M WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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ig to the pecaniary concerns of the paper are to be sted, (Post Paid,) to the General Agent. B Advertisements of a square and over inserted three Advertisements of a parties of the series of the cents per line; less than a square, 75 cents to insertions. Yearly and half yearly advertises

The Agents of the American, Massachu Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are ised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial familities, bu are not responsible for any debts of the er, vis :- WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDNUND QUINCY, ED-JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JE.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1864.

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

and SLAVERY AMC CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. ... From the insta that the staveholding States become the theater of a w ctvil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war posstroped, to the comion of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . It is a war power. I say it is a war power; and when your country is solably in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to cay on the war, and surer caunt I to or, al-combing to the LAWS or WAR; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institu-tions weep! by the board, and sagrata rooms warms year. FLACE OF TERM. When two hostile armies access in massersy, the commanders of both armies have power to see sipate all the filters in the invaded territory."—J. U. An

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

WHOLE NO. 1729.

Refuge of Oppression.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 13.

PARTY MATERIALS.

One of the radical papers makes a furious on-shapht upon Gen. McClellan, taking it for granted that he is a candidate for the Presidency, and enu-grating the various classes of men who will vote formerating the various classes of men who will vote for him. The paper in question seems to consider it a conclusive argument against a man's good character, if another man of doubtful character would vote for

wins to be seen whether Gen. McClellan It remans to the seek when does not the people; will earl be a candidate for the votes of the people; between the classification of voters is thus attempted by the radicals, with their usual rocklessness of truth and of decency, it is but just to look on the other and of decency, it is but just to look on the other hand. ide of the picture, and see who now sustain the Ad-

mistration, and who will be inkey to dot in rezeral of power, or for the candidate of the dominant
party, whoever he may be.

In the first place, a large number of intelligent,
sincer and true patriots. It is idle to deny together
party the possession of such men. We place these
ferment among the supporters of the Administration,
the supporters is too liberal and abusive although the radical press is too liberal and abusive although the radical press is too liberal and abusave to grant, for a moment, that there are any such in the conservative party. The simple truth is, that the great body of both political parties is made up of the boset; faithful, loyal men of America, who differ widely, but sincerely, as they have an inalienable right to differ, on questions of public policy. If none but these men voted, the nation might claim a lease of power and life for many centuries.

But beside these, there will be found among the

Both beside these, there will be found among the Administration supporters every shoddy contractor who has coined the blood of our soldiers into gold for his secta, every man who has sold disease and death in the form of provisions, every man who has cheated as overnment out of its money in selling munitions of war, ships, steamboats, and other material. The sate of these men will be heavy, and with it will be alther raters they can buy, or force into joining them. Every man who wants the war continued indefinite-liberage to it graking many and doing a presence. Drey man was wants the war continued indefinitely, because he is making money and doing a prosperces business, will vote that dicket. Every man who, with the New York Tribune, calls the flag of the University of the University of the American eagle "a goos," will vote that ticket. A number of men who, with the Tribune, believe that if the Declaration of the Industrial Control of the Property of salary troune, series that it the Declaration of independence justified the secession from the British empire of three million of colonists in 1776," they "do not see why it would not justify the secession of the millions of Southrons from the Union in 1861," will-rote that ticket. All the men who attended the meeting is Syracuse, at which the Union was voted a failure and resolutions advocated to come a conversion of will-tote that ticket. All the men who attended the meeting is Syracuse, at which the Union was voted a failure, and resolutions adopted to open a correspondence will Henry A. Wise and others, to promote a dissolution of the Union, will vote that ticket. All the men who got up and attended a similar meeting is Werester will vote that ticket. All the men who believe the Constitution of the United States "a lague with death and a covenant with hell," will vote that ticket. All the men who sustain the war only so long as it is a war against slavery, and refuse to statis it when it is a war for the Union, will vote that ticket. All the men who amalgamate with the egroes will vote that ticket. All the men who amalgamate with the egroes will vote that ticket. All the men who amalgamate with the egroes will vote that ticket. Bobbers of the public purse, men fattening on the blood of the public purse, men fattening on the blood of the people, infidels, apostates, a betrogeneous company of strange-visaged and frange-mioded men, radical, fanatic, enemies of the law of God and the law of man, will be found sustains the sum and distance and distance and distance and distance and distance and the sustains the sum and distance. reac-moded men, radical, fanatic, enemies or too he of God and the law of man, will be found sustain-ing the same candidate, whoever he may be. Now what does all this amount to? We have made

how what does all this amount to? We have made the list brief, but it serves to show that if the conservative party is to be abused as the Tribune abuses it, there is ample material for retort. But this can be said of the conservative vote, which cannot of the rabical vite, that every man who sustains the ticket will be a lover of the old American Union and a defeader of the American Constitution. Of all sorts said with the formal than the constitution. sed tinds of creeds, the conservative party will be one in particle love, in deep, exruest devotion to the Viene which Washington founded. And it will appear as clear as noonday before long, that if the natice is to example.

view shich Washington founded. And it will appear as clear as noonday before long, that if the nation is to come out of this war united, saved, it will be only by the will of the people sustaining the constraints candidate, whoever he may be.

The issue is fast becoming the simple issue of Union with conservative principles, or Chaos with adical principles. The old Union, the old Constitution, the old principles are below the size of the will be old principles which Mr. Bates so eloquently, and with so much pathos, spoke of in the letter verterlay published, are the true objects of patricic derotion now. There are bad men in all political parties. But whether the party principles are bad or good, this is the question which each man must ask in determining how he will vote in the coming election. Nor are these principles determined alone by the platforms or resolutions adopted at conventions that in Congress. The radical party has deceived the people once and again. They pledged themselves to sutain the doctrine of the Crittenden resolutions, and when the country was involved in the war, they right the country was involved in the war, they right the country was involved in the war, they right the country was involved in the received that sates could destroy themselves as members of the Lisan by acts of secession. There is no hope of saving the country by their plans. But there is hope, it is people think calmly and act as wise patriots the all—New York Journal of Commerce.

KENTUCKY.

The patriotic men of this brave old State see, with puthan more clearness of vision than any others in the county, the madness which controls the Wastington Administration, and the ruin toward which it toolecting the country. The Louisville Journal, 1990 against whose loyalty none but an abolitions and the ruin toward will venture to say a word, thus justly man up a history of the betrayal of the people by the party in power:

party in power:—
The Republican party, with Mr. Lincoln at its basis has repudiated alike the Crittenden Resolution, its classes basis and the Constitution of the United International Constitution International Constitution International Constitutional Consti is no wonder that the loyal men of Kentucky his no wonder that the loyal men of Kentucky his no wonder that the loyal men of Kentucky his no wonder that the loyal men of Kentucky his his wated expected with the party which has wated expected by the property his control of their manifestly no longer the preservation of the limit of the radicals hereafter, since her Union men radic to send delegates to the Democratic Conven-

tion. But the Democratic Convention is the only Union Convention to be held at the North this summer. The Baltimore Convention will not dare adopt a resolution in favor of the Constitution and Union. Its members will be pledged to disunion and a new government.—A. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Union Convention to be held at the North this sunmer. The Baltimore Convention will not dare adopt a resolution in favor of the Constitution and Union. Its members will be pledged to disunion and a new government.—A. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Baltimore Convention will not dare adopt the government.—A. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Baltimore Regulation of the Tower Hamlets in Parliament. His infinate knowledge of American history, and of every place of the activation of the Tower Hamlets in Parliament. Some years previously, he had stood a ferce but unsuccessful context for the representation of the Tower Hamlets in Parliament. Some years previously, he had stood a ferce but unsuccessful context for the representation of the Tower Hamlets in Parliament. Some years previously, he had stood a ferce but unsuccessful context for the representation of the Tower Hamlets in Parliament. Some years previously, he had stood a ferce but unsuccessful context for the representation of the Tower Hamlets in Parliament. Some years previously, he had stood a ferce but unsuccessful context for the representation of the Tower Hamlets in Parliament. Some years previously, he had stood a ferce but unsuccessful context for the representation of the Buckingham. Mr. Thompson's majority, stable of the produce of the kingdom. All the stable of the produce of the kingdom of the produce of the produce of the kingdom of the produce of the produce of the produce of the produce of

misrepresentations privately circulated, for the slan-derers never ventured to do their work upon public platforms. From the breaking out of the Southern rebellion to the present time, his labors in support

were arrayed against him, but, nevertheless, to declare the control of the late Lord Holland, who singularly county from the late Lord Holland, who singularly county for the late Lord Holland Holl

would otherwise have given. The fine and coass owere in fact paid by Arthur Tappan, Eq., of New Xork.

The promptness of Henry Clay's, response to my appeal was honorable in itself, and characteristic of one who was always true to his political and person all friends. The implied charge of ingratitude suggested by my old friend Prentice is perhaps hardly worth noticing. What Henry Clay proposed to do a for Garrison was no more than he would have done, and should have done, for any one who had established a similar claim upon his favor. As to myself, I could scarcely besaid to be an "entire stranger" to him; for young and obscure as I was, I had in the Boston Manugaturer advocated his claims with such real and earnestness, that I was selected as the successor of the editor of the journal himself, and in the Hartford (QL) "N. H. Reciese" insisted, as he will doubtless remainber, in writing "The Life of Henry (Clay," and declined on account of illness an invitation from the National Republican Committee to fill a vacancy in the delegation of Connections to the Convention which nominated him in 1331. I mention this merely to show that my letter, under the circumstances, was not altogether boyish presumption.

That, in the progress of the gruss struggle between 1 Freedom and Slavery, both Garrison and myself have

son that which they have wrung for William Lloyd Garrison and the erst despised American Abolition is iss—the homage of their bitterest opponents. Nearly, the eyears ago, Beresford Hope's ventomous print, the Saturday Review, was compelled thus to bear testimony to the efficacy of the labors of the American prozeritis—"Every taunt and boast of the seceders, each distainful rejection of the overtures of peace which proceed from the now timid Northerners, must add plausibility to the arguments of those who have always contended that there could be no peace with the slave-owner. There are men of much eloquence, and consequently of much influence, in the Northern States, who, though Americans born, have steadily refused to take the cath of allegiance to the Federal Constitution, lest they should ever have it in their power. A year ago, such persons, though to a certain extent admired and listened to, were regarded by the Republicans as dangerous allies, and by the mass of the people as half-mad incendiaries, but now, that events are apparently tending to bring about the state of things which they always declared to be inertiable, it is not wonderful that increasing numbers of Americans abould be tempted to look upon them as prophets."

Thus has it ever been in the world's history—the visionary of to-day is the prophet of to-morrow. Seneca still more strikingly verifying—"Often times, the mistaking a noble purpose has drawn reproach upon its author, and many great men have been cursed for devike their bear whom succeedings area there.

which the history of the Abolitionists is now so strikingly verifying:—"Often times, the mistaking a noble purpose has drawn reproach upon its author, and many great men have been cursed for devils in their lives, whom succeeding ages have venerated as divine." Your apotheosis, as well as that of George Thompson, and the faithful band of confessors for anti-slavery truth, who have worked with you, is not likely to be left to succeeding ages; you will find a place in the pantheon of philanthropic demigods ere yet the grave has closed over your mortal remains; and the very men who have sought your lives will be the first to offer incense at your fane. Ere long—it may be months, it may be years; for in the history of nations, "short" and "long" are relative terms, and the times and seasons are in the hands of God—the eloquent language of Curran will be applied to America:—"Liberty is commensurate with and inseparable from the American soil. American law proclaims, even to the stranger and the sojourner, the moment he sets his foot upon American earth, that the ground on which ican soil. American law proclaims, even to the stranger and the sojourner, the moment he sets his foot upon American earth, that the ground on which he treads is holy, and consecrated by the Genius of Universal Emancipation. No matter in what language his doom may have been pronounced;—no matter what complexion, incompatible with freedom, an Indian or an African sun may have burnt upon him;—no matter in what disastrous battle his liberty may have been cloven down;—no matter with what solemnities he may have been devoted upon the altar of slavery; the first moment he touches the sacred soil of America, the altar and the god sink together in the dust; his soul walks abroad in her own majesty; his body swells beyond the measure of his chains, that burst from around him; and he stands redeemed, regenerated, and disentiralled, by the irresistible Genius of Universal Emancipation." London, 1864.

HENRY CLAY AND W. L. GARRISON.

From the Boston Transcript

Will my friend Haskell allow me a brief space in his paper for a personal explanation?

The editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Journal, in an article en the release of the editor of the Liberator from prison in Baltimore, in 1830, makes the following

statoment:—

"Mr. Clay related to us the facts in July, 1830. A few months before, Mr. Garrison, editor of an emancipation paper in Baltimore, was prosecuted, imprisoned, and fined for a libel on Woolfolk. Not being able to pay the fine, his imprisonment was prolonged on that account. Mr. Whittier, an entire atranger to Mr. Clay, wrote to him as a philanthropiat, begging him to pay the fine, and thus procure Mr. Garrison's release. Mr. Clay wrote to his old friend, Hexekiath Niles of Niles's Register asking whether Mr. Garrison was a worthy man, and saying that, if he was so, he would pay one half the fine, provided Mr. Niles or others would pay the other half. Mr. Niles wrote back, stating that, on the whole, he thought Mr. Garrison worthy. Mr. Clay at once remitted the money for half of the fine, the other half was paid, and Garrison worthy.

things against Mr. Clay."

The facts in the case are simply these: during the imprisonment of my friend Garrison, I ventured to address a line to Henry Clay, asking him to use his influence with his political and personal friends in Baltimore to procure his release. I neither saked nor expected him to pay himself the fine and costs. I had no definite idea upon what terms, if at all, his release could be effected, or whether, in the words of Dombedikes to Jeanie Deans, "Siller would do it." My appeal, wheely or otherwise, was made to a distinguishment of the same o bedikes to Jeanie Deans, "Siller would do it." My appeal, wisely or otherwise, was made to a distinguished political man in behalf of one of his most ardent supporters, who must have been already known to him as the first editor in New England to nominate him for the Presidency, in an able and vigorous article published in the Bennington (Vt.) Journal of the Times, of March 27, 1829, and which was widely copied and commended. It is proper to say that my letter was written without the knowledge of my friend Garrison.

detter was written without the knowledge of my friend Garrison.

In a letter which I received some time after from the Kentucky stateman, he informed me that he had written to a friend in Baltimore, in conformity with my wishes; but that he had just learned from his correspondent that he had been anticipated, and that the liberation had been effected without the aid he would otherwise have given. The fine and costs were in fact paid by Arthur Tappan, Esq., of New York.

The promptness of Heary Clay's, response to my

A. I prefer not answering.
Q. Have you ever in your pulpit alluded favorably to the Southern cause?

A. I preached a sermon on the recommendation the Southern Cogress.

Q. Did you object at that time to doing so?
A. No, Sir.
Q. Have you since the commencement of the war

Q. Have you since the commencement of the war preached in your pulpit a sermon favorable to the Union cause, one that would please the loyal, and dis-please the disloyal? A. No. Sir. Q. Where were you born? A. In New Jersey. I came to Virginia when 19 years old.

years old.

Q. Have you determined in your mind not to pra-for or allude to the President of the United States the authorities, the armies and navies thereof, tha they may be successful in all their efforts to put down this wicked rebellion?

A. I have.
Q. Do you think this a wicked rebellion?
A. No, Sir.
Q. Have you since the commencement of the way.
Have you since the commencement of the way. opened your church on any Fast or Thanksgiving Day recommended by the President of the United

A. No, Sir.
Q. Did you over open your church on Jeff. Davis's
ecommendation?
A. There has been meeting for prayer.
Q. Should the President of the United States with Q. Should the President of the United States with a short time recommend a day of thanksgiving or fast, with a view that Christians would unite in prayer for the overthrow of all rebels in arms against the government of the United States, would you willingly open your church, and take charge of such meetings to that end?

A. I should not.

Q. Do you look upon slavery as a Divine institution?

A. I look upon it as allowable.
Q. Did you look upon the hanging of John Brown as just and right?
A. I did.
Q. Would you look upon the hanging of any of the prominent rebels, Jeff. Davis for instance, as just and

right?
A. I should not.
Q. Are you religiously and morally opposed to capital punishment?
A. I am not.
Q. Do you look upon Jeff. Davis or any of his confederates as deserving any severe punishment for their public acts against the government since the commencement of the war?
A. I do not.

commencement of the war?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you sympathize with the Union cause or with the Confederate?

A. With the Confederate cause.

Q. Do you look upon Jeff. Davis, Wigfall, J. M. Mason and their former colleagues in the United States Congress just preceding the year 1850, as perjured men, and deserving a traitor's reputation for all time, until they show fruits meet for repentance?

A. I do not.

A. I do not.
Q. Did or do you now regret the federal less at
Smithfield a few weeks since?

Smithfield a few weeks since?

A. I do not.
Q. Do you think the attack upon Fort Sumter by the rebels justifiable?
A. I prefer not answering.
Q. Do, you think the South justifiable in ever having fired on the old flag?
A. I do.
Q. Should you know of any blockade runners, or secret mail-carriers to or from the rebels, would you give immediate information thereof to our authorities, that they might be detected and punished as traitors deserve? traitors deserve 2 to be a second and published traitors deserve 2 to be because the second and but were A. I would not have anything to do with it.

