ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

TERMS - Three dollars per annum, in adva Four copies will be sent to one address for TEN us, if payment is made in advance. F All remittances are to be made, and all letter ag to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be

ected, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. disements of a square and over inserted three Advertisements of the less than a square, 75 cents to contract for cents per line; less than a square, 75 cents to insertions. Yearly and half yearly advertises

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-ginals, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are ginnis, Unio and micrigan Anti-Slavery Bodieties are attended to receive subscriptions for Tam Lauranawa. FF The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Compiles, by are not responsible for any debt of the part in:—Wexpell Pulling, Edward Quince, Expending of the Pulling, Edward Quince, Expending of the Pulling of the Pull D JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WL LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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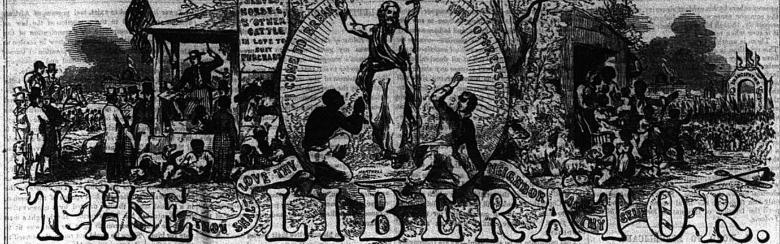
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J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

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

WHOLE NO. 1728.

# VOL. XXXIV. NO. 12.

# BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1864.

THE POMEROY CIRCULAR.

Through the enterprise of some opposition jour-nal, a very important private document has been brought to light, in the publication of a letter from Seator Pemeroy of Kansas, addressed to some par-ty whose name is not given, for general circulation,

ideally. Thus is the great Presidential campaign beginning has the great I resident analysis of sets that great present to take shape, and an official recognition of Mr. Seretary Chase's claims for the exalted position of public functionary' comes from no less a seromage than the Chairman of the Republican

proage than the Chairman of the Republican Strong Executive Committee.

This is not all; not satisfied with expressing his preference for the rising sun, Mr. Pomeroy torns in strag terms of disapprobation from Abe Lincoln, the bosest, who would thus appear to be a washing light in the Abolition constellation.

The paper, we believe, which first published this strictly private letter was the Daily Constitutional Union of Washington. The Abolition editions of Washington.

brail Union of Washington. The Abolition edi-tors of the Capital, finding themselves eclipsed in the matter, pronounced the letter a hoax, and cited Mr. Clase as hiving declared that he knew nothing whiterer of its existence. The New York Herald tentilated the document with its precious disclosures gill further, and by this time it must have been easily every one in the country. As Mr. Pomad by every one in the country. As Mr. Pome row mar. no. terming a por-cione invested with much interest as forming a por-tion of the history of the times. In regard to the chose which the Republicans or Abolitionists, for ity a daily becoming greater that their part extremely logical; but we must confess tha

charged with being a prodigious failure by his own confederates. We told his party that, two years concertates. We do not sparty that, we years ago, and are glad that they are arousing themselves from the obtuse to the intelligent view of a well-established truth. We have now further to add that the unstable platform of abolitionism, which shifts itself with every fashionable breeze, will not be able to sustain the same man for a second election. she to sustain the same man for a second election, in christeristic of extreme political principles, or, nore properly speaking, of political heresy, to albere to nothing permanently. A party entertaining such views as the dominant party in this government holds to, can only exist through a mistake. The great exercists of all mistakes are time and intelligence. So long as reason was left free to combat error, Mr. Jefferson did not fear the existence of the latter in the States of our Unioni. iscace of the latter in the States of our Union. Now Mr. Lincole, third-rate county-court lawyer and all, as he is frequently styled by his party associate, is not so much a failure as is the idea which he represents. Sentimental politics are the curse of government. Principles have nothing to do with reatment; they should not be mentioned together. When the latter is subordinated to principles, it is beneficial. But as it has done, and continues to do, such wide-spread mischief, we do not over wish to the latter in the States of our Union. oceanal. But as it has done, and continues to do, bear the words mentioned in the same connection. In regard to Mr. Chase, he has always been regarded as a person of fair ability and resolution, and a strict party man. In the Senate he rendered himself obscious to three-fourths of the American people by his bitter radical politics. Many a time and oft did he bring on himself a severe flagellation from Judge Douglas, for his abolition pranks; and it he hands of the Little Giant, every one knew domesticols indeed like business, and we advise Mr. Liscola to spread abroad another, through some of his considers hangers-on, to prove that he has mailed so signally as is declared. If he succeeds its demandary of the spread of the contest of t in demonstrating that proposition, we will subscribe to our good-natured President's claims to a consider able degree of smartness. In the meantime, go or with the nominations!—Boston Pilot.

# THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

If the people of New Hampshire ever again enjoy the biesings of liberty and a fair and free ballot, it will have to be in spite of, and by victory over, the citetions of the radical party and their leaders. Car load after car load of soldiers has been sent through New York, under arms, to vote according to orders in that little State. On Sunday afternoon they poured through New York by hundreds, selected men, sure to vote the Administration ticket, while thousands, as brave, as loyal, as worthy soldiers, are trissed furloughs because of their polities. This is a unple, and story for America in the 19th century, it ought to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every honest defender of free principles; and the name who justifies or seeks to excuse this conduct on the part of the Administration should be regarded infanous. There is no longer a possible doubt that Yes Hampshire is Democratic to-day. The State world vote against the Administration by a decided mignity, if it had a free ballot of all its soldiers and citizes. To prevent the utterance of its free voice, this grantic fraud, costing millions of dollars, is persented. And men are found to think it right In Tribune published yesterday a special despatch from New Hampshire, signed by Richard Busteed, you is a lawyer, excepteral, and who was some months ago appointed by President Lincoln Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, to draw a salary. He was confined by the Senate long ago. It seems his district as been transferred and his duties changed for he is stamping New Hampshire, and corresponding with the Tribune. This is not the business for a Judge, nor does it fail to reflect diagrace on the Administration. The appointment of this man was as inset to the country, and they use that is now hade of him shows his thorough unfitness for the appointment. Radicalism stops at no vile work to accomplish its objects. Still we have hopes for New Hampshire. There is a certain energy in the America people that will one da

# Refige of Oppression. The Tiberator.

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND, NO. VI. BIOGRAPHY OF GEO. THOMPSON, ESQ. BY WILLIAM PARMER, ESQ. 7 and

During the time that Mr. Thompson was thus engaged in seeking to advance the object of the Anti-Corn Law League, he was also, from time to time, occupied in promoting a reform of the government of India. By the investment of a sum of money, which had been subscribed as a testimonial to him, he became proprietor of East India stock, and thereby possessed of a qualification to sit and vote in the General Court of the Company. Soon after taking his seat, he drew the attention of the body to the iniquitous system of landed tenures prevalent in India; and warmly espoused the cause of the Bajah of Sattara, a noble and virtuous prince, who had been dethroned by a series of iniquitous proceedings instituted against him by the Company's agents in In-

There is an erroneous impression prevailing in some quarters, that his connection with the India princes was highly remunerative. I happen to know to the contrary. He was to have received an annual stipend from the King of Delhi, but only one year of it was paid to him; and after the death of the Rajah of Sattara in 1848, he never received.

town to the courtary. He was to have received an annual stipend from the King of Delish, but only one year of it was paid to him; and after the death of the Rajah of Sattara in 1848, he never received from the family one farthing for the prosecution of their cause, although it was attended with a considerable outlay. In fact, his interest with British India was of the same disinterested character as his attachment to the cause of the slaves in the British colonies and the Southern States of America.

In 1841, upon the decision of the House of Lords upon the Auchterarder case, involving a point of any patronage, which was supposed to infringe the vital interest of the Church of Scotland, the curred data it known by the name of its clery; toon printing at earlie of their talent and piety, left their aburches and mansas for the sake of conscience.

The spectacle was unusually sublime, but it is much to be regretted that the same enlightened conscience did not regulate all the subsequent proceedings of the newly-established Free Church. They presented the novel spectacle of a hierarchy without churches, bomes, or means of support. In this distressing exigency, they made appeals to their sustents tone from the Churches home, or means of support. In this distressing exigency, they made appeals to their sustents to solid they. The delegates received a large sum from the churches in the Southern States, upon the expression to the control parts, and amongot others to America, to solid; contributions to various parts, and amongot others to America, to solid; contributions to various parts, and amongot others to America, to solid; contributions to various parts, and amongot others to America, to solid; contributions to various parts, and amongot others to America, to solid; contributions to various parts, and amongot others to America, to solid; contributions to various parts, and amongot others are present of the same of the case of the solid parts of the same of the case of the same of the case of the case of the case o

tion descended from senith to nadir; but with priestly pride they refused to retrace their steps.

While so occupied—namely, in 1845—the Council of Edinburgh presented Mr. Thompson with the freedom of that ancient and important city. On the roll of bargesses of the capital of Scotland, his name stands inscribed next to that of the then Lord John Russell, now Earl Russell. This, however, is oreally enhanced from three cases: first. it was a

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Nothing is more remarkable and exhilarating to one who does not, than the reverence with which the Simon-pure abolitionists is regarded here. There may be many opinions in any company concerning the possibility of restoring the Union, or the character of the Yankee; but he is a rare and a bold man, who has anything to say against abolitionism or abolitionists. They are regarded as the legitical results and the reverge of the properties of the land on which they raised and free possession of the land on which they raised and free possession of the land on which they raised and free possession of the land on which they raised and free possession of the land on which they raised their food. They have worked satisfactorily to their an American who loves freedom, and disgusting to one who does not, than the street freedom, and disgusting to one who does not, than the street free may be many quitous in any company concerning the possibility of restoring the Union, or the character of the Yankee; but he is a rare and a bold man, who has anything to say against abolitionist and the street of the Yankee; but he is a rare and a bold man, who has anything to say against abolitionist and whose position was among the highest of the land, and whose descendants are powers in Parliament. The American abolitionist, its regarded as a nobleman. Of course, it was always recognized that until lately there was but a small caste of this high calibre in the United States; but they who were not such were regarded as the mere swarming unimportant mass. Our reason for this is obvious; almost every American name, that hitherto has been ever heard on this side of the ocean was the name of an abolitionist. You may even now speak the names of Winthrop, Everett, Douglas, Lord, or Van Barren, and inheteen in twenty faces will be blank. Even the name of Webster is apt to eliuit the question—Who is he? But not one in twenty will be found ignorant of Emerson, Phillips, Garrison, Mrs. Stowe, H. W. Beecher, Summer, Curtis, Mrs. Child, or Horace Greeley; and each of these names has an association with abolitionist. It is taken for granted that all car literary men are on that side; and I have seen many a well-reade Englishman annazed at learning that an author so well known as Hawthorne is on the wrong side. But lately it has been also seen that the abolition ranks had occurred. A financial crash could scarcely more have sirred the anxieties of the friends of the North, and the justification of their position by events, to be the guiding force of the revolution now going on in America. Their prophecies have been all fulfilled; their demands of yesterday have become the policy of the government to-day. Hence, you in America can scarcely appreciate the sensation which has be

Common statum of the subject of idealization with our friends here. But this state of mind has hiad a shock. It is now clear that Mr. Phillips, who stands with Emerson above all Americans, has utterly lost faith in Abraham Lincoln. The pain is deep; but, popular as the President is, the opinion of the life-long, all-sacrificing devotee of Liberty will outweigh his popularity. From this time the plaudits will be feebler. If Mr. Phillips shall be the means of provoking in our friends here, some sharp and common-sense criticism upon the President for his slowness, and for surrounding himself with Sewards, Blairs and the like, he will do a good work. The sad defect in the otherwise potent influence of our friends here has been their unwillingness to criticize, their disposition to accept the administration undiscriminatingly, for fear of having their admissions seized on by the opposition. Privately they will discuss Seward's folly and Blair's meanness; but not publicly. But how shall we wonder at them when we are still waiting for valiant words from Massachusetts senators?—[Commonwealth.]

the plan on which the cotton lands in South Carolina are now sold to the negroes. These people are permitted to enter them at one dollar and a quarter

nor of Connecticut, in his letter of acceptance, says:

"I am for the restoration of the Union as it was, under the Constitution as it is, and I believe that such restoration is the earnest desire of the peace-loving and law abiding citizens of the republic. To the Union thus restored, allegiance is due from all and may be exacted of all. We may rightfully and by force of arms compel obedience to the Constitution as it is; but not to a reconstructed and altered government without violating the first principle of civil liberty, that "government derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

criticine, their disposition to accept the administration undiscriminatingly, for fear of having their admissions seized on by the opposition. Privately they will discuss Seward's folly and Blair's meanness; but not publicly. But how shall we wonder at them when we are still waiting for valiant words from Massachusetts senators?—[Commonwealth.]

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS.

In another column is printed a letter from Mr. Edward S. Philbrick, of Boston, giving an interesting bistory of the progress and result of cotton culture by free labor in the sea islands of South Carolina. Mr. Philbrick, as agent for a joint stock company purchased last March, at the tax sales, eleven plantations, all on the island of St. Helena. Two more were leased from another purchaser; and on these lots he began, at a rather late period in the year, owing to various obstacles, the planting of cotton by free labor. He was able to procure as laborers only women and children and old men, all the able-bodied men having been drafted into the army. He employed four hundred hands; or nearly a hand to severy two acres of cotton-planted. He paid all his hands by the "job." Even the six New Englanders which—though probably not the best—is the most convenient for them at present.

Each family is allotted a patch of land, at the rate of about an acre and a half for each adult, and a smaller protion for the children. On this tetr, raise their provision crops; and they are responsible for the river mood, with which the employer does not concern himself. Unlike other farm laborers, therefore, they board themselves. To each family is allotted a patch of land, at the rate of about an acre and a half for each adult, and a smaller protion for the children. On this tetr, raise their provision crops; and they are responsible for their own food, with which the employer does not concern himself. Unlike other farm laborers, therefore, they board themselves. To each family is allotted a patch of land, at the rate of about an acre and a half for each adult, and a smal

### THE MARYLAND OF THE FUTURE.

The good time for Maryland is coming more rapidly than her best and truest friends had ever dared to hope, and her regeneration will be effected with but few of the pangs that usually accompany the new birth of States. Maryland has gained already by the war more than any other State; more than any of the free States; for she has gained freedom, and how much does that count?—more than any other of the slave States, for the freedom which the war will bring to them, as to her, is balanced in them by desolated farms and cities and villages, and by the overthrow of all the forms of industry, while

tion was, it was true. The reason why such a proposition could be ventured was, because Baltimore, whose representative made it, was already deeply infected with the anti-slavery heresy. And the reason of this infection, again, was that Baltimore has possessed for many years a system of public free schools equal perhaps to any in the nation. A whole generation of Baltimoreans, the poor as well as the rich, had gone to school.

The legislature now in session has before it this question of public schools for the whole State. So quickly does light follow on the heels of liberty, as before liberty had trodden on the heels of light. These twin sisters of Divine Providence cannot dwell long apart. The result will be the enlightenment and elevation of the masses of the State. What are the non-slaveholding whites of the far South? The answer is, that many only differ from the blacks in being more stupid, worse fed, worse clothed, more lazy, and of lighter color. Public schools would have made them dangerous. Se public schools would have made them dangerous. Be public schools were the greatest horror that South Carolina and other States of her kind ever saw in the very worst of their dreams. In Maryland the lot of the non-slaveholding whites has been graduated, in the different counties, according to the proportion of the slave interest. In the worst slave counties, such as Prince George, Charles, and St. Mary's, the poor have been ground down into the very such, while in the upper counties, where there are scarcely any slaves, and where a slave is hardly a slave, small freeholds abound, work is respectable, and workers are intelligent. In the coming Maryland, the new one that is now making, there shall be school-houses for the children of the poop of the Chesspeake, the Potomac, the Patayent, and the St. Mary's, as they now do the banks of the Patapseo; and even the black

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

Judge Seymour, democratic candidate for Gover-or of Connecticut, in his letter of acceptance, says

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When De din Amer tute, i on ali in the re that e a slaves to the men, I'w the h is to moon a A child W tion.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1864. FRIEND GARRISON-I clip the following from the Daily Morning Chronicle of this morning. It is a production of Hon. John W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate. The Chronicle is the morning paper of the Capital.

