ents of a square and over inserted the

miderised to receive gentlemen constitute the Financia of the formative, be are not responsible for any debts of the paper, vit: - WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDNUND QUINCY, EDNIED JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen ure utt Mankind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1863.

im Liberty throughout all the fand, to al the inhabitants thereof."

WHOLE NO. 1716.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 52.

Refuge of Oppression. GEORGE THOMPSON.

Bosros, Saturday, Nov. 21.
of this city, announces that the Hon
on, the English Abolitionist, will soon re
to congratuiste his friends upon the im

deter the appear of the control of t

THE NOTORIOUS "GEO. THOMSON."

This notorious seditionary has twice visited Ame ite discord and rebellion; and twice has ten from our soil, narrowly escaping the

ben driven from our soil, narrowly escaping the vergance of an outraged populace.

Ilis last aircent here was some twelve years ago, at Fannel Hall, Boston, when his bold sedition and trason was too outrageous for even the people, of the sedition and trason was too outrageous for even the people, of the sedition and trason was too outrageous for even the people, of the sedition and property of the sedition and trason was sedition and property of the sedition and Philips was sunggled into Canada.

Now it is gravely announced that 'this notorious inside of National discord will again pollute our soil with his presence, "to congratulate his friends upon tax interest of National discord will again pollute our soil with his presence, "to congratulate his friends upon tax interest of the property of the property of the sedition of the property of the prope

GEORGE THOMPSON COMING.

by way of Boston, that the

coper to coper to cope and my keeorg heer as God hich you come more own m

Selections.

GEORGE THOMPSON, ESO.

The Liberator, of Boston announces that George Thompson "will soon visit this country, to congratu-ate his friends upon the improved 'condition' of af-airs." The copperhead press are making a worder-ol ado over this proposed visit; and if the king of a

The large by any of the American way it is to account in Blood Convenient, the but speech is made by a but speech is made by a

Notas we hoped, in calm of prayer, The message of deliverance comes; But heralded by roll of drums, On waves of battle-troubled air.

I cavil not with Him—the voice That Freedom's blessed gospel Is sweet to me as silver bells: Rejoicing, yea, I will rejoice."

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more. For even now, on the ruins of the old barbarism, lossoms of the new civilization are beginning to ossoms of the new civilization are beginning ourgeon from our national tree, and are rich with the promise of immortal fruit.

Xours, in the light of the new dawn,

ognized.

Men are coming to perceive, also, the righteousness of abolitionism. The black man is getting to ness of abolitionism. In the black of the coordinate as a man.

For all this, let us thank God and take courage and continue to work and to pray until we have a State founded on the principles of Christian Democ

Yours most cordially for the rights of man, A. BATTLES.

The Piberator.

No Union with Blaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1863

THIRD DECADE OF THE

AMERICAN ANTI-BLAVERY SOCIETY.

[Phonographically Reported by HENRY M. PARKHURST SPEECH OF J. MILLER McKIM.

I comply cheerfully with your request, Mr. Chairman, though the task it assigns me la not in all respects a casy one. To look back upon the origin of this Society, and run the eye down its course to the present time, and then submit the reminiscences suggested; (and to do it all in the space of a single short speech, is a task requiring powers of condensation beyond my

There is another difficulty about it. To give an account of amovement with which one's own personal history—at least in his own mind—is inseparably identified, without violating one of the first rules of good tasts in a speaker, demands a degree of phraseological without his far another. taste in a speaker, demands a degree of pirate skill which but few possess. The word I is perhap the ugliest as well as the shortest in the English far guage. It is a word which careful parents teach the children never to use—either in the nominative, por sessive or objective case—except on compulsion. An yet it is a word without which I cannot possibly get or

yet it is a word without which I cannot possibly get on in the duty you have assigned me.

But having accepted my part, I accept also its conditions. And this I do all the more readily from certain attentiages likely to accrue from it. "From one learn all," the adage says. The history of one Abolitanist, howsover humble, even though it be for a day, is the history, to that extent, of every other Abolitionist—and of the cuuse. There are people here, doubt less, who are Ignocatiof the character of Abolitionism and Abolitionists. Lest us for once, Mr. Chairman and Abolitionists. less, who are femenated the character of a bottoman and Abolitionists. Let us for once, Mr. Chairman give them an inside view. Let us lay aside reserve and speak with a freedom which in other circumstan

give them an insuce two mands peak with a freedom which in other circumstances would hardly be justifiable.

Thirty-one years ago, this witness was a student at Andover Theological Seminary. While there, a desire, which, for more than a year, had consumed him, culminated into a purpose. In the depths of his soul and before God he consecrated himself to the work of a missionary among the heathen. What his precise motives were, it is not necessary here to inquire. That they were of a mixed character, partaking not a little of the arder and romance of youth, subsequent reflection has left the room to doubt.

of the ardor and romance of youth, subsequent reflec-tion has left fit room to doubt.

There was another student at the Seminary, whose views and feelings were in harmony with my own, and who joined in this vow of self-consecration. His name was Daniel Er Jewett. I mention him for reasons

who joined in this vow of self-consecration. His name was Daniel Er Jewett. I mention him for reasons which will presently be obvious.

I had been at Andover but a short time—less than two months—when a severe domestic affliction—the death of my eldest borther—called me away; and I returned to my home in Carlisle, in this State, where I had been born and bred.

For two or three wears previous to the period new

turned to my home in Carisie, in this State, where a had been born and bred.

For two or three years previous to the period now referred to, the country—a very considerable portion of it—had been in a state of high religious excitement. Everywhere people's attention was directed with unusual eatnestness to the subject of personal religion. Since the days of Whitfield, it was said, there had been no excitement equal to it in depth and intensity, but toward the latter part of 1838 this excitement began to subside. The "revivals," as they were called, which followed this period, and which were got up by the machinery of "protracted meetings," and other appliances, were, for the most part, mere imitations—simulations; without depth and without earnestness.

With the subsidence of this religious excitement in

With the subside nce of this religious exciten untry, the feelings of the sincere and enlighten the country, the feelings of the sincere and enlighten ed who had shared in it began to take a new the Their attention was called away from themselves to the condition of others. They had made sufficien progress in the divine life to understand that cardina intention. "Let on : "Let no man seek his own, but every on

his neighbor's weal."

About this time I happened one day, in a barber About this time I happened one day, in a batter shop, to pick up a newspaper, the columns of which found filled with discussions of the subject of slaver It was a question to which my attention had never b een directed. The paper interested me exceed

Its vigor of style and the boldness of its arguingly. Its vigor of style and the bottoness of its argument were striking. It was The Liberator. I took it home with me, read it carefully, and came back the next day to talk about it. An argument arose between me and the barber, in which that gentleman had greatly the advantage. He gave me a book to take home with me; it was a thick pamphlet, of about the size and appearance of The Atlantic Monthly, and was entired to the size of the state of the state of the size and appearance of The Atlantic Monthly, and was entired to the size of the s "Thoughts on Colonization." Its author was Wm tled "Thought on Colonization. In such case, Lloyd, Garrison. It read it at one sitting. The scales fell from my eyes. The whole truth was revealed to me. The evil of slavery, the vulgar cruelty of prejudice scales code; the duty of the country and of every man in it toward the black man, were as plain as i they had been written out before me in letters of fire from that time to this, I have been an Abolitionist.

From that time to this, I have regarded my friend
John Peck, the colored barber, as one of my best bene-

In the latter part of 1888, I learned that there was to be a Convention in Philadelphia, for the purpose of forming a National Anti-Slavery Society. This informy Andover friend, Daniel E. mation I derived from my Anover mend, ballet.

Jewett. He wrote to me, begging that I would come
to the meeting. He dwelt feelingly upon the condition of the two and a quarter million (that was the figmer, then) of our monthending fellow-men held in bondage, and urged me not to be insensible to their claims.
"How do you know, my brother," he said, " that this may not be the work to which you have, unconscious-ly, dedicated yourself! How do you know that this is not the very field which your yearnings have been the work to which you have, unconscious

is not the very field which, your yearnings have been foreshadowing.

I laid what he said to heart, and determined to attend the Convention. The little band of pronounced Abolitionists in Carliale—all of whom were black, except myself—appointed me a delegate, and I set of for the city. It was in the day of atage-coaches, become of the new era of railroads, and I was two days in coming. I stopped at the "Indian Queen," in 4th street, then capsidered one of our best hotels. The against of convention, both as a whole and in its individual members. My part in the proceedings to coming. I stopped at the "Indian Queen," in 4th street, then capsidered one of our best hotels. The against of convention, both as a whole and in its individual members. My part in the proceedings of the convention, both as a whole and in its individual members. My part in the proceedings of the convention, both as a whole and in its individual members. My part in the proceedings was not then known—out of Boston. Your "Tremon't was not then known—out of Boston. Your Tremon't was not then known—out of Boston. Your Tremon't was not then known of Fields and Little of a picture. I see the Convention between the first little hall of the Adelphi. Building. I as either the was a faithful friend the action of the Convention. It met at the Adelphi Building in 5th attreet, below

membered the movement was in its incipiency. The cloud of abolitioniam was not even so big as a man's hand. Now it covers the beavens!

When I entered the hall—which was on the morning of the second day—the proceedings had begun; though, as I acon learned, there was no specific business before the meeting. A Committee had been appointed the day before, consisting of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Samuel J. May, Edwin P. Atlee and others, to draw up a Declaration of Sentiments; and the Convention was now expecting their report. While welling, Dr. Abraham L. Cox read a poen addressed to Garrison, written by John G. Whittier, at that time a young author, comparatively unknown to fame. You remember the piece:

"Champion of these was come and the convenience of these was now expectatively unknown to fame. You remember the piece:

Uppression's iron hand,
In view of penury, hate and death,
I see thee fearless stand.

"I love these with a brother's love;
I feel my pulses thrill
To mark thy spirit soar above
The sloud of human ill."

The sloud of human III."

After the poem, Lewis Tappan arose and delivered a glowing eulogy upon Mr. Garrison. He related two very striking ancedotes, which, though I remember them distinctly, I shall not, in this presence, repeat. He concluded by anying that it had not been his purpose to eulogize Mr. Garrison; that what he said was said in no spirit of panegyric, but as a matter of fidelity to truth and to the cause. Mr. Garrison had been struck at as a representative of the cause. It was our duty, he said, to repel these assaults; to rindicate our faithful pioneer from the calumies and misrepresentations of the enemy, and to stand by him "through

attions of the enemy, and to stand by him "through evil report and through good report." This was the first specimen I had had of what has since been called "mutual admiration." And here let since been called "mutual admiration." And here let me say that the charge implied in the use made of this phrase is without just foundation. When Abolition-ists praise their representative men, it is for the reason suggested by Mr., Tappan. It is to defend them against the shafts of pro-slavery malice and calumny. It is from a sacred regard to truth and the interests and honor of the cause; and in no spirit of adulation, "mu-rally or adhervise.

And—if you will allow me still further to digress

I will add that the charge against us of using needless that belongs to the system, is so intense, that Mr. Gar rison's terms of condemnation were not strong enou to relieve their minds. They are of a class whom t on represented himself as belonging to the lions." He was a gentlemanly, mild looking per-maything but a savage in appearance—and bein asked what he meant by so styling himself, he explain ed by saying, he was for giving the rebel slave

Parson Brownlow, also a new convert to the cause in the same that once persecuted the saints—is of this delas. He is represented as saying that he is "for giving the slaveholding rebels "Greek fire" in this world, and half fire in the next."

