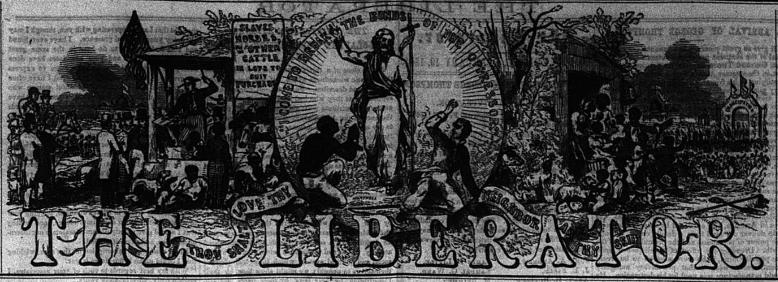
BERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

are not responsible for any debts of the WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, ED-SEE WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

TE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Prin

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1864.

## WHOLE NO. 1724.

# Betuge of Oppression.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 8.

isorge Thompson, the famous English Abolitionwhose oratorical displaya against slavery excitsuch commotion in our large cities thirty years,
it about to revisit this country. He will unleady be made the object of a good deal of
rifestion by the old line anti-davery men of the,
mesonian stamp. This is well enough for them,
he was once their fellow-laborer and fellow-suftr. But is he entitled to any such welcome from
people generally? Bo the anti-slavery Union
of the North owe him any special tribute of reet and bosor for what he once here said and did?
se den as this with any reference to the fact
at he is an Englishoman. Allow, if need be, that
it as intruder here; that he had precisely the
fight to deliver himself against American
arey that any American had; our inquiry yet is,
bether he is now entitled to American laudation?
I she work, we give the question the broad
powhether the Garrisonian school, with which
as it is all rejoice in the downfall of slavery; are we
deleted for it to them?

We are medically. No! The work is not

ay emphatically, No! The work is not It was not theirs either in method or in relt was not theirs either directly or indirectly, sairely or remotely, as a condition or as a final Precisely the contrary. Had their principles adopted, and their plans acted upon, slave this day would be stronger than ever, and seeme of an indefinite perpetuation. There refuting this fact. What was the distinctive the contraction of that school? It was that

this fact. What was the distinctive rinciple of that school? It was that at of the United States had no right hersip with slavery, and that a governor of the supported essed it in the motto of his paper that ation was a covenant with helt;" and a like of recent at least the support of the s practical life of perpetual refusal to vote, or om any other civil duty under that Constitu-So-preached Thompson. So preached and tised Wendell Phillips and all the lesser disci-In other words, these set of men labored ex-for the same end for which John C. Calboun ed—the dissolution of the Union between the slaveholding and the slaveholding States. Their al purpose differed from his, but their political pose was exactly the same. In idea opposed as ely as the poles, in action they worked shoulder bodder. Calboun endeavored to break up the issue to save slavery. Garrison endeavored to the upthe Union to get toose from slavery. Slav-mate the one a disminon man; anti-slavery the er. Tet they both worked, each in his own way, henter derotion to the common object. Now and the Confederacorner-stone," would now be
a mand throng compelling the tribute of all
It is war for the Union alone that has prois new condition of slavery. More than
this war for the Union alone the
the are-

in a sarry, but a spirit that resisted the extenlist and respected the Constitution. It sprang
its being long before any man of them saw the
list. Our grandfathers had it when they formed
the pust ordinance excluding slavery from the
list. Our grandfathers had it when they formed
the pust ordinance excluding slavery from the
list. Our grandfathers had it when they made
that sers fight which ended in securing perpetual
feeton in all territory North of the parallel, aftersuch town as the Missouri Compromise line.
The pretensions which we sometimes see advanced,
that Garison and Phillips and company generated
the sali-slavery sentiments of the North, is montens. They began their work in 1833. The
shalls Congress never rang with flereor fulminaisosuraiset slavery than is 1820. The Sixteenth
Congres contended in Missouri with every whit as
great form in numbers and betarmination in spirit
is in Inity-fourth. Congress contended for freecom Kanasa. Garrison and Phillips had as little
is in supplying the morale of the one struggle as
if the other. So far as they had any agency in the
last other. So far as they had any agency in the
speak conflict, it demoralized the North instead
of the reverse. Their hatred of the Union made
is as other sounds of bonest men confound antishary with dissuion, and turned them upon the
sal of slavery. We have not a particle of doubt
that ther was not a year in the twenty-five years
recoding the rebellion, when the anti-slavery cause
as this country would not have further advanced,
as her is sery respect better off, had William
List them, never existed. In no respect is the
mancipaton, which we are halling, their work,
the politically or morally. Not politically, becaused they offer the structure of the share of the credit of others,
where we have been equally good, and
the polity was infinitely better. Garrison and
the political per mor

# The Tiberator.

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND. NO. IL. AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF GEO. THOMPSON.

BY WILLIAM PARMER, ESQ.

To the Editor of the Liberator

My object is not to write Mr. Thompson's "life," in the extended signification given to that word by most biographers, the main interest of which too often lies in the detail of puerile circumstances in a man's history calculated to minister to the morbid carriosity of readers; rather than to detail the characteristics of the man proper, and the events of his public life, with which alone the world is really concerned. It would not, however, be well to plunge into his cares is medias res, as though he had sprung into public notice like Minerva, from the brain of Jove, in the maturity of existence, fully armed. Concerning Mr. Thompson's early history, it may suffice to state that he was born in Liverpool, on the 18th of June, 1804. His father, who was at the time cashier in the bank of Mr. W. Roscoe, the distinguished author of the life of Lorenzo de Medici, soon after the birth of George, his third son, removed from Liverpool to London, and was for some years afterwards connected with the eminent firm of Longman & Co., of Paternoster Row, then the largest booksellers in London. Mr. Thompson, senior, was a man of polished manners, cultivated intellect and extensive reading. He lived to see his son reach the height of his fame as an anti-slavery advocate, and died in the year 1832.

Those who have conversed with Mrs. Thompson,

many attacked Christianity, and the offensive language in which be challenged its upporters to discuss its merits, one of which challenges was accepted by Georges, who was then about twenty-one years of age. To all appearance, the great theological Goliath would make short work with the young David, who was supposed to have no skill in controversial force, but the result proved otherwise. With the simple weapons of truth, the sitriping placed the giant hove do what you have no skill in controversial force, but the result proved otherwise. With the simple weapons of truth, the sitriping placed the giant hove do was expedical friends, and not withstanding the superior advantages he possessed in his classical attainments and knowledge of the rules of logic and rhotoric. It is a remarkable face in the card will life of the closure of the control of the

An e grag coain operate is a curious inistrator the morals of the Times, upon which its whole pris based. It makes the virtues of our European potism, and the nobility of our aristocrary, to come their holding the people back, and preventing the from doing good too fast. This is the only elementic of the control of the

maintain their ascendency in the country. The cor stituency decided in the negative, and Mr. Thom son's labors were most influential in bringing abou

tremely liberal offer was made to him, to provide for himself and his family whilst he kep his "terms" at one of the inns of court, and until he had obtained a sufficient practice as a barrister to enable him to throw himself upon his own pecuniary resources. The following distinguished lawyers offered to undertake his legal education:—Lord Brougham, Sir Stephen Lushington, now Judge of the Admiralty Court and Court of Arches, and Mr. Serjeant Stephen—son of "Mr James Stephen, a Master in Chancery, and author of the well-known work, (happily now rendered useless, except as a curious relic of the barbarism of days not long gone by, upon The Law and Practice of Slavery, and was endowed with the elements of far more than mere nist prius lawyer. He had something mor than the capital with which many barristers hav made large fortunes—an ability to declaim power fully before a jury. He had all the materials necessary to eminent legal acumen—a remarkable power of analyzing evidence, and of seizing upon either work or selling to the control of the contro his anti-slavery principles. There were, in his mind, as we shall presently see, high erations than mere self-interest, or the eimperative claims of wife and children.

#### COMPLIMENTARY BREAKFAST TO MR. GEORGE THOMPSON.

Yesterday morning a number of the Liverpo ends of Mr. George Thompson, the well-know C. Rawlins, jun., Mr. C. R. Hall, the Rev. Mr. Rees, Messrs, Maurice Williams, E. K. Mospratt, Leighton P. Stewart, D. Stewart, Macqueen, R. Trimble, No

otherwise than comply. He (the chairman) could look hack over 25 years in concection with public affairs, but long before the commencement of that time. Mr. Thompson had been the able and uncomproming advocate of enancipation, and had won its apura in the movement which eventuated in the liberation of the slaves in our West Indian Colonies. (Applause.) Not content after one victory to sit down, "seat, and be thankful," he had since then gone to advocate, successfully, all those questions of progress in which this community felt so deep an interest. He had taken a prominent part upon the corralaw question, and had contributed greatly to securing the results of which all were now so grateful (heer). And when this last question, arose, and, to the regret of many, there appeared to be so much lankwarmness and indifference in the minds of a great portion of the commanity as to the results of the struggle in America, he had shown himself ready to take his share of the great movement, and to do everything in his power to carry it to a successful, and to overything in his power to carry it to a successful saue. (Applause.) That movement during the last two years had greatly enlightened the public mind as to the results of the great movement, and to do everything in his power to carry it to a successful saue. (Applause.) That movement during the last two years had greatly enlightened the public mind as to the results of the great movement, and to do everything in his power to carry it to a successful s

books to study. (Hear, hear.) He early member of such societies as promised the some education; was amongst the earliest to the London Mechanics' Institute, formers, the

THE THIRTIETH NATIONAL

ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION-ANNIVER-SARY.

made to its own history and solemn pledges before the world, and might show how heavily and cruelly it vis

giving which no words can express, its battlement and its towers, both in the South and North, totterin and falling to the ground. But while this sight

27th, of which it has become our duty to mak

uary 27th, of which it has become our duty to make report. It was, we think, in every respect, a great and significant gathering. The capacious hall was througed with sympathizing friends, who had come up, from places remote and near, as to a religious feast-day

from places remote and near, as to a religious least-question of the most joyous yet sacred nature. We doubt if an assemblage of deeper moral culture or greater moral power could be gathered anywhere in the land. Some were there who had been among the very first to put their hands to the anti-slavery work, and many more who in successive years had been led to join this holy warfare, and rejoiced to be haptized with its haptism.

The company remained together for three hours, and gave every proof of highly enjoying the social inter-course. For a short time a chairman was appointed,

EDMUND QUINCY, Esq., and addresses were made by

THEODORE THEON, of New LORS, and WADENCE, ORCE a slave, but reacued from that condition by a New York lady, acting as a nurse in one of the United States hospitals, and subsequently baptized in public by Rev. H. W. Beecher, was, by special request of many present, led to the front of the platform, and her story briefly told, as evidence of the kind of "property" which Southern chivairy and piety (!) writes down in its Inventories and ledgers. The most thoroughly informed Abolitionist could not look upon that fair young child, and remember her doom in slavery, without a shudder, and a new sense of the worse than barbarous or savage nature of slaveholding. Then there was excellent and appropriate instrumental music, and a few familiar anti-slavery choruses were sung. The spirit of the meeting was decidedly one of congratulation,—not because the work is slone, but because it has so wonderfally advanced during the year. On either side of the

Committee, at which donations were received. Over

them hung the banners, with their memorable mottoes and watchwords, which have waved over so many anti-

come endeared by memories of many a well-fought field.
The whole amount of the subscriptions at, and on account of, this occasion is not less than FOUR THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

This is a considerable increase upon last year's subscription, then reported the largest ever obtained upon
one of these anniversaries, from strictly home sources.
It will be a very substantial sid to the American
Anti-Slavery Society in the work yet before it, and

at the absence of Mrs. HELEN E. GARRISON from

at the absence of Mrs. HELEN E. Garrison from her acoustomed place, and still more for its cause, her pain-ful and serious illness. We are any that her own dis-appointment was great and we must needs greatly miss one whose every possible effort has so long, so cheerful-ly, so instinctively been given for the good work of the dave's deliverance,—may, for the solace and relief of so many a needy one besides. May strength and health be given to her agin, and the light of her spirit be-serin diffused widely abroad!

be given to ner again, and the light of her spaint again diffused widely abroad!

We should gladly publish every letter which can to us in response to our call and invitation to attend to the compel us to a selection from them, we aim to let every phase and aspect of the cause he represented, a every arction of our country, so far as heard fro

found in Boston. Now, he went to find almost every man willing to give him a cordial welcome; the status of the negro wholly changed; more than a million of pegroes freed from slavery by the late millitary operations, under the Proclamation of President Lincoln; and that slavery which had devoured its becacombs of victims so weakened, wonded, and dislocated, that it would never re-assume its former proportions of power. He went to grasp once more the hands of those who had stood by him in bours of peril, and would have given their lives for his; who had taken up this cause when it was ignoble, mean, despised, and scorned. (Applause.)

With some further reference to the early history of the anti-slavery movement in England, Mr. Thompson went on to assure the meeting that he found it hard to wrench himself away from home and friends, and that he should remember and love his country the more for absence. He went on to speak in the highest terms of admiration of the British Constitution, of the character of the Queen, and to succurage the friends of reform in this country to persevere in their noble work. They had the mind, the intellect, the philosophy of England with them; and as for those whom Mr. Rawlings had mentioned, they had never been with them, but had opposed all efforts of progress. There was nothing so difficult remaining to be done as what had been already accomplished. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) There was a slumbering energy in this country which would achieve asything that was seen to be necessary and right. Let them, then, send out agent to inform the country, who would take up the work he must soon lay down. Let them be true to the cause of progress here—he would be true to it where he went. When, hereafter, behould stand upon the spot where John Brown was hung, with an assemblage of thousands of emancipated negroes, he would tell them who in England were his friends and theirs. And, in conclusion, he asked them to join him in the utterance of the poetic prayer—

im in the utterance of the poetic pre
Spirit of freedom, on?