J. R. F.

### HOW NATIONS BECOME FREE.

When a skilful commander makes a campaign into an enemy's country, he does not move his forces in close column over a region not previously examined, but sends out detachments to scour the country, and take possession of prominent points, from which the enemy's movements may be observed and signalled from afar. He sends out his sharpshooters, those radical warriors who never level their fifes without intent to kill. It will be readily admitted that this advance guard is an absolute necessity if the plan of the commander. It is formed of picked men, noted for their vigilance and fidelity. They are synt forward to prepare the way for the advance of the grand army. And when the chiefs of divisions see these daring pioneers in possession of com-When a skilful commander makes a campaign in ring pioneers in possession of s may be safely moved up to points so cov

manding positions far in advance, they know that their forces may be safely moved up to points so covered.

Not much more than thirty years ago, a small but select band of pioneers went forward to spy out the way of progress for the American people. They were men noted for carnest and inflexible purpose—men who abhorred wrong and oppression as intensely as they loved right and liberty. They went forward into the enemy's country—a long way in advance of the masses—and lighted their signal fires upon heights which seemed utterly impracticable to those who remained behind with the main body. The chieff of parties despatched messenger after messenger to them, at first carnestly, and finally peremptorily commanding their return. They were told that the main body could never be drawn up those heights; that to go forward on the heels of such a rash reconnoissance would be to go forward to certain destruction. The daring pioneers returned answer that the enemy lay beyond; that he was perfecting his plans for a general advance, intended to overwhelm the people with defeat; that his avowed purpose was the destruction of the liberties of the masses; and that to be metsugeessfully he must be sought, and forced to fight the friends of truth and right upon their own chosen ground. They further entered into long arguments to show to the chiefs of parties that the avowed purpose of the enemy was destructive of popular liberty; that he was aggressive from necessity; and that, if they did not lead the people to meet and vanquish him, he would inevitably seek out and vanquish him, he would inevitably seek out and vanquish them.

So the contest raged between the chiefs of parties and fools, disorganizers and public enemies, and the latter returning epithet, for epithet,

ties and the hardy pioneers on the pain of national progress; the former deriding the latter as a pack of fanatics and fools, disorganizers and public enemies, and the latter returning epithet for epithet, and denunciation for denunciation. Both parties seemed to grow bigoted and unreasonable in their ways, with this notable difference, that while the politicians generally admitted that there was a stopendous wrong, but affirmed that it was impolitic to right it, the radicals, or fanatics, as they were

politicians generally admitted that there was a stupendous wrong, but affirmed that it was impolitic to right it, the radicals, or fanatics, as they were called, declared that to do right and justly was always expedient. One made it a matter of expediency; the other of principle and duty.

Thus commenced, and progressed, the war between slavery and anti-slavery. Of the latter, Garrison and Phillips were and are distinguished chiefs apostles. They were forward, and lighted the signal fires of freedom in the teeth of an intolerant, nay, a murderous, public opinion. Not many, who now rejoice in the death of slavery, but at some time in their lives looked upon these pioneers as fanatical, if not foolish; as utterly impracticable, if not criminal. To-day we can see that folly, like wisdom, cannot be monopolized by a particular sect or party. To-day we know that those signal fires, lighted so far in the advance of public opinion, had their uses. We begin to recognize Providence in history. To-day we behold the main body—the people—encamped upon those seemingly inaccessinistory. To day we behold the main body—the people—encamped upon those seemingly inaccessible heights; and those signal fires have so increased in brightness and volume that they are become the camp-fires of such an army of anti-slavery men and women as the world never before saw, and the whole continent is illumed.

Such are the heighnings of patients!

women as the world never before saw, and the whole continent is illumed.

Such are the beginnings of national progress. Men are like the moth. Set a light in the most impracticable place, and they seek it. They seek it involuntarily. They can no more avoid being drawn toward the light than the germ can avoid piercing upward to the sun; or the vine, which roots in a dungeon, and straightway stretches across the damp floor, and along the slimy walls, to the light shed through some minute crevice.

Is was inevitable that the American people should become anti-slavery. Garrison and his fellow-pioneers were not originators, but followers. They planted their feet on the firm rock of the Declaration of Independence, and refused to move. They fore-reached time, and caught a glimpse of the must be" in advance of their generation. But Thomas Jefferson was made the instrument of the enfranchisement of the American people. He lighted the fire at which Garrison lighted his lamp. It was Thomas Jefferson who added slavery to the catalogue of crime in his indictment against King George, Garrison only moved up to Jefferson's stand-point. He has done little save to reiterate Jefferson's definition of the inalienable rights of man. How earnestly, how unflinchingly, how temperately, all things considered, has he done his work! The mark of every shaft of malice and abuse larnehed by the chiefs of all parties for thirty years; making himself naught among men that he might be of service to the humblest; keeping himself pure making himself nangat among men that he might be of service to the humblest; keeping himself pure—a stranger to the vices which disfigure the major-ity of men; with a single ambition—to become the iconoclast of the age. The hero of such a purpose may well be pardoned his eccentricities, and in-

iconcease or the age.

may well be pardoned his eccentricities, and indulged in unlimited theorizing.

The American people must not forget that this
day and its triumphs are but the unfolding of the
thought of Thomas Jefferson when he penned the
Declaration of Independence.

# PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Until very recently, it seemed probable that nerval to Mr. Lincoln would be proposed by any section of the country which sustains his administration.

The public voice has been so uniformly in his favor ane public voice has been so uniformly in his favor, so far as pronounced, that the verdict of the loyal people for his nomination gave promise of being unanimous. Our hope was that this result would be reached. The country is in the very night of a terrible war, and seems really to have no surplus energy to expend in an exciting presidential canvass. It needs all its money, and all its enthusisam, and all its spare concern for the contest on hand. Why not, is the circumstances, allow the election to slip along as easily as possible?

is spare concern for the contest on hand. Why not, is the circumstances, allow the election to slip along as easily as possible?

Supposing that we do not approve of every act of the President—thinking him to have been too fast or too slow, for some have each opinion—or that his proclamation of freedom was delayed too long, or uttered too early; or that his offer of amnesty is too stringent or too lenient; or that we differ in regard to many other things from his judgment; and it is a question, after all, if any other man would have done any better. No line of action would possibly suit all men. He gives best evidence of being right, prima facte, who satisfies the calm judgment of the greatest number. By this test who could hope to have hit the demands of the case better than has Mr. Lincoln? The great unanimity of the verdict rendered by the people in his favor, especially of that portion of the people who have no private ends to serve, is the strengest proof of the wisdom of his management that could be had. It is not without reason that this vardict is pronounced. Mr. Lincoln has been narrawily watched and severely judged. The public mind, concerning him, was alonly made up. It besitied for more than two years before being satisfied. Our President is not at all a man who appeals to the popular enthusiasm. Having little or some himself, he imparts none to others. He has no sounding phrases; puts on no airs; utters no cominose shakes of head or fists, which stir the marvellops in beholdors. He is a plain man, who relies upon truth, im-

er idea than to canvass for their candidate, as before a convention, to present a name to the people for their suffrages; for we take it, there cannot be lunatica enough in the United States, who are truly loyal to the country, to fill one respectable asylum, who will think of running any third man for the election before the people. Such a procedure can only aim to defeat the loyal cause altogether, and peril the freedom of this nation forever.—Chicago Tribune.

### A WORD TO REPUBLICANS.

In the Presidential canvass which is already upon If a man believes that N. P. Banks, Samon P. Chase, John C. Fremont, Benjamin F. Butler, or any other man is the proper candidate for the Presidency, let him work for him through the canvass manfully, fairly and honestly, and urge his nomination in the Convention with all his eloquence and power. We are not in favor of restriction. We have chosen our man, and we shall work for him to the best of our abilities. We believe that Abraham Lincoln is, all things considered. the man for the pext Presidency. things considered, the man for the next Presidency. We believe that he combines caution, boldness, prudence, originality, independence, hard political dence, originality, independence, hard positical sense and honesty of purpose in that degree which emi-nently qualifies him for the Executive Chair. We believe that he is thoroughly devoting his best ener-gies to the overthrow of traitors and the restoration of the Union to its former integrity, and that he will extirpate slavery, root and branch. Convinced of this, we intend to exert our influence and devote our converge to his renormation, which is synonymous

this, we intend to exert our influence and devote our energies to his renomination, which is synonymous with his re-election; and we would accord to all other men the same privilege, and grant the fullest latitude to discussion, so long as it does not prejudice the saccess of the cause.

But there are always a class of men who oppose their individual wills to the expressed preferences of others, and insist upon carrying out their purposes, even if they lead to common ruin. They are presumptions, politically omniscient and autogratic as olitically omniscient and autocratic as sumptuous, politic the great Mogul. We refer to pol

sumptions, pointerly commercial and adoctate as the great Mogol.

We refer to politicians of the Caspar Butz school, who, if they cannot have the management of the house, will try to topple it down upon our heads. The times are prolific of these men, floating about in the disturbed sea of politics, with abilities just large enough to render them obstinate, and blind to everything but their own aggrandizement. Such a policy we deprecate, and we are sorry to see that there are some Republicans who declare that, unless a certain candidate, their favorife, is nominated, they will bolt. We are willing, as we have before said, that they shall go before the Baltimore Convention, and urge the nomination of their men to the best of their abilities, but they must abide by the results of the Convention, and not put in force the rule or ruin policy. rention, and not put in force the rule or ruin policy. vention, and not put in force the rule or run policy. In order to ensure success, the party must have per-fect cohesion. However much the party may be di-vided in the preliminary canvass, when the leader is named by the majority, and we are in the face of the enemy, the minority must close up, that we may go into the serious work of the fight with an unbroken into the serious work of the light with an unproceed front. The proposed action of the factionists is exactly that of the rebels. It is secession in a mild type, and persistence in it will throw the country by Copperhead success into rebel hands. As for ourselves, we bope and believe that Abraham Lincoln will be our standard-bearer in the coming political contest, and that he will pilot us through the stormy trials amid which we are now struggling, and remove the and that he will pilot us through the stormy trais amid which we are now struggling, and remove the last vestige of the accursed system of human bond-age; but, at the same time, we pledge ourselves, if he is not nominated, to abide by the action of the Convention, and to work with all our zeal for Banks, Convention, and to work with all our zeal for Banks, Butler, Chase, Fremont, or any other loyal Union man who shall be set apart as the representative man of Freedom. We demand the same action of every other Republican, for there is safety in no other course. We must be united, or, through our diviscourse. We must be united, or, through our civings, ruin will ensue to, the country. Anything, everything must be done, rather than let the political power of this country lapse into the hands of the Copperheads, and the country listelf thereby be divided. If we are united, it can be prevented. Individual prejudices and interests must be sacrificed. We must yield everything to the common weal. He who does not, criminally imperils the national existence.—Chicago Tribune.

# The Ziberator.

ence.-Chicago Tribune.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1864.

# THE PRESIDENCY.

Unquestionably, the approaching Presidential elecion is a matter of the gravest consideration in its reation to the stability of the government, the suppression of the rebellion, and the abolition of slavery. It s now useless to say that its discussion had better be deferred to a later period; for it is certain that divisions are forming in the Republican ranks and elsewhere, and various candidates are propounded to suc ceed the present incumbent—such as Secretary Chase General Fremont, General Butler, and General Grant Besides, time is swiftly hastening, and but a few weeks remain before the holding of the several Presi dential Conventions which are to present their favor ites for national approval. Hence, the sooner the subject is canvassed, in all its momentous bearings, the more likely are the people to vote understandingly and wisely. Standing, as we have stood for more than thirty

years, outside of every party organization,-yet tak ing the deepest interest in every political struggle of national concernment as indicative of progress or retrogression, we occupy a position not only absolutely ndependent of all party ties and obligations, but suffi ciently elevated and disinterested to make our judgment impartial, if not conclusive to others. The crithat personal preference or rivalry which, under other , would be allowable, and attended with no danger. Never was the spostolic injunction more impressive than now—" Let every one be FULLY PER SUADED in his own mind "-and act in accordance with his clearest instincts and his highest convictions There are, and there will be, honest differences of opinion among those who are thoroughly loyal to the government, as to the best course to be pursued; yet it is none the less certain that the fewer these differ ences can be made, the less danger will there be o the success of that party at the North which is essentially, brutally, persistently pro-slavery, and eager to atrike hands with the rebels of the South in an argement that shall be mutually satisfactory, by owing the latter to dictate terms, and have their

them on the part of our readers beyond what may

The National Republican Convention for the no nation of a Presidential candidate is to be held in Balimore early in June. Previous to that time, it is proper that the merits of the various favor right and proper that the merits or the various inver-ties abould be fully considered and temperately dis-cussed; but, whoever shall receive the nomination at Baltimore, upon him the whole strength of the Re-publican party should be concentrated—for not an ounce of that strength can be safely spared in rivalry or division. It is as palpable as "the sun shining his strength," that it is the aim of the Copperhea

presses others by his evident sincerity, and appeals to the common sense and caim judgment of men. Consequently, though his way to their confidence isslow, it is sure when reached.

There is another thing to be taken into account. This rebellion is aimed at Mr. Lincola. The rebels have in many cases declared that they would never submit to him as President. But he was the regularly elected President of the United States, chosen according to the forms of that Constitution by which they as well as we were bound. Now we insist that they ought to be made to do just that thing. We are for giving them Abraham Lincoln, and nobody else, till they have accepted their duty.

We thus present this matter in this light, on the supposition that all the parties addressed have no other idea than to canvass for their candidate, as before a convention, to present a name to the people for their suffrages; for we take it, there cannot be lanatires enough in the United States, who are truly loyal to the country, to fill one respectable asylum, the disposition to disparage and assail those candi-dates which such a contest would endanger; and if

this shall occur, then the terrible unity which prevails in the Copperhead ranks will almost certainly enable

them to seize the reins of government for the next four years. Therefore, THERE MUST BE BUT ONE

CARDIDATE.

That candidate to be successful—we are thoro envinced from the widest observation and the most careful scrutiny—must be and can be none other than Abraham Lincoln; and we have scarcely a doubt that In the Presidential canvass which is already upon the value of the presidential canvass which is already upon to the relative merits of candidates. We are willing that every man should have his candidate, and insist upon his being the paragon of political virtue, sist upon his being the paragon of political virtue, and the perfection of all moral and social qualities. If a man believes that N. P. Banks, Salmon P. Chase, the present Bestiania F. Bulley or any other. great unanimity recorded its vote in favor of the reelection of Mr. Lincoln. This decision has been romptly, gracefully, and patriotically acquies by Secretary Chase; and he has consequently retired from the list of competitors, nobly saying that he counts it a privilege as well as a duty to ask that no further consideration be given to his name. He can well afford to wait, and such magnanimity will be re-

embered and rewarded in the future.

Gen. Fremont has many warm admirers. The Germans of St. Louis held a meeting on the evening of the 2d, nominated Gen. Fremont for President, and adopted a call for a general mass meeting of hisfrier at St. Louis, on the 10th of May, " for the purpose of completing a thorough organization of the radica masses all over the Union." This looks like a deter mination not to abide by the decision of the Nationa Republican Convention at Baltimore in June, and fore stalls it in point of time. We do not exactly like this exclusively German action, aside from consideration of its impolicy in the present critical exigency; it is not sufficiently American; though we have no doubt of the earnest purpose of our German brethren to crush slavery and the rebellion by the shortest possible method. But personal preference must give way to he one overwhelming duty of keeping the govern beyond the possible attainment and control of its deadly foes. As opposed to Mr. Lincoln, Gen. Fremont could have no rational hope of success; nor do we be-lieve, if but one Republican candidate take the field, there is any man living in America who would poll so many votes, or who has so strong a bold upon the mass of the people, as Abraham Lincoln.