Now, Mer. Chairman, this is not the language nor is it the spirit of the old Abolitionists. The charge of using hard and acrimonious language lies not properly at our door.

But to return from my digression: Mr. Tappan speech was interrupted by the announcement that M n and the rest of the Committee were coming Garrison and the rest of the Committee were couning in with their report. They had prepared a draft of a Declaration, and it devolved upon Dr. Edwin P. Atlee to read it. After the reading, followed criticism of its contents; or rather criticism of some of its phrases; for, as a whole, the paper commended itself at once to all who heard it. Thomas Shipley, that good man and faithful friend of the slave, objected to the word "man-stealer" as applied indiscriminately to the alaveholders. To this it was replied that the term was an eminently proper one; that it described the exact relation ers. To this it was replied that the erial relation nently proper one; that it described the exact relation between the master and the slave. It was urged that things should be called by their right names; that Luther had said he would "call a hoe a hoe, and a spade a spade." Besides, it was added, it was a scripspade a spade." Besides, it was added, it was a scrip-fural phrase, and the chapter and verse were quoted in which it was used. This mollified friend Shipley, though it did not set his mind entirely at rest. At length, some one suggested that the term should be re-tained, but that it should be preceded by the words, "according to Scripture." This met the difficulty, and the paner was amended an as to read. "Every and the paper was amended so as to read: "Every American citizen who bolds a human being in involution tary bondage as his property, is, according to Scriptur (Exodus 21: 16,) a man-stealer."

(Exodus 21: 16,) a man-stealer."

Among the speakers, while the Declaration was under discussion, were two who interested me particularly. One was a countryman dressed in the plainest garb, and in appearance otherwise not particularly calculated to excite expectation. His manner was angular, and his rhetoric not what would be called graceful.

said but a few words, but these were spoken so modest-ly, in such sweet tones, and yet withal so decistrely, that no one could fail to be pleased. And no one did fail to be pleased. She apologized for what might be regarded as an intrusion; but she was assured by the Chairman and others that what she had said was very acceptable. The Chairman added his hope that "the lady" would not hesitate to side and the side was very

proceedings.

This debate on the Declaration took place in Com-This debate on the Declaration took place in Committee of the Whole. After one or two slight verbal changes, the Committee arose and reported the document to the Convention. It was adopted unanimously, and ordered to be engrossed. The next morning, being the last session of the Convention, it was brought in engrossed and ready for signature. Before the work of signing began, it was agreed that it should be read once more. The task was assigned to our friend, Samuel J. May, who performed it with much feeling. At times his emotion was such as to preven him grow to it; so that nothing but death can sunder the audience. Then followed informally the ceremony of signing. Each one, as he came up to put his most for the instrument, showed by his maner, and, in some instances, by his words, that he was doing a very sol-

ed the movement was in its incipiency. The upon Mr. Roberts Vanz, an aged and highly re abolitionism was not even so big as a man's citizen, whose social position and reputation a

sometimes are the second of the second of a large, but noticeable in those unbirate days, and a second of a him, to my then supractised eye, quite as much of a military as a Quaker aspect. His broad, square fornhead, and well cut features, aided by his incipient reputation as a poet, made him quite a noticeable feature in the Convention.

These were the officers of the meeting; the rest were all upon a dead level of equality. There were no distinctions tolerated among the members. Also, and determined that

eath has thinned our numbers. Some of the best embers of that Convention have gone to their resi mong these was good Thomas Shipley, whose de trture Whittier has so beautifully commemorated:

"Gone to thy Heavenly Pather's rest,
The However of Eden round thee blowing,
And on thine car the mummar blest
Of Siloe's waters goatly flowing.

O loved of thousands to thy grave.

Borrowing of heart, thy brethren bore thee;
The poor man and the rescued slave
Wept as the broken earth closed o'er thee."

Evan Lewis, another of the Philadelphia deleg ok his departure soon after the house ention. He was an able and faithful friend ention. The was an able and faithful friend a performed his part well. Though dewhile he lived, remains to unish the task which they had jointly undertaken; and the mantle of the father has in a good measure fallen upon the shoulders of his

children.
Dr. Edwin Atlee, the younger, another Philadelphia member of the Convention, passed early from
the scene of conflict. Faithful and true to the cause
the scene of conflict. ance of which his children may well be proud, and which should ever be a stimulus to them in works of

of the members of the Convention who remain, shall not speak. Quite a number are here to speal for themselves. Among them I may be excused to entioning the three who are respectively the Presi ent and Vice-Presidents of the Pennsylvania dent and vice-residents
Society; James Mott, Robert Purvis, and
Thomas Whitson.
Mr. Mott, when I saw him at the Adelphi building

Mr. Mott, when I saw the prime of manhood. He thirty years ago, was in the prime of manhood. He was tall, and as straight as an arrow; his sandy hair was tall, and to the frosts of time. Thomas Whitson thirty years ago, was in the prime of mannood. He was tall, and as straight as an arrow, his sandy hair untouched by the frosts of time. Thomas Whiston was also in the prime of life; tall, hearly and progressive. His full shock of stubborn brown hair showed that he had not yet reached the cilinax of his vigor. He was stalwart in body and robust in mind, and ready for a tussle with any opponent. Mr. Purvis was in the full bloom of opening manhood; ardent, impetuous, and overflowing with enthusiasm. You will remember the speech he made, Mr. Chairmanse exactly like himself. Impassioned, full of invective, bristling with epithets, denouncing "that disbolical and flendish system of atrocity, American slavery, and that equally rapacious, and, if possible, still more detestable scheme, the infamous Colonization Society."

At that Convention there were no adjournments for dinner. We sat daily from ten o'clock A. M. till dark,

dinner. We sat daily from ten o'clock A. M. till dark without recess. We had meat to eat which those wh without recess. We had meat to eat which those who have never been "caught up into the third heaven of first principles" wot not of. The last hours of the Convention were especially impressive. I had never before, nor have I ever since, witnessed anything fully equal to it. The deep religious spirit which had pervaded the meeting from the beginning became still deeper. The evidence of the Divine presence and the Divine approval were palpable. Had we heard a volce saying," Pat off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the ground whereon thou standest is holy ground,"

Those who were there will never forget the address with which President Green closed the Conventior The concluding part of that address was somewhat a

"Brethren, it has been good to be here. In this hallowed atmosphere, I have been revived and refreshed. This brief interview has more than repaire for all that I have ever suffered. There here in congenial minds; I have rejoiced in sympathies de lightful to the soul. Heart has beat responsive theart, and the holy work of seeking to benefit the outraged and depised has proved the most blessed en ployment.

outraged and depised has proved the most besses embloyment.

But now we must retire, from these balmy influences, and breathe another atmosphere. The chill hoar frost will be upon us. The storm and tempest will rise, and the wares of persecution will dash against our souls. Let us be prepared for the worst. Let us fasten ourselves to the throne of God as with hooks of steel. If we cling not to Him, our sames to that document will be but as dust.

"Let us court no applause; induige in no spirit of vain boasting. Let us he sasured that our only hope in grappling with the bony monster is in as Arm that its stronger than ours. Let us fix our gaze on God.

bond."

As Mr. Green finished, he lifted up his voice in prayer; and such a prayer is rarely heard. Its fer vency and faith seemed to illustrate what the speaker had said about "faking hold of the throne as with hooks of steel," and "gazing upon the very face of God."

had said soon. Taking upon the very face of God."

But, Mr. Chairman, I have been speaking for three quarters of an hour, and have as yet searcely touched the threshold of my subject. Reminiscences! They come upon me so thick and fast that the whole time of this Convention would not suffice to give them expension. Here I have been ingering over a few of the incidents of the first three days of the whole thrity years which have followed, avery day of which has been freighted with an event; every how with some striking incident!

I must now stop, and give place to others. I have already consumed more than my fair there of the mine. We have snore than a conce of able speakers here, every one of whom has a prescriptive right to be leard. So, without further words, I abrupily close.

At the request of Mr. Garrison, the signers of the

At the request of Mr. Carrison, the signers of the Decharation of Seathments arose, and the following were found to be prevent: Issue Winslow, Orson S. Murray, William Lioyd Garrison, Samuel Joseph May, Robert Previs. Barthelonew Pussell, Enoch Hack; James Miller McKim, Thomas Whitson, James Mott, James McCrammelly

SAMUEL J. MAY.—There were others who were

therein adopted:

Resolved, That the cause of Abolition eminently dedevrees the countenasies and support of Americanvomen, inasmuch as one million of their colored sixters are pining in abject servitude—as their example
and influence sperate measurably as laws to society—
and as the exertions of the femiles of Greets frish
have been signally instrumental in liberating eight
have been signally instrumental in liberating eight
hundred thousand alayes in the Colonies.

Resolved, That we ball the establishment of Ladies'
and Slavery Societies as the harbinger of a brighter
day, and that we feel great confidence in the efficiency
of their exertions; and that these ladies who have
promptly come forth in this great work are deserving
the thanks of those who are ready to perish.

the thanks of those who are ready to perish.

You remember that in 1840, our friend, then Miss Abby Kelley, was placed on our Business Committee, and the American Anti-Slavery Scolety was broken asunder, and almost entirely shipwrecked. But we have got bravely over it; and now there is no question in any part of our county that is free, in regard to the right of woman to speak as freely as man speaks, and to be as freely heard. LUCERTIA MOTE.—I deem it but just to state, th

although we were not recognized as a part of the Convention by signing the document, yet every courtesy was shown to us, every encouragement to speak, or to make any suggestions of alterations in the document, or any others. I do not think it occurred to any one of usat that time, that there would be a propriety in our signing the document. In the evening, at our house, I remember a conversation with our friend Samuel J. May, in the course of which I remarked, that we could not expect that women should be fully recognized in such assemblage as that, while the monopoly of the pulpit existed. It was with diffidence, I acknowledge, that I ventured to express what had been near to my heart for so many years, for I the knowledge that we were there by superance, and it would be only a liberty granted that I should at-tempt to express myself, such was the readiness with which that freedom was granted, that it inspired me with a little more boldness to speak on other subject me. When this Declaration, that has been read to us here to-day, and that we have so often delighted to

climax would be better to transpose the sentence, an place the Declaration of Independence first, and the of Divine Revelation last, as the Everlasting

transpose " meant. (Laughter.)
It has been honestly confessed that there was no t that time a conception of the rights of woman. In at that time a conceptod to the group of the proper exercise of their own rights. I remember that it was urged upon us, immediately after that Convention, ablies of the kind. I had only attended one o our Quakerway of getting the prevailing senti-ment of the meeting. When, a short time after, we came together to form the Female Anti-Slavery Sociand women were in legal documents classed together so that we were very glad to get one of our own class (laughter) to come and aid us in forming that Society

SPEECH OF REV. SAMUEL J. MAY. Rev. SAMUEL J. MAT said :- I have also been as ual life occurred on the evening when I first heard our process of the William Livy Garrison, in Bosson, in the Pall of 1830. I was all impressed by his words, that a resolution was formed in my soul from that moment to dedicate myself to the cause of the slave. I was called so to preach in the city of Boston on the following at the control of the condition of the conditions of the colored people at all, in any of the sermon I and taken with me, bearing in the least on this great subject. But, fortunate ly. I had a sermon on Prejudice. So I appended to that hastily, in pencil, as application of the doctrine out country. I delivered the sermon. I will accuse now to describe to you the effect that it had upon the sudience. The reminiscence is called to my mind merely by what has been said this afternion respecting the early influence of woman. The excitement was very great. The minister of the Church was exceedingly angry, and apoke to me in terrors of sters person, and said I absolute, access rear his pelipit again. As I passed out of the house, I saw on all hands that an untitual emotion had been wasked throughout it to my influence of the country of the company of the country of the cou

a time, when not an individual offered me a count we seatiful me in that trial.

