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WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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# The Liberator.

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

BY WILLIAM FARMER, ESQ.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

Upon Mr. Thompson's return to this country, he did so intermit his anti-slavery labors. He landed at Liverpool in January, 1836, and from that period wall the assume of 1837, he was incessantly sind statery, and in organizing auxiliary societies to the great American centre. He succeeded in arousing the rigious denominations of this country to the great poslavery action of their brethren in America. This led to a large number of memorials and remostrances being sent to the Transatlantic cherches, setting forth the heinous sin of abetting the crime of slavery. In Scotland, Mr. Thompson was allowed to address the annual assembly of the Cogregational Union, the United Secession Synod, and the Baptist. Association of Ministers, upon the To the Editor of the Liberator:

me subject.
Es attention was then, after a lapse of upwards if there rears, recalled to the condition of the missister annipated slaves in our own colonies. Evidence was adduced to show that, notwisthstanding are resposed perfection of the legislative provisions to which they were protected, their condition was to which they were protected, their condition was he which they were protected, their condition was an better than it had been in slavery. An agitation was thereupon commenced for the remission of the remission of the remission of the remission of the term of apprenticeship, which bud then two years and a half to run. This movement, bowerer, was opposed by the most distinguished leaders of the Anti-Slavery body in this country, including Lord Brougham, Zachary Machary the Commentary, Thomas Fowell Buxton, and Sir George Sephen. The grounds of their opposition to the morement were more technical than real, viz: the insided command entered into by them to accept the splied compact entered into by them to accept the

porment were more technical than real, viz: the substantial evaluable compact entered into by them to accept the perisons of the Act of 1833. But the answer to the objection was obvious, viz: the substantial evaluation of the abs by the planters; their illegal conversion of the system of apprenticeship into an absolute condition of slavery, which, on the 1st of Argua, 1844, it was supposed had forever ceased in our clonies. The apprenticeship contract had been readered void by their non-performance of it. The resistation of the movement was initiated by two gradience, to whom it is right that the bonor of the movement should be attributed—Mr. Joseph Sturgo and Mr. John Thomas Barry, the latter being a member of the well-known firm of William Allen, Habbarr & Co., of Plough Court, Lombard street.

Mr. Thompson now found himself placed in an alvantageous position as regards this question. He had never seen reason to recede from the position be had originally adopted, which was that the apprenticeship system was not only wrong in principle, but that in practice it would prove even more cruel than the undisquised slavery it superseded. He had warned the country of the failure of that system, and predicted that the friends would have tembark in another struggle for its overthrow. Mr. Storge and Mr. Barry guaranteed the expenses of Mr. Thompson's four through the United Kingdon, to arouse the public indignation against a system which, under the delusive name of "indentured strice," had perpetuated and intensified the horror of that slavery which the British people were let to believe was totally abolished. It is due to the opponents of the reagitation to state that they, is examined which had been practised upon the world with regard to the real character of the apprentice-pystem; but, from a punctilious sense of honor, they beld themselves bound by the supposed compact which had been entered into with the prostory party to accept the measure, with all its defect, as a final settlement of the question. They super, which had been entered into with the pro-iner; party to accept the measure, with all its de-sit, as a final settlement of the question. They she howers, call upon the government to pass because for the mitigation of the evils which to then had unexpectedly developed themselves. Mr. Thompson now found opponents in those, who had formerly been his co-laborers; but ree long, many of those who had most strongly censured

who had most strongly censur Service the most zoalous in seconding his security. Amongst others, Lord Brougham, in February, 1836, in the House of Lords and at Exeter Hill, samely advocated Mr. Thompson's plan for the inseediate termination of the apprenticeship; and Mr. Buxton also openly withdrew his opposition to the measure, at a great meeting held in St. Ashars' Hall, Norwich. The agitation so far west public indignation, and the pressure from which became so great, that the Ministers were compelled to issue instructions to the Governors of all the colonies, to introduce bills into their respective legislatures for the immediate abolition of the residue of the term of apprenticeship; and in according whate of the term of apprenticeship; and in a man, the colonial legislatures decreed the extinc-tion of the apprenticeship system on the day origi-tion of the apprenticeship system on the day origi-lated the state of August, 1838. The labora-tick were thus proposite in the state of the state o hill samed, the 1st of August, 1838. The tance-line were thus brought to such a triumphant issue were the most severe and exhausting of any Mr. Rompon had nodergone. h1834, the Congregational body in England sent depended.

deputation, comprising the Rev. John Matheson Darham, and the Rev. Andrew Reed, of Stepney a buham, and the Rev. Andrew Reed, of Stepney, Lorion, with fraternal greetings to their Congregational brethern in America. Beyond the interchange of decominational civilities, little practical, bendering the idea was good; but its execution was rather producing than otherwise to the cause of the slave, which by tacit consent, was treated as a tabooed mind from these somewhat pretentious proceedings. It is a sea good; but its execution was rather proficial than otherwise to the cause of the slave, which by tack by tack than otherwise to the cause of the slave, which by tack tonsent, was treated as a taboood spring. Such a mode of treating it had the virtual state of taking slavery out of the category aven of treating inches of mortal sins. It was not to be supposed that, if slavery was a matum in ac, such faithing probets as Reed and Matheson would have held they peace concerning it. Neither was it lakely that, if slavery was a matum in ac, such faithing probets as Reed and Matheson would have held they peace concerning it. Neither was it lakely that, if slavery was "the sum of all villanies," such high-standing diverses would have accepted the honors and happashites tendered to them by the President of a product of a product of the subject and thought of the subject had the subject was usunimously consured, and not until Mr. Thompson seathing addresses upon the subject had

received a large circulation in the columns of the Patriot newspaper, the organ of the Evangelical Dissenters.

In the same year, 1836, the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, came to this country, and sought to divert attention from his own pro-slavery proclivities by the customary red-herring attempts to blacken the reputation of Mr. Garrison and his co-laborers. Mr. Thompson immediately challenged the libeller in a public discussion as to the truth of his statements, which took place in the chapel of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw at Glasgow, had a most beneficial influence in drawing a greater amount of public attentions. fluence in drawing a greater amount of public atten-tion to the noble cause of the American Abolitionists tion to the noble cause of the American Abolitionists than it had ever received before. The audience pronounced almost unanimously, that Mr. Thompson had successfully refuted the Kentucky divine's accusations against the American Anti-Slavery Society. Thanks were also voted to Mr. Thompson for his masterly exposure of the enormous wickedness and abounding evils of American slavery. The lectured published and widely circulated at the time contained the most terrible revelations, proved by authentic documents, of the guilty complicity of the churches of America in the sin of Southern slavery, which had ever been given to the world.

had ever been given to the world.

From the middle of 1838 until 1844-5, Mr. Thompson's exertions on behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society became less systematic, and more inter-

very Society became less systematic, and more intermittent, than they had been during the previous five years; but he never swerved in his allegiance to the cause, and never omitted a legitimate opportunity of rendering it service.

In the year 1839, his fidelity to principle was subjected to another severe test. He had now been laboring in the cause of the slave for eight years; and yet, with the utmost frugality, his remoneration barely sufficed to enable him to live what is called "from hand to menth". Those who know him intimately hand to month." Those who know him intimately hand to mouth." Those who know him intimately are aware that one of the elements of his character, which has enabled him to maintain an unshaken adherence to principle, is his utter indifference to pecuniary considerations, and his happy constitutional ability to comply with the Apostolic injunction—
"Having food and raiment, let us therewith be con-"Having food and raiment, let us therewith be content." Indeed, there are many of his friends who
consider that he carries this indifference to a fault.
But, nevertheless, the most stoical parent must be
painfully conscious that with an increasing family
comes an augmented expenditure for the support of
the household; and, however ethical philosophers
may discourse, with Platonic indifference, about a
state of dependence being a condition of happiness,
there is no getting over the hard fact that a settled
income relieves a man from a load of painful anxiety

there is no getting over the hard fact that a settled income relieves a man from a load of painful anxiety concerning his loved ones, however terrestrial and faithless the notion may be.

Mr. Thompson was now without any engagement, or visible means for the future subsistence of himself and family. In this critical juncture, as though selected for his special temptation, he was sent for by some of the most influential personages in the realm, by whom the offer was made to him of an income of no less than £1,000 a year in persentive, secured. some of the most influential personages in the realm, by whom the offer was made to him of an income of no less than £1,000 a year in perpetuity, secured either upon freehold estate or the funds, and an immediate seat in Parliament, if he would consent to advocate the cause of what was called "Protection to native industry;" that is to say, divesting the proposition of its plausible disguise, if he would devote his powers to the support of the corn-laws, and to counteracting the influence of the free trade organization, of which Cobden and Bright were at the head, and which had not long been established. At that time the subject was new to the general public mind, and a man might readily have been beguiled by the seeming patriotism of protecting native industry into a wrong course of action. Mr. Thompson asked for time to investigate the subject, which he had not done previously; and at the appointed period returned to his would-be retainers with the answer, that, having examined the subject in all its bearings, he had come to the conclusion that the existing bread tax was opposed alike to the laws of God and the welfare of his countrymen, and ought, therefore, to be repealed. Thus a second time in his life, although a comparatively poor man in temporal circumstances, he rejected fortune and legislative honors rather than sacrifice principle; and yet his labors for the Anti-Corn-Law League, to which reference will hereafter be made, were entirely gratuitous. Such is the man whom some of his mendacious enemies have represented as a sordid worshipper of Mammon.

In the same year, he consented to lecture for the Aborigines Protection Society, founded for the pur-

RECEPTION MEETING IN HONOR OF

GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

[Phonographically reported by Jas. M. W. YERRINTON.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., the distinguished Brit ish orator and philanthropist, having again visited of the prominent citizens of Boston and its Immediat neighborhood tendered him a Public Reception, in grateful acknowledgment of his disinterested, zealor and most efficient labors in counteracting the malig nant influences of secession agents in England, an is bringing the minds of the people of that country to an appreciation of the real nature of the momen tons struggle in which the North is now engage Tuesday, February 23, designated as the time of the meeting, and Music Hall as the place. Notice having been given in the public prints, with the announcethat His Excellency, the Governor, would pro the public to take part in this demonstration of rethe hour announced for the opening of the meeting, inch of space was occupied, and hundreds turned away from the doors, unable to find even standing room. In point of numbers, intelligence, and high character the andience which thus apontaneously astude to Mr. Thompson has seldom been equalled in The first balcony and the platform (which had been eserved) were crowded with gentlemen and ladies distinguished in the community for eminent talents, ability and philanthropy. Among them were many officials of the State and General Governments, and

several prominent clergymen. At twenty minutes before eight o'clock, the Governor with Mr. Thompson, and the Committee of Arrangements, appeared upon the platform, and were received with vociferous cheers, the waving of hand delight. As His Excellency rose to make the opening address, the applause was renewed, with equal heartiness, and it was some time before his voice could be heard. At length quiet was restored, and he pro eeded to speak as follows :-

SPEECH OF GOV. ANDREW FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I esteem it an agreeable service, and in the direct line of my public duty, to attempt the Chairmanship of this great meeting of the patriotic and loyal People of Massachusetts to accord an honorable to GEORGE THOMPSON. (Loud and prolonged ap-

most eloquent popular champion of British emancipa-tion; the associate of Cobden and Bright in the reseal of the corn laws, enlarging the market abroad for of public liberty; be was faithful in the onstitutional government, against democracy, and by the violence of the assault. And when, with the demanded its wicked will, wading through bi whom some of his mendacious enemies have represented as a sordid worshipper of Mammon.

In the same year, he consented to lecture for the Aborigines Protection Society, founded for the purpose of resisting the aggressions of so-called Christian settlers upon the native populations in the vicinity of our colonies. This association, which is in fact an anti-slavery society in another form, has been productive of a large amount of good, especially to the tribes on the continent of Africa. Its present Secretary is Mr. Thompson's son-in-law, Mr. F. W. Chesson, who married Miss Amelia Thompson.

Mr. Thompson found the Indian branch of the aborigines question so absorbing, that he determined for a time to apply himself exclusively to be, In six lectures most valuable, on British India, which he delivered at Manchester shortly afterwards, he pointed out the immense resources of that country for cotton cultivation especially, and the reflex influence which the development of those resources would have upon the abolition of American slavery. These lectures created a considerable sensation in Lancashire; but, unhappily, it ended in sensation. Had the suggestions which Mr. Thompson then made, regarding the development of the cotton-growing resources of India, been wisely acted upon, our mills would not now have been closed, and our industrious laborers in the north of England would not have been, as they are now, half-starved. and in the name of our treaties, of international ami

north of England would not have been, as they are now, half-staved.

In 1840, an important anti-clavery gathering took place in London, under the title of "The World's Convention." This assembly was attended by delegates from all parts of the civilized globe, and amongst others by Mr. Garrison, as representative of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The general proceedings were of the usual character; but a peculiar feature of interest arose in the claim of certain female delegates, also sent by that Society to sit and vote in the Convention, on equal terms with the men. Mr. Garrison and Mr. Thompson, who was a delegate from Edinburgh, of which city he was then a resident strenuously supported the claims of the ladies; which, however, were voted down by a large majority of the meeting. stood up on British ground to compet neutrality, to maintain peace, and to establish sound doctrine in the English mind. Let it wast across the seas a voice of grateful honor to that Sovereign Lady, whose reign, in spite of whatever evil influence, has been illustrated by the constant fidelity of the Throne to men. Mr. Garrison and Mr. Thompson, who was a delegate from Edinburgh, of which city he was then a resident strenuously supported the claims of the ladies; which, however, were voted down by a large majority of the meeting.

Upon the occasion of this second visit to Great Britain, Mr. Garrison, in company with Mr. Thompson, Mr. Charles Lenox Remond, and the late Mr. Nathaniel P. Rogers, held meetings in various parts of the kingdom, laying before the public the then position of the Abolition question. The speeched delivered upon that occasion did much to enlighten the minds of the community upon various points, and especially the sinful position of the churches in relation to the cause of the slave. So pleased were the people of Edinburgh with the speeches of Mr. Garrison, that they presented him with a handsome service of silver plate.

(To be continued.)

American Union, supporters of that cause in which are involved the fortunes of mankind, we can forget and forgive the vagaries of some of those, who, by prescrip tion, are reckoned among the great. We hall the com-ing day when England and America, America and England, both in peace, vieing with each other in offices of mutual good will, shall pursue in concord their grand careers of beneficence and glory, their per ples both happy, prosperous, free and honored of all

Mr. THOMPSON, as the friend of popular rights in your own country, as the enlightened and eloquen advocate of liberal principles and equal rights, as the friend of our republican institutions and universal liberty, as a tireless, fearless and powerful definder be nationality, and of our Union cause, and for all the good and noble service you have rendered them, with the hearty gratitude of sincere men to an honest friend, we give you a warm right hand, and bid you welcome (Enthusiastic applause.)

By the blessing of Heaven, supported by a conscious future, comforted by the opinion of mankind, return equity of the scale, we mean by justice and our own ing as the law of God, fitted to withstand the shocks

of the Governor, was received with three times three hearty cheers, the great company standing as they cheered; the ladies expressing their welcome with radiant smiles and the waving of handkerchiefs, and thus heightening the joyful enthusiasm. These demonstrations of welcome having at last ceased, Mr. Thompson proceeded to address the audience as follows :-

SPEECH OF GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ. May it please your Excellency, - Citizens of Boston, La-dies and Gentlemen:

When, in my own country, I have been called, in the discharge of a solemn duty, to contend with those who have misrepresented or traduced the institution this country, in whatever else I may have been wanting, I have always felt both courage and rage, because I knew that the cause I facts and arguments were incontrovertible on to acknowledge a recention for beyond my deserte interested, or prejudiced opponents. Through all my life, so far as it has been a public one, I have been the result of those abuses. How, then, shall I, how ever deeply penetrated with gratitude for the address to which you have listened, and for the reception by which it has been followed,-how shall I in snitable terms express the feelings of my heart? I might use the Isnguage of Othello, (slightly altered,) when he stood before the Venitian Senate—

"Rude am I in my speech,
And Hitle blessed with the set phrase of peace;
For I have used my dearest action in the tented field;
And therefore little shall I grace my cause
By speaking for myself."