Oh! pause not in thy flight,
Till every clime be won
To warship in thy light!
Speed on thy glorious way,
And wake the sleeping lands;—
Millions are watching for thy ray,
And spread to thee their hands.
On! till thy name is known
Throughout the peopled earth!
On! till thou reign it alone—
Man's heritage by birth!
On! till from every vale,
And where the mountains rise,
The beacon lights of liberty
Shall kindle to the skies!

(Loud cheers.)

The Rev. Professor Griffiths proposed the second seolution:—"That this meeting commits to Mr. hompson the expression of its sympathy with the sople of the United States in their present momenus struggle, and its desire for the restoration of sace and union on the basis of freedom."

people of the United Stages in such present insular total struggle, and its desire for the restoration of peace and union on the basis of freedom."

Mr. John Patterson seconded the resolution. He trusted that Mr. Thompson would tell the people of America that certain misrepresentations of public opinion in Liverpool were misrepresentations; that the virus of fine slave trade was not yet eradicated from the minds of Liverpool merchants; and moral considerations had been overborne by the material interests represented by profits on slave-grown cotton; but that the poople, whenever assembled, had had but one voice, and that for human freedom. (Applause.) He might tell them that the popular feeling had not been affected by the representations of some, that the question at issue was not that of slavery; and that even the official representatives of the slave power in Liverpool had, on every occasion, represented the establishment of human freedom and the abolition of slavery as most desirable. Men like Mr. Thompson, intelligent members of the Government and of Parliament, like Mr. Millner Gibson, knew that the quarrel was about alwery, and nothing else; and Mr. Thompson would find as he (Mr. Patterson) had found in America, men of all shades of opinion stating the same thing. It would ill become the friends of human progress to advocate the continuance of the war, and no one desired to see the present war stopped more than he and the friends around him; but it could only be properly stopped by the submission of the South, who had begun the war. It might sometimes occur that both parties is such astroggle were wrong; but, incontestibly, in this war, the men who had risen to extend human slavery by force of arms were guilty of a more diabolical crims than had ever before been committed by a nation in its corporate capacity. (Applause.) Mr. Thompson might also say in America that the friends of emancipation would do everything in their power to induce those who admired the bravery of the South to use their influence to

The resolution was carried unanim usiv.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

After some remarks from the Chairman, Mr. Thompson said he expected to address a large meeting in Boston within a few days after his arrival in America, upon the position of the American question in England; and he would take that opportunity of conveying the sentiments of the present meeting. He should endeavor to represent faithfully the state of English feeling. In conclusion, he expressed his confidence in Mr. Lincoln, and his belief that future generations would remember with expressed his confidence in Mr. Lincoln, and his ob-lief that future generations would remember with equal gratitude George Washington, the founder of American independence, and Abraham Lincoln, the liberator of the slave. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks to the chairman and vice-chair nan brought the proceedings to a close. —Licerpool paper, Jan. 2d.

TO GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ. ON HIS DEPARTURE FOR THE THIRD TIME TO THE UNITED STATES.

The Committee of the Preston Anti-Slavery Society rejoice to unite with the larger and kindred associations in recording their grateful appreciation of that long, faithful, and effective service which you have rendered, during the past thirty years, to the cause of Emancipation. We desire hereby to testify our sincers admiration of one who, by the entire consecration of his great powers of thought, eloquence, and pen, has done more than any other living man in this country to advance universal freedom and justice. We desire to express our sense of individual indebtedness for the deep interest and true friendship you have ever manifested towards us, and for the unwaying willingness and ability with which, often at the sacrifice of personal claims, you have advocated in this town, as our representative, the cause of the oppressed nevro. As one who known the Anti-Slavery heart of Old England,—as the most worthy exponent of its feeling and principles,—we rejoice that you have the prospect of visiting, once more, the great battle-field of Slavery,—or witnessing its overthrow and ruins, and siding to swell the shout of victory into the song of complete and final triumph.

We therefore bid you "Farewell," in gratitude

the shout of victory into the song of complete and final friumph.

We therefore bid you "FAREWELL," in gratitude and hope: in gratitude for the work you have been able to accomplish, and for the marvellous achievements you will behold in that land in which you were once "despised and reflected" —in hope, because we trust in due time to hear of your well-loing, of your joyous welcome from our American kinamen, your happy and useful sejourn among them, and your yet happier return to your own, your Native Land.

(Signed) SARAH JANE CLEMESHA.

(Signed.) SARAH JANE CLEMESHA. Preston, January 18, 1864.

TESTIMONIAL. finute of Resolution of the Executive of Kingdom Alliance, January 20

Moved by Bev. J. C. STREET; Beconded by Rev. JAMES CLARE. Becomded by Rev. JARRA CLASSICS IN BARREN, Secretary U. K. A.

ARRIVAL OF GEORGE THOMPSON.

Germad Will Live

last, in the steamer Arabia, from Liverpool. It will be gratifying to his friends to learn that he is looking very gued better than any had dared to anticipate, in view of the long-protracted physical prostration to which he has been subjected since his last visit to this country; and that he reports himself as in better condition, on the score of mental and bodily vigor, than he has been at any time within the last seven years.

When George Thompson first visited the United States, it was in the infancy of the anti-slavery struggle, and therefore at a period when the rule of the slaveocracy was absolute over the entire North, and gross darkness covered the minds of the people on the subject of slavery. He came not as an Englishman, with the prejudices of birth and the educ of nationality about him, but in the spirit of a Christian philanthropist, admiring and extolling all that was free in America, and animated by a snocre desire to help deliver our land from a deadly curse, through the power of persuasion and the promulgation of the truth. Dreading the effect of his eloquence upon the popular mind, if he were allowed to be freely heard, every weapon that pro-slavery malignity could manufacture was used for his destruction. He was accused of being an emissary employed by the British gold, for the purpose of "breaking up our glorious Union," and this ridiculous accusation, being readily swallowed by a prejudiced and ignorant muitinde, more than anything else endangered his life while he remained in this country. What he then suffered and periled, and what he accomplished in behalf of the cause he so devotedly espoused, this is not the place to record.

His second visit was in 1850, at the time of the

while he remained in this country. What he then suffered and periled, and what he accomplished in behalf of the cause he so devotedly espoused, this is not the place to record.

His second visit was in 1850, at the time of the passage of the infamous Fugitive Slave Law, and the other slaveholding compromises. It was a period of gloom on the part of the friends of freedom, and of jubilation among the lords of the lash and their Northern abettors. Webster had sold his manhood for less than a mess of Southern pottage, and basely bowed his knee to slavery. Nevertheless, the anti-slavery cause had made powerful advances; and, consequently, Mr. Thompson was received with far less bitterness than on his first visit.

He now comes in the midst of the clash of arms and the roar of caunon between a divided country, whose unity he had labored to perpetuate on the solid foundation of universal freedom, and in whose welfare and preservation he takes the same generous interest as of old. He comes to find whatever istruly loyal in the land, whether North or South, on the side of freedom for all, without distinction of color or race—more than three-fourths of the universal recommendation of President Lincoln, and slavery in the Border States rapidly disappearing—a hundred thousand colored soldiers "armed and equipped as the law directs for military duty," and a general determination to exterminate the slave system in suppressing the rebellion, thus redeeming democratic institutions from the reproach which has been heaped upon them, and making this, truly, "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

No one more quickly heard, or more intelligently interpreted the meaning of the first shot fired at Sumter than Mr. Thompson; and, from that time till now, he has generously consecrated his time and gifts in the service of the American Government, with his pen and voice, his untiring industry and admirable tact, his organizing power and a sarguinary warbetween the two countries averted.

What, then, is due to Mr. Thompson at

least partial atonement for the past, strengthen the struggling cause of freedom in the old world, and give a fresh impulse to them. struggling cause of freedom in the old world, and give a fresh impulse to those patriotic sentiments and measures which shall speedily terminate the rebel-tion, and crown our republic with victory, peace, universal liberty, and the blessing of Almighty God! —New York Independent.

WELCOME TO GEORGE THOMPSON! This distinguished friend of the loyal cause will be greeted, as he steps his foot on our shores, with deep and universal gratitude. We owe him a cordial reception as a just compensation for the indignities which were heaped upon him on a former visit, and as a fair return for his labors in our behalf. At home Mr. Thompson is every where known as a friend of freedom and champion of the North. Early in the rebellion he saw the principles at issue; and while Mr. Gladstone was prophesying success to the South, and Earl Russell could see "in this misorable war "only a contest for power on the one side and dominion on the other, he lifted up his voice against the slave-holders' conspiracy. Night after night in different parts of England have his eloquent words resounded, as he addressed crowds in advocacy of the principles of the North. It is said that we owe more to his influence, in changing public sentiment in Great Brit-WELCOME TO GEORGE THOMPSON! This distin of the North. It is said that we owe more to his in-fluence, in changing public sentiment in Great Brit-ain, than to any other public man. He was a friend in the hour of our sorest need. As then he, for the third time, visits our shores, very one who loves free-dom and his country should unite to give him a cor-dial greeting. Therefore we join in the ery of "Wel-come to George Thompson "—Christian Register.

on Saturday. The Practier says he has already been waited upon by the leaders of the anti-slavery cause, but no public demonstration will be made until next week, when a grand reception will be extended to him, over which Gov. Andrew will probably preside. Mr. Thompson has not completely recovered from the effect of his sea voyage, and the interim will enable him to recuperate and prepare for the labors before him. At an early day he will proceed to Washington, where he is sure to receive a cordial welcome. On the way thither, he will stop at New York and Philadelphis, and deliver addresses. He purposes remaining in this country some moeths. We can but hope that at some time during his sojourn here, he may be invited to address the people of Lowell, some of whom remember him with respect and affection—Lowell Cüizen.

GEORGE THOMPSON. We are sorry to observe an attack on this distinguished friend of America in so good a paper as the New York Times has lately proved itself. The Times should remember that, aside from any merits or demerits that may pertain to Mr. Thompson's anti-slavery opinions, he has, since the war broke out, been smong the most earness, true, and reliable defenders of our country, of the public men in England. This cannot be said of all the leading English abolitionists, even. Several of them, in an inexplicable manner, have turned their all the leading English abolitionists, even. Several of them, in an inexplicable manner, have turned their backs upon us. Mr. Thompson has stood firm. He has always been foremost in efforts to create opinion in our favor. In this character, if in no other, he deserves the heartiest welcome that can be extended him. He has defended America, and America's cause, as against the rebellion, in a spot where we sorely needed advocates; and, in view of this, to remember his former abolition views against him is as ungracious and unbandsome asit would be to twit Gen. Butler, or Andrew Johnson, or D. S. Dickinson with having been supporters of Breckinridge three years ago.

We are discussing the subject, of course, from the Times' standpoint. Abolition views are no sin in our oyes, and have ceased to be a bugbear to the American people. It is altogether too late in the day to invoke that sort of prejudice. The country has outgrown it, and we had hoped, and almost come to believe, that writers so sansible and generally sound as those who conduct the Times, had shared in this progress.—Roxbury Journal. sh abolitionists, even. Several cable manner, have turned their

We are pleased to notice the arrival in Boston, by the Arabia; of George Thompson, Eq., of England. He has been one of the most influential as well as most realoss of our friends. True to the principles of humanity and to the foundations of Republican government, he is justly entitled to our best known.—Saless Observer.

The Wiberator. BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1864

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO GEORGE THOMPSON. LETTER OF INVITATION.

Bosros, Feb. 11, 1864.

Bosros, Feb. 11, 1864.

To George Thompson, Esq.

The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, desire to express to you their respect and gratitude for your constant exertions, since the breaking out of the Southern rebellion, in behalf of our coursex and our cause. We know how much you have done to set public sentiment in Great Britain right—to place facts before the people—and to avert the dangurs of a war between England and Americs. You have thus been a most valuable supporter of our Government, and of the Union of our States. We therefore cordially request you to name an early day when we may give you a public reception, and listen to your views upon the relations of the two countries.

John A. Andersw, James L. Latter.

J. E. FIELD, ALEX. H. BULLOCK HENRY CARTER, TAPPEN WENTWORTH, CHARLES BEECHER J. BURRAGE. A. A. BURRAGE, L. MILES STANDISH WM. ENDICOTT, Jr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, Jr. L. B. RUSSELL.

AMOS TUCK.

And others.

JOHN A. ANDREW,

ISAAC LIVERMORE, ALBERT J. WRIGHT ANOS A. LAWRENCE, N. G. CHAPIN, CHARLES W. PIERCE JAS. FREEMAN CLARKE EDWARD ATRINSON, J. H. STEPHENSON, CHARLES W. SLACK, T. P. CHANDLES, CHARLES A. PHELPS, OTIS NORCROSS

SAMUEL G. WAND,

M. BRIMMER, CHARLES W. STORRY,

JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr.,

GEO. S. HALE,

MR. THOMPSON'S REPLY. Bosros, Feb. 12, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation signed by you and other citizens of Massachusetts, to a public reception in recognition of the efforts I have made in Great Britain, during the last forts I have made in Great Britain, during the last three years, to diffuse correct information respecting the nature of the great struggle in which you are en-gaged, and to avert the dangers and calamities of a war between England and America. The humble but zealous services which you dealer thus to no owledge have been voluntarily rendered, throug knowledge have seen voluntarily required, and my long-cherished regard and friendship for America and under a deep sense of the importance to the interests of both countries, of a right understanding on the part of the people of England of the causes and objects of the rebellion, and the momentous issues involved in the sanguinary conflict to which it has led. It gives me inexpressible satisfaction to state, as my convic-British people not only earnestly desire the continu ance of amicable relations between the two nations but also the speedy triumph of the American Govern ment in putting down a rebellion, the object of which is the destruction of all free institutions, and the per petuation of the execuable institution of slavery hereby securing the fulfilment, in the fullest an ster-"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER

It would be agreeable and convenient to me, if als the Committee, that the reception should take I have the honor to be, Gentlemen.