A few days brought me a letter from Arthur Tappan. The story had got into the newspapers, and was noised abroad. Arthur Tappan I had known in the whildhood, but had not seen him for many years. He had then become a very wealthy man, widding, it was said, something like \$1,700,000. It was a very control that the property of the said, something like \$1,700,000. It was a very control that the said. If I am not mistaken, you have not the means to spare to carry on the trial that you have invoked. I therefore beg you to consider me as your banker, who will honor all your drafts. "(Applause.) I confess, Mr. President, I could hardly keep on my feet, walking with \$1,700,000 in my bank. But I will not go on with the story, it is very long. I will merely say that after, two years of controversy that cost over \$600, which was readily paid by Mr. Tappan, the realto, what over that controversy was in favor of Mise Crandall. (Applause.)

trom which I will read a paragraph.

The Brick Liw or Correction. We neglected, in our last to mention that Miss Crandall, for a violation of the noterious state of Connectiont, in continuing to instruct cotteed children, had been airrested and carried before a Justice of the Peace, by whom she was committed to jail to take her trial at the ensuing court. She was confined in the same room which was occupied by the marderse Watkins during the last days of his life.

during the last daya of his life."

Mis. Max—I must confess to a little management about that. "Of course, if any one of us had come forward and given bonds for Miss Casadall, she would not have been incarecrated. But I. went, assisted by my friend Mr. George Benson, diligently around among my friends, and instructed them that no one should give bonds. The law was an expect facto one. It was enacted by the Legislature of Connecticut after the school was commenced. Nevertheless, they prosecuted her under list law, and I received due information that the trial was to take place. I said, "Yery mation that the trial was to take place. I said, "Yery ecuted her under hist law, and I received due information that the trial was to take place. I said, "Very well, you can let is go only you will." Presently came a messenger, informing as that the Judge had found her guilty, and that they wanted some one to give honds. "Very well, you can give bonds; there are enough of you in Canterbury to do ht?". Then they wanted to know if I would not. "Oertalaly not," add I : "I have something also go do hat the wide. enough of your and account of the world not. "Certainly not," said I; "I have something else to do besides giving bonds." Miss Crandall understood what was to be done. I wanted to let the people know how oddors the law was; and if her bonds had been but a cent, I should not have given them. They came to me a second time; but I said, "It is useless; I shall give no bonds." Presently the report came that the sheriff was approaching the town where the jail was, with Miss Crandall. Meanwhile I had had the cell, where Watking had been lately confined, includy clocky closely confined, includy clocky close and Miss Crandall. Meanwhile I had had the cell, where Watkins had been lately confined, nicely cleaned and whitewashed, and had a comfortable bed put in it, and one of Mrs. Garrison's elsters, Miss Anne Benson, consented to go and spend the night with Miss Crandall. So the Sheriff brought up Miss Crandall, and I found opportunity to whisper to her. "Are you afraid?" "No," said she, "I am trembling lest thay all the control of should n't put me in." (Applause.) Then they came to me again, and said, "It is only five miles; if you was here, and the bonds were a cent, I should not give them, nor would anybody else if I could prevent it. If you want to avert the imprisonment, you have only to give bonds yourselves. Let A. T. Judon, or some-body else, give bonds for her." But they were too stuffy for that, and fooliably said, "Futher in." She was put in; and when the key was turned, and taken out of the lock, the game was in my hands. Of course, it was amounced in all the papers that, for keeping a school for colored girls in the State of Connecticut, that boasted itself more than all the States of its large appropriations for the universal education of the people, a noble young woman had been incarcerated in the cell of a murderer. You manage a newspaper brother, and you know how such things sound. The

my horse and chaise, and my wife and children went off and refreshed myself with a little jo went on and recreased myself with a little journey, knowing that the matter would work exactly as I in

knowing that the matter would work exactly as I in-tended it should.

That is a reminiscence. I am thirty years older than I was thirty years ago, and getting a little into that period of life when we are apt to become garru-lous; so you must stop me if I say too much. But I wished to do this justice to Arthur Tappan. I do not know that the part he took in it was ever an-nounced before. Think of it! He sent me word to

DECEMBER 25. fore Mr. Tappas taid me to start another paper. But I could not carry on two papers. So I bethought as of this young man, Charles C. Burleigh, and harnes of this young man, Charles C. Burleigh, and harnes of my norse said went after him. It was on Friday, he that midst of haying time. A very busy week he had had of it, and atthough he then believed in tharing, he had not shaved himself since the haying seaso commenced. I went to the house of his excellent interests, and inquired for Charles. "He is in the hay-field as busy as he can be." Nevertheless, I must see him, and I sent for him, and up he came, and I am sure blooked, as much like the son of Jesse when be cause became of old to be anothered, as David did himself. Nevertheless, I saw that it was Charles Burleigh, and I told him what I wanted. He engaged to be vish mee the next Monday morning, and he was; he day good service in the cause. He wrote himself into a reputation that has been, I believe, increasing one since, as a writer and as a speaker.

Xou see, Mr. President, you tapped rather a fall. You see, Mr. President, you tapped rather a fall

cask. That is a reminiscence I had no thought of bringing up. But now, to come back to the Course, tion, where you wanted me to begin. I said to my brother Johnson, while brother McKim was speaking, that I thought his introduction was a little too less; mine has been longer, so he must forgire me. And now I will give you a reminiscence about him, is came all the way from Andover to the Convention— Mr. McKim-No, I came from Carlisle; I gras only

Mr. MAY-At any rate, he was a simon per

Presbyterian I suppose. But his heart was more to the cause of humanity, and that turned the source of his dogmas to sweet. After we had been in session his dogmae to sweet. After we nan oven in senso two days together, and were coming out of the On-vention in the evening, I felt a grip on my.am, and heard brother McKim ask—" Brother May, are yea Unitarian?" "Xes," said I, "I am as much of a Unipected to feel towards a Unitarian you" (laughter). I believe the hea you, usugnier). I believe the heart of all present at that meeting were drawn together with an affection that can niever die out so long as we lire. The concennances of the friends that were there then there reserves in our of the second of the concentration of the second of the se read the Press this morning, speaking so kindly, or-dially, admiringly of Mr. Garrison, I could not help thinking of the announcement in the papers on the thinking of the announcement in the paper as the morning of the day that our Convention commend thirty years ago. We were spoken of singly, son half dozen or more of us, and to each name van e-pended some eightet, intended, doubtles, ut ru adapted, to awaken the malignant hatred of the conmunity. The Police gave us to understand that by could not protect us in the evening, and that our net-ings must be held during the daylight. So we not he the morning at 9, and adjourned at sundown. I very well remember that my name was announced as the Rev. Dr. May of Connecticut, the leader of the and-"Rev. Dr. May of Connecticut, the lengtr of the and-gamationists." That title, was assigned me in con-quence of a discussion which I had had in Concecion with Andrew T. Judson, which had been reported in the papers, and in which he thought, in the presen-of a large assembly, to put me down by asing. So, I want to know whether you are willing that you daughter should marry a nigger? "Of cours, the sta-dience, were as allent as possible to hear my assers. Said I, "I am not willing that my daughter, ny only daughter, all and the state of the st langhter, should marry any unfortunate man. I re gard the colored men of our country as most most she should marry one." There was a chuckling in the audience and a smile of triumph on many faces. Sail audience and a smile of triumph on many faces. Sail

1, "Stopp: I have given you only half the sawer. I
you wish me to say whether I would rather jid supplier

ther should marry a man every way adapted to ber, the
only objection to whom should be his complexion,
should marry a man whose only recommendation to
her should be his complexion, of course should say,
let. her's thousand times rather marry the blackets
man that you could find. "Applause. I was because
of that answer, which went through the papers at the man that you could find." (Applane.) It walescass of that answer, which went through the pipers at the time, that I was trumpeted here as the "leader of its amalgamationists." That is another reminiscent. "T gave so full an account, ten years ago, of my collections of our meeting at the formation of the feety, that I am afraid I shall repeat myelf if I gos much longer in this strain. I wish I could remembe

ciety, that I am arrain I amb I could remembe much longer in this strain. I wish I could remembe one of the brothers who rose in the mist of the co-vention, and said, in reply to a suggestion for its sib-enting of some of our measures. "Can you draw of Leviathan with a hook, or the great see-serper vial.

in-hook ?" Of course, that settled the question! But I will not detain you longer. I will only at But I will not detain you could be myself right on the Woman question. When I far heard that Angelina Grimke was lecturing a ke York, I was a minister in South Scituate, Mas. Sa was lecturing to crowded audiences of meand until indiscriminately, and, of course, I was very ask in the country of the course, I was very ask to the country of the course o immense power. Said I to myself, Whence cane hat power! Is, a God-given power in woman, my me than in man, to be unused! Does He gire her them to be wrapped in a napkin or buried in the great, aff more than to man? Certainly not; and the discley was dispelled from my mind. So I sat down and rish her a letter:

ner a letter:
""DRAR MISS GRIMKE: I hear you have ben id-dreasing promiscuous audiences. I am astonich it is in such utter violation of all that we have com-ered proper and decorous and becoming in your Nevertheless, I am astisfied that it is projude, ai I beg you to come to my home, and autis me use as possible to trample it under my leet.

She came. Meanwhile I had given notice is & I took her and her sister all thr county, I took her and net county, lecturing wherever a meeting post could found in which she could be heard; and an impension was made in that county which I trust is susceptive to this day. List there a county in the State of the acchusetts that is more truly anti-slavery has mouth county; If there is, I know it not. In mouth county; If there is, I know it not. In mouth county? If there is, I move a member at one of the meetings some gratients in fing in Hingham had said very hard things about They appeared at the door, and presently the out They appeared at the door, and presently they out four they arreaded, enchained. They drew near a memory and I saw their countenances lightly up the emotion; and I was satisfied that they had kit to owner of the aneakers. When the meeting up and the same area. emotion; and I was satisfied that they had for the power of the speakers. When the meeting yes entitled in the property of the speakers. When the meeting yes entitled in the property of the speakers. When the meeting yes entitled in the property of the p

Oct. 21, 1836, in Boston. It is a fact majnot all be aware of, showing the almost conjugate and the state of our country in regard to the Abditional enemies of the public, that, on that very day Green, Gerris Bruth, and several other of its public and a several other of its public and its public and a several other of its public and Green, Gerrit Smith, and several others of the interest of the series of New York, were undersided. Utica the name treatment almost that Mr. Garis hed, my person attacked, and my life threatment will be the village of Montpelier, the Capital of Years of the Union, at the North, Abolitionits were the Union, at the North, Abolitionits with mobbed, almply for proclaiming the gloriou reads the Declaration, and insisting upon their applicamall men. And this reminds me of one more remi-ments, with which I will close.