But, sir, let me say, in one word, that I accept this welcome, not only with gratitude as a compliment to myself personally, but because I believe I may interpret it to be an expression of your kindly feelings towards thousands of fellow-laborers in Great Britain.

abores. To-day, Massachusetts stands by the principles of 1776—those principles which it was "the head
and front of my offending" to declare in 1834. (Applause.) Massachusetts is herself again; and in the
cause of human rights, without respect of color, is sendous action for the good of mankind at large. cause of human rights, without respect of color, is send-ing her heroes to the field, her stateamen to the Senate, ing her heroes to the field, her statesmen to the Senate, in the statesment of the good or manaring at large. (Cheers.) Believe me, sir, we are grateful to American her three statesments and the statesment of the statesment of

and the gratitude of my country. I refer to the speech delivered by His Excellency, Governor Andrew, on the 20th of May, 1863, in presenting the Massachu-setta State colors to the 54th regiment, then about to depart for the South. (Applause.) I repeat his word because they are prophetic; because, also, they reflect bonor alike upon your Chief Magiatrate, and upon the people by whom he is so worthly supported. Gov Andrew, in that remarkable address, used the follow ing language :-

ing language.

"One circumstance pertaining to the composition of the 64th regiment, exceptional in its character when compared with anything we have yet seen before, gives to this hour an interest and importance, solemn and yet grand, because the occasion marks an era in the history of the war, of the Commonwealth, of the country, and of humanity. I need not dwell upon the fact that the enlisted men constituting the rank and file of the 54th regiment of Massichusetts volunteers are drawn from a race not hitherto connected with the fortunes of the war. And yet I cannot forbear to allude to the circumstance, because I can but contemplate it for a brief moment, since it is uppermost in your thoughts, and since this regiment, which for many months has been the desire of my own heart, is present now before this vast assembly of friendly citizens of Massachusetts, prepared to vindicate by its future, as it has already begun to do by its brief history of camp-life here, to vindicate by its own person, and in the presence, I trust, of all who belong to it, the char-

ing as the law of God, fitted to withstand the shocks and the decays of time. (Great applause.)

Mr. Thompson, I propose now to present you and this addience each to the other. (Loud cheers.) Speak—for their hearts wait for the eloquence of your lips i Speak—speak now—for to-day is fulfilled before our eyes the prophecy of the seer-poet of New England,—"Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again,—"The eternal years of God are hers;—While Brror, wounded, writhes in pain,—And dies amid her worshippers."

The appropriateness of these familiar lines was at once recognized by the vast audience, and as His Excellency delivered the first line, they emphasized it with the most enthusiastic cheering, which was renewed, and intensified, if possible, as the Governor concluded.

Mr. Thompson, on rising in response to the address of the Governor, was received with three times three in the camp and in the field, with the smalour for the came, and the head her and to the officers the officers. I need to make the intensified of the first line, they emphasized it with the most enthusiastic cheering, which was renewed, and intensified, if possible, as the Governor concluded.

Mr. Thompson, on rising in response to the address of the Governor, was received with three times three

er flag which has ever kissed the sunlight, or borne on any field, I have the pride and honor able to declare before you, your regiment and

words; words full of hope, and confidence, and faith They have been justified; His Excellency's pledger have been redeemed. (Prolonged applause.) Need ose colors ! Need I refer to the daring and devotion the first State to set the example, with His Exceller making the injured race the redeemers of those will om they were identified. (Prolonged applause low, the negro is not only a man but a citizen; a not only a man and a citizen, but a patriotic a (Applause.)

"Now the stern victim spurns his iron load And claims the image back his God bestowe Bright in his eye the fire of freedom burns, And as the slave departs, the man returns."

(Loud applause.) This noble act of your Governo (and equally your act, for it has received your sanc-tion and applause) has excited the admiration and won

the thanks of the people of the country I represent, and will be recorded to his and your lasting honor. Your Excellency, and ladies and gentlemen, if time permitted, there are some things that I would like to say on behalf of the dear land that gave me birth. wards thousands of fellow-laborers in Great Britain, and an act of homsey, not so much to the man as to the great principle of which he has had the honor to be the humble but carnest exponent. (Applause.)

Fardon me if I confess to some feeling of pride on finding myself to-day the guest of Massachusetts, and that in showing kindness to me, you recognize the sacredness of the cause which first brought me to your shores. To-day, Massachusetts, stands by the principles which is the principles of ITAS. These principles which is ward to the people of Carlos and the messages of good will, of friendship, and of love. I would fir might, tell you how deepless of ITAS. These principles which is was "the head it they are and how carnessly they are I would like to express, in justice to millions of my (enthusifistic applause,) her Garrison and her Phillips in Boston, (renewed applause,) and her John A. Andrew Boston, (renewed applause,) and her John A. Andrew mercial transactions; to your shores we exported, for in the State House, (continued applause,) acaptored by the moral and political power, combined with the usual most material resources, of the Commonwealth. Heart for that We thank you still more that you have affect the common self-th and the c most material resources, of the Commonwealth. Heart from your official records that since treason commenced its foul and wicked work to overthrow the Union, with all its blessings, and establish alayery with all its guilt and horrors upon its ruins, seventy five thousand six hundred of the sons of Massachusetta have gone forth to crush the executable and black hearted rebellion, and to restore the Union to more than its pristine majesty, attempts and beauty. To-day I am the guest of, this noble State—of Massachusetts, who, amongst the galanteers and one hence of massachusetts, who, amongst the galanteers and one hence of the relative proced of men, of that race whose wrongs are about to be redressed in the processes of that chastisement which the enemies of human freedom and their country which the enemies of human freedom and their country have justly brought upon themselves. Loud applause). And here I will ask your permission (and I care forgiveness of your Chairman for doing so) to make reference to an event which created the deepest inherence in an appraisal you have sent to the shores of our country, which the enemies of human freedom and their country have justly brought upon themselves. Loud applause). And here I will ask your permission (and I care forgiveness of your Chairman for doing so) to may of her public men and though the obligance of the was from the candidates for Governor in that you have thrown open your bread lands to them; and that you have thrown open your bread lands to them; the state of things bere. Take a recent por of this. The forder a phone of things bere. Take a recent por of this, and they on the said they are the hard you have thrown open your bread lands to them; that you have thrown open your bread lands to them; that if they will come here and lands to them; that all the soil, a homeseted shall be given them, free of the state of the s

were auffering in consequence of the stoppage of our supply of potton. We thank you for sending us the "Griswold;" for although that ressel sailed from ings and good wishes of the people of all the loyal States in America; and I bring the thanks of the people of Great Britain for that seasonable and liberal do-nation. (Applause.) We are not insensible, either, ful acknowledgments. To the people of America public. (Loud cheers.) I beg your Excelle tically received. In my own name, and in that of the Apparent on his visit to your shoresblighted and corrupted by the pestilence

that are due to America for the many and large so neither would I hesitate to admit that, in some re spects, we have done you wrong; but I would ven ture to ask that the errors we have committed be laid to the charge of those who are the guilty parties, and not be imputed to those of my countrymen who are blameless. Bear in mind that the great mass of the people of Great Britain are unrepresented; that six millions of adult males-the source of our wealth, strength and greatness—are destitute of the franchise, and are without representation, either in the parliament or in the press. I speak of that portion of the press read in this country. To know the sentiments of the great body of our people, it is necessary that you should read their own organs, or that ry that you should read their own organs, or that you should visit us, and know us as we are. The true British people are not the enemies of America, her admire, respect and love America. (Cheers.) If you would see the proof, behold it in the steadfastness its trials and vicissitudes, in spite of all efforts to stienate and pervert them. (Cheers.) See the evidence of their fidelity in the heroic conduct of our Lancashire operatives, who, in the midst of their idleness and ports,—said, "We are willing to suffer, we are will-ing to wait, if through our privations and pangs may be wrought out the restoration of the Union and the desiring the downfall of this Republic, the true people of England desire nothing more fervently than the maintenance of your form of government, the preservation of your free institutions, and your fidelity, inviolate, to the great cardinal democra ple upon which your independence was established. (Applause.)

There are papers circulating throughout Great Britain, varying in their weekly circulation from 250,000 copies to 10,000 or 5000, which have, during the whole of the last three years, nobly and ably advo-cated the cause of Union and Freedom in this country. (Applause.) But, unfortunately, you see pubn reflected in papers that really do not represent the people of England. High priced papers, like the Times, the Post, and the Herald, not only do not represent the people, but are notoriously the ene mies of the elevation and progress of the people paper has been the systematic opponent of every re-form, during the last half century. It never advocated any reform until it became popular. It opposed the abolition of the slave trade; opposed the abolition of abolition of the slave trace; opposed the abolition of the Test and Corporation Acts; opposed the emisci-pation of the Catholics; opposed the reform of the House of Commons; opposed the abolition of the East. India Company's monopoly; opposed the ema-cipation of the slaves of the West India Colonies; opposed the abolition of the corn laws. At has systematically opposed every reform in its infan-cy and early stages; but has as invariably advocated every reform when it became popular. (Laughter.) Before the outbreak of the rebellion, nothing could Before the outbreak of the receipton, nothing count more correctly describe the state of things in the North than the articles which appeared from time to time in the Times newspaper. When South Carolina seceded from the Union, which she did about the 20th of December 1860, the Times came out with a article which gave the clearest and most truthful exhibition of the whole question, as between the North and the South. "The North," it said, "is fighting for freedom and free discussion. The South is fighting for slavery, and represses free discussion by the tar-barrel and the pine-faget." A little while, and it changed its tone, and commenced pouring forth daily torrents of vituperation upon the people of the and it changed its tone, and commenced pouring joint daily torrents of vituperation upon the people of the North. It sent correspondents here, who, with an ingenious malignity I have never seen exceeded, and rarely equalled, wholly misrepresented the true atate of things here. Take a recent proof of this. The Times, during the election in Ohio, when Nallandigham and Brough were the candidates for Governor in that State, had two correspondents in this reunity—one in New York, and another in Cincinnati. Just and the are of that election, the Times correspondents in New York wrote a letter to his employers in London, saying that he knew the Government of the United States intended to exercise slights influences in its power; to return the Republican candidate; that it would have recourse to bribery and intimidation, and, if necessary, violence; and that the people would be compelled, by the Government to rote for the Government candidate. That letter came over to Ragland, and was published. These days after, another letter came, which was from the correspondent in Glacious-til, a gentleman who, thought not cardially with the

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a fair representation of things, as they came under though I do not agree with him in the he expresses. He stated that he had been in Cincinnati for three weeks, in order that him in the staying in Cincinnati for three weeks, staying in Cincinnati for three weeks, he might make himself thoroughly sequainted with he might make himself thoroughly sequainted with be might make himself thoroughly acquainted with the state of things, and its present when the election took place; that he had employed the whole day of election in going about Cincinnati and its neighbor-hood; that nothing could exceed the quietness, deco-rum and order that distinguished the election proceed-ings; that, had he not known it, he should never have been aware that a confested election was going on; and that no influence of an exceptional character was exerted, no violence, and no corruption. In a word, he described that election as having been conducted in a most unexceptionable manner. And yet, three in a most unexceptionable manner. And yet, three days before, there had been dispatched from New York a letter of the character I have destribed!

ingolve promo

I will mention another instance of the unfairness of the Limes. On a particular morning I received two daily papers. One was the "leading journal"; the other was a newspaper which I cannot allude to with roughout the present great struggle t has taken the most enlightened views of the Amer can question, has displayed the most accurate and in ce with the affairs of the country, has been the boldest and most uncompromising advocat of emancipation, and has been the most able exponen and generous defender of the measures of Mr. Lincoln and the object sought by the people of the North in the prosecution of the war. That paper is the Star. (Loud applause.) A mail had arrived from America; and, as was my wont, I read very carefully and anxlously the news which it brought. I found by the St newspaper that the Federal armies in the South had ied, in several places, a number of very decided I then turned to the Times, which, it addition to the telegrams that come to the associat ed press in London, has a correspondent of its own who always sends special telegrams to that paper. 1 ind that the Times had substituted the telegrams of its own correspondent for those sent to the press gen erally, and that, in the report of what had transpired in America, it had suppressed in seven instances th advantages that had accrued to the Federal party in th. I am here prepared to say, and in pres ence of the Times correspondents to prove my asseras the correspondents of the Times are concerned, a systematic suppression of the truth, and a misrepre entation of the state of things in this country co lated greatly to mislead the people of England. You will bear in mind, therefore, that that paper, as wel as many others, neither gives you correct information of the state of mind of the people of England, nor gives to us in England a correct idea of the state of things

If you want a proof of the dishonesty of the Times turn to the very interesting corre you have only to turn to the very interesting correspondence which has recently taken place between that paper and a gentleman whose name has been mentioned with honor by the Governor, and received with applause by you. Mr. Cobden, (applause,) generously, on behalf of Mr. Bright, (loud cheers,) call on the editor of the Times to substantiate an assertion which he had made to the disadvantage of Mr. Bright In the course of that correspondence, you will fine the proof furnished that the Times is capable, not only of misrepresenting and maligning America, but of of misrepresenting and mangning America, out of holding up to odium and attempting the ruin of the best and most patriotic of our public men in England

Again, I would ask you to judge leniently of the people of England, in consequence of the vast efforts to mislead them, and represent the state of things in this country otherwise than it is. The Federal party in England, or at least such Americans as have been in England during this war, have taken scarcely any measures to dispel the delusion prevailing, to a grea extent, in the English mind. They have left it to the friends of America, who were Englishmen, to do that work, deeming it more discreet and fitting to remain But it has not been so with the secession party in England. Their agents have traversed every part of our land. They have employed wealth with out stint, for the purpose of influencing the press, and securing the cooperation of such as were likely to serve their cause. I have here with me to-night a pamphle which has been scattered broadcast throughout the country, and which contains as great a number o false statements as were ever compressed within th same number of pages. Let me give you a specime of the sort of information which the secessionists have furnished to the people of England. My extracts shall be very brief indeed. They describe the Republican party as anti-English and anti-Catholic, and as aiming through a strong central government, at the subjug tion of the States. "The South knew," they say that if the Republican party gained power, fre trade, State rights, and everything like a just and right constitutional policy would be out of the ques-tion. The Republicans meant to get the South into their power, and dispose of them as they might find convenient. They were bent on sacrificing the South They were bent on sacrificing the South and West to their own manufacturing and trading in terests. The only security of the South against absolute enslavement was in secession. They had n but either to allow themselves to be plundered by high protective tariffs, insulted by hostile legisla ned by fanatical invasions, and deprived utional rights, or take themselves quickly away, and form a government and commonwealth. The Northerners were anxious to extend their power over Mexico, Cuba, and, in fact, over the whole two ntinents. They had also an eye to Canadag They had threatened to take it, and they meant in time to execute their threat. The Southerner have done right in rebuking and resisting the arrogant dictation and outrageous injustice of the North, as than they had a right to do, and no more, in fact, than it was their duty to do."

Now, these are but samples of the statements made stered throughout the whole of our country ederates, or by those laboring in their b by the co half: and with these, and a multitude of similar state ments, we have had to deal. As I observed in this place a few nights ago, it has been my chief business and equally my delight as it was my duty, to go through England and refute these statements, and a on time to challenge those who had made the et me on the public platform, and, if they could support them. (Applause.) This I have done of my sustained by any society motion, voluntarily, u with any party, either in that without any o ountry or in this : for I have held no connection with natever, save such as I have myself had some share in forming. (Applause.)