THE FURY IN RICHMOND

The language in which the Richmond journals apeak of the recent dash of General Kipatrick illustrates strikingly the evil effects of slavery upon the manners and morals of the masters. The insolence of their tone, the malignant cruelty of their suggest tions, the satisfaction they express at the outrages perpetrated upon the bodies of Colonel Dablgren and others, dead or living, but alike defenceless; all these show how the nature of these men has been warped by their contact with slavery. The same passions of which are excited in their minds by intercourse with their servile dependants, and which can be gratified without fear of punishment upon their helpless bodies, these same vile and devilish passions farme forth under other circumstances; they cannot help spaaking to their equals as they do to their slaves, and using it to same cruelties in war which they practice on the plantation. "This days sun should not go down before every scoundrel taken in this assassin's work is blown to atoms from the mouths of cannon, and every means should be employed to get the names of as many as possible of those who have escaped, so that, it taken hereafter, they may be treated in the same way," say the Richmond Whig; and again. "If our authorities were prepared to act is the interests of the cases and the dignity of the country imperatively ly demand, it would make no difference at there were disguised officers among the privates, since an indiscriminate execution would reach all." The Despatch adds: "There is no way to meet this kind of warfare but by the most simpary punishment of every man caught in the act of its presecution. Every communicated should be put to death immediately he is caught, and his criminality clearly established."

Colonel Dahlgran's dead and mutilated body was buried, but dug up again, so the Richmond papers report by the orders of the authorities, and shamefully misused. The prisoners captured have been illused and threatened, and it is urged that they shall be killed.

Such blind fury and cruelty prove the barbarising influences of slavery; they show that if this system had endured for fifty years longer, it might have dragged this whole continent back into savagery; for all who come within the reach of this extirpator of humane sentiments are turned by its companionship into brutes. Slavery has made these slaveholders treacherous—as is shown by their conspiracy gainst the Union, the government of which they were at the time carrying on; it has made them liar—as when Beauregard charged General McClellan with issuing a "beauty and booty" proclamation, and as now in Richmond they have forged a paper of instructions, and report it to have been found upon Colonel Dahlgren. Slavery has made them cruel—they bunt escaped prisoners and loyal citizens with bloodhounds; it has made them inordinately vain—they charge cowardice upon their opponents, and believe themselves to be the only brave, our and high-

structions, and report it to nave neen tound upon coonel Dahjeren. Slavery has made them croel—they
hunt escaped prisoners and loyal citizens with bloodhounds; it has made them inordinately vain—they
charge cowardice upon their opponents, and believe themselves to be the only brave, pure, and highminded people in the world. Slavery has infested
them with the vices—cunning, treachery, blind conceit, ignorance, a furious and suspicious temper, childish petulance, unscrupulous "mendacity—which distinguish a semi-civilized or barbarous community. In
this war they have exhibited all these vices.

To hear these slave-lords, one would think they
never recommended such "raids" as Kilpatrick's as
their favorite mode of warfare. To listen to their
angry threats, we should forget—as they appear to
have forgotten—the marches and exploits of Stuart,
and Morgan, and Wheeler, Mosby, Quantrell and
Forrest. Kilpatrick is only worthy of an ignominious death, but John Morgan, who in half-adozen expeditions devastated Kentucky, receives all honor
and glory. It is a crime against humanity to make
a dash at Richmond, but when Quantrell burned
Lawrence and massacred in cold blood the unresisting inhabitants, the rebels called his exploit a great
victory and him a gallant soldier, a terror to Yankees. These very people who now cry out so furiously were the inventors of these raids; they magnified
for two years the heroism and splendid schievements of their cavalry generals, whose sole business
was to make such incursions. And now that they
are no longer successful in this their favorite branch
of war, now that Quantrell Jackson and others can
no longer ravage Missouri and burns towns in Kansas—districts entirely beyond the legitimate field of
war; that Morgan and Forrest can no more get into
Kentucky to tear up railroads, destroy and carry off
cattle and borses, and burn mills and stores—these
people cry out with childish and disgraceful petulance, "unfair"—as some half-grown boy begins to
whimper and spe

Here is what the Richmond Examiner says, with fiendish exultation, in regard to the savage treat. ment of the body of Col. Dahlgren :-

ment of the body of Col. Dahlgren:

Dahlgren's body was boxed up at Walkerton on Sunday, and brought to Richmond, with the bject, we understand, of its positive identification, and the establishment of the fact of the finding of the infamous documents upon it, all of which had been attested by witnesses. Henceforth the same of Dahlgren is linked with eternal infamy, and in the year's to come defenceless woman and innocent childhood will peruse, with a sense of shrinking horror, the story of Richmond's rescue from the midnight sack and ravage led by Dahlgren. It would seem something of the curse he came to bestow upon others lighted upon his own carcass, when it fell riddled by avenging Southern bullets. Stripped, robbed of every valuable, the fingers cut off for the sake of the diamond rings that encircled them, when the body was found by those who were sent in charge of it, it was lying in a field, stark-naked, with the exception of the stockings. Some humane persons had lifted the corper from the pike, and thrown it over into the field, to save it from the hogs. The artificial leg worn by Dahlgren was removed, and is now at Gen. Elzey's headquarters. It is of most beautiful design and finish. Yesterday afternoon the body was removed from the car that brought it to the Vork River Raifroad depot, and given to the spot of earth selected to receive it. Where that spot is, no one but those concerned in its burial know, or care to tell. It was a dog's burial, without coffin, winding sheet or service. cerned in its burial know, or care to tell. It was a dog's burial, without coffin, winding sheet or service. Friends and relatives at the North need inquire no further; this is all they will know—he is buried a burial that befitted the mission upon which be came. He has "swept through the city of Richmond" on a pine bier, and "written his name" on the scroll of infamy, instead of "on the hearts of his countrymen," never to be crased. He "asked the blessing of Almighty God" on his mission of rapine, murder and blood, and the Almighty cursed him instead.—Richmond Examiner of March 8.

INHUMAN BARBARITIES OF THE RESELS

A correspondent of the Chattanoga Gazette fur-nishes the following borrible account of robel crue-ties practised upon an Alabama Unionist;

In 1861, a Unionist was forcibly arrested by a mob at his house in Randolph county, Alabams, and marched off into an adjoining thicket. The mob here rifled him of his pocket-book, boots and cost, tied him, and held a consultation to determine his fate. It was soon determined to "put him in the tories' yoke;" but, first of all, to try to make him acknowledge to having done and said things of which he was innocent.

After trying some time to accomplish their object, by questioning and threatening, they resorted to more severe measures. Uniying him, they took off his clothing, laid him down upon a log, lashed him firmly to it, and with large hickory switches commenced lacerating him. Four let in on him at once, and their number soon increased to six. They continued to beat him there for a long time, pausing occasionally, and asking him if he would confess, and upon his refusing would let in on him ner signature.

casionally, and asking him if he would confess, and upon his refusing would let in on him more vigorously.

The blood trickled from his back in streams. His pitcous appeals in behalf of mercy were totally disregarded. Nature finally yielded, and the poor man awouned and was lost to consciounness for several minutes. As soon as he revived, these hellish tormentors resumed their tortures. They split the end of green sticks, and twisting them in his hair and pulling them wolently, caused the most accretising pain. This and other fiendish operations were continued for some time. They then out of all his fingers at the second joint, as has his bars, close up to his head.

The next step was to cut off he arms at the above, and the legs at the knees. After this operation the wastebed wichin fainted, and failing to tacover for several minutes, the murderess pronounce

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earth.

The third-day afterwards, the body was discove ed, taken down, and deceptly interred by friends.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AT MONTPELIER.

The Green Mountain Freeman speaks as follows of a lecture recently delivered at Montpeller by Wen

dell Phillips:—

Mr. Phillips commenced to speak about half past seven o'clock, and held the audience with the charm and power of his fascinating eloquence two hours. His subject was "Reconstruction," or the only way to an enduring peace. Of course he believes in fighting as one step toward peace, breaking the military power of the rebellion by battles like those of Grant's at Vicksburg and Chattanooga; but this he regards as but a part, and the least difficult part of the way to peace. He believes in destroying the power of the aristocratic class in the South for further mischief; and this he said could only be done by destroying slavery root and branch, treating the negro as a man, putting education into his bead and a ballot into his hand, giving him land, and then, with a free Democracy like that of New England established all over the South, let the questions of a ballot into his hand, giving him land, and they with a free Democracy like that of New England established all over the South, lot the questions of superiority and inferiority of races settle themselves. The South, his declared, must be planted with New England Democratic are second; with them New England Democratic laws recognizing the inalianable rights of all, before the nations could settle down into an abiding peace. In the course of the discussion, and near the close of his lecture, in an engen final egities of Mr. Lincoln's course, he ex-

down into an abiding peace. In the course of the discussion, and near the close of his lecture, in an open, frank criticism of Mr. Lincoln's course, he expressed without any bitterness, or severity of denunciation, the opinion that Mr. Lincoln was not advancing rapidly enough, or going deep enough, in his anti-slavery policy. We think the audience agreed with Mr. Phillips in every point of his argument, except his objection to Mr. Lincoln, and no one could reasonably complain of the spirit and temper in which he set forth those objections.

Of course we have given no idea of the lecture in the above brief sketch, and even a verbatim report would be tame beside the living, breathing eloquence of Mr. Phillips. His easy, quiet, graceful, and infinitely varied style, his most perfect and polished elocution, and the simplicity, transparent clearness, and logical force of his address gave it a wonderful charm; and while hearing him, we doubt whether a person in the audience who had not heard him before did not change his opinion of WENDELL PHILLIPS, and come to the conclusion that he had been strangely maligned and misrepresented by those who, for lack of ability to answer his arguments, have fallen into the babit of abusing the man.

GEN. BANKS IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Burlington Free Press, in some severe strict-ures upon Wendell Phillips's lecture at Burlington, makes the following allusion to Mr. Phillips's criti-cisms upon the labor system inaugurated by Gen. Banks in Louisiana:

Banks in Louisiana:

"When Mr. Phillips's attempts to make a Vermont audience believe that N. P. Banks is a tool in the hands of Louisiana slaveholders and secessionists, he is spitting against the wind. Our people have far more confidence in the fidelity of the cause of free labor of the mechanic who has worked his way to such high places of power and trust, and in the philanthropy of the General who lifted the tired little slave girl on to his caunon, than they have in Mr. Phillips's statement."

girl on to his caunon, than they have in Mr. Phillips's statement."

Our purpose in calling attention to this paragraph in the Free Press is not to defend Mr. Phillips, as that orator will doubtless survive this newspaper attack, as he has many similar and some more ferocious and dangerous ones, but to ask the Free Press—which is an able paper, and a candid one when its feelings are not tose much excited—on what ground it defends Gen. Banks alabor system? The volored persons, whom Gen. Banks apprentices to those who were but recently slaveholders, for very small wages, are either free or slaves. If they are slaves, Gen. Banks cannot be entitled to much praise for continuing their servitude; and if they are free men, will the Free Press give us and its readers the authority under which Gen. Banks acts? What right has Gen. Banks to apprentice a free colored man any more than a free white man? Gen. Banks may have been a mechanic, and entitled to great credit for having worked his way up from that position to his present one, where he lets out, by the hundred and thousand, men as free as himself, but we submit that the fact that he was a mechanic is we submit that the fact that he was a mechani we submit the late in the internation of his present course. We trust the Free Press will favor us with some additional reasons for its faith in him.—Green Mountain

AN INSTRUCTIVE REBEL LETTER.

RICHMOND, 26, 1864.

Hox. J. B. Hancock:

DEAR SIR—I wish I had to-day a glass of your excellent wine, as I feel somewhat languid and fatigued after my multiplied and incessant duties here. I tope some day to drink the health of our young nation, and talk over our "hair-breadth escapes" and great tribulations. The present hour looks gloomy, to be sure; but, like yourself, I believe in ultimate success. To give us this success, we want to strike an effective blow early in the spring. This will set us on our legs again. Doubtless the Federals will open the campaign by moving a heavy HON. J. B. HANCOCK: to strike an effective blow early in the spring. This will set us on our legs again. Doubtless the Federals will open the campaign by moving a heavy column upon Atlanta, Ga., and at the same time a heavy one from Knoxville, in the direction of Southwestern. Virginia and Northern North Carolina. This latter, if not repelled, will force upon Gen. Lee the necessity of falling back from his present position, it may be from Richmond, and almost entirely from Virginia, to prevent himself from being flanked, and his army from being entirely disbanded. You can see at once if this movement be allowed to succeed, that these consequences must follow. This portion of Virginia is pretty well eaten out, and if Lee's army were cut off from the South, it could not be provisioned for three months. Presed in front, and harassed in rear, with provisions out, and it is to be provisioned for three monstered in front, and harassed in rear, with provisional destruction must follow the first moment

A hausted, disbandment and destruction must follow.

It then becomes a matter of the first moment to guard the rear of the army of the Potomac.

Should the movement upon Atlanta succeed, then Georgia will be laid waste, and our chief source (at present) of provisions be cut off. No man can look present) of provisions be cut on. Assume the forward to spring without great apprehensions the spring without great apprehensions the spring will then be upon us Doubtless our severest trials will then be upon us. If we sustain ourselves, or more, if we gain any signal advantage over the enemy soon after the opening of the campaign, we may give the opposition elements of the North a chance to combine and beat Lincoln for President. This I should hail as a good omen, and begin to think of peace at no very distant day. I see no chance for peace until the Republican party is beaten and overcome. In the meaning things are assuming a more unfavorable assessing can party is beaten and overcome. In the meantime things are assuming a more unfavorable aspect
in North Carolina. Her course is deeply humiliating to every patriotic heart. Congress is laboring
diligently to strengthen our army and improve our
currency. I hope we shall succeed materially in accomplishing both of these ends. The remedy is a
severe one, but the disease is desperate, and no silly nostrain will answer. The cause is the people's,
and they must sustain it at all barards, and the
representative who falters in this hour of trial is
not worthy of confidence. I would tell you what representative was failers in this sour of that not worthy of confidence. I would tell you what measures we are likely to adopt, but that would be constrained, as our proceedings are in secret session.

As ever, your friend, most truly,

O. R. SINGLETON.

MR. CHASE'S WITHDRAWAL

That virulent Copperhead sheet, the New York World, shows in the following con Chase's withdrawal from the presidential arena what are to be the tactics of Copperheadism to div Republican house, and defeat Mr. Lincoln:—

Mr. CHASE'S apparently voluntary, but really com-ulsory, withdrawal (for when his own Statelhad de Mr. CHARE's apparency pulsory, withdrawal (for when his own Statefnau archard for Luxcoux, he had not a leg, nor even a cratch, to stand upon) makes a clear field for General Francoux, as the anti-Lincoin candidate in the Republican party. Craze had neither the vigorous decision of character which would easile him, nor the freedom from official restraints which would pure the investment of the present primance, which the tree of the unmerited personal grindence, which mit him, nor the unmerited personal pricance would justife him; in a sharp preliminary can equipment his official chief. Fursoone has all these sides, by its a military mas, and will be more so

able to the soldiers than CHASE could be. Aud, what is still better for him as a Republican, aut. Lincols candidate, his relations to the emancipation question, both on the score of priority and of unhesitating boldness, are much more acceptable to the thick andthin radicals than those of any other possible candidate. CHASE's anti-slavery radicalism is not identified with any conspicuous public act, like that of FREMONT.

date. Disass and a superior and public act, like that of FREMONT.

No class of the Republicans can make any objection to FREMONT which will not either answer itself or recoil against the objectors. If doubts are cast upon his personal availability or popularity, his friends have a ready reply in the splendid run he made in 1856 while the Republican party wayet in the gristle of its infancy. If the Democrats who have ance come into the party object to him, was not he also a Democrat before he became a Republican? and has not the Whig wing of the party thus far had the lion's share of the offices?

FREMONT's strength will now be rapidly developed, and will make him a formidable competitor of Mr. Lincoln in the Baltimore convention. We can see for him only one danger; which is, that if he submits his claims to the convention, he will be in honor bound by its action, and his friends would have to support Mr. LINCOLN should he be the nominee. It is quite possible that the CHARE men will give (or withhold from) FREMONT just support anough to make both his nomination and LINCOLN's impossible, with a view to fall back on CHARE at last as a compron of the candidate. The rock on which FREMONT will split if at all, is the Baltimore convention. He make both his nomination and Lincoln's impossible, with a view to fall back on Chase at last as a compromise candidate. The rock on which Fremont will split, if at all, is the Baltimore convention. He should steer clear of it altogether; or rather, he should treat it as General Tation did the Whig convention in 1848—that is, announce his intention to ranwhether it nominates him or not, and leave its members to be their own judges of what is expedient under the circumstances. Even as a party man, he would be fully justified in this course. When Mr. Lincoln attempts to forestall the convention, and convert it into a mere ratification meeting, his rival would be justified in disregarding it altogether.

Chase started encumbered with all sorts of feters—his official position under Mr. Lincoln; his personal obligations to him; the full committal to his policy implied in his holding a cabinet office. Fremont has none of these embarrassments; and being neither timid by nature nor restrained by position, he will make a bold headway against the present occupant of the presidential mansion.

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1864

GEORGE THOMPSON INVITED TO A RECEP-TION MEETING IN WORDESTER. The following invitation, numerously signed by rominent citizens, has been sent to Mr. Thompson:—

To George Thompson, Esq.

