.

THE WORK TO BE DONE.

at work for this Congress to do is to la

### THE EMANCIPATION QUESTION.

#### THE MISSOURI CONSERVATIVES CAUGHT

The conservatives in Missouri have for some pas-laimed to be the peculiar friends of Mr. Lincoln

## LETTER FROM A MISSOURI CONSERVA-

exhibition of an open assemblage of excitate intensity of the control of the cont

vice.

If I had any influence at Washing use it to this end, and you may use written in whatever way you please.

Slavery as it now exists in Missouri is

#### FREMONT'S REVENCE.

The country- will not forget that it was John C. Fremont who first declared the dootrine of emangination of siave property as a penalty for the treason of the master. His Missouri proclamation was the first official recognition of slavery's accountability for the rebellion. It treated the institution as a

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Se

THE RADIOAL PARTY OF THE SOUTH.

THE RADIOAL PARTY OF THE SOUTH.

Pew events in the political history of this country bid fair to exert a more decided and salutary influence, than the organization of the party above named. Next to the sortice performed by the 4ra in the Southern States, is that destined to be achieved by this party likely to prove lasting and valuable. The war has been like a strong medicine. It has operated upon a system which was deeply disordered. "Slavery was the disease which had laid fast hold upon the South, poisoning its entire blood and affecting all its members. War proved to be the remedy prescribed by Providence for the removal of this fundamental evil, but war is like all exhaustive nostrum. It is calculated to leave the system reduced and sore. After the men of the North and South have been engaged in the work of imbuing their hands in each other's blood, it would be reasonable to infer the existence of prejudices in the Southern mind, and a general want of harmony, which would seriously militate against the restoration of friendly relations and the establishment of a permanent Union. The disease might indeed be conquered, but the pestilent humors it would leave behind could not fail to be fastally prejudicial to health. As a restorative in this emergency comes the Radical Emancipation party of the South, which every good physician must admit to be exactly suited to the case.

The direct tendency of the doctrines of this party is to assimilate the people of the South to those of the North. They point to the removal of the only real cause of difference between the two, and the making of them in fact one community. They consemplate emancipation immediately, or as speedily as circumstances will possibly allow, and by making the woble country free soil, would have between the saking of them in fact one community. They consemplate emancipation immediately, or as speedily as circumstances. Further conflict growing out of antagonizie inseltutions would, of course, be thence-forward impossible. Their operation would have

ical party of the South contemplates conjoint action with the Republicans or more liberal politicians of the North.

No such party has heretofore existed in the South. There have been individuals there, and in a few border localities, organizations professing to favor free soil, and giving a partial support to a Northern policy, but always with important qualifications calculated to disarm Southern prejudice. Such an organization existed in St. Louis previous to the war, and stronger here than any other place in the South but how far it was removed from the principles of the Republican party of the North can now be easily determined by the present attitude of its most distinguished members, General Blair and Judge Bates, and the fact that the majority of its leaders have taken sides with the Copperhead or pro-slavery party, since the Radical Emancipation party in Missouri has arisen. The simple truth is, that the Blaira, Bates's, and many other leading politicians of this school, nover were at heart in favor of freedom. They never advocated emancipation except upon conditions which made it practically impossible, and no sooner were they comfortably installed in office than they not only ceased its advocacy altogether themselves, but discouraged it inothers. They were doubtless as sincere as many Republicans of the North, who were never anti-slavery in sentiment, as is yet the case with many men of that section, who hold political fellowship, from various motives, with the Union-Rapublican or Administration party. With the Radical party of the South, now existing, the case is wholly different. This is an antislavery party. As its name imports, it contemplates going to the ryot of the institution of slavery, and utterly eradicating it. From principle or paramount policy, its members are in favor of ridding the country of its presence, as speedily as the work can be performed consistent with good government. Treating slavery as a public enemy, they have no compromises to make with it. Their opposition is a warare,

the country of its presence, as speedily as the work can be performed consistent with good government. Treating slavery as a public enemy, they have no compromises to make with it. Their opposition is a warfare, not a negotiation.

The triumph of this party involves, of course, the total overthrow of slavery, and with it would go treason in all its forms. Its success would be the final vindication of the Union. He existence is now the surest anchor the Union cause has in the Southern States. It is calculated to sustain and give courage to all Southern men who array themselves against the peculiar prejudices of their section, and axow sympathy and co-operation with the North. Any Southern man who now professes to be antislavery, which the Blairs and Bates never did, has a power at his back which will sustain him. In the presence of a strong Radical party, the cry of "abdition" loses its terrors. The true value of the success of such a party in the Southern States would appear an easy matter for any real Union man to appreciate. The strangest thing connected with its history, so far, has been the opposition it has received from the President of the United States, himself elected as a Republican, and claiming to be antislavery. He has chosen to give his confidence and his patronage to Border politicians of the Kentucky and Gamble-Bates pro-slavery school of Missouri, rather than to real emancipationists. He has been the persitant advocate of gradual emancipation, thus putting off the benefits of freedom to a remote period, when every man in the slave States, who has made up his mind to favor emancipation at all, has clearly perceived its immediate necessity. Remarkable as the fact may appear, the literal truth is that the most formidable barrier the Radical Emancipation party of the South has so far had to encounter bas been the President's opposition. May we not hope this most embarrassing obstruction will be speedily removed? Will not the President catch by with the times?

Notwithstanding the obstruction last m

therefore resolved to take the step themselves which they believed the emergency called for. A published call for a mass convention, to assemble one week heace, upon the basis of their contemplated movement, brought the state of their contemplated movement, brought and the state of t

PROGRESS IN MIRSOURI. A despatch from Jefforson City, Mirsouri, says:—

"From the counties of Boone, Callaway and Randolph able-bodied negroes are crowding here in large numbers. The Provost Marshal has already received ower one hundred applications to enter the army from negroes. Ordere have been assect to the flory man to bring across the river all negroes who wish to enlist. The black brigads of once alays is that filling up."

SPEECH OF GEN. E. W. GANTT-LETTER | For this reason, I FROM GEN. THAYER.

LITTLE ROCK, ARE., Nov. 14, 1863.

Have boll ocela

FROM GEN. THAYER.

\*\* LITTLE ROCK, ARE., Nov. 14, 1863.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

Sins: I enclose you extracts from a speech delivered a few days ago by General E. W. Gantt, in a Union meeting held here in Little, Rock, which I heard.

While the apologists of slavery in the North are advocating the restoration of the secoded States with unimpaired rights, and with slavery still existing when the war is ended, General Gantt and others at the South propose to strike out of existence, at once and forever, the cause of all our difficulties—slavery. As has as alaycholders and secessionists become convinced that they have got to live under the Federal Government again, just so fast does the conviction force itself upon them, that there am he no permanent peace in the future unless slavery is destroyed. Now, with them, one of the alternatives of the proposition enunciated by Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, a few years ago, "all free or all state," has come, and with them now, it is "old free." The leading Union, men here now take the ground that Arkansas must come back a free State. This conviction is fast syreading, act only in Arkansas, but in Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi. Those people in the North who seems so exceedingly fearful lest slavery may be overthrown in this war, and who make such free use of the term, "rabid Abolitionists," will soon have to apply that term to the Southern people themselves.

General Gantt is one of the leading men of Arkansas, and wields a very extensive influence in the State. He was elected to the Federal Congress in 1860, by a very large majority, to succeed Rust, and would have taken his seat in December, 1864, had not secssion taken place. He went out with his State and entered the rebel service. He was in command at New Madrid (when Pope besieged that place) until four days before its evacuation, and was second in command at slaund No. 10, when General Mockall surrendered that stronghold to General Pope, and aftewards went to Fort Warren. He has become convinced that the se

pectfully yours,
JOHN M. THAYER,

Extracts from the speech of General E. W. Gantt, do-livered before the Union Club at Little Rock, Ar-kansas, November 7, 1863.

kansas, November 7, 1863.

As secessionists, we supposed we were out of the Union. We went out to protect slavery. We failed. We now come back. For what purpose? To protect slavery? The absurdity is too monstrous to tolerate for a moment. We went out to protect the negro. We come back to protect the white man. We regard the negro question as definitely settled by the last source of appeal, and we say there let it rest.

We regard the negro question as definitely settled by the last source of appeal, and we say there let it rest.

But we of Arkansas must dispose of what is left of this question for ourselves. We can't dodge it. In our settling it, we are not agitating the slavery question. Can you agitate the dead? Is not slavery dead in our State? Did it not go down in the vortex of secession and civil war? But though dead, its remains must be disposed of. Its dead carcass is all that lies between us and a perfect restoration of our former relations with the Government. A convention of the people should meet and bury it. The quostion of abolition and its converse can't be made in our midst. We are not like Missouri. With us the question is, what shall we do with that which is already abolished? To this there can be but one answer: amend the constitution and put it beyond the hope of resurrection. We of the North and South, knowing that slavery was the only disturbing element in our Government, after many "settlements," each one deemed "final," resorted to the last arbitrament—the sword. We who own slaves have lost, fairly lost, and we must abide the decision. The people of Arkansas are therefore the proper ones the act on its final extinction in our midst. The sconer we do it the better for us and the country. To many this truth is unpalatable; but we can't blink it, it must be met, let us do so like mes.

midst. The schoer we do it the better for us and the country. To many this truth is unpalatable; but we can't blink it, it must be met, let us do so like men.

There is a large and growing party in the North that is disposed to reduce the seceded States to the condition of Territories. The central idea of this party is to get rid of slavery, as the source of all our calamities. It would be unbecoming in us, as well as a waste of time, to get up and argue the abstract question with them as to their right to do this. Let us anticipate them, and cut under them at once, by meeting in convention, at the earliest day that we can be empowered so to do, and extirpate forever the last vestige of slavery in our midst, and bury out of sight this source of all our calamities, personal, State and National. By thus formally giving up what is already lost, we will have secured to us all our rights as equal States in the Union. If we do not do so, I give it as my opinion, that, right or wrong, we will be reduced to the condition of a Territory, and so remain until we do pass upon this question, definitely, at once and forever. You can't find a soldier in the army who has not already reached, or who is not closely approximating the conclusion, that his health, happiness and life have been exposed and jeopardized because of negro slavery, and who does not feel, and who will not insist, that, after all his toil and hardships, this question, which diplomacy and statesmanship could not settle, being settled by the sword, should be put at rest forever. And this is independent of any opinion be may have held before we tendered him the issue of a settlement by the sword, should be put at rest forever. And this is independent of any opinion be may have beld before we tendered him the issue of a settlement by the sword, should be put at rest forever. And this is independent of any opinion be may have beld before we tendered him the issue of a settlement by the sword. I am no politicians who think they are striking the popular current by

### TESTIMONIAL TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

TESTIMONIAL TO PRESIDENT LINOULN.

The Democrats of Europe are a very different kind of men from the pro-slaver, rebellion-sympathizers in this country who call themselves by that the country who call themselves by that the country who call themselves by that the face of all other nations, it is used-activitied in the face of all other nations, it is used-activitied in the face of all other nations, it is used-activitied in the face of all other nations, it is used-activitied in the face of all other nations, it is used-activitied in the face of all other nations, it is used-activitied in the face of all other nations, it is used-activitied in the face of all other nations, it is used-activitied in the face of all other nations, it is used-activitied in the face of all other nations, it is used-activitied in the face of all other nations, it is used-activitied in the face of all other nations, it is used-activitied in the face of all other nations, it is used-activitied in the face of all other nations, it is used-activitied in the face of all other nations, it is used-activitied in the face of all other nations, it is used-activitied in the face of all other nations, it is used-activitied in the face of all other nations.

then, liberator! the cat lice, and for this act of

The Piberator. No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1863.