Well, sir, this is the work I and others have had to do; and can you wonder that, the secessionists being n of the field,—having, even before South Carolina took herself out of the Union, already secur ed, to a large extent, the cooperation of the public writers in our fournals,—can you wonder, I say, that were in a state of uncertainty as to what was the rest policy and what were the real objects of the people of the North ! But how stands the case now, sir ! I will venture to say that no confederate agent can obtain a peaceful hearing in any part of England. (Lond and long-continued applause.) Just re I left England, the Southern Independen-ation, in Manchester, supported by a few rich sociation, in Manchester, supported by a few rich men, and employing several agents, determined upon risk-ing a public master. ing a public meeting, and they accordingly engaged the Free Trade Hall—a building larger than thismaking a deposit of twenty guiness, or about one hun dred dollars of your money. To ascertain the prob-abilities of success it sent out several pilot balloons, in the shape of small sectional meetings; but (although the Union and Emancipation Society took no mes-To ascertain the prob er) every one was a failur nor serie the agents they sent to these meetings about to obtain a hearing. The consequence was, they for setted their deposit, and have yet to hold their first eting in England. (Lond

Among the good effects which have resulted to Eng-land from this unhappy disruption of your States is the greater knowledge which has been obtained by the land from this unhappy disruption of your States is the greater knowledge which has been obtained by the people here of the state of sifiairs in this country; for, during the past two years, there has been no part of the United Kingdom which has not been penetrated by those who have employed themselves spontaneously, on behalf of the Northern States of the Union. Do not let it be imagined, sir, that, in showing kindness to me, you recognize a solitary instance of generous devotion to your cause in the hour of your nation's caliamity. No, sir, I reckon myself among the humblest laborers in the field. We have, in every part of our kingdom, gentlemen endowed with powers of cloquence and of argument, who are indefatigably engaged in informing and directing the minds of the people of our commissions. ly, on behalf of the Northern States of the Union. Do not let it be imagined, sir, that, in showing kindness to me, you recognize a solitary instance of generous devotion to your cause in the hour of your nation's calamity. No, sir, I reckon myself among the humblest laborers in the field. We have, in every part of our kingdom; gentlemen endowed with powers of cloquence and of argument, who are indefatigably engaged in informing and directing the minds of the people of our country in regard to the condition of people of our country in regard to the condition of things in America. We have, too, a Union and Eman literature of the most varied and extensive cipation literature of the most varied and extensive kind. I exhibited in this hall, a week age, nearly a score of large placards, which we have been in the habit of posting upon the walls. Those were but specimens. And in addition to such means of informing the people, we have scattered tracts, and pamphlets, and bound volumes, by the hundreds and the thought the consequence is that our people now are sands. The consequence is that our people now are informed upon this question. And what is their pres ent state of mind? They are, ladies and gentler with you-with you! (Great applause.) They are with you, because they believe that the objects at you are now aiming are not simply political, but also philanthropic. They believe now, (what they doubted before, that Union means EMANCIPATION. (Prolonged applause.)

Let me give you a short extract from s'speech deliv-ered on the first of this month by the respected Presi-dent of the Manchester Union and Emancipation Society, Thomas Bayley Potter, Esq., a gentleman of the noblest sentiments, and of very considerable influence in that large city. A few days before the meeting a which he spoke was held, the confederates had had a tea party in Manchester, and this meeting to which I allude was called for the purpose of answering such speeches as might be made at that soirce. Mr. Potter

"The members of the association had reason to congratulate themselves on the change which had taken place in public opinion during the last twelve months, in both the daily and periodical press. This was owing to the labors of the societies in London and Manchester. A marvellous change, too, had taken place in the tone of the gentlemen connected with the Southern Independence Association. Formerly, they did not care much about the negro; but now, they were full of sympathy with him in his bonds. The Southern sympathiers in England now acknowledged that slavery was a foul blot-upon the face of the South, which must be removed, but that independence was the only method of eradicating it. The friends of the North must stand by their motto—'Union and Emancipation'—and union as the way to emancipation. The war waging in America was one between labor and privilege, between aristocratic and democratic principles; it involved the security of constitutional governments, the progress of civilization, and the extension of popular rights all the world over. Such was the view taken of the question by the working classes of Great Britain, and the most reflecting minds in the country. The maintenance of the Union and the abolition of slavery would give dignity to labor, and secure its rights throughout the world." "The members of the association had reason to con

These were the words of Mr. Potter, President of

I need not tell you that one great source of satisfaction which the people of England have in contemplat-ing what they believe to be your certain victory over our rebellious fellow-citizens at the South, is that your rebellious fellow-citizens at the South, is that the people of the North are now generally convinced, as many in England have long been, that you have erishing amongst you that which cannot coexist with the extension of those great principles upon which your independence was founded. In a word, the people of England now recognize, as among the ets sought by this war, the utter extermination of the institution of slavery. (Loud applause.) Sir, when I first came to your country, it was as an hum ble missionary, to contribute, in however small a degree, towards the creation of a public sentiment that, its progress, development and triumph, should banish that institution from your land. Ever since then, I have read your history, and have studied with care the course your country has taken. I have always been persuaded that slavery was the great, the only cause of the serious disagreements between the vari ous sections. I have seen how it marred even you Declaration itself; that the spirit of slavery, in the Convention that adopted that Declaration, prevented the appearance in it of that carnest and solemn disapthe slave trade which was inserted by Thomas Jefferson in his original draft. I have seen with regret that slavery had entrenched itself even in your Constitution; and that when your Union was ed-a Union intended by those who formed it to be indissoluble—it contained within itself contrary and irreconcilable elements. I have also seen that time must come when either slavery would banish freedom, or freedom would utterly annihilate slavery. (Applause.) I have seen, from year to year, the evil entailed by slavery upon your country; how it debauched your politics; how it poisoned your literature; how it corrupted your commerce; how at last t threatened to become universal and everlasting ;and now, when, by a suicidal act on the part of the South, they have made this institution your enemy, a public enemy, the enemy of the life of your country, with all the interests that you prize most, I see that this mighty people is gathering up its strength, is feeling like Samson of old for the pillars of this blood-stained temple of oppression, and I believe they will presently bring it tumbling and crashing to the earth. (Loud applause.) In this great work, we ask, we implore you, for your own sake, and for upo the sake of the world, to make thorough work. (Enthusiastic applause.) Leave not a fibre in the soil! Follow the advice of a distinguished New York Democrat, and "drive the ploughshare deep, and drive it through." (Applause.)

We trust, too, that in the midst of this struggle you will not forget, nor fail to uphold, the great distir guishing principle of your nation—the grand, the dis-tinguishing principle of Democracy. (Applause.) There have been many prognostications and many prophecies, (the wish being father to the thought,) respecting the issue of this great struggle. I have myself no fear of the result; but if there were any p sibility that you might be induced, during this conflict to depart from that great and vital principle on which your government has hitherto been based, I should deplore the possibility, and would urge you, with all the emphasis I could employ, to stand that principle. I believe you will, and I also believe that not only will your Union be restored, but that you will hereafter form a Union and a Government far atronger and more glorious, and far more perm nent than any that could have existed so long as slave ry remained a tolerated evil among you. (Applause. While I remain in this country, I shall watch with

the deepest interest the progress of events. If, with the strength that I am able to command, and the hum ble ability which has been given to me, I can in any ote the great objects in which you are en gaged, I shall cheerfully put my best energies at your disposal (load applause); and shall feel amply re as that I have done anything here to serve the cause of the American Union and th ation of the American slave. (Renewed ap

I feel, sir, that my strength will not allow me, to address this magnificent assembly at any further length re merely relate an incident that occu red some nineteen years ago, and then sit down. In 1846, our country was visited by a band of New England minstrels..." a near of brothers with a sister in land minstrels it," (laughter,) as one of your poets said. At that time, a dark cloud was upon the western horison.

There was a controversy between the hations respecting the Oregon boundary; and when this band of South, but for the fact that the Union armies have ministrels were about to commence their performances minutels were about to commence their performances been there, and prevented it. (Applause.)
In London, in Her Majesty's Concert Room in Hano
Sir, the people have willed the Union of the States

ver Square, they asked me to write them a couple of verses which should breaths a spirit of friendship and

Heaven's message soon emb Good will to man! Hushed be the battle's sound, And o'er the earth around May love and peace abound Through ev'ry land !

Oh then shall come the glorious day, When swords and spears shall perish And brothers John and Jonathan The kindest thoughts shall cherish ; When Stavery no more shall fill

With angry darts our quiver, it Englishmen with Yankees dwell On the great Columbia river f

Then let us haste these bonds to knit, And in the work be handy, That we may blend, God save the Queen, With YANKER DOODLE DANDY!

Mr. Thompson took his seat amid the most vocif ous cheering, which continued for some considerable ime. When silence was again restored, the Presiden introduced as the next speaker, Hon. N. B. BRYAN years Speaker of the House of Representatives of the

SPEECH OF HON. N. B. BRYANT. May it please your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow-Citizens of Boston:

During the early months of our great national calam ity, when all eyes were turned anxiously toward the East; and especially toward the people of Great Britain, we watched with a pain too deep to find expressio the malign influences that were at work in that country, in sympathy with those who had attempted to strike a fatal blow at the flag of our Union. We rea with feelings approaching horror, the mendacious libels of the London Times. We looked anxiously, but in vain, for some expression of sympathy from the aris-tocracy of the realm. We failed to find any friends, in our perilous position, among the crowned heads and despotic rulers of Europe; and we saw cherished, even on British soil, the emissaries of the South, who were busy in instilling the poison of their libels into English ears. This was the state of things that we mourned with all the feelings of offended and sundered friend ship. We felt that the two nations were drifting from each other; that more than one Atlantic rolled between our shores; but we patiently waited, and learned that beneath the surging waves of this surface ocean that divided us, which was tempest-tossed and storm-driven without, were the still currents of life, and that between the two nations themselves the elec tric spark of union and sympathy was constantly pass ing and repassing. (Loud applause.) We learned, in a brief time, that there was an England, and an English people, for whom the London Times never spoke (renewed applause); who had no voice in Parliament no place near the throne, but, which was a great peo ple-great in their majesty, their principles, their prouanity, their intelligence, and their patriotism (Applause.) With the people of England, from who we are proud to claim our origin,-with whom we are proud to claim kindred and sympathy,—the people of England, who with us derive their religion from a source, and bow with us at a common shrine philosophy, and science, and art,-a people who be leve with us on the great radical questions of human privilege, human rights, and human progress,—a pewhom Richard Cobden and John Bright have uttered their voices, (applause,)-with such a peopl having with us the same general destiny pursuing with us the same grand mission in the world, full of the same enterprise, the same inventive genius, the same indomitable energy and proud Angle-Saxon pluck—with such a people, America never can be at enouity.—(Loud applause:) We may be disturbed by the intrigues of cabinets and by the false issues which oliticians and pretended statesmen may raise between us; but the people of England and America are esse tially like two drops, that together form the rivulet and it is to me the proudest moment of my life that I am permitted to witness this auspicious occatween the distinguished representative of that same English nation and our own eminent and beloved Ex ecutive of the Old Bay State, the hand of a cordial sympathy and friendship has been extended, that brings the two countries together, and cements them in a frier ship that shall be eternal. (Loud applause.) You know that while our distinguished guest has been first and foremost among all the noble men of England in presenting to that country, and to the world, the great s of human liberty and human rights, it is source of profound satisfaction that the state sagacious and patriotic Executive of the Old Bay State. true to his office and true to his mission, has kept our proud old Commonwealth still far in the van of all the other States in the march of freedom and honor; (Loud applause.) You know with what alacrity he seized t the command of the State in for warding supplies, arms, munitions and troops to repe the threatened invasion, at the outbreak of this fou rebellion. (Applause.) You know that, with a human ity as broad as his statesmanship was sagacious, he ap ended from the outset the depth, and length, an breadth of the great issue, and saw that it was a co different sections of our country, no merely between the men in arms, but between s and freedom, (applause:) and his humanity, his ph losophy, and his statesmanship alike taught him tha in the nineteenth century, such a contest could only b proved recreant to the trust and to their duty. (Applau

We have survived, representative of England, the mendacity of the London Times (laughter and applause); we have extracted the virus of that po that was instilled into some classes in England by the emissaries of the South. We have survived all th calumnies and evil auguries that have been uttered against us on the other side of the water by our enpies, and have realized the hopes of our friends. (Applause.) We have outlived the predictions of our n our own soil, that we were to be speedily a bankrupt nation ; that we were to see Engspeedily a bankrupt nation; that we were to see bits land and France enjoying a monopoly of the cotton trade, while our manufactories were to stop, and the hum of industry no longer to be heard; our ics to be out of work, our ships to rot at our wharves, our corimerce to be driven from the ocean; and while grass grew in our streets, bread riots were to prevail all over the land. Well, our bankruptcy is witnesse in the fact that our natio sought a market, but are sought by every market, a high premium; our spind hanics are rewarded by higher prices that they have heretofore received; our agriculture was they have heretofore received; our agriculture was never more flourishing; our people were never more properous, happy, or contented in their home condition; and if there have been bread riots, any little school boy can tell whether they were North nd of New Eng. or South of Mason and Dixon's line. (Applause.) If there has been bankruptcy, le attempt to pay for the necess ate shin-plasters. Grass has ries of life in co

A people that, two centuries ago, aloughed off the decayed cirilization of the old world, and subsequently founded an empire upon the bask of a written constitution and inalienable right,—a people that, to say the lesst, have kept pace with efery other nation on the globe in all that relates to civilization, population, which have limited them on the sea, and have met them without dishoors on every land and every sea where their progress has been impeded or their rights contested—this people to be conquered! And by whom? By inferior numbers, inferior intelligence, inferior wealth, inferior meters, inferior intelligence, inferior wealth, inferior right! I should not say by inferior right, your Excellency, but by infernal wrong against everlasting right. A people, a free Republic, with man's immutable rights now glittering in every star that forms the galaxy of its flag, will not go down at the bidding of a mob, who attempt to reverse the world's most cherished maxims by founding a despotism, with slavery for its corner-stone. I appeal to the stored poor of History to refute this daring profanation! I sak, amid all the nations, for an example of this impious schieves. ry to refute this daring profanation! I ask, anid all the nations, for an example of this impious achieveons, for an example of this impious achieve ment. I find in the records of the boried past, the evidence that mankind has been constantly growing towards the sun; that the people have been gradually elevated, by the gradual development of government that liberty and right have become more general, slavery and wrong more exceptional, until, in this day o the nineteenth century, which I might call the miller nial day of government, Universal Emancipation ha the watchword of the nations-alike amou the valleys of Italy, amid the snows of Russia, and is this, the land of Washington. (Applause.)
I know, your Excellency, we all know, that on or

estion our country was painfully divided a ne time; that there was great doubt entertained by even good men, who styled themselves conservatives, as to the policy of a certain grand and overshadow-ing measure of the administration. I refer, of course, to the President's Emancipation Proclamation. But that doubt has long since been dispelled. It was said that it stood in the way of a restored Union. Event have proved that it was the pillar of fire by night that led to a restored Union. Events have demonstrated that on no other possible basis, by no other conceivable theory known to statesmen, could this Union be permanently restored, except by removing from the nation itself the cause of the rebellion, so as, by the very featoration of the Union, to prevent policy would have proved a hollow truce; any other peace would have been a fatal soure; any other conclusion of this controversy would have been a dis grace-a disgrace, not only to America, but to the civ ilization of the nineteenth century; a disgrace that would have fastened itself upon the American name and rendered it a fit subject to be gibbeted forever in the annals of infamy. Happily, Mr. President and fel the patriotic intelligence of the entire American na I appeal this night to the voice of the loyal people of Maryland; to the patriotic action of the state men of Missouri, of Kentucky and Tennessee : to the voice of the loyal people of Louisiana, uttered yes terday, in solemn conclave, and not yet published in Boston, but of which we shall learn to-morrow. All these States, with others that might be named, have ne forward, and with one acclaim admit the glorious fact, which should silence the last cavil among I ern men, that the President's Proclamation of Emancipation to the slaves forms the only just, human tatesman-like and patriotic basis for a restored Union that shall outlive the predictions of every foe, and realize the hopes of every friend of humanity the

world over. (Applause.)
I have not alluded, and I do not propose to allude, at any length, to the humanitarian aspect of this great issue; but inasmuch as it was referred to by our distinguished guest, I may be pardoned for briefly re-

ferring to it. It is true that our fathers tolerated the institution of slavery. It is true that the Constitution of the American Union, by inference, protects and recognizes it out it is also true, as our honored friend well knows that it was only for the purpose of regulating, for the time being, an institution which it was thought was perishing from its own inherent weakness and corrup arce. This was the reason why it found a place in onstitution at all. This is the only reason why such men as Washington, Hamilton, Jay and Madison ever tolerated its presence in that sacred and immortal instrument. But, fellow-citizens, I may be pardoned for saying, that when the heur arrives, which is now rapidly approaching, when this Proclamation shall have effect over every inch of American soil, we may then proudly point to the American Declaration of In ndence, as well as to the Constitution, as containing the noblest expression of the rights of a great peo ple that was ever penned by the wisdom of man. No longer will the sentiments contained in our immortal Declaration be proclaimed by any man, claiming to be a statesman, as "glittering generalities," as "the exaggerations of a generous but weak enthusiasm"; but they will become, in all their length, breadth, and significance, living, vital truths, as all-pervading as th air we breathe, as extensive as the soil we tread upon; and then, shall we realize the full significance of the immortal lines of the poet Cowper-

"Slaves cannot breathe in England; if their lungs Inhale our air, that moment they are free; They touch our country, and their shackles fall"—

for they will be truer of this country than they ever wer of England, though no truer than I hope they may be: for I trust the day is soon coming when not only shall no slave be found within the limits of the American Confederacy, but when there shall be no spot of Engwhere man shall be deprived of any one of his immertal rights, or of a full and free represents tion in all legislative and executive bodies. (Applause.) This, my friends, will be the crowning glory of the American Union, and to this we are fast hastening.