Not that Mr. Lincoln is not open to criticism and censure; we have both criticised and censured him again and again. Not that there is not much to grieve over, and to be surprised at, in his administration account of its inconsistent and paradoxical treatment of the rebellion and slavery; of this we have spoken Nevertheless, there is also much to rejoic over and to be thankful for; and a thousand incident al errors and blunders are easily to be borne with o the part of him who, at one blow, severed the chains of three millions three hundred thousand slaves, thus virtually abolishing the whole slave system (the greater necessarily including the less) in quick progression, as an act dictated slike by patriotism, jus tice and humanity. Besides, we should learn thing from the enemy. "Any change," says th presidential struggle—"any change will be better for The Copperheads are of the same mind. Is it wise to attempt to gratify either of these parties?

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT. A HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1860-64, BY HORACE GREELEY.

This great work is more especially intended to illustrate the conflict between Freedom and Slavery and the drift and progress of American opinion re specting the peculiar institution throughout the entire priod of our national independence, and culminating in the present rebellion. In addition to the special value of the work is an authentic record of the civil and military operations of the war. This prominen feature of developing the moral changes of the na tion will commend the work to every American. Fer American writers could more fitly assume the respon sible task. His familiarity with the political history of the country, and his fund of statistical information, will guarantee the work to be one of no common in

The work will be printed on fine paper, and issued in two large double-column octavo volumes of 600 pages each, abundantly illustrated by Maps, Diagrams of Battle-fields, Sieges, Naval Actions, views of places of historic interest, obtained from official reports and other authentic documents in War and Navy Departments, etc., together with a large number of fine steel plate portraits of prominent Generals and other distinguished persons connected with the war both North and South. Volume I will be published on or about the first of May, 1864, and will contain seventy portraits on steel, classified and arranged in apterest.

THE REBELLION RECORD. New York: G. P. Put-

A. Williams & Co. have received Part 40 of the Reord which is illustrated with portraits of Gen. Sto man and of the rebel General J. E. B. Stuart. This number contains in part documents connected with the battle of Gettysburg.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER for March has the following list of articles: -John Wesley: his Character and Work. Dies Iræ. John Winthrop in England. The Moral Problem of Education. Thackersy Smith's Bible Dictionary. Military Drill in Sch Charles the Bold. Federalism and its Present Tasks. Review of Current Literature.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF COLORED CITIZENS OF OUISIANA. In the U. S. Senate, on Tuesday last, Mr. Summer presented the petition of 1000 citizens of Louisiana, of African descent, to be allowed to vote in the reorganization of Louisiana. The petition is ap-proved by Anthony Fernandez, President of the Louis f the Veterans of the War of 1812, founder of the first Union Association, and a member of the central organization of a free State; by Thomas J. Durant, President of the Free State Committee, and by other citizens. It represents that all are owners of property, many engaged in the pursuits of commerce, paying taxes for forty-nine years on an assessment of \$15,000,000, and that at the call of Gov. Shepley they raised a colored regiment in forty-eight hours.

PROF. LEWIS'S EXHIBITION OF GYMNASTICS. The exhibition of gymnastics at the Tremont Temple on Tuesday evening, by the graduating class of Prof. nstitute for physical education, was attended by a very large audience, and gave much pleasure and satisfaction. The exercises with the wards bells and rings were accomplished with a grace, pre cision and case which showed thorough training. bells and rings were

It is somewhat late in the day to publish the dings of the meeting at Meadville, Pa., (see our ast page,; commemorative of the martyrd Brown upon its last anniversary; but the manuscript got mislaid, and the delay has been unintentional. The proceedings will repay perusal.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. III. New York, March 10, 1864.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

It was my good fortune to be present at Mr.
Thompson's reception here in the Cooper Institute.
I would go far to see that man who was not touched by
the enthusiasm of the occasion, or who was not enchained by the eloquent delivery of our trans. Atlantic
defender. For one, remembering dimly his power of
speech as manifested in his last visit to this country,
and knowing something of his bodily debility in the
interim. I was prepared for a considerable sbattement
in my judgment of his oratory, and dublous of his
ability to interest an American andlence. It is enough
to any that he completely disappointed me. His command of language was marvellously ready, his range
copious, and bis selection choice; his sentences were
balanced and rounded as if first wrought on paper;
and not seldom, amid the graceful flow of his discourse, would burst forth some powerful, inspiring utcourse, would burst forth some powerful, inspiring utspeaker that "E'en in his ashes live their wonted fires."

The remarks of Gen. Fremont which preceded, and those of Dr. Tyng which followed Mr. Thompson's, were worthy of comment. The former, as ever, spoke ably, and with evident deliberation. He did full justice to Mr. Thompson, and to the Abolitionists, and was deficient in nothing unless in taste, since much of what he said had a necessary reflex upon himself as a possible sandidate for the next Presidency. Dr. Tyng, in response to calls from those present, caught up the glowing spirit of the assembly, and carried it along to loftier heights of justice and humanity. He boldly declared emancipation without equal rights be-fore the law to be a fraud, and a yoke more grievous than that of slavery. With deep earnestness he de-picted the inevitable scarring of our own souls by every stroke with which we scourged our brother, and demanded that our fellow-countrymen should be our fellow-citizens no less.

From Fremont to the Presidential question is an easy transition. The premature development of the Chase programme has awakened extensive discussion and has in the main called out expressions favorab to Mr. Lincoln. The Secretary and the President meanwhile, have exchanged compliments over the Pomeroy circular, and discover no reason for an inter ruption of their entente cordiale. The legislature of Ohio significantly gives the cold shoulder to the former Governor of that State. Winter Davis inter-prets the Maryland manifestation in behalf of Mr. Lin coln to spring from their gratitude for the Emancipe tion Proclamation, and asserts that his constituents will "support the man only as long as he supports the Gratz Brown, remembering what the Ad ministration has done for Missouri as well as for Maappointment of Sigel to the department of West Virginia is a sop for the Germans which they are not slow to perceive, and to ridicule as "cunning, trickstering, soft-soaping and assuaging." Such sops are thrown away. On the whole it may be said, of politicians and presses, that they are shy of committing themselves to any particular candidate, which I take to be a sign of weakness rather than strength, so far as concerns Mr. Lincoln. All feel that his chances are best to-day, but all are ignorant of the morrow and it is my opinion that we shall hear little more rival nominations before the seventh of June.

The Louisiana election is over. On a three-tenth vote, Hahn is made Governor by about 2000 majority. It must be said of him that he is a man of a very damaged character,-taking loyalty as the test,-tha he received the support and cooperation of General Banks, and that his party disclaimed all "sympathy with radical measures looking in the future to negro equality." The President has resped the first fruit of his unjust, undemocratic policy. It is noticeable that Mr. Flanders, who, whether rightfully or not bore the stigma of being favorable to human rights independent of complexion, polled a smaller vote than the rebel candidate, Mr. Fellows. Does any suppose that such would have been the result had the colored population been allowed to vote? Gen. Banks was too eager to adopt the President's idea of reconstruc tion in this particular. There were men of the despised race in New Orleans whose shoe-latchets neither the Major General of the Department nor the newly elected Governor is worthy to loosen, much less the inimical rabble which voted for the disloyal candidate ; out wealthy, refined, intelligent though they were, their manhood could not be recognized for fear of heir darker brethren, the freedmen. It is gratifying to know that this injustice was not endured without s protest, and that the colored inhabitants of the Cres cent city have the honor of being the first to move in defence of the rights inherent in their humanity They sent a delegation to Washington, the record whose reception by the President ought to call a blush to the cheeks of him who reads, and make thoughtful voters consider if such a magistrate can be entrusted with the republican idea in the coming conflict of re-"He told them," says one account, that construction. he did nothing in matters of this kind upon moral grounds, but solely upon political necessities. Their petition asking to become citizens and voters being placed solely on moral grounds did not furnish him with any inducement to accede to their wishes, but that he would do so whenever they could show that such accession would be necessary to the readmission ount: "If the recognition of black n en as having a right to vote was necessary to close the war, he would not hesitate. He saw no reason why intelli-gent black men should not vote; but this was not a nilitary question, and he would refer it to the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana." Then it was not a military question whether intelligent white men should vote, and the President condemns altogether his interference in the State elections. The truth is, he had the power to determine, if anything, whether the old prejudice and oppression of slavery should continue, or should be supplanted by the equality of dom. Had he ignored every discrin perfect free tion except that of loyalty, the colored man would have voted, and the task of the future would have been spared us. But what could or can we expect from the joint production of Kentucky and Illinois?

ceeded in postponing a Constitutional Convention trust, the abolition of slavery in that State, till next year. The Convention of Loyal Peo ple of West Tennessee, which met at Memphis on the 23d ult., passed very radical resolutions, which, "providing that slavery shall henceforth cease hibited," also recognizes "the importance of making the State Constitution republica in fact as well as in name, by guaranteeing the natu-ral and inherent rights of all persons in the State." Let us hope the full meaning of these noble words was ed and designed! Gen. Cheltain has established himself at Memphis to prosecute the organization of colored regiments, and is highly spoken of. From Texas, we have a fresh dissent from the Amnesty Proclamation by those best qualified to form a judgment. Says a Matamoras letter:

"The loyal refugees who reach here via Piedras Negras, do not express themselves pleased with the Proclamation of President Lincoln." They think that nnesty to too many, and concur i g that contractors, publishers and currors, unners, and all who have been persecutors of should not be let off. They argue that un stringent and effective conflection be ent wealth and political power of the rebel Stat main in the same hands as heretofore, and organization will be next to impossible."

of Texas had ceased to exist, and persons of African descent are entitled to the protection of the law as freemen." The Committee on Emancipation of the Virginia Constitutional Convention, now in session at

not seldom, amid the graceful flow of his dise, would burst forth some powerful, inspiring ute, would burst forth some powerful, inspiring utec, compelling applause, and giving proof of the
tron Kentucky, Mr. Wadsworth. He thought a man
when he could summon to fight for him, was fit to
wote for him. Since he could not reconcile himself to negro suffrage, he was opposed to negro regiments. The nation stands rebuked by one who is not incapable of gratitude, even if he is of justice. Neverthefor the enrollment of slaves has gone forth from the War Department. Mr. Wadsworth and the State of Kentucky, however reluctantly, will yet be saved by their heroism. So let him anticipate the fact, ac-knowledge his indebtedness, and demand for them their share in the Government they will have main-

tained.
Space forbids me to recount at length the triumphal march down Broadway of the 20th United States colored regiment, which I beheld. Brave souls! there is no relaxation of the atrocities to which they will be doomed, if taken prisoners. New York has just decided that her white soldiers in the field shall vote, but I hear no talk of removing the oppressive property qualification in recognition of her darker champions. Grant that March '64 is an advance on July '68, in the prejudice against color we have the nucleus of a hundred riots. M. DU PATS.

#### GEORGE THOMPSON IN PLYMOUTH · OHUROH.

BROOKLYN, (N. Y.,) March 12, 1864.

To the Editor of the Liberator : Yesterday was the first foul day in this otherwise delightful week, and the effect was visible, to a degree, in the diminished audience which gathered last night welcome Mr. Thompson to this city. Mr. Beecher's church was well filled, although not crowded, oth er causes co-operating with the rain to divide the public interest. Those who came, however, were a select company, warm in their reception of the distinguished speaker, friendly and attentive listeners; and the general satisfaction was evidenced not only by frequent applause, but also by the large numbers who beset Mr. Thompson at the close of the meeting. The President of the Central Union Club, by which

Mr. Thompson had been invited, appropriately assigned to Mr. Beecher the introduction of the guest of the evening. The opportunity to make some return for trans-Atlantic courtesy and assistance was not re fused by Mr. Beecher, whose generous words I canno adequately report. He began by referring to Mr. Thompson's early engagement in the cause of British West India Emancipation. When that measure, by his efforts as much as any other single man's, had be come a glorious success, the freedom-loving impulse had urged him to its support induced him to visit America on a similar mission. We hooted him, bused him, well-nigh drove him from the country by our violence, pretending to object to him as a foreigner and a Britisher, but really hating him because he told us unwelcome truths. He did much good while here; he left more seed to fructify at a later time. His sec ond visit to our country was next described, with a sketch of his various reformatory labors in the interval in his own country. When the rebellion broke out, Mr. Thompson was the first to plant himself on the side of Union and liberty. We cannot realize what it costs a man in England to be our advocate, for against him is arrayed all that respectability which travels in first and second-class carriages, and is found in first and second-class hotels. The man whom we had mobbed took the lead of his countrymen in pronounce ing himself one with us, and to work unceasingly in our behalf. Some men affect to despise talkers. "Actions, not deeds!" This is a senseless and a fatal thrust at the entire instrumentality of pen, book and newspaper, no less than voice. Talking is good acting, or else the example of Jesus and his ar No man of whom I know has talked so much and to so good purpose as George Thompson. And I welthe city of Brooklyn, but especially to the church in which I worship, and in which I am accustomed to lead the religious services of my people. Let our blessing attend him wherever he goes throughout our ountry !" The concluding words of Mr. Beecher were accept

ed by the audience in the spirit in which they were uttered. Mr. Thompson, on rising, was greeted with prolonged applause. He expressed himself wholly inused to such approving, sympathetic demonstra tions; his life had been familiar with battles and storms. In the midst of such a welcome and such of Louisiana as a State in the Union." But of what account is the restoration of Louisiana to the Union, unless she return upon the republican plane, ready to repeat the first line of the Declaration, and enforce it by her Constitution and Statutes? Says another active the present time, than one of a purely neighbor that the present time, than one of a purely neighbor that the present time, than one of a purely neighbor that the present time, than one of a purely neighbor that the present time, than one of a purely neighbor that the present time is the present time. after for doing something yet for the cause of liberty in America. He admitted that his countrymen were very obtuse, and he had been endeavoring to collish three, but thirty years, save when he was absent from way during the chief epochs of our political struggle, from the formation of the Liberty Party in 1840 to Fremont campaign in 1856. In the John Brown period he was busy defending that sainted martyr, or he spot of whose execution he hoped one day to star and proclaim the triumph of the principles for which vass of 1860 was in progress, he was laboring to pre-sent to the people of Great Britain the true distinctending parties. There is vastly more gnorance of American history and institutions in Eng and, than exists among us in regard to the mother country. Especially is it difficult for Englishmen to distinguish between our parties, varied as they have been and often grotesque in their nomenclature. The only sources of information for the people at large are the public prints, which were largely hostile to the cause of the North. Motley's conclusive letters or secession to the Times—"a question," said Mr. Thompson, "concerning which I never entertained it openly espoused the interests of the Confederacy much to corrupt the public mind, and had passed through four editions It was answered in a masterl Liverpool. Added to the active efforts of Southern emissaries in prejudice of the Federal cause, were certain acts of your own Government which compell ed for a time the anti-slavery masses to withhold their sympathy. Such were passages in the President's in ugural address, the supersession of Fremont after his erals in returning fugitive slaves to their rebellion masters, etc. Even the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1st was turned to the discredit of any antislavery intention on the part of the Governmethose who did not upderstand the powers of It is well that that State has a Governor like Gen, ident under the Constitution were liable to be deceiv-Hamilton, and a Judge like the Hop. Isaac B. McFar- ed by the accusation that he had abolished slavery land, who charged the Grand Jury empanneled at where he had no authority, and left it intact where he Brownsville in January, "that slavery in the State had. Mr. Thompson then described the outgrowth of

very Committee which he had early institut very Committee where by means of lecturers (short ervices were for the most part gratuit services were for the most part gratuitously combined.) books, pamphiets, placards, etc. This and a even still more active association, the since of the control of the con on in the most graceful and compliment Able as is your minister," said he, " at the Come St. James's, (and your country has a result.) "Able as as your intenset, said no, at the Count St. James's, (and your country has greatly improve its representatives abroad,) may you always be far. its representatives aurono, may you sivays by left nate in having a People's Ambassador to Englass by Mr. Beecher t." In contrast to what had bees said Mr. Beecher t". In contrast to what had been said of the respectable classes in England, Mr. Thompson, ferred to the uniform steadfastness of the with classes to the cause of freedom. Secession spins had in vain endeavored to bribe them to turbelet the had in vain engeavored to order them to intelestible monastrations in favor of the Confederacy. In the last of idleness and famine they resisted, and presented a sublime spectacle of moral heroism. In this case, tion, an interesting account was given of in which great reforms have been carried in England
of the long years of peaceful agriculture. in which great retorms have over carries in acquait of the long years of peaceful agitation accessary to a mplish the abolition of the slave trade, eman in the colonies, the repeal of the test laws, the on laws, &c. These measures were all wrung from by tile parliaments. So, on the American ile parliaments. So, on the American question to people had restrained the government from tria cause for war and from recognizing the Confedence.
What effectually turned the tide in England was the execution of the slave trader Gordon, in New York; American cooperation in suppressing the slave trade American cooperation of Hayti and Liberia; the abilitie of slavery in the District of Columbia; the po orever of slavery in the territories of the United States; the President's proposition of compensed emancipation to the Border States; his proclamation of September 22d, 1862; and, above all, that of the lat of September Zzu, 1802; and, above all, that of the lat of January, 1863. In reference to the enactment of Congress since the outbreak of the war, Mr. Thom-son said that the world could not match legislation a prudent, comprehensive and humane in so short a space of time. He concluded by thanking the asence for the cordial reception they had extended bia. ogizing for his speech as coming from a being apologizing sor his speed that evening, and urging the American people, in the name of his countrynea, b complete the good work to which they had put their sands. America should one day help England to her