THE THIRD DECADE MEETING.

In the next number of the Liberator we shall put ish the proceedings of the memorable conve-tish the proceedings of the memorable conve-which assembled in Philadelphia on Thursday Friday of last week, to celebrate the thirtieth Friday of last week, to ceneurate the timetal amu-rerasary of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The occasion, as was anticipated, proved one of rare inter-est. It was national rather than local. Not only from Pennsylvania but from neighboring and distant-States came the veterans of thirty years' warfare to rejoice in

larly auspici lecturers, as if convinced at last that fu

Concert Hall in Chestnut Street, large and o dious, was the place of meeting. Those who were privileged to be present will never forget that con-course of earnest men and women. We venture to assert that, in point of intellectual and moral worth

was indeed to receive a baptism of the spirit.

The morning session of Thursday was opened with a prayer by the Rev. Samnel J. May, after which, friendly letters from Whitter, Sumner, B. Gratz Brown, Arthur Tappan and others were read by the Secretary. Rev. Dr. Furness then read with expression and appreciation, the Declaration of Sentiments adopted by the Society at its inception, following his reading with some brief but excellent remarks. Aspeech of characteristic earnestness by the President, Mr. Garrison, concluded the forenoon meeting.

The afternoon was devoted mainly to reminiscences of the early days of the anti-savery struggle, and Mr.

The afternoon was devoted mainly to reminiscences of the early days of the anti-slavery struggle, and Mr. McKim, the youngest signer of the Declaration, Samuel J. May, Lucretia Mott and Mary Grew recurred felicitously to that "day of small things" in which they were themselves actors, the personal nature of their marratives adding to them a peculiar interest. their narratives adding to them a peculiar interest Miss Grew's address was a valuable history o woman's organized efforts in the cause.

In consequence of Mr. Beccher's fecture at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, the Convention, as such, held no evening Commission, the Convention, as such, act and extended meeting, although an interesting and well attended one, composed of anti-slavery friends, came together

On Friday morning, previous to returning to New York, Mr. Beecher, as if in seeming recognition of the Convention's courtesy, came to the platform and spoke briefly. The meeting lasted late into the atternoon, and, the fifteen minute rule being adopted, there was and, the fifteen minute rule being adopted, there was a rapid succession of speakers, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Charles C. Burleigh, Samuel May, Jr., Oliver Johnson, J. N. Buffum, Aaron M. Powell, Orson S. Murray, Lucretia Mott, Suan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Frances D. Gage, S. J. May, and Colonel Wagner of the U. S. Camp Wm. Penn, for colored soldiers. Entering the war as a Democrat, to help restore "the Union as it was," the Colonel, like General Butler, found himself, of necessity, forced to take the ground of universal emancipation, and assume the once dreaded name of abolitionist. He paid a sincere tribute to the admirable behavior and profesioney of his soldiers, a delegation of whom attendictions at the color of the col ciency of his soldiers, a delegation of who

racting much attention.

The evening meeting was the fitting conclusion of the series—the jewelled crown. Robert Purvis, Theolore Tilton, Senator Wilson, Frederick Douglass, Mr.

ne Laberator.

It was a noticeable fact that no Philadelphia pape It was a noticeable fact that no American or even disrespect concerning the meeting. On the contrary fair, and, in some cases, extended reports were given the Press was especially courteous and friendly in its editorial remarks. The Quaker City puts to sha New York and Boston in this respect, and, inasmus as it harbors no Bennett's Herald or Courier, has my reason for its claim to be considered the most loyal of in the Union.—W. L. O., JR.

### SHADOW WITHOUT SUBSTANCE.

The papers inform us that the statue of Liberty modelled by Crawford to surmount the dome of t Capitol of the United States, now stands upon the completed, its head having been success

lis present state, and virtue enough to refrain from making new bossts on the score of freedom, until freedom is officially proclaimed throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof. The sustee of Liberty upon the dome of the Capitol should have remained unfinished until our transition state shall be over, until the last remnant of slavery shall be dead and buried. An incomplete statue of Liberty accurately represents our present state. We are on the way (we hope and believe) to freedom. Until we have statued, let us not hang out the symbol of at insument. When the war for freedom shall have closed in victory, then will be the proper time to rear the statue of Liberty as our national emblem. One of the Italian towns has larely voted in favor of a monument to Garibaldi. This here, as wise as brave, says in a published letter—

"As to a monument to me, I beg you will dismiss the thought of it. If you insist you will put me to the pain of saying that I will not accept it. As long as the soldiers of two foreign armies riot on our solessing as a stream of civil blood flows from the Tronto to the Strait, as long as the glorious remains of our national battles die of hunger or by their own hand in the midst of the insane rejoicings of our cities, as long as there are in Italy misery, challes and darkness, speak not of monuments, least of all a manument to me."

Such sentiments as these, and the prompt expression of them when the occasion called show the an

ble state incomplete an incomplete the changed as to be justly represented by it. Then, with what force might he have urged upon the army and the nation the duty of establishing Liberty in fact, that we might have the right to be represented by her image; and whenever slavery shall be exterminated, in fact and by law, through every portion of the United States, with what fitness might be appoint the work of completing the statue and crowning the edifice to be finished!

The complete obliteration of slavery from this country will be in decomplish this, not only must there be left no occupant of the position of master or slave, but no line in Constitution or Statute-book which might even seem to authorize a relation so un which might even been to applicate the influence of a long-continued habit of oppression, and to resist the very beginning of an attempt at its reëstablishment, both Constitution and Statute-book should contain a formal prohibition of slaveholding. The period when all this is accomplished will be the fittest time that our all this is accompanied with one in the interest of a day of National Thanksgiving. It should have been left for the morning of that day to witness the completion of the status of Liberty on the Nation's Capitol. The chief of the nation should superintend that duty, with enter of the nation should superintend that daty, with every auxiliary of grand, solemn, and devout ceremo-nial; the people of each city, town and village, as-sembled by Proclamation of the President to celebrate the day, should hear from their minister the fact, and sembled by Proclamation of the President to celebrate the day, should hear from their minister the fact, and the import of this new dedication of the land to free-dom; and, if our Chief Magistrate had had princi-ple and energy enough to perform this duty in this manner, every pictorial representation of Crawford's great work, whether on bank bill, or in shop window, on parlor wall, or in school-hov's book of history. great work, whether on bank bill, or in shop window, on parlor wall, or in school-boy's book of history, through the life-time of this generation, would have inevitably suggested and impressed upon the beholder the fact that he lived in a free country; that this is indeed, "the land of the FREE." At present, unfortunately, the status does not teach this lesson. Agreement, it is a sign unjustifiably assumed in the absence of the thing signified.—C, K. W.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PECULIAR. A Tale of the Great Transition. By Epes Sargent. New York: Carleton, Publisher 418 Broadway, 1864."—pp. 500. 413 Broadway, 1864."—pp. 500.

Mr. Sargent's new novel, "Peculiar," is well alled "A Tale of the Great Transition." It covers

called "A late of the data few years in which men and that period of the last few years in which men and women of all classes and characters have been coming over from preference for alavery, or tolerance of it, to a recognition of the fact that it is utterly detestausually called "works of fiction." But, like many of that class, this book deals with serious and weighty facts. And it so deals with them as to keep the read-er's interest actively excited, from beginning to end, while at the same time he is kept constantly reminded while at the same tube he are the head the fact, and not imagination, a photograph, not a work of mere fancy, that is before him.

The hero of this story is a slave, christened "Pecu-

liar Institution" by a humorous overseer, and commonly called "Peek." Its heroine, a beautiful whi monly called "Peek." Its Jerouse, sociated where girl, not only the daughter of intelligent and refined parents, but helreas to a great estate, was rescued from the steamboat explosion in which her parents periabed, only to be sold at auction by her Southern rescuer, at the age of three years, as a slave. Her purchaser is a luxurious citizen of New Orleans, who places her a luxurious cidzen of New Orleans, who places ner at once with the keeper of a "Seminary for Young Ladies" in that city, making the following explana-tions and requisitions: the child, he says, is a slave, just bought by him; she is not his daughter, but is to be "raised" with as much care as if she were his daughter, and taught particularly music, French and with the art of dressing, when she arrives a dancing, with the art of dancing, with the broper age; a daguerrectype is occasionally to be sent to her owner, that he may see if her looks fulfil her promise; her instructress is to give no explana-

The Democrats of hortogen are a very different kind of men front the procedurery; relabellity typic plants of the control of the process of t

defaced by red marks pointing out the places of con-flict during the present war, and accompanied by a pamphlet of seventy-two small pages, giving details of each battle, and of the principal events in the rebel-lion. If the pamphlet is as defective and inaccurate as the map, they are not worth the twenty-five cents asked for them. The idea, however, is a good one. A well executed work of this sort would be very use-

Freat Southern railread lines, detach them from their train of cars, dash off at full speed, and burn the bridges which they passed. Had all things gone favorably, the expection would have done more injury to the rebels than the greatest defeat their armies have ever sustained. Circumstances prevented should be associated where the summation of this plan. Eight of the associates were hanged by the rebels, eight excaped, and six, after suffering a long and cruet imprisonment, were exchanged. This book, embellished by a portrait of the author, gives an interesting account of his share in the adventure, and of the varied experience of his prison life before being exchanged.

MARYER. By Eliza Wigham. London: A. W. Bennett, Bishopsgate Street Without. 1882. pp. 166. THE ARTI-SLAVERY CAUSE IN AMERICA, AND ITS

Bennett, Bishopsgate Street Without. 1893.—pp. 188.

This little volume, prepared by one who has, from the beginning, been among the staunchest friends of the Anti-Siavery cause, and one of its most active laborers as well, cannat but do important service in the present crisis, when the love of many seems to be growing cold. It was a good thought, and a most timely act, to bring out in such a perioda brief sketch of some of the principal advocates, including some of the marrier, of this great reformatory work; to make a plain statement of what they did, and why, and of what was done to them, therefor. This sketch has been accurately and judiciously made by Misa Wigham and many of the men and women of England will probably learn from life for the first time what have been the heroic acts of Prudence Crandall, of James G. Birney, of the sisters Grimke, of Elijah P. Loverjoy, of William S. Bailey of Kentucky, of Thomas Garrett, of Delaware, of Mrs. Margaret Douglass of Vicaliant & Delaware, of Mrs. Margaret Douglass of Mrs. Mrs. Mr joy, of William S. Bailey of Kentucky, of Thomas Garrett of Delaware, of Mrs. Margaret Douglass of Virginia, of Rev. John G. Fee of Kentucky, and of Captains Walker and Drayton—not to speak of the long and faithful labors of many men and women more widely known. Alas, many in our own country need a similar remainder. We thank the author, we welcome the book and from the ways a wide december. chme the book, and trust it may have a wide circula-tion both in England and Scotland.

THE FREEDMAN. Vol. I. No. 1. Published by the American Tract Society, Boston. January, 1864."

