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fore lastrions. Yearly and half yearly advertises.

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WM LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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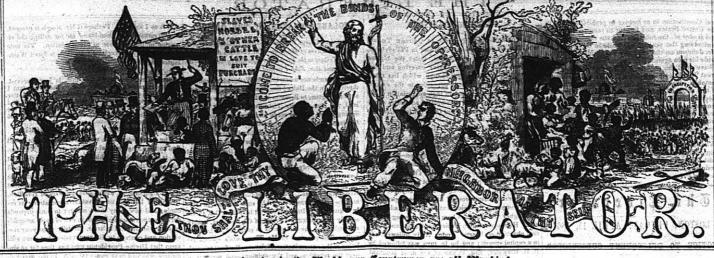
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Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 16.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1732.

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

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-

"Hay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE RIST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being tree that the States where therey trists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the Principart of the STATES, but the Comparison or HARTY THAT FOWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANGIFATION OF THE SLAVES. . . . From the instant that the stareholding States become the theadre of a war, curl, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war preserved Conventus action to interference with the institution of slavery, its vight, we must be under

# Selections.

# A FEMALE COPPERHEAD ON THE STUMP

Some of the New York Copperheads, smarting under the eloquent speeches of Miss Dickinson, have brought out a lady (?) on their side—a Miss Emma Web. One of our New York exchanges thus describes her speech at a late meeting in Brooklyn:

cribes her speech at a late meeting in Brookiyn:

Miss Webb said, in substance, that she had studdeficies; that she had an equal number of friends
at the North and at the South, fighting for and fighting against the Union, and which ever triumphed
would bring equal sorrow to her heart. She then
noke of the horrors of war—declared that it was depopulating the country, and that we should soon need
proposed to the country of the count road of the borrors of war—declared that it was depopeloting the country, and that we should soon need
a restrection to save the nation from total extincion. She dwelt at great length on the new birth of
the stion, and wondered that President Lincoln condreed it his duty to violate the Constitution that
the ation might be born again. Had he taken such
a sop in England, he would have lost his head. Miss
behaviors spoke of words for the hour; she should
have stid deussions of the hour. Emancipation is a
behavior of the slaves, so that they now wordipped makes (not copperheads). Wherever the
segro is subsectionate, he is useful and happy. Slavery
as the normal-condition of the negro. Negroes are
in Africa what greenhacks are in the United States—
a legit tender. The idea that established this Goverment was white, not block. The Constitution or
Abolitacien must die. Abolitionism had deluged
the centry with blood. McClellan was not a nameless una—he was a hero, and had twice saxved the captoment of the slaves of the stream of the control of pace, &c., &c. Miss W. concluded by reciting Hood's
Song of the Shirt. Sunset Cox then came forward
and made a few remarks, indorsing the sentiments
streed by the speaker of the evening, and the meetag affourned."

### MISS EMMA WEBB AT MOZART HALL

The Democratic Literary Association having frond the "heavy" as presented on their stage by Jodge Van Trump, Chas. Remeilni, and Citizen Cerr, not a paying institution, changed their base Monday evening, and introduced to their peace-loving meads, Miss Emma Webb, in her play of a reply to Miss Dickinson, in which she first appeared in Bookins, and where, we understand, she as usual did not create as immense sensation.

We shall not attempt to describe her personal appearance, as the public have had ample opportunity of seeing her for themselves during the last two webs at that temple whose doors always stand open for their accommodation—Pike's Opera House. Likey did not avail themselves of the privilege, we are not to blame.

one to their accommodation—ries of Opera Rouse. Likey did not avail themselves of the privilege, we are not to blame.

The lovers of peace, who were not present, will be pleased to learn that the lady was dressed in black, supposed to represent the intensity of her gref, as she contemplates the high-handed acts of tyrang practised by Abraham Lincoln.

It has been believed by those who have cared cough to give the matter any attention, that Miss Web's orations (shadie of Webster, forgive ') was written by some masculine Copperhead. This reporter don't believe anything of the sort, unless baset Cox could have done it in that tender and gabing period of his youth when he metaphorically took to his rams the Roman Abyssinian, and the sentiment of the lecture would seem to forbid. It was a woman's production, and a weak woman's at that. We mean no disrepect to woman, but, with few exceptions, wa\_have not found those who appear on the public stage particularly strong in logic—and Miss Webbi by no means one of those exceptions.

Her manner was not particularly strong in logic—and Miss Webbi by no means one of those exceptions.

Her manner was not particularly stored, and very story. She began her speech in the usual Copperhead manner, by a melancholy description of the berrois of war; prefacing this, however, by stating that her relatives in the army were equally divided in number between rebel and Federal. It was easy to pervise that the speaker's sympathies were not qually divided, for we have seldom listened to more

sees the course of their brave ancestors under such circumsances. From which we would infer that peac man, or at least peace women, are not so termily impressed with the horrors of a civil war, after individual provided it does not affect our "Southern brethern."

The lecturer, young-lady-like, was shocked at the idea of a "new birth." Alluding to Miss Dick-imous remarks, that the slain in battle were dying that the nation, under God, might have a new birth of freedon, she thought it strange that a nation so joung should require regeneration. In her daily ceaning of fiviolous plays, and nightly recitations before gidy audiences of the follies of social life, the stand of the freedon, she thought it strange that a nation so joung should require regeneration. In her daily ceaning of fiviolous plays, and nightly recitations before gidy audiences of the follies of social life, the stand of the free. That most glaring fact in the kindry of nations, that the servitude and debasesment of one class, and the unlimited rule and opulace of another, as the sure precursors of a country hint, seen not to have engaged her political courties. She could not understand why a new best was necessary, but without giving any reason for her of the sure of t

dure it.
Miss Webb concluded her piece by reciting Hood's

Miss Webb concluded her piece by recting frood s
Song of the Shirt.

We think Talleyrand's criticism on a young
author's book will apply most admirably to Miss
Webb's lecture: "It had some new things in it, and
some good things; but the new things were not
good, and the good things were not new." The
new things were her own; the good things were
the extracts she made from Miss Dickinson's address, and the Song of the Shirt before mentioned.

— Cincinnati Gazette of 30th ult.

#### THE COLORED INHABITANTS OF VANCOU-VER ISLAND.

A correspondent (colored man) of the Pacific Appeal (organ of the colored people at San Francisco) says, in Notes of a Trip to Victoria, V. I.:—

A correspondent (colored man) of the Pacific Appeal (organ of the colored people at San Francisco) says, in Notes of a Trip to Victoria, V. I.:—

There is as much prejudice, and nearly as much isolation, in Victoria as in San Francisco. In some cases, the social and political position of the colored people is more favorable there than here; but the Americans and Jews from California, who have settled here, have formed a public opinion unfavorable sto us. Happily, they have not succeeded in all cases. Churches and schools are exceptions, although our leading men had to fight hard to obtain their rights in both. Mesars, Lester, Gibbs, J. Francis and others, battled manfully to keep churches and schools free from caste; and to their exertions is due the equality which exists in those institutions. It was grudgingly and unwillingly awarded; but they claimed it as their rights as British subjects, and finally succeeded.

I went to the theatre with some ladies when the Marsif children were performing. When I said I wanted box tickets, the man hesitated, and said be believed the boxes were full; but as I insisted, he gave me them, and we found very eligible seats. Colored men are never summoned as jurors on trials; I believe they have occasionally sat on coroners juries. When they were organizing free companies, Jacob Francis endeavored to have the colored inhabitants represented, but he was voted down. In some places of public accommodation, such as barbershops, bar-rooms, restaurants and hotels, colored persons are denied the usual privileges; but such places are invariably kept by Americans or foreigners. In many of the finest establishments, where the proprietors are Englishmen, there is no distinction; they are free from the prejudices which Americans have introduced. There are, however, many Englishmen who are as full of prejudices which Americans have introduced. There are, however, many Englishmen who are as full of prejudice as the lowest secesh American among them. They all, moreover, receive you with an ari

sies of the colored people of California. Archie is a sober, honest, hard-working man, a respectable citizen of Victoria, and a loyal subject of Her Majesty. It affords me much pleasure to be able to contradit to the character of Archie Lee ; he follows the lucrative occupation of draying, and has accumulated some property, and is much respected by the community.

The colored inhabitants of Vancouver Island are in advance of the colored people of San Francisco in point of wealth. They nearly all own real estate, and are in comfortable circumstances. They went to Victoria during the Fraser river excitement of Islament of the common wealth; but though his heart is with us here to night the facilities to the enterprising. Fraser river proving a failure, they invested their money in real estate, which has risen rapidly, and made many of the colored people of this and Eastern cities.

Victoria is much like all cities which have grown from adventitious circumstances. The lower, of first settled part of the town, present at meaning and the colored people of this and Eastern cities.

Victoria is much like all cities which have grown from adventitious circumstances. The lower, of first settled part of the town, presents the same aspection of the city. The upper part is well laid out in straight, broad streets and long avenues, extending far beyond the envirous. From Beacon Hill you have a fine view of the city, which looks picturesque and interveting. The thrilty farms, the bays and a company of capitalists are laying water-pipes to further a fine view of the city is lighted with gas, and a company of capitalists are laying water-pipes, to further a fine view of the city is lighted with gas, and a company of capitalists are laying water-pipes to further a company of capitalists are laying water-pipes to further a company of capitalists are laying water-pipes to further a company of capitalists are laying water-pipes to further a company of the city is lighted with gas, and a company of capitalists are laying water-pipes sober, bonest, hard-working man, a respectable citizen of Victoria, and a loyal subject of Her Majesty. It affords me much pleasure to be able to contradict the reports which have been circulated prejudicial to the character of Archie Lee; he follows the lucrative occupation of draying, and has accumulated some property, and is much respected by the community.

The colored inhabitants of Vancouver Island are in advance of the colored people of San Francisco in point of wealth. They nearly all own real estate, and are in comfortable circumstances. They went to Victoria during the Fraser river excitement of 1858—some to engage in mining, some to live under the fancied liberality of British laws, and some to engage in mining, some to live under the fancied liberality of British laws, and some to engage in speculation, for which a new settlement always offers facilities to the enterprising. Fraser river proving a failure, they invested their money in real estate, which has risen rapidly, and made many of them comparatively wealthy. As regards intelligence and acquirements, they present an average of the colored people of this and Eastern cities. Victoria is much like all cities which have grown from adventitious circumstances. The lower, or first settled part of the town, presents the same aspect which is characteristic of New York and San Francisco—a few wide streets, intersected by narrow lanes and crooked alleys—this comprises the business portion of the city. The upper part is well laid out in straight, broad streets and long avenues, extending far beyond the environs. From Beacon Hill you have a fine view of the city, which looks picturesque and interesting. The thrilly farins, the bays and extending far beyond the environs. From Beacon Hill you have a fine view of the city, which looks picturesque and interesting. The thrilly farins, the bays and extending far beyond the environs.

GEORGE THOMPSON'S ADDRESS. GEORGE THOMPSON'S ADDRESS. Last night we heard a prophet—it would be superfluous to say, an orator. The reception given to Mr. Thompson was worthy of his great merits, and of the moral progress of this community. The passages of his speech most denunciatory of the crime of slavery were those most vehemently applauded, and the enthusiasm of the audience rose to climax when Mr. Thompson urged again the immediate, total, and utter wiping away of the curse of slavery. When Mr. Thompson returns to his home, he will bear back with him to his liberty-loving friends in England the brave good cheer and hearty good-will of the overwhelming majority liberty-loving friends in England the Oravegood thee and hearty good-will of the overwhelming majorit of our people. For all that such noble men as Thomgon and Bright have done for us, we could afford t forgive all that Englishmen have done against utrusting in the resurrection of the general moral sens of England. "Where liberty dwells, there is m country." Mr. Thompson might have declared. Ca we not now claim him as an American?—Philade phia Press, 5th inst.

# GRAND OVATION TO GEORGE THOMPSON.

[From the Philadelphia Press of April 6th.]

Last evening, the people of Philadelphia did honor a no insignificant manner to the noble man George hompson, of England, whose name has been so long Thompson, of England, whose name has been so long and so eminently connected with all schemes, in his own as well as in this country, having for their object the alleviation of human misery and the promulgation of universal emancipation. An audience was assembled at the Academy of Music, which, for numbers and respectability, has certainly been equalled, but seldom surpassed, and the welcome which Mr. Thompson received at the hands of his American friends must certainly have been as gratifying to himself as it was honorable to them. On the platform were many of our most distinguished citizens, whose presence added weight and influence to the character of the demonstration. With these and a large number of officers of the colored regiments, every seat on the platform was occupied.

ber of officers of the colored regiments, the platform was occupied.

Shortly before eight o'clock, Mr. Horace Binney,
Jr., stepped forward, and introduced the distinguish-Jr., stepped forward, and introduced the di ed orator of the evening. [From Mr. Binney's complimentary and elabo

ductory speech—a valuable one for its historical reminis-cences pertaining to the early anti-slavery spirit of Penn-sylvania—we can find space for only the following brief xtract : ]-ED. LIB.

Ladies and Gentlemen : We meet here to-night to

enthusiastic applause.—The Frees gives a full report of his admirable speech. Below, we give a portion of it.]

On this, my third visit to your shores, I find you in the midst of a second great revolutionary strongle—a struggle at first for the restoration of political Union, now a revolution for an impartial and universal liberty. [Applause.] In this terrible and sublime conflict between freedom and slavery—between free institutions and oligarchical despotism—I find the Keystone State of the Union occupying a position worthy of her name, worthy of her past history, worthy of the illustrious men that are to be found on the scroll of her citizens, and worthy of the great cause of which America has once again declared herself a champion—the cause of human equality and universal liberty.

Thrice happy am I, therefore, under these circumstances, and after a lapse of thirty years, to be permitted in this magnificent building, and before this still more magnificent audience, to raise my feeble and humble voice in advocacy of the cause which first brought me to your soil, and which now appears so near its final, glorious consummation. Oh that my words, or any words which I have the power to utter this night, might strengthen and intensify, inflame and confirm, the resolution you have already formed, to purge your beloved country from the last remaining stain brought upon it by that accuraed system which has been the cause of all your past political disorders, as it is the cause of your present calami-

truth declared of old by an aposics of Cristianny, that "God hath made of one blood all the families of man to dwell on the face of the earth." [Applause.] Leannot forget that even before that cardinal principle of the immortal Declaration of Independence was published to the world by the people of the Thirteen Colonies, there were in this State those who gave a special application to that great principle, and now this whole nation is about to make the application of it to the circumstances of an oppressed race on this continent. Here in the Academy of Music, in the centre of the city of Philadelphia, and in the presence of this vast auditory, I, on the 4th of April, 1884, openly and fearlessly declare that I am the friend and advocate of the doctrine of immediace, entire, and universal emancipation. [Great appladse.] Here I call aloud and say, "Loose the bands of wick-denes, undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free." But, my friends, it was not always so. Oh: blessed/be the God and Father of the buman family that I have lived to see this day, a day when

of the English. Proof the pertinacity with which severand to the green make, we concluded she with the severand to the green make, we concluded the winder of corriogs the audience that that make was a Coppenhead.