The undersigned, citizens of Worcester and vicini-The undersigned, citizens of Worcester and vicinity, desire to express to you their high appreciation of the service you have rendered to the cause of the American Union during the last three years, and to the cause of human liberty during an earnest and useful life. We, therefore, most cordially invite you wist two coster at an early day, and present your views on public affairs.

ALEX. A. BULLOCK.

ALEX. A. BULLOCK, J. M. EARLESS T. W. HAMMOND, and others. MR. THOMPSON'S REPLY. 10 Chester Park, Boston, } March 19, 1864.

GENTLEMEN—I am this day favored with a communication, signed by yourselves and others, invoiting me to present to the citizens of Worcester "my views or public affairs."

to present to the citizens of Worcester "my views on public affairs."

Gentlemen, I gladly and gratefully accept your invitation, and at the same time thank you for the kind and flattering terms in which it is conveyed.

If Monday, the 28th instant, should be a suitable time, I will, on the evening of that day, embrace the opportunity which your profered welcome will afford me, to state with what profound gratification I have marked the progress of public sentiment in this country, since I was last among you; and with what pleasure and hopeful anticipation the change has been witnessed by the friends of "Union and Emancipation" in Great Britain.

Gentlemen, I have not forgotten the generous hospitality extended to me by the city of Worcester thirteen years ago; and I shall rejoice to find myself once again the guest of the citizens of the sound and noble "heart of the Commonwealth" of Massachusetts.

I am, with great respect,

I am, with great respect, Your friend and servant, Geo. Thomps

Mr. Thompson having, in his reply, referred to his former visit to Worcester, it may not be inappropriate to remind our readers of the circumstances connected with that visit.

On the 15th of November, 1850, at a meeting held in Faneuil Hall to welcome Mr. Thompson on his arrival in Boston, no speaker was allowed a hearing, in consequence of the "continuous interruption and indecent behavior of an organized band of lawless and impudent intruders." As a deserved and salutary rebuke to the mobicratic and pro-slavery spirit of this city, and for the purpose of vindicating the right of free speech, Mr. Thompson was immediately invited to Worcester, in the terms of the following document:-WORCESTER, Nov. 18, 1850.

WORGESTER, NOV. 18, 1850.
TO GEORGE TROMPSON, ESQ. M. P.
DEAR SIR—The undersigned, citizens of Worcester, desire to take this method of expressing their gratitude for your eminent services in the cause of huntan freedom and of popular rights.
You have been long known to us as the able and zealous advocate of the principles which guided the founders of our republic.

realous advocate of the principles which guided the founders of our republic.

The history of your life, for the past twenty years, has been so identified with the progress of American principles in the old world, that you have a peculiar claim to the respect and affection of America.

Your labors to establish, in England, a just system of popular representation; to abolish the edious and oppressive Corn Laws; to ameliorate the condition of the oppressed East Indians; and to abolish slavery in wide and

the oppressed East Indians; and to abolish slavery in the British West Indies, have met with a wide and deep sympathy among our people; and, to our minds, the esteem in which all good men should hold you in not lessened by the fact, that your love of humanity has known no distinction of color or of nation.

n. therefore, hereby extend to you a con tation to visit us at such time as shall be most agreeable to yourself; and assure you that you will meet in Wor cester a respectful and welcome reception."

The invitation, which was numerously and most re spectably signed, was immediately accepted; and o the following Saturday morning, Mr. Thomp companied by two hundred of the citizens of B the City Hall, at 10 1-2 A. M. The building was crowded by an intelligent and enthusiastic audience As the meeting was an adjournment of that which had been riotously broken up in Paneuil Haff, the officers reviously appointed took their respective positions .-EDMUND QUINCY, Esq., as president, opened the proceedings with a speech, narrating the circumstance connected with the Boston meeting. Mr. Garrison then submitted a series of Resolutions, suitable to the Esq., who delivered a powerful and eloquent address; after which, Mr. Thompson rose, and, as the reports published at the time described, was greeted with "th ost enthusiastic applause, again and again renewed." Mr. Thompson having spoken at great length, the pro-ceedings were continued (with a brief interval for rethanks to the municipal authorities having been unani monsly passed, the immense audience slowly dispersed with a feeling of heartfelt satisfaction, caused by the noble conduct of the generous and liberty-loving citi-zens of the "heart of the Commonwealth." We doubt not that a similar reception awaits Mr. Thompson on the occasion of his second visit, on Monday evening

BIOGRAPHY OF GEORGE THOMPSON, We or in our present number, the interesting and compre-hensive biographical sketch of the public life, and phiheasive biographical sketch of the public life, and par-lanthropic and reformatory labors of aft. Thompson, by William Farmer, Esq., of London. It will serve to enlighten many persons in this country as to the character and animating spirit of Mr. Thompson, and increase the personal interest of his numerous friends and admirers. Mr. Farmer will accept our warmest

b. .

GEORGE THOMPSON IN SPRINGFIELD.

1851 and 1864-A Contrast.

On Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., Mr. Thompson delivered an address to the citizens of Springfield, Mass., in the Music Hall of that city. He said:— A few reminiscences of my last visit to this locality may enable me to illustrate the contrast which I de-sire to present to your contemplation, between the state of popular sentiment in New England them and

Thirteen winters have passed away, and this Thirteen winters have passed away, and thirteen successive aprings have returned to gladden the earth, aince I last stood in the city of Springfield. What was the object that then brought me to this busy, thriving and beautiful part of the Old Bay State! I came at the invitation of a few friends of religion, justice, freedom and humanity, to address so many of the citizens as might desire to hear me, on the troops which then agricated the public mind. many of the citizens as might desire to hear me, on the topics which then agitated the public mind. It came in the spirit of peace and friendship, of fraternal sympathy and brotherly love. I came to serve no personal object, to sak no favor for myself. What I had to sak was for others, and not for myself. I came to plead with such as were not dead to all sense of righteousness and pity, on behalf of the poor figh-tives from handars in the South, who were helps tives from bondage in the South, who were being bunted by two-footed monsters over the soil made sacred by the trend of the Pilgrim Fathers. I came sacred by the tread of the rightm Fathers. I came to plead on behalf of those eternal principles, for the sake of which, and to establish which, your ancesters had renounced home, country and friends, and the houses of God in which they and their fathers had worshipped. I came to re-assert and to defend the im-mortal truths proclaimed in your Declaration of Indemorial truths proclaimed in your Declaration of 1865pendence—truths for which no people had contended
more bravely, or bled more freely, or died more subilimely, than the people of good old Massachusetts.
I came on the day following a New England Sabbath. It was Monday, the 17th of February, 1851.
The night before, I had, in a neighboring city, dethrough a column address on the Christian duties of

ivered a solemn address on the Christian duties of the American people, in view of the crisis in their history which had then arrived. I had been heard nd rewarded with respectful attention.

I well remember it was a bright and exhilarating morning when I stepped into the cars at Providence to commence my journey to Springfield. On the way I purchased a newspaper to beguile the time. Of opening it, I found it contained information of special interest to myself. I read therein, that on the pre-vious Sabbath morning—when the church bells wer ringing, and the devout inhabitants of Springfield were directing their steps to the several houses prayer; on the Sabbath morning, when the people were about to offer worship to the God who "hath made of one blood the families of the earth"—that God who hath said by the mouth of his lawgiver. "Whose stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death' and again, "Thou shalt not return unto his maste the servant that hath escaped from his master unto thee"-I read that on that same Sabbath morning, when the people were about to enter the temple erected to the Redeemer of the world, they were vited to gaze upon the spectacle of an Englishman hung in effigy upon a branch of one of the trees adorning the city green; which effigy had a placard affixed to it directly inciting to outrage and murder was the Englishman thus executed in effigy-I was the Englishman thus pointed out as worthy of mal reatment and death.

The journal I had purchased in the railcar was the Springfield Republican. Did that paper simply narrate the facts, and leave its readers to make their own comments? No. It said to its readers-

"This evening, according to announcement, Geor Thompson, the English Abolitionist, will make appearance in Hampden Hall, for the purpose, presume, of denouncing the American Constitution, belling the Christian Church, and abusing the greatest a best men, living and dead, that have ever impress their names upon our country's history."

It said of the meeting to be held-

"We presume it will be made the scene of polit we presume it will be made the scene of political fanaticism, blind perversion of truth, and such handling of sacred things as shall wound the moral sense like the naked blow of blancham."

"Such was the language of the leading article. But not content with these imputations—imputations absolutely false, utterly unfounded, and full of all uncharitableness and malignity-it gave gratuitous inser tion to the placard which had been attached to the fligy-a placard which I have described as a direct incentive to outrage and murder. Here are some of the words of the placard :-

"Men of Hampshire I will you allow an English Serf to come amongst you, and create a civil war continuing agitation now happily disposed of by government?

Again :-

"Is it rational, is it reasonable, is it even plausible, that George Thompson, a member of that very British Parliament whose laws have placed the masses of the English and Irish people in a position of such and oppression that they would gladly exchange the lot for the comparative freedom of the American slave of the South, can be anght but a paid emissary and says of England?" spy of England ?"

Again :-"But a few months since, we were sending shipled the
led the loss of food to his starying countrymen, for whom
he was then legislating; and will you now allow him
to repay this boon by treackery—by turning a brother's
letican
reculiar
"American's loountrymen of the murdered Emmett,
of Mitchell, of O'Brien, turn out and drive this miscreus and from our soil; for YOUR DECTREE'S BLOOD ORIES
AGAINST RIM FOR VENCEARCE!"

Here is the conclusion :

"Let your cry be, 'America, and a home for all ! Union and vigilance against the machinations of des-pots!"

Such was the language of the Springfield Re ious and bloodthirsty language which it virtually endorsed and approved, by givin it gratuitous publication. With regard to the charges brought against me in these vile and wicked produc tions, it is sufficient for me to say, that they are as false as they are infla I have been the defender of the poor against the rich of the oppressed against the oppressor; of the slave against his tyrant. As regards Ireland, I was the friend, associate and fellow-laborer of Daniel O'Connell, and in my place in Parliament voted for every measure of amelioration, and voted and spoke ago every measure of injustice and coercion; and yet I rked out for vengeance as guilty of the bl

The journal I am quoting takes nothing back. On the contrary, it repeats to day the slanders and calum-nies of thirteen years ago. It regards the efforts n with many better men, I have made in England during the last three years to en lighten and correct public sentiment in reference America, as "but an act of justice and due repara for past injuries" done by me to this country. It still speaks of my "vehement attacks upon the relifor past injuries gious, as upon the political institutions" of Amer ed by the ca; of my "stigms tion as sincerely oppos myself"; says, that "loosen sa of personal invective decorous even in a citizen, and disgusting in a strager, formerly marked my public efforts." Even this very day, that journal speaks of my "fanatical, unintelligent and course assaults on the good and great institutions and men of this country"; and of my "ignorant legistics to the people, the institutions teamen" of America. I trust the edit of that journal is here to night. (Applaase.) If he ideal be, let me say in his presence and yours, that aboute be, let use any in an presence and yours, that I challengs him to produce from any speeches deliver ed by me during my former visits, any thing to sup a friends port the accusations he has brought against me. I de warmest liberately defy him to produce a speech, a paragraph a sentence in which I have over assalled any one e

forth that I am a changed man. Show me a man, a minister, a statesman who in the present day defends alavery, and I will, if possible, denounce him with double emphasis. My course on slavery has been one without variableness or shadow of turning. (Applause.) If I was a blasphemer before, I am a blasphemer now. If I libelled the living and the dead then, I denounce the same men now. If I was an enemy of your institutions then, I am equally so now. Here I stand to defend and justify every charge I ever made against the churches of America, the statesmen of America, or the institutions of America; and I think that, with the aid of recent revelations and recent events, I could more triumphantly than ever make good my charges. (Applause.) Whoever may have changed, I have not changed; neither have those thrice-honored colleagues of mine, who were in in the indictment brought against me thirteen years Let me now return to the railroad car in which I

travelled from Providence to Springfield, in which I read the proceedings by which the Sabbath in your city had been descrated and degraded. Nothing deterred, I came amongst you. I put up at the Hampden Hotel. I was soon joined by the John Han den of America, Wendell Phillips. We were infor joined by the John Ham ed that Hampden Hall had been closed against us Evening came, and with it signs of a popular com The effigy, the placard and the leading arti motion cle had done their work. The sounds of drun fife were heard, and soon a riotous and drunken rabble paraded before the hotel, throwing stones through the windows of the room we occupied, and defacing th walls with filthy missiles. Again the mob made the circuit of the city, and returned re-enforced. They set up a post. They hung in effigy the hated Englishman to a cross-beam. They placed a tar-barrel filled with straw beneath. They kindled a fire. They joined hands, and danced round it with the fury and savage give of drunken cannibals; and when George Thompson, represented by the unsightly carcass the had fastened to the gibbet, fell into the flames, they raised a chorus of yells, howls, screeches and impre-cations that might have startled the more decorous in habitants of Pandemonium itself.

And where, during this horrible, disgusting and disgraceful scene, were the municipal authorities of Springfield? Where were the law-abiding, law-preserving, law-asserting citizens of Springfield? Where They were safe and snug at home. They were col-lecting their families around the domestic altar. They were preparing sermons in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law. They were reading the Springfield Republican and perhaps anticipating that the next morning's issue would contain the pleasing intelligence that the foreigner whom they had left to the tender mercles of the mob had been tarred and feathered, and ridden upon a rail out of the city.

Why do I recal to the recollection of those now

present the incidents connected with my former visit Is it to complain of the treatment I then received ? No. I can forget and forgive a thousand things like these, and should not refer to them now but for the moral that I wish to draw from them. I refer to the past that I may illustrate, in the light of by-gone ndage under which the whole country then groaned to the demon of oppression that reigned and revelled at the South. At the time of which I am speaking, the galling chains of the South were worn by every man in the North. The manacles riveted upon the limbs of the man-chattel of the South, were fastened also upon the limbs of the sons of the Pilgrims in New England. A venerable man, deputied by Massachusetts her embassador to the South, in behalf of the citizens of this State, was treated with indignity, threatened with violence, and refused even a twenty-four hours' shelter under the shade of the Palmetto. The sons of the Bay State were dragged from the decks of Boston ships, cast into the priso of Charleston, and sold to pay their jail fees. Even your Court-House was surrounded with chains, and earned and venerable administrators of the law had to crawl beneath them before they could ascend their seats; and when there, they had to do the bidding of the South. One of the purest of patriots, the most ac-complished of scholars, and the most gifted of orators—sent by Massachusetts to the Senate—was, even in the seat and sanctuary of law and legislation, set the present war, have been most desirous that it upon by rufflan hands, and the country deprived for rears of the benefit of the wisdom and eloquence of bellion in your midst, and struck every manacle from me of the noblest defenders of her honor and the inone or the noblest defenders of her honor and the in-dilenable rights of humanity. Such was the condi-tion of Massachusetts, and of the entire United States of America. a few years and years of the benefit of the wisdom and elo

of America, a few years ago.

No wonder that while such a state of things prevailed, an Englishman, claiming the right to plead for the pation of our own slaves; who have won for the peodown-trodden and enslaved black man, and of depotes the plead of plean extension of popular rights; who have grap-nouncing the gigantic system of despotism by which pled with and overthrown the chartered monopoly of the most exalted and "godlike" amongst free Amerithe East India Company; who have wrung from ns had been taken captive, cans nature.

the prison-house of the South, should be treated as I now seeking to obtain for the tiller of the soil the baye described. That treatment, barsh and inhospit means of obtaining some small portion for himself. able as it sometimes was, wrought no change in me. Judge what the joy of such men must be, and wha I did not love the people of America, or of Springleld, less, because, when about to step into the cars which has been wrought in the popular sention on your railway platform, some cowardly rufflans, the people of these Northern States !—to find that standing near, but straid to look me in the face, flung stale eggs at me. I did not return to England to whine over my wrongs, or to decry your institutions, or to inveigh against republicanism and democracy, or to and Liberty everlashing! (Applause.) nies of progress and popular rights. No; but I went back, if possible, more than ever the de voted and unrelenting foe of that execrable system which had enslaved, not only the bodies and so tellect, thought, literature, commerce, religion and t to burst its green with clare itself free, and to strangle and destroy its en- fall. Now the negro can demand slaver, in order to become the noblest and the greatest manity, is not only recognized as a man, but carries on the face of the earth. (Loud applause.) time arrived when I might prove by deeds, not only that I cherished no unkind feeling towards the people of America, but that my professions of friendship and good-will were not mere vain and empty words.

You had, for half a century, sought by every means no matter how humiliating and debasing, to keep on terms of friendship and union with your "Southern terms of friend brethren." You had consented to the extension and ment of slavery. You had consented to be ruled by the Slave Power. You had consented to and even assisted in, the elevation of slaveholders to the Presidential chair of a democratic republic. You had consented to the appointment of slaveholders as your representatives at foreign courts. You had conented to see five slaveholding judges out of nine occupy the bench of your Supreme Court. You had consented to be deprived of the right of giving a cup of cold water to the trembling fugitive who, with parched lips, passed your door on his way to British soil, there to find a refuge from the pursuing kidnapper. You had consented to be misrepresented, ridi-culed, belied, insulted and spat upon by your insolent and haughty brethren of the South. You bore all with a patient shrug—nay, in your political parties you ran an eager race to see which could be most ab-ised in the presence of wars travelled which could you ran an eager race to see which could be most ab returning in season to be at the New York anniverse ject in the presence of your tyrants; which could ry, May 10th

the institutions of America, save that "peculiar institution" which is the cause of your present calamitous and sanguinary war, and which, at the present moment, all loyal Americans desire to extirpate from the soil it has so long withered and cursed. (Loud spplause.)