American Tract Society, Isoaton. January, 1804."
This little paper seems designed for monthly publication (though it is not so stated) and is printed in that handsome style, and with those finely executed wood-cuts, which characterize the juvenile publications of the Boston, as of the New York, Tract Society, Islandan Committee and the New York, Tract Society Islandan Committee and the New York, Tract Society Islandan Committee and tions of the Boston, as of the New Joys, Take they to the large strength of gratuitous distribution among those persons, especially those children, who have recently been slaves. Single copies, for the year, are twenty-five cents, twenty-five to one address are three dollars. It contains religious instruction of the sort, and in the manner, usually put forth by the Tract Soand in the manner, usually put forth by the Tract So-ciety, with the rudiments of primary-achool instruc-tion, and with various short items of intelligence re specting slavery and freedom, the transition between, and the work now doing for help and instruction to the freedmen. The paper is well named and well got up, containing a great deal of useful and attractive, with very little objectionable matter.

The Boston Tract Society is moving along alowly

in a course adverse to slavery, taking its usual care not to go in advance of popular sentiment. As alwering dies away (from the operation of causes which the Society has steadily refused to aid until the period, of their success had begun) it will do their success had begun) it will doubtless speak mor and more strongly against that sin. This very pape intimates that God has helped the slaves to run awa intimates that God has helped the slaves to run away from their masters; but this statement is put in the mouth of a little negro boy, as something that his manny told him; not something affirmed and inculcated by the Tract Society. They are cautious, conservative people. They will stick by the winning side. If slavery continues to go down (as we all expect) their utterances against it will grow stronger and stronger. In the event of a continuance of slavers and a return of the slaveholders to power, they and stronger. In the vertex property and a return of the staveholders to power, they would, no doubt, resume the pro-slavery attitude which they held so many years as an auxiliary of the New York Society. There is no reason to suppose that they oppose staveholding on principle now, any more than in 1858, when the Address of their Executive Committee to the Friends of the Society d

New Music. We have received the following pieces of music from the Publishers, Oliver Ditson 6 Co.. 277 Washington street:

Shadow Song, Polka Redowa, arranged from

Bunley Richards' pianoforte works—La mia Letizia

-(I Lon Flowers of Italy. Selected from the operas of the most celebrated masters. Se condele il cor nostral

(If unkindly I seem.)
Good morrow, love, good morrow. Ballad by
Jacques Blumenthat. acques Blumenthat.

Major-General U. S. Grant's Grand March. Com

SLAVERY AND EMANCIPATION.

BOSTON, 24th Nov., 1852.

My DEAR SYR.—The enclosed aketch of a learwith interrogatories on the operation of Slave Ease
cipation in the British West Indice, was repeated in
1847—Sophing that John Quincy Adams rould be in
duced to sign it and allow it to be addressed to as
Governors of the British West Indice. You will be
cognize in it the hand-writing of our estimable fries,
the late Ellis Gray Loring, who did so much for the
speed cause. Bosrow, 24th Nov., 1863. 

Mr. Loring and myself vising air. Adams at Quay o seek his co-operation; but he seemed indisposed a inter upon it.

At this day, when Emancipation in its debits ha

become so much of a study, it must be interesting in see how it was analyzed at a time when it was the

one now it was analyzed at a time when it was feat more than a hope.

I think the paper will be read with interest one-count of its intrinsic character; but all who remember Mr. Loring, who was its principal author, rail read, it with interest on his account.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Very faithfully yours,
CHARLES SUNNER
WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

-The people of the United States he interest in the question of the perpetuation or a olition of Domestic Slavery. The Act of the la-perial Parliament of Great Britain, by which state olition of Domestic Slavery. The Act of the la-perial Parliament of Great Britain, by which cit-hundred thousand slaves were emacigated in he-colonies, must, it is felt, have an important buring upon the fate of slavery here and every. And yet, it is a fact that there is, in this county, away great want of authentic information on the effect of

that measure.

Most well-informed persons here are avers of the
general features of British slave emancipation. It
known that in all the slave colonies, the number of known that in an the same down that of the white being in some instances not less than forty to coblacks greatly preponderated over that of the whin-being in some instances not less than forty on-being in some instances not less than forty on-that in the year 1833, Parliament passed as at po-viding for the abolition of slavery on the first of at-gust nucceeding, and the payment of a composal at-lings. The law substituted for slavery a state of pa-pernticeship for the limited period of air year, ac-ing which the slave was bound to labor for his mass forty-five hours in each week, and the power of pa-lahment was transferred from the master to magi-

trates appointed by the Crown.

It is known that some of the most im

should be unconcitional and immediate. We should stand that Antigua, where the black populate amounted to 83,000, being sixteen black for and white person, adopted the alternative of immedia emancipation. The gradual system was so when permitted to, live out its whole term. The working of the apprenticeship was found to be to assuring. ry that, by a subsequent Act of Parliament, it was tally abolished in all the colonies on the first Augut. 1888, two years before the expiration of the preside therm; and thus 800,000 blacks passed from stars in freemen with all the rights of British subjects, withou the loss of one drop of blood, or the occurrence of the slightest disorder.

These facts being incontestible, are somewhat wile-These facts being inconcention, are coneward and of the emancipation of the slaves upon the characterist condition of white and black in the colonies, h ke is it not true, as is sometimes asserted in his centry, that "the experiment of British Emancipation is failure". This is the question which, allowed the content is the content in thirteen years have clapsed since the experiment was tried, has not yet been answered so as to reach the American people. So many of the reports from the British colonies have come through parties who, by British colonies have come through parties who, is reason of prejudice, or passion, or limited rises, or functed interest, are incompetent to testify, fairly, that it is not surprising that, to a certain extent, a dealt should arise as to the actual results and working of mediate, of 26. Whe person as present as an accept the same of the fall of the same of the

It is to help clear up this doubt, Sir, that I sides It is to help clear up this donk, Sir, that I adms myself to you. Your clerated official position vil-give doserved weight to any statements you may be pleased to make in reply. Believing, therefore, the you have it in your power to render an important vices to the cause of truth and humanity in this one-vices to the cause of truth and humanity in this onevice to the cause of truth and humaniy in the outry and in the world, by imparting the results of see observation and inquiry on this subject, and that yet will be willing to throw the fullest light on your outry's most noble achievement. I respectfully goven to you the following inquiries:—

1. What is the aggregate population of the color inder your government, and what is the relative to

2. During the continuance of slavery, was taken time attended by the actual occurrence or species along of insubordination among the blacks and it was a part of the state of at what periods of the history of the colony, and is

what extent, was this the case ! B. Has any loss of life or violence to properly ecurred, in consequence of the abolition of samp in your colony? If so, to what extent?

Let there any general apprehension of be feel blacks becoming lawless, or of any general orders or insurrection among them?

5. Is the present tranquility of the colony same, your opinion, to the presence of a surrison or other

your opinion, to the presence of a garrison or old

6. Has there been an increase or diminution of the 6. Has there been an increase or diminition of a military force or of military preparation is per release.

And has it had any reference to the ensaring tion of, the blacks?

Is the tendency to insurrection or disturbant of public order understood to have been increased at minished by emancipation?

B. Have the emancipated blacks in your olds aboven, at any time, a disposition to commit video on their former masters, in revenge for holding the in slavery?

in slavery 1.

9. Has the granting of equal civil rights to the posed by Josef Gang'l.

REV. Da. Load. The Independent Democrat, in giving a ketch of the proceedings at the inauguration of President Smith, of Dartmouth College, a few days

B Under the system of slavery, were women emjoyd to any considerable extent in the labors of the
joyd Has the effect of emancipation been to withfeld! Has the effect of emancipation been to withters them from those labors? If so, what has been
the feet upon the condition and character of the woters, and upon the market for labor?

M. Has say decided-variation occurred in the pricaglanded property since the abolition of slavery? and,
If so, what extent is such variation justly attribuless to that measure?

Il. Aside from emancipation, and usere ocen a middrawal by Parliament of the protective duties a super or other tropical products, which is deemed have affected the material prosperity of the col-

Has the abolition of slavery led to the intre machinery and other improved methods estiration 22. Was the abolition of slavery in your colony im-

22. Was the abolition of slavery in your colony im-mediate, or by a gradual process? 24. What views are entertained by enlightened persons as to the apprenticeship system, as an inter-mediate step to freedom? 25. What has been the effect of the abolition of

What has been the effect of the abolition of serry upon the moral character and habits of the ships sub backs! Are marriage and the other dometic relations more or less respected than formerly in their stry change in the estimation and position of

While the state of religious culture as com-20. While the state or resignous culture as com-pared with the period preceding emancipation? Are the institutions of religion better or worse supported? 27. In some or less extention paid to secular, educa-tion are revolt of emancipation? I should be glad of

too sto revelt of construents to the control of the population!
To what extent is the black and colored race

21. To what extent is the black and colored race abuilted by law and public opinion to enjoy civil, and social equality with the whites 1.

20. Are blacks and persons of color allowed to sit signers or magistrates, or as members of the local injuistre, or to exercise executive functions 1.

21. What regulations or usages prevail as to the adiabaton of blacks or persons of color into the army or militial establishment, whether as privates or offi-

22 What is the prevailing opinion and feeling of 22 What is the prevailing opinion and feeling of the white population generally, and of the planters in pricelar, of the advantages or disadvantages of the addition of slavery, and the policy and propriety of this messure! Would any considerable class prefer, under all circumstances, to have the slavery of the

e of the color of

s country, ation is a although iment was reach the s from the s who, by views, or ialrly, that t, a doubt orkings of

I address sitton will on may be refore, that portant serthis coundits of your d that your coundity proposes

ras it at any r apprehen-r and, if so, ony, and to

property mei-

he number of the connection of the interest from the interest from

23. Have the blacks or colored persons obtained 33 Have the blacks or colored persons obtained lad in fee simple! sand, if so, to what extent and with what effect on their physical and moral condition! What is their relation to the soil! On what terms do the black and colored people hold it as less-

34. Has the union of the sexes by intermarriage br

34. His the union of the sexes by intermarriage or otherwise, between whites and blacks, increased or dimisted since emancipation?

35. Are Sarings Banks, or institutions having a similar object, established in your colony? If so, to the deposits give any indication of habits of thrift among the emancipated population?

Whatever may have been the form Whatever may have been the term of your official

Whatever may have been the term of your omean midence in the colony, you have doubtless the means of forming a satisfactory opinion on the subject of these inquiries. They are proposed in this form, 150 with a view to limit the range of any remarks yes may be pleased to make on slavery and emancipation, but for the purpose of indicating the topics of which I deem information to be most needed in the United State.

### AN APPEAL FOR AID.

Lross, (Mich.) Nov. 25, 1863.

EDITOR LIBERATOR:—
MY FRIEND,—Allow me to call the attention of your-Mr Fairsn,—Allow me to call the attention of yoursift and your readers to the appeal for aid, clothing,
mosey.&c., for the wives and families of "contrabands"
in Misissippi, from my friend William Thirds, chief
stewn of the United States hospital at Natchez. Mr.
Thirds is a man of high character and rare humanity.
His statements can be wholly relied on, and whatever
may be sent him will be sacredly and wheely used.

"I habiter to me, he makes must touching statements." Inaletter to me, he makes most touching statements

in auter to me, he makes most rouching statements of their wine, and a most earnest appeal for aid.

Why could not the humanity of Boston and vicinity git up Fair for the needy among the freed slaves?

While the families of white soldiers in the army are septentially provided for, why pass wholly by the equally deserving and more needy families of black soldiers?