The speaker thet insufficial grillipers to the that make was a Coppenhead to the green make, we concluded the proper to the pertinacity of th

a bost of others. Our best metropolitan and provincial newspapers, and the best of our ministers of religion are with you. Be encouraged, then, and let your motto be. Onward! The message you have from England is this: That if you will make short work and therough work of this institution of slavery, so long tolorated amongst you; if you will plough it up and leave not a fibre in the ground, then will you not only have the blessing of England and the world at large, but you will give an impetus to the cause of liberty wherever that cause is acknowledged on the face of the earth.

Ladies and gentlemen, I will conclude in a few words, not in my own language, but in that of the venerable father of the gentleman who presides over this assembly: "I devoutly pray God to consummate the designs of those who are now nobly leagued together, for the purpose of delivering their country

practices and confederacies, to the Union and the maintenance of of treasonable practices and confederacies, to the perpetuity of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution, and the restoration of peace and unity to the entire nation of people and States."

Mr Thompson concluded amid prolonged applause. Brief addresses were then made by Judge Kelley, Benjamin F. Brewster, Mr. Dunbar, and Daniel Dougherty.

Mr. Thompson retired amid great applause. The Rev. J. Walker Jackson then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting has great pleasure in welcoming to the shores of America and to the city of Philadelphia, Liberty's veteran champion, Georox Tionsrox of England.

Resolved, That the life-long and consistent devotion of this distinguished friend of freedom, as seen in his efforts for the overtirow of British slavery in the West India Islands, his brave' opposition to British abuses of power in the Indies of the East, and in his carnest labors for the deliverance of this country from the crime and curse of slavery, demand, and should receive, from us tokens of respect and honor. Resolved, That the later labors of Mr. Thompson—those rendered by him in connection with John Bright, Richard Codden, John, Stuart Mill and others, in defence of American nationality and democratic freedom—call not only for tokens of respect, but for expressions of sincerest gratitude from every loyal man and true-hearted American.

Resolved, That we have listened with the liveliest

pressions of sincerest gratitude from every loyal man and true-hearted American. Resolved, That we have listened with the livellest pleasure to the address with which Mr. Thompson has this evening favored us; that we accept gladly his assurances that the great heart of the working classes of England, in due time to be among the reling classes, beats in unison with this country in her present struggle; and that we would fain hope that eve long, through the power of truth to overcome prejudice and dissipate error, all classes in that country will be brought to acknowledge that the cause of the American Union in this great contest is the cause of yastice, freedom, and well-tounded government.

LETTER FROM JOHN W. FORNEY, ESQ.

The following letter was sent to the chairman of the committee: Washington, April 2d, 1864.

DEAR SIR: IT I am in Philatelphia next Monday evening, I shall undoubtedly join in your greeting of George Thompson; but as Monday is always a working day in Congress, I shall probably be constrained to stay at my post. In those years when I belonged to what was then the Democratic party, and (except on the slavery question) was, in fact, the only progressive party in the United States, I repeatedly denounced George Thompson as an emissary of the words. I might testify how sincerely I loved this country and its people. The hour came. It was the hour of your trial and your agony; when you were wounded in the house of your friends, when you sisters, whom you had spoiled by kindness, raised their heel against you; then, when you were in conflict among yourselves, and when all that what I said was the Gospel truth. But, if I have been in othe free isles of Britan—that was the hour I chose to demonstrate to you that when I spoke to you the truth, it was not because I loved you less, but be cause I hated slavery more. (Applause.) Would to God I could defend you against the misrapreshed you go and the same party, which had so frequently yielded to it that the steep to make any apology for such acts on the pass deeply offended you. Forgive them for the sake of those who have sought to aid you, perhaps deeply offended you. Forgive them for the sake of those who have sought to aid you, but do not hate England because in that country there have been those who seek alike fo clog the wheel's the sake of those who have sought to aid you, but do not hate England because in that country there have been those who seek alike fo clog the wheel and home. They are of the same party with which a home. They are of the same party with which a home. They are of the same party with which a home. They are of the same party with which a for the abolition of colonial slavery, and largely attended to their consciences anything like harmony between those who seek alike for long the was a proposed to when we were laboring for Catholic email the misapprehensions of my countrymen on the target on the same party with which had for the presence of the home. There were in the

the Democratic party, because a portion of its leasers, and a great majority of its masses, had determined to prevent the introduction of that curse in humanity into one of the new States of the Repullic, I swore that my lot should henceforth be caw with the ultra anti-slavery party. And I trust meent will over induce me to forget this solemn an conscientious determination. It is right that full eret is should be awarded to the pioneers who long ago, it he midst of bigotry and party hatred, asserted an maintained their principles disinterestedly and firm by, but I have always contended that what they er scorn; and well and keenly do they remember awas things. Hence, when they hear the voice of friends like George Thompson, Richard Cobden, and John Bright, they feel that they have supporters still left in an empire which has been too long filled with their enemies; and in the glad welcome they give to such champions, they forget equally their recent humilia-tions and their former prejudices. Very truly yours. J. W. FORNEY. Very truly yours, J. MILLER MCKIM, Esq.

sure the letter of invitation sent to Mr. Thompson to

address the citizens of Philadelphia, with his reply:—
PRILADELPHIA, March 21, 1864.
HON. GEORGE THOMPSON:
DEAR SIR—The undersigned, holding in high esteem your life-long labors in behalf; of impartial and universal liberty, and greatly appreciating the late signal service which, in conjuncture with the illustrious, Bright and Cobden, you have rendered in your own country to the cause of freedom and free institutions in this, respectfully ask that you will visit Philadelphia at your earliest convenience, and by addressing a public meeting, which shall be convened to hear you, afford our citizens an opportunity for testifying the high respect which they cherials for yourself and your faithful labors.
A note signifying your acceptance of this invitation,

ce of this invitati

N. B. Browne,
Edwin Greble,
Edwin Greble,
Lohn C. Cresson,
William Sellers,
Henry Samuel,
Cadwalader Biddle,
Levi T. Rutter,
Joshua Hallowell,
Saunders Lewis,
Abraham Barker,
Eran Randolph,
Charles Norris,
Wm. H. Furness,
John W. Forney,
E. M. Davis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Samuel Field,
Edward Armstrong,
Wm. D. Kelley,
James Graham,
Edward C. Kolley,
Lames Graham,
Edward C. Samuel Edward
Samuel Graby, J. Gillingham Fell,
Samuel Field,
Edward Armstrong,
Wm. D. Kelley,
James Graham,
Edward C. Knight,
Samuel Canby,
Wm. C. Keemble,
George L. Buzby,
Edward Hopper,
Wm. Meredith.
Robert R. Corson.

Boszoc.

William P. Tatham,
George H. Boker,
William M. Tilghuman
William H. Anhaurst,
S. V. Merrick,
George Trott,
S. S. White,
Thomas J. Megear,
J. M. McKim,
Wm. S. Pierce,
Caleb H. Needles,
B. F. Reimer. r. Reimer, Lewis Wagner, n W. Jackson

Wm. Meredith. Atherson Blight, Robert R. Corson.

Bosrow, March 26, 1864 M. Bosrow, March 26, 18

try were as America—croept these bonds." And to break these bonds, you will bear me witness, no effort of mine has been wanting. For America's sake, as well as for humanity's. I have labored to this end. Thank God, the day of deliverance which we have all sighed for has at length dawned upon your country! In the added honors which are already clustering around your nation's name, I have a pleasure not exceeded by the most loyal of your clitzens.

It will afford me great pleasure, gentlemen, to comply with your invitation. I shall be in Philadelphia on Modday, the 4th of April, on my way to Washington, and if it should suit your convenience to appoint the proposed meeting for that evening, I shall be happy to attend and address it.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Tours, with great respect,

GEORGE THOMPSON.
o Horace Binney, Jr., Thomas Webster, John
C. Knox, Esqrs. and others, Philadelphia.

# GEORGE THOMPSON IN WASHINGTON.

REORGE THOMPSON IN WASHINGTON.

It is an omen of good, and but a feeble expression of the National gratitude that is due, that GEORGE THOMPSON, Exc., M. P., has been invited to a reception in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington. When he was here before, he was suubbed in Philadelphia, insulted and spat upon in New York, and hunted as an outlaw in Boston, because he dared to tell our nation of her great wickedness. "England brought slavery here," shouted a fellow at one of his meetings. "Yes," responded the cotemporary of Clarkson and Wilherpence, "I know it; England planted your slavery, and has abolished her own. You have copied her sin—copy her repentance!"—He was driven from Julian Hall in Boston, went home full of a sorrowful friendship, and has ever since been our steadfast advocate. Throughout the last three volcanic years, we have had no such energetic champion in Great Britain as he—exposing lies, clearing up missapprehensions, defending us always. When he came before, he assailed the Union, with GARRISON, PHILLIPS, &c., because it seemed to him only a vast legal embodiment of slavery; now there is no heartier Unionist in America than he answers with GARRISON: "When I pronounced the Constitution 'a league with Death and a covenant with Hell,! I did not expect I should live to see Death and Hell secode from the Constitution."

The spirit in which he comes is indicated by the following extract from his recent speech in New

York:

"You need have no fear of England to-night. If there had been cause to fear, I would not have been here. Infinitely rather would I have been fighting your battles at home, than receiving this welcome. If there should yet be aught of difference between the two countries that would endinger the continuance of Peace, I would go a self-Ambassador to England, to pray my countrymen in the name of whatever is sacred, not to fall out with their kinsmen on the other side of the ocean." [Long continued cheering.]

We see no "National disgrace" in bidding such friend welcome and good speed!—Rochester Dem

#### GEORGE THOMPSON.

To-night one of England's greatest orators has possession of the hall of the House of Representatives. He is the cloquent orator of Abolition. This fact marks an epoch. A few years ago, the proposition to give him the use of the hall of the House would marks an epoch. A few years ago, the proposition of give him the use of the hall of the House would have been the signal, for jeers, denunciation and abose, and the representatives of the people would have indignantly souted at it. A mob would have assailed the building in which he might have venturated to hold forth. To-night beauty will lend him the charm of its presence, and the world of fashion will pay its homage to the genius of the foreign-born champion of Freedom. Learned Senators and distinguished Representatives will gather fresh inspiration from his elequent lips; and the people, representing all parts of a free confederacy, will be there to do justice to the noble defender of popular rights. Mr. Thompson has earned the thanks of the American people, not only by his bold denunciations of the great wrong of the nation, but by his able, brilliant, and frequent vindications of the great cause of free labor against aristocratic privilego before so many audiences of his own countrymen. To no man in England are we more indebted for a right presentation to the English public of the great issues in our present contest, and its right that the hall of the people should be put at the service of this elequent champion of the rights of the people in both hemispheres.—Wakington Daily Chronicle, April 5.

# A SCENE AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1864.

The scene on Wednesday evening, when the English Abolitionist, George Thompson, spoke against alavery, should have been photographed by Brady. It would have made a picture worthy of being displayed in every loyal house. What Mr. Thompson said was precisely what I expected; and it was strongly and gracefully said. He is a polished, well-poised, and collected talker—not so profound and thorough, probably, as might have been anticipated, but full of his subject, and belieging in his own views—capable of doing immense good. It was easy to realize how a man, with such a voice and such a presence, could affect the working-people of England. When he entered the hall of the House, which was illuminated with that brilliant, yet soft and hazy raence, could affect the working-people of England. When he entered the hall of the House, which was illuminated with that brilliant, yet soft and hazy radiance that always excites the delight of those who see it for the first time, and enables every one to observe without effort all objects within range of the individual vision, the band played "Hail to the Chief in Triumph Advancing." He was accompanied by Vice President Hamlin, who acted as chairman, and succeeded by the President, who came in unattended, and took a seat directly in front of the speaker. There were only two members of the Cabinet present—Mr. Chase, of the Treasury, and Mr. Usher, of the Interior. Thaddous Stevens sat near the President, surrounded with a number of the old anti-slavery chiefs. Very many of the Senators and Representatives were present. The hall, was full, with the exception of the gallery on the left of the speaker. Mr. Thompson was much affected by the reception. All orators are actors, but I think his trepreception. All orators are actors, but I think his trepidation was natural. For was he not asked to speak in a Capital which, for more than thirty years, had almost re-echoed the sound of the slave-driver's lash? And asked, too, to do this by some of the most eminent of our public men, many of whom had, in other days, bitterly bated and denounced him. He stood within hearing of the old hall, covered by the same roof in which all the great minds of the Republic, in the era which succeeded the Revolution, had contended for their respective theories. Within two minutes walk was the former Senate Chamber, now the Supreme Court room, in which Summer, for words spoken in debate against human slavery, was struck down and horribly, injured by one of the gladitators of that slavery. On the right was the portrait of Washingeption. All orators are actors, but I think his and horribly injured by one of the gladiators of that slavery. On his right was the portrait of Washing-ton, on his left that of Lafayette; over his head floatto, on his left that of Lafayette; over his head floated the purified flag of our country, and directly before him was the clock, marking, with its inevitable pulsations, the doom of human servitude. Is it any wonder that he should have been overwhelmed by these reminiscences? But Mr. Thompson is an artist. After his brief introduction, he noticed the resolution of Mr. Morris, of the House, offered on Monday, which charged him with having said; is 1834, "that the dissolution of the Union was the object to be kept steadily, in view." He said that he had written no such letter, and more, he never entertained any such so the state of the control of the state of planation, but up to that moment had received nor ply. These words were hardly uttered before a no was handed to him from the audience, signed by Morrits within the ence, signed by Mr. ris, giving the alleged and now proved to ed letter to John A. Murrill, of Tennessee, a and now proved to be another and now proved to be forged letter to John A. Murrill, of Tennessee, as his authority. It now turns out that this Murrill was the notorious thief, murderer, and land-pirate, who was confined, for one offence alone, ten years in the Tennessee penitentiary. Out of this false charge, from which so much was expected by the Copperheads, shame has come upon them, and new honors upon Mr. Thompson, It is difficult to describe the manner of the latter, as he refuted and trampled it under foot, on Wednesday evening. Before Mr. Thompson arrived, Joseph Hott, of Kentucky, one of the purest and most conceintious statemen of our country, and for many years a Democratic leader, quietly came in and took a seat in the audience; and is the midst of the address fleverdy Johnson of Marylind advanced along the asile. He lettered attentisely to the oracitor, and at the close of his address came forward and congratulated him. The greatest argument that has yet been made in favor of the amendment of the Fedures and the constant of the amendment of the Fedures and the constant of the amendment of the Fedures and the constant of the manufacture of the Fedures and the constant of the Fedures and the constant of the fedures of the amendment of the Fedures of the amendment of the Fedures and the constant of the Fedures of the amendment of the Fedures of the mental of the Fedur

eral Constitution so as forever to prohibit slavery in the United States, and forever to remove the origin and feeder of the rebellion and the cause of discontent among the people, was made in the Sepate by Mr. Johnson on the very day before Mr. Thompson made his plea against slavery in the hall of the House. I have read this argument of Senator Johnson with great delight and instruction. It is wholly unexceptionable. The delivery, the manner, and the matter of this noble effort recalled the Augustan era of the Republic; and the venerable statesman, who was cottemporaneous with the greatest men of the past, was heard with profound attention by a full Senate and erowded galleries. He told me, a few months ago, that be had dined with the illnerious John Marshall in the very room in which this letter is written. that he had dined with the illustrious John Marshall in the very room in which this letter is written to the cause for which we are now contending, that such a patriot should discard all past theories and opinions, and plant himself on the enduring basis of hostility to alavery |—Corr. Philadelphia Press.