For several years after I became acquainted with fore pestilent men "who have turned the world up-die down, so that it now stands right side up. I devo-is the greater part of my time to lecturing; and there is a fed I should like to have you all remember, to have you how naughty we were in the outset, of our sortenent. More than a dozen times, as I approached portenent. More than a dozen times, as I approached when you how naughty we were in the dutas when you how than a dozen times, as I approached a rilings to lecture. I would meet some prominent as or after I got here he would call upon me at the load and any: "Mr. May, you have come to give a lee load and any: "Mr. May, you have come to give a lee load and any: "Mr. May, you have come to give a lee load and any: "Poyou know that this question of slaved as no, considered by the framers of the Constitution of you are greated the Constitution of the general and the constitution of the play on the work of the Constitution of the "I give States!" "You don't pretend to deny, Mr. Cathed States!" "You don't pretend to deny, Mr. Land States!" "You don't pretend to deny, Mr. Land States!" "Why, sir, everybody...", but you ever read the Constitution of the United States!" And, certainly more than a dozen times? I state dent in Boston, and one of, the nanagers of our Society, who account time was to publish a cheap edition of the Constitution of the United States, and, circulate it as it is Boston, and one of, the nanagers of our Society, and circulate it as the constitution of the United States, and, circulate it as constitution of the United States, and, circulate it as so of our anti-laters with which we have been visually one of our anti-laters with which we have been visually and the state of our anti-laters with which we have been visually and the state of our anti-laters with which we have been visually and the state of our miles and the state of our miles and the state of our anti-laters with which we have been visually and the state of our miles and the state of the stat Constitution of the United States, now entitled one of our anti-slavery tracts. Do we not deserve one of our anti-slavery tracts. Do we not deserve one of our anti-slavery tracts. (Laughter and applause.)
Society adjourned, to meet the next day, a

SPECON OF HON. HENRY, WILSON, School is Concert Hall, Philadelphia, on the Thirtieth Annierary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, Friday Konsing, December 4, 1868.

Prising Kenning, December 4, 1868.

Mc.Perendert - Came here to look faits the disco soft is hear the voices of the honored men who, they save sign, laid the foundations of the lands abovery more men in America, upon the rights of hurst state, and the laws of the living God. Passing on the Repalic, I gladly pause to-finally to pay the tribute of my sincer respect, gratimade, and admiration, to the men, and the women too, of the American Anti-Sarery Society, who, for a generation, have, vindicated the proscribed cause of the bondmen of Christian America, with a fidelity unsurpassed in any age or sation. (Applause.) I came here too, sir, to each societing of that spirit of self-sacrificing devolon to the cause of liberty and humanity that has animated year and the devoted friends who have gathered around you in the struggles of these thirty years. The President of the United States, as he stood the other day sanong the graves of the fallen brave on the immortal field of Gettysburg, said that the lesson there taught should be an impiration to greater efforts in the future, the cause of our periled country. This anniversary failts, accred to the memories of past struggles, Is to sa niepstration and a hope. I leave you to-night to go to the tilester of public duty, where anni-slavery men are to be tried as perhaps they were never tried before, inspired with the determination to do all that I can break the last fetter of the last slave, in the Ideed States. (Long continued applause.) Mc.PERGIDENT:-I came here to look into I can to break the last fetter of the last slave in the

e a full aght of Donnes. I so my reaking, o long; and im, Ills dion-was only we so and im, Ills dion-was only we so and im, Ills donnes. I see the sound of a Unit seem of the unit seem of the seem of the

papers at the leader of th

infecence.

go, of my re
on of the So
elf if I go or
ald remembe
it of the Com

m for the conm for the softyou draw out
serpent with a
mestion!
will only set
When I first
turing in New
e. Mass. She
sen and women

are it not I rese gentlemen itthings shoul remently they camsoon their samdown name and
it gives up with
ney had left the
necting was are,
hat are you powe
on for, setting at
the same and
the same and
an held in Harse County expeninks manh one of
ver, I am one; a

and obliged he

I can be reak the last fetter of the last slave in the United States. (Long continued applause.)

760, Mr. President, were kind enough to say that, is political life, I did not wait for public opinion before committing myself to the sacred cause offsequal and inpartial liberty. On this occasion, when we may recer to the recollections and reminiscences of the past, I may be pardoned in saying that I was an anti-slavery man years before I entertained any political aspirations, or formed any political associations. In the spring of 1839, I visited the Capital of my country. Paslog in the cars from Baltimore to Washington, I aw several slave women toiling in the fields. Turnise to a gentlemn sitting by me, I expressed an opinion to the state of the state of the care of the state as were that are in the same and a dishonor, and wa told rather sharply, that I "could not be permitted to express such an opinion in the State of Maryland." tayers used an opinion in the State of Sharyland. That was perhaps, my first utterance against slavery, and the first rebuke I ever received for such an utterance. I west on to the Capital of my country. I saw slavery beceth the shadow of the flag that waved savery ceream to snaudow of the large very corribe Capitol. I saw the slave-pen, and men and women, and children herded for the market of the far Seuh; and at the table at which sat Senator Morris, of Ohio, then the only avowed champion of freedom in the Senate of the United States, I expressed my hims seemate it with the slave traffic in the Cap-ial of this democratic and Christian Republic. I was prouply told that "Senator Morris might be protect ed in speaking against alavery in the Senate, but I void not be protected in uttering such sentiments."

I let the Capital of my country with the unalterable resolution to give all that I had, and all that I hoped living faith from that day to this. (Applause.) My political associations, from that hour to the present, hare always been guided by my opposition to slavery, in every form, and they always will be so guided. In trenty years of public life, I may have committed errors of judgment, but I have ever atriven "to write my une," in the words of William Leggett, "in inefface the letters on the Abolition record." Standing here able letters on the Abolition record." be merr on the Aboliton record. Standard merr, beight lat be presence of vetran anti-lawery men; It as my, is all the sincerity of conviction; that I would like have it written upon the liumble stone that hall mark the spot where I shall repose when life's bloss we dose, "He did what he could to break, she Atters of the slave," than to have it recorded that he filed the highest stations of honor in the gift of his As I have listened, Mr. President, here to-day t

and the condition of the nutrian very sample, thirty years as, busded here, in this city of Philadelphia, the American Anti-Slavery Society. When our fathers takeout of the flery trials of the Revolution, they be spirit of the revolutionary era passed away as it champions passed from earth. When the American Ani-Slavery Society was formed in 1828, the con-Society was formed in 1888, the co (best and subjugation of the country by the slave ters who had forgotten the teachings of the fathers tompete. Institutions of learning, of benevoence and religion, political organizations, and public see, all lowed in unresisting submission of the iron will of the stream asters who ruled, the governments of the shveholding States, and shaped the policy of the Republic. When you, sir, and your contrades or pained the American Anti-Slavery Society, with produced immediate emuncipation to be the daty of the susier and the right of the alare, you believed, in the highly arder of that moment, that Christian America wall repeat to your noble speeds, would soon brut error yoke, undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free. But the sentinels of the slave-matter sounded the alares. They descended that its

The powers of hell are strong to-day,
But Christ shell rise to-sorrow."

Confident of the future, sir, they received your defiant words: "We are in earinet; we will not equivocate; we will not retreat a single inch; and we will be heard?" (Applause.) Few in numbers, strong only in their principles and the powers, strong only in their principles and the powers, they began that conflict with the advancing hosts of the legions of slavery, which has siltred the country to its profoundest depths for thirty years. Honored then, forever honored, be the men who, in the days of perillid liberty, when the shadows of slavery were durkening all the fand, "cast an sret," in the words of Nathaniel Peabody Rogers, "upon the horizon like a semi-circle of policy lights, and upon it bent the motto, 'I ammediate Emissicipation!' glorious as the rainbow." (Applause.)

Great movements, "flexing the relations of the people and of the nations, cannot be measured by the

Great movements, affecting the relations of the peo-ple and of the nations, cannot be measured by the hours. By years, by epochs alone, can we measure the progressive advancement of a movement so grand and comprehensive as the anti-layery movement in America. What mighty changes have been wrought in the condition of the anti-slavery cause in the United States since the American Anti-Slavery Society was States three the American Anti-Shavery Society was organized by representatives of ten States in 1883. Then a few unknown and nameless men were its sportler; now the most accomplished intellects in America are its champions. Then a few prescribed and hunted followers ralled around its banniers; now it has laid its grasp upon the conscience of the nation, and millions rally around the follow of its flag. Then not a statesman in America accepted its doctrines or advocated its measures; now it controls more than wenty States; has a majority in both houses of Contwenty States; has a majority in both houses of Con twenty States; has a majority in both houses of Con-gress, and the Chief Magistrate of the republic decrees the emiscipation of three millions of men. (Applause.) Then every free State was against it; now Western Vir-ginia, Delaware, Maryland and Missouri pronounce for the emancipation of their bondmen. Then the public press covered it with ridicule and contempt—now the most powerful Journals in America are its organs, scattering its truths broadcast over all the land. Then he religious becaused and linear institutions of scattering its truths broadcast over all the land. Then the religious, benevolert and literary liestitutions of the land rebaked its doctrines and proscribed its advocates—now it shapes, moulds and fashious them at its pleasure. Then political organizations trampled disdainfully upon it—now it tooks down in the pride of districtly upon it—now it tooks down in the pride of consolous power upon the wrecked political fragments that float at its feet. Then it was imposent and powerfees—now it holds public men and political organizations in the follow of its hand. (Applause.) Then the public voice sneered at and defied it—now it is master of America, and has only to be true to truef to bury stavery so deep that the hand of no returning despotism can reach it. (Great applause.)

master of America, and has only to be true to itself to bury slavery so deep that the hand of no returning despotsin can reach it. Great applause.)

Mr. President, you and some others who founded the Society whose thirtieth anniversary you this day celebrate, have lived to see the sentiments embodied in your declaration of principles disseminated all over the land, and accepted by the American people. A few months ago, this beautiful city or Philadelphia was believed to be one of the most pro-slavery of the cities of the loyal States; now, Philadelphia is the most loyal, is the most anti-slavery city of the free States. But a few years ago, an anti-slavery man could hardly utter an anti-slavery sentiment in a political canvass without, harm to his political friends. In the last canvass in this Common wealth of Pennaylvania, in every portion of the State, the champions of the Government clearly and distinctly denounced slavery, and sustained the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, emancipating more than three millions of men. (Applause.) Sir, it has been my fortune, during the last three months, to address my fellow citizens in several of the States, and I am proud to say to you that the aupporters of the government have spoken as distinctly and clearly in favor of the extinction of slavery In America as do the men who aurround me upon this platform. The people see with clear vision that slavery is the rebellion; that slavery has dug more than a hundred thousand graves of loyal men; that slavery hates the country and its republican institutions, and that mercy to slavery is a crime against our country. (Great applause.)

Lam, Mr. President, filled with hope and confidence

tions, and that mercy to slavery is a crime against our country. (Great applause.)