They are distant from us, but in a region where

The black soldier in the army risks more than the white, and freed shares in the service have no means are their pay, which it is often very difficult to getto their families in the present disturbed condition that region. Let some large-hearted woman, with "faculty" for such work, start the ball for a great Far-A Freedmen's Aid Ladies' Fair-in Boston dur

oxcarss. The Thirty-eighth Congress assembled on Monday last at Washington. SCHUYLES COLFAE, of Indiana, was chosen speaker of the House on the first ballot, by a vote of 101 to 81 for all others. Edward M.P.b. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvanir, was elected Clerk, by 101 votes against 69 for Emerson Etheridge

To The Naukritle Daily Union, though published in Innersee, is an earnest and thorough anti-slavery paper. One of its recent numbers fills two-thirds of a column with the strongest as pressedent of Yamana and with the strongest expressions of Jefferson in

The freedmen of South Carolina are making are inverted of South Carolina are making large investments in the land of rebels about to be sold by order of the Government. A letter in the New York Port says that "the negroes are marking out their tventy acre lots all over the department, and I have been informed to-day by Mr. Ketchum, who rehave been informed to day by Mr. Ketchum, who re-civite the deposits, that on this island alone over two chossad dollars have been paid in by the freedment to score their homes. The idea that they can become lambelders fills them with delight, and there is no fruct but the soil will be well cultivated. The negroes who bought land that were alone well. One man who bought lands last year have done well. One man

—Kit Green—will clear more than two thousand dol han, and another—Henry Pope—nearly as much, from their cotton crops alone."

A WORTHY TESTIMONIAL. Senator Conness, of Cliffornia, is a man of the right soft. He recently meated President Lincoln with a cane which was a gift from the lamented Broderick. In presenting it, Mr. Conness and

The took sepecial pleasure in tendering the came to the Trusteed as a token of his respect and admiration for him in the issuing of that great edict, the Production of Emancipation of the architecture of Emancipation of the architecture of Emancipation in resolutely maintaining is at the public law, the President had made himself, speatleader in the civilization of the world."

Catriatooga! A Railroad Chase for Life—Disna Night among the Hills of Chattaneogs—Ayear
la Rebel Prisons—Seven captured Union Soldiers
has at one time! Read "Daring and Soffering."

Special dispatches say that the rumor of the death
of John C. Reckinridge, from wounds received in
battle, is confirmed.

THE FREEDMEN OF THE MISSISSIPPI VAL. THE ARRIVAL OF COLORED TROOPS.

MEETING IN TREMONT TEMPLE.

Tremont Temple last night, for the purpose of latening so a presentation of authoritative statements repecting the condition of the freedness of the Missisippl valley, and for taking soon action in view thereof as talget the devised or suggested. Judge Russell
of the Superior Court-called the meeting to order, and
proposed for presiding officer, in the absence of the Governor, at New York, Hon. Charles G. Loring, who
spoke, on taking the chair, in a spirited minner, and
to great acceptance, concluding with the introduction,
as a messenger from General Grant, of the Rev. Ass
S. Fiske, Chaplain of the 4th Minnesota regiment of
volunteers.

So a sace, compared to the control of the control o

"Uncle Joe comes home a singin," with the ductive three's the Jubilee."

Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., being called upon for an address, said he had been utterly unable to prepare anything like a speech adequate to such an occasion, but yet could not refuse to give his heart and voice in favor of the accomplishment of the objects sought to be attained by the present meeting. He made a spirited appeal in favor of meeting the issue here presented, not only as a duty to the country, but likewise as an act of justice to the black man. He said with the formation of black regiments and dispatching them to the seat of war, a new era in civilization commenced; and that the colored race then took a step forward which would never be retraced. There can be no difference of opinion in regard to methods or means in attending to the needs of these suffering freed people. We have a perfectly simple duty, and it should be discharged without delay.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, who has just returned from Washington, where there was a meeting of the Educational Commission, took the platform and announced that the memorial for the establishment of a bureau for the freedmen's wants had been very favorably received, and would undoubtedly be made the subject of a special message from the President to Congress. He also said that messengers had been sent to the Mississippi to attend somewhat to the wants of the colored people.

After another song from the Hutchinsons, the meet

After another song from the Hutchinsons, the meeting adjourned.—Boston Journal.

WAR MEETING IN WARD SIX.—OUR COLORED CITIZENS IN COUNCIL.

In accordance with a pablished call, the colored residents of Ward 6 held a war meeting last evening to assist in filling up the ranks of the 64th and 55th regiments. The place of meeting was the Twelfih Baptist church, in Southac street, Rev. L. A. Grimer, and by the appointed hour the place was densely packed by an audience made up about equally of men and women.

Judge Russell presided, and made an introductory speech, in which be urged the necessity of filling up the thinned ranks of the army, and of thus escaping the draft. Rev. Mr. Grimes followed, and exhorted the young men present to enlist. Rev. George A. Rene, of the Bethel (Methodis) church, Anderson street, Sergeant Sparrell, of the 54th regiment, Rev. Mr. White, of Cincinnati, Rev. Elijah Grissan, of the Methodist Episcopal church, Anderson street, Sergeant The Sparrell, of the 54th regiment, Rev. Mr. White, of Cincinnati, Rev. Elijah Grissan, of the 54th, Sergeant Hemminway, of the 64th, Sergeant Hemminway, of the 65th, sergeones. The speeches were also interpreted with hymns and songs, rendered as only redored people can render them. At the conclusion of the meeting, between 11 and 12 o'clock, those present were invest were obtained during the evening.—Herald, Wednesday.

—Herald, Wednesday.

AN ORDER PRON GENERAL BUTLER IN REGARD TO COLORED TROOFS. General Butler has issued a lengthy order relative to colored troops, the effect of which is to call upon male negroes to fight for the freedom of their race, and to instruct every officer and soldier in his command to sid the coming of all colored persons into our lines. Negro soldiers are to be paid a bounty of 810, and \$10 per month, while their families are to be furnished subsistence. Gen. Butler, in his order, calls upon Congress to place colored troops on an equality with other troops of the United States. Superitendents of negro affairs are appointed to oversee these negroes units for nodders, in labor for public service, for which they are to be paid. All offences by citizene against negroes, except of a high and unprecedented nature, are to be tried by the Provost Court.

There seems to be no room to doubt that there is a strong Union sentiment in Arkaneas. Indeed, "MITE SLAYES., Col. Hanks, who has had charge radical opinions prevail. in some parts of the Suite, and correspondents tell us that the people would rejoice at the utter axtinction of slavery, which they rejoice at the utter axtinction of slavery, which they reall reports the sluttion of thousands of negroes is his

\*\*About 25 100 pounder parrott shells have just been fired into the city. Old Gillimere existered them provides the city and it really seemed from the way in a rhich they were pitched about, that he was tripg to hit somebody. The City Hall besilding had, as quite pounded in one corner, and the operators "cut site." No. Mercer street, to see them.—Tribune.

New York, 23d. The Times despatch says! An adventing the was tripg to hit somebody. The City Hall besilding had, and the operators "cut site." One same of the marine cornic knocked away. One struck the telegraph of the root of a house in Queen street and the corner of the place by our forces, were forming them the corner of the place by our forces, were forming them the city window panels. Several fell in the vicinity of the banks can be read and street and East Bay, vearing up the streets, assabing window panels, and kicking up the mineful generally. One went crashing through the Mechanica and Planters' Bank, and kicking up the mineful generally. One went crashing through the Mechanica and Planters' Bank, and kicking up the mineful generally. One went crashing through the Mechanica and Planters' Bank, and kicking up the mineful generally. One went than I can say.

Several counting rooms on the wharves were slightly amashed; but, during the entire shelling, which lasted from about 91 to 1 o'clock, no new sas hurt.

Special dispatches say that the rumor of the death of John C. Breckinridge, from wounds received in battle, is confirmed.

lina, (colored,) which, as the pare in the parade.

The post chaplain, Mr. Harris, has daily evening prayer meetings which are well attended, and there is considerable religious interest. Rev. Dr. Peck and family have returned from their visit. North, and the Doctor has resumed his duties as pastor of the Espitiat Church. The church bells ring every morning at 90 colock for the day school, and some four hundred children are taught in this town.

The sale of houses to take place on the 18th of January will be advertised in Washington and New York. The plantations will be sold as soon as surveyed, probably in February or March. In the meaning, the inegroes are exthorted to locate on twenty are lots which have been allotted for their exclusive ane. The cropof cotton having been nearly gathered, General Saxton is about to turn over the plantation business to the tax Commissioners, and as they of course have no funds to carry them on as heretofore, it is supposed that the system of Superintendents is about to pass away, and that the negroes are to stand or, fall on their own merits. The sooner this occurs, the sooner can we decide the question, "is the negro-prepared for freedom?"

Www.w.S.LANES. Col. Hanks, who has had charge.

cen anna to proceed outside of savery, which they regard as the cause of the rebellion. A letter to the gard as the cause of the rebellion. A letter to the Cincinnail Gazeties with of savery is almost universal with the non-slaveholding class, and is also shared by many of the men of slaves. They see that it sheen the cause of all their troubles and may continue to be so in the future, and they desire to do away, with the name of the saver of the future and they desire to do away, with the saver and threat little with grits, with straight it. The political leaders, some of them sincere men, while others are only seeking to go with, the current of the future of the savery of the control of the savery of

The following is from an official source, and is confirmatory of a dispatch sent yesterday:—

Louisvilla, Dec. 7. The news from East Tennessee is really glorious. Longstreet has abandoned the siege, and is getting himself into Virginia as fast as possible, via Greenville. Our cavalry is said to be in close pursuit of the rebeis. A large batch of prisoners was taken yesterday it Clinch river. Sherman has arrived at Knoxville.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON THE REBELS IN

Gen. Lee, with 800 Federal cavalry and a section of artillery, attacked the 4th Texas and 2d Louisians rebel cavalry, and drove them from Camp Pratt to within four miles of Vermillion Bayou. Here the 2d and 3d Illinois cavalry made a gallant sabre charge and broke the enemy's ranks, capturing one commissioned officer and sixty-nine privates, mostly from the 4th Texas regiment, with their rans and horses. Eight rebels were killed and, large number wounded. Two days previously. Gen. Lee surprised a camp of rebels twenty miles from New Bernis, and captured six officers and thirty-free men, with a large number of horses and arms belonging to the lat Louisiana mounted Courves. Two of the rebels were killed. We met with no loss. Two of the rebels were killed. We met with no loss. Two of the rebels were killed. The steamer Brazel, from St. Louis, was fired into above Bayous Sara, on the 28th ult, and received about forty balis. A negro cook was the only one injured. The boat was not damaged. The boat was not damaged. The boat was not damaged. The steamer Brazel Hawk was fired into near the mouth of Red river or the 21st ult, by six or seven rebel cannon from the west bank of the Mississippi. She took fire and was run to the opposite side of the river, where the flames were extinguished by the crew. The gunboat Choctaw soon after arrived, and the Black Hawk was son after arrived, and the Black Hawk was considered. The heavy guns of the Choctaw poit the rebels to flight. Two persons were killed, and two wounded on board the Choctaw, which was bally damaged. She had, however, reached New Orleans under the execut of some of our gunboats.

MESSAGE OF THE GOV. OF KENTUCKY CINCINNATI, Dec. 8. The Message of Gov. Bram-lette, of Kentucky, was published this morning. He represents the financial condition of the State as satis-factory, and urges the complete organization of the militia for home defence from guerillas and robbers. He adds:

He adds:

"It is a source of gratification that the patriotism of the people has met the efforts to place a sufficient force in the field for defence, and that we are now more secure and better guarded than at any time heretofore since the rebellion. In a short time, under an arrangement made with the Secretary of War, the through organization of the enrolled and volunteer mits for our defence will be complete, and security will again brighten the desolate homes of the people."