# The Liberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1864.

#### NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS

The General Agent of the Liberator would very kindly and respectfully remind delinquent subscrib ers, that its terms, as printed in every number, stipu-late "payment in advance";—that a lapse of six months, or even three months, is not an observance of these terms; and that when a whole year has ex-pired, and another quarter been added thereto, withou payment, it is obvious that very great indulgence to delinquents has been allowed, and that they will show themselves to be utterly unreasonable if they take any offence, or make any complaint, at the immediate dis-continuance of their papers. This, therefore, is to apcontinuance of their papers. This, therefore, is to apprise all such as are owing from January 1, 1863, to the present time, that unless their bills are paid by the lat of May ensuing, (this will be giving them a credit of sixteen months.) their pames will be stricken from our subscription list. And yet that list is too small not to render it quite necessary that it should be much increased, rather than curtailed of a single subscriber The Liberator has derived no benefit whatever from The Liberator has derived no beneat matter from the wonderful change which it (among other instrumentalities) has wrought in public sentiment, adverse to slavery; and with the constantly increasing expenses of publication, we shall deeply regret to be compelled to cut off any one who is now receiving it. compelled to cut off any one who is now receiving i ROBERT F. WALLCUT, General Agent. Boston, April 6, 1864.

# THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in the Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. Cheever's,) in the city of New York, on Tuesday, May 10th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Society will hold another public meeting on WEDWEDDAY evening, May 11th, in the Cooper Institute, commencing at half-past 7 o'clock. The names of the speakers will be announced hereafter.

The business meetings of the Society will be held in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Puritans, on Tuesday evening, at half-past 7, and on Wedne day forenoon, at 10, A. M.

day torenoon, at 10, A. M.

Cheering as it is to know that the Government stands irrevocably pledged to the liberation of more than three-fourths of the slave population of the United States, by the Proclamation of Emancipation of January 1, 1863-that the remaining portion of the slave system in the Border States is rapidly dis-solving by the enlistment and consequent freedom of such slaves within their limits as are capable of bear ing arms in the service of the country, and by a grow ing conviction that it is useries to accompany any in-to resist the mighty tide of Anti-Slavery sentiment which is hourly deepening and widening in every di-rection, especially in the aforesaid States—and that the experiment of emancipation, under the war power and at every possible disadvantage in the midst of an unparalleled national convulsion, is thus far eminentthe Abolitionists, in the way of labor and test to secure full and complete justice for the colored racboth at the hands of the Government and with refer ence to the reconstruction of society on the basis of political equality in the rebellious States. Let the approaching anniversary, therefore, be well attended by the tried men and women whose purpose it still is to continue the great moral struggle until before the Constitution and the laws all are made free, and com-

plexional distinctions are unknown. In behalf of the Executive Committee

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, Secretaries.

#### SUBSCRIPTION TESTIMONIAL TO GEORGE THOMPSON.

It will be seen by the following Circular, signed by the Governor of the State, the President of the Sen-ate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and other eminent citizens, that it is proposed to raise Subscription Testimonial, to be presented to George Thompsox, Esq., in grateful recognition of the emi-nent service he has readered the whole country, since the rebellion broke out, by his indefatigable efforts in England to defeat the plots of rebel sympathizers and emissaries, and preserve amicable relations between the two countries. The proposition is highly credita-ble to all parties; and if carried out, as it should be, and we trust will be, on a handsome and generous scale, it will prove of international interest and value creasing the number of our trans-Atlantic fri and cheering them by a substantial proof of the liber-ty-loving purpose of those who are upholding the Gov-ernment and its flag.

It is not intended to appropriate the money that may

be raised to the buying of a service of plate, or any thing of the kind; but it is to be invested in the bes possible manner for the benefit of Mr. Thompson in his Trustees whose names are given—(than whom thre better men cannot be found in the Commonwealth) and who will be happy to receive whatever donation from the smallest to the largest sums, (the more that participate, the better,) those who approve the object may feel disposed to give.

# [CIRCULAR.]

At a period when the North seemed to have but few friends in England,—when the efforts of secessionists and those in their interest threatened to disturb the peace of the two countries, GEORGE THOMPSON devoted himself to the noble work of dispelling the delusion caused by misrepresentation and faisehood, and of coavincing the liberal and the laboring classes of Europe that our cause is identified with their own.

He travelled through England, addressing large and respectable audiences, placing facts before the people, and explaining the real nature of the Issue between the North and the South.

Without fee or reward he has labored to prevent misunderstanding between the services.

and explaining the real nature of the issue between the North and the South.

Without fee or reward he has labored to prevent misunderstanding between the nations, and has thus contributed to preserve the peace of the world. It has been said of him that "he mever turned his back on a good cause, or put his hand to a bad one."

As a recognition of these valuable services, it is proposed that a fund be raised and placed in the hands of John M. Forbes, Samuel E. Sewall, and John H. Stephenson, as Trustees, to be by them appropriated, at their discretion, for a testimonial worthy the man and the cause.

At their discretion, for a testimonial worthy the man and the cause.

Subscriptions for the above object may be sent to JOHN M.: FORBES, 35 City Exchange; SAMUEL E. SEWALL, 46 Washington Sirect; or JOHN H. STEPHENSON, 12 Arch Street.

JOHN A. ANDREW, F. W. BIRD, JOEL HAYDEN, WILLIAM B. ROGERS, J. E. FIELD, GEORGE S. HALE, ALEX. H. BULLOCK, S. G. WARD, ERASTUS HOPKINS.

Boston, Feb. 25, 1864.

CHEERING OVATIONS.

The ovations recently given to GEORGE THOMESON, Esq., at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia and at the Capitol of the Nation, under the highes and at the Capitol of the Nation, under the highest and most influential auspices, give cheering and conclusive proofs of the radical change which has taken place in public sentiment in opposition to the execusible system of slavery, and in high appreciation of the long misunderstood and calumniated advocates of the cause of the oppressed. Law Des! A friend in Philadelphia writes tersely thus—"The first mail shell carry to thee the joyful word—George Thompson has spoken! Our Academy of Music, last night, was consecrated to the noblest objects of life — universal liberty and the rights of man! The oration—the orator—all may be named in a word—Purkless!" Another friend in the same city writes—"The spirit of the er friend in the same city writes—"The spirit of the meeting phonographic pen could not describe. Great meeting phonographic part does not any occasion, and this enthusiasm—roused at the very opening of Mr. Thompson's most eloquent and stirring addressrose higher and higher as long as the meeting continuous transparents. ned. He spoke with an inspiration, a grace and power that charmed all hearts. Judge Kelly followed him in a capital speech; and he in turn was followed by B. H. Brewster, Esq. in one of the most beautiful radical, graceful, powerful bursts of extemporaneou oratory that it has ever been my pleasure to listen to It made a deep impression. For you know who B. i the late advocate of the slaveholding cla man Daniel Webster, whose case we have all suc reason to remember. Brewster was followed by Da Dougherty—another Philadelphia democrat and for prite-in a speech of characteristic eloquence. these speeches were just as thoroughly radical as it was possible for them to be in consistence with truth and justice. Then followed the vote on the resolutions. Each was received with a storm of appla and the whole were adopted by a upanimo It was a great meeting. Not a few shed sweet tears of joy. All around me I saw people's hearts running of joy.

over at their eyes, out of pure joy. Now read the following lying, malignant, black-guard articles from two copperhead, semi-seditions, pro-slavery papers, in regard to Mr. Thompson's visit to Washington, (who is hated by them yet more inensely for his powerful support of President Lin ration against their rebel sympathizers,) and then read the full report of the splendid reception giv en to Mr. Thompson at the Capital!

A Sign. The House of Representatives, by a vote of sixty to forty, refused their Hall to the Radicals for the delivery of a lecture in it by Thompson, after having granted it to almost everything of this stripe. Is this a sign of better things? For the sake of our country we hope so. How Americans can meet and fete this ancient British traducer of our country, who country we hope so. How Americans can meet and tete this ancient British traducer of our country, who began early the vile business, is beyond conception to us. Whoever would see his first libels will find them reported in the Manchester Times of August 2, 1834, in a speech be made there, in which our country was vilely abused. This calumniator gravely told the people that a slaveholder, having five hundred slaves, effer casting his own ballot, threw three hundred more ballots, and that female slaves were publicly sold by weight, and ridiculed and denounced our country. Yet he was bargained with by Garrison, when he was in England, to come ever here, and join him in curning our Union. These men are now held up, forsooth, as the embodiment of the loyalty and patriotism and statesmanship of the land; the Hall of the House of Representatives is placed at their disposal; the President and Vice President attend their rantings, and the great broad common sense of this noble land has not yet offered its rebuke. Let us hope that, after a patriotic selection on the Fourth of July of a worth Langez, it will gather up its mighty loins, and in auguste an administration that will stand in no nead of stooping so lowast to bid for the votes of the early, augurate an administration that will assent a be of atooping so low as to bid for the votes of the early, continuous, particidal enemits of the American Union. It never was a time for foreigners to make or meddle with our adairs: let them keep out of the ring

now.—Boston Post.

George Thompson in Congress. The action of Congress in refusing the use of the Capitol for George Thompson to spout in is one of the best things of the season. How the fellow could ever have had the insudence to ask for it surprises those who do not know him. Thompson was accidentally elected to the British Parliament, some thirty years ago, and ever since then hehas been engaged in trying to break up this country. Lately he came over to look at what he calls his glorious work—that is to say, the bloodshed and carnage of this civil war. The British aristocracy and Louis Napoleon ought to reward him. He has served England by crippling this republic, and he has opened the way for Napoleon's conquest of Mexico by setting us to cutting each other's throats. Let him go back to England, and receive the money and honors he has us to cutting each other's throats. Let him go back to England, and receive the money and honors he has earned. Here he is odious to everybody, except those fanatics, who, like himself, have been the will tools of foreign power, and who, like himself again, were the original disunionists, and remained so just as long as disunion appeared to lead to abolitionism.—

N. Y. Herald, March 30.

# AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

The Women's National League have just sent out all through the States, FIFTEEN THOUSAND Petitions with an appeal to have them filled up and returned as

speedily as possible.

The Bill to amend the Constitution so as to prohibi the holding of slaves in any part of the country has passed the Senate. Now comes the struggle in the House. If every one of the fifteen thousand persons at least ten thousand of them ministersgather up one hundred or more names, A MILLION VOICED PETITION may yet pour into the Representatives' Hall; and such a voice from THE PEO PLE cannot but make sure the vote, and leave the Bil ready for the President's signature, and Congress dis posed to recommend that a special session of each State Legislature be called immediately to act upon the ques-tion; and thus the hateful thing, SLAVERY, be buried out of sight before the opening of the Presidential can

Let the Petitions be mailed to Washington, direct to some member, or to Hon. Thos. D. Eliot, Chairma of Committee on Slavery and Freedmen. There is no a day to be lost. LET ALL WORK.

Form of Petition now sent out by the Wo men's League :-

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, citiens of believing Slavery the great cause of the present rebellion, and an institution fatal to the life of Republican government, earnestly pray your honorable bodies to immadiately abolish it the ighout the United States; and adopt measures for so amending the Constituterer to prohibit its existence in any portion

MR. GREELEY'S HISTORY. Horace Greeley's History of the American Conflict is growing every da tory of the American Conflict is growing ever under the hands of its hard-working author, room in the Bible House, inaccessible to the ho visitors who besiege him at the Tribuna offiunder the hands of its flact-easible to the hosts o visitors who beslege him at the Tribune office, he writes daily through all the best-hours of daylight with the regularity and zeal of Walter Scott over the pages of Waverley. The first of the two volumes in now so far along that the manuscript is likely to receive the last stroke of the pen about the middle of April, and the book will be published as soon there after as a Yankee publisher, like Mr. Case, of Hart ford, can print and bind it. After a careful reading of two instalments of this work, already issued in a pain-blet form for specimen pages, we may justly say that ond, can print and bind it. After a careful reading of two instalments of this work, already issued in a pamphlet form for specimen pages, we may justly say that the marraitre is unique, original, and admirable; altour the marraitre is unique, original, and admirable; and the marraitre, painstaking, and minute; an encyclopedia of important facts, many of which, no other mars's mind but an editor's would have chronicled; written without a sign of partiant bitterness, so far as we have even; fair-minded, just, and glowing with that large yympathy for humanity, love of liberty, and fealty to Carlettanity which make its author (to all those who know his me intimately as to estimate him troly) not only one of the ablest, but one of the purest of public men of America. The second volume, of course, inasmuch as it is to chronicle the close of the war, will not be written till after Richmond is takee, and Jefferson Davis shall break his sword. Meanwhite, new materials are daily heaping up; and while its author is gathering them, abused every morning and evening by all the copperhead press from here to the Rocky Mountains, why don't somebody vary these old monotonous lies, and signt some part of the properhead of

ENGLAND'S ORATOR AT THE CAPITOL.

deception of George Thompson—Great Enthusiassm—Sla-very the Cause of the War—The Rebellion to be Crush-ed—Tribute to the President—Speeches by the Vice Preand Rev. John Pierpont.

identual Rev. John Pierpont.