Having heard Mr. Thompson at the Cooper had tute also, I was able to compare his delivery speathe two occasions; and while I can say that his matter last night was entirely fresh, and presented in a manner absorbingly attractive, it must be admitted that his delivery here was not so easy and natural as a New York. The reasons for this were numerous and sufficient : personally, a dizziness of the head which lasted over till this morning; externally a church for an auditory, in which enthusiasm is usually represed, and which on this occasion was just enough usilled to interrupt the magnetic circle between speaker ad hearers-a breach not mended by the inciences a mosphere. But, as I remarked above, there sentel ne to be dissatisfied, and Mr. Thompses was not to far from being himself that he did not, from time time, give intimations of the power of bratery for which he is so justly famous. I trust we shall been him again under better conditions.

own free institutions.

## THE LAND INIQUITY AT PORT ROYAL

When Port Royal, two and a half years ago, cane within our military lines, a new problem came with it-What to do with the Negro? The first thing, as a matter of economy, was to see that he did not become a bill of expense to the Government. He was put to work on the plantations; but his master having left him destitute, he was subsisted till the crops came in almost wholly by the Government, and for some time after in part. But his condition, in the mean time, was improving. He was becoming more aware of the responsibilities of his new condition, nore self-reliant, and finally self-apporting, and conparatively independent. Those who had best opportunities to observe were convinced that, under the stimulus of a motive, he would be, so far as a living is oncerned, very much like all other people. Up to the first land sales for taxes, in March, 1863, scarcely anybody had entertained the idea of his being a land owner. It seemed to be settled doctrine, that he was to be the laborer of the South, as ever, theep is another way; and many persons thorough the country were quite doubtful whether he would, in freelow, work for wages. That is, as the planters used to tell us, "If you make him free, he will lie on his beck in the corn-field, and bask in the sun." This question was much discussed about that time. Acting unler these impressions, about 16,000 acres of and were sold, mostly to white men, in large tracts, at a seeage price of 98 1-8 cents per acre, with leadings To-day they are selling from six to tres-

ty-seven dollars per acre, with the boildings.

Through the following summer, while the upper worked on the government and private plantiess. nd on his own allotment lands, it was ! parent every day, that the time was not far of whet he should have a home of his own, and be make, a far as it would consist with his present state, he mit ter of his own destiny. His friends soon begs is feel, that the only way to secure his progress and it dependence was to give him an interest in the rel. Heretofore, the idea has been to sell the land to the industrious and ingenious white man, and hire the negro for a laborer; now, to let the segro have in considerations, it soon became a friends of freedom in Port Royal, that the time led now come to test the ability of the pegro to take car himself, on a patch of land of his own; and it seemed reasonable, that if the Government had in to sell, and was about to begin a new order of thing, as it would in any new country, now was the first to take the first step toward doing justice to the segro, who, for so many long, and years, had be stripped of all his rights. We all said, "Gire this andless and homeless fellow-man a chance to ors the land at what, for him, shall be a reasonable rait.

riz., \$1.25 per acre.

Not a man in Port Royal, be he Copperhead or Reublican, would ever have thought of opposing a proposition so humane and just, as well as matter of dollars to the Government, had it so een for the fact, that Northern men were egging the high price of cotton. Then they began to cott them. We began to hear about the unfiness of the negro, on account of his ignorance, to have too men liberty, or account of his ignorance, to have too much liberty, or too much money; that he could only be truly developed under the protectorship of the white man; that, as soon as he began to get more mosel than was sufficient to supply his daily wants, he would indulge, his natural tondance to idlances, and that any ndulge his natural tendency to idleness, and that any aurplus amount of money would only lead to hise-moralization and ruin. It was painfully interesting to liaten to the arguments of those whose minds ver-lighted up by golden dreams of sudden fortune. If any one alluded to the low price of labor, then it was any one alluded to the low price of labor, the it was said by some.—These people don't need any more wages; their wants are simple; the creeks are fall fish and oystera; their little patches are fall of red; tables, and markets are around; they can affect work for low wages, and it wouldn't burt them a grain; forgetting that this argument belonged to the negro—for if he had all these facilities for helpin himself, so much the atranger reason for him that him. negro-for if he had all these facilities for helps, himself, so much the strönger reason for him that his wages should be higher. Others quoted the price of labor in the old, overstocked communities and despotisms of both Europe and Asia, to justify low water here, in our young Republic. Some were for he having land some time; but it would be better that, is as much as the old master had ground him does to elevate him, be should now be ground up, through the wholesome process of industry, under organized

est employer:
Hew long it would take to complete this necessary Boy iong it was not clear. Some thought after the partial of the that it would be better for the negro to pr s good round price for his land to those who had ood round price to much the more appreg is true value. Some, a little crest-fallen, said, is true value. Source, a state creat-tailen, said segre was going to have land, the white man substitute to the state of the bald, flat headed sort said, dly, that "niggers oughtn't to have any land these were not entirely withimmanity, for they did think (kind souls !) they sult to have twenty-five centa-pee day, and some o to have twenty-give centages day, and some of non become necessaries of life in the new contion of the negro, were so considerate as to sell is the good afford." It came mighty hard, who as they could negro, with a family of young out, on the poor negro, with a family of young sales to support, to have to pay away all his wages, olidres to support, or only half as much for them as sore too, and a first cents worth only fifteen cents ess is business, and that't the end on't lait

The last year has been a very trying one to both the people in Port Royal and their friends. Land mople in Port Royal and their receives. Land mo de its usual free use of a perverted logic "to make nade its usual free use of a perverted togic to make the worse appear the better reason," why those who the worse appear into section reason, why those who "make basis to be rich" should have an open feld subset the "tair play." "God for us all, the feril take the hindermost." Twice has Gen. Saxton, deril take the industrial and of the freedmen, been obliged to put his shoulder to the wheel of that slow obliged to put ms souther to the wheel of that slow costh Board of Commissioners, and order the people to take out their lands, to save first to the governnent the expense of supporting, and the disgrace o relating to pauperism, the worthy people of Port Royal, as well as to secure their future homes; and trice have these poor people been disappointed, and posequesce, almost disheartened.

Is the mean time, these disinterested land monopo his sal cotton growers continue, under the goading of their consciences—those that have any—to argua their own justification, as did the wicked old slave nongers, that it is so much better for these people to have the benefit of their superior civilization!

The plea of engrafting upon the colored people out wretched, nasal-twanged, wooden-nutmeg-Yankee-civiming as a great boon is not only over-estimated, but taken in connexion with existing facts, Is also unbilosophical and dishonest. It is but the speciousnes filesophical and distributions. It is superciliousness felfshiess and low cunning. It is superciliousness of cosceit bending over their victims—the wretched est and subterfuge of oppression.

it is useless to argue with this thing in Port Royal li is nothing but an unmitigated attempt to make copey out of the lands and laborers in double quick ior, and then be off.

The agents of the Government, mistaking their true recetion, have managed for the speculator; and the esalt of their efforts is simply to place the bulk of the ad in the hands of men who never mean-not one of them-to stay in Port Royal ten min tes after they make all the money they can; nor is it apparent from their constact that they mean anything toward the col-eral penois better than what our government is at this one imparting to them in Congress, the army, and smort the plantations in the Southwest; and this is Not only in the matter of land, but of wages also,

entywhere the last year, within our military lines, the same amount of work, and of as good quality. was required as of white laborem, the negro has re erred only one-third, and, in some instances, only one forth as much as the white, and if we take into ac count the fact that these wages will buy only one-kal sunch of the bare necessaries of life as they would before the war, it is both unjust and cruel. It is susceptible of proof, as "clear as holy writ," that the wages paid, last year, to negroes, both by government and private employees, will not buy as much as did the wages in the Island of Barbadoes for fifteen years of ter emancipation, where the people were ground dow by the plantocrats to wages which were 20 per cent ess than the market rate. The friends of humanity must bestir themselves to check the further progres f this land iniquity, or the liberties of the freedman F. J. W. are a mockery.

# LETTER FROM REV. JOHN G. FEE.

WESDELL PHILLIPS :

DEIR FRIEND,-I have read your address, deliver in Tremont Temple, Jan. 28th. Again I respond Amen! Since I read your address at Cooper Institate, I have had increased experience and observation on slave soil-at my former home in the interior of

There are men there, to-day, who went off with the rebel army, but did not find it a success as they had expected. They have come back, taken the oath and are now again in possession of their lands and sares; yet notorious in their enmity and oppos the government, spitting their venom at Union nes, sholitionists and negroes.

I wish no man any real injury; but I believe that to deprive these men of that power which land coopely always gives. I regard the Amnesty proc anation as all wrong. The land of such men sho e conficated and sold, so as to pay the national debt. A per is often set up, "This would throw the children of the rebels on to the world homeless."

Well, this is an incident of our associated connec ion. If I live prodigally, the sheriff sells my prope ty, asd m) children suffer the consequence of my act. Nebody thinks of staying the claims of creditors, in oder to keep my children from being homeless. Why should the just demand of the government be stayed, in order to furnish homes to the children of these who have maliciously sought the destruction o the premment, and when nine-tenths of these chilare no better than the parents?

Also, the highest good to those parents and children to put them into a condition where they will be impelled to work, and develop character for industry omy, which they would not otherwise do.

The Amesty proclamation, in our judgment, was let beeded, and is a great error. This, certainly, was the prevalent feeling in that Border State Convention Logisville, Ky. Evidently, a majority wanted tore radical man than Abraham Lincoln. Resolu the vere passed in favor of the one term principle, a change of the Constitution, and the enlistment of nored men in all the States, everywhere.

If we could have expressions from the people, I be-strethey would be different from that sent forth now ticians. They want office, and seek to pre ent the popular mind. Let us remember that " eteral rigilance is the price of liberty."

the series and the control of the series of

JOHN G. FEE.

APTOGRAPM OF JOHN MILTON. A photographic imile of the page in the Album Americarum, owned y Senator Sumner, on which is inscribed a quotation on the Masque of Comus in the handwriting of her with his signature, has been publish by C. H. Brainard, and is for sale by Crosby 4. This is one of the greatest literary curios in existence, and must be highly prized by every moier of Milton. It is estimated that the original thograph would readily command the large sum of the hundred pounds, were it offered for sale in English

Correction. In the "Additional Subscriptions, a politibed in last Liberator, the name of Joseph S Drugy was incorrectly printed Davey.

An attractive Entertainment will be given at taie Hall, on Thursday evening next, 24th instant, ad of the suffering Loyal Tennesseeans. Tickets, ith reserved seats, 50 cents each.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCA-TION.

By the constitution and laws of Rhode Island, no By the constitution and laws of knode Island, no complexional distinctions are recognized among citi-zens; and yet, in defiance of this guaranty of equal rights, in Providence, Newport and Bristol colored children are compelled to attend caste schools, or to go uneducated. Year after year the colored citizens of that State have made a respectful but manly protest to the General Assembly against such illegal and un-righteous treatment, but hitherto in vain. This question is now before that body; and it gives us great pleasure to publish the following favorable Report of the Committee on Education, to whom it was referred -a Report which is characterized by a noble sense o will be adopted and enforced, in order that harm may be restored and the character of the State exalte

The Committee on Education, to whom was refer red the petition of James Jefferson and others, praying for equal school rights, beg leave to present their re-

Your committee have carefully considered said petition; have held five separate sessions for the pur-pose of hearing the petitioners in their own behalf, and remonstrants against granting the prayer of the petition; and both parties have appeared and been

The facts, as disclosed before your committee, are as follows :

In the cities of Providence and Newport, and in the town of Bristol, there are separate schools for the education of colored children, and these schools are supported out of the public school money. In the city of Providence, all the schools are under the direct control of the city authorities. To Newport and Bristol there is no such grant of power; and your committee are not informed by what authority colored children are excluded from the public schools in those places. It is possible, however, that authority may be given in section one of chapter seventy-one of the Revised Statutes. In the city of Providence, under the authority given by the Legislature, the City Council has passed an ordinance, and the School Committee a resolution, forbidding the admission of any col ored scholar to any of the schools in said city, except the Meeting street and Pond street schools. The Pond street school is a primary and intermediate school, with sometimes a class that should be in the grammar school. The Meeting street schools are a primary school, and a grammar school mixed with intermediate. These are the only schools in the city open to the colored children. They are entirely excluded from the High School under the resolution of the School Committee before referred to.

These facts were stated by the petitioners and ad-

mitted by the remonstrants, and are regarded by the committee as established beyond question. The records of the School Committee, with the resolution referred to, were produced and exhibited.

The petitioners further showed that, in consequence facts as set forth, they did not enjoy equal rights with their neighbors in the public schools. By the law of the State, the white children could not be excluded from the school kept in their own district. The colored children were excluded and compelled to go out of their district. Only one grammar school in the whole city was open to them. Many were thus ng distances to reach their school. In consequence of this inconvenience, many remained in the lower grade school, which was near them, when they were fitted to go to the grammar school, which was far off. Hence the colored schools were necessarily badly graded. There was also no possibility of rising above the grammar school. The scholar knew there was no admission for him to the High School. and thus a great stimulus to effort was taken away. education was wanted than was afforded at the colored school, it had to be procured out of the

city or at private expense.

The evidence on these points was very full, and it was shown that in several instances parents had been obliged, at great expense, to educate their children in other places, because they could not be admitted to

equal school privileges here.

Quite an amount of testimony was given before your committee to show that the resolution of the ol Committee of Providence was not always obeyed: that there were now colored children in some of the white schools; and that on one occasion a child of colored parentage was admitted into the High School. These cases, however, exist entirely by sufferance, and in disregard of an express regulation, and if they prove anything, prove, in the opinion of your committee, that the rule which they violate should be rescinded. In the case of the scholar admitted to the High Schoo she was so nearly white as to afford no test of the question whether the rule would be violated, and a colred scholar admitted.