He pledges the entire services of the people.

He pledges the entire services of the State to the defence of the Government. Kentucky's position in reference to Federal relations is largely discussed, but no new position is taken. It is conceded that negro slavery is not essential to the life of the State or Nation, but that the Union is.

Int use arrest of two of John Morgan's officers near that city, adds:—

The prisoners state that Morgan, with six captains, escaped from the prison, and that Morgan, with the tother officers, got upon the train at Columbus within fifteen minutes after they made their escape, and came this ways. They were detained and slept in an old shed, until the following night, when they started. They say that Morgan and the other officers were shead of them, and that it was the intention of Morgan to cross the Cumberland river. Wednesday night.

It was rumored that Morgan is to have command of the different bands of guerillas in this State, all of whom will be concentrated out the south bank of the Cumberland river, and that as soon as they can be got together he will make a raid through the State, and probably strike the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25. The Great Western Sanitary Association is now fully organized. Gen. Rosecrana is the President. The day settled for the opening is the 31st of December next. The proceeds of the Fair will be distributed to the Union soldiers with out regard to States, under the direction of the Cincinnati branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. An appeal is made for donations of money and auttable articles for the Fair. The Express Companies will transport donations free of charge. The headquarters of the Association are at No. 178. Vine street, Cincinnati.

Address,
street, Cincinnati.

FORRIOT DIPLOMATIC ADVICES. The New York
Econing Post's Washington correspondent says:

"The latest advices from the State Department, both from England and France, are very encouraging. The Regular government will undoubtedly prevent the constitution of any more iron vessels for the rebuilt of the recessary to resort to additional legis the constitution of any more iron vessels for the rebuilt of the recessary to resort to additional legis the constitution of any more iron vessels for the rebuilt in the constant of the recessary to resort to additional legis that the constitution of the propose of the constitution of especially, in private letters received here, as they feel upon the ear of John Bull when he was at they feel upon the ear of John Bull when he was at they feel upon the ear of John Bull when he was at they feel upon the ear of John Bull when he was at they feel upon the ear of John Bull when he was at they feel upon the ear of John Bull when he was at they feel upon the ear of John Bull when he was at they feel upon the ear of John Bull when he was at they feel upon the ear of John Bull when he was at the year of expectally, in private letters received here, as they feel upon the ear of John Bull when he was at the proposed to best the truth. The Liverpool meeting is spoken of especially, in private letters received here, as they feel upon the ear of John Bull when he was at the proposed to be waste to be waste to Santa and the John Market an

Tree of Jeff Davie's alsees were capaned by the rebels thirty miles below Vicksburg, recently. They had Delon uniforms and true. Foor fellows:

| Description of Jeff Davie's alsees were capaned by the rebels thirty miles below Vicksburg, recently. They had Delon uniforms and true. Foor fellows:

| Description of Jeff Davie's alsees were capaned by the rebels of the Victor Office, 1308 Consumer of The Section of the Victor Office, 1308 Consumer of The Section of the Victor Office, 1308 Consumer of The Section of the Victor Office, 1308 Consumer of The Section of The Section of The Section Office, 1308 Consumer of The Section of The Section Office, 1308 Consumer of The Section of The Section Office, 1308 Consumer of The Section of The Section Office, 1308 Consumer of The Section

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 13, 1863.

Tennessee:
GOVERNOR: The bearer, (colored,) Jane Woodall,
a my house-servant: She is a slave, claimed by Christopher. Woodall, a resident of Tennessee.
It is said that he is disloyal, and on a previous occaion. the military authorities prevented him from tak-

sion, the mittary assured to the freedom's Has Mr. Woodall say right, under the Freedom's Proclamation and military law, to take this woman I to strikes me not, as we have taken possession of rebel property without compensation.

Requesting your decision in the premises, I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedients arrant, John C. Chans, Captain and acting Quartermaster.

GOVERNOR'S RESPONSE. EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 18, 1868.

Respectfully returned. If the girl referred to willing to return with Mr. Woodall, she she is setting to return with Mr. Woodall, she should allowed to go; but, if not willing, she will not be compelled to go]with him.

ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor
A true copy. John C. Crane, Chief Quarterman

Losses in the Nine Months' Regiments. A very erroneous impression lingers in this community integrand to the extent of losses in our army, occasioned, doubless, by the continued use of the old epithesis 'cut to pieces, "fearful losses on both sides," &c., &c. But wherever eareful statistics are resorted to, this error undergoes a material correction. Thus, it is ascertained that out of fifteen regiments and one company in the Massachusetts nine months' regiments, the loss by the casualties of battle was less than journful for one per cort, while the deaths by sickness were about four and three tenths per cent. The figures are idled of sickness, 662; killed and died of wounds, 117.—Baston Journal. LOSSES IN THE NINE MONTHS' REGIMENTS.

—Boston Journal.

It is a melancholy amusement to note the manner in which the democracy imitate the old federaliata.

Even "war democrats" can't keep in line with their country. They had a convention, at Chicago, on the 25th, and it sat with closed doors, after the most disapproved Hartford Convention fashion.—Traceller.

Professor (late Colonel) A. C. Maggi has es-tablished himself in Boston, and offers his services as an Instructor in Modern Languages and Military Sci-ence.

INTERESTING, IMPORTANT, INSTRUCTIVE ETINTERESTING, IMPORTANT, INSTRUCTIVE.
ETHNOLOGY—The Nations, Races, and Tribes of Menteir Origin, Present Condition, and Probable Destiny.
PHYSIOLOGY—FUNCTIONS Of the Bodily Organs—their
"Uses and Abuses." PHERMOLOGY—Our Social, Intellectual and Moral Nature. PYSIOGROWY—"Signs of Character, and How to Read Them"—Ears, Eyes, Nose, Mouth
Chin, Hair, Skin, Complexion; their Lacguage and Meaning. PSYCHOLOGY—the "Science of the Soul," including
Man's Spiritual Nature, and his relations to this life and
the life to come. The whole comprising a complete system of ASTEROPOLOGY, with numerous Pertraits and other the life to come. In a whole companing a very time the life to come. In a whole companing a very companing to the time of ArmaoroLoGY, with numerous Portraits and other Engravings, given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Single number, 15 cents, by first post. The January number begins a new volume, at 1.50 a yerr. Subscribe now. Address, FOWLER AND WELLS, 308, Broadway, New York.

Dec. 11-3t. ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN CONCORD, EF ANTI-SLAYEBY CONVENTION IN CONCORD, N. H.—There will be a Convention in Eagle Hall, of Friday of next week, 18th inst., to commence at 10 colook, A. M., and to continue through the day and evening.

STEPHER S. FOSTER, A. T. Fosts and W. A. JACKEON, (late coschiman of Jeff. Davis.) will address the Convention.

It is hoped the great questions of the present moment bring together a large concourse of the people of Con

EF A GENERAL EMANCIPATION ACT. WX

Friday, Dec. Il.
Saturday, " 12,
Sunday, " 13.
Monday, " 14.
Tuesday, " 15.
Wednesday, " 16.
Thursday, " 17.
Friday, " 18.
Sunday, " 20.

Lycouns, desiring lecture for the present winter, may be served on reasonable terms with any or all in the following list:

I. Eighteen Months at D.

list:—

Righteen Months at Port Royal, S. C., as Superintendent of abandoned Piantations; and the solution of the question, "What shall be done with the slares freed?"

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

Social Science.
4. The Poet and his Art. Shakspeare.
 The Merchant of Venice, (a Critical Reading.)

8. Macbeth, 9. Milton.

Testin Address Prof. J. C. ZACHOS, Be

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Those who want an easy, "FIFTY METHODS OF MAKING MONEY";

a book containing over fifty valuable secrets. Bent, post poid, to any address on the receipt of 25 cents. Address, F. A. FOSTER, Troy, N. Y.

" Lively, Interesting, Thoughtful, and Candid."

### RUTH'S SACRIFICE:

LIFE ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

BY MRS. EMILY C. PEARSON.

"HE critise sale, How is it that the author of this work to perfectly sainteen some of all creeds and parties to perfectly sainteen some of the sainteen some of the sainteen of the sainteen sainteen of the sainteen sainteen of the sainteen sainte

STORY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE WORK.

A young lady, having connections at the Scath, and acquainted in several slave States, was a greet in one of the old wealthy families in Eastern Virginia. At the prince-late of the prince of the old wealthy families in Eastern Virginia. At the prince-late of the prince of the old was a state of the old was a state of the constitute of t

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# A LOYAL WOMAN'S NO.

Ho! is my answer from this cold, bleak ridge,
Down to your valloy; you may rest you there:
The gulf is wide, and none can build a bridge
That your gross weight would asfely hither bear.

Pity me, if you will. I look at you
With something that is kinder far than soors;
And think, "Ah, well ! I might have grovelled, to
I might have walked there, fettered and forswor

I am of nature weak as others are ; I might have chosen comfortable way In the soft lap of quiet, easy days.

I might—(I will not hide it)—once I might
Have lost, in the warm whirpools of your voic
The sense of Evil, the stern cry of Right;
But Truth has steered me free, add I rejoice:

Not with the triumph that looks back to jeer At the poor heat that call their misery biles. But as a mortal spaces when God is near,

But as a mortal spekin when God is near,
I drop you down in nonwer; it is this:
I am not yours, beakle you seek in me
What is the lowest in my own enteem;
Only my flowery levels can you see,
Nor of my heaven-emit summits do you dream.

I am not yours, because you love yourself:
Your heart has scarcely room for me beside;
I could not be shut in with name and pelf;
I sparn the shelter of your narrow pride!

Not yours, because you are not man enough To grasp your country's measure of a man! If such as you, when Freedom's ways are rough Cannot walk in them, learn that women can!

Wet yours, beeness, in this the nation's need, You stoop to bend ther losses to your gain, And do not feel the meanness of your deed; I touch no pain dealed with such a stain!

Whether man's thought can find no lofty steep.

For woman's scaling, care not I to know;

But when he falters by her side, or creeps,

She must not clog her soul with him to go. Who weds me must at least with equal pace

Who weds me must at tease what yet he form to be seen t You lure me to the valley : men should call

Up to the mountains, where the air is clear. Up to the mountains, where the air is c Win me and help me climbing, if at all! Beyond these peaks rich harmonies I be

The morning chant of Liberty and Law! The dawn pours in, to wash out Slaver The dawn pours in, to wash out Slavery's blot:
Fairer than aught the bright sun ever saw
Rises a nation without stain or spot.

The men and women mated for that time Tread not the southing mosses of the plain; Their hands are joined in sacrifice sublime; Their feet firm set in upward paths of pain

Sleep your thick sleep, and go your drowsy way!
You cannot hear the voices in the air!
Ignoble souls will shrivel in that day:
The brightness of its coming can you bear?

For me, I do not walk these hills alone:

Heroes who poured their blood out for the Truth,
Women whose hearts bled, martyrs all unknown,
Here catch the sunrise of immortal youth

On their pale cheeks and conserrated brows!

It charms me not,—your call to rest below:

I press their hands, my lips pronounce their von
Take my lifes silence for your answer: No!

Atlantic Monthly for December.