A vast audience assembled on Wednesday evening,
April 6th, in the Hall of the House of Representatives,
at Washington, to listen to the fimous orator of England, the Hon. George Thompson. At 8 P. M. the
distinguished speaker made his appearance, and cithusiastic cheers, accompanied by Vice President
Hamlin and Rev. John Pierpont, and followed by the
President; whose incoming was the signal of immense
and long-continued applause. Among the prominent
gentlemen present were Secretarize Chass and Usher;
Senators Reverdy Johnson, Foote, Wilson, Harris,
Lane of Indiana, Clark, Judge Holt, Speaker Colfax,
see Governort Wright, Stevens, of Pennylyania, Judge
ex-Governort Wright, Stevens, of Pennylyania, Judge Lane of Indiana, Clark, Judge Holt, Speaker Collar, ex-Governor Wright, Stevens, of Pennylvania, Judge Kelley and others. The floor of the House was filled, and the gallery was occupied by such a crowd as rac-tify is attracted to its benches. It is seldom that an as-sembly comprising so much of the intellect, beauty and fashion of the metropolis is gathered within four walls. The passages of Mr. Thompson's speech re-lating to the extermination of clavery, the dual triumph was the rebellion and the onlying and services. over the rebellion, and the opinions and services Abraham Lincoln, were most vociferously cheered.

Mr. Pierpont said: Ladies and gentlemen, as Sen ors and members of the House of Representative have united with the Washington Literary Assoc tion in extending their invitation to the distingentleman who is to address you this evening, proper to impress the meeting with a national charac-ter; the more so, as the House of Representatives have placed in the hands of this Association this Hall for the occasion. The Association, through its President, has therefore asked the Vice President the favo esiding over the meeting, and introducing the

speaker.

The Vice President on taking the chair was heartily received. He said :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,-At the solicitation the gentlemen under whose auspices this meeting is convened, I assume the pleasant duty of presiding over you, and introducing the distinguished gentle man who is to address you. But for its appropriate connection with the object of the meeting, I nehardly say that we are to-day witnessing, perhaps the greatest revolution—the greatest rebellion—the world has ever witnessed. Perhaps if at any one pe riod there has been more solicitude felt than at an during this struggle, it has been when some of us have thought that foreign governments might inappropri-ately seek to interfere and intervene in our affairs. If such solicitude has been entertained, it has, I-trust, happily passed away. (Applause.) We live, to-day, to Know that this rebellion is to be crushed to its last vestige, in spite of every aid within our own Government and out of it. (Cheers.) He who doubts the fact is a political infidel. (Applause.) It is grateful that while such solicitude may have among good and true men, we have had in other go ernments, between whom and ourselves there ought always to exist the best of relations, and an adminis tration of government upon the strictest rules of neu-trality, able and eminent men who have been loyal Americans, if they have been British subjects. (Cheers.) Such a one, with a reputation world-wide, nd with a fame that shall live in history beside that of Clarkson and Wilberforce, is here to-night to speak to you. (Cheers.) In the name of this large audience, in the name of all loyal men in this broad land, aye, in the name of liberty herself, permit me to wel-come you, sir, in this temple of our Government. (Applause.) The words of cheer that you shall speak will find a ready and willing echo in the hearts of pleasure of presenting to this audience the Hon. Mr. Thompson, of England.

Mr. Thompson said :

If I betray some emotion on this occasion, and on rising I find myself all but unable to address you, ascribe my embarrassment to the true cause—to the fact that I stand in the Hall of the House of Representatives of the United States of America, to express my views without restriction upon a sacred theme, for banished from your shores with contumely and igno-miny. I am overwhelmed with wonder and with gratitude in the presence of the facts which are daily tak-ing place before my eyes, and in the prospect of that glorious future, which, under the blessing and guidance of Divine Providence, I hope and pray awaits this great republic. (Cheers.)

I can, with unfeigned sincerity, affirm that I regard it as the highest honor that has been conferred upon me during my public life to be permitted, in the Hall of Representatives, in the Capitol of the United States, to address an assembly of the citizens of America

In availing myself of this high privilege, I beg, in the first place, to tender my heartfelt acknowledge ments to the Board of Managers of the Washington Lecture Association, for their cordial invitation to speak before them, and the citizens of this District at speak before them, and the clusers of the District at large, upon "the great issues of the time." I also thank so many of the members of the Senate and House of sentatives as were pleased to signify their concur in that invitation, and to express their desire to listen to my humble voice. More especially do I offer my grateful thanks to those who occupy seats within these walls, who have done me the honor, by a vote of the House, to accord to me the distinguished favor of saying that which I have to say from the position

which I now occupy.

Ladies and gentlemen, before I proceed to make those observations which I had intended to make permit me to notice a circumstance that occurred within these walls on Monday last. Not until a late hour last night was I aware that, during the sitting of the House of Representatives on Monday, an hor rable member rose in his place, and introduced a resolution to the following effect:-

Whereas, George Thompson, of England, in March, 1834, declared that the dissolution of this Union should be steadily kept in view; therefore, Resolved, That the resolution, heretofore passed, granting the use of this Hall to the said George Thompson on the evening of the 6th of April, is hereby rescinded.

sal of that preamble and resolution, I Here is my note:

"825 G STREET, WASHINGTON, TUESDAY | EVENING, April 5, 1864.

EVENING, April 6, 1864.

Sin.—I am just made aware by the record of proceedings in Congress, as reported in the newspapers of this day's date, that you introduced yesterday in the House of Representatives a resolution affirming that George Thompson, of England, in March, 1834, declared that the dissolution of this Union should be steadily kept in view.

As such a declaration was never made by me, either the time mentioned.

steadily kept in view."

As such a declaration was never made by me, either
at the time mentioned above, or at any other period,
I beg respectfully to request that you will, at your
carilest convenience, favor me with the authority up. th you make a serion.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
GEORGE THOMPSON."

To that note Mr. Morris has, down to this moment, favored me with no reply. (Laughter.) I am, there fore, ignorant of the grounds upon which the honora ole member brought against me the accusations which be uttered from his place in the House. I have specble memore rought against me the accusations when the uttered from his place in the House. I have speculated upon the reasons that he might assign for alleging against me that I had, at any period of my life, been unfriendly to the union of the States in this country, and I shall do all that I can to exonerate him, as a gentleman, an American citizen, and a member of the House of Representatives, from the suspicion of deliberately preferring against me a charge for which I know there is no real foundation. [The speaker here siked the audience to excuse him while he read a note, just put into his hands, which he believed was from Mr. Morris.]

It is as I suppose. Perhaps if Mr. Morris is present he will rather thank than blame me for calling the at tention of the audience to his resolution. The note which I have just received from him is dated Wash ngton, April 6 :-

ington, April 6:—

"M.R. Groons Thompson:—

Str.—Your note of the 5th inst. is just received.

In answer, permit me to say, that on the 4th instant I offered the enclosed resolution, founded on a letter purporting to be written by you, which you will aim the appendix to the Congressional Globs for the second session of 38th Congress, volume 4th, page 105 of the appendix.

Very respectfully,

J. R. MORRIS."

Very respectfully.

The letter referred to, which I have no doubt I shall find in the Congressional Globe, as stated by Mr. Morris, is the same letter which is referred to in the first volume of the record of your rebellion, which I hold in my hand. And well may the Vice President of the United States and the President of the Senate say that United States and the President of the Semanes asymmetric this is a gigantic as well a foul and wicked rebellion, for this is but one of six volumes containing its records; and how meny more are yet to come depends partially upon the persistence in evil of those misguided men who are still in arms, partially upon your resolution and courage in, its suppression, but more still upon that Divine Providence who has thus far so sinupon that Divine Providence who has thus far so air gularly watched over you. (Hear.) In the first vo ume of these ponderous records, and on the twenty-fourth page of that portion of it which contains public documents, I read that during the delivery of a speech, Mr. Sherard Clemens referred to an article in the Li sort of the second reference to an artison, and then went on to say that their retiring Confederates "ought not to forget the events of 1884, when George Thompson, the English Abolitionist, was sent to enlighten t dead conscience of the American people." In this ray, of Tennessee, in which was this sentence : "The dissolution of the Union is the object to be kept stead ily in view." I have an answer to that, and it is first, that I never in my life have cherished a hostile or even an unfriendly feeling toward the Union. (Cheers.) Second, that I never in my life addressed a letter to Mr. Murray, in Tennessee, or to any ma in any slave State of the United States (loud cheers) and, third, that down to March, 1834, and afterwards I had never written a solltary line to America. And that I may speak without reserve and absolutely. here deliberately challenge and defy the bitterest enemy to you and your Union, to find within the range of my speeches and writings anything that would justify an imputation of unfriendliness to that Union. (Cheers.) What I have said about your Union during the three years that I have been engaged un-ceasingly, in season and out of season, in health and out of health, (as one witness, just from Eugland, now present might testify if he were called on the stand, what I have said will be found condensed in a brie what I have said will be found concenned in a dire-extract from a speech I made in England on the breaking out of the war, which I discovered among the papers I have with me at this moment, in Washngton. I observed in one of my London speeches:-

the papers I have with me at this moment, in Washington. I observed in one of my London speeches:

"Some leading journals have attempted to defend the right of secusion from the Union, by maintaining the doctrine of State Sovereignty, argiting for the inherent right of a State to secrede under the Constitution. Such a right would be an absurdity: The right to secede, as a revolutionary right, is underlable; but it is the people, the nation, that is to recognize that right, not the sworn servants of the Constitution, which knows nothing of secession. No government provides for its own dissolution; therefore, while there is always a revolutionary right to secede, there can never be a constitutional right to do so. The Constitution prescribes the means for taking the sense of the people, in reference to any organic change. Before the present war broke out, at the suggestion of Kentucky, an offer was made the seceding States to call a National Convention to consider the question of separation; and it would have been competent for that Convention to have allowed South Carolina and her confederate States to retire from the Union, and to establish a government for themselves.

"This offer was declined; and nothing, therefore, was left for the President but to uphold the Constitution, and enforce the laws which the seceding States had violated. In this war now waging between the States of America, the North is in the right, and the South in the serong. The South aims at the overthrow of the Government, and the universal establishment of the South are united all the elements of injustice, despotism, cruelty, and irrefigion. On the part of the North, the war is one for the national existence; for the maintenance of government, founded by the fathers of the Republic; for the supremacy of law, the punit inhement of treason, and the reintegration of the States.

"Looking upon the war as fact as inevitable and irrepressible; looking at the combatants with reference

ishment of treason, and the re-integration of the States.

"Looking upon the war as a fact as inevitable and irrepressible; looking at the combatants with reference to their antecedents, their character, and their objects; looking to the results which would follow from a victory to the South, and those which would crown the success of the North; looking, finally, to the great interests of freedom, humanity, and the civilization involved in the struggle and its issues, the wish and prayer of the enlightened philanthropist must be—God spreed the North!"

iar with the history of your nation, and amongst the warmest admirers of your institutions. Nevertfieless. my admiration of your form of government, and my exultation in your progress and prosperity, have always been chastened by a fear that your Union was unsta ble and insecure; and for the reason that that Union was an attempt to embrace in one voluntary political system populations radically diverse in origin and

The thirteen colonies, as they existed eighty-eight years ago, were, in many respects, as distinct, the one from the other, as so many European States. Their relations for ten years subsequent to their independence of the parent country appears to have been one of an almost purely international character. The aricles of confederation, by which the States were held together for the purpose of mutual defence and mu-tual support, were rather of the nature of a treaty than a bond of perpetual Union. When the fathers of the Republic came together to frame a Constitution, the instrument which they adopted, and which the people ratified, was of the nature of a compromise between the opposing ideas of separate sovereignty and blended

But there was another and far more serious compromise—how serious and how calamitous in its re-sults, let the struggle which is now convulsing this entire country, and deluging its soil with blood tell On the persons that you have not a solution, it was a compromise between freedom at the North, honorable member, the author of what I have read. Here is my note:

Wedded to the antiquated, unchristian and inhuman system of slavery, an institution which identified them with the feudal and barbaric epochs of society; an institution which, none better than those wh the honor at this time to address know, has ever six stitutions, the spirit of progress, and the advancement in civilization of the other sections of the country. (Applause.)

Many reasons have been assigned by the rebels in the South, and by their sympathizing friends abroad, for that flagitious act by which the integrity of the Union has been for a time dissolved; but Mr. Spratt, of South Carolina, and Mr. Stephens, of Ge have told the truth. These gentlemen do not of South Carolina, and Mr. Stephens, of Georgia have told the truth. These gentlemen do not whim per about the tyranny of the North, nor talk of tariff and geographical boundaries. No; Mr. Spratt, the great expounder of the philosophy of secession, plain-ity tells the world that the real and the only contest between the North and the South is a contest between two forms of society; the one composed of one race, the other composed of two races; the one having so slaves,

or preserving it by independence out of the Usin chose the latter alternative; hence, Secession was effort of slave society to emancipate itself fam the fluence and control of the Northern State. Here, gentlemen, is "the great issue of the line.

saue of the time fere is explained the nature of the present come fere is explained the South. (Applaus.) at between the North and the South. (Applassa.) It the very commencement of your nationally, 7st had amongst you an element of discord, destructing a perfect harmony, and tending to dismine and disable in the same possible to secure perpetual sine by the blending of two opposite and totally investigable social states. Two distinct and distant many of civilization could not exist in the same possible to social states. Two distinct and distant many of civilization could not exist in the same possible to the same ries—to reconcile things in their very nature toose patible—an attempt to secure a solid and perped union on principles at war with the organic law wild regulates the existence of human society. (Great perpendiculates the existence of human society.)

Urged, however, by what was felt at the time his Urged, nowever, by work was ten at me the she a political necessity, the people of the thirtee Sun committed themselves, for better for wore, to a me committed themselves, for better for worse, to ammon destiny. But there was a faial comprosing principle at the beginning, and only by a serie sits miliating concessions on the part of the North with bound which kept the several parts of the resist together preserved unbroken for severy just the "True." and applicate.] True," and applause.)