GEORGE THOMPSON. Messrs. John A. Andrew, J. E. Field, A., H. Bul lock, James L. Little, Samuel G. Ward, and others.

seats, at 50 cents each, may be obtained at Oliver Di son & Co's Music Store, Washington Street, a the Anti-Slavery Office. As an immense gather intend to be present must lose no time in securin their tickets. It will be an occasion of historic iste the Commonwealth, and worthy of the noble man be honored. Friends of freedom, PACK THE HALL! Come from all quarters, far and near!

### WHICH IS THE CHEAPEST?

The name of William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine among those Senators who oppose the bill for equaliz-ing the pay of U. S. soldlers, and for giving blacks as well as whites the customary pay of soldlers from the time of their enlistment. Mr. Fessenden, the te the time of their enlistment. Mr. Fessenden, the te egraph informs us, "calculated that the bill, in its re-trospective action, would hear an expense of \$1,500 000." The Commonwealth most appropriately sal-if the Senator has "calculated" how much it will ARRIVAL OF GEORGE TROMPSON. We are pleased to be able to announce the safe arrival of George Thompson, the eloquent and true-hearted champion of popular rights and the steadfast friend of the North. He came in the Arabia, to Boston, on Saturday. The Transfer says he has already in the best of the steadfast friend of the North. He came in the Arabia, to Boston, on Saturday. The Transfer says he has already in the stead of the stead granted, without calculation, that knavery will be cheaper than honesty. It is this sort of selfish materialism, this ignoring of everything not repress by money value, so deeply rooted in our people legislators and our President, which makes it doubtful whether God will find the nation worth as ing. We have not yet learned the lesson that just is the right course to safety, welfare and honor. C. K. W. LECTURE BY MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.

Anti-Slavery Society in the work yet before it, and it affords us sincere pleasure to report to our friends everywhere this favorable result. We rejoice in it, and even more in the proof it affords that the American Abolitionists are determined not to cease from their work till it be accomplished, nor give ear to any suggestions, however plausible, of leaving it to politicians, to circumstances, or to military necessity. Ready and disposed to give to these the fair amount of weight and credit to which they are entitled, they will yet keep a single eye to their own work, entrust it to no doubtful hands, and keep their armor on until slavery is dead, and buried out of sight.

We would express in a few words our sincere sorrow at the absence of Mrs. Helen E. Garrison from her Miss Dickinson delivered an address in Tr Temple, on Thursday evening of last week, on the state of the country in regard to slavery and the rebellion, to the delight and entire satisfaction of a large and highly intelligent audience. Hon. A. H. Bullock and highly intelligent audience. Hon. A. H. Bullock, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, presided, and upon the platform were scaled Hon. Mr. Field, President of the Sonate, Hon. J. Goodrich, with Colonel Taylor, Hon. Thomas Russell, George Thompson, Esq. Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., and other distinguished gentlemen. Miss Dickinson spoke for more than an hour, and the assembly listened in rapt attention. Her subject was "Words for the Hour." In alluding to the treatment of negroes by the government, she said it was shameful for the United States to try to save three dollars a month from the pay of men dying for them. The nemonth from the pay of men dying for them. The ne-cessity for putting a barrier to further wrongs, to guar-ably freedom to the slaves and give them a chance for promotion, were forcibly argued. We had no right, she said, to offer an amnesty proclamation to the reb-

opeak for itself.

We welcome, as we are sure our readers will, the sords of cheer and escouragement which follow, from one whose devotion to one cause was early given, has sever cooled or tired, and is still as hearty and hopeful SYMMOUSE, N. Y. Jan. 25, 1864.

DRAW PRINCES: I am very corry that I cannot attend your Subscription Anniversary to morrow. It is, in my feelings to day, a serious objection to Syriguase that it is so far, from Boston. But I rejoice in the

erating with you, though I may hought that I am on

which is the villy servant of the devil, should yet begalle us of perfect success.

When, last Fall, I beard it suggested by some that
we might safely disband our Anti-Slavery organizations, I hastily wrote to Oliver Johnson, begging him
to remonstrate against such imprudence, and adding
that I would give twenty dollars to maintain our instrumentalities, and more if needed.

I now renew my subscription of that sum, wishing
that I could make it ten times larger.

With my best regards to each of your associates, I
remain truly, affectionately yours,

SAMUEL J. MAY. the nature of the work undertaken by the American Abolitionists of thirty years ago, —a work whose extent and magnitude were very imperfectly comprehended even by the wisest of their number; we might trace the outline of the history of that work, and see how by slow degrees were gathered the authentio facts and evidence necessary to demonstrate to a reluctant, an indifferent, a corrupted people, the ninmeasured atrocity, the fearful wickedness before Heaven, of that social and political system which they had pledged themselves to uphold; we might show how, by their Constitution, by their laws, by their party and sectional divisions, by their deair of gain, by their social influence, and still more and worse by their religion, the whole American people supported directly and indirectly, ignorantly on the part of many, that system of crimes and horrors, whose form indeed was in but one section of the country, but whose spirit and essential life were in all parts of it; we might trace the seeming if slow and wearisome progress of the truth upon the nation's mind and heart, and yet in the retrospect abould feel ourselves constrained to exclaim, with awe and fervent gratitude, "What wonders hath God wrought!" we might point out how, under the potent tests of light and free discussion, so fearlessly applied by the and saling for Gevelop its true character and designs before the world, and to furnish the utilimate and unanswerable proof of its own unparalleled villants, in yet we might portray, yet how feebly and inadequately i the desperate resistance which the nation long made to the influences of truth and to the appeals made to its own history and solemn pledgee before the world, and might show how heavily and cruelly it visited.

emain truly, affectionately yours,
SAMUEL J. MAY.
Mrs. Mary May, Mrs. Louiss Loring, and others. Hon. EDGAR KETCHUM, whose anti-slavery convictions were frankly avowed and manfully defended long before it was popular to hold them, sends us the following welcome note:

NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1804.

DEAR FRIENDS: The providence of God, displayed in the events of the year, has brightened the hope of patriots, while rebels are confused and despairing. Freedom spreads, and slavery not only falls, but is cast off by the people of the Bouth. Your fidelity and courage are receiving their reward.

Your Thirtieth Anniversary must be a joyful one;

and such as I, who cannot attend it, may at least have the pleasure of sending in their aid toward the great work remaining to be done. Receive my offering en-closed, and my benediction with it. May you be abundantly prospered, and the slave be everywhere made free!

With great respect, your fellow-citizen and fr EDGAR KETCHUM.

The following extract from letters of our venerable and generous friend in Montreal, Judge Galas, will deepen in all our hearts the respect and gratitude to which he is so well entitled from all American Aboli-"The Anti-Slavery Society ought not to relax its ef-

"The Anti-Slavery Society ought not to relax its efforts. The desire to have that haughty slave oligarchy rendered poweriess must increase all the world over. Their attempts at assassination in Congress and elsewhere, show that man vainly hopes for good in any country where the criminal laws are unequal upon the different classes of the population. That alone can prevent capital from trampling labor under its feet.

All is the gift of Industry,—whatever exalts, embellishes, and renders life delightful; and where impartial laws impartially protect industry, there only can security be obtained.

more to use of the control of the co Blessed be God who has in so remarkable a manne

and falling to the ground. But while the saids us with joy and with hope, it should also, we think, mightily encourage and inspire us to persevere in the line of action which has proved so effective in the past, and should, as we believe it will, renew the pur-pose of every Abolitionist in the land to relax of efhitherto made the wrath of man to praise him!

Short is the time I now have here, but I thank

Heaven that I have some visions of my childhood which

seem in a fair way of being accomplished—the freedom

of the Southern States." fort, leave no weapon unused, in the future, by which iors, seave no weapon nussed in the future, by which the great crowning triumph and giory, the complete end and extinction of slavery, may be effected. Our confidence in this future action of the Abo-Ritonists was strengthened by the Anniversary meet-ing held in Music Hall, on the evening of June

of the Southern States."

"We are now near the commencement of the fourth
year of the atrocious civil war which has desolated a
portion of the United States, and which seems to await
for its termination the death of a few leaders only, among the secessionists. The calls of humanity are imperative upon the friends of the slave not to relax in fore enclose a draft of the Bank of Montreal upon the Merchants' Bank of Boston for five hundred dollars, which I have endorsed in your favor. For this and other alds, I am, with great truth, your sincere and faithful friend, SAMUEL GALE.

Mrs. L. Mania Child."

A venerable and well-known gentleman in our own neighborhood writes thus cordially and emphatically in regard to that great Wrong and Crime, which long ade the American Anti-Slavery Society a ne cessity to ourselves, to our country, and to our age :

WATERTOWN, Jan. 19, 1864. MISS ABBY FRANCIS-My Dear Friend: I have Miss Abay Faxets—say Dear Friend: I have been gratified and honored by the receipt of a circular signed by some thirty or forty ladies—constituting a fair representation of the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism of Boston and vicinity—inviting me to an anniversary meeting of the "American Anti-Slavery So ciety," at the Music Hall in Boston on Wednesday eve

ciety, at the state chain protest and many arms yar.

I have been an anti-slavery boy and man ever since I was eleven years old—at which period my father was a Delegate from Worcester to the Convention for the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and voted against it by reason of the fatal provisions it contained for the existence or establishment of slaves our country—the source of all our political woes

I am too old—being in my 86th year—to attend you meeting; but I thank God I have lived to see th slave-masters and tyrants themselves, with intents, mo tives, and objects far otherwise and most wicked—yet in co-operation with the efforts of the men and women of the free States—conducting the nation to the protration and probable utter extinction of the enormous ain of slavery and the restoration of our glorious Union.

Should such be the house production of the state of the stat

oncoun suon or me mappy result, you, my friend, will probably live to behold our dear country, within a quarter of a century, become the first political power and the greatest and happiest nation and people on

earth. Will you have the goodness to lake the closed contribution to the objects of your Society I Cherishing grateful sentiments for the ladies of your Society, believe me very sincerely and truly, your TYLER BIGELOW. Will you have the goodness to take charge of the in-

The following response to our invitation from Maj.
Gan. Burler was read by Mr. Phillips to the great
audience assembled in Music Hall on the evening of
the Anniversary, and called forth the warmest applause. We surely feel that much honor is due to ow
who, having changed his opinion respecting slovery
and its relations to our Government and country, never
hestitates to avow his convictions with a most manly
frankness, nor to make his life and actions thoroughly
accord with them:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VA. AND N. C., FORTERS MONROE, Jan. 22, 1864.

MADAM: I have the honor to acknowledge there

MADAN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite invitation for Mrs. Butler and myself to attend your anniversary festivities of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and greatly regret that, for reasons that must be obvious, we cannot be present. Wishing you every success and prosperity in your worthy and noble enterprise, I am, very truly, yourse BENJ. F. BUTLER, Maj. Ges. U.S. Vols.

from the more distant coast of Source Castering on which men, who, as slaves, so lately cowered under the lash and revolver of brutal drivers, now stand erect in the dignity and self-respect of soldlers in the Army of the United States, comes the following letter of a faithful New Hampshira Abolitionist, which sufficiently speaks for itself:

y speaks for itself:

CAST OF EN REUT. S. C. INFARTER, HILTON HEAD, S. C., Jan. 12, 1864.

FRIEND GARRISON: There is but one place that can be pleasanter than Music Hall, on the occasion of the approaching annual festival: that place is the camp of a regiment of freed alares in South Carolina. With such a regiment I have the honor to be connected. Every foot of such a camp ground is as radical as platform as even Boston Abolitionists can erect in Music Hall. A battalion of these earnest and intensely loyal mee, standing in line of battle, going

ough the manual of arms, is, next to a battle bast

through the manual of arms, is, next to a battle last, the most thrilling of speeches.

Even the silvery tones of Wendell Phillips are not more eloquent than the gilstening beyonest of bad-men, with which they are writing, in letter of the blood, their title-deed to freedom. But I do not need that these things are the thought and speed of anti-slavery men, crystalized into solid, substantial as

tion.

Your earnest words, during the last third of Acastury, have stirred the heart of the nation, and man possible the work, and the methods of performing he to day. Les the agitation be continued, then, and the people, through their representative in Course, and it is a shall sign the death-warrant of slavery. In od redims, now in arms, will be happy to be its

Yours, for the Right, J. M. HAWES, The following, from Rev. NATHANTH But though brief, will express much to those who have him as we do:

DORCHESTER, Jan. Z. 1856.
MY DEAR MR. MAY: I greatly regret the leasuremented by illness from being present at the strength of pleasant Anniversary this evening. I will have been present the strength of the so pleasant Anniversary this evening. I wish und through you my mite in contribution to the came. Please hand it to either one of the ladies you please. How gloriously full of hope the times are, sallow devoutly grateful should we be for what our grass permitted to see, and our ears to hear, of the sense vent of Universal Emancipation in our beloved but God be praised 1

Yours, affectionately,

NATHANIEL HAIL.