#### THE WORKING-GIRLS. BY WOODBURY M. PERNALD.

Thirty thousand girls in New York, it is said, narry snowann gris in arew lors, it is said, worl for from one dollar to three dollars a week cach, and theil board alone averages within twenty-five cents of as much They have combined in a movement for higher wages.

God of the Free! whose judgments rest Ged of the Free; whose plagments rest.
In awful justice on us now,
From North to South, from East to West,
While Slavery dies beneath the blow;
Oh stay not here; list to the cry
Of piteous thousands in our land,
Frail, trembling ones, who cannot die,
And scarcely live with laboring hand.

God of the feeble human frame,
And woman's patient, suffering soul,
Oh let not man's heroic fame—
His power to guard, defend, control,
Sink to a selfabuses so deep; Sink to a selfabness so deep;
There is a deep, (and is't not here!)
At which the hely angels weep,
And woman sheds her bitter tear.

She asks for bread, for clothes, for more For comfort, culture, virtue, peace, She asks—and, by the heavens so pure By God's great arm, by man's in By all the powers above, below, Her righteous prayer, so long deferred, Shall soon be answered; earth shall know The judgments which its crimes have stirred

Yes, patient ones, 'tis not alone
One form of bondage now that falls;
Jehovah makes thy cause his own,
And man shall tremble when He calls.
Oh, long account of labor crushed! Of honest, anguished, starving toil!

And who art thou, oh man! so flushed
At such a price, with such a spoil? See I rising thousands hear their tramp, From seats of weariness and pain, From gloomy garrets, cellars damp, And crowded streets—a numerous train— The bolder measures man employs, But simply ask of him to make Life's burden lighter, more its joys.

And will it be despised—refused?

Better hat heaven's high arching roof
Be hung with black; all trade accused And all professions stand alcof From the great judgment which impends— The curse of gold, and greed, and theft, Which the Eternal Father cends, His suffering children to protect.

Come! the great day, the glorious hour,
When Freedom's self at last shall move When man's superior gift of power,
And woman's quivering soul of love,
And hearts and hands, all joyous things, And myriad volces tuned snew, Combine to bless the Power that brings Freedom to souls and bodies toe! ston, Mass., Nov. 17.

LEAD THOU ME ON! Send kindly light amid the encircling gloom,
And lead me on!
The night is dark, and I am far from home;
Lead Thou me on!
Keep Thou my feet; I do not wish to see
The distant scene; one step's enough for me. I was not always thus; nor prayed that Thou Shouldst lead me on; I loved to choose and see my path; but now Lead Thou me on! I loved day's damling light, and, spite of four. Pride ruled my will:—remember not past year Pride reled my will : - remember not past years!

So long thy power hath blessed me ; surely still

Thought lead me on

Through drawny deabs, through pain and server, all!

The night is gone:

And with the more those angel faces unite,

Which I have leved long sizes, and lest the while.

'Nelda's w

ill had never be

Afflictions, like the sun, may soften or harden; th Afflictions, like the sun, may soften or naves; the dow of heavenly grace was withheld from his, and, disappointed, baffled, spirit-broken, his heart became soured and embittered; and, it was whispered, the alavery he had also taken "for better or for worse," finished the work, till his became a mind in rulus.

The Tiberator. PLANTATION PICTURES

> BY MRS. EMILY C. PRARSON, Author of " Cousin Frank's Housel CHAPTER X.

> > A DISCOVERY

accursed wealth, to become a living illustration of the text,—"The way of the transgressor is hard."

Mr. Grey once was a man to be looked up to, for his liberal culture, fine mind, and prepossessing exterior. His college course was finished with honor, and from the "school of the prophets" he went forth with the eyes of many upon him, as a young man well furnished "to every good word and work." A slightly too strong love of money was his weakness; but many have blest the world who had more to overcome in that regard.

In his early career Mr. Grey was active in variou

In his early career hit. Our was accepted the cause of the oppressed. But a trip to the "sunny South" wrought a marvellous change. He took a milder view of slavery; and his letters, written home, spiced with plous sentiments, advanced by rapid stages—from well turned pleas against harshness towards those who could be rid of the system if it were to the trip deep concern for their helpless depend-

wards those who sould be rid of the system in tweeter ont for their deep concern for their helpless depend-ents, who, east loose on the cold charities of the world, would not be able to take care of themselves,—to an open espousal, backed by "Moses and the prophets," of the divine right of making slaves of the poor Afri-can and his many-hued descendants. Those of his Northern friends who had commercial and other sym-

pathies with the Southern task-master, derived fro

wices. Eventually his mind came underteet with his long black hair flowing down his neck, his glittering coal-black eyes, he would converse keenly on matters of business, but unconnectedly of higher topics, intermingled with absurd boastings concerning his only child, who, he was often repeating with a wise air, was born on the fourth of March, and would

therefore become President of the United States. A stranger seeing him once would never wish to see him

called, was a legitimate result of slavery. When s

called, was a legitimate result of savery. Their is mere child, she learned that the servants were subject to her caprices. To see her put on an authoritative air, and give off orders after the manner of older persons, were considered by the doating parents indications of smartness; and when she stamped her foot at

nischief, and ought to be trounced," and she gave him t bearty shaking, which by no means served to com-come his nerves, or diminish his voice. The fasta hearty shaking, which by no means served to com-pose his nerves, or diminish his voice. The father, aronsed and alarmed, hastened to sak what had befal-len his idol. Nurse declared he was aick, and in "dis-crutisting pain," and at once administered a dose laudenum. This had the effect of putting the child into a sleep, from which the father feared he would never awake. In great santlety he started off for a doctor, not trusting a servant lest he should lotter. The physician was not at home, and he urged his home across the fields to shorten the route.

In the midst of a goodly array of wheat and corn fields stood a brick house, of a stiff, cold aspect, unre-lieved save by a cramped garden in front, in which a The physician was not a more in the route.

It was a dark night, and as Mr. Grey guided the physician back over the same path, they strayed from their real course into a neighboring thicket, when, just as they emerged once more, the doctor suddenly checked his horse, exclaiming,—

"Bless me! what have we need out runaway, I reckon."

"Surely," said Mr. Grey, coming up; "wonder whose man it is 1" scratinizing the prostrate figure that neither spoke nor moved.

"Not deed, but completely exhausted," added the physician, as, having dismounted, he laid his hand on the form of the strangeer. he was the "owner" of the religiou, nor wretch-ed because of the depravity of his fellow-men, for he had long since ceased to be a John the Baptist to the

the form of the straggler.

"What shall we do now?" he continued; "there would be little life left by morning, if he stays here all night in the storm that's coming up, and somebody would lose a hand. Shall we take him along with n

solved that he should have no peace; and if the wildjy moving eye, and oft-times incoherent talk and remorseful look, were an index of what was passing
within, conscience had turned against the man till its
scorpion ating had well nigh driven him mad.

Too low had the young man of holy orders rated
the incumbrance when he supired to the fortune of
Grunelda Fisher—thus to become the mastir of slaves,
but himself the slave of a tyrant wife. A dark day for
Mr. Grey was it when he refused the quite little parish among the free hills of his native Vermont, and
four hundred a year, for the "well-watered plains"
of the fertile South. A dark day when he stifled the
voice within, and put away his humanity for slaveryaccursed wealth, to become a living illustration of the
text.—"The way of the transgressor is hard."

would lose a hand. Shall we take him along with us to your house?"

"My boy is in great danger—guess we'd better go on," said Mr. Grey. "I can send a servant to attend to this matter in the morning."

"No, no, that won't do: we must take him along, or his matter will lose him, and have cause of complaint against us. Bless me I he's as light, as a girld Starred to death, I reckon. Just give us a lift, and we'll gut him on my horse, and I will see that he is kept on till we reach your house."

After administering to the stepified child, the physician directed his attention to the recuptured fugitive. "Just as I suspected!" said be ) a woman in disguise! These runaways are artful enough, certainly. Here's something to revive her. Keep her quiet till morning, and I'll ride over and see II we can find out who she belongs to.

ho she belongs to.

Scarcely had the doctor gone when Mrs. Grey's arriage arrived. The lady, much fatigued with her carriage arrived. The lady, much fatigued with her late hours, returned in no very pleasant humor. The news of the capture was not long in reaching her ears, and she snuffed the prey with blood thirsty eagernes.
With a malign satisfaction, she sought the kitchen rutinize her victim. 'One sharp glance was enough she recognized the poor wanderer and the slave-roman's fate was sealed.

woman's fate was sealed.

"Hold up your head, and let us see whose nigger you be," was the gentle salutation of the lady. Then turning to her husband who stood meekly by,—

"Phil! where were your wits that you didn't know her! This is Mr. Nelson's house-servant Chainy, and here you and the doctor have been fussing round and it never once entered your stupid heads! Don's house-servant Chainy, and here you and the present And there's the ad and it never once entered your stupid heads! Don't, neither of you read the papers! And there's the advertisement for this miserable runaway staring you in the face; and yet you didn't know her! And she had her boy Trolo with her—did you take him!"—and she fings the journal at him that contained the description of Chainy and her son.

The husband, thus respectfully addressed, stated that the yourse was alone.

pathies with the Southern instantier, derived "the correspondence much "aid and comfort;" but others shook the head, and waited to discern the philosophy of the thing. They averred they had discovered it in the broad acres, well stocked with human and other "cattle," which he had wedded. Perhaps they were uncharitable in this;—we will not defend hat the woman was alone.
"Stupid! stupid!" exclaimed the termagant; "of "Stupid! stupid!" exclaimed the termagant; course he was close by; but you wouldn't see him if you'd had to swallow him! Anybody with half ar eye could have caught him, and you and the doctor will just start off to-morrow morning early, and hun they were uncharitated in in-week in the detection them. The clergyman in question, however, in be, coming a proselyte to American slavery, lost his religious life, and sunk to depth of spiritual debasement. He lost cast as a preacher even in slaveholding circles—seldom finding an audience that desired his serwill just start on to-morrow morning early, and uturn him up. I hope if that boy escapes Mr. Nelson will hold you responsible. Pretty neighbor you are! Why, all the servants in the county could run right by your nose, all in a body, and you would n't be any the wiser for it." vices. Eventually his mind came disordered; and

the wiser for it."

Mrs. Grey judged correctly: it was indeed Chainy who had been taken. It was with hearts full of sadness, that she and Trolo took leave of Hinna the night the courageous ferry-woman started them on their way. Silently they gared after her till the little boat, that had been as an ark of safety to them, was lost to view. Seldom had they felt the warm beams of the same that the same that were almost the same that were almost warm was almost the same that the same that were almost the same that were almost the same that were almost that the same that were almost that the same that were that were almost that the same that were that were that the same of a sympathy like hers; and Chainy wept, almos hopelessly, for already had her clinging heart learner the sheltering darkness. They continued travelling most of the next day, and then on, on, making their tions of smartness; and when she stamped her foot at the old family nurse, and tyrannized over the unprotected slave-children, she was regarded with undisquised admiration, and rewarded accordingly. 'Nelda's love of power, and force in wielding it, grew with her growth, and strengthened with her strength, till she not only ruled the servants, but subjected all else to her sway. Her parents, in their declining years, trembled before her, nor might any presume to have a will in opposition to hers. Her divine right to hold slaves was no narrow-minded, milk and water affair, but extended to all, black or white, that she could turn to her advantage, or stood in the way of her much enfeebled. Nor had the adventurers made th progress that it seemed to them; the rough, unknow route cost them unspeakable toil, and at last, in a sud den change of the wind, and losing their true course they were unconsciously retracing their steps. The siaves was no narrow-minded, milk and water affair, but extended to all, black or white, that she could turn to her advantage, or stood in the way of her wishes. She was no bigot in this respect.