The principal reason why the schools should be con tinued separate was that, in the opinion of the School Committee of Providence, several members of which testified before your committee, a change would be greatly to the detriment of the public schools, and would not benefit the colored population. On this point your committee listened to much evidence, pro and con, and also addressed letters to the Superinte ents of public schools in Boston, Worcester and New Bedford, answers to which have been received, and they testify in strong terms to the good working of the system of mixed schools in those cities. The eviment has undergone a great change, and class preju dices have been materially lessened. The more re-cent evidence, which is furnished in the documents shove referred to, and the information received by the advantage to the cause of public education in consequence of granting the prayer of this petition. And it is further the opinion of your committee that if there had been more reason to apprehend disadvantage than has appeared, still the question ought to be decided ground of justice rather than expediency; it being our firm belief that the dictates of justice are a ways coincident with a true expediency, and whatever is opposed to them can only be supported by arguments from a false expediency, which is unworthy of guiding

Acting on this belief, and in view of all the facts, and giving full weight to all the arguments that have been adduced on both sides, your committee have unan mously come to the conclusion that the petitioners ask r that which it is right and just they should have. They ask only that they may have the same rights with other citizens of their districts, and the same right with other citizens of the city in the High

If these rights are denied, two grades of citizens are recognized by the law-the white citizens, with full and perfect rights, and the colored citizens, with dif-ferent, imperfect and abridged rights. We do not believe that it is sound policy in a State thus to appo on different rights to different classes of its citizens Especially is this true when so vital a matter as public education is concerned; and we do believe that what ever rights or privileges the State gives to one citizen should be given equally to all; and that before the law all citizens, irrespective of color, race or religion, should stand on a true equality.

nd that the prayer of the pe We therefore recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and the accompanying act passed A. M. GAMMELL,

Chairman of the Committee on Education
A. WOODBURY, R. HAZARD,

EDWARD GRAY, JR., JOHN S. FISKE.

SHAMEFUL PROCEEDINGS IN TENNESSEE.

PREEDMEN'S CAMP, MEMPRIS, Feb. 18, 1864.
Chaplain Fiske, who has been for a few months mat soliciting funds or nic for freedmen, was with us resterday, and witnessed the scenes which I have decribed in this article. By his request I have written it, as his time would not admit of his doing so just now. This is the first lostance of this kind in Tennessee; but we fear it will be repeated to an unlimited extent, if the public press and opinion do not at once

MRS. CAPTAIN HAT.

A UNITED STATES SOLDIER DEPRIVED OF HIS FAMILY.

Within a mile and a half of the Freedmen's camp, emphis, Tenn., lives a Dr. Wheaton, who, accord ing to the united testimony of persons formerly held by him as slaves, furnished a substitute for the rebel army, and in various ways sided the rebellion June last, two of his slaves, a man and his wife, left im, and went to the 21st Missouri regiment, and encamped near by. They went back to get their dren, three in number, and the clothing they had left behind, but were driven away by the old Doctor, who heaped upon them curses and all kinds of abuse. Col. ore then sent them to the Provost Marshal, with the following note:-

HEAD QUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, EAST TENNESSEE, June 7, 1863. S Provost Marshal, District of Memphis, Tenn.—

In compliance with orders received from Brig. Gen Veatch, I send herewith negroes belonging to Dr Wheaton. You will please hear the man's statement as he represents to me that his wife was being badl whipped by his master. The negro claims the pro-tection of the Federal Government, having com-

within our lines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID MOS Colonel Commanding 4th Brig JAMES B. COMSTOCK, A. A. A. G. The matter was referred by Provost Marshal to

Chaplain Fiske, Post Superintendent of Freedmen,

and measures were immediately taken to restore to the injured parents their clothing and children. the meanwhile, Dr. Wheaton procured from Major General Hurlburt and Brigadier General Veatch, commanding the post at Memphis, papers which enabled him to hold the children, and forbade officers or soldiers from trespassing on his grounds. Months passed by—the parents remaining in camp were never per-mitted even to see their children. The father became a volunteer in the 7th Reg't La. Infantry. The 21st Mo. Reg't, which for nearly a year had been obliged to guard the property of Dr. Wheaton, was removed, and his property was left unguarded. He had for months boarded a naroled rebel officer, who took turn about with him in guarding his slaves at night, to prevent their escape. He, too, had left the Doctor; and the father of the children, who had all the time been watching an opportunity, felt that the time had come for him to secure the children. The fence around the yard was high, and the gate was always locked. The children were at play in the back yard, and the father with two other soldiers climbed the fence, seized the children, and departed. Mrs. W. ran to the pickets for help. diers, but seemingly rendered her every assistance in their power, looking eagerly in every direction; but they failed to see the sight which fell upon her wondering eyes. The children were brought into camp to their mother, and there was a happy reunion of the family for months separated. But this did not last long. Scarcely two hours had passed when Dr. Wheaton, in his splendid earriage, with a staff officer of the General now commanding the post of Memphis, and three mounted orderlies, came into camp, bringing an order from the General to Capt. H. S. Hay, Superintendent of the camp, ordering him to give up the children to their owner. Capt. Hay gave them permission to search for them, and they paraded through the camp, presenting a scene long to be re-membered by those who saw it—an old rebel by the side of a Federal officer, Lieut. Busse, of an Illi regiment. Let his name stand in history by the side of Gen. Buckland, who ordered the separation of pa-rents and children, for he was eager to find them; but failing to do so, he returned, and stated the case to Capt. Hay, who refused in any way to assist them The Lieutenant said he would report him to the General, to which the Captain replied, "Very well." In these proceedings, no time was lost. They had been gone but a little while, when an orderly rode camp, bringing an order from the General for Capt. H. to report at his head-quarters forthwith. On entering the General's office, the Captain found him seated, and smoking cigars with Dr. Wheaton. He was not invited to a seat, but stood while they lie was not invited to a sea, buffing their cigars. In the meantime, Wheaton said, "General, he treated your order with contempt." Capt. H. denied it, and continued to do so as often as he was accused; but Gen. Buckland said he believed it, for his Lieutenant testified to the same thing. Wheaton then asked the Gen-eral to step aside, to which he readily assented. After a short interview, they returned, and the General gave a verbal order to Hay to report with the children at his head-quarters, by 9 o'clock next morning, an failing to do so, he assured him that he would place him at once in close confinement. Capt. H. assured him that he did not know where the children were, dence submitted by the remonstrants to show the bad and asked how he could return them; and returned effects of this system was based entirely on observa- fully persuaded in his own mind to make no effort to tions made four years ago, and they admitted that find or return them, let come what would. But after tions made four years ago, and they admitted that they had not since re-examined the subject. It is well consulting with Lieut. Col. Phillips, Superintendent known that during the last four years the public sentinear has undergone a great change, and class prejuon the whole to return them. We thought best not to inform the parents of the conclusion until morning. A little fire was kindled outside the pickets, and there the mother with a young babe in her arms had stray committee from other sources, show that the system of then brought into camp, where they spent a ment. It is therefore the opinion of your committee that there is little reason to apprehend any serious disanguish and indignation can better be imagined than described next morning, when all their bright hopes were blasted on hearing that they must give up their hildren. They both expressed a wish to die on th spot, rather than see them returned. "I am a soldier," said the father, "and have I not a right to my own children?" "Don't take on so, Toney," said uncle John, "it's all for the best, but it's hard." The Cap tain refused to report in person, or with the children

but sent him the following note:-HEAD QUARTERS DETS. 7th and 8th La. Inpt't, Feb. 18th, 1864. Feb. 18th, 1868. )
GENERAL—I have the honor to report those children of John and Paulina Christian, (colored,) claimed by one Dr. Wheaton as slaves, found, and they are now held subject to your orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY S. HAT, Capt.,
Comm'ng Detackment, &c. Sup't Freedmen, 
Camp Holly Springs.

Camp Holly a Brig. Gen. R. P. Buckland, Comm'g Post, Memphis, Tenn.

On the back of this note the General wrote :-"The within named children will be delivered Lieut. Busse, A. D. C. By order of Brig. Gen: Buckland,

C. W. Duston, A. A. G. Hd. Qrs. Dist. Memphis, Feb. 18, 1864." The Lieut. came with a carriage to get the chil-

dren; but when he saw so many missionary teachers, officers and others gathered around to see the little ones carried away, and heard the many expressions of sympathy for the parents, he said he was ashan of the business. The mother, after filling their hands of the pusiness. The mother, after hilling their hands with cheese and apples, left; she could not see them taken away; but when the father stooped down and kissed them affectionately, wiping away his tears, every ne was deeply impressed. Two of the children ried, and protested against being taken away. At the mother's request, I gave them each a copy of the little paper entitled "The Freedmen," and the car-age rolled away. Capt. Ellsworth, Adjutant for Gen. Thomas, was here, and took notes. We hope

the matter will not end here. It is a wonder to all thoughtful persons here how such a man as Dr. W. can keep the good will of all our Generals, and make them tools in his hands for carrying out his plans. Queer. Why did Judas betray his Lord? It is claimed here that loyal slaveholders in Tennessee can get back their slaves; if so, is a man's loyalty to be get back their slaves; it is, to the liquors, and by pro-slave ry Generals?

L. H. H.

100,000 PETITIONERS!

On the 1st of April, the second instalment of the emancipation Petition will be sent to Washington; and so on, the 1st of every month, during the sess

few days from the office of the Women's League Room, 20 Cooper Institute, to the North, the South, he East, the West; thus giving loyal men and en everywhere another opportunity to register their

We ask all loval editors to print copies of our petion, and circulate them through every school distric

congregations—to lay it on their communion tables, bidding their people remember that the only sacrifice the God of love demands is that they "do justice, and love mercy "-that they "break every yoke, and let

he oppressed go free."

We ask every woman to give her name for freedom, and thus let the moral power of the nation be felt on the right side.

We ask those men who believe in republican insti ns to build, now, the platform for the next Presilential campaign in immediate emancipation.

In order that ALL the signatures for immediate and universal emancipation, both by law of Congress and amendment of the Constitution, may be counted fointional amendment to their prayer; and now ask all ersons who circulate the Petition for one or both these methods, to send their lists of names direct to the Office of the League, Room 20, Cooper Institute New York, where they will be counted and registered, and forwarded to Washington, in one hundred thous and installments-as often, we hope, as once a month

Form of Petition now sent out by the Wo men's League :-To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United

tes, in Congress as: The undersigned, citizens of -- believing The undersigned, citizens of believing Slavery the great cause of the present rebellion, and an institution fatal to the life of Republican govern-ment, earnestly pray your honorable bodies to imme-diately abolish it throughout the United States; and to adopt measures for so amending the Constitution as forever to prohibit its existence in any portion of our

on country.

THE PETITION TO CONGRESS will not be forgotten or neglected, we hope, in the press of other business Its importance cannot be over-stated; and it depends, now, more upon the voice of the people than anything else, whether that Constitutional Amendment forever

else, whether that Constitutional Amendment forever lost, whether that Constitutional Amendment forever lost. Are our people to give themselves up, too soon to a false security? It is not yet time to rest.

The most anti-slavery town in Middlesex county sent in their petition last week with only twenty-eight names appended to it! And with this posteript—Middlesex of signatures to this petition could have been obtained, but it was not deemed necessary. This town has, heretofore, sent anti-slavery petitions supported by nearly one thousand names, if we rightly supported by nearly one thousand names, if we rightly supported by nearly one thousand names, if we rightly supported by nearly one thousand names, if we rightly supported by nearly one thousand names, if we rightly supported by nearly one thousand names, if we rightly supported by nearly one thousand names, if we rightly supported by nearly one thousand names, if we rightly the supported by nearly one thousand names, if we rightly the supported by nearly one thousand names, if we rightly the supported by nearly one thousand names, if we rightly the supported by nearly one thousand names, if we rightly the nearly the nearly one thousand names, if we rightly the nearly the nearly one thousand names, if we rightly the nearly the nearly that the nearly that the nearly the nearly the nearly the nearly that the nearly the nearly and it out for the nearly the nearly the nearly the nearly the nearly that the nearly the nearly the nearly that the nearly the nearly the nearly that the nearly the nearly the nearly the nearly that the nearly the nearly the nearly the nearly that the nearly the nearly the nearly that the nearly that the nearly the nearly that the nearly that the nearly the nearly the nearly that the nearly the nearly that the nearly that the ne upported by nearly one thousand names, if we rightly We confess our regret that our friends there did not deem it necessary to secure an equally good signature to this petition. It seems to us that such work was never more necessary than now. tre losing precious moments, when we ought to be at rork, ma owns work all the harder for the-mistake shall we

THE CAMPAIGN IN FLORIDA. In another part of our sheet to-day will be found a letter from a correspondent at Jacksonville, who gives an instructive account of the circumstances which preceded the unfortunate battle of Olustee. He asserts that Gen. Seymour was deceived as to the strength and purposes of the enemy by persons who were admitted to our camps as loyal citizens, but who were in fact rebel spies. His account of the march and the battle sheds new light on the causes which led to the disaster; and these appear to be of a kind which, during the first eighteen months of the war, brought on our armies commanded by to be of a kind which, during the first eighteen months of the war, brought on our armice commanded by Generals McClellan and Buell a number of mishaps of a similar kind. When a General marches into an enemy's country as though he were among friends, and aims to conquer the inhabitants by conciliation, he gives too many chances to the foe for safety. No doubt loyal Floridians were delighted with Gen. Seymour's policy; but those who gained the greatest advantage from it were the rebel generals, whose spics watched him, and deceived him. The McClellan and Buell policy was pretty thoroughly tried in Virginia and Tennesse; it was scarcely worth while to try it again.—
N. Y. Ecning Post.

RATHER ONE-SIDED. The exchange of prisoners between Fortress Monroe and Richmond has been resumed, and seems likely to be continued. The Richmond Dispatch states the terms of this exchange in sub-

s follows: ne rebels dictate to us the choice of our commis The rebets dictate to us the choice of our commissioner of exchange, insomuch as they have succeeded in constraining our Government to forego its choice of Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler for that service.
 The rebets say we are to surrender five hundred of their men, rank for rank, for every four hundred of ones that they deliver to us.

of their men, rank for rank, for every four hundred of ours that they deliver to us.

3. They say that they are thus to get back the surplus of prisoners we now hold, and that without any sipulation or understanding respecting our black soldiers. That is to say: they are to deliver the white Unionists they hold as prisoners, and receive the far greater number of their men now in our hands in exchange for them; and then they are to be at perfect greater number to hear the change for them; and then they are to be at perfect liberty to hang or shoot our blacks as they may see fit.

We don't believe this; but the subject needs explanation from our side, and will doubtless receive it.—

N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864. The government has stopped the exchange of prisoners on the basis arranged between Gen. Butler and Robert Ould, viz: seventy-five of those in their hands for one hundred of those in ours. Exchanges must be made man for man without regard to color.

OLD VIRGINIA A FREE STATE.—ALEXANDRIA, Va., 10th. The following, report of the Committee on Emancipation was passed at 12 o'clock to-day by the Cansilitutional Convention now in session in this city. There was but one dissenting vote to the report. One hundred guns are now being fired in honor of the ward. vent.

Mr. Watson, in behalf of the chairman of the com-

mittee on emancipation and education, submitt following report:

ollowing report:
Your committee on emancipation beg leave to reort as a part of the constitution of Virginia, to be inerted in the same under the caption of slavery or freelow: dom;
First. Slavery and involuntary servitude, except for crime, is hereby abolished and prohibited in the State

crine, is nerely abousted may apprend forever.

Second. Courts of competent jurisdiction may apprendic minors of African descent on like conditions provided by law for apprendicing white children.