I thank you, Mr. President, and ladies and gentle men. I have detained you too long, and I will relieve you from any further remarks.

A general call was then made for Mr. Phillips, who on stepping to the front of the platform, was received with anthusiastic applause.

SPERCH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.

Mr. Chairman, and Ladies and Gentlemen-It is with found gratitude that I accept your permission to take even the slightest part in this mo pent of the State to do justice to our distingulahed guest and to urselyes. You can well appreciate,—those of you, ab least, who know me, how perfectly inexpres rords must be the gratitude of such an hour as this,to see that friend, whose hand we, a hated minority clasped so often in the dark hours gone by, welc newealth ; and, stil officially to the dear old Comm more, that the hand of that official welcome sh ne of those who welcomed him years ago! (loud applause)—that Massachusetts is not only re o say, " Welcome and God-speed to GEORGE THOMPalike his unpopularity and his labors for many a weary ed applause.) Thank God for living to see such an hour in this city of Boston! We could by disinterested in the cause of humanity a tell our guest how chilling was the first news from hearts that had loved and trusted the mothe But we recognized, as he has told us, as indeed so slight an insight as D'Israeli's discovered, that ther were two nations in England; as there are, or have been here; as much two nations in the "fast-ancho jale" as in these thirty States, both contending, there as here, for the mastery. We knew our mother land too well to expect the Englishmen, in the cold heights of the privileged or ders, would not know each thrill of Northern suc to be a volcano under their own feet. But we knew that the Bible and Shakapeare, and Hampden and Chat-ram, and Hancock and Warren and Washington, had the same views, in regard to Mr. Thompson's earlier nade us, the Saxon masses, one people, incapable of visits to this country, as they did at the time of tivision. (Applause.) We did proudly hope that those visits. I do not believe it. (Applause, and cries hat elder brother nation in Eugland, when the first of "No!") There has been no change or variableness

had looked, from that experience, into the mechanism of American Institutions, as the rare philosophic acu-men of Tocquevills had enabled him to da; but, of all Englishmen, this man had the greatest wrongs to remember. There was one who been pardoned, even by Americans, if, recalling the details of his double visit, he had said to his countrymen, "I have reason to think that the North wil never rise to the level of inaugurating justice, and ounding a Union upon Liberty." But Instead of that, with magnanimous faith, he trod his own experience under his feet, and flung down the gauntlet to all his lance was the first to touch every shield in the list, and defy all comers in the name of a North, victorious and just. (Prolonged and enthusiastic cheers. That gratitude we owe to the guest of this evening (Applause.) He tells us that, if there we speaking for the millions of Great Britain, he sh have some sins to confess. Close that record, my friend! We have some also (applause); and if you an agree that bygones shall be bygones, we accept gladly the decision. (Applause.) Yes, we know almost as well as he has told us, the

nalicious power and energetic mendacity of the Times. feared it; because this very idea which brings you here to night, which has made the Union redden a path from Boston to New Orleans with the best blood of the nation, has fought its way to the national arena, spite of every great name and every great journal in the land. When, therefore, the quar erlies and mammoth journals of London hasted, glad malice, to record their false verdict, we remembered that long, victorious struggle of a quarter of a entury against statesmen and journalists, and wrote Ichabod" on the Times itself, (Loud applause.) But this meeting, vast and unanimous and auti tative as it is, is not our method of converting the London Times. The two great branches of the Saxon race clasp hands together to night. Yes-but the two great branches of the Saxon race, with an obstinate instinct, respect nothing but success; neither we, nor our brothers on the other side the Atlantic. Our friend, born in Liverpool, bears a Scotch name. We have a Scotch name, too, at the head of a hundred thousand men. He will convert the London Times, and compel it to confess its sins, and grant abolution, in the name of GRANT, dating from Rich mond. (Loud applause.) And when this is done, all England will find something to say on our side.

But, Mr. Chairman, we recognize that their struggle s exactly like ours,—not ended. Though it began in 630 in the battle-field, by the ill-favor of aristocratic institutions, to-day, two centuries later, John BRIGHT s struggling to do in England what our armies are fighting to do here. (Applause.) Bright knows that ere is no path to the supremacy of the English people but by setting free the land, and destroying the niture of Eagland, and planting our democracy in the rights and property of the masses. That effort culminates now, after the English mind has groped its way to it in two hundred years; here it culminates to-day. (Applause.) Massachusetts is Democratic, and eads this controversy—the dominant community of the continent. Why ! Because Massachusetts, cut up nto giblets, holds a man on every acre, with his right hand full of brains; and Boston harbon crowded with Jeff. Davises could not make her anything but a Deocracy. Now, what Bright does in England, Grant, at the head of cannon, does here to-day-both eloquen terances. Grant battles down the landed aristocracy of that section of the Union in order to duplicate Mas sachusetts—to plant on every acre of American soil a man with a school-house behind him, and a ballot in his right hand. (Loud applause.)

We have a long struggle before us-a hated race to be vindicated. The thunderbolt of the war power makes us as omnipotent in Charleston as in Washingon, and to day we have the power to plant Democracy in the Palmetto State so deep that a thousand years shall only develop it. The Norman, a thousand years ago, anchored his conquest by dividing the land among his soldiers. Massachusetts, the North, goes forth to divide among her nobles—the white men and the black men that bear up her banner—the land of which the stars and stripes take possession. - (Great applause.) To-day she has the right—parcers dejectis et debellare superbos—to protect the weak, to tread down tyrants. To-day, she has ROBERT SMALL as close to her banner as Gov. Aiken; and for one, before I let the line of South Carolina sovereignty be drawn betwirt me and them, I mean to have Small and Aiken side by side, each on an acre, a school house behind him, a ballot in his right hand, and God save the bravest! (Great applause.) Bright is engaged in the same struggle der other names. With other silken banners, he fights the same dread battle. But, my brother, the Union which is to grow out of this epoch, indissoluble as you painted it, is not to be a Union of thirty-four States, only
the South and the North—which God is to bind with the indissoluble tie of mutual love and respect. No; when this epoch ends, when we call home our cannon and furl our banners, the Union is to be one of all the mil lions that speak the English of Shakspeare, and revere the name of Hampden, and pray in the language of common version of the Bible. The Union is to be of all who love the English tongue—that wherever over the earth it is spoken, there shall neither be tyrant nor slave. (Long continued applause.)

Mr. Garneson was now loudly called for, from al parts of the house, and was greeted with three cheers as he came forward.

SPEECH OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON. May it please your Excellency, and Ladies and Gentle-

I was not down in the programme for this evening. Indeed, I expressly stipulated that I should be left out atill in order to give place to others. It is impossible for me ould to find any words which would adequately express the feelings of my heart on this occasion, in view of the handsome, generous and just reception which you have given to our distinguished friend, GRORGE TROMPSON. but utters it also by the voice of one who shared of England. (Loud applause.) I have known him it timately for more than thirty years; known him only to love and admire him; known him as one thorough by dispersated in the cause of humanity and freedom one who never yet conferred with flesh and blood in ne Atlantic; how like a death-damp it fell on the performance of his duty-who has given his life to nte the welfare of our common humanity-whose heart is as large as the whole world—and who knows nothing of nationality, or race, or caste, in competition with the principles of justice and eternal right. (Ap

> ening, sir, Boston places herself right on the record of history. (Applause.) This evening, husetta standa redeer ed from the errors of the pas Renewed applause.) I will not, for a mo the assertion, as uttered in a "respectable daily,"-

on his part; he is the same man that he was when h first landed in Boston, in the year 1834 (applane) first landed in Boston, in the year 1884 (applies); and if he is the friend of our country now, (not it that has one drop of loyal blood running in his ron doubts it?) then I say that, thirty year sop, he was doubts 117) them a way them, then y years ago, he was warm, and true, and disinterested a friend of corner, warm, as he is to-night. (Applause.) The trut is the try as he is to-night. (Appiause.) The ruth is that at that time, there was great darkness upon the mind of the people in regard to slavery. They had been insepsibly corrupted by its influence; their vision to obscured; in some cases, their hearts were mide held. as adamant. Thank God, sir, for the wond as adamant. I beliace! Shall I not call it a repen-tion! Shall I not say, that whereas the people of his tion? Shall, I not say, that whereas the prope of Mesachusetts were blind thirty years ago, now they sa!

(Applause.) They see that slavery is a thing to be displaused. They see that slavery is a thing to be displaused and detested as "the sum of all "things," by the same of the beautiful to be a seven this treatment. plause,) and that out of it has grown this terribe and plause,) and that out of it has grown this terrible this lion; so that, whoever is now in favor of prolonging a existence, and restoring its power, deserves to king into the entegory of the Southern trattor. (Resed applause.) For are not "loyalty" and "librity", and identical terms. In the pressure of nonymous and identical terms, in the present facts

Mr. Thompson has been our firm and fast friend be Mr. Thompson has ocen our arm and fast fried be the beginning: but I looked upon bim with errems admiration, thirty years ago, when busted for bill, than I can at this time, under these pleasing cris-stances; for it is in fiery trials that the soul best done stances; for it is it in the property of the state of the pro-slavery manignity mas not in power. But wal invited George Thompson to America, thirty resign what had I to offer him? He had just completely labors in the glorious cause of West lada Emandation; this rejutation as a popular brain that it is a proper were released. tion; his reputation as a popular wave pendit project through the kingdom; there were splends project through the kingdom; there were splends project him in various direction. It was be pening before min an invited him, on my own repo sibility, to turn his back upon fame and popularity, as come to America to be jeered at, and meered at, at alumniated, for humanely attempting to deliver on land from its deadliest curse and its greatest cine He came in the spirit of a noble self-sacrifice, at a friend, and not as an intermeddler. Forthwithbern naliciously charged with being a British enime with " his pockets lined with British gold, for the per ose of destroying our glorious Union." British pail He came with empty pockets and clean hands! (Lou applause.) And he came for the sole purpose of aring our country, and to enable us to have free instinct from sea to sea, and to prevent the present terrible mi bloody rebellion in the land by the speedy sholides slavery. O that his solemn warnings, his faithfulne bukes, and his thrilling appeals had then been beedel by our guilty nation! We should not now be siting n sackeloth and ashes, mourning for our dead, as marting under the rod of Divine retribution.

Sir, it has been the custom of those who have cupied the Executive chair in this State, to closethe Fast day and Thanksgiving proclamations with exclamation-" God save the Commonwealth of No. sachusetts!" Now, sir, in view of the altered state things among us, in view of this glorious meeting jus ly and fairly representing the people of Masset nd in view of the fact that your Excellency is here preside on this occasion, I have to say that at les, holleve Massachusetts is saved-saved from her pro-slavery subserviency and degradation-saved for her blind, selfish, calculating slaveholding compli with the South-saved to honor, justice, human and impartial freedom. (Loud applause.)

In conclusion, I will say to those who, as I under the guise and mask of a loval regard for the n and the Union, are yet end get control of the Government, in order to give so cess to the rebellion-

Month not to me your Union rant, Nor glose my ears with loyal cant; Who treads the weeds of slavery fist, He is my loyal Democrat; Who sows good seed in Freedom's span, He only is my Union man." (Applaus.)

A gentleman on the platform called for "three or Goy. Andrew," which were given with great bertiness and unanimity.

THE PRESIDENT. Ladies and Gentl glad that the audience is in such cheerful mood (last) ter); but cheers belong not to any Massachusetts mu to night." Our cheers, our hearts, and all our applica are due to him who is our hono the cynosure of every eye." It becomes us, lains and gentlemen, not merely to lay the gifts of elequence nd philanthropic devotion upon this alter, but also to pluck at least a single leaf from the tree of science, to dd to the chaplet with which we adors the brow of our distinguished friend; and I must be you to pame, as I know you will gladly do, to listen for a moment to the warm words of the eloquent heart, as well as elo quent lips, of my friend, Prof. Wm. B. Rocces. (Ap.

lause.) SPEECH OF PROF. WM. B. ROGERS.

Ladies and Gentlemen,-I feel that I have no right to here on this stand speaking to you, at the close of this most interesting occasion, marked by sext in tinguished argument and eloquent pleading, as ay other plea than this—that the strong excitement an exhilaration which must have perreled a hearts here, cannot, in a sanitary point of viry, first some few relative ound repose to night; and I trus emarks of mine may contribute to that make

Laughter and applause.) I thank you from my heart, Mr. Thompson. my own personal heart, who have myself felt right is to be the recipient of English hospitality, and also nursed by the kind sympathy and care of a log-lish home. I have felt, that notwithstanding death o hang between us and the little land in the earlier period of this contest, out from our view the light of sympathy that see else have gleamed across the waters from the rin.
noble British heart, —I have felt, I say, that series standing that cloud, that heart was in truth, three out the length and breadth of the land, possing in the cause of human freedom, all the world over; knew, that so soon as it should be clearly requi throughout that blessed land, that this ou was for human freedom, the strong pulsations of the heart would be heard in the thunder the hemisphere around. It seems as if it went to ken, prophetic of the times, that just before his or test assumed its first formidable proporties, that we drous miracle of mechanism and science, that he he continents together, and brought heart and s in full and instant sympathy from Esgland betand, should have been suddenly broken stated But look now at the symptoms and prophecie present themselves! And do we not see, that see the wise regulation of scientific study and experiment, the Atlantic cable is again to be laid; and are it will be so laid, on the basis of the immutable of science, that the aspirations, the hopes, the piness, the loves, the affections, the deroi ontinents shall be a common joy! (Loud appl But I can say no more, except to thank you sir, is have stood in the midst of opposition, surrounding misrepresentation, by perverted facts, by mendating misconatructions and falls have a good abstraction and falls have a good and a series of the same and falls have a good and a series of the same and falls have a good and a series of the same and falls have a good and a series of the same and sam

atructions and falsehoods, and nobly served sacred cause among your countrymen. To sty you deserve our thanks, were indeed to use post guage to convey our gratitude. It is not sorth u merit; it is the thanks of the

guage to convey our as merely, that you merit; it is the thanks of termow, and of all the generations of the world that so follow. (Loud applause.)

Let me thank you, Mr. President, as the organism that most magnificent reception, for the part years taken in it; and in doing so let me, as one of the dealers in it; and in doing so let me, as one of the dealers in the dealers of Massachusetts, say, from my heart, but models. zens of Massachusetts, say, from my bear, her foundly I thank you for the patriotic develon, for wise sagacity, for the continued and unfliching severance, and the untiring toil with which you carried forward the great purpose of our gore (Loud applauses)

Judgo Russell was now vociferously called far, ward amid great applause.