Allow me to say—it is but the expression of as own opinion, an opinion, however, founded upon a careful and impartial study of your own historyreal union of the North and South has sever pe a real union of the corn and cours has serer re existed, and can only be brought into existent through the utter annihilation of the institution side at first presented an insuperable obstacle, if not in theoretic Union, at least to the consolidation of the people on this continent in a homogenous me (Cheers.) Constitutions and forms of government do not

they but simply express, the true union of a people they but simply express, the true union of a pega. Union, to be genuine, complete and lasting, such the bond of a common purpose, affection, fulch, alty, thought, culture, more or less peruding al. That there may be a real, perpetual Union, there are the perudical that it is common to the same of the same be a great principle held in common-a future to be realized, towards which all shall aspire, and for which realized, towards which an analiaspire, and or was all shall labor. The real basis of national entered and permanent cohesion is a basis of entered and idea. It may, for a time, be a common tops of onquest; or a sentiment of loyalty to a chief, or sorte ign, or dynasty; or a point of deep and tarsets igious conviction; or a conscious and delicate operation to effect an object at once noble and espasive. These are all at once marked characteristics nationality, and were never exhibited more strongly than in the past history of the States comprising a spectively, the North and the South.

They have been aforetime represented in the agu of barbarian conquest—of feudalism and mosarchy.

American colonization, and of constitutional Sun ind Confederates.

In each of the periods referred to, the bond has been one or the other of those described, and prior is my statute law in virtue of which a people became an

There was a time, doubtless, in the history of the United States, when something like a bond of Using apart altogether from the letter of the Coordinate, existed. A feeling of confidence and affecting to wards the political institutions of the country-a con on feeling of reverence for law, and a co derstanding and desire—slavery out of viev—of the objects for which the Union had been founded; other words, a general acceptance of what is bridy but most admirably stated in the preamble to the Cotitution. (Applause.) But the bonds of union had been dissolved long previous to the development of that most foul and traitorous conspiracy by which the Constitution was overthrown in various parts of the country, and rebellion raised its head, amed and finant, and proclaimed its purpose to found as empire based upon the prostration, debasement and sharer of a portion of the human race, along with personal slavery; and the reduction of all, black and white, who labored with their hands for theif daily break to the condition of subordinate supporters of a social aristocracy, whose claim to rank and superiority a e that they possessed herds of human beasts of burden, and lived upon their toils. The banditti of men-stealers at Richmond, calling

themselves the Confederate Government, (tr applause,) have declared, through the lips of the Vice-President, that their social fabric was founded upon ideas exactly the reverse of those probabilities in the Declaration of Independence; and that the cannot permit themselves to doubt the ultimate st cess of a full recognition of their principles throughout the civilized and enlightened world. They import ously state that God has, for his own purp race to differ from another in respect to their sale one race to differ from another in respect to her six ural rights; and hence, they have rejected the par-ous truth upon which your Declaration of Islept-dence was founded—that God has created if an equal—and have made slaver; the chief inter of the equal—and have made slavery the chief since m is corner of their new edifice. One of their principal organs has stoll you, and told you truly, that he pre-ent bloody contest is one between two diffined as reconcliable forms of civilization; between the Publish descendants of the Mayflower immigrant, wis her own idea of universal freedom, and the descendant of those who planted slavery in Virginia and Mayland, the Carolinas and Georgia, and who are de mined to die in the last ditch (great laughter) in in mined to die in the last ditch (greas as-fence of their peculiar institution. This, gesters, is the one. "great issue of the time." This is the ture of the great conflict—sublime and tertihed which this continent and your country is at the pri-The world passes in his ent moment the scene. The world pe ent moment the scene. The world passes to must the grand struggle between the one idea of freder and the one idea of statevy! (Applases, That God, the hour of compromise is past. (Storts of cheers.) The South—so much of it as is still be bellion—can plead no constitutional guaration, (cheers,) no pledges, no compacts. She stands who one foot upon the Constitution of the United Sum, and one upon the months of the United Sum, and one upon the neck of the negro, brandishing the s of tres

national life. (Cheers.)

The North is free! (Cheers.) She stands by the principles of '76; she is animated by the spirit that a once inflamed and guided the fathers of the Retain once inflamed and guided the have constitutional life. once inflamed and guided the fathers of the sale tion. (Cheers.) Throughout her constitutional tory, she has stood by every clause which the Constitution tution contains. For the sake of the Constitution, she has stiffed her conscience, conquered her prijected, and sometimes shut up the bowels of her compassing. and sometimes shut up the bowels of her con-(Cheers.) For the sake of the Constitution and in Union, she has seen her free citizens immured in dungeons of Charleston, ("True,") her ambassion insulted and spurned from Southern territor; is institutions repudiated and reviled, and her best men, when sent to this city, and when sitting ere sacred walls, bludge the shelter of these sacred walls, bludgeones brutal myrmidons of the Slave Power, and the ed with the revolver and the bowie-knife.

"Now thanks and joy for evermore?

The weary night, at length, is past;
The slumbers of the North are oer,
The giant stands erect at last."

t applause.). Not only is the North awake, but free! Always a giant, she was bound by constitution at cords; but now she is free to put forth her strength. No constitutional obligations fetter her. No three files clause sends members to this House to and gives added power to slavery. No clause now prevents her from fulfilling the command. The only domestic insurrection. command. The only domestic insurrection we ident is now called upon to put down is that while was batched in the boson of the Constitutes, spins which it now directs its poisoned and malignant fanging and, in this good work, the people of the North at with him, to sustain and aid him, until the sains

see to every man and nation comes the moment to decide, cide of Treth with Falsehood, for the good or evil nide; steamer, God's new Messiah, offering each the bloom of blight, homer blight, part the goats spon the left hand, and the sheep upon the right; and the choice goes by forever 'twixt that darkness and that light."

that light."

The prayer of the friends of human liberty, of progress, of Christian civilization throughout the world, is, that in the present strife between slavery and freeis, that in the present stylle between slavery and free-om on these shores, the people and Government of this great nation may not halt between two opinions, but come to a decision in fayor of absolute, impartial, and universal freedom, for this and all future genera-

ions. (Cheers.)

I am happy to know that in the crisis of the na-I am happy to know that in the Crist of the story that story at the state, when the future has to be determined by your present action, the people of the United States represented, in the person of their elected Chief Magistrate, by a man so worthy of esteem and confince as the present incumbent of the Presidential dence as the present incumbent of the Presidential chair. (Enthaisstic and long-continued applause.) A man, not only upright and honest, but sagacious and far-seting. A man who six years ago said, "A house divided against itself cannot stand. This

ernment cannot endure permanently, half free government (Applause.)
and half slave." (Applause.)
Who declared his own opinion, and that of millio

Who declared his own opinion, and that of millions of the American people, when he said, "I do not regard this matter of slavery as a 'very little thing '— that keeping of one-sixth portion of our population in a state of oppression and tyranny, unequalled in the world; neither do the American people. They regard it, not as a very little thing, but as a vast moral evil."

"If we take exceptions to the Declaration of Independence, which says that all men are equal, where stall we stop! If that declaration is not the truth, let as get the Statute Book in which it is written, and tear it out. If it is the truth, let us stand by it. Let it be our charter." (Applause.)
Who said that-

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"The representatives of the people, gathered with-"The representatives of the people, gathered with-in Independence Hall, when they put forth the de-ciaration that all men are born equal, and endowed by Caster with the inalienable rights of life, liber ther treator with the happiness, gave a majestic in-terpression fa the economy of the universe. That was these lefter, and wise, and noble understanding of the mater of the Creator to his creatures-to all his creasers—to the whole great family of man. In their calgatemed belief, no one attamped with the Di-trice image, and likeness was sent into the world to be madee upon, degraded, or imbrated by his fellowon. They grasped, not only the race of men then firing, but they reached forward and seized upon the ferthest posterity. They lighted a teacon to guide their children, and their children's children, and the countless myriads that should inhabit the earth

through all future ages." (Applauce.)

These were the words of Abraham Lincoln when he stool before the people of Illinois six years ago, seeking at their hands the honorable position of their repnative in the Senate chamber of this House. Tosight I quote them as the words of Abraham Lincoln. represented, and well and ably represented, at the court of every civilized nation on the face of the earth.

Today Mr. Lincoln, with the aid of a willing p ple, and a brave and devoted army and navy, has the power to give effect to these solemn and emphatic words: and the expectation and belief of all good men, the hope and prayer of every lover of the human race are that he will give them effect, [cheers,] and that as his illustrious and honored predecessor, the first Pres-lent, was the chief founder of American independence, e may be known hereafter as the liberator of Ameri or may be known necessiter as the literator of same car from slaver; that Washington and Lincoln may ge down to fature ages linked in blessings and in fams bettler, the one the deliverer, the other the regenera of his country. [Immense applause.]

"So shall they both forever rest,
By all their country, a wishes blest,
When Spring, with he way fingers cold,
Shall come to deck they fingers cold,
Shall come to deck the state of mould,
Shall come to deck they finger room.
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.
There Honor, too, a pilgring gray,
Shall come to bless their honor'd clay;
And Freedom shall awhile repair
To dwell a weeping hermit there."

Before I left England, an assembly of my fellowcountymen, composed of those who had been share re with me in the humble efforts I had put forth to recti-ty public sentiment on the American question, were planted to the composition of the composition entertain me at a soirce, and to present me

In that address they were partial enough to say that at that notrees they were partial enough to say that he had pread to set the mind and lean of England wholly and firmly on the side of the free States, fighting for freedom—on the side of Abraha Lincoln, the first President of the American repair who has ruled in the spirit of the American Defaration—"All and the spirit of the American development." diration-" All men are by nature free and equal." The address then goes on to say :

Tell him, we pray you, that the people of England num for the wisdom, the courage, and the con-sistency he has displayed—[cheers]—that they thank the flow of the state of the st bredom. [Cheers.] Tell the Sumners and Greelys to preach by tongue and pen continually—that Eng-lad will be the firm friend of America, through whatrer misunderstanding and estrangement may arise.
[Cheera] Above all, tell Garrison and Phillips—
[cheera] the New England Abolitionists—the old randof the emancipation army—that the mother courty bolds their services in the warmest remembrance he very worthiest offspring of our con 7. [Cheers.] These messages you will be free to

We shall look for your return, bearing the trophies of http://www.shall.com/shall look for your return, bearing the trophies of http://www.shall.com/shall look for your return, bearing the trophics of the shall look for your shall look to the shall look for your shall look for the shall look for your return, bearing the trophies of high look for your return, bearing the trophies of high look for your return, bearing the trophies of high look for your return, bearing the trophies of high look for your return, bearing the trophies of high look for your return, bearing the trophies of high look for your return, bearing the trophies of high look for your return high look f rut domain which oppression tried to wrest by on the possession of the hopes of civilized mankind." [Cheers.]

This address, save those portions of it which are personal to myself, speaks, I verily believe, the feelings and the sentiments of the great mass of the English shock. Within a very few days after receiving it, if wany hoor to receive a similar address from a body of an fellow manufacture. van y honor to receive a sinaliar address from a body of any fellow-countrymen, assembled in the City Hall of Machester, the seat of the vast cotton manufacture of Great Britain. As I am sincious that my countrymes about have an opportunity of speaking for themsira his, the Hall of Representatives of the United Gate; and as I am also anxious that the citizens of cheir income across the water, I will crave permission to sid to the extract I have read, one from the Manches at the same across the water, I will crave permission to sid to the extract I have read, one from the Manches at address. It says:

Within the last three or four years, if may be said, within the last three or four years, if may be said, food literally, with regard to the United States,] for a sation has been born again in the cause of free-ting. [Great annian.]

artyr of liberty, John Brown, [cheers,]

the hero of Harper's Ferry, [cheers,] by his magnantmous devotion and death, sent a thrill of new life to
the nation's heart of hearts. [Cheers.] The moral
electricity of that grand human soul not only galvanized the dead bones of social rottenoess in the South,
[laughter and applause.] but awakened to new life and
to new hope the drooping spirits of the North. [Cheers.]
Had it not been for John Brown's immolation on the
altar of liberty and patriotism, honest Abrahum-Lincoln could not have been President of the Union,
[cheers.] and thus be enabled to become the second
deliverer of the nation. [Cheers.] And had not Mr.
Lincoln been elected, the cause of negro emancipation
would have gone backward, probably, for half a century. ["So!" and applause.] It was the time and cri-Had it not been for John Brown's immobilion on the altar of liberty and patriotism, honest Abraham-Lin-coln could not have been President of the Union, icheers, and thus be enabled to become the second deliverer of the nation. [Cheers.] And had not Mr. Lincoln been elected, the cause of negro emancipation would have gone backward, probably, for half a centu-ry. ["So!" and applause.] It was the time and cri-sis of the nation's utmost social, political, and moral need, and the providence of God, blessing the efforts of good men, raised up a man who had a bear?

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need, and the providence of God, blessing the efforts of good men, raised up a man who had a beart, a conscience, and a soul above the tricks of politicians and the subtleties of diplomacy. [Cheers.]

George Washington, nearly eighty-three years since, gave the American nation the boon of independence. In one day Abraham Lincoln has conferred a more estimable blessing, by proclaiming the Federal nation the home of impartial and universal freedom.

It is true that the great work of the present day is not fully and finally accomplished; but the foundation is laid, the whole edifice is rising in grandeur, and the glad day is near at hand when the top-stones shall be placed in its pinuacles and domes, amid the jubilation not only of four millions of the redeemed race, but the

And now, ladies and gentlemen, that your time and my strength are alike exhausted, what can I say in the way of a very brief conclusion of the address which I have been permitted to deliver in the Hall of Representatives in the United States Capitol? that Hall in which have been heard the voices of Clay and Randolph, of Calhoun and Webster, of John Quincy Adams and Joshua R. Giddings, and a host of others who have taken part in the shining debates to which the passing topics of the day have given rise—a Hall in which have been passed, within the last three years, so many measures tending to get rid of that great evil which, while it has been the source of all your troubles at home, has lessened the respect to which this mighty nation is justly entitled abroad. In the name of the people of England, I offer you thanks and gratitude for purifying this District from alavery; for saving the vast territory of the North-West from the future curse of that baleful institution; for recognizing the independence and nationaliident's Proclamation of Freedom; for calling into the fleid, as your auxiliarles and comrades, those who so recently were slaves or outcasts, but who are now so nobly fighting your battles and their own, for the suppression of a foul rebellion, the restoration of the Union, and the establishment of universal liberty. It was not a dream, but history! The whole assembly cheered again, with uncontrollable enthusiasm, on them that which is at this moment under dismentas "the banditti of men-stealers at Richmond." them that which is at this moment under discussion in these halls, namely, an amendment of the Constitution, providing that "neither slavery nor in voluntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their, jurisdiction." Do this—extirpate for the soil of this country the anti-republican, unchristian and inhuman institution of slavery;—proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof. So shall you restore a Union that shall be durable, because it is founded in justice; and because hased in righteousness, shall be sure of the adand blessing of the Almighty.