Third. The General Assembly shall make no laws establishing slavery, or recognizing property in human beings.

The ovation to the black regiment which left New York on Monday was a striking manifestation of the change in public sentiment which a single year has brought about. In the streets of a city, where nine months ago negroes were hunted like dogs, a regiment of them marched in solid platonon, with shouldered muskets, slung knapsacks, and buckled cartridge boxes, to the pealing atrains of martial music, and were everywhere saluted with waving handkerchiefs, with descending flowers, and with the acclamations and plaudits of countless beholders. The world moves, if the Boston Courier does not.—Boston Journal.

The negro troops at Haines's Bluff made a de-scent on Yazoo City, on the 28th ult., and, after a sarp fight, occupied the place. Loss about 30 killed and wounded.

GOV. HAHN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Gov. Hahn was inaugurated on the 4th instant, with imposing ceremonies. Gen. Banks delivered an address, in which he predicted that the vebellion would be confined to three or four States on the Allande coast by this season's campaign. He said—Let us remember that the inauguration we celebrate has the basis of a century, for we have achieved deeds of a century within the past two years, and so long as the people are faithful and true to themselver, so long will stand Louisiana the first returning State, in which every man is a freeman.

inauguration;

The Union of these States, handed down by our revolutionary ancestors, is of more value than any falsely styled "State rights," capecially when there "rights," mean sectional institutions, founded on a great moral, social, and political evil, and inconsistent with the principles of free government. The institution of slavery is opposed allies to the rights of one race and the interests of the other; it is the cause of the present unholy attempt to break up our Government; and, unpleasant as the declaration may sound to many of you, I tell you that I regard its universal and immediate extinction as a public and private blessing. It is not to be supposed that in the adjustment of the altered relations of labor to capital, an immediate satisfactory result can be reached, although the happiest results have already been witnessed on many plantations, now worked and cultivated, under the compensated labor regulations of the distinguished commander of this military department.

A desirable result will soon be generally attained, if this difficult matter is taken in hand as a practical question, free from the perplexities that cannot fall to encompass it, were a return to the old system among us conceivable or possible. To profit, as it is in our power at once to do, by our situation, we must dismiss dreams of the past, and ascept accomplished facts as they are, and as t The Union of these States, handed do

be properly returned to him in due season by a generous Government.

At an early day an election will be held for members to a Convention for the revision of our State Constitution. The importance of such an election can scarcely be exaggerated. Every citizen is deeply interested in the organic law; and that it may in all respects faith fully mirror the wishes of the people and barmonize with the spirit of the age, the people must themselves exercise all due circumspection in the selection of degates to represent them. The Convention will doubtless provide for an early election of a Legislature. On the meeting of the latter, the absorbing labor question will at once demand its most serious attention, and the importance of this alone will appeal strongly to the minds of all good citizens, so that in the selection of members none unworthy from victous habits or educational unfitness may be chosen.

With the natural advantages Louislana possesses in her inexhaustible soil, her genial climate, her domination of the river of rivers, her facilities for commerce, manufacturing and the most varied agricultural pursuits, nothing can prevent her present population, or, if they will not do it then the emirargiou that will

manufacturing and the most varied agricultural pursuits, nothing can prevent. her present population, or,
if they will not do it, then the emigration that will
speedily supersede them, from soon becoming what
our people once aspired with reason to be, namely: the
most flourishing portion of the most powerful of nations. Proper legislation, such as we may look forward
to obtain before many months, will enable the people
to profit by the new life that is being infused into our
social-system; and in presence of the change, no man
of observation, enterprise and enlightenment need
have a discouraging apprehension. I shall do all that

A grand ball at night concluded the gaietics of the occasion. All the people were in the atrects during the day, and there was unquestionably a more sincere feeling of satisfaction manifested on this occasion, than on many of the more boisterous days of the secession madness of 1861.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND EMANCIPATION.

To the Editor of the London Star : Sir.,—Can you favor us by inserting in your paper the enclosed copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Adams, in reply to an address which our so-ciety sent to President Lincoln at the commencement of the present year? I am, sir, your obedient servant.

JOHN TURNER,

Secretary to the Ashton Union and

Emancipation Society.

66, Bradgate street, Ashton-under-Lyne, Feb. 25.

(Copy.)
"Legation of the United States,
"London, Feb. 23.

"Sir,-I am directed to apprise you of the reception by the President of the United States of the interesting address of citizens of Ashton-under Lyne, whi

Legation.

"It is with lively satisfaction that he accepts their assurances that under all the disadvantages of a distant position, they have not been unable to understand the policy of the Government, and to comprehend how a fixed and unswerving determination to rescue the State from the assaults of domestic faction is compatible with the policy of lawfully extinguishing the chronic evil of African slavery.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

"CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS."

Mr. JOHN TURNER, Secretary to the Ashton Branch of the Union and Emancipation Society."

THE PRESIDENCY. The New York Evening Post publishes the following apportant letter from Mr. Chase, declining to enter the

" WASHINGTON, March 5, 1864.

"My Dear Sir:—In reply to a friendly letter from you, I wrote you briefly not long ago about the wishes expressed by many of my friends, that my name might be favorably regarded by the people in their next choice of President, and closed by saying that should one friends in Ohio manifest a preference for expressed by many of my friends, that my name might be favorably regarded by the people in their next choice of President, and closed by saying that should our friends in Ohio manifeat a preference for another, I should, accept their decision with the ready rousted and honored by them beyond merit or expectation. The recent action of the Union members of our Legislature indicates such a preference. It becomes my duty, therefore, and I count it more a privitige that a duty, to ask that no further consideration be given to my name. It was never more important than now that all our efforts and all our energies abould be devoted to the suppression of the rebellion, and to the restoration of order and prosperity on the solid foundation of Union, freedom and impartial justice, and I carnestly urge with all with whom my counsels. a duty, to ask that no further consideration be given to my name. It was never more important than now that all our efforts and all our energies should be devoted to the suppression of the rebellion, and to the restoration of order and prosperity on the solid foundation of Union, freedom and impartial justice, and I carnestly urge with all with whom my counsels have weight to allow nothing to divide them while this great work—in comparison with which persons and even parties are nothing—remains unaccomplished.

Cordially your triend,

S. P. CHASE.

Hon. James C. Hall, Senate Chamber, Columbus, Ohio."

Senate Chamber, Columbus, Ohio."

THE MASSACHUSETTS FIFTY-FOURTH. A letter from Beaufort, dated Feb. 25, from a gentleman who accompanied Gen. Seymour's expedition, has the following passage relative to the conduct of the Fifty-fourth in the recent repulse in Florida:
"A word about the terrible defeat in Florida. We have been driven from Lake City to within seven miles of Jacksonville—flity three miles. The rebels allowed us to penetrate, and then, with ten to our one, cut us off, meaning to 'bag' us. And had it not been for the glorious Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, the whole brigate would have been captured or annihilated. This was the only regiment that rallied, broke the rebel ranks and saved us. The 8th United States Colored lost their flag twice, and the Fifty-fourth recoptured it each time. They have lost in killed and missing about 350. They would not retreat when ordered, but charged on them with the most fearful desperation, driving the enemy before them, and turning their left flank. If this regiment has not won glory enough to have shoulder straps, where is there one that ever did?"

We hear that there is a good deal of murmuring among the friends of this regiment in Boston, owing to the statements constantly reaching them that, not-withstanding this gallant conduct and its previous record, it is kept almost constantly on fatiguing and dangerous duty, out of all proportion to its just share—Boston Journed.

For Arranas Lincolay. Out 18,000 votes cast in

FOR ARRAHAM LINCOLM. Out 18,000 votes cast in Grant's army, on the 221 ult., all but 582 were for Abraham Lincoln's re-election.

and wounded.

The Ohio Legislature has spoken most emphatically for the renomination of Abraham Lincola; successor in command of the Department of the Mississippi, to which have been added the Departments of the Cumberland and Ohio.

The Ohio Legislature has spoken most emphatically for the renomination of Abraham Lincola; insity one of Abraham Lincola; in the renomination of Abraham Lincola; in the renominati

MEETING AT WORCESTER. The Annual Meeting of the Worcester County (South Division) Anti-Slave-ry Scotety will be held in Worcester, on Sunday, March 27, at Washburn Hall, foreneon, afterneon and evening, at the usual hours.

Parker Pilisbury, S. S. Foster and Samuel May, Jr., are reported to attend and aid in the discussions.

JOSIAH HENSHAW, President

JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Secy. LIBERTY FOR ALL -- WM. WELLS BROWN WILL ak on the above subject as follows:

Putnam, Conn., Sathrday, March 19.

" Sunday, " 20. Brooklyn, nville, .... 1

HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture all day and eve-ing in Manville, R. I. Subject—The National Lemes to a decided by the existing War of Bullets and Ballots.

Thornton

DIED.—In Waltham, March 10, at the residence of Dr. Jarvis Lowis, his sister NANCY Lawis, daughter of the late Benjamin Lowis of Canton, Mass.

When one with whom we have lived so long is kindness and intimacy has passed from us, a tribute to her worth and excellence recess justly due.

been her let, yet she has lived true to ber higher and bet-ter nature, oberishing especially a kindness for the unfor-tunate and helpless, striving to make them the recipients of every blessing in her power to bestow. Warisly remem-bering the slaves and those who labor so fathfully for their freedom and elevation, her time and strength were freely given, and her personal gratifications set aside, in

votedly faithful to all, so that we felt, whatever may have been wanting, that her heart was with us in sympathy and love, that she bore our burdens, and strengthened our powers of endurance, elevating our minds to bear our trials calmly, when she could not relieve them.

And in her declining years she has performed, as far as possible, the office of a mother to one bereft of her own, with the love and fidelity that but few who sustain that relation can equal. Joned of a galaxy seeings use.

We would cherieb her virtues in our memories, and en-

leaver to attain like excellencies.

JAMES REDPATH, Boston, has now ready,

I. THE MORALS OF EPICTETUS. A Poetical Trans-lation. By Ellis Walker, M. A. 25c. II. SPIRITUAL TORRENTS. By Madame Guyon. 50c.;

III. THE ROSE FAMILY: a Fainy Tale. By L. M. Alcott, author of "Hospital Sketches." Illustrated. IV. BIOGRAPHY AND AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE—"The Negro Napoleon,"
"The greatest military genius whom the New World has produced up to the present time," "a man whose career was more marvellous than any romance." \$1.25.

V. SPEECHES, LECTURES AND LETTERS. By Wendell Philips. 31.

YI. BOKNES FOR THE CAMP FIRES. No. 1. On Picket Daty and Other Tales. By L. M. Alcott. No. 2. Clotelle: a Tale of the South. By a Kentsekinal. (Five fine Illustrations.) No. 3. The Vendetta. By Beitze. No. 4. Guliver's Travels. Voyage to Lilliput. (Illustrated.) No. 5. Victor Hugo's Battle of Waterloo. No. 6. Horpital. Sketches. By L. M. Alcott. Eg. Each of these books contains at least 96 pages, well printed, and neally bound; each is complete in itself, and unabridged. Price, Ten carts each? They are the chempet books of value published. "Just the books to read to the spidlers."

"Equally adapted to home fires."

## MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.



Every Church, Sunday School and Private Family

MAT HAVE A GOOD ORGAN

A Ta very moderate cost—\$85, \$100, \$110, \$135, \$165, \$260, and upward, according to number of Stope and of case.

y are elegant as pieces of ferniture, occupying little
are not liable to get out of order, and every one is warranted for five years.

THE CABINET ORGANS,

introduced about a year rince, and manufactured exclusive-sively by MASON & HAMLIN, have met with success un-precedented in the history of murical instruments. Sup-plying a long-felt want, they have been received with the greatest pleasure by the musical profession and the pub-lic, and have already been very widely introduced, and the demand for them is still rapidly increasing, and must con-tinue to increase as their meriture become known. They are to private bouses, Sunday Schools, and smaller shurches, and

to private houses, Senday Schools, and smaller shurches, all that the larger pipe organs are to large churches. I addition to this, they are admirably adapted to the performance of secular as well as secred music.

The Cabinet Organ is essentially different from and a very great improvement upon all instruments of the Melodson or Harmonium kind. Its superior excellence consists in

5. No instrument is less liable to get out of order.
6. It will remain in tune ten times as long as a plane

forte.

It may be reasonably said, that if these instruments have the great and obvious superiority, thus claimed for them, they must have recoived very warm recommendations from professional musicians, who would naturally be most interested in the introduction of such instruments, and where we have the contraction of such instruments. and who are the best judges of their excellence. Such re-commendations already have been given tot hem, to an ex-

and who are the heat judges of their excellence. Such recommendations already have been given to hem, to an extent unparalleled.

Among those who have proferred written testimony to
their admirable qualities and great desirability, and that
they regard them as unequalled by any other instrument
of their clars, are such well-known mastelasis as Lowell
Mason, Thomas Hastings, William B. Bradbury, George
F. Root, &c., the most distinguished organists in the country, as Cutler of Trinity Church, N. 4., Morgan of Grace
Church, Zundel of Mr. Beecher's Church, Brann, Wels,
Wilcox, Tuckerman, Zerrahn, &c.: such celebrated pianists
as Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, Mill; Sanderson, Strakecch,
etc.: in brief, more than two hundred musicians, including
a large portion of the most eminent in the country, have
lestified to this effect. Each Cabinet Organ is securely
boxed, so that it can be sent asfely to any part of the com-

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Particular attention given to the purchase, cale and exchange of Farms; also to the sale and letting of Houses and Stores in the city.

3t March 11

# goetry.

For the Liberator. LINES.

'Dress'd to dat are kind o' brumagum Judge, who say do darkies no citisens, and hab no rights he bound t 'spect. America our home!

I say dis country be our home— Dis be our native spot ob earth; From wheresoe'er our faders come, Dis be de land dat gib us birth.

I my we nat'ral citizens, More'n doy dat born a great way off, And come from mountains, bogs or fens, To share our taters, bread an' broff.

You say no call us citizen, Doe born upon de sacred soil; Why so you call you children den, You lasy boys dat neber toll?

You say we no Americans, Bedause our faders Afric's sons : How bout de blood dat in you runs, Is't alien I—be your Englishmuns?

Or Irish-Germans-Spaniards-Free From eb'ry clime you faders come; on mudders eb'ry kind ob wench, Come here, and make you happy h

And will you tell you Fader's son, Because he skin ob darker dye, Dis sountry free for eb'ry one, Save him poor chile ob Africa?

Who gib you right to fix de ban On any chile you Fader ma De Eternal's signet stamp'd him wan-Respect him for our Fader's sake ! If you would hab you nation stand,

b Justice—building on de sand Not good to meet de flooding shock. Make you foundations broad and deepe let justice be you stay, Lest when de mity deluge sweep, It wash you rubbish all away!

Build on de everlasting rock

You find de floods be pouring now. You rubbish going by de board,
You build again—you make de yow,
So build to please de righteons Lord.

Den He, who make de sun and stars, Stretch out to you de friendly hand ; Wid Gilead's balsum heal you scars, And pour he blessings on you land !

For the Liberator.

#### ANGIENT AND SOUTHERN CHIVALRY CONTRASTED.

The knight went forth in olden tin With plumed helm, and lance in rest, To clear the land of wrongs and crimes; To aid the weak, right the opprest, In theolden days of Chivalry.

Southern knight goes armed forth, With whip, and chain, and yoke, and brand, To seize on all of dollar's worth, And force them till, unpaid, the land, In the days of Southern Chivalry.

The olden knight feared God, and laws ; He kept his heart and life still pure ; The wronged called him to right their causs, And felt 'neath his strong arm secure, In the olden days of Chivalry.

The Southern hnight wills his own laws ; He leads with life as suits his taste ; No suppliant trusts him with his cause His land and living run to waste, In the days of Southern Chivalry JANE ASSET.