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SPEECH OF HON. THOMAS RUSSELL. . . I resemble William Lloyd Garrison in one thing I resemble within Lioyd Garrison in one thing, "Would I were equalled with him in renown!" and that is in this-that no speech from me was on the programme. But yet, that call was not without present the when the grand organ was in thout present the when the grand organ was in the strength or when the grand organ was a second organ. grammer, for when the grand organ was first reves edent; for which the group of the public eye is all its magnificent proportions, to the public eye when "from all its golden mouths" It had pealed forth its Hymns of Praise-just then a boy in the happy owner of a penny whistle, ap plied it to his mouth, and gave the world to kno at he, too, was vocal. (Great merriment.)

is of this It seems to me that the varied emotion hour have been fitly uttered to night. Let me add hour have been unly attered to night. Let me add to us to-day, and which aids to make this a fi sening for such a reception. It is that there has se, by a swift Boston barque from the Cape o the report-willch we will believe while rebel pirate Tuscaloosa has been seized by the British Government, and is now in the grasp of the law. (Loud applause.) Let us hope that such echoes of the brave, honest words that you sir, and your friends have spoken for the right may sir, and your many a cape, and port, and headland come to us from many a cape, and port, and headland his, indeed, an omen of Good Hope for the friendship nations, for the peace of the world! (Applause. It is for the work our friend has done in that di rection that we thank him. We know his other mer We know that he has given more than thirty years of crowded life to the work of humanity. We sthat, in many lands, there is to-day less crime know that, in many inities, there is to-uny ress crime less misery, less oppression, because George Thomp son has lived. (Applause.) We know that, to swel the number of his friends, in the language of good Dr. Watts-

#### " Either India adds her sons."

But we thank GEORGE THOMPSON to-night because in a dark and perilous hour-perilous for the honor o in a dark and persons most—persons for the nonor of his country as for the peace of ours—at a time wher England seemed to be swinging from her ancient alle gance to the right; when, for a moment, even Lord John Russell forgot the blood in his veins; when Kingdey recanted his nuble sentiments in behalf of when Carlyle went over to the camp of the enemies of God and man, but forgot to take with him the weapons of his genius or his wit-when every morning the London Times "waked to ecstacy its living for?" (laughter and applause)—when Broughan
-what shall I say of him, but what you [to Mr Thompson | have said : that he died ! for I will not admit that the Lord Brougham of to-day is the Henry Brougham, who thrilled the world, and stamped the acter of slavery forever, by denouncing "the wild and guilty phantasy, that man can hold property in man"-it was then that the man whose whole had fitted him for the work stood forward to main uin the cause of America, and to prevent a misunder standing, which, whether it arises between individual or nations, is the saddest word that was ever penned As you have heard to-night, it is not GEORG

Thourson alone, it is the millions he represents, that wethank. I think the world has never seen a more noble sight than the position taken by the working men of England during this contest. (Loud applause.) They have recognized the fact, that ours is not the cause of the North, nor of America alone, but the erse of laborand of liberty all the world over. (Ap-No matter whether they lived in England, Scorland or Ireland, they knew it was their cause keenure, in the noble words of our noble President, (when God forever bless, and hold in the hollow of hand!) they knew it was a contest to decide whether government of the people, by the people, and for the people should perish from the earth; and therefore they have come together in London, in Liverpool,-even in famine-stricken Lanhire, where a dearth of cottow is a dearth of work, of wages, of bread-even there the toiling thousands are met, and, with their pale lips, they have said to the President-"God speed you, for the right!" Their hands are thin with famine; but they have liftd them towards Heaven, and prayed to "Him who is of purer eyes than to behold such vast iniquity," that He would evert from Great Britain the crime of striking bands in a contest waged against the rights of labor and the rights of man. (Applause.)

Again, as your Excellency has fitly said, it is not the working men of England alone who have furnish ed as with friends. I honor that illustrious Lady of shom you have spoken; and the noble Prince Albert was, throughout his life, the friend of America, as h the friend of workingmen everywhere. (Applause.) They tell us that the very last official act of his life was to take a pen, and strike from the manifesto in regard to the Trent one unfriendly and insulting word towards America. (Applause.) And we love lieve that now he knows the full meaning of the promise - "Blessed are the peacemakers!" (Applane.) Blessed are all peacemakers! And God grant that the voice of him who is with us to-night may join in that final shout of joy that shall be raised not only over a restored and peaceful Union, but over Freedom maintained, and made forever to be Law. (Loud applause.)

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Bear with me one minute more, while I relate an incident that has just come to my ear. A chaplain reeatly returned from the Libby prison says that the first news from Gettysburg was, that the Federal army had been utterly routed, and that forty thousand pris ocers had been taken; and the Richmond Examiner even begged the people to abstain from insulting such a rast body of men. All that night, he says; he could not sleep, but counted the weary hours that would bring daylight, and with it the confirmation or contranews. By and by the news camebone most appropriately by a man of color, who brought the early newspapers; and this was his an-

the perpetual attitude of spology. I cannot bear to say, "Why, friends, we are not pickpockets, we are not villains, we are not assassing; we make an open, future expression of our opinions, and fet the world take it as they may." (Applause.) And, sirs, I lesitate not to say, that in Christian America, the land of Sabbath schools, of religious privileges, of temperance societies and revivals, there exists the worst institution in the world. There is not an institution which the sun in the heavens abines upon, so fraught with woe to man as American slavery." These were the words of George Thompson thirty years ago. (Applause.) I remembered that I was an American; that all my destiny, humble though it might be, and the destiny of that America; that I and they, and all of us, were linked indissolubly, by eternat bonds, to that "worst institution in the world," so long as it should exist; and I dreamed by night, and mused in leisure hours, and read and thought by day, and wondered if the "worst institution in the world," would forever last, and if it would cleare like the dead carcase to the living body, to the name and fame, and fortunes, and forture of my country. But now, thank God, I have lived to see the day when the sun in the heavens shines no longer on American slavery; (great applause,) and the generation of men with whom Mr. Thompson began his public career, have lived to see the day when the sun in the heavens shines no longer on American slavery; (great applause,) and the generation of men with whom Mr. Thompson began his public career, have lived to see that the "worst institution in the world," powerful as it was, bedded deep in the interests and prejudices of millions of men, has gone down before the invincible blows of the aroused power of the strongest and best government mankind has ever seen. (Tremendous applause.)

I think we have all some confessions to make and dous applause.)

something to forget. American slavery, for the destruction of which, some of the friends of liberty have ed their keenest lances and delivered their strongest blows against the Union of the American States has tried its infernal power against that Union, and slavery has gone down forever in the conflict. (Loud applause.) And now, my friends, it is one of the gratifications of the hour, one of the blessings which no tongue can utter, and no heart can adequately feel that it is given to us, if we will continue our fidelity to the work of the present, to save our country, t forever her starry flag, while still destroying the "worst institution in the world." (Applause.)

Now, my friends, to perform the grateful duty

mes ne at this time. We are an audience f Americans, receiving a representative Englishman I call upon you all, friends, fellow-citizens, ladies and

ly the same as the one he delivered here. It was very warmly applauded throughout.

Gen. Fremont, on taking the chair, said :

Gen. Fremont, on taking the chair, said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I am glad to see that you are in a temper of mind which promises a very cordial welcome to our guest of the evening. I thank you very sincerely for your friendly reception of myself, and thank you warmly for him—under the circumstances, it will be especially grateful to him. Coming here, after an interval of years, he cannot be expected immediately to realize the change which has been worked in the country, and impressions from very different scenes which he witnessed here cannot yet be efficed from his memory. When he was last here, the country was at peace, and men do not readily hazard its blessings. The people were unwilling to enter upon the discussion of a question which threatened to disturb great interests. They were not willing to inflict upon themselves or the Southern people the penalties which attend a great reform. Then, discussions upon slavery were held to involve disunion, and it required the direct and figgrant aggressions of a lasticity of executive and extra the property of the property o willing to inflict upon themselves or the Southern people the penalties which attend a great reform. Then, discussions upon slavery were held to involve disunion, and it required the direct and flagrant aggressions of an institution essentially at war with the principles of our Government to bring men to consider it, and to rouse them into action against it. He has yet to realize the change, and until he does, every such expression of iriendly feeling must give him peculiar satisfaction. It may not seem to you entirely appropriate that I should preside over this meeting. It might seem more fitting that some one of older date in the Anti-Slavery struggle—some one of those who also had incurred the censorious criticisms and social martyrdom to which his life has been much exposed, should stand at his side to-night to receive and to share in your generous recognition. But in giving him this welcome back to the country, we desire to bring distinctly before him the new phase through which it is passing; slavery, now held to be incompatible with Union; liberty, then denied speech, now holding the sword; the nation in arms for the principle he advocated, hostile to compromises, impatient of delays; its old tolerance changed into settled hatred against the cause of this war, and deeply resolved so to deal with it that the places which knew it shall know it no more. As one belonging to the body of the people to whom conviction has been brought by the logic of events which forced their consideration upon every man, and with the object of adding our guest to realize the dnanimity with which the nation is moving to the accomplishment of its object, I am honored with a request to preside here this evening. To our guest it must be more agreeable to realize the present that no remember the past. He comes now among us to witness the triumph of the principles for which he labored, and we are glad to have an occasion which we can use to express our obligations to

honored with a request to preside here this evening, the come of the news. By and by the news camelines of the news. By and by the news camelines of the news. By and by the news camelines of the news. By and by the particular of the principle o

introduction to what our guest will have to say. I did not dwell upon acts that are necessarily familiar to you, but I desired merely to revive in your minds recollections of the character and services of the men whom he represents, and with permission I will now present him to you. Ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to introduce a representative of the liberal Democracy of England, and a tried friend of America, Mr. George Thompson.

The audience here arose, and loud and hearty cheers, and waving of hats, welcomed the distin guished speaker, who, in the course of his speech made the following felicitous reference to Genera Fremont: "And now, Sir, with your permission, I will refe

"And now, Sir, with your permission, I will refer to the satisfaction it gives me to see you presiding over this assembly, and to be by you introduced to this assembly. [Applause.] Let me tell you, Sir, that your name is a housenoid word among all the friends of liberty and humanity in England. [Great cheering.] We know you, Sir, as a daring explorer, as a gallant soldier, and as a devoted patriot. There were millions of hearts in England who would have been glad to see you lifted by the suffrages of your fellow-citizens into the seat of the chief magistracy of this Republic. [Renewed cheering.] You did not I call upon you all, friends, fellow-citizens, ladies and gentlemen, to unite with me in giving three hearty cheers for Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

The audience responded warmly to this call, and then the Governor called for three cheers for the President of the United States, which were given with great unanimity and enthusiasm. The meeting then, at quarier past ten o'clock, adjourned.

RECEPTION OF MR. THOMPSON IN NEW YORK AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

On Monday evening last, a public reception was given to Gronge Thompson, Eq., at the Cooper Institute in New York, under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Union. A large and highly respectable audience assembled on the occasion to give him a hearty greeting—General John C. Frenont (to his honor) in the chair. The report of the proceedings occupies more than four closely printed columns of the Tribune of Tuesday morning, in fine type. The speech of Mr. Thompson was substantially the same as the one he delivered here. It was found a path to the region of Gold; and then, amid the rockier mountains of Rebellion in Missouri, you found a path there. [Enthusiastic applause and cheering.] It was the right path. It was the safe path. It was the necessary path. It was the plain path. It was the necessary path. It was the plain path. It was the path of Justice, humanity, right, duty, and would have been the path of glory. I shall not say why you did not pursue it. [Laughter.] But you have your reward. The Chief Executive of this mighty Republic has followed the Pathfinder. [Cheering.] You would have emancipated a few thousands. He has proclaimed liberty to three millions. [Applause.] Whatever may be the term of years during which he may occupy the chair of Chief Magistrate of this country, the greatest glory of his Administration, the highest lustre of his name, will be that he issued a proclamation: saying that on the lat of January, 1863, all the slaves in the Rebel districts of the South should be thenceforward and forever free. [Applause.] The path commenced in Missouri culminated there. [Applause.] Honor to him who pursued it so far and so well; honor to the man who discovered it for himself. [Applause.] Yes, my friends, as it was said of Napoleon, that he would go down to posterity with the code which bears his name in his hand, so it may be said of Abraham Lincoln, that he will descend to tuter ages holding in his right hand that immortal with the code which bears his name in his hand, so in may be said of Abraham Lincoln, that he will descent to future ages holding in his right hand that immortan proclamation. Be it yours to make it sure. Be i yours to give it effect. Be it yours to convert it into a reality. Rest not, pause not, until every negro made legally and constitutionally free by that instrument, stands erect, his shackles gone, invested with the dignity of a man, and clothed with the privileges of a citizen. [Applause.]"

In a private letter-referring to the meetingfriend Oliver Johnson writes as follows :-

friend Oliver Johnson writes as some a "It was a grand occasion. The audience was of the very best sort—full of enthusiasm. Fremont' speech, as you will see, was excellent, and container a fine fribute to the Abolitionists of this country. If a fine fribute to the Abolitionists of this country. He was cheered throughout, and at this point especially. Mr. Thompson was warmly welcomed, and his speech was very fine, giving great satisfaction and delight-to the audience. You know I did not even see him on his first visit to this country, and that in 1850, I saw without hearing him. I cannot, therefore, compare his effort last night with his speeches in former years; but I will say that he more than met my highest ancicipations. I have not for twenty years been so charmed and delighted by any speaker. In matter and manner the speech seemed to me perfect, and it won the perfect sympathy and kindled the highest enthusiasm of the audience. Dr. Tyng came out splendidly at the close, and Theodore Tilton uttered a few fit words."

After the adjournment of the meeting, a very large their personal congratulations to Mr. Thompson.

# LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. IL.

New York, Feb. 25, 1864.

To the Editor of the Liberator : The mass of material, accumulated within the fort night, of which I must try to extract the pith for you eminds me that not only Le Siecle marche-the Cer tury is afoot-but that the very hours are shod with winged sandals. As the President's plan of reconstruc ion approaches realization with alarming rapidity, the opposition of those who have discovered its perilous eakness (after a quarter of a year!) is develo self. The presentation to the House of Represe tives of the credential of a would-be member from Arkansas was promptly met by Winter Davis and your own Boutwell with the question, whether a represen tative from the Sandwich Islands might not claim the consideration of the House as one from a seceded State. The debate which ensued was interest ing enough, though the ability was wholly upon the side adverse to recognition. Mr. Boutwell's argument has not been surpassed for clearness and force. It was an irresistible defence of the territorial theory with which Senator Sumper stands identified. The points were briefly these : A State cannot be created except by the voluntary impulse of the people who are to constitute it, coupled with the sanction of Congress; once in the Union, it has no Constitutional right to annul its existence as a State, but its people have the power—as a fact—to declare whether they will exist or not, and so the people of Arkansas have done, in common with the other rebellious communities.

the other rebellious communities.

"By the voice of the people of Arkansas, their State organization has ceased to exist. What remains? The jurisdiction of the General Government under the Constitution over the territory of Arkansas exists unimpaired, exactly as it was before the so-called ordinance of secession was passed. What more remains? Jurisdiction and sovereignty over the people of the State of Arkansas, neither more nor less than it was before the sect of secession was passed. What is the condition of the people of Arkansas? Speaking legality, and also as a matter of fact, they have just those rights which they can enjoy without a State organization. Of what, then, are they deprived? Of those priviteges under the Constitution of the United States which can be enjoyed only through a State organization."

Mr. Boutwell accompanied his remarks with a care-

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fully prepared, statesmanlike Declaration of Opinion, which, in his view, ought to be made by the House in look for a respite in the next. There will be a weighty regard to the second States. I am sorry to record, that Mr. Schenck's motion to instruct the Committee of Elections to inquire into the existence of the State of Arkansas was rejected by a two-thirds vote, and that the Amnesty, allows a bar to be placed on judicial proceedings under the Configuration Act, may carry a by referring the credentials, the House either shirted the question at issue, or condemned the only theory which enables the nation to remodel Southern society upon a republican basis. The Freedom Convention which met on the 22d at Louisville, condemned the Amnesty Proclamation as having been injurious in its effects, and "humiliating and unjust to loyal men, by placing the si upon the same footing with rebels," and called for its retraction or suspension till the rebellion be wholly crushed. The delegates to the Virginia State Convention, which organized on the 18th, were divided upon the subject of the status of rebels who lay down their arms. The feeling was unanimous in favor of disfranchising Confederate office-holders, but less so concerning the soldiers, whose punishment was generally regarded to be sufficient if it embraced loss of izenship for five years.

The party split in New Orleans continues to widen n which I asked in my last, as to whethe the rights of colored citizens were involved in the difference, has been partly answered. The advocates of Mr. Hahn accuse their opponent, Mr. Flanders, of hav-ing advocated the admission of colored delegates to a former loyal convention, and of now favoring the be stowal of the right of suffrage upon free-born colored inge on this. Meanwhile Gen. Banks is lending his influence to those who bring these charges; and it is more than believed by the well-informed, that his preference for this political, over a military campaign, is the reason why he refused to co-operate with Fa against Mobile, and forced Sherman to deflect from his proper course eastward, and thus lose time in cap turing that city.