Another Christian minister, with whom she has been an essential part of religion to remembe the despised and outraged slave, and to plead the man of the needy and the oppressed against his prest sel heartless oppressor, writes us as follows:

DEAR FRIENDS: \* \* You have my fall sympthy in the feeling that this hour lays on the bins of liberty a burden of duty and responsibility this they may not put off. When their work is doe, far may lay aside their tools—not earlier. Their we cannot be said to be done to long as it is in the preceding of the said to be done to long as it is in the preceding of the said to be done to long as it is in the preceding who has come to regenerate the miss and bless the world. They may long to have the of freedom who has come to regenerate the sale and bless the world. They may long to have sless, less for their own sake—knowing how great a fit of God it has been to them—than for that of the or trodden and oppressed—though even into their or souls slavery has not thrust its direct cure—saids souls stavery has not torus its occur-and and
of the oppressor, whom deliverance from his six
disenthral indeed. They may long or it for the sh
of country and mankind. They may, with prophet
eye, see so clearly the near completion as to be no eye, see so clearly the near completion as to be mis-fied that it cannot be stayed; but even then, is then fied; that it cannot be stayed; but even then, it then not something yet to do in preparing the vay of the Lord, and making His paths straight! We know ker subtile is the foc, and with what deadliness he as strike. Thank God, we live to see how not mightier than he is the straightforward Spinis due Lord. If that Spirit speaks the bleased wod sing, it also bids us labor and watch unto the very end.

Enclosed I send you thirty dollars. I wish wen

so many times that sum that it would suffice to see the whole land with anti-slavery. But if we be hisful, God will surely do that, and in Him we can a curely trust. His strength will be made perfect in our weakness, if that weakness be but lovel to His and His.

I am yours, dear friends, for buth and freedom,
FREDERICK FROTHINGEAK

We feel sure that no contribution can bring with it more truly the blessing of God than that which ac-companied the following letter from one of the ex-liest Abolitionists among the colored people of Bo-BRIGHTON, Jan. 26th, 1864.

MRS. MARY MAY-Very Dear Fri tion from you and the other esteemed friends of free dom to me and my family to be present at the un-nual gathering of the old, faithful and long-tried friends of the slave, is hereby acknowledged and highly appreciated. Ill health will not permit me to participate with you on this most highly interesting occasion. But my heart and soul are with you, with fervent prayers; and may God shower upon you see

Please accept my mite of one dellar here enclosed to aid the great cause. You, and the other lades with you, will please accept the assurance of my per-sonal esteem and best wishes, with which I schools, Yours for liberty, JOHN T. HILTON.

We give an extract from the letter of a lady in Ohio, a faithful and steadfast friend to the anti-date. DEAR FRIENDS: Your invitation to the Anniversary

on the 27th instant is received, which it would give me great pleasure to accept. Indeed, I know it is gathering this side of the Celestial City, when its freed spirits of the tried and true of all agranged rejoice and hold a jubilee for deliverance from square wors and wrongs, that I would more glady job ass this that you now contemplate. That you have occasion for rejoicing for what has been accomplish by the moral force of Truth, and for devost harbgiving that the wrath and wickedness of collect have been overruled to work out in some met deliverance of the oppressed, there can be no dead But as the victory is not yet complete, this metin is not exclusively for rejoicings and congranation. and as a nation are slow to come to repe

Until this consummation, may you never tire, at cease your labors; and in achieving this, you as to a higher level those not contemplated nencement of your efforts, your own ex.

To the Ladies of the American Anti-Slavey Society

And from a lady in Connecticut, whose ye struct us, and whose cheerful humanity should us all to better labors, we have the following

"Please find enclosed twenty dollars (\$20,) which I nd to the National Anti-Slavery Subscripton Antiersary at Boston. I wish to send more, I ose so much. I st rears old, and I feel it such a privilege to have

d a few years for the down-trodden poor of our my own heart has been made better, for the week is One of our number was favored with a letter

a respected merchant of this city, from which wells the following extract:—

I now enclose to you, for the American Anti-Sur Society, my small mite, which I wish I could show heand times greater, in sid of a crist religions, patriotic and humane. Religions, God must approve: patriotic, because it suries root of a cruel despoilsm which has been long a atism which has been long suppin

root of a cruel despotism which has been loos -the life of our nation; humane, because it gives imprisoned race its right to freedom and compensate for its labor. Let us give God the giory for this gre work so wonderfully progressing, and all school His kind providence by increased faith and more

I am, with much respect, your friend and o DANIEL B. STEDMAN

Miss CAROLINE C. TRAYER.

One question cannot but recur with a constant an anxious interest for all our readers, as well as for ourselves: Will this thirded annual audistry one is on be the last? Or will another, and perspay any more, equal to, it, and greater, in behalf of our contry's freedom and true honor, be necessary! We sat it, as doubtless others do, not because we grow surfour behalf of our work, but because we see it writte with own hand on every page of our daily history, see it the accepted time"; because his own Spirit is no it thanking intercession, with unutirable less thanking intercession, with unutirable less and the seed of the Miss CAROLINE C. THAYER

FEBRUARY 19. isp and entreaty, that our country will not turn a del set to that voice, and suffer this golden hour to turn a sway mused, to our eternal dishoner and infamy shore the bar, both of Human and Divine Justice, like are swilling to believe that our government and men'r can be so lost to shame, or so blind to its own men'r and interest, or so indifferent to this great optically of justice, as to be wanting now. We desire the special of the s ssociated anti-slavery work may very soon is of sesociated anti-shvery work may feet on the construction of Independence of July 4, the other production of Independence of July 4, its gains the "inaltenable rights" of "all men" inf. [liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and Constitution and statute law secures the possession of one of these "inaltenable rights" to all, any every Anti-Slavery Society in the land be any every Anti-Slavery Journal and agency do may every Anti-Slavery Society in the land be faceded, and every Anti-Slavery Journal and agency to decontinued, and then they will be. And this may it is dose in this year of grace 1864, not only as well as to the ten or twenty years longer, but far better, is saier, surer, more peacefully, more satisfactority and occurred. The nation now MAS THE RIGHT, the laws of war, by the great law of self-preservation is accordance with the spirit of the Constitution. is the 1878 of and, of the spirit of the Constitu-tion, and in accordance with the spirit of the Constitu-tion, to remove forever the great crime of slavery, den to remove forever the great crime of slavery, pered by its own acts and admissions to be as deadly as every to the whole natios, as it has ever been a oral grant to the poorest stud least of its unhappy retims; and it is bound, by every consideration of Law, issue, Expediency and Humanity, to exercise this right. Let President Lincoln's great Proclamative Vacadom to all lasters in rehelidom, he wasters. his right has research amounts great Proclama-tics of Freedom to all slaves, in rebeldom be ratified by Congress, if need be, though we do not ourselves agress, if need or, though a declaration of construction of construction of the process of the p that proclamation to every stave an the land viding a fair compensation in every case wherein saves are taken from persons of proved loyalty. No the friend of the Union in the South can object to that; and from all others the mask of complicity with the rebellion should be stripped away, and summary institute enacted between them and their slaves. And the let Congress take the prescribed steps to close up and seal the door forever against any possibility of plarety's return, by a Constitutional Prohibition. We y return, by a charten, of all sections and of every e hat the people, of all sections and of every who are loyal and true, are now essentially upon the Right, the Policy and the Necessity agreed upon the Right, the Folloy and the recessity of this settion. For our country's honor and peace is it be done! We work on, that we may not fail o doing our part to this great end.

It not only remains for us to acknowledge the sevminutions of our friends to the treasury of the an Anti-Slavery Society, and to thank them all and every one, in the name of our good cause, for ness, the heartiness, and the liberality of For the Committee of Anti-Slavery Ladies. The second of the

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SUBSCRIPTION LIST	us Regulations
of the Thirtieth National Anti-Slavery	Subscription
Aninersary, January 27, 186	Happoid, to
War Warm May.	\$100.00
Mrs. Mary May, Mrs. Ellis Gray Loring,	25.00
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ner. Altred P. Putnam, Roxbury,	5.00
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Me and Mancy Howes, Barnstable,	5.00
Alice and Exected Thesham	5.00
Misses Bradford, Duxbury,	5.00 10.00
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27 Any omissions or errors which may be discovered in the above list will be promptly corrected,
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#### LETTER FROM L. MARIA CHILD.

DEAR FRIEND—You ask how the Reception want off this year. I went into the city too late to have anything to do with the business arrangements, and for all therewith connected I refer you to the official report. Attending the meeting merely as a guest, I found it a pleasant opportunity to take old friends by the hand, and say God bless you to the tried and true men and women, who stood steadfastly by our side is the days of mobs and brickbats. Many of this heroic band have passed over Jordan, and at every yearly gathering I miss some familiar face. This occasion was saddened by the sudden illness of Mrs. occasion was saddened by the sudden illness of Mrs.
Garrison, whose handsome, motherly, genial countenance and kindly ways have always been one of
the greatest attractions of the scene.

My heart leaped up at the sight of John G. Whire-

TIER, who rarely makes his appearance in public. Time and ill-health have left their marks upon him since he first became the Poet Laureaue of the persecut-ted and the proscribed; but his glowing eyes are now as ever, lighted by that sacred fire which the vestals as ever, lighted by that sacred are which the vestals Truth and Freedom keep burning on the altar of his soul. I love and reverence him above all the po-ets of the land; for he has not used his divine gift merely to "entertain fair, well-spoken days," but bravely and fervently he has sounded the trumpet for the rescue of the helpless and the wronged. This fidelity to conscience has kept his soul alive, and the his later years are even more richly illumipoems of his later years are even mated by moral and pictorial beauty than the admirable poems of his youth.

Another face which called up a host of Anti-Slavery

Another face which called up a host of Anti-Slavery memories was that of THEODORE D. WELD. When I first heard him, he was fresh from Lane Seminary, glowing with indignation at the suppression of free speech there, strong with the vigor of intellect and the carpestness of youth. His hair and beard are whitened now, but he is strong and carnest still. In fact, I can generally recognize those who early consecrated themselves to anti-slavery work. I know them he whole hences, thousehild counterances, but them by their honest, thoughtful their cordial grasp of the hand, by their bold, straightforward utterance, indicating souls incapable of indi-rectness. With all their imperfections, they are the poblest specimens of humanity it has been my lot to

noblest specimens of humanity it has been my lot to meet in this earthly pilgrimage.

New anti-slavery friends are becoming as plenty as roses in June. Sometimes, when they tell me they have always been anti-slavery, I smile inwardly, but I do not contradict the assertion; I merely marvel at their power of keeping a secret so long! I was introduced to divers strangers who rejoiced over their recent conversion. One lady from Tennessee told me alse had considered me a most misguided and mischlevous woman; she had found it difficult to conceive how any persons in their senses could yearned. John chievous woman; she had found it difficult to conceive how any persons in their senses could respect John Brown. "But now," said she, "my views on this subject have become entirely changed. I had lived in the midst of slavery without knowing anything about it; but when circumstances compelled me to observe, I found that shameful and cruel things, of which I was quite unconscious, had been going on all around me; and I now detest the system of slavery as aincerely as you do." cerely as you do."

One of the most interesting individuals I met at the

twenty years of age, who is devoting herself to sculp-ture. Her frank, intelligent countenance and modest manners preposeesed me in her favor. I told her manners prepossessed me in her favor. I told her I judged by her complexion that there might be some of what was called white blood in her veins. She replied, "No: I have not a single drop of what is called white blood in my veins. My father was a full-blooded negro, and my mother was a full-blooded negro. is called white blood in my veins. My father was a full-blooded negro, and my mother was a full-blooded negro, and my mother was a full-blooded Chippewa." "But it is a long way from the Chippewas to sculpture," said I. "How came you to get upon that road?" "I don't know," she replied. "My mother was always inventing new patterns for moccasons, and other embroidery; and perhaps the same thing is coming out in me in a more civilized form." "And have you lived with the Chippewas?" "Yes. When my mother was dying, she wanted me to promise that I would live three years with her people, and I did." "And what did you do while you were there?" "I did as my mother's people did. I made bastets and embroidered moccasons, and I went into the cities, with my mother's people to sell them." "And did you like that kind of life?" "Oh, yes; I liked it a great deal better than I do your civilized life. There is nothing so beautiful as the free forest. To catch a fish when you are hungry, cut the boughs of a tree, make a fire to reast it, and eat it in the open air, is the greatest of all luxuries. I would not stay week pent up in cities, if it were not for my passion for Ari." "But, surely," said I. "you have had some other education than that you received among your mother's people, for your language indicates it." I have a brother," she replied, "who went to California, and dug gold. When I had been three years with our mother's people, for your language indicates it." I have a brother," she replied, "who went to California, and dug gold. When I had been three years with our mother's people, for your language indicates it." I have a brother," she replied, "who went to California, and dug gold. When I had been three years with our mother's people, for your language indicates it." I have a brother, she replied, "who went to California, and dug gold. When I had been three years with our mother's people, for your language indicates it." I have you to have some education. He placed me at school in Oberlin. I staid there two years, an

greatly in her favor. I was agreeably surprised when I saw the bust, for it had a great deal of life and expression. Size has also made a very clever medallion from Brackett's bust of John Brown. Whether she will prove to have any portion of creative genius time will show; but she seems to possess a native failent, which is capable of being developed fairly by industry and perseverance.

Of the speaking at the Reception, I can tell you little, for I was so much interrupted that I could not hear it well. The eloquent voice of WENDELL PRILLIPS spoke, as usual, rather in warning than in triumph. It is his mission, and we need it; for Satan has no snares more dangerous than the craft of politicians. Our fathers of '76 fought a brave light for Freedom, and then consented to a compromise which poisoned the life-blood of their new Republic. Undoubtedly, we are in great danger of repeating the same experiment.

doubtedly, we are in great danger of repeating same experiment.