Mr. Thompson resumed his seat amid plaudits

#### NATIONAL WELCOME TO GEORGE THOMP-SON IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1864

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1869.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

I witnessed this evening in the National Capitol a scene that marks an era in American history—a scene so grand in itself, so honorable to our beloved country, and so cheering to the friends of impartial freedon that I cannot sleep before making an attempt to describe it for the readers of the Liberator. I allude, of course, to the welcome accorded to our beloved friend, George Thompson, the eloquent and distinguished champion of the American cause in England, by an immense assembly of people, convened in the Hall of the House of Representatives, representing every loyal State in the Union, and embracing the President and Vice President of the United States, several members of the Cabinet, the Speaker of the House, and a major ity of the Senators and Representatives in Congress.

It may be said with truth that our country has "conquered her prejudices" at last! The man whom, a few years since, she scorned and banished for his devotion to liberty, she last night welcomed and honored as the

her national life.

Every seat in the vast hall was filled, which is the markable when it is remembered that the price more remarkable when it is functioned in a tile pallery 50 cents.

The faces of the multitude, as revealed in the soft but brilliant light that fell from the lofty ceiling, presented a grand and imposing spectacle. Nothing is more in-spiring than a "sea of upturned faces," glowing with intellectual excitement, and waiting eagerly for words of truth and eloquence to stir the soul to noble action. I have witnessed many such scenes, but never one that

impressed and thrilled me so much as this.

Before entering the Hall, and while waiting in the
Speaker's Room, Mr. Thompson was introduced to the
President of the United States, who received him with great cordiality, and bade him welcome to the country and to the Capital.

Mr. Thompson entered the Hall from the Speaker's Room, escorted by Vice President Hamlin, and the venerable John Pierpont, who this month completed his eightieth year, but looks as hale as a young man of

esteem and confidence as the present incumbent of the Presidential chair. This sentiment again was loadly sages from the speeches delivered at different times by the President—passages containing the noblest senti-ments of liberty; and now, said Mr. T., he has the ments of interry and now saccard near the case to power to give effect to his solemn and emphatic words; and the expectation and belief of all good men, the hope and prayer of every lover of the homan race, are that he will give them effect, and that, as his illustrious predecessor, the first President, was the chief founder of American independence, he may be known hereafter as the liberator of America from slavery, that Washington and Lincoln may ge down to future ages linked in blessings and in fame together, the one the deliverer, the other the regenerator of his country. At this point again the audience cheered with great enthusiasm. Mr. Thompson then proceeded to read extracts from addresses adopted by several popular meetings in England, wherein he was charged with messages of sympathy and encouragement to the President of the United States and those ment to the Frestorit of the United states and the associated with him in administering the government.

One of these extracts contained this sentence: "Above all, tell Garrison and Phillips—the New England Abolitionists-the old guard of the Emancipation armythan the whole vast audience began to cheer with such mitted to finish it, the applause was at once renev showing that these leaders of the Anti-Slavery move ment are 'not without honor' in the high places of the nation. The name of "that noble martyr of liberty, John Brown, the hero of Harper's Ferry," occurring in one of the passages read by Mr. Thomp ty of those black republics which have been founded by men who once were slaves; for joining with Great Britain in efforts to suppress the African slave trade; for sanctioning and seeking to give effect to the Pres-tives, in the presence of a majority of the members more like a dream than a reality; and yet, thank God!

cause based in righteousness, shall be sure of the admiration and esteem of mankind, and the protection and blessing of the Almighty.

Capital. Among those who sought an introduction was the Hon. Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, not long since the inveterate opponent of Abolition, and one of the counsel on the pro-slavery side in the ment to the Constitution forever prohibiting slavery !

April 7.—This morning Mr. Thompson, in company with Rev. John Pierpont and Lewis Clephane, Eaq., of this city, called at the White House, in compliance with the President's kind invitation. The pliance with the President's kind invitation. The interview was brief but very satisfactory. The President spoke with much feeling of the trials of his position, and declared, with evident sincerity, that he sition, and declared, with evident sincerity, that he had endeavored to do his duty in this awful struggle in which the nation is involved. He invited Mr. Thompson and his friends to the room in the White House in which Mr. Carpenter, a New York artist, is at work upon an historical picture, "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation." Having finded his studies of the senants faures Mr. Carpenter and the senants of the process of the Carpenter and the senants of the senant ished his studies of the separate figures, Mr. Carpen ter is now engaged in the work of grouping them upon his large canvas. As yet it is only in outline, but the design is happy, and if the artist is successful in working it out, he will make a picture cre American art, and worthy of the event it is intended

to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Treasury, by all of whomhe was received with the utmost respect and cordiality. Want of time alone prevented him from visiting the other members of the Cabinet. He afterwards visited the Capitol, and was invited by Mr. Wilson of Massachu-setts to the floor of the Senate, where he was introduced to many members of that body. The Vice-President left the chair to greet him. He also visited the House of Representatives, where he was intro-duced to many of the members, and spent some time in pleasant conversation with the Secretary of State, distinguished gentlemen came to greet him. I may add that Mr. Thompson and his travelling companion have been very hospitably entertained by Mr. Clephane and his excellent family, and that his and their polite attention have done much to make our visit agreeable.

Mr. Thompson will leave to-morrow morning for Wilmington, Del. where he is engaged to speak in the evening.

# LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. V.

Therefore whe this month completed his eightidity exp. to thoice as had as a young man of atry ! Their appearance was the signal for an outborst of appliance so maniferous and heavy as to leave no doubt as to the tempter of the nucleoce. Tresident Limited as to the tempter of the nucleoce. Tresident Limited as to the tempter of the nucleoce. Tresident Limited as to the tempter of the nucleoce. Tresident Limited Limited as the tempter of the nucleoce in the control of appliance so maniferous and heavy as the tempter of the nucleoce in the control of the state of the tresident limited as to the tempter of the nucleoce in the control of the state of the tresident limited as to the tempter of the nucleoce in the control of the state of the

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the purposes of those who claim the benefits of the Annesty. However, the President has tried to improve a bungling job, and shall have the credit of it, as also of dismissing Col. Woolford, of Kestuck Marshall) who had won his freedom by fighting for the country at Fort Moultrie, in South Caroling from the service, for president, treasonable atteriors the service, for president, treasonable atteriors. the purposes of those who claim the benefits of the Amneaty. However, the President has tried to improve a bungling job, and shall have the credit of it, as also of dismissing Col. Woolford, of Kentucky, from the service, for procelavery, treatonable interances. Gov. Bramlette, who listened approvingly to the Colonel, it is to be hoped was unable to bully Mr. Lincoln into omitting the enrollment of Kentucky alaves. The Governor learned prudence before he left his State for Washington, and has been very anxious to deny his attempt to issue a rebellious proclamation on the subject of the enrollment; but the record seems to be against him.

ord seems to be against him.

I have taken the trouble to prepare the following table, which embraces that part of the election returns in Louisians, in which the Parishes are specified. The figures in brackets denote the per cent of the slave

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, FEB. 22. St. Bernard, [55.8] Haha. Fellows Derville, [73.8] 31 23 Concordia, [91] 97 — Lafourche, [46] 222 892 Jefferson, [33.9] 574 248 St. James, [70.7] 7 107 176 49 936 967 294 Total.

In these half-dozen Parishes, or Counties, as we style them, the average per cent. of blacks was 62, and its influence on the vote of the whole is manifest, though it is impossible at this distance to say what forces affected or controlled the suffrages in each Parish. Concordia was as unanimous for Hahn as it pirecluded a difference. Hahn, by-the-bye, has exhibited some tenderness under the revolutions of his past disloyally, and makes a weak defence of himself in the Tribune of yesterday; but the symptom is good. Thomas J. Durant, Esq., of New Orleans—a prominent leader in that, genuine Free State movement which I described to you in my last—has, declined to be a candidate for member of the approaching State Convention. He denies that a Major-General has a right to call such a Convention, or to fix the number of delegates, and that the Constitution of 1852, which was overthrown by the rebellion, can be resuscitated by a military order. "Such powers," he contends, "belong only to Congress and to the loyal people of Louisiana, and their assumption by others has the effect of anticipating and thwarting the expected action of Congress in fixing the status of all the cities to a scene like this? What time more approvate of Louisiana, and expecially of those of African descent; and its tendency is anti-republican and dangerous to liberty." Mr. Durant is right, but the Major-General, backed by the Commander in-Chief, is able to overrule his humane objections. The election is already past, and Banks is still the deus cx maghina of politics. The General's newly-ordered system of education of freedmen ought to be attended with some good results. The Commissioners whom he appoints, however, are charged to "exercise the strictest economy," and not only are they not left to imitate the example of their superior in this particular, but it is expressly provided that "each freed person in the several school districts who is above the age of attending school duty" shall be mulcted not more than \$2.50 for his share in a "well-selected library," case and all. This sum "shall be included in the general tax" levided on the district to defray the school expenses, "the reverse were given for the 'Loyal people of the sum of the chart for the boon, freedom and prosperity of the loyal people of the sum of the chart for the same shall be inc school duty "shall be mulcted not more than \$2.50 for his share in a "well-selected library," case and all. This sum "shall be included in the general tax" levied on the district to defray the school expenses, "but shall be deducted from the laborer's wages by his employer when such books are furnished." Every one who knows the liberal remuneration of labor under Banks's system of adscriptio gleba will be purzled to estimate the net carnings of these enlightened laborers after this new deduction shall have been enforced. By a recent order, applicable to New Orleans, "all colored persons of either sex who are unemployed, or who have no visible means of support, will be taken in charge by Colonel G. H. Hanks, Superintendent of Negro Labor," and set to work on the economic principle. Citizens will oblige by informing that officer of all vagrom negroes. "Superfluous and insubordinate" colored employees of private persons will be converted into useful and obedient economized in his day by tapping the coffers of the secessionists. Banks has changed all that, and grinds his savings from the negro.

The Ohio House has instructed the State representatives in Congress to favor the immediate and universal abolition of slavery by an amendment of the Constitution. The West Virginians and the Maryland oward have allowed by the Governor. He said:—

The Ohio House has instructed the State representatives in Congress to favor the immediate and universal abolition of slavery by an amendment of the Constitution. The West Virginians and the Maryland owards the general execution. The west virginians and the Maryland owards have have been and are compelled to contribute twa ways been on the side of law and good order, always persons of color. The Ohio House has instructed the State representatives in Congress to favor the immediate and universal abolition of slavery by an amendment of the Constitution. The West Virginians and the Maryland owards the persons of color read and write, and the property of the constitution of the constit for his share in a "well-selected library," case and all.

This sum "shall be included in the general tax" levied on the district to defray the school expenses,

Lovejoy is dead. The poet Bryant and a former slave supported the same bier on which lay the stalwart form of the heroic champion of liberty. He was to the timid representatives of the free North in Congress, like Dante among the transparent ghosts of purgatory—he cust a shadow, bold, clear, unmistakable; and the conspirators at the Capitol trembled more to see it, than did the souls who looked upon the Italian poet. poet. Alas, that to-day, we, too, must shiver for the shadow of death that has fallen amongst us ! M. DU PATS.

DINNER TO CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA. DINNER TO CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA.

Several of the leading anti-slavery gentlemen of this city tendered a complimentary dinker to two colored gentlemen from New Orleans, named Jean Baptiste Roudanez and Captain Arpold Bertonneau, hast evening, at the Parker House. These gentlemen are men of property in New Orleans, Mr. Roudanez being a machinist and engineer, and Captain Bertonneau a wine merchant. The latter was commissioned a Captain in the first colored regiment that was formed in Louisians. The fathers of these gentlemen were both French, and their mothers African. Messrs. Roudanez and Bertonneau left, New Orleans on a mission to the President, asking that the privilege of voting might be given to the colored people of Louisians.

ana.

At about six o'clock, the company repaired to the dining-room, and, after a blessing had been saked by the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, took seats at the table. The guests of the evening were seated on either side of His Excellency Governor Andrew, who presided. After an hour or two spent at the table, the cloth was removed, and Gov. Andrew arose amid great applause.

compensation, says the Baltimore American, "is like the patient asking the physician for pay," and "is simply to impose a penalty on long suffering and meek endurance." There are, in round numbers, 87,000 slaves in Maryland, owned by 14,000 masters, to pay for whom 516,000 whites must be taxed. The arrangement is naturally unpalatable to the non-slave-holding body of the people, who yesterday carried the proposed State Convention for amending the Constitution by irresistible majorities, making it sure that slavery will be abolished in Maryland, and probable that there will be no compensation. Reverdy Johnson has already trimmed his sails in the United States Senate to the popular breeze of his constituency, and has pronounced himself in favor of ridding the national charter of its complicity with slavery. Our cause makes progress.

There have been many good speeches and some good votes in Congress, during the past fortnight. A division of the House on the issue of Constitutional amendment showed 69 pros to 38 contras. Almost as large a majority yielded the chamber to Mr. Thompson for his lecture last night. The same body was unanimous in affirming the resolution of Winter Davis, that we have no idea of acknowledging an usurping monarchy in Mexico—which is the Monroe doctrine without its menace. In the Senate, the watchfalness of Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, secured equality before the law to all the inhabitants of the new territory of Montana, without regard to color. The House, I regret to add, refused to concur in the amendment, and a committee of conference has been did and committee of conference has been don't in the defence of the State and city gainst Northern in the defence of the State and city against Northern in the defence of the State and city against Northern in the defence of the State and city against Northern in the defence of the State and city against Northern in the defe

this sum stands charged against these soldiers in the books of the General Government this day.