Slavery has received some severe blows these two weeks past. Kentucky,—whose position amid the general progress of the Border States is well illustrat. d by one of its religious newspapers, in which I have found not mentioned the words "war" or "rebel." but two columns in defence of the divine origin of slavery !- Kentucky has at last felt the pry of the abolition lever. I might mention, as indicative of a rev olution against slavery, the message of Gen. Bramlette, of the 18th, which asks the legislature what is to be done with those fugitives from rebel States and masters, who, in defiance of the laws of Congress and the President's Proclamation, are thrust into Ken-tucky jails, and from time to time sold. Or I might reour to the meeting of the Freedom Convention at Lou isville without obstruction other than the impotent remonstrance of Prentice and his Journa, and the monstrance of a State Convention by the Kentucky delegates, in the Baltimore Presidential Convention. But the great event which ar nounces the disruption of the slave-system in Kentucky is the passage of the Enrollment Bill,—let the President not hesitate to make it a law !—which subjects the slave to the draft no less than the master or the poor white, and makes his enlistment his manumission forever. Thus the State which has mos stubbornly and successfully resisted the entrance the liberal idea into its bosom, is at length invaded; the spell of the slave-oligarche is broken, and "the nightmare" of John J. Crittenden dissipated. A last adieu to Kentucky "as it was ":

"Still wield thy bent and wrinkled empery, And shake thine idle chains!"

Tennessee gives many signs of a growth of anti slavery sentiment. Three newspapers, all advocates of emancipation, are shortly to be established-the Daily Times at Nashville, the Daily Tribune at Mur freesboro', and the Gazette at Chattanoogs. Memphis is pronounced to be in advance of Nashville in political harmony on the subject of emancipation. The Bulletin of that city publishes a card from three hundred of the first citizens, desirous of reuniting the State with the Union, who "recommend immediate and ditional emancipation as the truest policy and only alternative." Remembering the cries of cendiary," "revolutionary," "San Dominican," "in-possible," raised of old against this familiar shibboleth of the Abolitionists, how ought some of us to rub our eyes and pinch ourselves, when such a voice emerges from slavedom! Maryland still marches on Her legislature is preparing to rescind the laws which forbid the manumission of slaves. Her Union State Convention, in which the abolitionists largely prepon-derate, has expressed itself "in favor of the entire and immediate abolition of slavery" in the rebellious and Border States alike, and opposed to any reorganization which does not recognize "the immediate abolishment of slavery as a condition precedent." The Co vention regrets the influences from the Cabinet which have depressed the efforts of the radical emancipation ists in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, an-Maryland; but entertains a far more exalted idea of the Amnesty Proclamation than was expressed by the Freedom Convention at Louisville. Let me close this review of the States with the remark of Mr. Smith be nothing more welcome to Delaware than to take her slaves away from her." The Presidential canvass is fairly opened. Much

confusion is foreshadowed as to the choice of a new eader and the distinctions of party at the ensuing election. There is, perhaps, a deep significance in recent atterances of the Democratic chiefs and press-Brooks, Bright and Cox, for the one, and the Herald, World, Boston Post and Courier, for the other. Good ebel prints, like the Daily News, do not tolerate the spostacy which is manifested by admissi ons that slavev in effect is dead, and that the Democratic party was o, indeed! it will even rejoice over the removal of the evil. If these concerted proessions mean anything, it is that the Democratic party intends to carry the next election on a high antislavery platform. Such is the explicit recommendation of the Herald, which would make the party-test the abolition of slavery by a constitutional amend ment, "with Grant, or some such hero," for a candidate. Whether this will actually be tried, one cannot predict. There may be some whom the spider might intice with such bait into his den, even when Mr. Brooks has written conspicuously over the door : " The nxlety I feel is for the white man-I care nothing for the negro.

Spite of the frequent and wide-spread expre a desire to have Mr. Lincoln for a second term, am sure they are but superficial, allowing them all due weight. The most eminent Congressmen have been ominously silent, or if forced to speak, like Mr. Colfax, have avoided committing themselves to the pres ent incumbent. The Tribune has openly discarde him, and apparently adopted Mr. Chase. The Inde pendent's article is generally construed to look in the same direction. Wilkes's Spirit vigorously demands of the opposition. The Pomeroy circular indicates the existence of an organization for Chase, perhaps prematurely uncovered. Fremont has his friends. though they may be unorganized as yet. Surveying the whole field, I am inclined to think that Mr. Lincoln has thrown away the opportunity of re-election issued his Proclamatio of Amnesty. That measure lent no strength to th in muresy. In made the position of the rebels still more ipexcusable, if possible,—as did the compromises proposed by the North just before the assault on Sumter,—but, like them, it added no vigor to the Union ause. It was received with no enthusiasm, but its where the control of the source of the Administration. We will be effects were watched with a sort of stupid expectancy, and its effects have swamped the Administration. Men now regard it as an electioneering movement in favor of its author, who seems so far to have grown used to the burdens under which he once labored, with the sympathy of the nation, that he is filled with the sympathy of the nation, that he is filled with the craving to remain an Atlas. It his shoulders were broad enough, we might keep him; but I fancy, the men who have had to urge him on to his plainest duty, and who have really borne the burden and heast of account.

the Amnesty, allows a bar to be placed on judicial proceedings under the Confiscation Act, may carry a few votes from rebel quarters, but it will hardly forward Mr. Lincoln's prospects of renomination. The policy which plays with the half-tamed tiger is not that which is to save us from disaster in the coming time of reconstruction. We want a man whose hand time or reconstruction. We want a ma-is as prompt to execute as his brain to devise; who cannot be wheedled, corened or builled by rebels North or South, in arms or repentant; who is a Cabinet in himself, but who, when he selects advisers, admits neither a Seward, a Biair, nor a Bates. We want a man who is in earnest concerning emancipa-tion, and who, however much he is hated, cannot e despised. In my opinion, we want Butler.

M. Du Pays.

THE FRATERNITY LECTURES. The closing lecture of the supplementary course, given by the Parker Fraternity, was delivered by Wendell Phillips, or Tuesday evening last, at Music Hall. It was justly severe upon Gen. Banks for his oppressive regulations in regard to the negro laborers within his jurisdiction—and adverse to the re-election of Abraham Lincoln on the ground that a more radical man is needed in the Presidential chair at such a crisis, and with such dangers of a fatal compromise looming up in the dis-tance. We cannot find room even for a brief synop-sis of the sentiments Mr. P. advanced. An immense audience was present, at times somewhat divided in its manner of receiving his views. The entire course has been very successful.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for March is received from A Williams & Co., 100 Washington Street. Contents :-Scenes in the War of 1812-VIII. Washington and Baltimore; Alas; The Norwich Armories; John Heathburn's Title, concluded; The Small House at Allington; Mental Health; Ralph Farnham's Romance; Women in Comedy; The Stomach and Civllization; Netty's Touchstone; Mrs. Brandon's Home; In Memoriam, W. M. Thackeray, with Portrait; His orical Contrast; Bracken Hollow; By the Seashore; With a Flag of Truce : Kitty Dayton : Part of th Price; Monthly Record; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Drawer ; Fashions for March.

See the programme of the Attucks Celebraamong the Notices, to be held at the Melonaor on Monda evening next. It should call out a ful house. Let the occasion not be forgotten.

### A SERIOUS REVERSE IN FLORIDA.

A SERIOUS REVERSE IN FLURIDA.

NEW York, Feb. 27. The Times says the steamer Fulton brought information of a sad reverse to our expedition under Gen. Seymour in Florida. We are unable to give details, because after the Fulton had put out into the bay, she was boarded by the Provost Marshal and Quartermaster, with orders from Gen. Gilmore to deprive the passengers of all private letters in their passession.

more to deprive the passengers of all private letters in their possession.

To a passenger by the Fulton we are indebted for the following facts of the battle:

On the afternoon of the 20th, our troops under Gen. Seymour met the enemy 15,000 strong, 55 miles beyond Jacksonville, and 8 miles beyond Sanderson, on the line of the Jacksonville and Tallahasse railroad.

The battle was desperately fought during three hours, and at sunset our forces, overpowered by numbers, retired to Sanderson, taking with them the greater part of the wounded. The 7th Conn., 7th N. H., 40th Mass., 48th and 150th N. Y., and 8th U. S. regiments were engaged. Col. Sibley of the 8th U. S. was left dead on the field. Col. Reed, a Hungarian officer, was mortally wounded.

was left dead on the field. Col. Reed, a Hungarian officer, was mortally wounded.
All the officers of Hamilton's Battery were wounded. Capt. Hamilton was wounded in the arm and Lieut. Myrick in the foot. Both are at Gen. Gilmore's headquarters at Hilton Head.
Col. Guy Henry of the 40th Mass. had three horses shot under him, but escaped unhurt.
The Cosmopolitan arrived at Beaufort on Monday evening with 240 of the wounded. Col. Reed is among them, and was alive when the Fulton left on Wednesday. The enemy's loss is not known.
They captured 5 gams. It is supposed that the troops were from Bragg's army. Gen. Hardee himself was on the field, having open to Fforida to visit his family, and also to form a second marriage.
Our loss is estimated at 1300.
Some 78 rebel prisoners were brought by the Fulton.

Before going into battle, the 54th was double-quick-

Before going into battle, the 54th was double-quicked for a mile, and as they went in, Gen. Seymour
said to Col. Hallowell, "The day is lost; you must
go in and save the corps." He did go in and did sace
it, checked the enemy, held the field, and were the cery last
to leave—and covered the retreat.
A private letter from Jacksonville, dated 23:1, states,
on the authority of. Dr. Green of the 24th Mass.
regiment, that 600 wounded men had already been
brought in, and more were yet to come.

THE COLORED TROOPS IN TENNESSEE. Captain

THE COLORED TROOPS IN TENNESSEE. Captain R. D. Mussey, commissioner for the organization of colored troops in East and Middle Tennessee, issued a circular from Nashville on the 15th ultimo, the concluding section of which is as follows:

"X. No person is wanted as an officer in a colored regiment who 'feels that he is making a sacrifice in accepting a position in a colored regiment,' or who desires the place simply for higher rank and pay. It is the 'alm of those having this organization in charge to make colored troops equal, if not superior, to the best of white troops in drill, discipline and officers. It is more than possible that colored troops will hereafter form no inconsiderable portion of the permanent army of the United States, and it should be the aim of every officer of colored troops to make himself and his men fit for such an honorable position.

"It can be no 'sacrifice' to any man to command in a service which gives liberty to slaves, and manhood to chattels, as well as soldiers to the Union."

Another passage in this circular declares that "should incompetent or bad men find their way accidentally into one of these regiments, they will be weeded out immediately."

ANOTHER GROUND FOR AN ATTACK ON GEN. BUTTER. Gen. Butler has given rebels and copperheads
another ground for attack, and denunciations of him
will, no dobbt, henceforth ring louder than ever. It
is announced that he has "commenced the establishment of a common school system at Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, precisely like that of Massachusetts,"
and that "it will insure the education of hundreds of
children." It his vigorous mode of dealing with the
rebels at New Orleans won for him from Southern
traitors and their Northern sympathisers the name of
"Beast Butler," this last set of his is even worse.
Who does not know that education makes "Abolitionlats ". And then to adopt the Massachusetts system,
too!—"tis too horrible."

Thurslow Weed's Scheme. Thurslow Weed has written another of his crazy fool letters in favor of repealing the poor man's law, the Homestead Act. He might just as well spend his time in a blowing match against the West wind, as in rying to get that Western measure annulled. In the first place, the Senate will not pass a repealing bill; Second, The House dare not; Third, The President would veto it if passed, quicker than a streak of lightning; Fourth, The people would veto both President and Congress, if they committed such an act of suicidal folly.—Chicago Tribune.

COLORED PROFILE ADMITTED TO THE FOURTH AVEXUS CARS. The Board of Directors of the Fourth Avenue Line of City Railroad cars have rescinded their order excluding colored persons from the cars, so that, hereafter, white and black will be allowed equal privileges on this road. It is to be hoped that other companies who have made this distinction in regard to persons of color will follow the good example set by the Fourth Avenue line—N. Y. Tribune.

COLUMNUS, Ohlo, Feb. 26. About 68 out of 105 of the Union members of the Legislature met in caucus, and passed a resolution saying that the people of Ohio and soldiers in the army demand the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. Before the adoption of the resolution, nearly all the Chase men had left the hall, and there were not as the time a majority of Union members present. nembers present.

ning muching busy At moon last tenin

The Colored American Patriotic Leader and Murryr,
Manen 5, 1770.

"The day which History selects as the dawn of the American Revolution.\*

The Minety-fourth Analysersary will be commemorated on Monday Evening next, March 7, (postponed from the 5th because occurring faturday,) at the Meionson, Tremont Tumple, by exercises consisting of declarations and dramatic selections, blended with choice vocal and instrumental music. The Histonic department will be augmented by the first appearance here of Mr. James B. Spelman of New York, musical artist. Mrs. Amanda Scott Dution, Mr. Prederick E. Lewis, and another favorite amateur, unless an imperative call out of the city revents. ateur, unless an imperative call out of the city prevents.
Doors open at 7. Exercises to commence at half-past 7. Telests, 25 cents each, may be obtained at Oliver Disson's Music Store, 277 Washington Street; of R. F. Wall-

March 4, 1864. CF LIBERTY AND UNION.—Rev. Wn. S. Hav-rood, of Mass., and Alaron M. Powatt will address seetings in behalf of General Emancipation and a prohibstitutional Amendment, at Port Byron, N. Y., Saturday, Palmyra, Macedon, "Centre, Waterloo, Geneva,

Seneca Falls,

Auburn,

Augusta,

WM. A. JACKSON, (Jeff. Davis's Coachman.) will Monday, March 7. Wednesday, " 9. Quincy, Biddeford, Wednesday, " b. Thursday, " 10. Lewiston,

Monday

Tuesday, Wednesd

Thursday,

Sunday,

HENRY C. WRIGHT will speak in Florence on day, March 6, all day and evening ; in North Easton Sunday, March 13, all day and evening.

on the following week.

MEDALLION OF JOHN BROWN -The subsect er invites the attention of her friends and the public to a number of Medallions of John Brown, just completed by her, and which may be seen at rooms No. 89, Studio er, and which may be seen at roo ect. M. EDMONIA LEWIS. Boston, Jan. 29, 1864.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to 52 Dover street. Particular attention paid to Diseases of omen and Children. References .- Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D.

THE BOSTON HEMP MANUFACTURING COMPA-In NY hereby give notice, that their Capital Stock seventeen thousand dollars, the whole of which has be actually assessed and paid in, and the whole amount all existing debts, on the late of January, 1864, was elev hundred and eleven 28-100 dollars, (1,111 28.)

office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

ALBERT G. BROWNE, President.

WM. V. VINCENT,

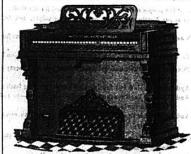
ALBERT G. BROWNE, Ja

ALBERT G. BROWNE, Ja

ALBERT G. BROWNE,

Boston, January 30, 1864.

## MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.



Every Church, Sunday School and Private Family MAT HAVE

# A GOOD ORGAN.

A T a very moderate cost—\$85, \$100, \$110, \$135, \$165, \$260, and upward, according to number of Stops and

# THE CABINET ORGANS.

THE CABINET ORGANS, introduced about a year since, and maintatured exclusive-sively by MASON & HAMLIN, have met with success unprecedented in the history of musical instruments. Supplying a long-fielt want, they have been received with the greatest pleasure by the musical profession and the public, and have already been very widely introduced, and the demand for them is still rapidly increasing, and must continue to increase as their merits become known. They are to private houses, Standy Schools, and smaller churches, all that the larger pipe organs are to large churches. In addition to this, they are admirably adapted to the performance of secular as well as sacred musts.

The Cabinet Organ is essentially different from and a very great improvement upon all instruments of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. It is sperior excellence consists in many important characteristics, among which are:

1. The more organ-like character of its tones. Indeed, it is asserted with confidence that it has not yet been found possible to produce a botter quality of tone from pipes than its statuned in these organs.

is attained in these organs.

2. It has greatly more power and volume of tone in proportion to its cost.

3. By the employment of a very simple and beautiful invantion, its capacity for expression is made vassity greated than has ever before been attained in such instruments. This invention is especially valuable, because scarcely any practice is necessary to render it available. Any ordinary performer can master it in an hour or two.

4. It admits of great rapidity of execution, adapting it to the performance of a great variety of lively secular music. tained in the

ic.

5. No instrument is less liable to get out of order.

6. It will remain in tune ten times as long as a piane

forte.

If may be reasonably said, that if these instruments have the great and obvious superiority thus claimed for them, they must have received very warm recommendations from professional musicians, who would materially be note interested in the introduction of such instruments,

them, hay must have recorded very wan recommends tions from professional musicians, who would insurally be most interested in the introduction of such instruments, and who are the best judges of their excellence. Book recommendations already have been given too heem, to an extent unparalleled.