It is said that I am changed, that I am now more respectful, measured and moderate in my tone than formerly. Such is not the fact. I am wholly unchanged; or, if changed at all, only in this respect, that I regard with deeper loathing and excertaion the infernal system of negro slavery, and more strongly in than ever condemn the conduct of those who, having the power, if not to destroy, at least to check it, suffered it to grow and flourish, and expand and strengthen, until at last it burst beyond all restraints, and in its pride and power sought to make shipwreck of all most dear to you, and most sacred to hummity at large. (Applause.) No. I will not allow it to go forth that I am a changed man. Show me a man, a minister, a statesman, who is the present day defends slavery, and I will, if possible, denounce him with double emphasis. My course on slavery has been one without variableness or shadow of turning. (Applause.) If I was a blasphemer before, I am a blasphemer mow. If I libelled the living and the dead raised by the wisdom, the love of liberty, the valor and the blood of the fathers of the revolution, they rent the Union in twain. They did so by a conspiracy, and by acts, as foul, as traitorous, as wicked, as any ever resorted to by the worst of men in any age. While yet the sworn supporters of the government the most flagitious, malversation and treason

and official servants of the people, they were guilty of yet the pliant and prostituted tool whom they had chosen filled the Chair of State, months before the man who through their divisions and diabolical stratagems had been elected had assumed office, they car-ried their plans into execution. Having exhausted the national treasury; having corrupted the national army; having scattered the national navy; having emptied the Northern arsenals, they seconded, and instantly laid robber hands upon whatever of national property they found within the territory they had traitorously wrested from the Union. They raised an army; they called a Convention; they proclaimed a Constitution they elected a President and a Congress; they declar ed themselves "The Confederate States of America;" they sent their Commissioners to Europe; and they ed of the civilized world, that they should be admitted into the family of nations.

The despots of the earth rejoiced. The enemies of

progress, of free institutions, and of human rights, sent up a shout of triumph. The aristocrats of the old world exclaimed-" See, the bubble has burst! The boasted experiment of democratic government has failed! The soaring eagle of the West droops; the United States of America are no more!" All this time, the twenty millions of the North made no sign of resistance to the daring treason of the South. It seemed as though they would passively submit to see a govern-ment established over one-half the national territory ounded upon principles the reverse of those that had constituted the basis and justification of the revolution or their own independence. The man whom the majority of the people of the North had elected, succeeded to a bankrupted exchequer, a decimated army, a navy in all parts of the world but America; and took his seat at Washington in the midst of perjured rebels, with scarcely a thousand men in arms to defend his Such was the state of things when the anthority. thunder of the guns aimed at Fort Sumter was heard when the striped and starry banner succum the rattlesnake rebel flag-when the multitudinous North, moved as by an electric shock, started as one man to its feet, and New England's Quaker poet, in rapt amazement and devout thanksgiving, could ex-

"Now joy and thanks for evermore! The weary night has well nigh passed; The slambers of the North are o'er— The giant stands erect at last!"

(Loud applause.)

I need not tell you the history of the next three years—it is written in battle, bereavement, and blood. Well, the time came when an Englishman, who hated your country, who desired the overthrow of its institutions, and wished to see the Constitution and Union annihilated, might do something effectually to bring about those objects. I had been described by your own journal (that still refuses to retract its calumnies) as such an Englishman. The way in which I have spent the last three years of my life is a sufficient answer to such misrepresentations. I will not speak of the result of my labors, but this I may say, I have done what I could. You have had enemies in England—many, powerful, and virulent. I have met them, and ught your battle. Ridicule and vituperation. falsehood and misrepresentation have been against you, and I have labored to repetities weapons, and to set the people, the institutions and the cause of this country justly before the people of my own. I may truly say in Great Britain are to-day on the side of the Northern States. For your sakes, hundreds of thousands of the honest intelligent operative classes of my ountry have borne, without a murmur, the pangs of hunger; and when most suffering from the effe have with you those who have labored for the emancibe my joy as one of them, to see the change your battle-cry now is, not only "The Union, one and inseparable, now and for ever," but Liberty for all black as well as white:-Liberty universal,

Oh, how I exult in the present state of things! I left you slaves; I find you free. When I left you, the journalist, the politician, the clergyman, the pub lisher, the merchant, the Bible distrib illions of black men, but had enalayed, also, the in- teur-all were slaves. Now the pulpit, the platform he mart, the exchange, the court of justice, the hall ice of a race kindred to my own; -- a race of legislation, the press-all are free. Now, cotto inger king. Now the slave power totters to its arms in the service of the State; and a black regi ment saves an army from destruction. And now the orred Englishman, for whom tar and feathers were too good, returns and receives a warm welcome, (for which he is proudly grateful,) even from an audience in the good city of Springfield.

"Look on this picture, and on this," and suffer me to share the joy to be derived from the contrast between THEN and Now.

Mr. Thompson lectured in Lawrence on day evening, and in Lowell on Thursday evening of this week. On Monday evening next he will address the citizens of Worcester—and on the Wednesday evening following, those of Philadelphia in each instance by special invitation of promi gentlemen. In rest and highly respectable gentlemen. In response to invitation extended to him by Senators and Repres tatives, the Vice President of the United States, and the Loyal Association, he will speak in Washingto

On his return from Washington, Mr. Thompson will proceed to western New York, as far as Boches-ter, to fulfil lecturing engagements in that quarter;

GEORGE THOMPSON IN NEW BEDFORD George Thompson, Esq., delivered the last len George Thompson, Long Western the sat letter of the course before the New Bedford Lirows, in a North Christian Church, in that city, on Tareday to the course the children of North Christian Church, in that city, on Tuesday etc.
ning. On his first visit to this country, he was the
ed to New Bedford, and was expected to speaks a
same edifice. But the public were prejudiced span
him, as in other parts of the country, and the detannation to perpetrate mob violence was so evident an
that it was not thought prudent by nation to perpetrate most rolling was so entered at strong, that it was not thought prodent fir k. Thompson to attempt to speak. On the pression Thompson to altempt to speak. On the pression caston, however, a very different scess was prised caston, however, a very different scess was prised. A crowd through the doors before they were one and the second speak of the se A crowd thronged the doors before they were speed, and the spacious religious building was crewled in every part by an intelligent audience, saxion a listen to the words of the man who had labered a long amid contumely and violent opposition, laber of the rights of man, and no less for the benefit of the nalaver than of the enslaved.

malayer than of the ensures.

The audience having been called to orderly Chain Almy, Esq., Mr. Thompson was welcomed to be Bedford in a brief but interesting address by Daid Recketson, Esq., who referred to his labors in his of humanity and the oppressed in Europe, Asiani of humanity and in association with the most reason America, and in association with the most reason philanthropists of England and this county, as a sured him of a hearty welcome by the citi

Mr. Thompson then spoke for an hour and a hall the most eloquent manner. We shall attempt on port of his address. He alluded to the great chan in the state of things in regard to slavery in American since his last visit, expressed his graffication at the prospect of the speedy and final triumph of freedom here, vindicated the abolitionists from the charge that their labors had done nothing towards promoting the great revolution, spoke of the state of put ting this great revolution, spoke of the state of public sentinest in England of this country, and especially of the effect of the laws authorizing the enrolment of slaves in the Union armies, referring particularly to the Union armies, referring particularly to the heroin of Sergeant Carney, of New Bedford, at the amatica Fort Wagner, and of the 54th regiment at the bath of Olustee, as displaying the courage and capacity of the colored man, and furnishing the firmest mermo that the black man could never again be reduced; slavery. He was listened to with the closest attention and drew down frequent and hearty applane. Es nore than equalled the expectations of his been His visit was in every respect a success, and cause fail to be beneficial in strengthening the tone of police sentiment, and the resolution of the citizen of New Redford to maintain the anti-slavery position, with which he showed himself to be familiar, and for which he so kindly expressed his admiration.

FREMONT MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE

A meeting in favor of the nomination of John C. Premont to the Presidency of the United States was bell on Friday evening at room No. 25, Cooper Issuits New York. Mr. B. F. Manierre called the meringh order, and Mr. E. Gilbert presided. Messrs RL Darragh and D. Plumb were named as vice-presiden, and I. W. Haff performed the duties of secretary. The chairman addressed the meeting; opposing the page and conduct of the administration ; yet, he mid it yo the duty of the club to support the measures of the ga-ernment which tend to put down the rebellion. The chairman favored the one-term principle. He believe that John C. Fremont could strike the needed hav for freedom. The Amnesty Proclamation was to charitable-it made rebellion easy. The Pathfole was for a complete annihilation of the causes of the

A platform of principles was then read It conprised a nomination of Mr. Fremont for President; recognized in him the pioneer of the principles of the club, and a representative of a national policy which should comprehend :

A vigorous, consistent, concentrated prosecution of

A vigorous consistent, concentrated protection of the war against the insurgent armies in the field; vid adequate penalties for treason, and no amenty exert to absolute submission.

The right of suffrage to be regulated by legislative bodies, and not prescribed by the Executive.

No reatoration of civil rights as an inducement to the late to forswear themselves.

No initiation of serfdom by attaching the person of the laborer to the soil.

Absolute equality of all men before the law, without distinction of race or color.

Extension of the beneficent principles of the Hossistend law; and a liberal distribution of bounty into among all soddiers.

atead law; and a liberal manage all sodiers.

Paramount nationality, as opposed to agedition application of the doctrine of supreme State rights.

The rigid maintenance of the Monroe doctrins, as as to vindicate the republican integrity of the con-

A reformed and thoroughly America foreign poly, rithout regard to the opinions or menaces of torip

powers.

A liberal system of foreign emigration.

The one-term principle for the Presidency, to it is secure the integrity of the incumbent till the integrity of the incumbent till the integrity of the incumbent till the integrity of the constituency by after holders.

An amendment, proposed by Mr. Plumb, safeliers, was subsequently made :

That the immediate and entire extinction of strey throughout the United States is demanded by justor, and as necessary to a speedy overthrow of the realism and the establishment of a permanent pace.

Mr. J. F. Whipple then made a speech Harm Greeley followed. He thought that the nominal and the discussion of the resolutions, should be possed. He was friendly to all the gratients used for the Presidency, and would support the may be provided to the presidency. received the nomination of the national convertes Mr. Greeley also said he was in favor of the seeks principle, and stated his belief that Mr. Frence, i made President, would carry into effect the principle se who favored putting down the rebellion as

ts cause, and sustaining freedom. Messrs. Gupp, Parker Pillsbury, Sinclair Toney nd others made addresses, when the Club sijoune, subject to a call for a ratification meeting.

THE PROGLAMATION.

By a singular and most happy freak of the sheeled fortune, the original draft of the President's Eusti-

Mr. Smith sends the following letter to mittee, in answer to their announce fact that he had drawn the President's Proclam of Freedom :

PETERBORO', March 12, 1864

MY DEAR SIR:—I have your letter amounts for gratifying fact that I have drawn the precious rise. I have never been proud of owning houses and lands to the land of the land of the land of the land owner of this glorious Proclamation of Freedom, is owner of this glorious Proclamation of Freedom, is other very form in which it came from our President atrong and honest hand. WILLIAM BARNES, Esq., Chairman, &c :

but I contess the procument of the very form in which it came from our breath of the very form in which it came from our breath of the very form in which it came from our breath of the very form in which it came from our breath of the very form of the procument of the very form the soldiers—since it is the faithful and the soldiers since it is the faithful and the way from word of such of them as fall in the way from word of such of them as fall in the way from the such of them as fall in the way from word of the such o

of such of them as fail in the second all charges.

You will please retain the Proclamation is your fiftee until the purchaser shall call for it.

Your friend,

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for April, pres

1. Fighting Facts for Fogies, 2 The World Rivermouth. 3. The Schoolmaster's Sto. tor. Ignotus. 5. The First Visit to Wast House and Home Papers. IV. 7. The Black Pres.

8. Foundet the Magnificent. 9. Among the form

Independence: 12. Reviews and Literary Section 15. Recent: American Publications. 18. 10. On Picket Duty. 11.

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

Coogress.
Ten thousand petitions have been mailed within a fer days from the office of the Women's League Room, 20 Cooper Institute, to the North, the South, e East, the West; thus giving loyal men and women every where another opportunity to register their

We sak all loyal editors to print copies of our peti-We ask an royal them through every school distriction, and circulate them through every school district

the country.
We ask the clergy of the land to circulate it in their We ask the civily of the mind to circulate it in their congregations—to lay it on their communion tables, congregations—to may it out their continuous tables, bidding their people remember that the only sacrifice the God of love demands is that they "do justice, and he too or "that they " break every yoke, and let he oppressed go free."

Wessk every woman to give her name for freedom.

weast every moral power of the nation be felt on essk those men who believe in republican insti-

we six more than a no othere in repuonean insti-tations to build, now, the platform for the next Presi-dental campaign in immediate emancipation.

la order that ALL the signatures for immediate and rersal emancipation, both by law of Congress and amendment of the Constitution, may be counted to-getter, the Women's League have added the Constigetter, the constitutional amendment to their prayer; and now ask all persons who circulate the Petition for one or both se 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, new lors, where they 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 Leeseur. —
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of believing States the great cause of the present rebellion, and as institution fast to the life of Republican government cardeally pray your honorable bodies to immediately 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 common country.

THE PETITION from Lynn, asking the entire aboli-THE PRITTION From Lynn, asking the entire about-tion of layery, and an amendment to the Constitu-tion forerer prohibiting it in any part of the country, he cold lawdred names (800) upon it. We are confident that in all our Northern towns, the number of fiames phained to this petition is determined almost entireby by the amount of time which can be given to its irculation; and this needs a division of the labor. circulation; and this needs a division of the labor.
"Many hands make light work;" and we hope to be very soon receiving the signed petitions in great rumbers. They may be sent either to this office or to the care of Miss S. B. Anthony, 20 Cooper Institoto, New York. Let it not be thought that this is edless labor. Hon. Henry Wilson said last week, in his place in the U. S. Senate, that he had never known assession of Congress in which the advocacy of sisvery was more obstinate and bitter than it had ber in the House of Representatives this winter. Agin we exhort our friends to vigilance and action

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Busic for the Camp Fires. James Redpath, Boston, anticunces a series of ten cent Books for the Camp Fires, of a much higher class than the dime publications now in the market. They will contain from 96 to 124 pages; new type, good paper—" neatly board in greenbacks." No. 3 is—" On Picket Duty and Other Tales," by Miss L. M. Alcott, whose Hos-pital Sketches has been one of the most popular books of the season. No. 2 is "Clotelle, a tale of the South,"
with five fine illustrations. No. 3 is—"The Vendetu," one of Balzac's best tales, translated for the publisher. No. 4 is-Gulliver's Travels in Lilliput. 5 is Victor Hugo's eloquent description of the Battle of Waterloo. Each number is complete in itself and anabridged. Ten cents sent to the publisher will secure a specimen copy, postage paid, to any home or camp address-or fifty cents for the list above an . The five will all be published before the close of February. Address, Jas. Redpath, publisher,

JEFF. DAVIS' REASONS FOR FASTING. In his prochamation for a Confederate Fast-day on the 8th of April position, occurs the following passage:

"Recent events awaken fresh gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of nations. Our enemies have suffered repeated defeats, and a nefarious scheme to burn and Plander our capital, and to destroy our civil government, by putting to death the chosen servants of the popic, has been buffled and set at manght. Our armies have been strengthened; our finances promise rapid progress to a satisfactory condition; and our whole country is animated with a hopeful apirit, and a fixed determination to achieve independence. In these circumstances it becomes us, with thankful hearts, to bow county is animated with a hopeful apirt, and a like determination to achieve independence. In these circumstances it becomes us, with thankful hearts, to bow carnelves before the throne of the Most High, and while gratefully acknowledging so many mercies, confess that our sine as a people have justly exposed us to his chastisement."

his chatisement."

LITTLE ROCK, (Ark.) March 18.

Partial returns from eleven counties give more votes than the whole number required by the President to place Arkansas in the Union. The other counties will give full 500 more. The new State Continuion was almost unanimously ratified, there being sair 187 votes against it. Arkansas is thus declared after State in the Union, and the whole Free State text is elected. Guerilla bands made violent threats; iterettheless, the citizens were enthusiastic in their detraination to vote the State back into the Union, many going to the polls at the risk of their lives. The military used every exertion to protect the voters.

GITT TO THE PRESIDENT. We learn from the

mining used every exertion to protect the voters.

GIFT TO THE PRESIDENT. We learn from the Washington Republican that at the Presidential reception on Saturday, Major French presented to the President by Miss Addie Brockway of Newburyport, Miss. On the bottom of each was knit the secession fig. and ears the top the glorious stars and atripes of our Union, so that when worn by the President, he will always have the flag of the rebellion under his feet. These socks were sent by the maker to Mrs. Wm. B. Told of Washington, and at her request Major French Presendent, which was the second with a few appropriate remarks. They were most pleasantly and graciously received by the Fresident.