I am, Mr. President, filled with hope and confidence in the future of my country. I belong not to that class of men. who are wont to claim a victory before they, have won it. I believe that victory is never sure, so long as there is anything left undone to win it; and I say to the anti-slavery men, and women too, that, while you have a clear right to be hopeful, and confident of the future, you have a duty to perform that will test all your devotion, all your firmness, all your wisdom. We are to be tried—the. Government is to be tried. It was suggested to day that, should the rebels surrender, they would continue to hold their slaves as bondmen. I do not believe it—for I have faith in the American people, and I know they will never, permit it. (Great enthusiasm). But should Jeff. Davis and his compeers in treason lay, down

and it why had forgotten the teachings of the fathers we compete. Institution of Jearling, of beginning of bearing, of bearing, of bearing, of bearing, of bearing of bearing of the bearing of Precdom; that seven hundred the process of the problem of the process of the problem of the James of Ja

sends an Emancipationist to the House of Representatives. Maryland, under the lead of Henry Winterner Davis—honored be his name—(chers)—in utterances as clear and distinct as were ever pronounced, speaks for emancipation. Missouri, in spite of malign counsels, votes for immediate, emancipation, (applause.) and Tennessee, under the lead, of Andrew Johnson, in preparing to take her place in the lists of free Commonwealthe. Kentucky, slone, bears the banner of slavery proudly and defantly the leading infinences are against emancipation, but the people was fast ripening for it. They need, only-hold, earnest and determined leaders and organs to place her by the side of Pennsylvania, New York, and New England, ere asother year shall pass away.

The armies of the Republic have in the recent elections proclaimed, their undying love of freedom, and their utter detestation of copperhead democracy. The armies are the most potent emancipation, societies in America. Our soldiers in the field for the recent victor of the leaders, are fighing for liberty, speaking for liberty, and voting for liberty, speaking for liberty, and total indebted to our soldiers in the field for the recent victor of the ballot-box, which have fallen with crushing weight upon the rebellien, and its sympathining friends in the loyal States. Sir, I saw the other day at the for the Republic, and won them all, (enthusiant applause)—the hero who hurled his legions up the mountains before Chattsnooga, and fought a battle for the Ruinon above the clouds. (Applause.). The hero of Vickaburg says:—'I have never been an antical surface of the alloyed only live together in peace I made up my mind when this war commenced that the North and South could only live together in peace as one nation, and they could only be one nation by being a free nation. (Applause.). Slavery, the correr-

generations and repending to be early, year and perpetually, sounded into the ear of the nation the sin of oppression and the duty of repentance, go not home with the conviction that your work is done, but go home cheered by the assurance that the battle is going on for you; that you have stormed battery after bettery, carried, position after position; that you have even in the past, to secure a permanent and enduring triumph. If the nation had accepted your doctrine of peaceful, legal, Christian action, this bloody was would never have come upon us. (Applause.) The crimes of two centuries have brought this terrible war upon us; but if this generation, upons whom God has laid His chastisements, will yet be true to liberty, and humanity peace will return again to bless this land now rent and sorn, by civil strife. Then we shall heat the wounds of war, enlighten the dark intellect of the emancipated boodman, and make our country the model Republic to which the Christian world shall turn with respect

MT DEAR GARRISON—I have made several speech

tely for the purpose of showing how comp

material of her cotton manufacture.

The rebels may burn their cotton, or export it, as they please, for it is not necessar, to the present or future prosperity of our cotton trade that we should receive another bale of their produce; not only so, but it would be greatly to the advantage of our distant dependencies and of the world at large that we heard our distance of the country of the coun

True it is that our operatives in the artistics, been called to pass through a season of deep distress. In consequence of the closing of the mills, and the surparion of all branches of the cotton manufacture. But this distress has been greatly alleviated by the spontaneous benervience of all classes of the community; also, by the parochial rates, which, although they have failen very, heavily upon the rate-payers, have failed any open the rate-payers.

on in the various townships most severely visited by the distress, will far exceed the amount in money ex the distress, will far exceed the amount in money ex-pended upon them ... The result in the improvement both of the public property and the public health will be immense. Miles upon miles of streets will be sewered and paved; parks for the people will be lad out and planted; waste lands will be drained and out and planted; waste inno win-be craimed and brought into cultivation; and all who are employed on these and similar undertakings, having their physical wants provided for white so engaged, will be more likely to enjoy, robust health than they would be if immured within the heated rooms of a cotton fac-

ne us no serious injury, and that in its results to us

have occurred.

The spell by which we were once bound is broken—
the enchantment is dissolved. Engiand no longer
bows her neck to the yoke of slavery. Her cotton
is no longer stained with blood.

Previous to the breaking out of that wicked rebellion, which at this moment is allke convulsing and
regenerating your country, so prolific were the plantations of the South, so excellent was the quality of
the Shee group occumunatively near was the field regenerating your country, so prolife were the plan-tations of the South, so excellent was the quality of the fibre grown, so comparatively near was the field of production, and so established were the trade ex-changes and correspondence between England and America, that eighty-five per cent, of all the cotton we consumed came from your slave-curred aboves. While this was the state of things, there was not the alightest possible encouragement to other countries to grow cotton in competition with the produce of the Southern States. Hence our bendage to the slaveholders seemed complete and inexorable. By their own act we have been emanclated, and shall never again be entrailed. The cunning have been taken in their own craftness. Vaulting ambition bath o'eriesped itself. ath o'erleaped itself.

with it in invariable incidents—derangement of trade the substitution of destructive for peaceful and promart delivered from the po ground them by the South. The Slave Power bloated with success, arrogant, ambitious, ins-intolerant, grasping—filled with dreams of unit-dominion—assuming to give laws to the world-Indent of the recognition and cooperation of the countries is had bound in colls of cotton; this hanging tyrunt is to-day prestrate. He may still possess strength, and hippy, and malice, and an unsubdied spirit, but he is powerless for further mischlef—the monater has been brought low. And what of size, the major of the losts, tyrunday to the minister to his wealth, the nursery of his lusts, spirit, but he is powerless for further manner under monater has been brought low. And what of slave-ry, the minister to his wealth, the nursery of his lusts, the foundation of his empire's By the act that has given independence to us, be has given death to the creature of his idolary. I could almost thank God for the rebellion. What I had never dared to hope to

How have I longed to see the day when free labe souths from other countries would take the place upo our wharves, and in our mills, and upon our countries, of the cotton raised by the forced labor of Amelonals vest I see It now. It is already here, and the cry is, "Still it comes." Rise coming in millions had no provided the countries of the co the state of the s

ressors of the human race, and to whom our was a premium on the maintenance and ex-of their infernal system. This will be so no Our money will go to pay the cultivator of longer. Our money will go to pay the the soil, and will furnish a legitimate prof

he son, and starting facts, and may lead the friends of humanity on both sides of the water to rejoice that COTTON IN TO LONGER KING.

Ever steadfastly yours in the cause of the englanded.

GEO. THOMPSON.

BF This letter of Mr. Thompson is full of interest and importance, and gives strong additional evidence that the death-warrant of American slavery is irrevocably sealed.

George that the death-warrant of American slavery is irrevocably sealed.

In a private note, dated Dec. 4th Mr. Thompson says—"In a month from the present time, I hope to be on my way to Boston"—so that it is probable he may arrive in season for the Anti-Slavery Festival, and the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, to be held in this city the last week in Jenney.

being given in consequence of the hearty and efficient support given in England, by Mr. Thompson, to the side of the Federal Government, and in determined opposition to Southern tresson and rebellion. But this is impotent malice as well as dirty blackguardien; and the source from which it emanates is in the highest degree complimentary alike to the patriotism and the philambropy of Mr. Thompson.

"Fanuel Hall"—his bold treason and section sec-too outrageous "—"the aspect of affairs have Indeed changed "—"the terrible effects of the earnage of war has been felt."—how he. This scribble; should go to a primary school: His democracy smells of the grogadop and, the gutter: When he says that he has no expectation that Mr. Thompson will have "the brazen hardhood in sgain dishear the British cover," ()

GEORGE THOMPSON CONTROL THE Gabane Thourson Course. It is announced that George Thompson, the 'emisent English attasman, the life-long champion of Freedom, and the true friend of our Government and Country in the pending strugge with Stavery, in about to yish America once more Lee him come: He will receive a giad and cordial velocume from althous men. He will not be mobbed in Concord, we opine. "General (N. H.) Democrat.

The Some copperheads have gone crasy over the announcement that George Thompson, is coming to this country. They fear that he will say something that may tend to hart the feelings of those charming creatures, "our Southern brethern," who strives a hard coang na, but haven't been able to do it as yet.—Balon Traveller. ounced that

The proceedings of the highly interesting De-cade Celebration at Philadelphia unavoidably exclude much other matter which we should like to lay be-fore our readers; and will continue to do so for two more numbers of the Liberator. But we are sure they will be perused with high satisfaction by our readers. Correspondents must exercise the grace of patience;

cable.

EF Batter, G. A. Rae, E. Grisom, and H. H. White, callide a public meeting of the efficient of Boston, which assembled in the 12th Baptist Church; Southas street, on the 20th inst, which call we responded to. The object was to make proper arrangement for a Grand Celebration of the President's Proclamation of Emancipation. The house was called to order by Rev. L. A. Grimes: Rev. W. F. Batter was object; part of the process of the las, W. L. Garrison, C. L. Remond, Rev. E. N. Kirk, D. D., Rev. H. H. White, Wendell Phillips, Esq., John S. Rock, Esq., Rev. Wm. Hages, D. D., Robert Morris, Esq., Rev. A. I. Stone, D. D., Rev. G. Haven, Edward Welker, Esq., J. M. Langton, Rev. W. F. Butler, C. W. Waterston, J. M. Manning, A. A. Miner, D. D., and F. T. Boas.

For Vice President—Thomas Delton, John G. Coburn, William Logan, Rev. G. A. Rue, Rev. E. Grisom, Lewis Haydes, John B. Smith, Robert Johnson, J. T. Sydney, Elder Thompson, Rev. P. Randolph, and Jonn J. Smith.

For Screamics—Edward N. Bannister, Prederick Johnson, Trederick T. Boas, Lewis Dougham, F. Lewis, and G. H. W. Steward.

5. Stephenbourgh, and C. Pitts.

A collection, afternous and evening, to defray expenses;
this surplus goes to the benefit of the freed people South.

The Sabbath Schools will conduct the singing in the af-It was also voted to invite "The Hutchinso mily " to sing in the evening; after which, the meeting

Hevr. L. A. GRIMES,
" WM. P. BUTLER,
" G. A. RUE,
" ELIJAH GRISOM, H. H. WHITE, for the citizens.

ES OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—A Special Meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Stavery Society will be held at PLYMOUTH, oh FRIDAY, January 1st, 1864, which hill friends of the Society and all friends of Freedom and of the Country are requested to attend. to give new vigor to the purpose, and help make it as un-mistakebly National purpose, to root outflatery from our soil; and forever banks its habeful prisence from our coun-sals and our country,—are the leading objects of this

Paper.
For the Old Colony And Slavery Society.
BOURNE SPOONER, Prindent.
BAUTEL DYER, Serdery.

EF UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION—NEW HAMP-BIIIE CAMPAION—Surges S. Forms will lecture in New Hampabire as follows:— Contocolaville, Monday, Dec. 23. Hemniter, Tuesday, 25.