Abraham Lincoln is "a slow coach," and I have often been out of patience with him; but, after all, it seems to me he was the very best man that the moral condition of the American people admitted of being elected. He has, moreover, continually done better than he promised. When I said this to Mr. Emerson, he replied, "Tes, the election of Lincoln was a verification of the old fable of putting the hand into a bag full of anakes, and drawing out the one cell it contained."

ed."

But I confess to having all along painfully felt a want of moral grandour in the process of emancipation now going on. God is accomplishing a great work by the meanest tools. It is as Mr. Phillips said: Northern politicians have resorted to it as a war necessity, and Southern upionists have consented to it as the only means of avoiding the total loss of their human chattels. None of them say, "The black man has been wronged; give him his rights." The voice of Wendell Phillips is needed constantly in rebuke and warning; for the number who sincerely and heartly acknowledge the equality of racce is still very lly acknowledge the equality of races is still very

small.

One of the pleasantest incidents of the evening One of the pleasantest incidents of the evening was the reading of a letter frem Gen. BUTLER. Gen. GREATHEAST I call him. Two years ago, I should not have thought it possible I could admire him; but I.do admire him heartlly. There has been no sneaking in his conversion. He has obeyed the old maxim, "Speak the truth, and shame the Devil!" And he is smaller ende him years marketshamed and still the country of has in reality made him very muchashamed, and still

more provoked.

What more shall I say about the Reception ! The What more shall I say about the Reception 1 The Virginian coat of arms, with its well-known metto, seemed to have new significance since the Proclama-tion of Emancipation. The music was lively and spirit-stirring, and the soul of old John Brown seemed marching through its tones. People gave liberally, and said the occasion was a pleasant one.

Where shall we be by this time next year? Not in the mire of compromise, I hope and trust.

se mire of compresses,
Yours as ever for the righteous cause,
L. MARIA CHILD.

#### LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 11.

To THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR:

The well-planned scheme of Gen. Butler to include Richmond in his department having falled through treachery, the nation is cheated of military excite ment, and relapses into its previous quiet. The dai ly newspaper withdraws its startling capitals, and the disappointed reader sighs for the termination of winter-quarters, and votes the times very dull indeed Had the press done its duty seasonably, the public would be far from regarding the absence of dis-cussion as synonymous with the absence of vital opics, at a moment when the question of reconstruc tion is silently settling, or involving itself in a man ner fraught with infinite peril to the republic. The Amnesty Proclamation was hailed by many with joy, because of the President's adherence to his edict of Emancipation. But who looked for a retraction afte Emancipation. But who dowed for a retraction are his Springfield letter 1 What was not to be expected did not, in effect, take place. Mr. Lincoln has been true to freedom—as he understands it. We now know that his idea of liberty for the blacks is only know that his idea of liberty for the blacks is only not slavery. His policy implicitly and expressly anticipates a purgatorial state for the freedmen, to be contrived by the returning States, and to be continued indefinitely. To this end he deliberately reserves the ballot for white men, not even providing that the colored soldier who has exposed his life for the nation's shall, at the close of the war, have a voice in making the laws he must obey, nor any guaranties of security from oppression and outrage.

There was a time when the Republican journals might have pleaded effectively for the enforcement of

There was a time when the Republican journals might have pleaded effectively for the enforcement of equal rights. They were dumb when the Declaration was rejected in laying the cornerations of regenerate States, and meanwhile the word of the Government is hardening into a thing—its faulty policy into civil establishments. The economic moment for protest has passed, and we enter upon the reign of costly confusion, or of still more costly conflict. In the confusion, or of still more costly conflict. In the future, as heretofore, the rights of the black man, his future, as heretofore, the rights of the black man, his interests and his welfare, are to be identical with ours. The chain—of prejudice, or disfranchisement, or apprenticeship—which we fasten to his sakle, we must carry, as said the curate of the French Port Royal, in our flat; hence mutual inconvenience, constraint and collision. And if the pillar of our Republic is human equality, so long as there are any ho have less than their rights, there must be some who have more than their rights: the column crumbles at base and capital, and leaves a tyranny, but no reception was EDMONIA LEWIS, a colored girl about

republic.

I cannot be accused of opening old wounds by these President's policy, is among the current events of the past fortnight. The odious distinction of color is carefully perpetuated, and the condition of being a white man imposed upon every voter. I would not blame the Governor for complying with the President's dithe Governor for complying with the President's directions concerning legal voters, but rather him who attempts to overthrow an aristocracy by buttressing in main support. What we witness in Tennessee today, we may to morrow in Arkanasa or North Carolina. Louisiana is seemingly divided between the gradual and the immediate enancipationists, but can it be shown that they differ in regard to negro suffrage 1 or will Gen. Banks be more radical than Mr. Lincoln 1

Mr. Stevens's theory for dealing with the subjugated States,—that is, like foreign nations,—was ably maintained by him in his late speech in Congress. He finds the President's plan so far in agreement with his, that "it proposes to freat the rebel territory as a conqueror would treat it,"—which in a measure is true. But it is hardly asgacious or customary to

with his, that "it proposes to treat the rebel territory as a conqueror would treat it,"—which in a measure is true. But it is hardly asgacious or construct allies of the confirm a conquest by repressing the natural allies of the victor, and restoring power to the common enemy of both. The Times of this city, is its criticism of Mr. Stevens, says that his concession that "the "rebel States" have secoded, virtually concedes their constitutional right to secode," though one may be tensive. Secossion in the United States has but one meaning—revolution, which is no more constitutions at than suicide. And yet the revolution is a fact, even at the suicide of a Louisians slave.

Mr. Thompson had travelled ayers where through the victor, and restoring power to the common anemy of both. The Times of this city, is its criticism of Mr. Stevens, says that his concession that "the 'rebid States' have seconded, virtually concedes their constitutional right to seconde," though one may be a States' have seconded, whough one may be tensive. Seconsion in the United States has but one meaning—revolution, which is no more constitutional at than sufcide. And yet the revolution is a fact, even if it be put down to morrow. Again, says the Timer.

"If the so-called, Confederate States' are not in the Union, then they are a foreign nation, and Mr. Sievens consistently so styles them. But what is this but a recognition of their nationality!" The adswer is ready: the rebellious States are no longer in the Union as peers in the sisterhood, but the Federal Government, by the daily axtension of its suprement, is demonstrating very clearly that in every other sense they are affil in the Union. Victory slone will entitle them to the reality or even name of a nation. The Times further declares that the rebel people have not sundered their referients to the United States, but above its own minuse of terms by adding in the same connection, that miscondant cannot, relieve them of these were, in the House of Lords, Lord Campbell,

their obligations. The latter statement differs materially from the former, and is the only true one.

I see that my subject has carried me to a greater length than I lotended. Of the spirit of the New York press let me say: The Ness still maintains its maked position as the subsidized organ of the rebellion, and in daily leaders are filled with the most attrocious appeals for a repetition of that violence which revelled in our streets here last July. And upon this I may remark, that nothing could be more encouraging for Seymour's "friends" to resist the draft once more than the infamous refusal of the Government officials, with the countvance of Gen. Dix, to prosecute the ringleader Andrews, who emerged from Fort Lafayette as the king of France went up hill—only to return again. The Herald, having bustled terribly each day around its Presidential candidate, Gen. Grant, until, like some whirling dervish, it has seemed to think the smphitheatre a partner in its purely personal excitement, has abandoned this amusement for the moment, in order to urge an amendment of the Coustitution in the interest of universal emancipation! Of course, it applauds Mr. Sunner's efforts in the same direction, and has plenty of able arguments to select from the old anti-slavery armory. The Times,—if I may pay my respects to that journal a second time,—has a characteristically mean article upon George Thompson, full of injustice toward that gentleman, utterly ignoring his invaluable services to the Union in these latter days of rebellion and English neutrality, and discharging his spleen upon the Abolitionist in general, (1) whom it represents to have been frustrated in their labors for the war! To this balderdash no serious reply need be attempted. I offer, as a sign of the progress which is due to the suit-slavery spitation, the following utterance in the Capitol by Thaddeen Stevens: "The Union as it was and the Constitution as it is it is an atrocious idea: it is man-stenling." Which sounds not a little like this: "The United Stat hell." M. Du Pare,

(1) The utterly uncalled for and wantonly malicic (1) The utterly uncalled for and wantonly malicious article of the Times, here referred to, may be found in its appropriate department on our first page. It is a specimen of Republican [1] Copperheadism, equally anomalous and disgraceful.—[Ed. Ltb.

#### \* FRATERNITY LECTURE.

The third lecture in the supplementary course given The third lecture in the supplementary course given by the Parker Fraternity was delivered on Tuesday evening last, by George Thompson, Esq. of England, in the Music Hall. The sudience was very large, hundreds being obliged to stand, and many distinguished gentlemen had places on the platform. The lecturer received a warm greeting from the great assembly on his entrance, and three hearty rounds of applause when he needed to be a supplementary to the state of the state

he rose to address them.

Mr. Thompson's subject was "The Popular Sentiment of England in regard to America and the Rebeilton." No man is better qualified to speak on this topic, since he has been zealously occupied, ever since the war commenced, in laboring to correct the erroneous views which existed among a portion of the Eng lish people in regard to us, and we may rejoice with him that those efforts have been largely successful. Mr. Thompson seemed deeply moved by the warmth of his reception, and the contrast of present with form er circumstances. He thanked God that he had lived to see this day; to stand again on the soll of Massa-chusetts, and especially of Boston, and to see such a harvest from the seed sown by the Pilgrim Fathers. He thanked God that he could now consider himself under the protection of the Star-Spangied Banner, and that he could truly declare his respect and esteem for the Chief Magistrate of this mighty Republic, whose

He expressed his amazement and delight at the ex-traordinary progress of events here for the last ten years, and especially for the last three years. He years, and especially for the last three years. He could not possibly have expected so soon to see here an Anti-Slavery President and an Anti-Slavery Congress. When he was last in this country, the District of Columbia was the seat of the slave trade, and the city of Washington was full of slaves, and slave-pens and slave-prisons, and slave-owners. He devontly thanked God that the scene was totally changed, and that these relies of barbarism were swept away. When he was last here, the party dominant in the

honor it is to be named "Honest Abraham Lincoln.

nation had wished not only to preserve but to extend slavery, and had good prospect of success in their endeavors. He found the country now pledged to the maintenance and extension of freedom, and the Presi-dent and Congress assisting to carry out that pledge. Then, many of those who disliked slavery excused

themselves for inaction on the ground that they had no power to remove it. Now the power is admitted, and the process of abolition is far advanced. Millions of slaves are already made free, and, the most hopeful sign of all, you have called on the freedmen to aid you as soldiers. The musket has elevated the negro to the as soldiers. The musket has elevated the negro to the condition of a man. It remains now only to complete this great work, and not for a moment to relax your efforts until the last fibre of slavery is destroyed.

In 1860, England had watched the progress of the American struggle with intense interest. Mr. Thompson said he then travelled extensively in England, enforcing to explain to her people the true position.

deavoring to explain to her people the true positio of our affairs. But the rebels had already precede him. Months before the secession, emissaries of the South were in England, declaring that a separation was coming, that it was needful and just, and base and capital, and leaves a tyranny, but no coming, that it was needed and just, and that it would be peaceful. Thus by degrees the British press not be accused of opening old wounds by these it for the procedure of Tennessee, or rather of it for the procedure of Tennessee, or rather of Generals Halleck, McClellan and Butler, in the early part of the war, produced an unfavorable impression, and various acts of the Government seemed to imply that it wished only to restore the Union, not to remove

slavery. slavery.

This feeling began to be changed when Mr. Lincoln's message appeared, recommending Congress to make an appropriation for indemnity to those States which should abolish slavery. The Proclamation of September 22d, 1862, gave still greater estisfaction; and so firm was the confidence that its expressed purposes would be carried out, that monster meetings were held in England on the New Year's eve of 1863, remisless even an accomplished emancipation. to rejoice over an accomplished emancipation.

Through all the years of the rebellion, continued

Mr. Thompson, the anti-slavery men of England have been carrying on your war with your enemies in our country. We formed two great organizations, one in country. We formed two great organizations, one in London and one in Manchester, to counteract the move-ments of the emissaries of secession, and to show the

son of the late Chief Justice, and in the House of Commons, Lindsay, the ship-owner, Raebuck, an apostate radical, Berseford Hops, Tory and Puspils, and Gregory, representing an Irish borough. Neither has that cause found many public advocates out of Parliament, Mr. Joseph Barker, a gentleman somewhat known in this country, who had been "everything by turns, and nothing long," had been employed to deliver accession lectures, but had made little impression on the popular heart. The working classes have been with the American people in this great struggle, and have shown themselves intelligent as well as zealous in your defence.

A great change has taken place through the whole of Great Britain in regard to this country, and this new feeling of the people has had a marked effect p on the Government. The authorities have already made decided movement in the detention of rams and steamers built for the rebels, and no such vassel would now be allowed to sall. on of the late Chief Justice, and in the Ho

steamers built for the receiver and no such reserve that now be allowed to sail.

No doubt the aristocratic party is fingland, as on the Continent, had hailed with joy the prospect of a discription of the Union; and this feeling was helped by the wrong position of a portion of the American press. Now, the intelligence, the virtue, and the heart of England are with the North in this struggle.

Among the friends of America eminent in their re-spective departments, Mr. Thompson was happy to name John Stuart Mill, Professors Cairnes, Nichol and Goldwin Smith, Rev. Newman Hall, and the Hop. and Rev. Baptist Noel. In political life, the sealous and powerful labors of John Bright in our cause were al-ready well known.

powerful labors of John Bright in our cause were al-ready well known.

Several of these names were greated with applause by the audience, and they gave long and loud cheers at the name of John Bright.