Among those who have proflered written testimony to their admirable qualities and great desirability, and that they regard them as unequalled by any other instrument of their class, are such well-known musicians as Lovell Mason, Thomas Hastings, William B. Bradbury, George F. Root, &c. the most distinguished organists in the country, as Cutter of Trinty Church, N. Y., Morgan of Grocc Church, Zundel of Mr. Beecher's Church, Erann, Wels, Willoux, Trockerman, Zerrahn, Zerraho elebrated pisanists as Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, Mill, Sanderson, Brakouch, etc. : in brief, more than two hundred unsicians, including a large portion of the most eminent in the country, have testified to this effect. Each Cabinet Organ is securely boxed, so that it can be sent asfely to any part of the country.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with full particulars,

WARROOMS, 274 Washington Street, Bos MASON & HAMLIN.

THEODORE PARKER'S MEMOIRS. JUST PUBLISHED BY

s. R. URBINO, The largest of 18 School Street FOREIGN BOOK-STORE.

Boston, Feb. 24, 1864. M. H. HARDY.

DRESS-MAKING ROOMS No. 10, Oliver Place, Out of Essex Street, between BOSTON.

James ded sades bak

# Poetry.

For the Liberator. TO THE NATIONS OVER THE SEA. BY AUGUSTA COOPER KIMBALL.

"What is the cause of the strife?" thought the nation over the sea; "The North and the South are children, that quarrel over their tea;
The South, with her fiery spirit, is only getting th

At hearing the North protest that the cup belongs with

"What is the cause of the strife?" thought the nati

"They war in lack of wisdom, not agreeing to disagree;
"They war in lack of wisdom, not agreeing to disagree;
Always at analipodes, after years of picking and hunting.
They go to bastic at last over a simple piece of bunting "Or some other trivial thing's at the bottom of this pa rade, This gilter and glance of steel, and this roaring of car

nonade; Perhaps tir a Southern pen, that across the one wor Inion'

Indites a political creed abrogating close con "Or, rather, a feud arising from vaunts of the civic mouth; The 'shovelry' of the North 'gainst the 'chivalry' of the

Or a schism that starts its line from municipal institution Or different interpretations of the letter of Constitution. "If these are the points of strife," said the nations over

"We have a lot in the matter—for elder children are we The duty becomes incumbent to shorten the long content Our part assigned in the drama is the business of inter

Have you guessed the cause of the strife, sister nation

ver the sea? Have you caught a glimpse of Jehovab, and His lightning written dec Glaring clear in the cloudy dun,-from the battle

Have you heard the voice of the Judge, over all the car on's crashing?

We're fighting to make them real-mock-excellencies Heart-sick of hypocrisy's badge, we are goaded to battle a last; Here's one of our virtuous tokens—our starred tri-color

we take it, And rather than live as it was, we will die for what we can In the easy days and the peaceful, could we wave that flag

Of a single nation on earth, without feeling a pang of disgrace? Oh, give us the pain and the loss, and the carnage that

With sincerity at the core, throbbing deep in Norther

Whatever the monarchies write, of the strife's incipi stage,
Of the tinder that struck the fire of our soul's sublime

rage; Whatever the cavillings are of our elders or our betters, The arm of the North was nerved by the clanking of Southern fetters.

Our bickerings for a trifle the world may over-state; Our patriot love at the centre may rufer under-rate; Not patriotism cheap, that stops with one's own nation But patriotism grand, that spheres a world's salvation.

Is it the people's doubt, an idea too grand for the hour, That our Northern some are heroes for principle, not for

Was the thought too large for a man, or even too great for To fissh out sabre and gun in the cause of ema

FREMONT, the truest and quickest, sprang out on Liberty's And Lincoln, slow but firmly, and never faltering back

And his tardy hand reached forward,-dear hand,-to re lieve the lowly,
And we love his lips for the words, that se

too slowly. Could you see our sable brother take his place in the

battle's van. Not willing to live as a chattel, but ready to die as a man Could you see our Africa bare her scarred breast to the

word and rifle. Wouldn't you say at the root of the matter there something more than a tribe?

Would n't you say that the federal blood mirrored Jesus i every drop,
When it rose in a throb of passion, that the bondman

Wouldn't you say that the federal hand touched the nail-plereed hand of another, When it dripped its generous crimson to redeem an out-

raged The histories coming after will not reckon the price too dear,
When this crushed and weakened sister in develops

when Africa-Prima Donna-A single queen, whose glory is the promise of future ages In the noon of the dawning cycles, when the sword shall

leave the sheath To be changed to a pruning-hook, -when God shall braid his national wreath,—
America, Europe, Asia, all as leaves and twigs, must enter;

the centre. Or she shall sit as a star, with a light that is all her own am magnetic attracting the compass of State ar

While every kin, descendant, and tribe of the power that Rach at a limit respectful, in awe shall circle 'round her.

And she, the braised and the smitten, borne down with fetter and thong,

Bue shall be the Coryphens leading on the world's grand

And the nations shall wait dumbly, their separate hushing,
To hear Earth's new soprano in a river of music gushing. Have we nothing noble to die for, ye nations over the sea Will we call it inglorious venture, when Afric shall be free Ab, no! ye will give us place ever green in heroic story,
And strain to attain the summit of a like usselfish glory

For the Liberator.

ALL BOUT DE PRESIDENT. No matter what dem fellers say, n politishun gent, I grees de peoples hab dere way About de President !

Ole Fader Linkum take de lead, In spite ob traitor din ;

— He ob dat creber kind ob breed Dat allers bound to win.

He is, and he hab cher ben, All dat a man sho And develope all de loval men

Some say dey vote for Genral Grant, Because he fight so nice; And Genral Banks, our garde avant In Texas, for dere Vice ;

. Dat none see all I de Genral Grant Hab work in Tennessee; arailor.
And Genral Banks de people want and contact. For duty where he be-

Some andder time de Genrals Grant 

make my mind some time ago, And neber hab repent,

When all de Traitors curse him bard,

over her, and in the depths of the gloom, she longed for death. It was even whispered in her soul, dread ful deed — to put an end to her own life! Then came up the loved image of little Willie, and life was awest for his sake. She then had recourse to prayer, and arouned herself to more diligence in her avocations. Music was her only amusement, and she still made great proficiency in this noble science. Sometimes of an evening, as the unes were ranged by the worktable, engaged in making garments, Dorcas-like, the He just de man to be on guard Dat Butler, too, de same. Between dem boff de rebels lose All hopes to win de day, And hab no udder way to choose of an evening, as the unus were ranged by the worktable, engaged in making garments, Dorcas-like, the
Abbess would invite her to play. She had the strange
power of speaking the plaintive imaginings, the high
poetical conceptions of her heart, through the instrument; and seldom did she rise from the piano till all
who had souls to listen were suffused with tears.

A gross and sinister looking prices, the very opposite of father Pierre, sometimes took his place in officiating at the convent. Lellis being most remarkable.

But hang dere guilty leaders—dos Who drag dem out to fight; And gib dere carcass to de crows—

De Darkie and Ferlosifer

Knows more dan one alone. OLE Copr.

[Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year 1864, by CHARLES H. PRARSON, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Massachusetts.]

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

LELIA IN THE CONVENT.

odings as the high gates swung open, and the car its precincts: it seemed to her so spectral and tomb The Superioress noticed her depression, and might have her room assigned her directly, before the introduction was gone through with. There were sister Rose, and sister Mary, and sister Sophia, and so on, until thirty were enumerated. Lelia was pre

she had seen, that Lelia gave her eyes more license than was seemly. She thought mayhap the sisters might deem it sinful, for they walked demure and grave, with down cast eyes. "How can I ever learn to be a nun?" rose involuntarily, as she saw their studied repose of manner. And their dress,-black, cumbersome and forbidding,-she could not at one get reconciled to it. The Lady Superior's was quite tudy, as she bad never seen their religious costume A quaker-like bonnet was covered with a black bom-bazine shawl, neatly fitted in front, and hanging loosely over the shoulders. A band of snowy linen passed under the chin, being fastened within the bonnet, and entirely hiding the hair. Beneath the shawl was a circular cape and wide linen collar, which added to the antique effect. The dress was of the same material as the shawl-full and flowing, with belt instead of bodice, and distinguished from the common nun's attire by a sweeping train. A costly cross was sus-

Prayer-book in hand, with no motion or semblance of was some moments ere Lelia could divine indeed it were a living, breathing being. It was one of the sisters at prayer, doing penance. A solemn awe filled the place. As they passed the altar, sister Sophia kneeled reverently, and kissed the crucifix. Elegantly framed pictures of saints looked down from the walls, their eyes fixed and glassy, and they ap. peared to follow the worshippers about, as if to guar their ways. Lelia felt constrained in their presence, so life-like did they seem. She instinctively them the homage of a profound veneration. Venerable men and women there were among them, pilgrims who came late to their graves, like the shock of corn

witnesses," all conspired to arouse devotion. The ing into tears, "but do not mourn so, dear sister Ruth! we will pray to God, directly to God, and he will deught of the religious tone of the

prayer-book before her eyes, as stather, and coaxing her to some warm room, and perhaunted her; she wondered if she spent the night thus, and if she would not perish before the

family of sisters ranged by the long work-table tha extended through it. Each one sat in her appointed place, and before her was the neat work-box that held her embroidery. The Superioress sat at the head, and Lelia observed that her box was more elegant than the rest. As the sisters plied their needles, the Mother instructed them in their faith. interesting speaker, often eloquent; and if any of the nuns were ignorant on points essential, it certainly

The hour for prayer came, and in procession, slow

Lelia to share her m. This she graciously grant ed, and the two retired arm in arm, discoursing tones of the wondrous themes that inspired the cor versation of the Abbess, whose mind, like the mainspring, moved all subject to its influence. ed, and Lelia had become far better ac-

tened to the instructions of father Pierre. Her health had suffered from her sedentary habits as well as from her late trials, and she had lost in freshness of color and vivacity of manner; and often there would come gloomy and depressed. In vain she regarded her deing, and doing various other penances, to overcom-

She had been introduced to the little cor under an assumed name; and as she was not allowed the privilege granted some of the sisters of visiting the sick and instructing in the orphan school connect-ed with the establishment, she was never seen by visme ! It seems to me we should judge for ourselves on

so important a point."

"But how dreadful the maledictions of the church,"
said Lelia, "if, as the Lady Superior expresses it, we
'turn from the holy commandment delivered to us,
to the "beggarly elements'! We shall be blighted
with curses! Oh, I would not think of it, were it not
that Leo much dread father O'Brian!"

that I so much dread father O'Brian!"

"I have heard the Abbess talk much longer than yourself," rejoined Sophia, "and have become hard-eped to some of her sayings, knowing that they are in the regular course of training novitates. The process is to coar and frighten by turns. I've struggled with such doubts as yours, and I've prayed. Oh, sister Ruth, I do trust I have prayed through the 'one Mediator,' Jesus, and from him alone I get peace"—and tears of happy emotions glustened on her cheeks. "My mother trusted in him," she added at length; "and although she died when I was an infant, I feel that her prayers follow me. Her grave is among

forbidden to mention her name.

"Do you ever write your friends?" asked Lelia of

to tell the truth, and my uncle, who claims to be my best friend, would not receive one word of complain from me. And why should he, if, as I support made me a nun that he might take possession of my fortune 1"

do such a deed ? " "Oh, this is a convenient mode of disposing of me,

and avoiding the charge of murder. But it seems to me a perpetual murder. It is literally being buried alive," said Sophia, bitterly.

As time went on, they were plied with religious

tasks and observances perfectly Hercufean. They went through them mechanically and guardedly, for they had finally decided to attempt escape. It matter ed not what their employment—their thoughts were full of this great undertaking. If once free, they hop-

ngs were enclosed by a wall, high and mas-

miles to go, when a gentleman stopped the hack, to be taken to Gadsby's Hotel, Washington. In a short time, the carriage drew up before the establishment, and the gentleman said to the driver,—
"Just step in, driver, before I get out, and inquire

if Hon. Hugh Nelson is stopping here."
"He is now going in to dinner," replied the back-

ing, and tenderly sought to acothe her, assuring her that no harm should befal her—she should be mistress of Powhatan, and do as she pleased. Nevertheless, the spirit crushing thought, that she was in very deed a slave, came over her in all its blitterness. How dread the prospect before her! She almost longed to be safely back in the convent.

## REMINISCENCE OF GEORGE THOMPSON'S FIRST VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER FROM MRS. CHILD.

the Editor of The National Anti-Slavery Standard:

the repular course of training novilation. The strongled with such doubts at your, and I've strongled to the I've strongled with such doubts at your, and the strongled with such doubts and the such as a strongled with such doubts and the such as a strongled with such doubts and the such as a strongled with such as a strongle with an a strongle with such as a strongle with a stro

public speaks are the sparks fly in a remarkable manner.

I was present in Julian Hall, Boston, on the 1st of August, 1835, when he delivered an address in commemoration of the first anniversary of British Emancipation. There were usually many Southerners in the city at that season of the year and rumors were affoat that they were drilling a mob to seize Mr. Thompson, and carry him to the South, where they could lynch him more thoroughly than they could venture to do even in the city of Boston, then so loyal to the slaveholding interest. I had been in the Hall but a short time when it began to be filled rapidly with haughty looking men in fine broadcloth, accompanied by a retinue of truckmen, with shirt sleeves rolled above the elbow, and hands armed with clubs and large horsewhips. Mr. Thompson showed no sign of being intimidated. On the contrary, he poured forth a lava-torrent of eloquence more scorching than I ever heard, before or since. He spoke of Slavery as a system of brute force, disgraceful to an enlightened age and to nations professing. Christianity; a system which betrayed its weakness by resorting to bludgeons as its only weapons against rational arguments.

I watched the slaveholders who were present, and

pons against rational arguments.

I watched the slaveholders who were present, and I watched the slaveholders who were present, and neer have I seen countenances so expressive of rage. Their teeth were firmly set, and their hands clenched. Now and then, signals passed between them and their attendant truckmen, and not a few muttered oaths were heard. "Damu you!" exclaimed one, "if we had you down South, we'd cut off. your ears," Mr. Thompson paused, looked calmly toward the place Thompson paused, looked calmly toward the place whence the voice proceeded, and replied, "If you did, sir, I would still call out, He that hath ears to hear, let But escape was no trifling achievement. The convent buildings were enclosed by a wall, high and massive, and the front door was ever locked. For loss, it would still call out, He that hath cars to hear, let weeks they labored in vain to devise some method of flight that promised the least hope of success. At length, however, the examination week came, and the first day of this season father Pierre and other divines arrived, and were to dine in the convent hall. Lelia and Sophia were aware that the front-door would be unlocked during dinner. The former felgued illness, and the latter begged permission to be absent from the table to attend her, which request was readily granted. As soon as the household were seated, and the din of dinner had commenced, the two friends, taking the light ladder that led to the scuttle, noiselessly stoled down stairs, out the street door, and scaling the wall, were quickly in the highway. They now ran for dear life, scarce knowing whither, but had proceeded only half a mile when they were appalled by hearing the rumbling of wheels behind them.

"Oh, we are discovered! What shall we do!" exclaimed Sophia, sinking to the earth in terror. Letaliand Sophia, sinking to the earth in terror. Letaliand Sophia, sinking to the earth in terror. Letaliand Sophia, inking to the earth in terror. Letaliand Sophia, inking to the earth in terror. Letaliand Sophia, inking to the cart his beat the driver take them to No.—, Street —, Washington, where lived her cousin. She had agreed with ington, where lived her cousin. She had agreed with ington, where lived her cousin. She had agreed with ington, where lived her cousin. She had spreed with ington, where lived her cousin. She had agreed with ington, where lived her cousin. She had agreed with ington, where lived her cousin. She had agreed with ington, where lived her cousin. She had agreed with ington, where lived her cousin. She had agreed with ington, where lived her cousin. She had agreed with ington where lived her cousin. She had agreed with ingt portant subject by the press North and South. The concluded with a scatching description of the utter meanness of Slavery, and stripped all to rags the decorations of a chivalry that scourged women and sold babies. An uproar arose, and increased so much as he went on that he was obliged to raise his voice to the utmost to make himself heard. But his mouth the utmost to make himself heard. But his mouth to the utm "He is now going in to dinner," replied the backman.