Henniker	Martin Co. Committee Co.	Tuesday.	400
Hillsbord	one edg. The	Wednerday,	30.
Antries.		Thursday,	D 40.031.08
Warper,		Friday,	Jan T.
Bradford,		Bat. and Sun	
Bellon.	ir, wolain k'r	Monday,	Pray under
New Lon	don, dere ; fee	Tousday,	Lector 62"
	ve : A. T. Fost	AND WHAT	Corder (Jeff.
	nan,) will lecte		To with
Fishersvil	Brings - March Butterell - 1	AND DESCRIPTION OF STREET	ratematical f
Boscawen			percursor!
Ballabury	CHI AT HOLD THE WAS TRANSPORTED		Constitution in
Property.			Company Server Server
Andover,	Committee of the Commit		Padds.

EF MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—There will be a meeting of the Middlesex Co. A. S. Soniety in Lowell, on Sunday Dec. II, to commence at 10 octook in the formoun, an continue through the day and cruning. Rev. W. H. Har WARD, (late of Hopedale.) PAREE PILLESURY and E. H. HETWOOD will address the Convention.

F A GENERAL EMANCIPATION ACT.—AAB Philmont, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 29. Martindale, "Wednesday, " 30 Canasa, "

FF PARKER PRATERNITY LECTURE -The ni

CAPE COD .- There will be a Co LANGE HALL, at Harwich, on Sur E. H. HEYWOOD and PARKER PILLERURY AND portion of the speakers. The people of the

ANTI-SLAVRY TRACTS. The invaluable FANTI-SLAVRY TRACIE. The invaluable Tract, by Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, entitled "The Right Way the Safe Way," can be had at the Liberator office, wholesale or retail. Price—\$6 per hundred; i see cents, single. The name of the writes is a millicient generately of the book, both as to style and argument.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ond organizations, ec., ine two Lavairy naturalions above mentioned.

It pays nine months Yeterant joining any organization, new or old, \$407 bointy.

It pays raw recruits \$302, who go into hid organizations, including the two Cavairy latted on a force of the common o

eiothing.

Thir Commonwealth pays the full bounty of \$325 in hand on being mustered into the United States service as a Mas aschusetts volunteer, to All soldings, temperaturely color or extraction; or the soldier may, if, he prefers it, receive \$50 in advance, and monthly State pay, by way of bounty, \$20

in advance, and monthly State pay, by way of bounty, \$20 per month.

V. By Act of November 16, 1863, this Common wealth, out of its own Treasury, makes up to the \$54th and \$35th Magaschusetts Volunteers the defineers in their pay, and a paymaster has already gloud to those regiments for the purpose of their payment.

VI. Volunteers now in the fills, authorised under orders from the War Department to re-cellist as Volunteers Volunteers, and who to re-cullist in Magaschusetts, Volunteers, (see General Orders, Nos. 35 and 34, from these Headquarters,) receive the full bounty offered by the United States, and also the full bounty of Massachusetts, of \$325 in advance, or of \$50 in advance, or of \$50 in advance, and \$20 pers justifies, at their own election, (see Gevernor's Proclammings of November 18, 1863, and General Orders, Nos. 37, 38 and 24.)

VII. Such Volunteers re-culturing will be credited to their tesses against present quester under the last call.

By order of His Excellency Jonn A. Andrew, Governo and Commander in Chief.
WILLIAM SCHOULER, Adjutant-General.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, BOSTON, December, 1863.

I. Persuant to authority received from the United States Department of War, a regiment of Caralry Volunteers, to be composed of men of color, emlisted for three years, understood to the commonwealth. It is known as the Fifth Regiment of this Commonwealth. It is known as the Fifth Regiment of Massachusetts Caralry Volunteers.

II. Lieut-Col. Heart E. Russatt, of the Second Massachusetts. The Colonial Color of the Second Massachusetts o

ty offered to all other behauters, vis. 1835 bounty, paid in Massachusetta after the volunteer, is mutared into his regiment; or if he shall so elect, then 250 behuty paid be as aforesaid, and \$20 monthly bounty or pay, in addition to the pay now or hereafter received by him: from the United States.

United States and or nerestater received by hise from the United States and the content of the c

Colonel: Colonel: An overelation and the colonel of the colonel of

1 Commissary Sergeant. all structure as let 2 Hospital Stewards. sweller a said swell 1 Eadder Sergeant. 1 Chief Trumpeter in making risereall no

COMPANY OR TROOP OF CAVALRY,

Conyant, on Those or Chylana,
Captains, and the line on but
First Lieutenane,
Second Lieutenane,
Second Lieutenane,
Second Lieutenane,
Second Lieutenane,
Second Lieutenane,
Second Lieutenane,
Comparison,
Compar

2 Trumpsters.
2 Farriers or Blackmiths.
1 Saddler.
1 'Wagoner.
2 Parriers or Blackmiths.
1 'Wagoner.
20 Privates—minimum.
20 Privates—minimum.
21 Privates—minimum.
22 Privates—minimum.
23 Privates—minimum.
24 Privates—minimum.
25 Privates—minimum.
26 Privates—minimum.
27 Privates—minimum.
28 Privates—minimum.
28 Privates—minimum.
29 Privates—minimum.
20 Privates—minimum.
20 Privates—minimum.
21 Privates—minimum.
21 Privates—minimum.
21 Privates—minimum.
21 Privates—minimum.
21 Privates—minimum.
21 Privates—minimum.
22 Privates—minimum.
23 Privates—minimum.
24 Privates—minimum.
25 Privates—minimum.
26 Privates—minimum.
27 Privates—minimum.
27 Privates—minimum.
28 Privates—minimum.
29 Privates—minimum.
29 Privates—minimum.
29 Privates—minimum.
20 Privates—minimum.
21 Privates—minimum.
21 Privates—minimum.
22 Privates—minimum.
23 Privates—minimum.
24 Privates—minimum.
25 Privates—minimum.
26 Privates—minimum.
26 Privates—minimum.
27 Privates—minimum.
28 Privates—minimum.
28 Privates—minimum.
28 Privates—minimum.
29 Privates—minimum.
20 Privates—minimum.
21 Privates—minimum.
21 Privates—minimum.
22 Privates—minimum.
23 Privates—minimum.
24 Privates—minimum.
25 Privates—minimum.
26 Privates—minimum.
26 Privates—minimum.
28 Privates—minimum.
28 Privates—minimum.
29 Privates—minimum.
20 Privates—minimum.
20 Privates—minimum.
21 Privates—m

"Alas | alas |" the poet sighs,
"Blind man known not his benefaction.
His truest friends; the noblest actors.
Have ever had most vile detractors;

But with prophetic eyes behold, Adown the shining viets gasing. Their star-set erowns serenely bl Their star-set crowns set The Heroes whom all tongues are pr They who their noble talents sold, of freedom to up Against the mighty power of gold.

Pray ye devoitly the Great Giver For light to know the smooth deceiver Prou him who tolleth to deliver Your bodies from syransic ties,

God's light is breaking on all lands! Frained be his hely name forever! Blest be his martyr's great endeavor With cornect prayer, that mighty be Lift up the moral here's hands
For duties which the age demands,
For work which with the day expands!

We honor him in this great how We note that it was given the work who dares to speak the truth eternal To read from Heuven's Judgment jour Defiant to the powers informal!

The truth of God is his strong tower, The love of God his conquering power To which all tyrants yet shall cower

The Heralds of Emancipation,
The moral pillers of the nation,
Blanch bringers of a great salvation
Who opened Slavery's iron gate,
Obedient to a rightnous fate,
Admitting men to man's estate.

Then let the foes of freedom rave ! As strong, defiant as Gibraltar, Amid the waves stands Freedom's altar; Nor shall the arm of Justice falter, Though every tyrant, every knave,
Be baried in a tyrant's grave
With that great wrong they seek to save

YIII.
Immortal Sussens I thy pure aim,
By bondmen's tears baptized, rewait
Shines clear of Shines clear of every motive sordid, a On Giory's page to be recorded! For God himself shall bless that name Which all humanity's scolaim Muggett Hill, Mass., 1863.

WEARINESS.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. O little feet, that such long years
Must ache and bleed beneath your load?
I, nearer to the wayide inn,
Where toll shall cease, and rest begin,
Am weary, thinking of your road.

O little bands, that, weak or strong,
Have still to serve or rule so long,
Have still so long to give or sak!
I, who so much with book and pen
Have toiled among my fellowmen,
Am weary, thinking of your task.

O little hearts, that throb and beat.
With such impatient, fewrish heat,
Such limitlees and strong desires!
Mine, that so long has glowed and burned,
With passions into ashee turned,
New covers and conceals its fires.

O little souls, as pure and white Direct from heaven, their source div Refracted through the mist of years, How red my setting sun appears, How lurid looks this soul of mine

THIS WORLD.

BY MRS. R. B. BROWN.

Some people think this world of ours
Is but a vale of sorrow;
And if their stock of ills fall short, They are very sure to borrow

They'll tell you, with a mournful voice, That soul and flesh are weary With toiling through a thorny way, Where all is dark and dreary. They think that friendship 's but a name Invented to deceive you; And hint that those you love the best Will be the first to leave you.

They say that you must never trust A premise of man's making— That he will plot your rule, while An eath of love he's taking.

Chenr up l cheer up l my gloomy friends, You make one half your trouble; For brooding o'er each trifling care Is sure to make it double.

We're all too apt to magnify
The little ille that meet us;
And pass with thankless murmur
The blessings that may greet u A storm may sweep across the sky,
But still the run is shining;
And underneath the darkest cloud.
There lurks a silver fining.

Our Heavenly Father filled this world . With scenes of love and beauty, And we shall find them everywh

Mattapoleett.

THE DYING YEAR.

BY WE. C. SHYANT.

Now doth the hurrying sun.
Theriter to rise, and earlier to his reak,
More gorgeous gild with gleaming gold Lie west,
Whenever his rose is run!

The Dequest blast hrough the night, and means in lashing such the dead limbs, and ingret the rifled trees

With many a gross. These life do typity :

The Tiberator.

PLANTATION PICTURES.

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

CHAPTER XII. A CANINE FRIEND—"NO HELP FOR THE POOR

ble in the woods back of the house, and gather wild flowers and mosses and glossy leaves to decorate the little cottage. The dog walked by her side as grave and patronizing as possible. He was the most reasoning of dogs—of mature age and judgment—had seen much of the world;—you could use it in his eye, the carriage of his head, his gait, and the way of his tail. You would think from his air that he was a dignitary old enough to be Dilly's grandfather, and proportionably wise. Dilly carried on a child's talk with him.