The conclusion of Mr. Thompson's address was nearly in the following words:—

nearly in the following words:—

I have thus endeavored very imperfectly to sketch the state of feeling in England as it existed in the beginning and as it exists now, and the agencies by which the change for the better has been brought about. Having done so, let me ask you to indulg a kindly feeling owards the country from which I come. Let me be permitted to implore you that you will not suffer any of the acts of those who are alike our enemies and yours to lead you to cherish any unkind or unfriendly and the suffer any or to the suffer any or the suffer and the suff yours to lead you to cherish any unkind or unfriendly feelings towards the great mass of the people of my native land. Our statemen may have been wrong, and, I believe, have been wrong in many cases, and I am not here to vindicate or excuse them; but this I can say, that if some of our statesmen have gone wrong, the heart of the British people has been right. They will rejoice to hear of the kindly reception you have given me, and I may assure you that if the time shall come when you shall need their sympathy, that sympathy will be most freely granted; and you will never again have cause to complain that, in the hour of trial, England was backward in the tokens of her friendship.

Many parts of this address were loudly cheered; and a warm expression of the gratification of the audience was called forth when the President of the Fraternity was called forth when the Frestdent of the Fracerity announced that, on the next Tuesday evening, in the same place, a meeting of Public Reception would be held to welcome Mr. Thompson to this country, at which Governor Andrew will preside. Who will not make an effort to be present ? The concluding lecture of the supplementary course

will be given Tuesday after next, March 1st, in the Music Hall, by Wendell Phillips.—c. k. w.

THE PETITION. Honor to our Hubbardston friend for the Petition sent from their town! It asks for the abolition of slavery by the present Congress, and amendment of the Constitution forever prohibiting slavery; and is signed by five hundred an persons. The Hopkinton petition is also a very go one; signed by 208 persons, and at the head of the list the name of Rev. J. C. Webster.

EMANCIPATION PETITION. The first instalment of the Petition has been presented by Senator Sum-ner. The second 100,000, we understand, will be sent in a few weeks. Let the women everywhere circu-late the petition! There is no time to lose it 1.000,000 signatures are to be rolled up during the

### HAYTI AND JOHN BROWN.

BOSTON, FEB. 12, 1864.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

DEAR SIR-In addition to the large sum donated o the families of the martyrs of Harper's Ferry by the people of Hayti, through the Port-au-Prince C mittee, a further contribution, amounting to \$1131.04, was made by the citizens of Aux Cayes. Of this amount, the late B. C. Clarke, Esq., Commercial Agent of Hayti for Boston, sent one half to Mrs. Brown, and the other half to Mr. Phillips, Mr. Garrison and myself, for distribution among the rest of the sufferers by the memorable expedition on Harper's

Ferry.

Excepting a small sum, (which will soon be disbursed,) this amount has been equitably distributed, and has been very gratefully received.

and has been very gratefully received.

If the blessings of the herole poor, and the sincere admiration of the friends of the colored race, in America, will be esteemed an equivalent for their bounty, the people of Hayti have been already abundantly repaid for their generous and unexampled liberality to John Brown's men and their survivors. Since their fathers expelled the French, they have done no act which has gained for them so much respect abroad.

JAMES REDPATH.

A GENERAL EMANCIPATION ACT.—Wa. WELLS BROWN will speak on the above West Boylston, Mass., Wednesday, Feb. 24

Clinton,		Thu	reday,		25
Lancaster,	the two	Frid	ay proper	如此	26
Westminster	AND PRO	Bate	uday,	Marie N	27
	<b>。</b> 全线10世界的	Sun	day,	9 株成	28
Gardner,		Mot	day, o	66	29
Hubbardston	4 4 4	- Tue	eday, 1	farch	91

EF LORING MOODY, agent of the Ed

Bath, Thursday, " 24.
Brunswick, Sanday, " 28.
Augusta, Taesday, March 1.

EF MEDALLION OF JOHN BROWN.—The subscriber invites the attention of her friends and the public to a number of Medallions of Jones Brown, just completed by her, and which may be seen at rooms No. 99, Studio Building, Tremont Street. M. EDMONIA LEWIS.

Boston, Jun. 19, 1884.

MARRIED—In Brooklyn, N. T., at the home of the bride, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, Miss Lockstyn, St. Anthony, daughter of Edward Anthony, Eq., of Brooklyn, and Wil-LIAN JOYES, (late of Philadelphis, but now) of New York, by Friends' coremony, in the presence of the Roy. Samuel

DIED-Is Philadelphia, on the 5th fast, of commun-tion, Mrs. Carmanius Howens, wife of John S. Rock, Esq., of this city, agai 54 years.

THEODORE PARKERS MEMOIRS,

S. R. URBINO, 13 School Street FOREIGN BOOK-STORE.

# yoetry.

For the Libe THE NEGRO OF AMERICA. Come, listen to a mighty strain.
The borthun is shall be,
The negro of America,—
Its hope and liberty.
The child of toil from fetters for The child of toll from fetters free,
The youth with ardor rife,
The smarthy sire, with new-born free,
Pant for the glorious strike.
Then join with me the mighty strain,
And let the burthen be,
The negro of America.
Its hope and liberty.

Columbia's sons of every shade,
Whose hearts best true within
Alond profilesin equality—
To check them were a sin.
The hate and rancer of the past
Shall fade as dreams away; ne shall have the sway.

Then toln with me. do. The Freedmen of our native land, So noble and so true, O! what were worth the malody he who would your rights deny, Himself the meanest slave,

Segot of scorn, despised, forlorn, Shall find a traitor's grave. Then join with me, &c. Come, rally round the stars and stripes, Now emblems of our hope;
And stand ye forth as men of fate,
'Gainst whom no foe can cope.
Though traitor rule, with crimson hand, nion's pride hath sisin, The negro's arm shall be the charm.
That gives it life again. Then join with me, &c.

R. R. FORTEN

## "THE PROMISE MUST BE KEPT."

Becall the Proclamation?" What then shall pay for all the blood and tears Poured forth in rivers through these weary years Of woe and strife, of agony and fears, Endured to save the nation?

Annal the Proclamation? What have we fought for? Was it but for power? The transient triumph of an earthly hour? Can victory or empire yield a dower Meet for such dread oblation?

"Take back the Proclamation?" Take beek the Proceamation?

The state of th

Degrade the Proclamation?"
See on her secred above Columbia stand,
While broken chains lie 'round her on the strand,
And hear her cry to every down-trod land: "BEHOLD A MEG CREATION!

HA. "Trample the Pro Let orimson wrap the cheek in endless shame, That dare propose it! Let the dastard's name, Unknown to honor, gratitude, or fame, Rot from his generation!

Nay, keep the Procla Nay, keep the Proclamation!

'Tis God's own voice, his reign once more restoring,
O'er strife and wos, o'er battle's rage and rearing;
Tis 'Prace, mastill!' Let carth fall down ador
The Lord who brings salvation.

Stand by the Proclamation ! And when the thunder-blast that round us rages And when the thunder-biase that round us rages Shall smile to calm, lo! bright on history's pages Its words shall shine like suns through long bright

force the Proclamation ! And He who marks a cup of water given
To one of His, shall count their shackles riven,
And while their praises fill the dome of heaven,

-N. Y. Tribune.

### COPPERHEADS.

SUGGESTED BY MR. GEORGE THOMPSON'S BACUP LAST HIGHT.]

The Ratilesnake has east his skin,
Is blied and nearly dead—
When comes his sympathizing friend,
The little Copperhead.

I'd help the Lion, bold and brave, And furnish him with bread Yes, his provider I might be, But not a Copperhead.

I'd help poor Poland as she writher Beneath oppression's tread; I'd help her as an Englishman

Until its foes had fled. But not for freedom to enslave As does the Copperhead.

h I shame it is that in our land, Whose people long have led The way to freedom in the world, There is one Copperhead.

But greater shame it is by far, And blushing be it said, That in the pulpis of our land There is one Copperhead.

How can ye in the name of Christ, Who for all freedom bled, Apologize for slavery, And be a Copperhead?

Recent ye, ere it be too late, And chance for it is fled : Prociaim that all men brethr And hate the Copperhead.

For think ye that the angel band, Can love the Southern Ratt Or English Copperhead?

I tell ye that the negro's cry
Has reach'd God's throne so dread
And slavery is doom'd to die,
Despite the Copperhead.

But, oh ! I would that England's power But, ch I I would that anguage per Ware not to freedom dead; Yes, rather that the potent "heat" Should "brutee the serpent's head." Manchester, (Eng.) May 7, 1863.

# THE WAR CLOUD.

THE WAR CHOUD.

In exhalations to the skies
The bondman's sweet and tears arise;
And, is I these exhalations shroud
A nation in a fearful cloud;
Their groams ascending more and even,
Have resched the listening car of Heaven
And turned to thender he firey man.
To crush the sushors of their west.
The blood of Afric ories to Gad.
Beneath the prood oppressor's red;
The ory of blood course fashing book
In the red lightning's blasting track.

# The Biberator.

PLANTATION PIOTURES.

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

CHAPTER XXI.

HINNA'S ECHO One day as Lelia was mournfully pacing the colon-made, little Willie tottering by her side, Hinna sud-denly made her appearance, and confronting her, said,—

said,—
"I couldn't be goin' away without seein' your baby "—then taking the child, she added, "Why, hi I
it's lots more like Mr. Nelson than 't is like you. He
won't be as white as you is; he 'll be dark complected like his father."

Mrs. Nelson treated the ferrywoman kindly. But
Hinna was in no happy mood,—the sad image of
Chainy in her bopelessness, of Jaff in his degradation,
Dilly and Dove in the swamp, successively filled her
vision; neither did Mrs. Nelson's presence operate to
snothe her.

don's ye 1" she said, maliciously.
"Yes," replied Mrs. Nelson, sadly, "they say that
I am; and I do not know but it is so."
"You didn't bleeve me, onct," said Hinna; "you
finds I's right, I reckon."

Letta was stient, wondering what gratification it could be to Hinna to remind her of her wretched lot.

"And this putty boy you sets such a heap of atore by," continued Hinns, "he's nothing but a slave. He's born to swelter in the corn-field! Ask his fat ther, an' he'll tell you so. You'll find I tells forting true, when he sannds your boy down to the forting true, when he sannds your boy down to the continuous states. true, when he saunds your boy down to the quarter and brings Hubert Nelson here to take his place."

Mrs. Nelson groaned as she drew Willie to her bos om, and at length said,— "You do not wish me to be a slave, do you, Hinna It's a bitter cup, you know. What have I done the

Lelia's tearful emotion brought color to her pal cheeks, and brilliancy to her eyes, and her tones wer deeply thrilling. Hinns was softened for a moment but her face took on its wonted rigidity as she re

"What's you done? You haint done nothin' to de serve to be a slave—no haint nobody—but you has as good a right to be one as them that is, for what I knows!" "But are you glad that I am brought so low?

"Yes, if anybody's got to be in bondage," Hinns, "I'd like to have you try it, an' see how good 'tis. An' more 'n all that, I wish all the rich uns as treads down us poor whites might take their turn too, an' let the slave an' the rest of us poor folks try our hand top of the heap awhile! Every dog must have

they say, and it's bout time we had ourn, 'm thinkin' l'
"Hinna, do you think I have it in my heart to

harm you, or your people?" asked Lelia.
"No," said Hinna, "you seems to be harmless lovin' like. But they do say the iniquities of the fathers shall be saunt down 'pon the children, an' 'co ing to that, I'm out in my reck'nin' if you haint some few things to answer for. There's some of you kin that is crushin' us inter the dust, a holdin' slaves

"But, Hinns, I do not see how you can make me accountable for that," replied Mrs. Nelson. "I wish from the depths of my heart that slavery was don

"Oh, yes, folks don't like slavery when it comes to be them that has ter come under the yoke," replied Hinna, sarcastically. "That alters the case! But when it is somebody else that is ground down, they don't mind it so much. It did n't make much difference, did it, 'bout your marriage, that Chainy was caught, an' wailed a'most to death by overseer Rixby, and Trolo perished in the swamp because he wanted to be free ! It was n't all the crying, and sighing, and groaning that the poor slave people sends up to the great Judge that could stop you from marrying inter it all ! Your rides were jest as fine, though the horse did tramp, tramp, and the wheels roll, roll, right over the broken hearts and whipped bodies of them that with their blood! Your dainties were jest as nice though their souls were bowed down in ignorance like the brute beasts; and you loved your husband jest as well, though husband is torn from wife, and parents from children,—it did n't make no difference to you, all this sin, and cruelty, and robbing, and murder, so long as it set your table the better, and put the money inter your purse! No, you didn't hate slavery quite so much when it had its murdering foot on other people's necks. But now you say you wish everybody

free Very likely. But 'twon't make matters a bette your wishing—that's what all the slave peo have been doing; but them that's got their gripe Very likely. But 'twon't make matters any hem have n't let 'em go any more for all that."
"Hinna," interposed Lelia, "I was deceived ab

this terrible system; needlessly, as I now see all too plainly. I was thinking only of my own happiness. Had it been otherwise, had I been as sensitive to panishment is just, but it is greater than I can bear.

I pray God to forgive me, and have prayed so, often
in an agony too great for words, and I can never pray
without praying that this fearful system of wickedness
and cruelty may be brought to a speedy end; and not
for my sake only, but also for all who are crushed be-

"If I could pray." replied Hinna, bitterly, shouldn't pray so. I'd pray that them as is the cause of all this sin and wee mought lay down, an take their turn under it, afore slavery's done away. It's a judgment they 've paid for, an' they ought to have it all wrung out to 'em, and they will at the Great Day, if not afore."