Col. McCobb officially communicates the part taken by his command in the late action at Vadalia, La., which resulted in a victory to our troops. His force of 300 colored troops put to flight, in great confusion, three or four times their number of rebels, with a loss of any color with the confusion of the color with the color of the color with the color of any color with the color of the colo

First Persons Killer. Intelligence from Memphis states that a block of twenty buildings used as commissary store houses had falles in, burying beseth the ruins about forty negroes, and five or six soldiers who were guarding the buildings.

17 Mr. Sumner's report on the Fugitive Slave Law

As ELOQUENT STEECH. That of Hon. A. H. Bul ock, at the reunion of the Legislature of 1862, in Bos on, on the 15th inst.

of 1718 applications, 784 have been selected for commissions in negro regiments by the Casey examining board

thing board.

Tresident Lincoln has issued a call for 300,000 mee.men. The 15th day of April is the time fixed for filling up of this and all past quotas, and after that the all deficiencies will be made up by draft.

The President has sent an autograph copy of his speech at the Gettysburg celebration to the Fair his speech at the Gettysburg celebration to the Fair his point, to accompany the manuscript copy of Mr. Everett's oration on the same occasion.

The volume of Wendell Phillips's speeches has changed publishers, and now bears the imprint of Walter, Wise & Co., Boston. The speeches, meanwhite, are as admirable as ever.

The Sanitary Fairs recently held at Chicago, boston, Ciacismati, Albany, Brooklyn, Claveland and Ballo have realized \$1,002,000.

While some colored people were having a ball at a botel in Cheshire, Mass, last Friday night, a crowd of colorphobists from North Adams mobbed the base, Setstoying furniture, crockery and bedding, toking the money drawer of \$50, and breaking up ha party.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. [OFFICIAL.]

> BY HIS EXCULLENCY JOHN A. ANDREW, GOVERNOR. A PROCLAMATION

For a Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer By and with the advice and consent of the Council, I do hereby appoint THURSDAY, the Seventh day of April next, to be observed throughout this Commonwealth as a day of HUMILIATION, FASTING AND

of April next, to be observed throughout this Commonwealth as a day of HUMILIATION, FASTING AND PRAYER.

And I beseech all the people within this Commonwealth on that day to hallow the same, and make it sacred by the solemn and penitential offices of Religion; by the examination of their own hearts; by sincere and humble thought of God, of Human Duty, and Immortal Life.

Let us especially consider our obligations and privileges as a people, earnessly striving to be convinced of sin, wherein we have heretofore erred or strayed from the right way, and faithfully determining, with the favor of God, to amend our lives and to conform our hearts to the beheats of His Supreme and Holy Law. Remembering that "He is gracious and merciful, slow to anger, and of great kindness," let us accept with filial confidence the offers of His forgiveness, and resume, with courageous hope, the race which is set before us.

Let us seek to make this day acceptable to the

and resume, with courageous hope, the race which is set before us.

Let us seek to make this day acceptable to the Lord, by devoutly consecrating our purposes as a people to the fulfilment of the Great Work of National Duty, committed to our charge by the divine commandment, "to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke."

So then shall we inherit the promise—"They that shall be of thee shall build the old waste places; thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations; and thou shalt be called the repairer of the breech, the restorer of paths to dwell in."

Given at the Council Chamber, in Boston, this Fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

By his Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council.

OLiver Wanker, Secretary.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!

LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

DEP'T OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
FORTRESS MOSNOE, March 19, 1864.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

This is one of the most interesting departments of the war. As Washington seems to be a battle-ground for the elements between the North and the South, so this position, so near to Richmond, seems never safe from rebel raids. The strictest vigilance, the sternest discipline, and even severity, are needed to keep the hissing, rampant spirit of rebellion quiet. Every man is armed, and outside of a guard no man knows how soon he may be snapped up and carried to Richmond. The flag-of-truce boat and the exchange of prisoners keeps up a healthy excitement. We get the freshest news from Dixle's land.

The negro troops are here seen in their glory. Better clad, better disciplined or more orderly troops cannot be found in the srmy. This is especially true of the United States Colored Cavalry, one thousand strong, under Col. Cole. Major Denison of Massachusetts is one of the finest officers in the service. He has done much to bring this corps to its high state of discipline.

The contrabands, who are very numerous, are di-

setts is one of the finest officers in the service. He has done much to bring this corps to its high state of discipline.

The contrabands, who are very numerous, are divided into three divisions. One under Capt. Wilder of Massachusetts; one under Capt. Brown also of Massachusetts; one under Capt. Brown also of Massachusetts, a man of extraordinary executive abilities; and one under Rev. Horace James. The whole arrangement is under the superintendence of Gen. Kinsman, of Gen. Butler's staff. The schools of the contrabands are very successful. Among the teachers is a daughter of "old John Brown," a lady of about twenty summers—very plainly but neatly dressed, not handsome, but with a resolute and conscientious air, as if she inherited from her sire a trust of great magnitude.

Sunday is a great day with our colored brethren.

handsone, un with a resource at rust of great magnitude.

Sunday is a great day with our colored brethren.
The large churches of Norfolk are filled with them.
From 700 to 1000 meet for worship in one church.
These people are accustomed to speak out in meeting,
and express their feelings without asking permission
of Mr.Jeff. Davis. They respond to loyal sentiments,
and on the mention of the President's name they shout
out—"Yes, yes! God bless Mr. Lincoln!" "God bless
President Lincoln!" "Amen, Amen!"—with such
earnestness and unanimity that the house seems for a
moment to be in great confusion. It is customary to
pray, not only for the President at every service, but
for the Commanding General. Gen. Butler's name is
always received with a storm of applause. He is even
more popular than the President. The blacks have
got an idea somehow or other that Gen. Butler is their
especial friend. They trust in him and feel safe under
his strong arm. And if he is not protected by Divine
Providence it will not be because he has not the prayers
of the lowly and oppressed.

In the Union, under the Constitution, and in accord-

In the Union, under the Constitution, and in accordance with law, assert and urge your rights.

It is our duty to obey the law until it is declared by judicial decision to be unconstitutional.

The citizen whose property may be taken under it for public use will be entitled, under the imperative mandate of the Constitution, to a just compensation for his private property as taken for public use.

Although the present Congress may not do us justice, yet it is safe to rely upon the justice of the American people, and an appeal to them will not be unliceded or unans wered.

Peace restored and the unity of our Government preserved, the people will drive to an ignominious distance those who, in the agony of our conflict, perverted their sacred trusts to the base uses of partizan ends and fanatical purposes.

Uphold and maintain your Government as the one constituted, and obey and enforce its just demands as the only hope of perpetuating free institutions.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

THE ENROLMENT OF SLAVES IN KENTUCKY. A Cincinnati despatch of the 16th inst., to the Chicago Times, says:

Cincinnati despatch of the 10th inst., to the Chicago Times, says:

It is reported by the Mayaville steamer to-day that considerable excitement exists in that town and the country adjacent about the enrolment of negroes; and a determined resistance was resolved upon. Among the most resolute resistants to the enrolment were those who had been regarded as attenuous advocates of emancipation, as well as a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The place is in a flutter, and the general expression is, that the enrolment shall not take place, or if it does, it shall be "by walking over the dead body of somebody," which is a favorite Kentucky expression. On the other hand, the government has mounted the 4th Kentucky infantry, and proposes mounting others to patrol the State and sid the Federal officers in executing the law on that subject.

The President has already sent word back to Kentucky that the enrolment of the negroes must proceed let the consequences be what they may. The next movement of Gov. Bramlette is looked for with considerable enxiety. It is believed that he will call out the State force to resist the Federal encreachments.

THE PRESIDENCY. Ohio Legislature,
Marviand Legislature,
Michigan Legislature,
Wisconsin Legislature,

sas Legislature. de Island Legislature. de Island Legislature. Bhode Island Legislature.
Minnesota State Convention.
Iowa State Convention.
Indiana State Convention.
New Hampahire State Convention.
Connecticut State Convention.

Besides the merchants of New York city and varius clubs, leagues and associations throughout the Ninety-two of the one hundred and seven Union members of the Ohio Legislature have endorsed the presentment of Mr. Lincoln as the Union candidate for the next Presidential term.

The Portland Press gives an Indignant denial to a report that Vice President Hamila is opposed four. Lincoln's renomination. It says Mr. Hamila's most intimate friends in Maine are among the most zealous and scrive promoters of Mr. Lincoln's renomination.

instion.

POLITICAL. The leading German Republican paper of Illinois denounces the factious course of those who propose to go into the Baltimore Convention, and then not abide the result, unless it suits them. It calls upon the German Republicans to set this matter right, by attending the primary meetings in force.

The Fremont Interest are about to start a daiy paper in Washington, to advocate his claims for
the Presidency.

The most curious political movement of the
day is the nomination of John C. Fremont for the
Presidency, by the Volks' Freund, a German Vallanligham paper published in Cincinnati.

digham paper published in Cincinnati.

The McClellan meeting at the Cooper Institute, Thursday evening of last week, was very large and noisily enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Hon. Amos Kendall, Hon. R. D. Jacobs, Lieut. Governor of Kentucky, Gen. Norton, of Texas, and Col. Lagenschwartz, all of whom among them managed to condemn every act of the present National Administration. Gen. McClellan was resolved to have the "qualifications which eminently fit him him to be the deliverer and savior of the country," and he was fairly placed upon the Presidential track.

The General Committee of the German Democratic Union party of New York city have "condemned the character of the late Democratic State Convention at Albany, as incompatible with fealty to the Union and its constituted government." The Committee also approve of the withdrawal of the Tammany delegation from that Convention.

Soldiers' Greeting in Hanover. The Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Society of Hanover gave an entertainment on the evening of the 17th inst., both as a greeting to the soldiers of the 18th regiment and to aid the Sanitary Commission, for which a handsome sum was realized. The interest of the occasion was greatly increased by the presence of the battle-torn flag of the 13th. The meeting was addressed by Rev. J. Freeman, Rev. Samuel Cutler, Rev. James Aiken of Hanover, Rev. H. Walker of Abington, Rev. A. Damon of New Hampshire, and Samuel Tolman, Jr., of South Scittate, who proposed that the meeting resolve itself into a Convention to nominate a President for the coming term, which was agreed to, and Abraham Lincoln received the unanimous vote of the large assembly.

A Sprech By the President. At the close of the Patent Office Fair, on Friday night, President Lincoln, in answer to loud and continuous calls, made the following remarks:—

the following remarks:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I appear, to say but a word. This extraordinary war in which we are engaged falls heavily upon all classes of people, but the most heavily upon the soldier. For it hath been said, all that a man hath will be give for his life; and while all contribute of their substance, the soldier puts his life at stake, and often yields it up in his country's cause. The highest merit, then, is due to the soldier. (Cheers.)

(Cheers.)
In this extraordinary war, extraordinary develop-

In this extraordinary war, extraordinary developments have manifested themselvers, such as have not been seen in former wars; and among these manifestations, multing has been more remarkable than these Fairs for the relief of suffering soldiers and their families. And the chief agents in these Fairs are the women of America. (Cheers.)

I am not accustomed to the use of language of eulogy; I have never studied the art of paying compliments to women; but I must say, that if all that has been said by orators and poets since the creation of the world in praise of woman were applied to the women of America, it would not do them justice for their conduct during this war. I will close by saying, God bless the women of America (Great applause.)

BNLISTMENT OF SLAYES IN KENTUCKY.
Gov. Bramlette has just issued the following address to the people of Kentucky:

EELLOW-CITIZENS: In view of the disturbance of the popular mind produced by the enrollment of slaves for the army in Kentucky, it is deemed prudent to make the following suggestions for the benefit and guidance of the layal people of Kentucky.

Your indignation should not move you to commit acts of violence, nor to unlawful resistance. Branding as we have good, and will ever stand, "for the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws," we must repet the efforts of rebellion to overthrow our Government by our gallant soldiers in the field, and moet and correct unjust or unconstitutional legislation by legal appeals to the constituted tribunals of the Government, and through the ballot-box, in the constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws. The mere act of enrolling the names of slaves does not, affect any right of the citizen. No draft has been or dered, nor do we know that a draft will be ordered. It may or it may not. We should abide by and maintain the law, and pursue the modes provided for the remedy it affords.

If any violence or wrpng to the person or property of the citizens be committed by any officer or soldier, signish the known laws of the land, make your accasation in the mode prescribed by law; and if the commanding officer refuses or neglects to use the utmost endeavors to arrest the officers or soldiers under his command so accused, and hand him or them over to the civil magistrate for trial when officially advised of the facts, the Executive of the State will prefer charges, and demand a Court-Martial for the trial of the offenders.

In the Union, under the Constitution, and in accordance with law, assert and urge your rights.

his own shall be safe from violence when built."

At the conclusion of his remarks, the President handed to Mr. Still, the chairman of the committee, a copy of his speech, who upon receiving it said: "On behalf of the committee, Mr. President, I thankyou, and I will only add that it is the general desire of the workingmen of the United States that the next President of the United States shall be from Springfeld, Illinois, and that his name be Abraham Lincoln." To which the President answered, "I am very much obliged to you gentlemen," and the company dispersed.

persed.

The paper money system of Jeff. Davis has already collapsed. But he learned in Mississippi—and much to the disgust of John Buil—the saving virtues of repudiation. There are now, or were lately, in circulation in the rebellious States, some seven hundred millions of rebel Treasury notes, or "bluebacks." The rebel Congress has neatly provided for the "funding" of this trash after this fashion: A new issue of four hundred millions of Treasury notes has been ordered, two dollars of which till April are to be equal to three dollars of the old issue, and all of the old issues outstanding after December next are to be taxed one hundred per cent. Thus at least two hundred and thirty millions of Jeff's paper money is redeemed at once; and by this law he will doubless make a hundred millions clear profit before December. Such are the fiscal beauties of the "confederacy."

Such are the fiscal beauties of the "contederacy."

A Kingston correspondent of the Raleigh Confederate, in speaking of the hanging on the 6th instant, in Kingston, of the twenty-three captured soldiers be longing to Colonel Charles Henry Foster's command, as deserters from the rebel conscription, says. "The prisoners were accompanied to the place of execution by a large concourse of people and a strong military execut. They ascended the scaffold with a firm and elastic step, and met their fate with unflinching fortitude and determination. They asked for no quarter, and scornfully spurned all overtures of concession on condition of returning to duty in the Confederate service. After making their peace with their God, they fearlessly proclaimed their residences to die for their country, against which they said they had been forcibly conscripted to fight. A more sublime exhibition of loyalty to the old fing was arever vitnessed. This multitude were moved to tears, and openly denounced this cruel massarre, which is causing desertions from the Confederate service by the wholesale, and crysting as indignation which it is feared will be uncontrollable."

THEALIBERATOR.

This General Gantt having abandoned the rebel army, is now making abolition speeches in the North. We are not at all surprised. A miscrean who exulted in a horrid murder while on the rebe side, is naturally enough an abolitionist while on the Federal side.—Louisville Journal.

The above fling at General Gantt has been coples and approved by the Copperhead press generally when he was in the rebel ranks fighting against hi country, not one of these patriots had a word of condemnation to utter against him. But the moment in renounces rebellion, and asks to come back late th Union, then the Copperheads denounce him.

Mr. Chase and the Emancipation Proclams flow. The Independent, speaking of Secretary Chase letter declining to be a Presidential candidate, says:

"Whether his example be followed or not, his act remains an honor to his heart, and his brief but elegant letter is worthy the pen that supplied to Abraham Lincoln the last and golden sentence of the proclamation of emancipation." The sentence referred to, we presume, is the follow

"And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon milita-ry necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

PERSONAL OPINIONS FREELY EXPRESSED. The New York Evening Post has been shown a bundle of thirty-eight five doilar potes on the Pottstown, Bradford county, Pa., bank, which have James Buchanan's portrait engraved upon one corner, and in thifty of the notes the word "Traitor" is written across Buchanan's forehead; in others, the letter "T" is branded; on one, the following words appear: "Give him his deserts;" on another is written, "Ye ould divil," and still another bears this inscription: "False to his country and his God, but true to the Democratic party." Some ingenious individuals, at a loss to express their contempt in words, resort to symbols; one has drawn a copperhead snake, wriggling in the mouth of Buchanan, another decorates the head with a cup and bells, and a third encloses the neck within a noose which is attached to a gibbet.

The Tribune very justly remarks that no man can now say that we have made no progress. Of the re gion claimed as belonging to the Southern Confeder acy, we firmly hold West Virginia, Kentucky, nearly all Tennessee, Missouri, most of Arkansa, more than acy, we firmly hold West Virginia, Kentucky, nearly all Tennessee, Missouri, most of Arkanasa, more than half of Louisiana, a good part of Mississippi, with portions of old Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Texas, most of the Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Arizona. Nearly half the white population claimed as belonging to the Confederacy are this day under the Federal flag, and no longer subject to Conscription to fill the rebel armies. Our gains within the past year more than half overthrow the Confederacy as it stood when the final Proclamation of Freedom was issued.

Some 2000 slaves of all ages and colors reached i Some 2000 slaves of all ages and colors reached here yesterday. It was one of the saddlest spectacles witnessed for a long time in Vicksburg. Women and children were almost starved and half naked. Such a terrible picture of abject want and squalid misery can neither be imagined nor portrayed with pen. Many of the women and children were sick with fevers, brought on by the great fatigue and exposure of the long march from Meridian, Enterprise, Quitman and colber places.