Some months ago, Gen. Shepley, the military Governor of Louisiana, issued an order, directing all Union male citizens over 21 years to register, their names, that it might be ascertained who had a right to vote in the reorganization of Civil Government in the State of Louisiana. The free colored citizens applied for leave to register their names, but were refused the right of General Banks, without success. An election took place, and no colored citizens were permitted to rote. In our struggle to gain the right to vote, we were sided and assisted by many of our most influential and truly loyal Union citizens. Their noble effects in our behalf we shall never forget. To induce on the state of those men in Louisiana who we control that State, and to obtain the elective franches for our people, we, as delegates of the free colorches for our people, we ask that, in the reconstruction of the State Government there, the right to vote shall not depend on the color of the citizen and the Congruss of our country. We ask that, in the reconstruction of the State Government there, the right to vote shall not depend on the color of the citizen and the color of the citizen and the color of the state Government there, the right to vote shall not depend on the color of the citizen and the color of the citizen and the color of the citizen and the color of the state of the whole color of the citizen and the color of the color of the citizen and the color of the citizen and the color of the color of the citizen and the color of the

no legal disqualification for any office of trust or power.

Mr. President, when we return to New Orleans, we shall tell our friends that, in Massachusetts, we could ride in every public vehicle; that the colored children not only were allowed to attend public schools with white children, but they were compelled by law to attend such schools; (applause)—that we visited your courts of justice, and saw colored lawyers defending their clients; and we shall tell them, too, of this most generous welcome extended to us by you. It will prove most grateful to their feeling, animate them with new hopes and desires, and, will prove a grand atimulus to renewed efforts for the acquisition of every right that can be guaranteed to them by law. (Prolonged applause.)

He closed by offering the following sentiment:—

"To the hoble and gallant soldier, Benjamis F. But-

"To the noble and gallant soldier, Benjamin F. But-ler."

This toast, also, was received with cheers, and trunk standing by the company.

ler."

This toast, also, was received with cheers, and drunk standing by the company.

The Chairman then appropriately introduced Hon John G. Palirey, who made awery short but eloquent speech, which was received with much applause. At the conclusion of his remarks, William Lloyd Garrison was announced, and greeted with cheers.

He said that he found himself in a very novel place and situation. (Laughter.) He felt in his heart, nertheless, to kay "it was good to be here." It was a stormy day without, but it was ned letter day within; a day that would long be remembered by the gentlemen present. He was glad to see the Governor presiding, and he would say that it was just like him; nothing better could be expected of him! (Laughter.) Mr. Garrison then followed with some remarks of great praise of his Excellency, speaking warmly of the part he had taken in regard to colored troops. In the interviews which he had had with the guests, Mr. Garrison said that he had noticed their self-respect, their dignity, and the node regard which they feel for their oppressed brethren. We mean, said the speaker, to have justice done, we mean to have slavery exterminated, we mean to recognize every man as man according to his moral worth and character, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. (Applause.) The changes which have taken place during the past three years may well be called miraculous. Mr. Garrison spoke of the manner in which he slavery was gradually being crushed, and took a very hopeful vigw of national afairs.

crushed, and took a very hopeful vigor of national affairs.

The "John Brown Song" was sung, Mr. S. B. Noyes, of Canton, leading, and all the gentlemen Joining in the chorus. His Excellency introduced Fred. Douglass as the "distinguished representative of distinct emancing the most emancing that Mr. Bouglass as address was quite long and full of deep thought. He argued that the prospect was not so sanguine until the Government would recognize the colored soldier on the same footing as the white soldier. His remarks were frequently interrupted by applause.

Specches were subsequently made by Rev. James Freenan Clarke, Major Burt, George S. Halo, Esq., Hong Francis W. Bird, and Charles W. Sturey.—Botton Daily Advertiser of Wednesday.

# ANNIVERSARY

WOMEN'S LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE. The Anniversary of the Women's National League will be held in New York, Thursday, May 12th, at the Church of the Puritans, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Representatives from suxiliary Leagues, and all women who believe in a democratic form of government, are inwho believe in a democratic form of government, are in vited to attend.

The work of the bour is not alone to put down the reb

els in arms, but to RIPUCATE THIRTY MILLIONS OF PROPLE INTO THE IDEA OF A TRUE REPUBLIC. Hence, every influence and power that bothsmen and women can bring to bear will be needed in the reconstruction of the nation on the basis of justice and equality.

As the educators of future statesmen, here

As the educators of fature statesmen, heroes and mar-tyrs, it is the duty of women to inform themselves on all questions of national life, that th ym infuse into the politics of the nation a purer morality and religion.

SUBAN B. ANTHONY, CHARLOTTE B. WILBOUR, Secretaries.

Editors, please copy.

TUNION AND EMANCIPATION .- WILLIAM Ackson, (late Jeff. Davis's coachman,) will speak on the bove subject at the following places in the State of Maine :

Millbridge, Cherryfield, Blue Hill, Saturday, April 16. eday, " Castine, Rockland, 20. Friday, West Thomaston, Sunday,

PARKER PILLSBURY will lecture in Ports outh, N. H., on Sunday evening, the 17th, at half-pas To'clock. Subject: The Mystery of the War; and in Newmarket, N. H., on Monday evening next, 18th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture before th Loyal League in Rutland, Vermont, Friday evening, April 15th; and on Sunday, 17th, in the same place, all day and evening.

AARON M. POWELL will address meetings at Auburn, N. Y., Sanday, April 17th; Union Springs, Tues-day, 18th; Aurors, Wednesday, 20th; Sherwood, Thurn-day, 21st; Poplar Ridge, Friday, 22d; Canastota, Sun-day, 24th; Oneda; Monday, 25th.

# SUNSHINE:

NEW NAME FOR A POPULAB LECTURE ON HEALTH. By Mrs. Dall, Author of "Woman's Labor," "Woman under the Law," &c. | lemo; paper, 55 cents.

DR. BARTOL'S SERMON COMMEMORATIVE OF REV.
T. STARR KING. 15 cents.
THE PHONIC PRIMER AND READER. A Rational Method of Teaching Reading by the Sounds of the Letters, without sitering the Orthography. By Rev. J. C. Zacros. 35 cents.

. WALKER, WISE & CO.,

April 8—1w THE RED SEA FREEDMEN.

ARE RELY OF THE PRESENTEN,

A STERRING Sermon for the times, a macetarism unitarism to the contract of the contract of the many times and the properties of the Ratios.

By Rev. Alexanders Claux, Editor of Char's Sales.

Visitor, and Junior Pattor of the Church of the New Yestament, Philadelphia.

A handrome pumplic. Price 16 cents 21 contract of the Church of the Rew Yestament, Philadelphia.

Buy it, read it, and send it to a contine. Address.

Buy it, read it, and send it to a contine.

J. W. DAUGHADAY,
1306 Chestant street, Philadelphia.
31 April 15.

For the Liberator SHOUT

BY AUGUSTA COOPER KIMBALL.

Shout for a nation renewed! That moults the old garment that bound her,
That rises with evil exchewed,
With the gold of God's morning around her! Shout that she caught enough light, Through the chinks in political cells,

That she heard the Eternity bells edom tongued !-- that she leaped with a shiver Of joy, for this gift of the Giver-A chance for a nobler existence! A chance for a notice existence:
That her passiveness turned to resistar
That, bursting all dwarfish dimension,
She moves in untrammelled extension,
With purpose of Justice imbued!—
Shout for a nation renewed!

Shout for the Merlins that rise! The charm of the harlot is broken; Our fair Southern Vivien's cries Can wring not a word or a toke To use on the ears and the eyes. Unavailing her wily address; Their dead passions waken no more At the touch of her wanten caress, To burn out their strength as before. Where they laid impotent, stricken,

The issue of witcheries tragic, Slowly but surely they quicken, Loosed from her ravenous magic. Their numb fingers feel for a sword; Their silent lips move with a word, And a tone that she never has heard; Their sightless eyes kindle apace, And pour their full blaze in her face; And they shurl at her vain incants The war-cry of "EMANCIPATION! She shrivels and shudders in fear, And reels with that word in her ear; And all the world cheers as she die Shout for the Merlins that rise!

Shout that a creature of God, Long known as our national ban, And reckoned a thing, as a beast, Is counted and titled a man! That he fronts with unfaltering step The enemy's brass thronted guns, With a courage as high and serene
As any of Liberty's sons? That he moves not at Tyranny's nod, A subject of fetter and rod :--Shout for this creature of God!

Shout for the States coming back! Greep the warm hand of communion ! D faw them so near, it will seem
One heart only throbs in the Union!
Let not our faces be altered
Because for a time they have faltered: Or ies us but brighten the more That feet, turning from us before,— Dear feet is sound again at the door. For we must be one! E'en the winds, With feicle dagger and snows, Throw them off with a smile, to slip down, And play with the sweet Southern rose; Our summer clouds, darkened with tears,

O'er gray erag and mountain top clamber, And flash with joy's impulse at sight Of the beautiful Southern sky-amber. New stars are in Liberty's tra Shout for the States coming back !

Shout for a banner, symbolic Of all that is great in Humanity! Vestment no longer for drapery, The lie of bur past Christianity! Red for the hearts of our braves; White for the soul of a nation, Cleansed into fitness at last, . holiest deed and oblation; Blue for the people's new heaven, Into which purity frees us, Lighted with Bethlehem stars, As guides evermore unto Jesus. Emblem of truth apostolic! Shout for this banner symbolic!

Shout ! or dumb Nature will speak, And mountains be seized with a spasm And mountains be seized with a spaam!
Shout! or a thunder of joy
Will belch from the cavern and chanu!
Shout! or the old sea will rise
Heaven-high, in an extatic madness,
And bones of the patriots stir,
To give an expression to gladness!
Or portraits that hang in the hall
Will start in procession and file.

Will start in procession and file, And pictured saints fixed on the wall Will move their pure lips into smile!
Shout! for the Earth looks alive,
Like a joy-flush that burns on a cheek, When Love's swooning pulses revive !On baldness of boulder and peak Heaven's glory drops as a chrism! Hintings of hylozoism:

Shout! or dumb Nature will speak!

For the Liberator. THE SUBMERGED SHRINE In the old Hindu legends there is wealth of bardi

Of pagan faith and wisdom, there is found abundan atore; And though, for eighteen centuries, our race has had

the light Of Christian truth to guide it to a knowledge of Yet, in these ancient annals, so early laid away,

Are found condemned the follies prevailing in our day. In an old musty volume, with the dust of ages filled,

In the early dawn of history, a migratory band. They came from beyond the sources of the Ganges,

nd the Belur's lofty range, where snows From beyo eternal gleam; They came with their wives and children-their

flocks and herds—likewise, brought with them their household gods, their idol deities; They b

Their ancient laws and customs of traditionary force them human bondage;-Rahmud calls a dire-

Thus came they, from their mountain haunts, dow to the gray old sea,

And by its side they fondly hoped their future ho

would be; They built their towns and temples with the lab their slaves-And, first, a fane to Slavery's god, close down beside

the waves; Unmindful that the land was slowly sinking, year b year,
That slow the sea was dreeping up, nearer and still

more near;
That a tide was rising on that coast, along its whole Just like, the annels say, the tide of public seati

ment.
For when the thoughts of men go out, on a peculi-They're neither checked nor turned solde, save by auperior force.

Some generations passed away, and now the temple stood,

Not as of old, upon the shore, but in th' engulphing

How 'gainst the mighty ocean tide the

was all o'er,
The temple,—even its faintest trace,—was to be for But, in the bright, succeeding calm, the water

MEETING AT WORDESTER.

sions were spirited and interesting. mittees on Business, Finance and Nominations

Pillsbury and Samuel May, Jr., from the

by day,

coast;

were duly chosen.

BY NELL CLIFFORD. A glorious morning of last winter found me at the depot in one of the back towns of the "Granlie State," ready to fake the train for Boaton. There was a world of sunshine without, and a world of sweeter sunshine within my heart, as I bade good bye to my black-eyed "Don," and took my seat in the cars on that, to me, eventful day. Here I beg leave to digress long enough to tell you that no single-lady, with streaks of romance in her nature, ever travels without Don. She will see him in various forms and faces, sometimes old, sometimes young and handsome, grave and gay, but always with some distinguishing mark about him. Maidens with any constructiveness of imagination can build up a very fine tideal of a husband out of the real qualities of the Encircling waves now held it, closely clasped in their embrace; And if the people would go down to offer worship Not as their fathers could they go, over dry sands and bare, But through the dark, opposing flood must ever make their way; So that the numbers at that shrine were lessening day Until, by madness driven, they made complaint unt the god
Who had the storms in charge, and prayed that he structiveness of imagination can build up a very fine tideal of a husband out of the real qualities of the different specimens of manhood they meet. Especially is this true in our own dear country. Don is every where present, and proffers his services just at the opportune moment. All honor to kind Don Americus! Courteous and affable, he ranks highest in the order of gentlemen. I would fling this fact to the eyes of John Bull and bowing Johnny Capet, not in contempt, but that they may profit by the knowledge. I supposed my trip would be a silent one, and I therefore resolved to use my perceptive faculties to the best advantage I could under the circumstances. I had gone only a few miles, when Don Americus, would send abroad
 A tempest, with embattled winds, that should driv back the sea Within its limits, and set their beleaguered idol free. Briefly the conflict is described, and briefly the What elemental strife ensued, and raged along that Which party proved victorious,—to which the day the best advantage I could under the circumstances. I had gone only a few miles, when Don Americus, in the guise of a blue-orbediman, came to my aid, and pointed out to me every object of interest on the route. For five years it had been the witching day-dream of life to visit the metropolis of New England. No artist ever longed more for the aunny skies of Iraly, no Mohammedan devotee ever desired to go to Mecca more than I longed to see the "Athens of America." Bayard Taylor and Livingatone would amile at the enthusiasm and exhilaration of mind produced by a tour of a hundred and fifty miles; and it would possibly be a smile as much of pity as smusement. With Here need I but transcribe that when the warfare that shore Ran rippling higher up the sands than e'er they had Thus, in these ancient annals, so early laid away Are found depicted follies prevailing in our day.

Gorham, (Me.) 1864. ISAAC B. CHOATE. bly be a smile as much of pity as amusement. Individuality at seven, it is a deprivation, it The Liberator. be shut up in a radius of a few miles; yet thousand are placed in such positions, hedged in by the concerns and duties of life to that extent that it is the The annual meeting of the Worcester County (South Division) Anti-Slavery Society was held in Washburn Hall at Worcester, on Sunday, March 27, forenoon, afternoon and evening.