But, Hinna, you do not think I've done anything to deserve being made a slave!" said Mrs. Nelson.
"No, I can't justly say as you has," replied Hinna quickly. "I've said it onct an I say it agin, if I'm glad anyhody's a slave, I'm glad sou is. An' more than all that, I'd help every poor slave in the land out of their trouble afore I'd help you i—your turn should

"Why, Hinns!" exclaimed Mrs. Nelson, grieved and astonished, "this is very strange: I do not under

stand you."

"I do not choose to have you," replied the inexplicable boat-woman. "It's like I has reasons nuff for my doin's. I'd like to see how sech as you can

Lelia did not get any relief from her painful aston-ishment, but as she looked wistfully at Hinns, she saw she was wearied and worn-out from exposure to the night air and from bard travel, and she kindly said,— "Hinns's had nothing to eat this morning. Come,

"Hinns's had nothing to eat this morning. Come, Cary, take the keys, and go down to the pantry, and get her a good breakfast."

Hinns was indeed getting faint; she had forgotten to eat, and quickly answered,— "Is it for the news I's tell'd ye ! An' for the kind

ners. Nelson replied, that she thought she mus need some refreshment.

"Thank you," said Hinns, softened in spite of her self; and as she followed Cary out the door, adding, "I wish I had it in my heart to comfort ye! Good bye!"

A few more days of misery passed over the young mother, when wearied beyond endurance by her husband's coldness, and heart-sick with the dreadful suspense of her fate, and that of her little Willie, she sought to interest him, and, if possible, to elicif some feeling of affection.

"You seidom see our boy," said she, mildly. "He's a darling; every one says that he resembles you very much."

"Pshaw." replied the father, without looking at the hild, "all the worse for that."

The soul-chilling reply, and the dark look her hus-and wore, confirmed Mrs. Nelson in her worst fears; The soul-chilling reply, and the dark look her husband wore, confirmed Mrs. Nelson in her worst fears; and as the man of adament arose to leave the room, he found that she had fainted. Prostrated by the blow, she was thrown on a bed of languishing. Meanwhile, Mr. Nelson, re-elected, returned to Richmond. Mrs. Browniee hastened to Lelia as soon as she heard of her dangerous illness, and hung over her with a mother's solicitude.

As she slowly opened her eyes on life, shudderingly she shrank back.

"Oh, why do I live?" Dear Mrs. Browniee, why do you help me back from the brink of the river!"

do you help me back from the brink of the river!' and throwing her arms about her neck, she wept th first tears for long weeks of suffering. She was mor like herself after this, and asked for her little son from whom she could not endure to be separated, for a moment. As in convalencing she gained strength, he grief often gushed in tears, yet somehow she was up borne so that the great wave of sorrow did not sweep borne so that the great wave of sorrow did not sweep her away. The innocent prattle of little Willie, the care of his rich auburu locks, the returning of his lov-ing careases, conspired to divert her mind, and lead her to hope against hope; and when at length Mr. Nelson made Phying visit home, he pronounced her "just as beautiful as ever."

"just as beautiful as ever."
"I cannot understand," said Lelia to her husband
in one of his tender moods, "even if my parentage;
as my enemies assert, why I cannot be made free. am free. I was the foster-child of your brother ar his wife: how absurd to maintain that I am a slave And even if I am, it rests with you to free me."
"Ab, darling," replied Mr. Nelson, "this is a ver

complicated case. At first I hoped to manage it, but i baffles me, I confess, and I can only cower before the storm I cannot subdue." "I do not understand why the Mansons are so anx tous to make out a case against me," said Mrs. Nel

"The old story, I suppose," replied Mr. Nelse "the selfishness of human nature. I am ashamed of them, to be sure; I could see them sunk in the Dea Sea! But they make out a claim in this way: Wordsworth (who was the father of my broth bert's wife) entailed his slaves in his family-I. e., if any one of the heirs attempted to free h portion of this property, the same reverted to the c tate. You were one of Judge Wordsworth's slavesyou were freed, to all intents and purposes, although no free papers were made out. Brother Robert and his wife designed you to be free, and hoped you would

ndeed, as their daughter." Lelia's tears, long repressed, started as she though of her kind benefactors, and falteringly she said,—
"Is it not possible that they made out free papers, and that they may yet be recovered?"
"I hope not," replied Mr. Nelson. "In case free papers were made out, you would revert to Judge

never discover that you were a slave-adopting you

Wordsworth's estate, and your possession would be outested by the heirs. I could scarcely make good my claim to you, then."

"Your claim to me is that of marriage," said Lelia.
"Not at all," rejoined Mr. Nelson. "I could not hold you by that claim, no more than any other slave But I found my claim of some \$2000 on services ren lered in the settlement of my brother's estate. I a vanced money to settle debts, which the estate has never paid me; and now, quite unexpectedly, I find l can make out my claim to you. I am obliged to hold you as my slave, or relinquish you as my wife. If I

you as my stave, or reinquish you as my wise. It I proclaim you free, you at once go into a deeper slave-ry—you go back to the estate."

"Horrible!" gasped Lella. "And is that the contest that Beverly Manson has with you!"

"Precisely!" replied Mr. Nelson. "He maintains that you were made free by brother Robert and wife, and that being establed property, you could not be adopted. and that being estailed property, you could not be adopted by them. He maintains that you fell back to the catate the moment you were freed, and that as he eatate the moment you were freed, and that as he, being grandson of the Judge, and one of the beirs, has been for long years kept out of the possession of property, under false pretences, he ought to be handsomely remunerated. He makes me liable as the executor of my brother's property, laying heavy damages; but I offset his claims by bills for services rendered the estate, and thus parry the blow which else would inevitably separate you from me. I might, it is true, purchase you of the heirs, by giving bonds that I would never make you free; but they could ask any price they pleased, and I could not help myself. I prefer to hold you as a slave on my own terms."

to hold you as a slave on my own terms."

"Oh, tell me not that I am a slave! that I must ever be a slave! that you can never free me!" pleaded Lelis, agonized as the pall of her fate darkened all

"Pahaw Lelis don't be foolish!" exclaimed M Nelson, in a vexed tone. "What's in a name! I'm half dead now with this absurd affair. It won't belg atters if you do make a fuss, and I am crazed a ready with my troubles. I tell you there is no possible way by which I can free you; the moment I at tempt it, I consign you to the tender mercies of Bev

erly Manson."
"And Willie; is he too a slave!" graped Lelie

clasping the loving child to her heart.

"The law must take its course for aught I see
It's a confounded shame, though!" And Mr. Nelson ply agitated, walked the room unconsciously wring his hands. "No, no, it shall not be! I'll manag

Lelia knew too well what these words would amou property. Like the laws of the Medes and Persians

life at Washington. Conscience was lulled, and, dead to wife and child, he threw heart and soul into the hannel of his ambition. He continued openly to

Lelia lost no time in writing Mrs. Brown ed this last conversation with her husband, and im on this last conversation with her manamo, and in-plored her friend to visit, her immediately, and tall her if there was any way of relief; "for," said she, "I am bound hand and foot, and east into the outer dark-ness of bondage." Mrs. Brownlee hastened to Pow hatan, for Lelis was a "durling child" to her, as she

"Poor dear heart!" said Mrs. Brownlee, at le herself in tears, as Lelia told her all her grief, "you is a great sorrow. I know it all, but I would couns as well as comfort you. The time has come, Leli for you to act rather than to suffer and to languist for you to act rather than to sance; and to sangus; Like the faithful physician, I have studied your cas and what I say may be painful instead of consoling but as your true friend, permit me to speak freely You have borne and waited, hoping for better tree ent but have been disappointed : matters have grow there is no ground for hope. Your future, should you now remain in your present relation to Mr. Nelson will only be more horrible. But you have a duty is the case, a duty to take care of yourself. You are no called to be a martyr to selfishness. Mr. Nelson ha violated his vows. He selfemnly pledged himself at the altar to love, protect and honor you, and in the sigh of God that vow is not invalidated by the disclosure respecting your parentage. Let me advise you to extricate yourself at once from your troubles. It is the crushed, the dependent, that arbitrary power despiser and tramples on, and you must now rouse yourself to left-reliant and decided action."

if there is a spark of love for you in Mr. Nelson's heart, that will fan it into life. But do not misunderstand me. I do not expect Mr. Nelson will ever

"Is he then so atterly wanting in all that is noble and good?" said Lelis, wringing her hands, and pac-ing the room.

"The system is," replied Mrs. Brownlee, "with which he is identified. Slavery, whatever its profes-

"The system is," replied Mrs. Brownlee, "with which he is identified. Slavery, whatever its professions, knows nothing of justice, wirtue, humanity—it neither fears God nor regards man. Its very nature requires it to subject everything to itself, and this nature not only appears in slaveholding communities, but in individual slaveholders. He who fally accepts of slavery, who becomes its devotee, has surrendered heart and conscience to the most perversing, hardening, brutalizing influence to which human nature can be exposed. You are astonished that I speak so strongly, but long ago I began to be enman nature can be exposed. I ou are assumed as a speak so strongly, but long ago I began to be enlightened on this subject; and since my happy connection with Mr. Brownlee, I have learned much in his struggles to free himself from the blight of the system. 'Whereas I was once blind, now I see.' The system. 'Whereas I was once blind, now I see.' The system is based on arbitrary power. Our servants being suspaid laborers have no motives to be faithful, on ly that of fear, enforced by the tongue and the whipping-post. To hold them in the relation of slaves, they must be kept down by a despotic will. But what must be the effect on the muster and mistress, of the must be the effect on the master and mistress, of the exercise of such power! Does it not harden the heart, sear the conscience, and pave the way for cru-elty? Does it not mould the spirit to violence, intol-erance, impatience and ambition? Is it not perfectly erance, impatience and ambition? Is it not percecup frightful when we consider what extgencies are con-stantly recurring needing punishment, from the most trivial up to the most brutal inflictions?

Now this influence on character—this which make he taskmaster imperious, exacting and unfeeling to wards his servants—must speer in his intercourse with others. This accounts for the many scenes of blood in the duels and lynch laws of the South, and the hatred that prevails towards all who do not approve of slavery. Do you not remember what Gen. Robb said at the dinner-table soon after you came that the South would yet uprise, and visit the North with fire and sword, and blot it from existence? He spoke what he thought. You wondered at such lan feel thus-why Southerners should hate so intensely a portion of our common country. Behold the res son! It is because free institutions are so different from slave institutions, and reflect on slavery; and because slavery educates a disposition impatient, over-bearing and stormy. It is a mistake to suppose that slavery has simply to do with the black race. Does not white blood course in the veins of thousands of our slaves on our plantations?

Look at the poor whites also. Does it show an

mercy to them? Are they not in one sense slaves?
You are absorbed in your own woes; they seem to you I not are absorbed in your war week, they seem to you infinite; but, Lella, yours are only as a drop ir the bucket; there are millions of susceptible human hearts crushed by this remorseless power. Nor have we seen the end yet. Slavery is aggressive, and will brook no rivalry; and I doubt not the time will come when ole nation will be convulsed by it.

Slavery never can agree to live under such a Union as ours; and, mark it! the hour approaches when the strength of this form of government will be tested to the utmost, and those will be the most desperate and the utmost, and those will be the most desperate and dangerous enemies who have been most pampered with office. And smong the most unscruppilous and cruel of traitors, slaveholding women will stand fore-mest. You will be convinced of this if you consider how slaveholding must pervert our sex. This con stant exercise of a despotic will at the fire-side; this spoiling of the temper by contact with wilful servants, who have no motive to do; this dwelling in the midst of scenes most heart-rending and tragic,how must all these things influence woman! How must it affect her, when those of her own sex-mem bers of her own household—are made to pander to vice, threatened with brutal oaths, beaten with the hand, lashed at the whipping-post, shut away from knowledge, separated from their husbands, torn from their children, chalned to the infamous coffie! What must be the influence on the slave-mistress, who not only lives where all this transpires, and is familiar with it, but is herself a party to it all, inflicting or procuring punishment, and with her own hands signing the bill of sale that breaks the tenderest, most as cred ties, and consigns her victims to a fate she know not how horrible! Do not think, then, that you wil not be sacrificed; your only hope is in escape from

your prison-house."

"Alas I how miserably I have been deceived ! How
I have deceived myself! How crushed in the fatal
folds of the anaconds!" said Lelia.

Take courage, darling," returned Mrs. Brownless "There is a way of excape. With God's blessing, you shall be free." She then unfolded to Lella her plan, the substance of which was, that she put hersel plan, the substance of which was, that she put herself under the care of father Pierre, who would secrete her till happier days dawned—till her husband, softened by her absence, should be willing to tear himself from the besotting institutions of his fathers, and reside in some free country where his wife could breathe the air of liberty.

"But what will become of darling Willie!" objected Lelia. "How can I leave him!"

"Put your heart at rest!" fervently responded Mrs.

Browniee. "Am I not his god-mother! He shall be condered cared for; and, trust me, never be a slave;

Brownice. "Am I not me got me, never be a slave be tenderly cared for; and, trust me, never be a slave and as to your leaving him, it is the wisest thing you have been a slave by remain

almost any change would be better than bondage. A week passed, and Lelia was ready for her flight. But it were long to tell the tears she wept over darling Willie, during this time, and the kisses she bestowed on him, as she fitted up his little wardrobe

It was arranged that Mrs. Brownlee, Lelia and Wil-lie abould take a morning ride as usual, and extend-ing the ride to Aquia Creek, meet father Pierre's carriage, to which Lelia could be transferred, and Mrs. Brownlee return to Mount Pleasant with the child. The glorious summer's day which witnessed child. The glorious summer's day which witness the execution of this plan threw its shadows of Powhatan mansion, amid the confused murmur of the Powhstan mansion, amid the confused murmur of the house-servants as to what had become of Lelia. The last they saw of her, she was walking in the garden, leading little Willle. They did not see her gilde behind the arbor-vite hedge into the park, through which wound the carriage-road, and wait Mrs. Brownlee's coming. They did not see the two fugitives as they got into the carriage, and were borne rapidly away.