"O, Brune! see what I've found! some real vio O, won't marm Hinna be glad!" and she sat in the grass, and began picking for dear life. Bruno eagely sat by her side on a little knoll,

and now see, I'm gwine to the this up with grasses, and hang it round your neck, 'cause you have n't any hands to carry it, you see! Won't that be famny!' and she laughted lightly at her task; 'and the dog with half-closed eyes of contentment quietly kept his seat as she fastened the flowers—which done, she scam-"O, I've found something, Bruno," said Dilly, "but

"O, I've found something, Bruno," said Dilly, "but I must not tell, either—it's a secret. Mrs. Thrush's nesh hid snug in this dogwood, with five little blue eggs! O, you darlings! I would n't harm you for the world. Every day I shall have the comfort of peeping at this little nest. It is built so pretty! Let I must tell marm Hinna about it. Dry me see — I must tell marm Hinns about it. Dry leaves, grass, mud and fine roots woven together into a nest; and the dogwood leaves spread around it for curtains! What, a pretty, home for birdies!". Trust then, a bird appeared. "Never fear, Mrs. Trust Bruno and I are good friends. Come with me, Bruno. Bruno and I are good friends. Come with me, brano, and sit under this honey locust. Now, Bruno, I'm in for a good time; and I'm gwine to invite you to awing with me. Don't know what you 'll say, I make sure, but here 'tis!' Come and awing!' Come and swing!' and she bounded into the loop of a grape-rine that dangled from an ash, and with a spring away and away she went. Bruno sat at a little distance with

She was busy filling her apron with moses, vincets, and wild roses, when her attention was attracted by the dog's manner. He was moving restlessly, and suspiciously smiding the breeze. The child, for a moment, looked apprehensively around, then resumed her play. But a decided growl from Bruno, as he icked, and gaze about again. The dog was im

'em, good fellow i"
And the dog, giving Hima a glance as much as to
say, "Trust me for that," disappeared in the bushes.
After a prolonged absence, as Hima sat at her selno
tying, Bruno returned, and resumed this place on the

you've felt like it, as I'm gwine to leave Dilly awhile, and I shall feel all the easier, knowing you've scoured and I shall ted an in cash the woods to day. Dilly must keep up a good heart while Hinna's gone. I'll speak to old Job across the river to tend the ferry, and keep an eye on her, and

"The rich whites has damed use it was at so much pains to help. Chainy's saunt back to Rixby, an' Trolo most likely's perished in the swamp. Better off so than in

set way of killis' of them as is skrees. There's in without it, don't you sake ?"

On reaching the cabin, Miss Foreythe's the were fully occupied in ministering to the dist being before her.

"Poor Chainy, I am very sorry for you," as a she gave her nourishment, and applied to her atteb back and limbs a healing botton.

"De Fader 'Il bless you! you is dat king!" !

the grateful woman.

"I don't see as I can be of any more use," said
Hinns, rising to go, and proffering Miss Forsythe a
handful of small pieces of money to get further com-

handful of small paces or money to get in forts for Chainy.

"Oh, no, I cannot take it," said Miss Forsythe; "you've had to work hard for it—I'll use my own money, and see that she is well cared for."

Hima made no reply, but, throwing the silver con-tempruously at the governess feet, hurried away, mut

temproously at the governess feet, hurried away, mutering as she went:

"Why don't folks that knows what's right come out before folks, and act up to ft? If slavery is a sin and a shame, why don't they get clear of ft? All very nice to pity a poor waled up, broken-hearted thing, and give her food, and wash her attipes! Don't cost much, that don't, but what good does it do, only to comfort them that has n't any comfort for a little while! Does the food and the medicine and the pity make Chainy free! Does it bring back the boy that's while! Does me root and measure the table to make Chainy free? Does it bring back the boy that periabed, and the husband that's wandering with the beasts in the swamp, or save her from the grip of Rix by? Himm's hearn tell of this sort of religion and be by ! Hinna's bears fell of this sort of religion and be-nevolence before, that preaches to the slave on Sun-day, and parts husband and wife on Monday, and makes them many agin their will just to raise up children for the market; that steals all the earnings of the poor slave people, and robs them of themselves, and gives 'em a little meat once a month, and now and then some trinket. Oh, yes! mighty generous and plous! and then blow their own trumpet, and say, and then some trinket. On, yes i mignty generous and plous I and then blow their own trumpet, and say, 'See how kind we be to our people, and what a fine thing slavery is!' Miss Forsythe's kinder than some o' the rich uns, but she shan't use her spare change on the poor that's been bruised and robbed, to ease her conscience, while she dreams in her silks and rolls in the blood. luxary. Let her wash her hands from the blood-stains first, and help the poor slaves get free, if she would do something for 'em."

Hinns was originally from "Blagge Old Fields."

Hinns was originally from "Blagg's Old Fields"—a small hamlet or settlement of Eastern Virginis, composed of a most degraded people, scarcely approaching the elaves in respectability and honesty of character. They took possession of the poor pine barrens on which they lived, called from their being worn out "Old Fields." They were never more than half fed and clothed, being either too inefficient and lasy to procure for themselves a comfortable subsistence, or, having no opportunity to get an honest livelihood, they became discouraged. The business of the men was chiefly hunting, fishing and theiring. The women were more industrious: they tilled the land, and gathered the scanty crops.

dregs of dislikation—the sediment of Southern socie-ty—shut out and debarred the possibility of the slight-est social elevation by the workings of the surround

A travelier passing through this miserable colony will see numbers of the little squalid children; coated with fifth, but very innocent of clothes, playing in the sand by the road side. If they hear his approach, they will scamper for their holes, like so many prairie dogs. Should he come upon them unawares, he will think them forlorn objects indeed.

Passing through the hamket years before, Judge Wardsworth became interested in Hima. as more so-

Wardsworth became interested in Hinna, as more ac tive and intelligent than most of her class. He wish

It would be difficult to say for whom Hinns, as a benefactress, felt the liveliest sympathy,—the slaves, or her own people; perhaps she could not herself tell. She had long pondered in her lonely night rambles the condition of the latter, and was resolved on seeing what could be done to better it. At length, resides with compassionate promptings, having hired a neighbor's servant to tend the ferry, leaving Bruno to guard Dilly, she started off for the place of her birth.

It was about midnight of the second day when she

reached the settlement. The last few miles led across a sandy waste, on which nothing essayed to grow, save a few sinted pines. Nearer the hamlet, some feeble attempts at cultivation were seen; but the land had

river to tend the ferry, and keep an eye on her, and I shall soon get back."

Hinna had heard of the discovery of Chainy. The strong-hearted woman was filled with indignation.

"The rich whites has baffled me!" she said to Diliy; "they 're got them as I was at so much pains to help. Chainy's saunt back to Bitby, an' Trolo most likely 's periabed in the swamp. Better off so than in likely 's periabed in the swamp. Better off so than in

her face buried in her hands.

"Td be mighty glad to find suthin to love, here, at length she said to herself, and some unwiped teas stood on her stern features, "but how ken 1." Here the old shed where my father an mother lived, an them as does sich things. But you shall be free yet.

Come, let me rig up that little gal, and you shall be for want of food an' whiskey—dreadful days! After safe in my cottage till you gits well, and I'll try onct awhile, I began to hust, an' to wander off as night, an' pick up suthin' to cast in the planter's corn fields more, and git you clar."

Oh no," said the disheartened woman, "I's dat for we had to steel or starve, an' if we could only stee. more, and git you clar."

"Oh no," said the disheartened woman, "I's dat sick an' sore, I can't move. An' now my poor boy is perished, what's I to live for I"

"Why, live to git free, and have your gal free," replied Hima, spiritedly.

"No, no—I shan't never try agin," said Chainy,
"No, no—I shan't never try agin," said Chainy,
"They takes me, an' then they done whip me to death. I shan't never try agin," and she sobbed aloud.

Little Klity, swakened by the sobbing, snugged up to her mother, and putting her arms about her neck said, "Don't cry! don't cry!

to allow her this redveniment.

"I've hit upon it now!" she at length exclaimed i "they "li git up late an' stupid, an' they "li have nothin' to est. I'll jest step over to the nearest plantation, and git somethin' for their breakfast. We uster have nothin' to est in the mountn', but gruel, and may be, if I fieed 'em up with a good beary meal, they "II have more courage to hear what I has to say to 'em. Poor Jaff! I blamed him too hard, for what I know, he had a't eat outhin' so long, and livin' on whaley is dolerful business. They aim used to estin', no ways; some on 'eny is half sick, an' their drinkin' has a most burnt up their utomachs, so they can't relish only little ford at a live."

touches to the arranging of the table, "I wish these ere laxy people knew there was somethin to git up for! We shall hafter wait breakfast, after all."

door, and in great surprise, as he rubbed ope eyes, saked, "What's the matter?"

"A good breakfast is the matter?" replied I

sich fare," and the ferry woman, with a pleased look, arranged them around the table, and bade them help themselves. She directly saw that the children were most hungry, and set herself industriously at work to

supply their wants.

Meanwhile one of the servents, having boiled the eggs, helped Hinna wait on the children, who knew what to make of such a feast.

That's right, she said, so do and she returned in more; "est, an' you'll grow ! Est, an' you'll be smar to work! But mind what I say, don't never touch a drop of whiskey, not one single drop! Mind what !

ry hum of the children was husbed by a supply od, Hinna told them all to be seated around the

of food, Hinns told them all to be seated around use cabin' that she might have a talk with them. When they were all seated, she said,—
"Most all of you what's old 'nuff remembers me. I was a Biagg onct myself. You knows I's got into bisiness, an' makes a good livin'. Now I wanter know some on you wouldn't like a chance to do the

"Yis, that I would," said one man.
"So should I," said another.
"And I," schoed a third.
"Do you know if anybody has got any work for

us t" eagerly taked a sharp, thin-faced woman.
"There's work chough an' pay enough to be had,"

arge-framed man lazily smoking his stump of a pipe we can't traipse way off there!

"We mought as well die one way as t'other," add

"We mought as well die one way as t'other," added a second; "we can't sund it ter travel!"
"I'll tell you what I will do," said Hinns, encouragingly; "if any of you'll set out, I'll take you a hundred miles, or so, in my boat, and give you some money and vittles to help you on your journey." And more'n all that, I'll help fit you out with clother to start with! 'Come, that's a good offer; who 'll go!". But none of the degraded beings who listlessly sat around the cabin seemed to think there was anything at all attractive in the offer, save two or three of the more enterprising women.

"Give up drinkin' whiskey!" said Juff, "we can't to that, in course; it's all our comfort." "Juff!" said Hinna vehemently, "nobody can't do

"Jaff " said Hinns vehemently, " nobody can't do anything for you, as long as you drink so."
" Well," said Jaff, " can't stop, for it and kill me."
"I don't see as you'll let me do anything for you," upiled Hinns, again looking around on the group with a disappointed air, "but I come a purpose, an' I'd be lead to help you, but I can't, as' I must be gwine, i's no use—lis no earthly use."
A half-dozen voices.

glad to help you, but I can't, an' I must be generally no car-li's no carthly use."

A half-dozen voices briged her to stay longer.

"It wouldn't be of any sort of use," was the ferry-woman's reply. "I doz't reckon any of you'll let me do nothin' fot you to help you get a livin'. You're all determined to drink."

"We can't live without it," said one.

"It'm't kill us to give it up," said another.

"It'll kill you rapid to keep on drinkin," said Hinna earnestly. "You're down ton't, every soul of you, if you don't stop."

"Wall," repided Jaff, "we mought as well die one way as another; it'll kill us to stop."

om stavin'.