It is but simple justice to say, however, that 'Nelda was not destitute of feminine attractions. She did not stint herself as to the outward adornments; and when all things went to her mind, she was a sprightly, dashing conversationalist, her tongue having been well limbered, in very emphatic service on other occasions. Her youthful charms had faded somewhat ere she became a bride; the beaux of her neighborhood, not possessing enough of the daring supposed to belong, par excellence, to the "chivalry," to trust themselves in any nearer relation to the "spitfire," as the servants called her, than to listen to the sallies of her wit. But when the godly Mr. Grey, feasted and complimented by the complex of the sallies of the sallies of the with the sallies and complemented by the complex of the sallies of the with the sallies and complemented by the complex of the sallies of th as the servants called her, than to listen to no sames of her wit. But when the godly Mr. Grey, feasted and complimented by the courtly Southrons, chanced along in that bland after-dinnerlah mood, consequent on such high living, she declared that. "bave that Yankee she would"; and she did! Foor, unsophisticated clergyman! right from his books—his head

from a ride, a carriage drove before them, and drew up at the door of Powhatan plantation. It was Mrs.

"Why," exclaimed Amelia, "that looks for all the world like Mrs. Grey. But what a funny little old man of a servant she has there I."

Then dismounting, and giving the bridles of the

stuffed with theological lore—he thought his enchant-ress as fascinating and amiable as he had found six-very to be; and he walked right into the trap, as if it were paradise. horses to Jehu, they entered the parlor a moment af-ter Mrs. Grey, and just as she was greeting Miss Forthe. Lelis sat by a window engrossed with a book
"I rode over to return your servant, madam."
"My servant!" ejaculated Miss Forsythe.
"Chainy!" called Mrs. Grey from the parior door Neida's will had never oeer crossed in her nature, house, and it was supreme, after marriage, in her own, as she invariably termed the residence, left her by her father. The husband soon sank to the position of a quasi-house servant, the "chief end" of whose existence it was to humor her selfish whims, and assist in the disciplinary care of the other depend-

elf to your mistress step this way, and show yourself to your mistress' and the poor woman, more dead than alive, came in "Why, Chainy!" exclaimed Miss Forsythe, com

"Why, Chainy !/" exclaimed Miss Forsythe, com-passionately, "is this you!"
"Xes, it's her," sharply said Miss Grey, "old man's dude and all! Are you sorry to get her again!"
"Pray be seated, Mr. Grey," said Miss Forsythe,
"I'll ring for Klity to take your things"—and the child coming in soon after, and seeing her mother Chainy, forgetting all else, sprang into her arms, and cried for very joy.

slavery he had also taken "for better or for worse, faished the work, till his became a mind in ruius. Mrs. Grey had no thought of making home happy. With impaired health and diseased nerves, she great gay more turbulent and executing towards her husband, and harsh towards her servants. In cruelty, she was the equal of any of the neighboring planter. A base brought little gladness to the household. The mother seon resumed her gay lite; is or balls and parties she had a passion, consigning her boy to the nursery, and the care of servants. Poor Mr. Grey and the care of servants. Poor Mr. Grey would have demurred if he dared, for the love shut off frou the wife poured faself more passionately toward the child; and well he knew that, under the training of such a mistress, servants of courses were selfails and of such a mistress, servants of course were selfails and of such a mistress, servants of

Miss Grey looked pleased, but as sine was usuing her leave at the door, said,—
"Miss Forsythe introduced that young lady as Miss Nelson. Is that your uncle's ward, of whom I have heard so much!"
"Yes," replied Amelia.
"Has the ever been here before!"
"No; this is her first visit."
"Ah! It is strange—but her face looks familiar. I nergy forget countenance, no matter how long since

"Ah! It is strange—but her face looks familier. It never forget countenances, no matter how long sloce I saw them, now what changes them may have made. I should have known Chainy if she had been turned into an elephant—the old deals sid n't deceive my eyes; and I have been studying upon it how it is that Lelia's face looks so natural to me. I can't make it quite out yet, but I shell, depend upon is. But there's one thing I don't underestand; and that is, how Mr. Nelson can harbor such a character under his roof."

NORFOLK. (Ya.) Nov. 29, 1863.

DEAR GARRISON—In my last letter to you, I gave some account of the night engagement in the Chattanooga valley, in which our regiment suffered so severely. A few days after, I received an order from the War Department to report immediately to Brig. Gen. Wild at Newbern, N. C. I started on the 7th of November, and reported to Gen. Wild, whom I found at Norfolk, on the 16th inst. I was mustered out of the 83d Mass., and into the 3d N. C. Vols., sa Captain, the same day. The next day, the 17th, Gen. Wild the same day. The hext day, the 17th Gen. Wild ordered me to join an expedition, under Col. Draper, of the 2d N. C. Vols., consisting of one hundred mea, (colored soldiers,) which was to go through Princese Anne county to disperse the guerillas, and bring in colored recruits. The expedition started on Tuesday, the 17th. The men and officers (excepting Lieux. Hendricks and myself of the 3d N. C. belonged to the 2d N. C. Vols. We were gone ten days, and returned with four hundred and fifty men, women and children, whom we had redeemed from alsayers. henceforth or whom we had redeemed from slavery, henceforth to be, and to be recognized, as free citizens of the United States of North America. Let it be remembered that we took with us only those who wished to come. And then let me say, as an answer to those who represent the slaves as caring nothing for freedom, that in our tramp of over a hundred miles, we did not find a single slave who did not manifest an eager desire to join our party. The slaves of secessionists and Union men, of so-called kind as well as of hard masters, all, without exception, eagerly and at once fall into the column for freedom. We took one hundred and six carts and wargons, and one hundred and sixteen horses and m we had redeemed from slavery, he for freedom. We took one hundred and six carte and wagons, and one hundred and sixteen horses and mules for the transportation of the women and children and their humble household effects. We foraged on the county, taking supplies for our ariny from the secessionist. Col. Draper was very strict in his discipline to prevent any thieving, and to have all the supplies that were taken procured in the regular and proper way through the Quartermaster or some officer detailed for that purpose. And there was no plundering, except once, when some poultry was stolen in the night from two widow women near our camp. The Colonel took up a contribution of sixty dollars, and made good the loss which these women had sustained.

made good the loss which these women had sustained.

The leader of the guerillas in Princess Anne and adjoining counties was a certain Maj. Burronghs, formerly a Methodist clergyman, and a very active, able, bitter and dangerous enemy. For a year past, the Government has been anxious to get hold of him. He was first in the rebel army, was taken prisoner and paroled. He returned home, and without waiting to be exchanged, organized a guerilla force, with which has done great mischiel. It was but a few weeks ago that he fired into a Government atsamboat at Pemya Bridge, killed several of our men, and burned the boat. Three cavalry parties have been sent out within the year for the capture of this dangerous man, but they failed, and left that important service to be performed by Col, Draper and his colored soldiers. performed by Col. Draper and his colored soldiers. I should say here, that Col. Draper was thoroughly informed of every move of the guerillas by slaves, who were daily coming into camp with intelligence of the enemy. Thus he learned on Thursday evening that Maj. Burroughs had gathered a force of fifty men, which he was striving to augment for the purpose of cutting up Col. Draper's command, and retaking the freed slaves. Col. Draper acted upon the information brought him, and laid his plans to capture the Major: At Pemya Bridge he turned back toward Norfolk, and caused intelligence to be sent to Maj. Burroughs that he was going directly and rapidly back to the city. At the proper point, he turned off the main road, and went down the neck to the Beach. Long Island, the home of Maj. Burroughs, was eight miles down the Beach. We passed down the Beach last Sunday afternoon to the Island. The axy was clear, the sun shone brightly, a high wind rolled up the waves, which broke with old Ocean's grandest thunder at our feet, and we marched in stience and awe, with trailed arms, to the capture of one who had doom-Burrougha's slave, in a flatboat, and at once Col. Draper took possession of the houses belonging to Majb, and of all the crossings to the Island, and of all
the roads by which intelligence could be carried to
the Major. He ancertained that Maj. B., supposing
us on our way to Norfolk, had sent word that he would
be at his house that evening. He came, and Colonel
Draper captured him. Wabrought him in, and four
other rebel fighting men with him. These prisoners
are now in confinement at Fort Norfolk, awaiting Ged. are now in confinement at Fo Butler's action in their case.

Builer's action in their case.

These soldiers behaved well, proved patient, obe dient, enduring and brave. Thank God for this way of freedom which He has opened for the slave? I am now in my right position, with a part of a colored regiment. I am at home, and with my friende and brothers. We have a noble commander in General Wild.

Truly yours,

DANIEL FOSTER,

Coptain is the 3d N. C. Vols.

GENERE THOMPSON.

DEAR GARRISON—How did my heart lesp with joy when I read the announcement that George Thompson was to visit our shores once more! Yes, once more! For, although he has been with may be offered out of the sinks where all the fifth from the rooms above passed through, and wash it off and est it, we now what is the like of the common the whole people of our Commonwealth and country to which blue labors in our behalf have so manifest we cherish the memories of Steuben, of Koedunke, and of Lafayette, surely, we may not be wanting in gratines and justice to that hered could be procured through the save shores once more if the common shore passed through, and wash it off and est it, we now well as the surplus bread that could be procured through the save with may treat the strong of the officers, and I was told by one of our doctors, that he had extually seen them fish bread out of the sinks where all the fifth from the rooms above passed through, and wash it off and est it, we have the procured through the savings of the officers, and I was told by one of the surplus bread through, and wash it off and est it, we have the blue shore in our behalf have so manifest the procured of the surplus bread through, and wash it off and est it, we have the blue shore in our behalf have so manifest the procured of the surplus bread through, and wash it off and est it, we have the blue shore in our behalf have so manifest the procured of the surplus bread through, and wash it off and est it, we have the procured through the cracks in the first presume the surplus bread through, and wash it off and est it, we have the procured DEAR GARRISON—How did my heart lesp with joy when I read the announcement that George Thompson was to list our shore once more! For, although he has been with us twice before, ret, never has be met with flat reception from the whole people of our Cominouwealth and country to which his labors in our behalf have so manifestly entitled him. A more honest, eloquent and example of the friend our country never had in Europe. And, while we cherish the memories of Steuben, of Koscinako, and of Lafayette, surely, we may not be wanting in gratitude and justice to that heroic philanthropist, George Thompson, who, in his labors, has been with any surface and justice to that heroic philanthropist, George Thompson, who, in his labors, has been way the surface of the following are extracted from a report of ingritude and justice to that heroic philanthropist, George Thompson, who, in his labors, has been more submidant."

Well do I remember his first appearance thirty years ago in this city. And, so does the Editor of the Librator contended in the country of the Fotomac.

Now WE TREAT REBERT PRINCERS.

The following are extracts from a report of ingreding and the country and the country and the country of the Potomac.

Now WE TREAT REBERT PRINCERS.