A dinness came over Lella's eyes as she felt that all hope of escape was lost.

The driver let down the steps, and at the same time spoke to Mr. Nelson, informing him that some one in the hack whiled to see him. Mr. Nelson stopped and looked in. The stranger had arisen to get out, but the keen eyes of the former met, the averted face of Lella, and he exclaimed,—

"Bless my soul! How's this! Do my eyes decive me! No, it is, it is my lost Lella!"—and he was almost wild with joy.

Quickly recovering himself, he turned to the aston-labed geutleman, and told him that he would see him another time; and directing a servant to bring his trunk from his room, stepped into the coach, saying kindly to Lella, who was weeping; that he would are company her directly home to Powhatan. He then ordered the driver to take them to the steamer lying in the Potomac, shortly to leave for Alexandria. On the Potomac, shortly the potomac for the water was contended then like the was anoted then like the was anoted then lik could pour forth an immense volume of sound, an rushed then like the waves of Niagars. When

ently be disappeared; but the slaveholders and ther rabble, supposing there was no possible egress there, stood watching for his re-appearance; and the we-men remained; huddled together, as if they also wen, waiting for him. My heart, meanwhile, throbbed in men remained huddled together, as if they also we waiting for him. My heart, meanwhile, throbbed in violently, that I felt as if I should sink upon the floor. But we did not sink, any of its. Supplies were soon awakened, and there was a violent randown stairs and out into the street. We remained waiting for news, in an agony of anxiety. At the our excellent and well-beloved friend, Samed J. May, restrued to the Hall. He was very pale, and his voice trembled, as he said to us, in a low ton. "Thank God, he is safe!"

Our mission being accomplished, we passed down the stairs, which were lined on either side by treimen brandishing their whips. We were greited yieldiver maledictions on the Abolitionists sadths agen," couched in the usual elegant phrasedery of pro-slavery. A carriage stood at the door, with the step down, and surrounded by the slaveholders list seen gnashing their teeth in the Hall. Sone Estensian were there also. But they are the seen the same the same they are there also. But they are the same them also.

gers," couched in the usual elegant phrastoley of pro-slavery. A carriage stood at the door, with the steep down, and surrounded by the slaveholden list seen gnashing their teeth in the Hall. Some fortunians were there also. But they would be rather ashamed to have their names mentioned nov. In these days, "the extinguishers themselves are office." So, "let bygones be bygones." We were, formed that the slaveholders had the carriage in making the state of the theory of the carriage in making the state of the state of the carriage in making the state of the st

South Carolina.

The Bostoff papers, the next day, took part with the slaveholders, called Thompson a coward, and the slaveholders, called Thompson a coward was made themselves merry at the expense of the male militia," as they styled them. Pro-slavery as always shown itself wonderfully manly and with in The day was a south. always shown itself wonderfully manly and wity a its sayings and doings. The day was a painfalone to me, not only on account of my extreme aniety for the safety of Mr. Thompson, but because I fed deeply grieved and ashamed to see old Massachaetis so basely subservient to the vilest despotus that ever disgraced the earth. But it was one of the make exciting experiences of my life, and the sight services I rendered is one of my pleasantest remissences.

Mr. Thompson has done more perhaps than my other man to turn the tide of public opinion in Egand in favor of the United States, since he had geons of slaveholders have been turned against the too-conciliating government of their own country God bless him for his efforts! and God bless the hos est, kindly, freedom-loving common people of Essand!

I have written these recollections of our old time with the hope that it may stimulate others to record

Yours for truth, freedom, and progress, in all &

L. MARIA CHUD

#### GEORGE THOMPSON-OUR CAUSE IN ENG-LAND. We had the pleasure, last week, of listening to m

address by George Thompson, of England he famous advocate of freedom in this country, and the true exponent of the American struggle among he was proposed. own people. As we had never seen him before, we were interested in hearing what one would say, who had been reported to us as a violent and bitter sain had been reported to us as a violent and bitter aisist of the American government on account of itsieration of slavery. Having heard him, we can asy
wonder at the infatuation and intolerance of these
persons who, on his former visits, greeted him wit
mob violence, and even desired his amilhilatics.
Nor was there that lordly pomposity about the distinguished M. P. we had been led to espect. Ast,
besides, he showed what can be found in very fer
Englishmen, a thorough knowledge of the vering
of all our governmental machinery, and a clear size. Desires, he showly what the total the total care to the total care to the total care to fall the processes by which the great rebellion had been nourished into life, and of the animui of the policy, and the practice of both contending parish. And rarely have we found a more imagnations critic. With the profound hatred of human operation, he yet acknowledged the great difficults or government had been obliged to contend with ta scurs the practical emancipation of the slave; and so man, English or Aperican, ever entertained a nort just appreciation of the character of Abrahm Liscoln. He extelled our President for being whith was, coming up from the honest rafteman, rail-plicter, and lawyer's clerk, to the Chief Magnitary of this great and glorious nation; and he boored him in the highest for his successive and successful measures by which he had endorsed the entire freedom of the District of Columbia, the freedom of the territories, and the prospective freedom of all the slave ories, and the prospective freedom of all the slave

in the Republic.

Mr. Thompson's manners are earnest and sincers.

He is now in his 60th year, with a rather delicate frame. His utterance is simple, candid and unaffected, and in all his denunciation there is not a particle of bitterness. The audience that greeted him at Music Hall, Boston, was very large, brilliant and enthusiastic. The hearty and prolonged applians that greeted him on taking the platform endeath affected him. For some moments he stod as if unaffected him. For some moments he stod as if unaffected him. For some moments he stod as if unaffected him. For some moments he stod as if unaffected him. For some moments he stod as if unaffected him. For some moments he stod as if unaffected him. For some moments he stod as if unaffected him. For some moments he stod as if unaffected him. For some moments he stenere vas, "I thank God that I have lived to see this day!" In these few words he revealed his character to sa, and the marvellous changes that have been words among us since his first and his later visit to his country.

among us since his first and as sactionary.

But Mr. Thompson's best work, as we observe, has been wrought in our behalf in England. With his accurate knowledge of our affairs, he as tea enabled to meet the champions of the 'Souten Confederacy,' and expose all their exhans as their false logic. Indeed, the favorable utilize which England has now assumed towards the other bears and the summer of the source of the summer of the source of the summer by enlightening the people in relation to the tre state of our public affairs, have kept the mas of them true to the sentiments of the North, and the state of our public affairs, have kept the man-them true to the sentiments of the North, and sirt to the utter recklessness and hypocray of the Soch-ern leaders. It was true, Mr. T. said, that the and archists and aristocrats were on the side of the Soch-because they wish te see our Government hamble and crushed; but the great mass of honest, thinking and working men were always with us; and en-among the men of letters and statesmen we halms worthy chammions, such as the talented John Stat-worthy chammions, such as the talented John Stat-

among the men of letters and statesmen we had as a mong the men of letters and statesmen we had as worthy champions, such as the talented John Stat Mill, and the eloquent and glorious John Brigh. Our cause lost much at first he said, because it we everywhere represented that we were fighting of for empire, with no thought of justifie or liber; the Southern agents and the London Tuns, which they had early gained to their service, sakeing striving to give this impression. But, since he dent Lincoln's glorious proclamations under the upower had revealed clearly the nature of the contest, the rebel cause could no longer be propalar in England; and he doubted not we should have do sympathy of her people to the end.

Such, briefly, are our impressions of fine. George Thompson, and of his good services for as is in Motherland; and it is therefore meet that he should receive, as he does, a hearty welcome from our period of the contest, the rebel cause of the difficulties that he has shown himself, but as a bearty efficient worker to overcome our enemes, and thorough appreciator of the difficulties that the has worked and waited long, and now himself, but as a bearty of the difficulties that the has worked and waited long, and now himself, but as a bearty of the difficulties that the has worked and waited long, and now himself the said timate good. If there were a few scens is such statemen at the head of affairs in the Old world. Tijustice and Wrong could not premi in counsels, and Wars would thus become impossible of the day of the said the said work, and have faith—Cape Cod Repair.

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But hang, or run away. Not hang dem poor white suddern boys-

on um know no more Dan little chile dat play wid toys, What dey be fighting for.

Den ebry ting go right Dis my opinion—spose I err, Pse right to speak for one—

The Liberator.

PLANTATION PICTURES.

CHAPTER XXIII.

When the imposing walls of the Convent rose be-fore Lella, it was as if she had been dreaming. Could it be that she, oft so light hearted and happy, was now to be a recluse? How would she like this self-deny ing life? how bear the various mortifications and per ances to which she must inevitably be subject? and other kin-like questions filled her mind with fore riage drove up to a flight of side-steps. In the dis twilight the large edifice was magnified, and wore a more sombre grandeur, and she shrank from entering rightly interpreting the cause, kindly told her that she evening meal, as no duty would be required of her that night. Lelia felt relieved when the ceremony of

Everything was so new and strange, so unlike aught

pended from her neck. The Abbess exhibited much interest in the new comer. From the first, struck with her intelligence and beauty, she sought to make her early impression and beauty, she sought to the numbery as preposeesing as possible. While Lelia's room was preparing, she directed sister Sophia to show her some parts of her new home. She first took her to the chapel, occupying one of the wings. The vestal lamp was burning, and in the shadowy light everything looked magical and weird. Lelia started back as she entered. On a "kneeler" near the door was what seemed to be the statue of a nun-

fully ripe. what a place to pray!" whispered Lelia to her new friend. The unbroken stillness, the shaded light, the gorgeously furnished altar, the "cloud of

institution that had befriended her.

They lingered some time in the chapel, and when they turned to go, there kneeled the motionless nun. nesque as when they entered. She was pale and wan, and the new guest felt like putting her arm about suading her to eat. All that night the vision of this

As they returned to the sitting room, they found the

not her fault. and measured, they went to the chapel to engage in

Sister Sophia begged the Lady Superior to allow

quainted with the nunnery. In addition to the religious instructions of the Lady Superior, she had lis- fast drawing to its close. I see nothing before us, le longings for a different life. She grew liberty as sinful temptations—in vain her fast. m-they would rally, and return with reinforce-nts. The conflict was terrible, and her soul was torn with conflicting emotions.

I believe his trachings are mainly correct. But he said it was designed that rome persons, not all, should seclude themselves from the world, and give their at ation to the duties of religion. But what right we With so much leisure for thought, Lelia's brain became morbidly busy. At times, dark fancies came he have to say that it is a duty required of you and

events, she added, the sister should confess next morning. Lelia was informed of this arrangement, bu when the time came was really unable to leave her room. A shuddering fear of evil, a sickening terror, working on her sensitive nature, had made her quite ill. She was excused from necessity, but informe authoritatively that she must attend confession as soon as possible. Father Pierre was absent on a journey, and she must not neglect duty, and lose the blessing on that account. In a few days Lelia was better, but just as averto obedience as ever. The Lady Superior reprimand ed her severely, and imposed a painful penance,—tel ing her that she should increase it every day until she returned to her senses, and confessed to father O'Brian. 'And why do you object 1" asked the Abbess. Le lia weepingly expressed her aversion to the priest.
"What a silly fancy is this!" exclaimed the Lady What nonsense fills your head? But you cannot be "-and the uniformly calm and self-possess Lady became tempestuous with anger. Lelia shrank away from her, like the delicate flower before the tem pest; but, alas! the storm was not soon to abate "The young sister had resisted authority—had tramp. led on things held sacred—was a subject for disciplin—must be made to yield !" So said the priest. A succession of mortifications and penances was im-cosed, designed to "crush her pride," and make subservient that troublesome thing, the will-but to little seeming purpose. She went through with the prescribed forms, endured the penalties, but still dreaded

ciating at the convent. Lelia being most remarkable for beauty soon attracted his attention; and he ofter

fixed his serpent-like eye on her, in undisguised ad-miration. She had now, if not before, real cause of unhappiness. It became her study how to avoid him

All the horrible things she had ever read or heard or

wolves" in "sheep's clothing" came vividly to nind, and she dared not meet him alone at the co

fessional. She had ever some earnest excuse; and finally, father O'Brian getting very angry, complained

to the Mother Superior, who blandly assured him that he must be mistaken; that sister Ruth she doubted not

would as soon confess to him as to father Pierre. At all

the confessional. She spent hours and hours kneeling n the cold stone-payement of the chapel; she was up before the dawn, industriously saying her accumulat ed quota of prayers; but it was of no avail-she was unwilling to confess until the return of father Pierre Meanwhile, the frowns that clouded the Superior's now were terrific; it required no little moral courage to brave them; and what added not a little to poo Lelia's trial was that most of the sisters likewise frowned on her. She was quite sure the black-ve ouns were shocked at her course; but good sister So phia, a novitiate like herself, pitied her, and said she did just right-low whispering in her ears, lest the The stern ordeal was too much, and again she wa

so ill that the Lady Superior relaxed her discipline, and not only allowed her the comfort of he room, but the attendance of sister Sophia, which was a great relief. As the invalid began to convalese the two exchanged thoughts more freely than they ventured before.

Their chamber overlooked the garden, and it was pleasant to gaze on the neatly kept shrubbery,—the walks so well laid out and bordered with box,—the owers and trees. But the garden was small compared with Powhatan, and did not boast a solitary arbor Lelia made this unfavorable comparison soon after her arrival, and at once the regular airings she took

with her companions, walking in staid procession, were tedious; and returning to her apartment, she would longingly look from her window on the green glades and groves, and wonder if she would visit them again. If discontented then, how much more so now lister Sophia was deeply grieved and shocked when she found she was unhappy; yet her heart beat re sponsively. Gradually, and in the most guarded maner, they opened their hearts to each other.

"I am so glad I am plain," Sophia on one occasion whispered, with her arms about Lelia's neck; "it is your fatal beauty that has maddened father O'Brian. I am afraid he isn't good, sister Ruth; and I'd do just as you do about meeting him at confession, if I lied for it."

"Oh," replied Lelia, with a shudder, "did you ever see such eyes? I dread them more than the Lady Superior's dark brow. Oh, what shall I do? what shall I do ?"-and she wrung her hands in the agony of her distress.

"Indeed, I do not know," rejoined Sophia, burst liver you. It seems as if the saints would be in the

I must pray to God for you." "Oh, that He would indeed interpose for us!" fervently said Leffa; "oh, that we might make Him our refuge in this evil time! "That dreadful Maynooth pricet!" exclaimed So-

I would never confess to him. How I wish father Pierre would come. "It was a favor I did not expect for the Superior abate my penances for a time," said Lelia. acted wisely," replied Sophia. "She is anx

ious to have us take the black vell, which we shall not be likely to do voluntarily, if treated too severely." "Yes," said Lelia, "she has often urged me to take the step of a full consecration, as she terms it. But once, when she was eloquently descanting on the blessedness of a life devoted to acts of mercy and selfdenial, I caught sister Rose—one of the black-veil sis ters-looking earnestly on me. And, oh, such a look it follows me yet. It seemed to say, Beware! beware

take not the irrevocable vow!" "Poor sister Rose !" said Sophia, "how pale and looks! And the Lady Superior always com mends her prolonged fastings and self-imposed pen ces, when they are killing her. She grows w every day; she can scarcely mount the stairs. How "Do you think she wishes to live ?" asked Lelia. endful to see her dying so young !

not see how she can," replied Sophia, mourt fully; "I have good reasons for knowing that she a hors her convent life, much as she punishes hersel for this sinfulness. Her horrified, ghastly looks at "But," said Lelia, "the term of our novitiate times scare me events move, but the dreaded veil—the pall of death!

The two were silent for some time, as if overco

hy the thought. " Is there no help for us-no help?" at length askhis. Must we spend our lives within the ed Sophis. Must we spend our lives within ince walls, shut out from all that is bright and beautiful Look, sister Ruth, see how glorious the fields and groves are ! Ob, for one more ramble among them!
"Are not such longings wicked!" asked Lelis doubtingly. "The instructions of father Pierre, pecting the sanctity of the religious life, seem righ and I am not quite sure that we do not co turning again to the world."
"I love good father Pierre," replied Sophia, "an

the Lady to allow her to see and kiss the dear hand writing, but she was repulsed with the assertion tha she had her heart drawn towards earthly works. It was her duty to forget Mrs. Brownlee, and she was

"Very seldom," replied Sophia; "I have but few,

"Is it possible!" exclaimed Lelia; "how could h

ed to maintain themselves by teaching.

But escape was no trifling achievement.