BUTCHERT OF COLORED SOLDIERS AND THEIR WHITE OFFICERS. On the 14th of February, several companies of the 1st Mississippi (colored) regiment were sent out near Grand Lake an a foraging expedition. While gathering corn from a large deserted plantation, one company stationed as pickets a mile and a half from their companions, while sitting down at dinner, were suddenly set upon by 400 mounted guerillas (supposed to be led by Quantrell) in U. S. uniform, captured before they could use their arms for resistance, and all murdered except two, who escaped by feigning to be dead. The Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment was among the victims.

Jim Brooks for admitting that slavery in this country is dead. Brooks says he is sorry, but can't resist the evidence of his own senses, though the Courier can. Like the Bourbons, it never learns and never forgets anything; consequently, it cannot see what is before its eyes—that slavery has committed suicide; it will never forget to extend or defend the institution, or cease embracing its carcass, though it be dead as Julius Casar, and an offence in the nostrils of all decent men.—Yarmouth Register.

Senator Fomeroy repels the charges made in the Washington despatshes, that he had failed to account for the colonization funds placed in his hands. The whole amount was \$25,000, not \$250,000 as reported. \$14,000 of this, Mr. Romeroy says, was paid over by him on Mr. Lincoln's order in layor of the Chiriquy land contract. Over \$8000 were paid into the United States Treasury. Less than \$3000 were left in his hand to be expended in outflix for the colonists, and their incidental expenses. To these two last purposes the balance was devoted.

A correspondent calls attention to the fact that a great many boarding houses in this city are kept by rank secessionists. This is true. There are hundreds of such houses, most of them kept by women whose hunbands and relatives are in the Southern service, the women being sent North to live upon Yankee patronage and act the part of Rahab. They are the bitterest of our enemies, presuming upon their sex for security, and using that security to malign and betray the Government. Surely there ought to be some means of abating this grave and dangerous evil.—New York Tribune.

ALBANY, (N. Y.) March 14.

Mr. Bryant, (Democrat,) of New York, to-day introduced into the Assembly a series of resolutions, declaring that the war must be prosecuted until slavery is annihilated; that the constitutional abrogation of slavery would clear the path to our manifest deatiny, and produce the restoration of a united nation, and requesting Congress to submit to the people the Constitutional amendment forever prohibiting and exterminating slavery.

Was conspicuous in each; and justly regarded by his contemporaries as consistent and loyal to their respective of facts and justly regarded by his contemporaries as consistent and loyal to their respective of facts and justly regarded by his contemporaries as consistent and loyal to their respective of facts and plustly regarded by his contemporaries as consistent and loyal to their respective of facts and plustless. He was genist and communicative, and a favorite both of old and young; and to all a counsellor and friend.

The funeral exercises were of a blended character; and the many manifestations of respect, exhibited by the inhabitants of Brighton were creditable to them, as they must have proved greateful to the family. Services were

WASHINGTON, March 20.

mating slavery.

Washington, March 20.

The Judiciary Committee of the House has instructed its chairman to report with a recommendation that it pass Representative Wilson's joint resolution, proposing to the several State Legislatures an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery as incompatible with a Republican Government.

The colored colonists who left hast April underpharge of Mesars. Forbes and Tuckerman, of N. Y., for the Island of Avache, have been brought back by orders of the Government, on account of their suffering from small pox and the necessaries of life. They arrived in the Potomac, a few mies below Washington, on Saturday last, in the ship Marcia C. Day. There is only 368 left out of 420.

The rebel strength in the recent attack on Yazoo City was 5000 men, with 4 pieces of artillery. The 8th Louisians colored lost 80 killed, wounded and missing. Nine officers of this regiment out of 18 were found dead. The 1st Mississippi and the 11th regiment less 200.

Since Andrew Johnson has taken his decided anti-slavery stand, the Louisville Journal condemns itself by saying that he has been a "curse to Tennessee, and a curse to the cause of the Union."

Parton's Life of Gen. Butler is elaborately reviewed in the London Spectator. The writer acknowledges that the book has entirely changed his opinion of Gen. Butler, and compares him, in versatility and energy; to Frederick the Great.

ABOLITION IN BRASIL. A Senator, Silvierba d ADDITION IN HALEL.

Motts, his proposed in the Benzilian Senate that "no foreigner residing in Brazil should be allowed to hold slaves, and that those actually holding them should be obliged to sell them within a certain time." Also that the convents and other monastic institutions should be obliged to sell their landed properties and slaves. It is becoming every day more evident that slavery is doomed in Brazil, and that ere long some measure will be taken, having for its ultimate object the entire suppression of the system.

Free schools are about being organised in Newbern, Weshington, Beaufort and other places, for the education of poor white children.

Gen. Bragg, it is stated, has recommended the rebel Secretary of War to immediately organise 200,000 colored soldiers.

A Florida correspondent of a Charleston paper says that in the recent battle, "the Yankee darkies fought like devils."

Mrs. White, a sister of the wife of President Lincoln recently reached Atlants, Georgia, from Washington, and the rebel papers report that she sauggled through the lines a rebel uniform, the buttons of which were of gold, and worth \$4000.

Leading Republicans in Washington urge the President not to give way to the protests of Gov. Bramlette and the Kentucky slaveholders. It is not probable that he will.

The rich, liberal, and eccentric Zadock Pratt, of Prattaville, N. Y., perpetuates the memory of his brave son, Colonel George Pratt, by having his bust carved out of a huge rock near the public highway. Rev. Dr. Bellows has accepted an urgent amost affectionate invitation to go to California, and filthe place made vacant by the death of Rev. Thoma Starr King.

Fowler, the phrenologist, examined McClel-tan's head when he was a boy, and says he never found such an inordinate development of caution in any head before. The propelling facilities of combat-iveness and destructiveness were found to be small. He said to himself then, "Why send such a natural coward to West Point?"

Several prominent storehouses, a large rail-road depot, and large quantities of Government prop-erty have been destroyed by fire at Vicksburg.

Major John C. Chadwick of Salem, late of the 9th U.S. colored regiment, naw at Port Hudson, has been promotedsto be Lieut. Colonel of the 22d regi ment Corps d'Afrique. ment Corps d'Afrique.

The rebel War Department advertises for four hundred slaves or free negroes to work for the nitre and mining bureau, and reminds interested par-

ties that it has power to impress laborers, if not othe DIED-In this city, Feb. 22, of congestion of the lungs,

ALEXANDRE BEARSE, aged 49 years, formerly of Barnsta-ble. [Cape Cod papers, please notice.]

Marsh 12, Mr. JOHN LOCKLET, aged 49. A large concourse of sympathising friends were present at the fune-ral. Christian consolation was administered to the afflict-ed widow and daughters by Rev. Mears. R. C. Waterston, L. A. Grimes, and H. H. White.

At Jamales Plains, Feb. 24, Mrs. EUNICE AMES, aged 97 years and 9 months. She was a pensioned widow. Her husband, Prince Ames, fought on Bunker Hill, and in war of 1812, and a grand-son and two great grand-sons are in the present war. The two latter were captured by the rebels at Galveston.

She ever had an intelligent appreciation of the position

for colored Americans to maintain in the struggle for their equality and the rights of man, and always enc their patriotism.

Through her long and exemplary life—that of a practi-cal Christian—she endeared herself to a large circle of friends. They lament her departure, but their grief is shastened with an assurance that the transition is her unspeakable gain. In Brighton, March 5, Mr. JOHN TELEMACHUS HILTON,

ged 62 the Eastern States, and became a protege of the Reverend brothers Nathaniel, Benjamin and Thomas Paul—the last

a few days. His mental and moral excellencies won for him a prominence among those identified with him by complexion and condition; and in the Conventions of colored people, held in those early days throughout the States, his presence and influence were signally potent. He was one of the first colored Americans to greet the Anti-Slavery movement, which received, to his last day, the most devoted, unwavering affection and support. No names seemed more talismanic to him than those of Wil-LIAX LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, MARIA WES-

ON CRAPMAN, and GEORGE THOMPSON.

For a long series of years, he was an active and valued ember of the Board of Managers of the Massachusette

In regard to the great struggle between Slavery, he was always hopeful—of which he gave frequent illustrations by voice and pen, as by his contribution to the Liberry Bell for 1844, and his Letter to the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Subscription Festival for 1864-his last pub-

Equal School Rights or other branches of the Anti-Slavery

He was remarkable, both in public demonstrations and in social intercourse, for introducing Scriptural quotations and axioms. The Bible was his text book, and he was exceedingly happy and effective in its use.

Attached to his follow-men by the triple cord of Manual and the striple cord of the striple cord

sonry, Church fellowship and Anti-Slavery association, he was conspicuous in each; and justly regarded by his con-

He was genial and communicates and a strong both and doubt give and friend.

The funeral exercises were of a blended character; and the many manifestations of respect, exhibited by the inhabitants of Brighten were creditable to them, as they must have proved grateful to the family. Services were conducted at the house by the Orthodox clergyman, Mr. conducted at the house by the Orthodox clergyman, Mr. Cushman, and at the Baptist Church by Rev. R. H. Bowles, Rev. John T. Raymond, and Rev. H. H. White, the former and the present pastors of the First Independent Baptist Church, Joy Street, Boston, of which the doceased was for

many years one of the pillars.

At the grave, the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Masons present in large numbers and in full regalis, performed their mystic ceremonics in honor of one who had been most distinguished in their order.

To his bereaved widow and interesting group of sons and

daughters, the recollection of the faithful husband and father must prove a rich legacy. They, together with his numerous relatives and triends, may derive perennial solation from these appropriate lines :--

onsolation from these appropriate lines:

"Bure the last end axit!
Night dews fall not more genity to the ground,
Nor weary, worn-out winds expire so, soft.
Behold him in the eventide of life!
A life well speat! whose carly care it was
His riper years should not upbraid his green;
By unperceived degrees he wears waw;
Yet, like the sun, seems largest at his setting."

Near Philmont, N. V., Feb. 19, 1864, Aur G. Barron relief of the late Solomon C. Barton, in the 74th year o

relies of the late colonion to Darton, in the east year of her age.

In Littleton, Mass., March 6, Mr. Panner J. Chrantes, of Boxboro', aged \$2 years, 4 mos, and 16 days. A beloved father has been laben from a circle that have lately known many bereavements, but the hope that Jesus gives sustains and comforts.

EF MERCY D. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to 52 Dover street. Perticular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. References.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D.

Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

MEDALLION OF JOHN BROWN .- The s ber in an analysis of the first and the public of a number of Medallions of John Brows, just completed by her, and which may be seen at rooms No. 89, Studio Bullding, Tremont Street. M. EDMONIA LEWIS. Beston, Jan. 29, 1864. LIBERTY AND UNION.—REV. WE. S. HETWOOD

usetts, and Askon M. Powatt, will address meetings at N. Y., Friday, Saturday, Sunday afternoo Clayville, Sunday afternoon, estable. evening,

MEETING AT WORCESTER .-- The An ing of the Worcester County (South Division) Anti-Slave-ry Society will be held in Worcester, on Sunday, March 27, at Washburn Hall, forenoon, afternoon and evening, at

he usual hours. Parker Pillsbury, S. S. Foster and Samuel May, Jr. xpected to attend and aid in the discussions.

JOSIAH HENSHAW, President.

JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Sec'y.

MARRIED—In this city, March 8, by Rev. H. H. White, assisted by Rev. L. A. Grimes, Mr. RICHMOND JOHNSON, to Mrs. CORNELIA JOHNSON.

JAMES REDPATH, Boston, has now ready :

I. THE MORALS OF EPICTETUS. A Poetical Transation. By Ellis Walker, M. A. 25c. head of the II. SPIRITUAL TORRENTS. By Madame Guyon. 50c.;

eloth, 75c.

III. THE ROSE FAMILY: a FAIRY TALE. By. L.
M. Alcott Illustrated. 25c.

IV: BIOGRAPHY AND AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF
TOUSSAINT II'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 marrellous than any romance." With portrait,
autograph and map. \$1.25.
V. SPEECHES, LECTURES AND LETTERS. By
Wendell Phillips. \$1.

VI. CROQUET. By Capt. Mayne Reld. 50c.
VII. BOOKS FOR THE CAMP FIRES. No. 1. On

VI. CROQUET. By Capt. Mayne Reld. 56c.

VII. BOOKS FOR THE CAMP FIRES. No. 1. On Picket Duty and Other Tales. By L. M. Alcott: No. 2. Clotelle: a Tale of the South. By a Kentuckian. (Five fine Illustrations.) No. 3. The Vendetta. By Balsac. No. 4. Gulliver's Travels. Voyage to Lilliput. (Illustrated.) No. 5. Victor Hugo's Battle of Waterloo. No. 6. Horpital Eketches. By L. M. Alcott. EF Each of these books contains at least by Bagges, well printed and nearly bound; each is complete in itself, and unabridged. Price, Ten cents each! They are the cheapest books of value published. "Just the books to read to the soldiers." "Equally adapted to home fires."

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March 25.

MASON & HAMLIN'S



Every Church, Sunday School and Private Family

MAY HAVE A GOOD ORGAN

A T a very moderate cost—\$85, \$100, \$110, \$135, \$166, \$260, and upward, according to number of Stope and style of case.

They are elegant as pieces of furniture, occupying little space, are not liable to get out of order, and every one is

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

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

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

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

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

4. It admits of great variety of lively secular music.

5. No instrument is less liable to get out of order, THE CABINET ORGANS, *

sic.

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

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

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

It may be reasonably said, that if these instruments have the great and obvious superiority thus claimed for them, they must have received very warm recommendations from professional musicians, who would naturally be most interested in the introduction of such instruments, and who are the best judges of their excellence. Spech recommendations already have been given to their, to an extent unparalleled.

Among those who have profered written testingony te their admirable qualities and great desirability; and that they regard them as unequalled by any other instrument of their class, are such well-known musicians as Lowell Mason, Thomas Hastings, William B. Bradbury, George P. Root, &c.; the most distinguished organists in the country, as Cutler of Trinity Church, N. Y., Morgan of Graco Church, Zandel of Mr. Beecher's Church, Braun, Wels, Wilcox, Tackerman, Zerrahu, &c.; such colebrated pianists as Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, Mill. Sanderson, Strakoed, etc.; in brief, more than two hundred musicians, including a large portion of the most eminent in the sountry, have testified to this effect. Each Cabinet Organ is securely boxed, so that it can be sent asfely to any part of the country.

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try.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with full particulars, free to any address. ree to any address,

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7 Mercer Street, New York.

Feb. 26—6m

R. BACON, Channel Real Estate Agency, No. 36 Washington Street, w

STAIRS, Post was drain to BOSTON. Room No. 8. Saria BEXEFF TOO TOTAL OF Hon. H. WRIGHT, Dr. D. RUSSELL, Moone Bownes &

Particular attention given to the purchase, sale and exchange of Farma, also to the sale and leiting of Houses and Stores in the city. It is that the sale and stores in the city.

A School Magazine Free t

CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR-VOLVIII THE Publisher of this favorite Monthly, in order to reach all schools, will seathing Vactorian operate to one person (who will not as agent,) at any post-bales in the United States. This for an unparalleled offer, Address, with five cents englosed, for particulars,

J. W. DAUGHADAY, Publisher,

Dec. 25.

of Gen. Butler, and compares him, in versatility and energy, to Frederick the Great.

EF The Chastanooga Gasetle sistes, that between the point of Lookout Mountain and Bridgeport, down the Valley of the Tennessee, lie twenty-five miles of dead mules, in one continuous string—the head of the first circass lying on the "quarter deck" of the one beyond him, and so on throughout the entire distance.

**Five Parses firms in London have contributed five handred pottings string for the relief of the emandicated pottings string for the relief of the emandicated pottings string for the relief of the emandicated pottings are trings for the relief of the emandicated pottings are trings for the relief of the emandicated pottings are trings for the relief of the emandicated property of the proper out the State force to resist the Federal encroachments.

Our advices are that the same bitter feeling is evinced all over the State, and unless the matter is amicably settled between the State and Federal authorities, serious results mass follow.

Gov. Bramelette, of Keutucky, passed through this city last evening, on his way to Washington, and expressed himself very decided in his determination to pressed himself very decided in his determination to resist the Freedent relative to the plan of enrolment of negroes in Kentucky.

goetry.

SONNETS. L "GOD'S MILL."

How long, O Lord I shall Slavery prevail?

How long shall thy dark children wear the shaln Of their oppressors? Shall their friends still fail?

How long, O Lord I shall vice its sway maintain, And the despairing, helpless slaves complain While their best friends stand and pow Such was, few short years since, the pleading cry Of many, faithless to the mighty power Of Truth and Justice. Once its work begun, "The mill of God grinds slowly," hour by "But it grinds surely, wonderfully small."

Even now it pauses not; its work undone
Till God's dark children equal owners stand
With their shifts brothren on their native land. II. PREEDON'S TEMPLE. America! on you steep mountain's brow,
Above the clouds thou seest a temple stand,
Sacred to truest freedom; and a you

Sacred to traces freedom; and a vow
Hast made to spread her worship o'er the land.
Oh, many votaries thy sons among
Has the bright goddess, who would spread her away
O'er the wide word, where'er the light of day
Shows how the weak and helpless suffer wrong. Shows how the weak and neppess suner wrong.