Tonbridge, Kent Co., (Eug.) Feb., 1864.

# TAKE NO STEP BACKWARD!

BARNESTLY INSCRIBED TO THE THIRTY-EIGH THE UNITED STATES.

Take no step-backward! The eternal Ages Look down upon you from their height sublime And witness the events which History's pages Shall class among the noblest of all time Right onward now the path of duty lieth, Though it may lead to dangers that appal: Right onward! onward!" Justice sternly crieth, And Mercy joins with Justice in the call.

Take no step backward ! Centuries of oppression Are culminating midst our Nation's throes; And wrong that might have stood, with fair e Yields to the force of self-inflicted blows. needs to the force of self-indicted blows.

The hand grown horny in the life-long labor.

That elothed and pampered those who held it bound,

Now grasps the gun, or wields the flashing sabre,

And wins and wears its honors on the ground.

Take no step backward ! Contraband, or chattel, Or slave, or "person," what you will—they're men !
And if we stand or fall in this dread battle, Gon leads the bondman from his thrall again. The pitlar of a cloud by day is haxing
The atmosphere where'er the battle lies The pillar of a fire by night is blazing Where confiagration paints you Southern skies.

Take no step backward ! Ye have sorely smitten, At hip and thigh, the Evil and the Wrong; What ye have said, now verify ! what written, Seal with the seal of action, broad and strong Be not alarmed at apparitions dire Of fisming swords that burtle into view : nt that purifies is fire : Pass firmly on, and resolutely through.

Take no step backward! Ye, whom God now uses To solve the problems of Man's destiny, To rectify his wrongs, right his abuses, The grand acco lishment ye may not see But in the future—in the years of glory

That peace restored shall bring our land again That peace restored shall bring our land as Your names shall glitter in the noblest story That celebrates the deeds of noblest men. Kentucky, Jan. 8, 1864.

#### THE AMERICAN FLAG. To COL. ROBERT G. SHAW AND THE FIFTY-FOURTH MAS

BY GROBER WILLIAM CURTIS

At last, at last, each flowing star In that pure field of heavenly blue, On every people shining far, Burns, to its utmost promise true.

Hopes in our fathers' hearts that stirred, Justice, the seal of peace, long scorned, O perfect peace! too long deferred, At last, at last, your day has dawned.

Your day has dawned; but many an hour m and blood, of doubt and tears, Across the eternal sky must lower, Before the glorious noon appears.

And not for us that poontide glow. For us the strife and toil shall be But welcome toll, for now we know Our children shall that glory see. Real

At last, at last, O Stars and Stripes!
Touched in your birth by Preedom'
Your purifying lightning wipes
Out from our history its shame.

Stand to your faith, America ! Sad Europe, listen to our call ! Up to your manhood, Africa ! That glorious flag floats over all. And when the hour seems dark with doom, Our sacred banner, lifted higher, Shall flash away the gathering gloom With inextinguishable fire.

Bright as its red is now the sky ! Fixed as its stars the faith shall be, That nerves our hands to do or die!

# The Wiberator.

JOHN BROWN MEETING AT MEADVILLE.

A call, signed by a majority of the students of the Meadville Theological School for a meeting at the Court House "to commemorate the martyrdom of John Brown," was well responded to by the The meeting was called to order by Geo. H. Young, who proposed the following list of officers, which was

sly adopted :-For President, Charles H. Ellis; for Vice President, Joshua Douglass; for Secretary, Wm. A. Wilson. On taking the chair, Mr. Ellis stated, briefly, the ob-

Rev. A. Porter then read selections from Job. 29

and Matthew 25.

The hymn, "Blow ye the trumpet blow," was the sung, followed by an earnest prayer by Mr. Porter.

Mr. Joshua Douglass being called on, said he was Mr. Joshua Dougiass being caused on, and no was always willing to state his position on this subject. John Brown was an earnest, whole-souled opponent of that vile system of bondage,—slavery,—and as such, he reverenced him. The question of his military ability was a foreign one; his movement, in a to the one; human freedom—the liberty of regent military point of view, may have been masterly otherwise: he left that for others to settle. John Brown was true to his principles. Let us accord to him the honor of sincere love of the right, and a selfforgetting pursuit of the object in which his life was

To John Brown, the grand idea of life was duty.
To do his duty was his whole purpose. In that he forgot everything else. It absorbed all. Politicians often say that success is a duty. To him, duty was the highest success; with it, failure was important The great work of freedom was unfinished when he left it, but his work was done; and with that conviction he went to the scaffold with the lightest heart in Virginia. 'As he was being led out of prison, he saw a little-negro child in its mother's arms locking up into his face with his timid baby eyes. He stopped, kissed it affectionately, and moved on in his grand triumphal march of victory over death. The act was symbolic of his life. The love of children, so strong in his sweet, loving nature, and the heroic love of outraged justice, of which that child was a fit representative, were both combined in that one little but expressive act. The sun is seen in his greatest beauty only when finishing his day's labor of giving life and light to this rolling world. His rays are reflected from clouds and mists in all their various colors, as he goes down in all the glory of departing day. So this hero of ours, after a life devoted to giving the life and light of freedom and justice to humanity, is seen in his highest beauty only when met with the colors and mists of slavery, and, throwing his bright rays of truth upon us, he goes to his rest in all the glory of a Christian martyr's death.

W. A. Wilson read selections from John Brown's last speech in court.

Prof. Bowen, of Tennessee, responded to the call upon him. He was a slavehelder at one time, having charge of a large number of slaves. Of the real object of the meeting—of him whose martyrdom we were commemorating, he knew but little. As he had been invited to speak, he could testify only of that which he knew. He then proceeded to give a history of the secession movement in his State. He labored to convince the mad secessionists, at that time, that their only hope for slavery was in the Union—that gone, slavery must die. The sequel has proved his prophecy, for not a slave (legally) breathes to-day in that State. If a slave stays with his former master, it is only because he chooses so to do—no hand can compel him to do it. Many were troubled by the bugbear of negro equality. He could remember the time when negroes voted, and nobody was hurt. In the event of slavery dying out, don't fear the North will be overrun by the blacks, for the underground railroad has its tracks, now, not towards the North, but

Mr. Charles A. Allen was called upon, and alluded to an old legend of an enchanted castle, in which dwelt a sorceress, and whatever knights approached were stones. But at last the knight came, whose heart was stout and stainless, over whom her magic was powerless, at whose bugle-blast her castle fell, and the knights arose in human form to aid in destroying

racter, as well as in priority of death, heads the long procession, and will stand forth in history as the representative spirit of this struggle. Hawthorne relates, that when the royal Governor Andross attempted to seize the old charter by military force, a form in gray antique garb headed the citizens of Boston, and drove back the tyrant. No one recognized the people's and the wounded, by systematic and considerate laborators are seen as as all on Largetten by the property of the battle. And so, says the legend-teller, whenever the sons of New England rise in arms for this sacred cause, this gray champion, the Spirit of Puritan devotion to freedom, will rouse them to resistance, and lead them to victory. We can truly believe that this spirit for a brief space took flesh again in our own time, and when it passed away on a Virginia scaffold, it was to go forth again on his spirit mission. And whenever the sons of American and Famerican and Famerican and Strengthen, the arms of those they encourage to go forth to battle. "Go, then, soldiers of the Twentieth regiment, go forth in the assured conviction that you leave behind you ever-watchful, ever-kind, ever-active friends, who, taking so prominent a part in equippoint of the sons of American and Strengthen, the arms of those they encourage to go forth to battle.

"Go, then, soldiers of the Twentieth regiment, go forth in the assured conviction that you leave behind you ever-watchful, ever-kind, ever-active friends, who, taking so prominent a part in equippoint of the sons of the sons of those they encourage to go forth in the assured conviction that you leave behind you ever-watchful, ever-kind, ever-active friends, who, taking so prominent a part in equippoint and the sons of the sons of those they encourage to go forth in the assured conviction that you leave behind you ever-watchful, ever-kind, ever-active friends, who, taking so prominent a part in equippoint and the sons of the sons of these cares and gladden the hearts and forth to be a true of the sons of the sons of these cares and gladden the true to the sons of these cares and gladden the true to the sons of these arms of those they encourage to go forth in the assured conviction that you leave behind you ever-watchful, ever-kind, ever-active friends, who, taking so prominent a part in equippoint and the sons of th

(3.) Resolved, That duty demands of us as a nation to preserve our existence by destroying the only basis on which the Southern Confederacy professes to stand, and, by breaking every yoke, carry out the grand design of the founders of the republic.

Mr. Young then said, the last of these resolves comes directly to the all-absorbing question of to-day— that of the war in its complicated relations to slavery. The friend from Tennessee has told us of those "awful" times when negroes voted and their right as men were respected, thus effectually silencin those who scoff at negro equality. Those men as entirely wrong who suppose that if the rights of the black man are acknowledged, the world will be urned upside down, and Nature's laws will not act.
We honor John Brown, not as an "insurrection

at." as some declare, for he was not such, but for these resolutions.

Southern Confederacy, by the acknowledge ment of Vice President Stephens, stands upon the pillar of human bondage. Knock out this prop, and that great structure which they have reared must totand fall. By doing justice now, we shall rid our selves of the scourge of war, and make future rebel lions impossible.

Mr. Young's speech was diversified with many witty linstrations, which were well received by the audi-

Mr. Eilis, in the closing sneech, said Long ages ago, to make men holy, Jesus died a minful death on Calvary. Four years ago, to make men free, John Brown died a painful death on a Vir-ginia gallows. Christianity is the eternal monument rated America, will be the all-enduring in

the law of God in which he moved to his great work. Men called him "mad." So a Hebrew nation called Jesus "mad." He felt the voice of the Most High calling on him to oct in behalf of human rights, and he took in his hand a life made strong by the gathered wisdom of sixty years, and struck at slavery low that burst every chain from three millions of slaves, and gave the world assurance that universal Scripture that the heavens shall be rolled up as croll, that they shall pass away with a great noise, and that a new heaven and a new earth shall appear We are in the midst of that scene now. Amid

the din of battle, the old state of slavery is passing away, and the new state of freedom and right is lawning over the land. John Brown is the grand pioneer in this divine movement. He is the Father of American liberty; the country is in her birthpangs-soon all will be peace and joy. The bright Star of Freedom already hovers along the Southern sky, battling with Southern Sin, yet rising step by step, led on by that martyr-spirit. God grant it soon may reach the zenith, and shed its warming, cheer ing, purifying rays over all the land! Then, John Brown's work will be done, and the memory of the martyr of the 2d December be dear to every liberty

After singing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," the meeting adjourned.

The audience was not large, but very attentive

and deeply interested. The meeting held two hours

The reports are short abstracts.

WM. ALEX. WILSON, Sec'y.

#### TWENTIETH U. S. COLORED REGIMENT. RECEPTION BY THE UNION LEAGUE.

The Twentieth Regiment, United States colored troops, left Riker's Island at nine o'clock on Saturday morning, on board the steamer John Romer, and were conveyed to the foot of Twenty-sixth street, East River, where they were disembarked and formed in regimental line, and marched to Union Square, arriving in front of the Union League Club-House at one o'clock.

one o'clock.

A vast crowd of citizens of every shade of color, and every phase of social and political life, filled the square and streets; and every door, window, veranda, tree and house-top that commanded a view of the scene were peopled with spectators. Over the entrance of the Club-Room was a large platform ornamented with flags and filled with ladies. In the street was another platform, tastefully decorated, and occupied by prominent citizens. From this stand the colors were presented by Presidens. this stand the colors were presented by Presiden King of Columbia College, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF CHARLES KING. "I rejoice to see this day—I rejoice in the oppor-tunity, beneath this glorious sun and in the presence of this goodly assembly, and under the folds of our ever dear, honored flag of the Union, to salute you, soldiers of the Twentieth Regiment United States Colored Troops, as fellow-countrymen, fellow-soldiers, for I, too, have in other days worn the uniform of the nation, and from my heart I bonor it, and all who worthily wear it.

the knights arose in human form to aid in destroying the enchantress. Such was slavery, and such a knight was John Brown; and since his clear-toned summons shook the Slave Power to its foundation, we have seen the brave and true men of our country, whom the enchantress had deceived, rising in their full manhood to take vengeance upon her.

Few intelligent men had ever questioned Brown's honesty of purpose or nobility of character; and many who had thought his course a mistake, and even impelled in part by phrenzy, have been converted by the history of the two years past, and can now recognize in him a prophet who could see farther than statesmen and studious thinkers. It is fit to commemorate his name and his self-devotion, even if we cannot think it wise or far-sighted. He sacrideed himself for the principles of human rights as truly as the martyrs of our battle-fields, and in prophetic grandeur of character, as well as in priority of death, heads the long may be implored to bless, according to its purity,

champion, nor was he seen again, till on Lexington bors for the families of the soldier exposed to privacommon the people again railied to defend their liberties, and on Bunker Hill he appeared in the midst of
strengthen, the arms of those they encourage to go

brief space took flesh again in our own time, and when it passed away on a Virginia scaffold, it was to go forth again on his spirit mission. And whenever the sons of America contend on battle-fields for the single cause of human liberty, this gray champion, the soul of this heroic old Puritain, will march at the head, and lead them to triumph.

George H. Young was the next speaker. He offered the following resolutions, which, later in the evening, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; therefore,

(1.) Resolved, That it is the duty of all men to lend a helping hand and voice to every cause which has for its end the elevation of mankind, and the establishing of the principles enunciated in the above preamble.

(2.) Resolved, That we meet not to sing peans at the memory of bloodshed, not to praise "a raid against civil law," as some allege, but to express our admiration of one who dared, in the face of tyranny, to become the exponent of these principles, to give the Golden Rule practical expression, to "remember those in bonds as bound with them"; thus to actualize in life the religion of our Lord and Master.

And whereas, the civil war new raging in our land, which has already drunched a continent in blood and gone, carrying desolation to many hearthstones, is the result of an insance attempt to establish an applogy for a nation on the cornerstose of human bondage; itherefore,

your own selves, be true to your high mission as the sindicators and asserters of your worth as men, and you cannot then be false to any one, or fail in any high and honorable endeavor. You may fall as many of your race did fall with the gallant, good young Shaw, at Wagner; and the ignoble for thought to dishour that youthful hero's grave by beaping into it the corpses of his colored soldiers. Dishonored! Who would not die such a death to be worthy of such a grave? Who that rightly feels would exchange that lowly resting place on the barrens shore of South Chrolins, bulled by the eternal requiem of the solemn sea, for the proudest manucleum in the loftiest temple built with human hands?

"No, no, my friends, you cannot be hindered now in your high calling. It is but to look back for a few years—nay, but for a few months in this city—to realize what a forward step has been taken, and to feel quite sure that in such a path there is no step backward.

"On! on! then, soldiers of the Twentieth United States Colored Troops, with serried ranks, with faith in yourselves and in your cause, with confidence and affection for your officers, and with humble but earnest trust in God, and you will, you must, in contributing to the recewed of your country and its Constitution, work out your own complete redemption.

"Already the colored troops of the United States count hy tane and to count hy tane and terms."

of this fine regiment it remains for me to say a few words:

"The flag which I hold in my hands, to be placed in yours, tells its own story. The conquering eagle and the broken yoke and armed figure of Liberty is speak as plainly as symbols can of the might of freedom, and the overthrow of slavery—and flying, as will this standard-sheet, beside the Stars and Stripes of the Republic, they will form a spell of such power as to bind up every generous heart with one firm, fierce resolve that these flags shall not be separated—shall not be surrendered—but shall be marching on, and marching on, and marching on to triumph and final victory!

"In the faith, Colonel, that such is your resolve, I commit to your hands, for the Twentieth Regiment United States Colored Troops, in the name of those loyal women, the flag they have prepared. May the blessing of God go with it, and with you and your soldiers, and fighting beneath its folds, may He cover your heads in the day of battle!"