Dinner was ready, and no Lelia and Willie to est. Night came, and the servants gathered on the piazza-and chatted and wondered, and peered into the darkness, but she came not; and at last they reluctantly closed the doors, and retired for the night.

A gentleman from Norfolk gives a very e A genteman from Norious gives a very ecouraging account of the colored troops in that vicinity, both infantry and cavalry—they are improving rapidly in drill and discipline, and in point of efficiency will soon equal the white troops. About 29,000 contrabands are gathered around there, who are engaged in farming, raising cotton, &c.

This unexpected language, so firm and bold, restored Lelia to a measure of calameas, and also said,—

"I do not understand you, my dear Mrs. Brownles. What can I do? Can I be my own deliverer?"

"Do?" said Mrs. Brownles; "there is one thing the weak can do, they can fire from arong?"

"What! would you have me leave Mr. Nelson!" saked Lelia, in surprise.

"Yes, this is the only thing that can save you; and

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1864.

far the most exciting scene of the session oc d in the Senate yesterday. The regularly publiproceedings have already informed you of the setween Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Garret a, of Kentucky, on the resolution of the former expulsion of the latter from his seat in the This metics of Wilson was prompted by Davis, of Kentucky, on the resolution of the former for the exposition of the latter from his seat in the Senate. This motion of Wilson was prompted by a series of resolutions offered some dave proviously by Davis, denunciatory of the Administration and its elforts to overthrow the rebellion; denouncing the noble armies of the Union as "subsulfaced masses," and the colored heroes of Milliken's Bend, Wagner and Port Hudson as "nigger janisaries," and finally calling upon the people of the North to "revolt against their war leaders, and take the matter into their own hands;" "call a Convention of the States, and settle the questions at issue" between the Government and armed rebels. All the stereotyped copperhead slang of "Lincoln's tyranny," "military despotism," "bayonet elections," &c., was scruptuously rehashed; but the final appeal to the North to rise in "revolt," and complete the work which the armed traitors of the South had begun, but which the Senator from Kentucky now evidently despaired of their being able to accomplish, namely, the overthrow of the legally constituted Government. This proposed Garrett Davis revolt was so thoroughly a reproduction of the tone and spirit which preceded and instigated the Jeff. Davis revolt, that Senator Wilson very properly concluded that these reptiles of treason, who still insult the land by dragging their slimy length through the halls of loyalty, should be buried out as unceremoniously as the Devil was hurled out over the battlements of Heaven; hence his resolution for Davis's expulsion.

It was generally known that the fight would come

It was generally known that the fight would come off yesterday; and long before the hoar for business had artived; the Senate galleries were one jammed mass of humanity of both sexes, of all ages and conditions—the men's side containing a lively sprinkle of soldiers. The House had well-nigh emptied itself into the Senate Chamber before the proceedings began. The matter was called up by Mr. Davis himself, who seemed and acted the gladiator, eager, not to defend himself, but for the blood of his antagonist. Wilson calmly rose, and called for the reading of Davis' resolutions, and then for his resolution of expulsion. He then proceeded in a speech of about twenty minutes to arraign Davis upon the spirit of his resolutions, showing their unmistakable tendency and effect; that be (Davis) well knew the force and meaning of his own words; that they were rebellious and treasonable, and such was their known intent; that of all the treason uttered in these halls by Jeff. Davis, Tombs, Slidell, Benjamin, and their associates, previous to and while plotting their resort to arms, nothing surpassed, if indeed approached, the rebellious spirit contained in the resolutions of the Senator from Kentecky, and for this he demanded that he be expelled from that body. This he did in a courteous, temperate, but firm manner, scruplously, discarding everything of a strictly personal character.

The reply of Davis was characteristic of the man—characteristic, too, of that peculiar style of Southern oratory which has given to the speakers of that section the reputation of what they and the vulgar generally are pleased to call boldness, brilliancy and spirit, namely: an unmeasured tirate of vindictive, vituperative malignity and personal abuse. He made no effort whether to retract the treason from his resolutions, or to defend himself against the traitor-ous dilemma in which Wilson's exposition of those resolutions had placed him. His whole aim and effort seemed to be to annihilate the Mayshower, Plymouth Rock and Massachusetts generally,

and as to your leaving him, it is the wisest thing you can do; you only insure his being a slave by remaining with him."

At last, Lelia yielded to Mrs. Brownlee's advice; indeed, such was her hopeless state, that

far greater foe to freedom. He is so wedded to slavery that rather than see it perish, be would subjugate the Government at the feet of armed treason, and imperil the people by another revolution to effect that end. Never did the haughty Moor sigh over the fall of a beautiful castle in profounder grief than Davis and his coadjutors over the fall of the nigger-lords of the South: hence this last wail.

Senstor Wilson turned upon him briefly to brand some of his personal falsehoods, and to drive home still deeper the barbed arrow that had been struck so deeply into the troubled depths of sympathetic treason. It fell to the lot of Wilson, last winter, to administer a most merciless scouring to Powell of Kentacky, and all know how well be performed that duty. That of yesterday did not fall short of his former efforts, and proved that though ordinarily a poor extempore debater, yet when he is roused and the task pot in his hands, woo be to the enemy of freedom and his country who falls in his way! The coldiers in the galleries applauded, in spite of the President's hammer and his threats to clear the galleries; and their mutterings were not loud but deep during the reading of Davis's resolutions, and also during his raving speech.

ANNA E. DICKINSON IN THE U. S. HOUSE

ANNA E. DICKINSON IN THE U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Coriune of Republican politics!—pushing back with passionate gesture the thick tresses that heated your temples, and with face of beauty upturned in a gush of irrepressible adoration, how thou shottest electric fires through thy thrice ten hundred auditors with the sublime words: "I never meet a private soldier without being filled with a feeling of profound respect." Sister of the Heroic—younger inster of the Free and True—thou Fille du Regiment of this great war of Freedom in America, let us humbly, very humbly, give thee the hand of political brotherhood!

That was a wonderful sight on Saturday night in the Capitol. A young girl but twenty-one years old—disensed scarcely eighteen months ago from bread-getting employment in the Philadelphia Mint, for criticising in a woman's literary club the soldiership of General McClellan—conducted to the Speaker's chair of the House of Representatives by the Vice-President of the United States, followed there by the Speaker of the House, and introduced by the Vice-President to an audience that crowded all eiting and standing room in the great hall, among whom were the President of the United States, the most distinguished of the Senators and the Representatives, the Heads of Departments and Bureaus, and the chief of the men of talents and

devotion who at the capital of the nation use he great war for liberty;—a girl twenty-one man and beautiful; powerful in her aspirators we childlike as a cottler's child; queenly at lines in we have a selective childlike and her passion, yet garbed like a Quatum poses and her passion, yet garbed like a Quatum poses and her passion, yet garbed like a Quatum poses and her passion, yet garbed like a Quatum rial truth and duty, yet speaking without any sur of authority; positive, yet modest; unconvening, yet equitable; passionately radical, still tool and girl-like; scornful in just hates, the capet the electric fervor against wrong, of wash of makes a child bis medium; bitter in asressm whis flash off from her young soul without harm to ke hightnings flash off from conducting point of shift flash off from her young soul without harm to ke hightnings flash off from conducting point of shift flash of the point of the manner of conceit; boundless in let mo of humanity, for which she moans, and print and demands, with an inspiration that can only to find did from the alter upon which Curars had had down for the equality and fraternity of his respany of the capital of the capital of the mation for one hour and in mine short, as if for school, with every shell what the passions of a prophetres, holding spell-boar the passion of a free particular that we have a wonderful sight, and its a wonderful sight, and its a wonderful success.

FEBRUARY 19.

diers, while she talked to them politics, states, ship, and war! It was a wonderful sight, and it is a this Philadelphia maid in her statemanhis dead in this Philadelphia maid in her statemanhis dead in the pouried under the feet of the North, and its equal is traced with the point of a bayonet dipped is dryoung blood of the nation;—

Could not have been better for France thas us this girl for America, in the demand that the sun tory wrenched back from the rebellion be sed a underlay the development of the blacks in America, in the demand that the sun tory wrenched back from the rebellion be sed in underlay the development of the blacks in America, in the demand that the similar to full citizenship, with the ownership is feet agricultural land;—

Could never have been wiser and better the was this girl when she shoved to, with her little wise stand, the doors of the Supreme Court of the Usen States as at present constituted, and forbate the sipulciation therein of the Proclamation of Freder to the slaves of rubels;—

Could not have been grander than was the pill in her defined in of the courage that marches up a death at the double-quick, for Country, for Freder and for Truth;—

Could not have been grander than was the country of the course of the courage that marches up a death at the double-quick, for Country, for Freder and for Truth;—

Could not have been grander than was the country of the course of the course

death at the double-quick, for Combry, for Presign and for Truth;—
Could not have been grander than was things moistening with her tears the lips of the womb men of the people, and wiping as with her ten hair the damps of agony from the brows of kme lying on battle-fields and lingering in horselying or the ham been worshipful love of mea sate beautiful by war wounds in the face-grander than beautiful by war wounds in the face-grander than the worshipful love of mea sate beautiful by war wounds in the face-grander than her worshipful love of mea sate has been the sate of the arm and the call of the voice with which she demanded place and reverence for her countries which alone and on crutches and canes go slowly past us the final encampment of the grave—[Corresponder of Washington Chronicle.]

Washington Chronicle.

Anna E. Dickinson. Miss Anna E. Dichima addressed a large audience at Tremout Temple he evening upon national topics. Her address we carnest and impassioned, logical and forcible. It was eloquent to a degree which few, very fev, swtors have surpassed. With a rich and well-mobile del voice, a graceful delivery, and a winning prence, she unites quickness of thought, spases of a lustration, intensity of sarcasm or pathos, and fevor of language, which so entrance her address that even the applause which is so cheering he are vor of language, which so entrance her address that even the applause which is so cheering he are vor of language, which so entrance her address that even the applause which is so beceing he are vor of language, which so realize their truth. Miss Dickinson is gifted breather ordinary measure with that influence of vice and manner and eloquence of language, which sways the feelings, excites the sympathies, and convinces the intellect. We wish that all or young men could have heard her thrilling appeal to her sense of duty and patriotism to give theaseves to their country, and that all those who have become hardened by an exaggerated consergation to the claims of liberty and humanity could have later the long of the feeling of bondmen who are waiting and wathing, with the hopes of a race trembling in the balance, its march of events which will determine whether America shall indeed be "the land of the free."—Boston Journal, 11th inst.

ELOQUENT WORDS. William Cullen Bryant, is introducing Miss Dickinson at the Cooper Institut, Feb. 2d, made the following felicitous address:

introducing Miss Dickinson at the Cooper Institut, Feb. 2d, made the following felicitous address:

"Great events inspire eloquent words. When the life of a nation is in peril, when yast interest and destinies seem to hang on the clancer of the moment, Providence raises up those wise effect is to warn, counsel and encourage the people, and touches with fire the lips of those who are set as that errand. You remember that portion of the istory of the Hebrew tribes which relates that when they crossed the Red sea from the land of loosing, and stood on the opposite shore, they beheld ther late masters, the Egyptians, who had parest then in battle array, with their tyrant at their lead, erewhelmed and sinking in the mighty water. At the moment, a prophetess of the Hebrew rice, at the moment, a prophetess of the Hebrew rice, at the moment, a prophetess of the Hebrew rice, at the moment, a prophetess of the Hebrew rice, at the moment, a prophetess of the presence of the people an anthem to the Great Deliverer of nation; he hash thrimphed gloriously, said Mirian; the lorn and his rider hath he thrown into the sea. The was her word for the hour. My friend, the land bondage of this western continent is a land of longer no longer. (Applause and cheen.) The friend the task-master-has ceased. (Remewis thering.) His scourge, clotted with huma blook is in the dust, and to be stained with blood as not forever. It is a vast multitude that his just crash the Red Sea to their freedom. It is a pool as mighty host by which they are pursued, but of the returning waters which are already safetile, (great applause.) and the men of violence and lead are already pale with affiright at the voice and raised the ready pale with affiright at the voice and raised the ready pale with affiright at the voice and raised the ready pale with affiright at the voice and raised the ready pale with affiright at the voice and raised the root is already beginned to close around them. (Cheers.) I present to you Anna E. Dickinson, of the principal provide

GAS FIXTURES. THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friest at the public, that (owing to lith health) he has be obliged to leave his situation at Meser. If, R. Rasent & Cos. now Mesers. Shreve, Stanwood & Oo, when he had been employed for the last fourteen years, the well-the too heavy for his physical steength, and is now proper to do all manner of.

State of Penns

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THE PROBLEM SOLVED! A N intensely interesting work, arguing the imministration and only just solution of the relations of the right to some, but it is rutur, and is being demonstrately to some, but it is rutur, and is being demonstrately every day's events. Wendell Phillips said, said and hope for the future, as this country has so grant and in the rope has no past, but in that sublime minging of mar which is God's own method of civilizing and clerating is world." It is entitled

"MISCEGENATION." It unfolds a Future for this country hardly dround of an yet by its people, as the result of the roughts of the brotherhood and social and political rights of the protherhood and social and political rights of the result. It treats of the relations of the Iris and Nam. Miscogenetic Ideal of Realty in Woman, Socret of Such ern Superiority, The Type Man a Miscogen, The Future No White, No Black, &c.

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