"Well," replied Hinns, "I'll be gwine, an' see what
I ken do for 'em. But there I I must divide what's left
of your breakfast, or you'll be quarrelling like cats an'
dogs"; and with her usual efficiency the ferrysoman
cortinged out the remnants, and sent them to the dif-

rent cabins.
"Doan go yit! doan go yit!" said a number of tile voices, "why can't you live with us, an' tell us

more?"
"Live with you!" exclaimed Hinna, "what have
you got to live on? We'd starve; we couldn't do
like the rest of you, seal for a livin'! No. no, we can't live with you, an' you must all try, to earn your livin' when I gits places for you"; and the ferry woman departed. The abjects looked after her in bewildered surprise, and, clustering into groups, sitting

There's one man alove of the control of the control

no new question with him, what could be done for three people, but one he had often revolved, without, however, coming nearer a solution; and, in effect, he told Hima that he saw no help for them in the cir-

cumstances.
"They are buried," said he, "under the ruins of
the social fabric; and while we hear them groaning
beneath the rubbish, we cannot get at them to raise
them, until the remains of humanity above them are

"Buried under the slaves!" exclaimed the ferry woman; "well, I reckon that's the trouble—'cause if there warnt no slaves, the poor whites could have business enough."
"We planters can and ought to tax ourselves

we planters can and ought to the outerest generously to support this class, "continued the king, "just as other paupers are supported in other communities. The system by which we thrive is death to them. It is not the slave alone we harm by upholding slavery, but our white neighbors; that is, whoever chances to be poor among us. I have often made efforts to arouse interest on the subject of succoring the my opinion is, that nothing effective can be done, under the present condition of things. Now and then to one might be reclaimed, if there were only those who could put forth the requisite persevering and almost superhuman exertion. But where are these individuals, and who are they? Our system is

saked Hinns.

"Yes, if there were not this slavery in the way," replied the king, "I could myself do something to help them. I would employ scores of them, and train them up to good habits, if I had not my hands more than full in attending to my servants.

"I will give you money to help them as you see them need," he added, "but it will be only a tempo-

them need," he added, "but it will be only a tempo-rary relief. It will add some comforts to their exist-ence, but in he sense elevate them. It will not re-move the will."

Well," said Hinna with a sigh, "I was afraid nothin could be done. When will the slaves all be "I tear not very soon," replied Mr. Brownlee, "but we must hope for the best. I see no immediate prospect of a better state of things, save from the special

interposition of Providence."

It was with a heavy heart that Hinna took leave now saw with painful distinctness. To out unrelieved and stern, as with sad en

g with a sigh

BOOLE AND THE BLACKS

appointment.

A more helpless set of paupers could scarcely be found: bloated, sick, unsightly with almost every form of disease, covered with fifth and vermin, and their rags did not half protect them.

"You poor critters!" at length she exclaimed, bursting into tears, "I can't do nothin' for yet!"

"They's the Lord Jeaus could help 'em, if they'd let him!" outspoke one of the alayse, she in tears. "You poor critical" at length she exclaimed bursting into tears, "I can't do nothin for yer!"
"That's the Lord Jenus could help 'em, if they'd let him !" outspoke one of the siaves, also in tears."
"The Lord Jenus prepared a middle-aged decrept man, "who's he!"
"Why, everybody known 'bout Him!" replied the slave in amazement, "haint you never hears tell of the Lord Jenus!"
"No", said the man, "never heared his name afore."
"Why," said the slave, the tens coming afresh, "how does you poor folks live! He's all the comfort the poor black folks has."
"Why," said the slave, the tens coming afresh, "who does you poor folks live! He's all the comfort the poor black folks has."
"Why, he hears us when we pray—he lives in heaven, an' we feels so happy when we tells him heaven, an' we feels so happy when we tells him heaven, an' we feels so happy when we tells him heaven, an' we feels so happy, an' onet; great how you sure he hears you?"
"Oh," said the sable missionary, "we knows he you man he will be sure he hears you?"
"Oh," said the sable missionary, "we knows he you may not be repeated by the Directors of the propose and the man who attended have sisked his reputation by canvassing for the votes of which he considered satisfactory. Shortly safer the souncement, he meet those who choose to attend the meeting and the wind heart as concernent, he meet those who choose to attend the necessary of us, and was poor for our sakes, an' died that jest sich stoners as we han high live with him in heaven."
"Why, hi!" exclaimed one of the pangers, "who is he t why didn't nobody tell as bout him aftered to the down in the world, an' suffered as much as say of us, and was poor for the pangers, "who is he t will Jest to be feel too hig for us poor folks?" asked Jaff.

"Boa's how feel too hig for us poor folks?" asked to be in the world, an' suffered as much as say to this clipton, he was an Aboliteist, and the said that his patient to burs."

"But if you pray to him fee comfort," interpoied Hims., "you'd have to pive up drinkin' whin

he was called out. He remarked that he was a pred, cal man, and not a speaker; that he came to the near lang, not for the purpose of making a speech, but answer any questions that his auditors chose to at him, the service of the first and the following question:

If the colored people make an effort at Albary, define the coming session of the Legislature, to seen the same rights that are accorded to white person our city care, will you lend your influence to seen the same rights that are accorded to white person our city care, will you lend your influence to seen a plant that so topics?

Mr. Boole replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Boole replied with emphasis that he was he saved affect of seen of seen of seen of seen of seen seen that the transmitted of the considered colored persons more intelligent run than the Irish, and that he was in favor of diminished the political influence of the Irish in the city.

In consequence of this piedge of fidelity to the edored people of this city, the Asyle-dyfrium, the way of the colored, citizens of Kew York, advectes he election. Fernande Wood made similar promise, the falled to keep them. We place the piedge of the first has the tested to the colored, when the seed of the lection of the colored of the colored of the lection of the selection of the colored of the lection of the colored of the lection of the selection of the colored of the lection of the l

the hands of God to lead his chosen people to the banks of deliverance on the other side. "I'm venements the triumphant song of Mirian was the other side." "And when I sent my faming dipatch to Mr. Lincoln—I sawe your proclamating of confiscation, and call out a million of men," old Ab telegraphed back to me, "Dick, hold still, and see the salvation of the Lord.!" (Loud and long-costney cheers.)

Coming Round. At a war meeting held in Wecester, Mass., a few days since, Col. Issac Drui, or
of the leading Democrats in the State, said, is the
course of a speech made on the occasion—
"Allusions have been made, by the eloquetedor
who has just taken his seat, to the subject of strey,
I don't propose to say anything about that matter, it
is an institution I abbor and losthe. As an institution,
it is between the upper and mether milistons, aid
will be ground to powder. [Great applause, If the
foul blot is erased, we will foreer shout 'play!
'halletujah! 'The present is the greatest conspirey of
which we have any account since angels undersok is
overthrow the Almighty."

In the rebel Congress, on the 8th inst, Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, said that the President serve visitid the army without doing it injury. Never has be visited any of our armies but that it has been shadowed by disaster. He charged him with signst hability of the control of the

for the honor of the country.

25 Gen. Buther has issued slengthy order riking to colored troops, the effect of which is to call use male negroes to fight for the freedom of their man and to instruct every officer and soldier in its command to sid the coming of all colored persons inset inters. Negro soldiers are to be paid a boung of \$\text{in}\$, and \$\text{3}(0) per month, while their families are to be fainshed with subsistence. Gen. Butler, in his orde, calls upon Congress to place colored troops on agreements of the colored troops on agreements of negro affairs are appointed to enter those negroes until for soldiers, in labs fine paties are vice, for which they are to be paid.

vice, for which they are to be paid.

**Tar Advices from Texas, received at the besignarters of Gen. Banks, and by him forwarded to Wabington; state that Gen. Washburn has cryund Fer.

**Esperancy. at Pass Caballo, Matagord Bay, and sike
ten-guns, ranging from 24 to 128 pounders. The role
garrison of 1000 men escaped, after blowing by the
magnatine. The Union forces drove them out of a
their outworks, and advanced our sharphocens wit
up to the Fort before they evacuated. The Fert is a
large and complete work, bomb proof, and parish
cased with railroad iron. It is said that the command
of Matagorda Bay given us multantially the control
Central and Western Texas, and all the importat
points on the east coast, except Gaireston.

**Christian Scherks 18 x GURGE. 18 x GURGE.

POIDLS ON THE MEST COSAL, EXCEPT GAIVESTON.

"CURTOUS SCREET IX A CHURCH. In the First Probysterian. Church, Newburyport, recently, a Desse of the church, a life-long democrat, was highly indignant at the singing of the "President Hum," written by Dr. "Muhlenberg especially for the control. The arose in his seat, and demands or the control and the sum of the control of the contr

church.

Dr. Sears, President of Brown University, is a speech lately at a review of a colored regiment of artillery, speaking of the equality of races, said: "In a steamer crossing the English channel, an English man, after discoursing at length upon this saider, closed by saying." It hank God that is an Englishman." A Frenchman sitting by replied, if and that you are a Englishman, too. "That is the julies sophical way of settling such questions of the rest

somical way of settling such questions of the received General Morrality. The dipheria is sid in he raging with fearful violence in Cambria court, for York. There is scarcely a family in Clearful with White townships, which has not to too or smoothers by the disease. In one grave-yard, a farthance from Holliday's Mill, over two bunded gravinave from Holliday's Mill, over two bunded gravinave them the statement of the second s

It may seem strange," writes a correspond of with the Army of the Potomac, "but I have as any citizens even in Colpepper county, Ne, who ad never seen the star-spangled banner purious to be coming of Meade's army." English writers are working up the Aneres war into all sorts of shapes, among the rest into see els. in one of which Henry Ward Beecker sgart Bev. Mr. Hardpreacher; and Miss Dickinson, the clare of the control of the

The Queen of England has sent a gold on salver and knife and fork to her god-danguter, formerly Miss Bouetts Forbes, and a great favorite of her who is now married to Mr. Davis of Lagos, a oderd married.

The One of the most magnificent entertainment of the Country was given on board to Russian fleet, at Alexandria, on the 12h isst, by members of Congress, by the Russian Ministr.

PERSONAL. Rev. Jacob M. Manning, paster of the Old South Chunch, and late chaplain of the 6M issuchusetts regiment, prached on Senday norsing. 18th last., for the first time in his pulpit sice his westery from his long continued and dangerous illness.

Both the contending armies in Virgins er bushly engaged in constructing huts for winer garters—Lee on the Rapidan, and Meade between Bushly Station and the Rappahannock.

Rebel advices from Charleston are to 100 intereston and the Cellimore had thrown thirty or forty more shall not the city, and several buildings were struct. In the city, and several buildings were struct. The whole latteries were firing heavily on our walk. A meeting of Virginia refugees, held at Wab-ington last Wednesday night, was addressed by a prother of John Brown.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES.

I. SPEECHES, LECTURES AND LETTERS. By FENDELL PHILLIPS. Library edition, \$1.15; Indi-lition, \$1.40; People's edition, \$1. II. HOSPITAL SKETCHES. By Miss L. M. Alest. Price 50c. III. TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE : a Biograph aud Autobiography. \$1.25.

IV. REDPATH'S LIFE OF CAPT. JOHN REOTS. \$1.00. V. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S GREAT SPEED IN ENGLAND. Price 10c.

VI. THE BLACK MAN, By William Wells Books Olivedars containing criticisms of these publications and to may address, free.

Any of these Books will be sent by mail, points mill, protect price.

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

A DE COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF TH