At the close of this speech, President King read

At the close of this speech, President King read the following address, which had been prepared by H. T. Tuckerman. The address was neatly en-grossed on parchment, and signed by the ladies who presented the colors to the regiment.

To the Officers and the Men of the Twentieth United States Colored Troops:

States Colored Troops:

SOLDIERS—We the mothers, wives and sisters of the members of the New York Union League Club, of whose liberality and intelligent patriotism, and under whose direct auspices you jave been organized into a body of national troops for the defence of the Union, earnestly sympathizing in the great cause of American free nationality, and desirous of testifying, by some memorial, our profound sense of the sacred object and the holy cause in behalf of which you have enlisted, have prepared for you this banner, at once the emblem of freedom and of faith, and the symbol of woman's best wishes and prayers for our common country, and especially for your devotion thereto.

man's best wishes and prayers for our common country, and especially for your devotion thereto.

When you look at this flag and rush to battle, or stand at gaard beneath its sublime motto, "God and Linkny!" remember that it is also an emblem of love and honor from the daughters of this great Metropolis to her brave champions in the field, and that they will anxiously watch your career, glorying it your heroism, ministering to you when wounded and ill, and honoring your martyrdom with benedictions and with tears. and with tears.

ill, and honoring your martyrdom with benedictions and with tears.

Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. G. W. Blunt, Mrs. J. W. Beekman, Mrs. S. Wetmore, Mrs. S. B. Chittenden, Mrs. G. Bliss, Jr., Mrs. S. J. Bacon, Mrs. R. B. Minturn, Mrs. Charles King, Mrs. S. W. Bridgham, Mrs. W. E. Dodge, Mrs. R. Stebbins, Mrs. S. B. Schieffelin, Miss King, Mrs. J. B. Johnston, Mrs. N. D. Smith, Mrs. T. M. Cheeseman, Mrs. H. A. Colt, Mrs. A. T. Mann, Mrs. J. J. Phelps, Mrs. G. B. Deforest, Mrs. Le G. B. Cannon, Mrs. W. A. Butleer, Mrs. J. Cheeseman, Mrs. W. A. Butleer, Mrs. L. D. David Hoadley, Mrs. C. Ludington, Mrs. G. Lemist, Mrs. E. C. Cowdin, Mrs. J. A. Roosevelt, Mrs. J. Sampson, Mrs. R. B. Minturn, Jr., Mrs. Alfred Pelt, Jr., Mrs. W. Hutchings, Mrs. George Opdyke, Mrs. G. C. Ward, Mrs. C. G. Judson, Mrs. S. W. Roosevelt, Mrs. E. D. Smith, Mrs. S. Gandy, Mrs. R. E. C. Hail, Mrs. B. Le Roy, Mrs. J. Bown, Mrs. R. E. C. Hail, Mrs. J. Le Roy, Mrs. J. Brown, Mrs. H. Baldwin, Mrs. M. Clarkson, Mrs. J. O. Stone, Mrs. J. G. King, Jr., Mrs. H. Cassegee, Mrs. J. O. Stone, Mrs. J. G. Shaw, Mrs. R. G. Shaw, Mrs. G. B. Curtiss, Mrs. E. Ce. G. Kirklaud, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Bradish, Mrs. Brace, and others. Colonel Bartram, who received the flags, made

Colonel Bartram, who received the flags, made

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I feel how utterly unable I am to respond in a becoming manner to the eloquent addresses just pronounced. While free to confess my deficiency in this respect, I yet claim for myself and my command an equal share of the patriotic ardor and love of country. In that we yield to none. (Applause.) This beautiful banner symbolizes our country. It is this that makes death glorious beneath its starry folds—it is this that rouses the feelings of outraged honor when we see it trailed in the dust. How base, and how dead to all sense of honor, must that wretch be, whose brow burns not with shame and rage at the dishonor of the flag of his country! (Applause.) "LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I feel bow utterly makes death glottons bestach its starty hold—the was can thou and to all sense of bonor, must that wretch be, whose how how may not with adman and rags at the was the bonor of the starty holds, and the starty holds are the starty holds and the starty holds. The starty holds are the starty holds and the starty holds are the starty holds. Not start and the starty holds are the starty holds are the starty holds are the starty holds. Not start are the starty holds are the starty holds are the starty holds are the starty holds. Not start are the starty holds are the starty holds are the starty holds. Not start are the starty holds are the starty holds are the starty holds. Not start are the starty holds are the starty holds are the starty holds. Not start are the starty holds are the starty holds are the starty holds. Not start are the starty holds are the starty holds are the starty holds. The starty holds are the starty holds are the starty holds. The starty holds are the starty holds are the starty holds are the starty holds. The starty holds are the starty holds are the starty holds. The starty holds are the starty holds are t

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, | NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1864.

To the Committee for the Reception of the Twentieth United States Colored Regiment.

GENTLEMEN: I much regret that official engagements at my headquarters will not permit me to attend the flag presentation to the regiment. It will carry with it to the field my cordial wishes for its success, and the assurance that the attarity with which the colored classes in this State are coming forward to co-operate in putting down the Rebellion will secure, as it deserves, the lasting gratitude of the country.

I am truly yours.

I am truly yours, JOHN A. DIX, Major General,

"No, no, my friends, you cannot be hindered now in your high calling. It is but to look back for a few years—nay, but for a few months in this city—to realize what a forward step has been taken, and to feel quite sure that in such a path there is no step backward.

"On! on! then, soldiers of the Twentieth United States Colored Troops, with serried ranks, with faith in yourselves and in your cause, with confidence and affection for your officers, and with humble but earnest trust in God, and you will, you must, in contributing to the rescue of your country and its Constitution, work out your own complete redemption.

"Already the colored troops, with serried ranks, with faith in yourselves and in your country and its Constitution, work out your own complete redemption.

"Already the colored troops, with serried ranks, with faith in yourselves and in your country and its Constitution, work out your own complete redemption.

"Already the presentation ceremony was over, the men stacked arms, and partock of a collation provided for them. Corpulent cans of coffee and fat backets of sandwiches were carried into the square, and their contents generously distributed among for be salte soldiers. They are beartily, and were not to the sold early and with humble but earnest trust in God, and you will, you must, in contributing to the rescue of your country and its Constitution, work out your own complete redemption.

"Already the colored froops, with service ranks, with content generously distributed among for being soldiers." They see heartily, and were not to the salte soldiers. They are beartily, and were not only the salte was distinct. They are beartily, and were not only the salte was distinct. They are the collection of the salte soldiers. They are beartily, and were not only the salte was distinct. They are the collection for them, Corpulent can of coffee and fat waskets of anady bear one of the salte soldiers. They are beartily, and were not to the salte soldiers. They are beartily, and were not backward in expres THE COLLATION IN THE SQUARE.

ing order: THE PROCESSION. Police Superintendent Kennedy.
One Hundred Policemen.
Members of the Union League Club.
Colored Friends of the Recruits, marching with hands joined.
Governor's Island Band.
The 20th Regiment United States Colored Troops.

The 20th Regiment United States Colored Troops.

The line of march was down Broadway to Canal street, through Canal street to the North River, where they embarked on board the Ericsson for New Orleans. The men made a fine appearance in their blue uniform, white gloves and white legings. They are hearty and athletic fellows, many of them six feet tall, straight, and symmetrical. A majority of them are black; indeed, there are but few mulattoes among them. The Twentieth is emphatically an African regiment, and to its credit be it spoken, no one of its members disobeyed orders, no one broke ranks to greet enthusiastic friends, no one used intoxicating drinks to excess, no one manifested the least inclination to leave the service, and their marching was very creditable.

their marching was very creditable.

The march was truly a magnificent demonstration. men with black skins, whose color has been a crime in the eyes of multitudes of whites, marched without molestation from the wharf where they landed, through Twenty-sixth street, the Fifth avenue, Lexington avenue, Madison, and Broadway. The doors, windows and balconies of our city palaces were througed with aristocratic spectators, the ladies waving bandkerchiefs, and the men cheering.

Seven months ago, the homes of these soldiers were attacked by rioters, who burned their dwellings, stole their property, and made the streets smoke with the blood of their unoffending relatives and friends.

smoke with the blood of their unoffending relatives and friends.

On the 9th of July, Mr. George W. Blunt met with other gentlemen at the New England Rooms, and advised Gov. Andrew not to send the 55th Massachusetts colored regiment through this city, on their way to the seat of war, because the lives of colored women and children here would be endangered. On Saturday, Mr. Blunt marched with other resolvence of the city in the van of the grand are members of the club in the van of the grand pro-cession, and saw no signs of that hatred of the black race which has been such a stigma of shame to our city and nation. The following is the roster of the

regiment:

Colonel, Nelson B. Bartram; Lieut-Colonel, Andrew E. Mather; Major, Amos P. Wells; Surgeon, Thomas Cushing; First Assistant, O. S. Belden; Second Assistant, David Stephens; Quartermaster, Casper Goldman.

Line Captains—George A. Foster, H. H. Ronse, John E. Barnaby, Edwin L. Wage, S. P. Putnam, William Moore, Albert B. Hall, Delos H. Stiles, Elijah Carry, James S. Goped.

First heutenants—Norman R. Martin, D. J. Pilsworth, Martin Cooper, Wallace M., Greeley, Nelson A. Sumner, Wm. Gerrish, Francis Bridges, Edwin G. Davis, Acting Adjt., John P. Blakeman.

Second Lieutenants—John J. Thomas, Byron F. Strong, Wm. F. Van Ornum, Chas. A. Briggs, Martin T. Smith, Isaac G. Gardiner, Benj. Ambruster, John Habberton, Perley Eaton, Bruno Trombly.

This is the second colored regiment raised by the

ter, John Habberton, Perley Eaton, Bruno Trombly.

This is the second colored regiment raised by the Loyal League Club, and the members have been indefatigable from the first in protecting the recroits from outrage, and providing them with all needful comforts while in camp at Riker's Island. Equally solicitious were they to secure competent and worthy officers; and to cap the climax, they have given the regiment a reception worthy of the city of New York, and the great cause for which these despised people have so bravely gone forth to battle.—New York Tribune.

# IN MEMORIAM.

at wretch be, ad rage at the (Applause). So was shocked tearing away essover which substituting in wn. Has the substituting in wn. Has the substituting in punishment already, but I ad discomfiture To this end d—a regiment —of a race allege of the substitution of the

haps the last letter be ever wrote in his Each home—for one to whom he was bound by so te he home—for one to whom he was bound by so te he home—for one to whom he was bound by so te he home—for one to whom he was bound by so te he home of the was a some family, having known Mr. King hera daughter, going from this city in quest of serves a some family, having known Mr. King hera him out in his new home; and larak landed he here was the her her wrote heat, telling have here when they wrote heat, telling he had welcomeg the poor Iris some him out in his new home; and her her her her in family he had welcomeg the poor Iris some heart, that would raise every and belying a heart of home in San Francisco. And the mean ous heart, that would raise every of the mean level of purity and joy, is cold!

My last glimpse of Mr. King was in the cens occally, coming from Washington to Philadelphia an indirect glimpse only, for I saw his character and indirect glimpse only, for I saw his character and cent and soldier of California, sait beide as the dent and soldier of California, sait beide as the greatly surprised me by his intelligent, hydron as stock, and ripened in such an atmospher, he and the her was the said the battle between right and might wall or inght would win. "Do you know Mr. King "P. (yes," was the reply; "and he it was to was a from the side of violence to the side of justice, hast evening, before starting for the seat of we have spent with him. He has breathed he see." yes, was the reply; "and he it was who was a from the side of violence to the side of juste, he last evening, before starting for the seat of we we true manhood into that gold-digging speking. Already the younger and controlling miss has accupit the inspiration, and have vowed to sa other and to God, that California shall be too there and to God, that California shall be too there and to God, that California shall be too there and to God, that California shall be too there and to God, that California shall be too the make it that, for we have natural recovers additional that, and now we are beginning to have the make it that, for we have natural recovers additional make it that, for we have natural recovers and make, and now we are beginning to have the make it that, for we have natural was called the question of the second to the control of the process of the same, like that of precise calzes, shall be sweet and purifying throughout may go erations.

It seems strange that I, once yielded me and the second the second the second that is truet and that I, once yielded me and the second the second that I was that I was the second that I was the second

shall be sweet and purifying throughost may pure crations.

It seems strange that I, once yielded over who death, should be alive to remember him, whose phaball know him no more,—bin, so uddenly cut for, and whom it is even yet hard to associate with my thing but health and buoyant action. "So we have to number our days that we may apply or less unito wisdom." Happy is he who find as cernic in each fleeting hour, and so lives that death and only prove him immortal.

OLD SOUTH

#### THEODORE PARKER'S LIFE AND CORP. SPONDENCE of the Cincinnati Gasett

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gasette.

New You, Feb. M.

You have many readers who revere the meany of Theodore Parker, and who have read is laby published life and correspondence with abstrain interest. It is not mine to offer you a review of the book, but it seems proper to state some fact treeling its history and its true character.

Let me say in the first place, that I think the but one of extraordinary value, and that I shall and no unfriendly criticism upon it. The reason for paing anything about the circumstances of in probation is, that it does not, and could not do, full joint to Parker; and it is due to him that the case of incompleteness should be stated. They group the selves, in a general way, about two persea: Mr. Weiss, the editor, and Joseph Lyman, who law call the engineer of the book; the latter first.

I violate no confidence nor make public any may private matters when I say there has been a few greement among Mr. Parker's nearest friend she his literary executorship. I shall not goint death on this point. It is all-sufficient to say that a agreed his wishes were to be respected, but out not agree on the evidence of his wishes. There we room to doubt which he meant, Mr. Joseph Lyma or Mr. Frank Sanborn, and the disgreenest a this point unhappily widened into a premaser room to doubt which he meant, Mr. Joseph Lyran or Mr. Frank Sanborn, and the disagreement at this point unhappily widened into a peraneti breach. The result was that all Mr. Parker personal papers, within control of the family, were plinto Mr. Lyrnan's hands, and be undertook to silect and arrange the materials for a Life. On the other hand, several of Mr. Parker's most intimate friends hand, several of Mr. Farker's most infinishe frees, who had large numbers of his letters and a treasy of personal knowledge about him, declined to give any letters or facts to an editor whom they regarded as unequal to the task he undertook, and minde for it by any previously existing relations between for it by any previously existing relations betwee him and Mr. Parker.

him and Mr. Parker.

Mr. Lyman, nevertheless, went on with his work
as best be might. Not proposing to attempt the fierary execution of such a work himself, be confised
bis labors to gathering from sources still accessible
to him Mr. Parker's correspondence, and put the
material into the bands of Mr. Weiss, of whom its

to the confiscent purpose the confiscence of the c

necessary to say something by himself.

The reasons which dictated his election everyhelp The reasons which dictated his election everylog may understand. Mr. Weiss is a scholar of repution, perfectly well known in Boston as a bridar and forcible writer, a clergyman of strong religion feelings, though not especially in sympaty via Parker, and a frequent contributor to the revivand magazines. Perhaps his style of thought and writing is somewhat too florid and tropical is said within the best exponent of Parker's direct, ignost, Saxon habits of mind and of speech; sill, that not the chief objection to bis competence. As a superfection of the control of the sill, and the chief objection to bis competence. As a superfection of the chief objection to bis competence. As a superfection of the chief objection to bis competence. As a superfection of the chief objection to bis competence. As a superfection of the chief objection to bis competence. As a superfection of the chief objection to bis competence of the chief objection object life—for the whole individually, and mess, and myriad variety of tenderness and gette goodness, that became known to the dear finels of Theodore Parker by daily intercourse with line to Years, Mr. Weiss knew nothing, save what le sail gather from others' report. That is what we did miss, and what would have been of more with miss, and what would have been of more with