The following are extracts from a report of ingreding and the country a

will put you down as a right amart woman and a true by the fathful in this city. We could not ever find half where Mr. Thompson would be permitted to all where Mr. Thompson would be permitted to all where Mr. Thompson would be permitted to all where the public. And, as you mill precuber, his "first the public, And, as you mill precuber, his "fi

dred, all told, and crowded to suffocation in a small room somewhere near Cornhill. And for some time it was a matter of extreme doubt as to when, and where, and how, Mr. Thompson would be permitted to obtain a public audience, until, finally, the writer procured an invitation for him to "preach" a stremon in the church in North Bennett street, which was then occupied by the Methodists.

Mr. Thompson had once been a Wesleyan preacher in England, and white he could not be allowed to occupy any pulpit in Boston in pleading for the slave, it was thought it would be pradent to permit him to preach a sermon! And, for this invitation, it was intended to the pastor's wife, Mrs. Daniel Filimore. It was through her influence, excellent woman that she was, that Mr. Thompson made his public debut in Boston in the pulpit of her husband. He preached a good sermon, which he sat up all the night before to write on the text, "Be thour faithful unto death, and I, will give thes a crown of life." In closing, Mr. Thompson took occasion to explain the object of his visit to this country, and the labor he was ready

Such a character! Why, what do you mean!" a good sermion, which he sat up and the said Amelia.

"Mean! Why, don't you see, she's a raving about it write on the text, "Be thou faithful unto desth, or write on the visit to this country, and the slove her aready of the slove her a

formed that the hour is at hand, when we shall have an opportunity of signifying to this eloquent advocate of human rights how much we appreciate the Idea of Freedom for which he has so long labored and suffered in other lands. Let the hour be announced when he will again place his foot upon our wharf; and let the people rush there with such a greeting as he so, well deserves. And, then, in Tremonit Temple, let us do for him what our citizens have so often delighted to do for other philanthropists and distinguished men who have honored us with their visits.

LA ROY SUNDERLAND.

Boston, Nov. 24, 1863.

# Boston, Nov. 24, 1868.

STARVING OUR SOLDIERS AT RICHNOND.—
Among the ninety-five released surgeons from Richmond is Dr. Allston Whitney, of Boston, surgeon of the Massachusetts 18th. He was taken prisoner at Chancellorville, and has had quarters at "Libby" ever since. Dr. W. furnishes some interesting incidents of his capture. On his arrival in Richmond he was forced to stand several hours in the street under the rays of a burning sun, when our sick and wounded who were prisoners were thrown together in carts, joling and brusing them. This inhumanity caused the doctor to remonstrate, whereupon he was arrested and taken before a rebel Provest Marshal, who took all his money (360) and his sword and sash, and then sent him to Libby prison. As usual, the return of the money was promised when he was released, but the doctor "don't see it." In the third story of Libby, with some two hundred others, in a room 100x43, he took as his prison abode. The officers cooked their meals, one store being furnished for the entire room. Each officer was allowed one blaghet, provided he had brought one himself. Those who had none were obliged to lay on the floor in their uniforms. The water furnishd was very impure, and hard 16 get. They sometime had barely enough for cooking purposes. When they first entered the prison, in May last, the rations consisted of one pound of beef, bones and all, and sixteen cunces of bread. During the middle of last menth, the food began to diminish, the beef disappearing except about once in four days. One pound of corn bread was furnished them each day with one sweet potatoe. Dr. Whitneys asys that the prisoners authors and about three thousand at Belle Island, in the James river. Ab the latter, place, all that we have beard of their sufferings is true. The men are confined in wretched sheds that illy afford protection against the inclement weather. MORE TESTIMONY TO THE REBEL

The Rev. Mr. D. C. Eberhart, Chaplain of the 87th Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been released by the rebels, and gives his experience at Castle Thunder and Libby prison. They were the same as those related by many others. But we cannot resist copying his closing remarks:

ying his closing remarks:—
Of the manner of our fare, rations, &c., enough may have been said by others, yet even then the half has not been told. I would advise all our officers to run a most fearful risk rather than to throw themselves upon the hospitalities of heartless rebels, and experience the realities of this vile and loath-

and experience the realities of this vile and loathsome prison.

While in the hospital, and able to go about, I was
permitted, as a favor from the doctor, to visit the
hospital situated in a lower room of the same building, where our citizens and private soldiers were
brought. Here I conversed freely, and received
the testimony of many a poor fellow, whose vital energies had almost eked out at the eruel treatment
received. I have seen as high as twenty brought in
at a time from Belle Island, and seated on benches
while they would take their names, but before they
were half through with the ceremony, one-third or
more of the number would be fallen to the floor, and
many of them insensible, and some only to wake up
in sternity. My heart has sickened at the sight, and
I now make these statements, not with a revengeful
feeling, but only to ware our soble soldiers from
falling into such hands. If when closely pressed a now make these statements, not with a re-feeling, but only to warn our noble sodie falling into such hands. If when closely and a thought of surranderand a thought of surrendering crosses your mind pass in review before you the gaunt, half-famished forms of those unfortunates, and it will stimulate you to a desperate effort to exape, or even to die on the field of battle rather than to fall into such hands.

Our citizen prisoners seem even to fare worse, if possible, than any others. Some were taken forcibly from their peaceful homes in Pennsylvania and opportunity of changing their working or an opportunity of changing their working.

Washington, Nov. 13, 1841

Sin,—In compliance with orders received from
the Central office, to proceed to Point Lookon, Ma
and inquire into the conflitton, &c., of the relaprisoners there confined, also the sanitary condition
of the encampment and its immates, I hereby relate
the following report:—
The accommendations be-

counging on, the beds with clothes on—a was sea, among the rebela; could do nothing with them inpose no punishment, for they were too weak; every attention was paid them, and all possible care taken to keep the wards and bedding as telean as possible. In the half and low diet kitchen, found the track received the same as our men, no distinction what ever; potatoses, rice, cabbage, sweet milk, solt break and butter, and farina or corn starts being prapared. In this kitchen were female cooks. The full diet kitchen was by the side of the dining room, with everything complete, oven, boilers, &c. The dining-room, capable of seating 1000 persons, was a splendid condition, with tables, floor, &c., in good orders. I shall not other into the details of these trious apartments, but will speak of the sections whit to us now is of more interest. It was my fortuse to enter the dining-room as dinner was being placed upon the table, and found about six ounces of feeb beef boiled, three potatos, two thick slices of weak butter, one pine of soop with vegetables, and in the same room with our men. Wast could lar what no the same room with our men. Wast could lar what no the same room with our men. Wast could lar what no could be was any complaint at all, here was any complaint at all. in the same room with our men. What could they wish more? If there was any complaint at all, it ought to come from us, that they received too much and were entirely too well treated.

FULL DIET.—Broakfast—Bread Soz.; better 1 oz.; Indian meal boiled, 2 oz.; molases 31 of a gill. Dinner—Beef soup and vegetables, 1 fest; meat, 10 oz.; sweet postatoes, 7 oz.; beese 2 oz.; Suppor—Coffee, 1 pint; bread, 5 oz.; cheese 2 oz.;

The diet is changed every day, when they also receive cabbage, tomatoes, maccaroni, and on Suday-have both Irish and sweet potatoes, poddings. Exc. The bread ration was formerly is concea, but the doctor had cut it down one ounce breakfast and supper, and two ounces dinner.

Bath, laundry and engine rooms complete, and in good order.

Bath, laundry and engine rooms complete, and is good order.

In contrast with the Richmond atroctics, we have abundant evidence of the kindness with which releptioners are everywhere treated by the United States authorities. We give only a single instace, in the following quotation from the letter of a reled officer, late on the staff of a Major-Geeral, who writes from the general depot of prisoners at Johnson's Island, Lake Eric, to a gentleman of Nev York:

York:

"Our prison life here (Johnson's Island) is far pleasanter than we anticipated. I cannot spak is too high terms of the care, attention and god management displayed in the conduct of this prison by those who have it in, charge. Exery indelects compatible with our position as prisoners is allowed us, and if, in the future of the war, changing factures should throw Federal prisoners in my charge, I shall certainly endeavor to show that I am not meanible to the magnanimous treatment I have apprisenced at their hands."

The Clavaland Hands

The Cleveland Herald expresses its disappola-tion of the manner in which these prisoners lan-been treated, as follows:—

been treated, as follows:—

"The sales of delicacies and luxuries to the red
prisoners has been stopped. Hitherto nothing in
been too good for them. Game of all kinds as bea
bought up to such an extent for the redsh that the
citizens of Sandusky complain that they cannot get
any for their own tables. One lot of twenty-for
boxes of wine went up, a few days since, from a
Cleveland firm, bound for the Island. It is stifftory to know that these outrageous preceding have
been stopped, and that the rebels have to come down
to ordinary rations."

Descriptions of the Rebels. Rev. George

to ordinary rations.

BRUTALITIES OF THE REBELS. Rer. George
H. Hammer, Chaplain of the 12th Penarirania
Cavalry, who was recently released from libby
prison, furnishes the Philadelphia Japiera long
the capacity and of the suffering of our prison, turnishes the limited prison account of his captivity, and of the suffering of earliers who fall into the rebel clutch. The fact relates are heart-reading. They illustrate the safe brutality engendered by the spirit of slaver. Having ended his report of cruelties indicated upon white soldiers, he adds:—

white soldiers, he adds:—

"There are also there about one hundred free serices of the North, officers' servants from the arg and navy. They are used at the present about one of the many nights spent in Libby is depty engraved upon my mind. A free negro of Phildsphia, explured in the navy, nearly white, revited three hundred and twenty-five lashes in a rosn is mediately beneath us, his loud cries and pleading never perfect the best of the discovery part of the building, as blow his well allowed blow. He was then wrapped in a blass atturated with salt water, and east into one of the dungeons for a month or more. Such scene isd cries were frequent. Those of our number where there as advocates of slavery, or at least uppathizers, are so no more."

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### BOUND HILL WATER-CURE

THR-CURLS.

R-HAISTED, of Round Hill Water-Cure, Kethary
Lone, Mane, has so far perfected his "Marquile
System" of treatment that many case the independence of the start, it is not so that the start, it is not so that the start of the start of the start of the start of the plan and resolute for a fir or home treatment uptent and restorative. They dispel paid and vushes in
the back; strengthen the nerves, tons the plantach, and of

the back; strengthen and constitution, risks indignation and constitution. Confirmed cases and bod-ridden patients can be a sub-relieved by one visit as to given them faith of elimination covery at his institution. We have treatment any is suf-to tone the system, or it may not; but supporters, carie or hierarh treatment, never. The organ, one only, sub-patibility adjusted, so ordinary exertion will diplace; sil-patifically adjusted, so ordinary exertion will diplace; sil-after a short treatment, its healthy condition become for

after a short treatment, its healthy condition becomes
and permanent.
This method is so simple and reliable that it werifrepotation in the treatment of consaré disease. Paycians are cordially invited to test its value. This suctions is also called to his treatment for scruzige and spitdifficulties, by which the vital forces are received, strapple
and clasticity restored, and broken-down constitutions of
corrected. The names of thousands of invalid, who has
oversided. The names of thousands of invalid, who has
oversided. The names of thousands of invalid as high
been cound at his institution are on record, with a higher
of their sufferings. Further information will be given, if
desired.

esired. Northampton, Mass., Nov. 25.

GAS, FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.

[FHE moleculgred begs leave to inform hit friends and the mblife, that (owing to ill beat) he has been colleged to heave his situation at Memora. H. Sunned a Cox, now Mearrs. Shreve, Stanwood & Cox, when he had been employed for the heat fourteen year, the west here to the control of the state of the control of