America I preserve this temple pure

From all injustice; from sad woman's tear,

From Slavery's mean; lest the oppressor sneer,

And cry, "Is Freedom's temple insecure

To her dark votaries? and weak woman, there,

Has she no place, no equal rights to share?"

III. THE FUTURE. Oh. it is good to think in years to come, When War and Hate have run their dreadful race, And like a winter-flood have swept the face Of the whole land from Slavery—that seum ost unhealthy life—that heavy soum Of every villany, man's worst disgrace— Oh, it is good to think, beneath the reign Of just, impartial laws, in brotherhood, Seeking in peace and harmony to gain For each and all, or black or white, the good, Long lines, descended from the men who fell In deadly strife for freedem, or for power, In true and free equality shall dwell;

Of white or black the best, the richest dower Tonbridge, Kent Co., (Eng.)

"WHEN THE PRINCE IS PASSING BY." INSCRIBED TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

In Corea, when the Prince passes by with step of state, All the people shut their doors, and their window And woe betide the laggard who is caught without the

gate, When the Prince is passing by, under sun or under star! Partly fear and partly hate prompt them thus to hide away When the Prince is passing by, so that silence reigns su-

preme, As in cities in the sea, visible at close of day, Or in th' enchanted hall, in the poet's princely dream. But it matters little now, save to illustrate the lay, And contrast it with the hour when another

goes by ! ncipation rides through his broad dor When E day, and we do not close the doors or the windows from his

But we open wide each gate, and from every outne

How the shadows backward leap, and the sur ward spring, And the Nation's pulse is quickened by the President's

And the Prince is passing by! Waited for-

Prayed for by the slave in chains—on the block and at the stake-Ratient-hearted under wrong-suffering, yet growing

Looking forward to the day when he should their

How they throng the path he takes! how they follow in his tread ! How the very infants spring in their mothers' arms to

What blessings are invoked, as he bows his stately head, And smiles upon the Freedmen as he passes on his way. Are there any bolted doors? Are there any windows

Be sure no child of freedom calls that his home and The viper's head is hidden, for the victim has escap-From the land of sin and shares that has darkened all

the earth ! And the Prince is passing by! Send your shouts of wel

Never heed the Corean law, in this later, brighter day Now the freedmen of the South are as freemen in the And Slavery's doom is sealed, and the Curse has pa

away! Harlem, (N. Y.) Feb. 3, 1864.

Written for the opening of a new House of Worship, (T. S. King's,) in San Francisco.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. Amidst these glorious works of Thine The solemn minarets of the pine,

Where swell Thy hymns of wave and gale, Behind the cataract's misty veil,-

Our puny walls to Thee we raise, Our poor reed-music sounds Thy praise,— Forgive, O Lord! our childish ways!

For, kneeling on these altar-stairs, We urge Thee not with selfish prayers,

Before Thee in an evil day Our country's bleeding heart we lav : We dare not ask Thy hand to stay; But, through the war-cloud pray to Thee For Union, but a Union free

And peace that comes of purity. That Thou wilt bare Thine arm to save, And, smiling through this Red-Sea wave, Make broad a pathway for the slave! For us, confessing all our needs, We trust no rites nor words nor deeds,

Nor yet the broken staff of creeds : Assured alone that Thou art good To each as to the multitude, Eternal Love and Eatherhood!

Weak, sinful, blind, to Thee we kneel, Stretch dumbly forth our hands, and feel Our weakness is our strong appeal.

So, by these western gates of even, We wait to see, with thy forgiven, The spening Golden Gate of Heaven!

Suffice it now. In time to be, Shall holier alters rise to Thee,— Thy Church our wide humanity!

White Hower of Lore to wall chalf climb, A. Bott bells of Peace shall ring its chime, A sweeter song shall then be heard,

That song shall swell from shore to shore One hope, one faith, one love restore The seamless robe that Jesus were !

The Tiberator.

EMIGRATION TO HONDURAS.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

Mr. Charles Babcock, an industrious young man of Salem, Mass., has just published a small pamphlet upon this subject, for gratuitous distribution. Mr. Indians, but he identifies himself with the colore Indians, but he identifies nimeer with the colored people and their interests. He has lately returned from Hondars, which he went to visit on purpose to see what were the inducements to emigrate there. Mr.

Babcock feels, as all intelligent and well-educated colored people feel, that even if slavery abould be overthrown by this war of purification, the prejudice against color is too deeply rooted in society here to make it probable that, during the present generation, "complexion will make no difference" in a man's standing, which he declares to be the case in Honduras. His pamphlet, which is a hasty description of his visit and observations of Belize and its neighborhood, shows that industrious and intelligent labor cannot fail of being successful. If he and his friends, among whom are the best colored people of the North, should make up a party, and emigrate to Honduras or any part of that neighborhood, where land is rich and can be bought for five dollars an acre, and carry, as they would do, good Northern manners, customs, habits and principles, they would stand a fair chance of being leading people in a settlement where color is not regarded. It is perfectly rational that he should wish to be under British rule, rather than under the American government, for the advantages of a Republic are very much lost to the colored people here. There can be no doubt that good religious citizens of the North would be an invaluable addition to the motley society of Honduras. That country is rich in agricultural resources, and only needs cultivation. Mr. Baboock is himself accusainted with farming, as we know from his friends, and and speed to find the position of the country is rich in agricultural resources, and only needs cultivation. Mr. Baboock is himself accusainted with farming, as we know from his friends, and only needs cultivation. Mr. Babcock is himsel acquainted with farming, as we know from his friends and is therefore competent to speak on that subject

The emigration to Honduras has advantages over that to Hayti, firstly, that the English language is spoken there, and English customs are found there, and per sons of different religious denominations can be suited there; whereas in Hayti, English is scarcely spoke at all, and the Catholic religion and African super stitions pervade the whole of society. We give a few extracts from the pamphlet of Mr. B.:-

stitions pervade the whole of society. We give a few extracts from the pamphlet of Mr. B.:—

"Belize is the principal place in the colony, the headquarters of all business. The Legislative Assembly, Supreme Court and Executive Council are all held here. Among the public buildings and institutions are the Custom-House, Court-House, Hospital, Poor-House, Jail, and several churches, and barracks where Her Majesty's troops are quartered, to the number of about three hundred, who, being all black, dressed in the Zouave uniform, when marching through the streets with martial music, on Sunday morning, make quite an imposing appearance.

The Belize river passes down through the town, serving as a common sewer, and is filled with numberless fish, which greedily devour all offal thrown into it, and therefore keeps the town very healthy. Every market morning, a scene is presented at this place which is quite amusing; I mean the large number of boats and canoes which come freighted with all sorts of fruits and provisions, from a pigeon to a three hundred live hog, which are purchased by retailers; and when you consider the confusion of languages spoken here, the scene of purchase can be better imagined than described. In the stores of this little emporium of fashions, in addition to the productions of the country, and imported articles from Europe, are all the Yankee notions, from a Connecticut axe to a New England sewing machine, and they can be had nearly as cheap."

"The people may be divided into five classes, or the descendants of so many race. 1st. The whites, mostly Scotch, a few clear Spaniards, English, Jews, Germans, French, Irish, Danes, Mexicans, and a few Americans. The government office-bolders are mostly from Jamaica."

"Among the great mixture of different races here, at the distincts health are read to a visit hearth and the productions of the country are mostly from Jamaica."

cans, and a few Americans. The government officeholders are mostly from Jamaica."

"Among the great mixture of different races here,
not the slightest hostile prejudice seems to exist between any of them, so far as color is concerned.

The 2d are the Creoles, the most numerous in the
colony. They are of all shades of complexion, from
the unmixed descendant of the former African slave
to that of a snow-white—the sons and daughters of
slaveholders; and there are white persons mixed with
black until you come to the unmixed Creole, born
in the colony of whites.

The 3d class are Mexicans, including Indians that
came from the neighboring province of Yucatan. They

The 5d class are Mexicans, including Indians that came from the neighboring province of Yucatan. They are numerous; some say full one half of the whole population are of this race. They are fugitives, and sought refuge in this colony during the disturbed state of that country, growing out of the war with the United States. They are mostly farmers, some making sugar, while all plant from one half to four acres of corn."

Many more interesting particulars are given of these

"The 4th class, a very singular nation of blacks or brownish looking people, called Caribs, who seem to be a distinct race. Their number is about 3000. Nearly every one has his cance, and they catch turtle and fish. They live in comfortable houses, shaded with cocoanut trees, and live at their ease. Strange to say, the women speak a different language from the men when conversing among themselves. It is said that they are a mixture of the aborigines of the country with the former African slaves; it is said by others that nothing is known of their origin.

5th. Most of the soldiers are of the African race, descendants of the old slaves."

Mr. Babcock considers the system of labor, which he calls "the everlasting deputy system," very unfavorable to the laboring population. There are too many intermediate men between the capitalist and the laborer, and he remarks, very intelligently :-

inborer, and he remarks, very intemgently:—
"No race or set of men, take them from where you please, can remain faithful workmen for more than one generation, where the labor system deprives them of their natural rights as freemen, and where the intelligent, steady, industrious and economical realize a profit upon their stock-in-trade of less than fifty dollars a year. . . If you want more evidence of the evil effects of this barbarous labor system, go to Jamaica," and look at the mass of the people and Jamaica, and look at the mass of the people and the worn-out plantations, where you will see atrong men and women working ten hours per day in the open field, with a hoe weighing not less than seven pounds, and they board themselves, and receive from 31 to 18 cents per day. God forbid I should do any injustice to the colony of British Honderss! I thereinjustice to the colony of British Honderss! I therefore name the present price of common labor there, which ranges from six to ten dollars per month, payable half in cash, half in goods, with rations of four pounds of pork, and seven pounds of flour, the wages ranging according to rates of hands, one quarter, one half, three-quarters and full hands. They labor continually, rain or shine, but for only nine hours per day, allowing the afternoon for rest, and the cultivation of one's own garden spot, if desired."

"Like other countries where emigrants are wanted, two classes are saked for—pauper laborers and independent settlers."

Mr. Babcock represents the climate as fine, the ainy season lasting, though not unremittingly, fro er, and the dry season one of even and continued delightful weather.

draw so much upon the government for their sup port. The Baptist denomination alone supports its own schools, and he says of the Rev. Dr. Henderson, the pastor, "a more clear-headed, bold, uncompr mising reformer no one need to meet. Long may be live to accomplish the herculean task before him In answer to some questions asked in a private let-

ter, Mr. Babcock says—"Emigrants to Honduras should by all means take their wives and families, for their hardships will in no manner outweigh the moral dangers their husbands would incur in a society so loosely formed as the one there." In answer to the question, "What place would be the most eligible for a small party?" he says.—"It is one of the most

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than fifty acres are all ready for the erection of tem

THEODORE PARKER.

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THEODORE PARKER Minister of the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society, Boston. By John Weiss. 2 vols. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

As time draws on, and the characteristics of a State and people become cally more and more as-sured to America and its inhabitants, the material State and people become daily more and more assured to America and its inhabitants, the material wealth that accompanies these developments of empire is far from being the sole endowments they bring with them. We are daily becoming mentally richer, also, the stock of native ideas fructifies, and, above all, is constantly increasing that inalienable heritage of coming generations, the memories of our good and great men—the home-crop of heroes springing from the soil, true to its instincts and sympathies, sharers of our conflicts and leaders of our victories. As "star after star decays" on earth, and the National Pantheon enlarges its boundaries to admit those who become immortal, the voice of the true sage proves, perhaps, even more potent than when it was heard in life, for counsel, rebuke, or warning, in seasons of difficulty and danger. The smoke and stir of turmoil no longer obscure their true proportions; the asperities of life are softened, and a wider audience is prepared to listen to utterances that formerly provoked to anger, or were received with indifference. Conspicuous among these "standard-bearers of humanity" recently departed, is the remarkable man commemorated in these goodly volumes. Theodore Parkers—aname long associated with obloquy by his enemies, and hesitatingly championed even by his friends, who could not keep up with the speed of his intellectual processes—is here portrayed at full length. He stands before us in all his strength and weakness, and our literature is enriched by the life-like resemblance of one whom all acknowledged as a true man, and posterity will probably account a great one.

To his own pen is due the ample store of snate-

To his own pen is due the ample store of materials for the illustration of a character so worth or To his own pen is due the ample store of materials for the illustration of a character so, worthy of study that the work affords. It has no claim to be considered a finished biography. The editor deserves the praise of industry, shown in the collection of these materials, and discerns their value sufficiently to place them before his readers. There is little other commendation to be given to the editorial part of the book.—It is mainly written in a style so peculiar, so perversely bad, that the bold, clear, ringing sentences of Theodore Parker shine out like crystals embedded in a conglomerate of halting metaphors, tortuous rhetoric, and misapplied language in general. It might seem invidious to give specimens of the quips, cranks, and verbal enigmas that are scattered through the pages of the book, particularly as there is no profundity in the thoughts that flounder for utterance to justify the novelty of style, and it is apparently only a vicious trick of manner that leads to an uncouth license of diction, which sets sometimes grammar, and always good taste, at defiance. A charge has been made and substantiated against the American edition of the Life that involves more seriously the manner of its suthership. It is proved that suppressions have and substantiated against the American edition of the Life that involves more seriously the manner of its authorship. It is proved that suppressions have been made of passages printed at large in the English copy, but supposed to be too unpalatable for circulation here. The original mistake was no dout committed, by publishing at all, matter more likely to hurt or injure individuals than to benefit the cause that Theodore Parker had at heart. When once this has been done, all attempt at suppression is futile, because impossible, and merely defeats its object by stimulating curiosity in these particulars. It is also peculiarly inappropriate when applied to the writings of one who never feared the face of man, and we hope another edition will be restored to its intermit.

integrity.

Theodore Parker was born in August, 1810, the Theodore Parker was born in August, 1910, to youngest of eleven children. Seventh in descent from the first settler of the name—Thomas Parker, who came to New England in 1635—his forefathers were flourishing and reliable men, one of whom, in 1710, migrated from the paternal homestead in Reading, and established himself at Lexington. The lineage here becomes historical. Captain John Parker (who had served in the French War, and The lineage here becomes historical. Captain John Parker (who had served in the French War, and been at the taking of Quebec.) and his troop of seventy men, it was who first resisted the British troops, and inaugorated the war of the Revolution. The "King's arm," which he took from a grenadier of the Forty-Third Regiment—the first weapon captured in the Revolution—stood always by the study door of his grandson, Theodore, whose last literary work was the commencement of an autobiography wherein are commemorated the bome and ancestral influences that impressed themselves on his youthful character. A delightful fragment it is, a true cabinet picture, showing the life of a Massachusetts farmer's family, born to toil, but not debased by it, and open to all opportunities for culture that might at any time present themselves. Grave, thoughtful, serious, was the general tone of society, varied by individual peculiarities. The father of Theodore was well-read and intelligent—an ingenious mechanist of no ordinary skill—his mother a woman of acute nervous sensibility and active religious instincts, which found their healthiest development in loving and ennobling views of creation and its Divence Anthory. Incalculable was the effect of his sarloving and ennobling views of creation and its Di-vine Author. Incalculable was the effect of his ear-ly surroundings.

In his latest year, her son says:-

In his latest year, her son says:—

"Religion was the inheritance my mother gave—
gave me in my birth—gave me in her teachings.
Many sons have been better bors than I; few have
had so good a mother. I mention these things to
show you how I came to have the view of religion
that I have now. My head is not more natural to my
body, has not more grown with it, than my religion
out of my soul, and with it, with me; religion was not
carpentry—something built up of dry wood from without—but it was ground, grown of a germ in my soul."

Under these happy auspices, the youth of Theo-dore went joyously on. His ear was early attuned to the music of nature, and his eye drank in greedily the ever-chapping charm of the unspeakable rural solltudes where his lot was cast. Books, too, were beautiful islands in the world that is set apart for the landing of emigrants, called Jernaff Island, being about thirty miles north of Belize, in the bay of Honduras. This and lesser islands near it are covered with millions of coccanuit trees, which are cast down and gathered for shipment; the most delicious flab about he same time, and loss of histories, with all sound in the waters, and birds and pigeons are in thundance. It is very salubrious, and one great advantage of landing there is, that of avoiding contact with the natives. (I presume that, by this time, more

"The laborers, here in Jamaics, are much degraded—I sean the great mass of the common people—and must be consently remain to; for all they carn, as fact hands, is, nee, 25 to 31 cents per day; women, 12 to 18 cents; but correct only 8 days per week.

Academy was all the tuition be received to the winter lessons of the district school. Here Coburn's Algebra was mastered in twenty days. As is the custom in New England, teaching now filled the winters, but was combined with learning, the winters of the found time to acquire French

"In the summer of 1890, the day before his birthday, he went away from home, and was absent the
hear, he went away from home, and was absent the
hear midnight. He had received permission from his
father to be gone for a day, but was unwilling to say
wherefore, so nobody knew where he had gone. Returning, he went up to his father's bedside and said,
'Father, I entered Harvard College to-day.' He had
spent the whole day in undergoing examination at
Cambridge. The perplexity of the old man at his
mysterious absence was not lessened when he heard
the cause. 'Why, Theodore, you know I cannot support you there.' 'I know that, father. I mean to
stay at home, and keep up with my class.' He had
quietly preparad to enter the freshman class. He remained at home another winter, doing all his work,
carrying on his studies, and going down to Cambridge
to participate in the examination. In 1850 he wrote,

This was the turning point of his career; in another season and the home-life and education of the youthful student; but there is no chasm, no harsh separation of feeling and interest between boyhood and manhood. Theodore Parker's days were, happily for him, "linked each to each by natural piety." When near the term of his career, he could look back thankfully, and say:

"I have swum in clear sweet waters all my days, and if sometimes they were a little cold, and the stream ran adverse, and something rough, it was never too strong to be breasted and swum through. From the days of earliest boyhood, when I went stumbling through the grass 'as merry as a May bee,' up to the gray-headed manhood of this time, there is none but has left me honey in the hive of memory that I now feed on for present delight. When I recall the years of boyhood, youth, early manhood, I am filled with a sense of sweeness and wonder that such little things can make a mortal so exceeding rich."

An engagement as assistant in a private school

ably diversified by two years school-keeping at Wa-tertown, Mass. Here he found intellectual society and rejoiced in the scholarly companionship of a learned divine, Dr. Francis, who could pilot him learned divine, Dr. FRANCIS, who could pilot him through the mazes of German philosophy and theology. Here, also, he made the acquaintance of the lady, Miss Lydia D. Cabor, who afterward became his wife. At the end of that time, he reckoned he had money enough to venture with to the Theological School at Cambridge, when a frugal youth could live for less than two hundred dollars a year, all expenses included—having also the resources afforded penses included—having also the resources afforded by teaching and writing for further reliance. He accordingly entered the school in 1834. It was, of course, under Unitarian guidance, and numbered the most eminent men of that denomination among the professors, as Dr. PALFREY, HENRY WARE, etc. His course there was marked by his negal intention. ourse there was marked by his usual intensity of tudy. The languages he mastered at this time were talian, Portuguese, Dutch, Icelandic, Chaldaic, study. The languages he mastered at this time were Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Icelandic, Chaldaic, Arabic, Persian, Coptic, Anglo-Saxon, Swedish, and a smattering of Ethiopic and Russian. He had a class of students in Hebrew, (his knowledge of that language being so minute that he was often referred to by the Professor, SIDNEY WILLARD,) and also took private pupils. He delivered lectures, wrote much for periodicals, and was, in short, engaged in a ceaseless round of mental activity. In 1836, the great ambition of his youthful life was accomplished, and he stood before a congregation of worshippers, in the old meeting-house of Watertown, an ordained minister of the Gospel.

From his early boyhood, Theodore Parker declares, "I fell I was to be a minister, and looked forward with eager longings for the work to which I

From his early boyhood, Theodore Parker declares, "I fell I was to be a minister, and looked forward with eager longings for the work to which I think my nature itself an effectual call—certainly a deep and continuous one." The abiding impressions derived from the moral and religious culture of home were mingled in him with a singular hardihood of speculation, and an impatience of received dogma, that he also traces to an ancestral source. It is a curious fact that the Parkers, though men of local influence, dignified with places of trust, and enjoying the respect of the community, were not famous for orthodoxy. In several generations, one member of the family only over joined the church. These facts, which are opposed to our current notions of New England society, had an unconscious weight with Theodore, and aroused him, when only a boy, to investigations of the boldest character. His psychological history is given at length in one of his latest writings—the letter to the members of his society in Boston, entitled "Theodore Parker's Experience as a Minister," a paper of the highest interest. From this it appears, that discarding by degrees all traditional authority, and exercising to the fullest extent as a youth that sublime confidence in fullest extent as a youth that sublime confidence in the truth of his intuitions that always characterized him as a man, he had early evolved, by a process of his own, the doctrines that his future life was to develop. In a remarkable passage, he says :-

"I found certain great primal institutions of human nature, which depend on no logical process of demon-stration, but are rather facts of consciousness given by the instinctive action of human nature itself. I will mention only the three most important which perwill mention only the three most important which per-tain to religion:

"L. The instinctive intuition of the divine—a con-

"I. The instinctive intuition of the divine—a consciousness that there is a God.

"II. The instinctive intuition of the just and right
—a consciousness that there is a moral law, independent of our will, which we ought to keep.

"III. The instinctive intuition of the immortal—a]consciousness that the essential element of man, the principle of individuality, never dies.

"Here, then, was the foundation of religion laid in human nature itself, which neither the atheist nor the more permicious bigot could move or even shake."

more pernicious bigot could move or even shake."

These intuitions, established after great spiritual trial, were the corner-stones of his future teaching; from them he deduced the great ethical realities—what God actually is, and what morality is, and what eternal life has to offer. They were to him the lever that ARCHIMEDES in vain desired, the extra mundane stand-point from whence he could move the world. His youth has been dwelt upon from the delight which such an example always inspires, and because an example so ennobling cannot be too much insisted on. His ministerial career must be more briefly touched.

on ove the world. His youth has been dwelt upon from the delight which such an example always in spires, and because an example so ennobling cannot be too much insisted on. His ministerial career must be more briefly touched.

On the longest day of 1837, Theedore Parker was ordained minister of the Unitarian Church and congregation of West Roxbury, a subarban village in ear Boston. One of the smallest societies in New Eagland, there was little in the situation to tempt an ambitious man; to Mr. Parker it offered what, with his moderate ideas, seemed a competence, combining also the mental advantages of immediate proximity to the social and intellectual life of the metropolis. Just married, with an income of five hundred and twenty dollars a year, may be much less—to support a wife, the quiet life to park of the metropolis. Just married, with an income of may be much less—to support a wife, the quiet life parish of some sixty amilies, and the Dessant white parsonage-bouse, "looking through trees upon flowers, vines, and garden buts," was adelightful retreat, where official duties were not so overwhelming but that ample time was secured for study and the purshit of knowledge. His journals and correspondence testify to the extent of his research, and profane, and what was to be the noble library, grew insensibly by constant, if moderate, activities to the fourth story, but gradually overlying the pastorate of his congregation, he removed from the country, and establishary, grew insensibly by constant, if moderate, activities to the fourth story, but gradually overlying the pastorate of his congregation, he removed from the country, and establishary, grew insensibly by constant, if moderate, activities are not five and twenty which are not steps in my own development, studies I have learned by quite an under the professional functions was however, but one elements of the professional functions of the parties of t

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were only six who would allow me to enter into
their pulpits.

The scontrolling men of the determination of
they were calling with His young man must be
silenced "—but they had not understood the person
they were dealing with. His words are: "I had
not gone to war without calculating the cost.

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a well qualified to realize the advantages it presents.

with a sense of sweetness and wonder that such little things can make a mortal so exceeding rich."

An engagement as assistant in a private school at Boston awaited him when he left his father's house, "a raw boy with clothes made by country tailors, coarse shoes, great hands, red lips and blue eyes, carrying with him eleven cherished volumes, the dii majores of his little library, to teach Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, mathematics, and all sorts of philosophy," for his board and fifteen dolars a month, eleven of which went to pay a hired man to replace him in the work of his father's farm. The seven hours of school-labor over left, him, he calculated, ten or twelve for his private studies—a dangerous indulgence, which nature tardily avenged, that fatally sapped the stock of bealth inherited from six generations of hardy New England farmers, and laid the foundation for premature disease and decay. In after life, when suffering had begun, speaking of these years, he says:—

"You may judge what sort of a boy I was from the kind of man you have known since. Life lay before me then, (it is all behind me now.) and I had hope, when now is only remembrance. Judge if I did not work, and how much I learned that year and the four next. Had I not the constitution for a scholar? Oh! that I had known the art of life, or found some book or some man to tell me how to live, to study, to take exercise, etc. But I found none, and so here I am."

The dull routine of this Boston employ was agreeably diversified by two years school-keeping at Wastertown Mass. How he fixed him the first had a diverse when he had long dearly diversified by two years school-keeping at Wastertown Mass. Little irritable from his father's fam.

The dull routine of this Boston employ was agreeably diversified by two years school-keeping at Wastertown Mass. Little man, who writes history for amusement, scorning deal of the Catholic Church, and he garly money and renown; Garninus; "dan he gladly made acquaintance with the professors and divines, with wh they say, has read more books than any man in Germany;" DE WETTE, "a compact little man, with rather a dry face, a little irritable from his long disasters" (whose Biblical Introduction he had just translated); EWALD, "the hard-headed, more a man of genius than any one else seen in Germany; "HUMBOLDT, "sleeping on his laurels;" SCHELLING, "old and feeble, almost inarticulate;" PAULUS, "a noble old fellow, eighty-three years old, hale and flourishing yet," are only a few of the celebrities that were met with, and characterized to friends in his sharp incisive manner. In England, he takes

his snarp incisive manner. In England, the takes tea with CARLYLE, dines with Professor Newman, breakfasts with BABBAGE, meets JOHN STERLING—then "near the skies"—and is especially observant at Oxford of the religious phenomena of the day, then taking the form known as Poseyism.

Returning home, he renewed his relation with the little flock at West Roxbury, but only for a season. The fame of THEODORE PARKER had gone forth, aided, perhaps, as much by the denunciations of his persecutors as by the admiration he excited among those who really knew him. There is a native generosity in most cultivated minds that reacts at the idea of condemning a man unbeard, and in obedience to a professional clamor. Recounting the origin of the congregation henceforward the scene of his ministerial labor, he says: "A few earnest men thought the great principle of religious freedom was endangered; some of you came treather revisable at first and then in vanhie to control was endangered; some of you came together, privately at first, and then in public, to look matters in the face, and consider what ought to be done. A young man proposed this resolution:—

"Resolved, That he Roy. THEODORE PARKER shall have a chance to be heard in Boston."
This motion prevailed, and measures were soon taken to make the resolution an event, but so low was our reputation, that though payment was offered in advance, of all the unoccupied halls in Boston, but one could be hired for our purpose. So, one rainy Sunday, the streets full of snow, on the 16th of February, 1845, for the first time, I stood before you to preach and prev."

Mr. Parker was then in his thirty-fifth year. The society was formally organized in the following January, and he was installed over it. Their first place of meeting was the Melodeon; but the full development of the congregation was not reached until their removal to the new Music Hall, in November, 1852. A friend and parishioner says, feelingly: "Those early days of his ministry at the Melodeon can never be forgotten by those fayored to share them. The dark, dingy building, with dirty walls and close atmosphere, became a holy temple, for it contained a living soul." In the ampler space and more elegant arrangement of the Music Hall, the relation of the preacher to his bearers was changed; be had become public property; the small body of his regular parishioners formed a little nucleus around which gathered the customary audience, frequently of three thousand Mr. Parker was then in his thirty-fifth year. The public property; the small body of his regular parishioners formed a little nucleus around which gathered the customary audience, frequently of three thousand souls, attracted to the simple service by the certainty of hearing from the minister no words of dubious or uncertain sound on all the great questions that agitate humanity, whether of private conduct or public polity. How in time, when occupying this position, he came to be almost regarded as a separate estate in the commonwealth—a power that could counterbalance the accidents that might for the time legalize wrong and aggression, need not here be told. The Mexican War, the Fugitive Slave Law, the Kansas and Nebraska Bill, found him a true "tribune of the people," giving expression, in his single trumpettones, to the thoughts that silently swelled the bosoms of thousands. Here for fifteen years was the scene of his ministry; andw hile health allowed, no desire of change, no fickleness of purpose, ever for a moment was entertained. "How dear to him was the twenty-eighth society is unconsciously testified by the casual was entertained. How dear to him was the twenty-eighth society is unconsciously testified by the casual expressions of almost every letter or paper that came from his pen. The mutual dependence of pastor and people, and his conception of ministerial duties, are well exemplified in his farewell letter, where, addressing his congregation, he says:-

"When I first came among you, and lived in a trading town where a great variety of occupations lay spread out before me all the time, and preached to such crowds of men as offered a wide diversity of nature, character, and conduct, I found not only an opportunity to work, but also to learn and grow. Tou say I

flowing other rooms, passages, and halis of the bose finally pausing only at the dining-room, close to the finally pausing only at the dining-room, close to the front door. In a coay nook, with the implement work all around him, sat the owner and celetar of the individuality of each one, "as a shepherd kown is sheep." Here was he occupied, with the care of wider parish, limited by no geographical boards to composed of the grateful minds who acknowledge their obligation to his writings, the inquire who looked to him for counsel, the doubting who request their obligation to his writings, the inquire who the confidence of his artong convictions. Englanded his correspondence of this nature, which is true doubting who request the confidence of his atong convictions. Englanded his correspondence of this nature, which is true and variety of station among the West, largely such the confidence of his pattern, which is true and variety of station among the wires. Possible of the confidence of his strong convictions, they were never slighted, but always a goal as he could possibly make them. Maiter, too, we constantly collecting for important works desired never to see the light. His lecturing campaignable extended over much ground, and occupied a pofes of every year. For many years the lecture is delivered averaged nearly fifty in number cake assume to see the light. His fortuning the lecture is delivered averaged nearly fifty in number cake assume that the ways desired and interpenentaring three is this ceaseless round of occupation, was the love of acquisition of knowledge for its own sake-a passa that knew neither stop nor stay. How he mind Theodore Parker drank eagerly at every sorre, and compared and harmonized all fields of inquir, is beautifully illustrated in his own words:

"To me human life in all its form, individual ast aggregate, is a perpetual wonder; the flow of the contraction of the contraction of the form of the contraction of the contraction of the form of the contraction of the contraction of the cont

beautifully illustrated in his own words.

"To me human life in all its forms, individual and aggregate, is a perpetual wonder; the flors of the earl and sea is full of beauty and of mystery, which seless seeks to understand; the fauna of land and occas is talless wonderful.—the world which holds and occas is the seeks to understand; the fauna of land and occas is the seeks to understand; the fauna of land and occas is the seeks to underful—the world which holds the both, and the great universe which enfolds it on every side are sill the great universe which enfolds it on every side are sill in seek and the particular faunas and floras which there is seek the particular faunas and floras which there is seek the laws which control it seem to me more unning than the mathematic principles that explain the ceistial mechanics of the outward world. The komes of insectial mechanics of the outward world. The komes of matter seems little compared to this komes of insectial and progressive man; it is my continual stay, is, cipline and delight. Oh that some young grains would devise the nocum organum of humanity, determine the principle thereof, and, with deeper than mathemate science, write all the formulas of the human mirror—the celestial mechanics of mankind!"

So passed on fifteen happy years, rich is the tall and progressive man in the second control of the second cont So passed on fifteen happy years, rich in the fall

the celestial mechanics of mankind.

So passed on fifteen happy years, rich is the fall and vigorous exercise of matured talent, in the demestic affections, and in the love and esteen denightened men. Visions of a calm and studious nettrement, a long, quiet, mellow Autumn seaso, the cated to the welfare of his fellow-men, began teningle with the unintermitted toil of every day; but was not to be. The strong man was suddenly mid-en down. At the commencement of 1853, decied symptoms of consumption manifested themselve in his overwrought frame, and henceforward the straggle for existence necessarily shared his concern with the great interests of humanity. With characteric energy, he scorned the thought of submisson to the insidious disease. His chance of fall recorn was pronounced by his physicians to be as "oce to ten." On this his journal says: "I mean tolive, and not die. I laugh at the odds of nine to oce; if that is all, I'll conquer. I have fought intely-nine against one—yes, nine hundred and ninety-nine against one one—yes, nine hundred and ninety-nine against

of his-life stands out in melancholy contrax with is former visit to Europe, though the invincible eergies of the man shone more brighty than ever, when his unsatiated thirst for knowledge is compared with his feeble and wasted frame. No portion of his correspondence is equal in information, variety, and new and striking observations to these leave-thing words. The year was spent, with alternating sensors of hope and depression, in France, Switzerland, and Italy, till at last the end came at Florence, where, in the Protestant Cemetery, an unadorse inscription records: "Theodore Parker, born at Leington, Mass., United States of America, Aug. 34, 1810. Died at Florence, May 10, 1860."

In this brief personal sketch, no indication has been given of the stores of varied information contained in the journals and correspondence of Teodore Parker and his friends; a selection of "Antor Table-Talk, might be made from them equal in the contained in the might be made from them equal in the contained in the might be made from them equal in the contained in the might be made from them equal in the contained in the might be made from them equal in the contained in the might be made from them equal in the contained in the might be made from them equal in the contained in the might be made from them equal in the contained in the contained in the might be made from them equal in the contained i

or Table-Talk, might be made from them equal in value to anything of the kind now extant.—Now

THEODORE PARKER'S MEMOIRS, JUST PUBLISHED BY S. R. URBINO,

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GAS FIXTURES.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friedral the public, that (owing to ill health) he has len obliged to leave his situation at Messr. II. Sassed & Go's, now Messrs. Shreve, Stamwod & Go's, where he has been employed for the least fourteen years, the well king too heavy for his physical strength, aid is now prepare to do all manner of

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In the most careful manner. New Fixtures further pat up, old Fixtures and Glass Drops cleased, kelt step ped, Gas Fixtures done over, and Gas Glasses of all the furnished at short notice. Also, Gas Eurard d that approved thinds.

approved kinds.

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sating the Restorative, and will preven us turning grey.

She also has another for restoring grey hair to ireali-ral color in nearly all cases. She is not afraid to spak of ral color in nearly all cases. She is not afraid to spak of in every city in the country. They are also packed for in our every city in the country. They are also packed for in our three years, as they often say they can get nothing or three years, as they often say they can get nothing abroad like them.

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