The sessions were usually well attended, and the

NOTIONS.

next thing to an impossibility for them to get outside even for a few days. The country through which runs the Boston and Montreal railroad is exceedingly rugged, and, at that season of the year, was looking its worst, yet the true lover of nature, ever on th nts worst, yet the due to find them, even in the dreariest season. As the charitable person will find some bud or blossom of good in the souls of those find some bud or lossom of good in the state that the majority of mankind regard as irreclaimably bad, so will he find some charm in the roughest aspect of nature, over which others blindly pass. The computations were a solemn, grim expression that they ountains wore a solemn, grim expression do not have in the brightness of spring and summe

Lake Winnipasseogee, in its root of wine, as a city pearl among these mountains; yet I cannot call it quite as beautiful as my own silvery Champlain. Some allowance ought to be made, perhaps, on account of partiality. If the former land sung my cradle-songs, I should love her better. Our mothers are always lovely

to us; so are the lakes and rivers along whose banks we to us; so are the lakes and crists along the have pattered in childhood, whose waters have mirrored our childish forms. I admire the white villages of New England. Modest and pleasant as newly

made brides, they nestle down in the valleys, and teach passers by the lesson of contentment. They are more thriving and sylish as you go southward, but not much more than a glance can be had from

the cars. Glimpses of the Merrimac occasionally gra

ration. Some give the tip ends of their fingers; ar

ants. Woe to them if otherwise! Encumbered with muff, reticule and an extra shawl, it requires considered with the control of the control of

of service, seize hold of one with that familiarity of grasp that is only allowable in a husband, father of brother; and so, through kind intentions, rende

ne ludicrous catastrophe of the kine

nen of another stamp, in their anxiety to be

upon some nice, obliging little cousin; and

then there will be less bungling, and their help will be help indeed. I was happily surprised to find I could like Manchester so well. The pleasure accruing

came to me unawares. I half expected to undergo a metamorphosis as I passed the boundary line into Massachusetts, and supposed the shock of the change

would inform me of the crossing; but I have so long

admiration. I could not even raise my hat as an ex-pression of it, and the only way it could find vent was in the louder and faster beating of the heart.

were named to me. The former is a dirty, insignificant stream, and the Charles is but little better ex

cepting where it opens into the harbor. If there were a river with the majestic sweep of the Hudson

or the easy flow of the Connecticut, Boston would a prouder city than she is. New York prides her-

self upon her greatness and commerce. Philadelph on the regularity of her streets and morals, and Bo

ton on her intellect, her organ, and her Public Libra-ry. This trio of rival belies are not satisfied with

this diet, and be of no interest to

from a short trip there was unexpected, an angel th

erable dexterity to reach the ground

Parker Fillsbury and Samuel May, Jr., from the Business Committee, reported resolutions, which, after discussion, were adopted, as follows:—
Resolved, That the two most alarming considerations of the present hour are, first, the feeling of security among the people that their armies and their cause are soon to succeed, if they have not already; and, secondly, the almost total absence of that conscientious regard for justice and righteousness which, alone deserve or can schieve a frigmth. They had buried their joys away under the snow that enveloped them. Their singing children, the babbling brooks, were cold and still, except where they broke proofs, were cold and still, except where they broke away in sudden glee from the icy hand that grasped them, and dashed and sparkled over obstructing rocks. Their glad gushes, spasmodic gleams of lib-erty, would teach a docile pupil something of its value. The Granite Hills should confirm and make it emalone, deserve or can achieve a triumph. olved, That there is good reason to believe, Granite Hills should confirm and make it em notwithstanding all our hopes and boastings, that the South is still powerful in her resources, and never more determined and defiant in her spirit than now; Who can live beneath their shadows, and no love freedom and his country?

Lake Winnipisseogee, in its robe of white, is a very while it must be admitted that the operations of the

Spring, thus far, have been such as greatly to elevate Spring, titus int, nave decreased as great special spe will fatally mislead us; for, with all its crimes, cruel-ties and abominations, it still exists, approved by the government, and protected by its arms; and whatever good step may have been taken towards its destruc-tion, all of them are yet incomplete, and others have not even been commenced; and that we are in danger of losing our past labor for want of enduring to the end; and therefore we regard it the bounden duty of every anti-slavery man (while not forgetting other olent measures) to direct his chief attention and work of utterly uprooting slavery, and se-

ify the eye, and whet the desire for a distinct and continued view of it. A few moments longer, and I was in Manchester, clean, regular, roomy Manchester. I want to say here, for the information of defenceless black man, and forces him into the army, on half pay, and then allows his wife and children to lady travellers, that there is a gentleman residing there who knows how to assist a lady in and out of a carriage. I have never happened to know only two who did understand this delicate and dangerous opeon nair pay, and their allowed be sold, or returned into hopeless and interminable slavery, it is downright atheism to even expect or hope for success to our cause either in the council or the field. if ladies are expert dancers on the tight rope, or good circus performers, they may succeed in reaching term firms without becoming entangled in crinoline and

Resolved, That, as members and supporters of this County Anti-Slavery Society, we renew our solemn purpose and pledge to support no Presidential candidate, or administration, that does not openly and undequivocally hold and avow, first, the equal, inaliena-ble rights of all men before the law, without distinc-tion of color or race; second, the right and duty of Congress to immediately and utterly exterminate sla from the land; and, thirdly, to provide for such enstitutional amendments as shall forever prevent and prohibit its reestablishment.

The last resolution was objected to on account of The last resolution was objected to the form of language in "renewing a solemn pledge," on the ground that we have heretofore made no pledge as to specific forms of political action; our previous ms to specific mins of parties of prince of containing only advisory or declarative testi-monies thereupon, as we made no test save of prin-ciples, leaving each member free to judge of and decide his own specific action under our pledged princi

Joseph A. Howland moved to amend by striking out the "form of a piedge," and inserting words that would declare it "inconsistent" for any member to support other than such a candidate or administration

would morm not the crossing; but I need so the sucked in the inspiration and sentiments of the State, that I had already become assimilated to its spirit, and I was obliged to ask a gray-haired Don to inform me when the wished-for period had arfived. I came near hurrahing, but a glance at flowing drapery warned me that I was denied that escape-valve to my as the resolution specified.

The amendment was rejected by a small majority. and the resolution was adopted without altering Mr.

Pillabury's language.

The following resolution of Mr. May was, after The following resolution of Mr. May was, after some discussion, on motion of S. S. Fester, indefinitely postponed by a small majority:

Resolved, That, while maintaining the right and duty of every American citizen to express, in the

freest manner consistent with truth, his opinions of all An attempt at the description of the country and its recet manner consistent with the public officers and measures, we yet regard it highly numerous manufacturing villages would only cloy the appetite of the public, which already has too much of lecturers, to engage as partisans in the Pr contest, or make themselves the advocates of any particular candidates,—a course tending, in our judgistic I noticed in Massachusetts and Southern New ment, to weaken the effect of their criticisms, by depriving them of that impartiality and manifest giance to truth only, which have ever been the glory

istic I noticed in Massachusetts and Southern New Hampshire,—the people have an exceedingly widewaske sir, that seems to say, "I would like to have anybody catch me napping, either in politics, religion, or the ordinary routine of business." As I neared Boston, I was on the mountain-top of expectation, and in a quiver of excitement. Tife remains of the old Ursuline Convent, and the Mystic and Chayles rivers. and the might of the Anti-Slavery enterprise The afternoon session was mainly occupied by Par-The atternoop services of the War," recently delivered in Dr. Cheever's Church, in New York.

"he Nominating Committee reported for reslection

The Nominating Con the entire board of officers that had held their respe tive positions for the past year, which report was a cepted, and the old board reflected.

JOSIAH HENSHAW, President. JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Sec'y.

REMARKS. There is a tone of exaggeration per MEMARKS. Incre is a tone of exaggeration per-vading the resolutions adopted by the Society, which adds nothing to their strength. If it be true that the South was "never more determined and defiant in ry. Inis trio of rival belies are not satisfied with the praise bestowed upon them by others, and boldly praise themselves, if the quantity administered is given in too small doses. "The Monument, as it came into range of vision, made my eyes moist, and I thought of the hallowed associations connected with it. A few her spirit than now,"—though we think she is far less her spirit than now,"—though we think she is far less so than formerly,—we believe it is an unwarranted concession to say that she is "still powerful in her resources"; for these "resources" are universal bankruptcy, destitution, discontent, wretchedness in of the hallowed associations connected with it. A few id days afterwards, I stood upon the consecrated space where Warren fell, and upon the aummit of the rebel breast-work, and tried to place myself back to that other time of trial. I asked if the liberties for which our fathers struggled and died should now be compromised and bartered away as the price of an ignoble peace. The blood of Warren and his compatitots speaks against oppression, now as then, in clarion tones that are echoed fearlessly by the orators of the new Athers. The creaters I beast were the ways at beakruptcy, destitution, discontent, wretchedness in every form, and a constant weakening of her army by flight to the Federal lines. We neither read nor hear of any special "boastings" on our side, nor perceive any undue "feeling of security among the people" as to the result of this gigantic struggle. The enrolment of a slave as a soldier, and thereby making him free, is no perconal outrage but a gain to him, even though his wife and children still remain in the even though his wife and children still remain in the very. That they ought also to be, and ere long will very. That they ought also to be, and ere long will traction that draw me ou—the fanatics, (5) as they are called, of New England. They are the most reasonance of the control of the

ble ones of every age. Nosh, Moses and Aaron, Lu-ther, Calvin and Robert Fulton, have all been classed in the list of fanatics, as well as Garrison and Wendell

Phillips.

I was in time to attend the anniversary festival of the Anti-Slavery Society, and I must say I never saw so intelligent a congregation of ladies and gentlemen. Phillips and Garrison were the centres of interest. I had no note of time when the former was speaking, but was borne along a helpicas speek by the tide of hisresistless eloquence. I thank God that I have lived to see and hear this higher than a Roman, a pure American patriot. God preserve him to us many years I t was with that kind of are that one feels on entering cathedrals, that I ventured into the office of the Liberator, one morning. I found myself among a group of heroes, who dare to sland for absolute Right, no matter who is President. An enthusiat has cried. "See Naples, and die!" I beg leave to ring a change, and say, See Boston, and live! Its solid blocks of buildings, its irregular alleys, its black and sticky mud, we must forgive. It is the Bunker Hill idea, the intelligence and liberality that constitute Boston. mad, we must sorgare. It is the Bunker, Interesting the intelligence and liberality that constitute Boaton. Take it in detail, and we must find fault with it; but as the expression and out-growth of great thoughts, among which freedom and love of country are chief, we must forever love and glory in it.

RESISTANCE OF THE CHURCH TO REFORM.

About the year 1844, the Rowe street Baptist church About the year 1844, the Rowe street Baptist church in Boston inserted in their pew-deeds a provision, which probably still remains there, forbidding the sale of their pews to any but a "respectable white person." It is not known that either their present pastor (Rev. Baron Stow) or any of his predecessors have ever made protest against this manifestation of a mean and vulgar prejudice.

vulgar prejudice.

At a church meeting of the members of Park street church, opened and closed with prayer, on the evening of March 24th, 1830, it was moved and seconded that the Prudential Committee be requested to consider the expediency of so altering the deeds of pews as to

the expediency of so altering the deeds of pews as to prevent colored persons procuring deeds of the same. Apparently, the directness of this form of expres-sion was found unsatisfactory, since no action was taken on it. But at a subsequent meeting, opened and closed with prayer, it was voted that a new form of deeds of pews be prepared for the examination of the church. At a still later meeting, opened and closed with prayer, the following was reported as the amended form, with accompanying "explanatory re-

marks."

"Anx—No sale, transfer, or assignment of a pow shall be valid, unless by and with the approbation of a majority of the Prudential Committee, certified in writing on the back of the deed; and no pew, or part of a pew, shall be let to any person or persons without the consent of two of that Committee certified in write.

ing.
"Explanatory Remarks.

"The principal object of the above provision was "The principal object of the above provision was that the church might secure the control of the pewa and be able to prevent a person who might from any cause be obnoxious to them from becoming the propri-etor or occupant of a pew."

On the 11th of October in the same year, in another church meeting opened and closed with prayer, it was "Voted, that the new form of deed be adopted, and

remains, and keeps the saints of Park street and Rowe street churches pure from the contact of colored peo-ple, as far as "the Sabbath" and "the house of God" are concerned. I am reminded of them by the recent adoption of a similar provision in another orthodox body, "The Shawmut Congregational Society," who have just built a new church in Tremont street, (corner of Brookline street,) under the pastoral charge of Rev. Edwin B. Webb.

Their pew-deed has this note, marked for particular by three asterisks :-

attention by three asterisks:—
"\*\*e\*\* It is understood by the parties to this deed, that the owner of this pew is under, an honorary obligation not to sell the same to any individual who shall not be approved of in writing by a majority of the Standing Committee of the Shawmut Congregational Senioter." Having thus secured the exclusion of colored people

from the ownership of seats in their house of worship the Shawmut church have taken care to stop the cur-rent of reform in another direction by the insertion of the following article in their " Plan of Organization": "ART. V. By the word 'Church,' hereinbefore used, is meant male members of the Church, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards."

The Public Schools, the Public Library and the since abandoned the attempt to stigmatize colored per ple as an inferior caste. The formal perpetuation of this stigma is continued by the orthodox churches and the Theatres. It remains to be seen which of these will be last in clinging to so cruel and unchristian a prejudice.—c. x. w.

# THE DEATH OF STARR KING.

themselves disagreeable. Gentlemen ought to go to school in this matter. Let them practice upon their sisters; or, if they are not blessed and plagued with

AN APPECTING ACCOUNT OF HIS LAST HANES AND DEATH

or in stoors among us, it is amost unnecessary to identified himself at once with California and its people, urging their interests on all occasions with a zeal and persistence which could not have been exceeded had he been one of the first settlers of the country. He looked beyond the pulpit, and mingled much, with men—touching life at nearly all points. The agricultural and mineral resources of our State claimed a large share of his attention, and his lectures, illustrated by quaint humor as well as by deep and practical knowledge of his texts, are fresh as the sounds of words spaken yesterday in the ears of our people. His was one of those lovable natures, which warm to all men, and in consequence his circle of friends was only bounded by his acquaintance—it is questionable if he ever had an enemy among all who knew him, even those who differed from him in theological views yielding to the magnetic sway of his voice and manner. He did not think that the pulpit, the prow of the world, should be shut out from pointing the way in politice when great principles are involved, and early in the war he pronounced against the rebellion and the issues upon which it was conducted. In this respect he has wiciled a powerful influence, lending his aid to the preservation of harmony in a State which, at the outset, eccented likely to be divided, carrying the masses with him by that energy and eloquence which were given him as a birthripht, and of which only the hand of Death could rob him. Mr. Kings energy has an amment illustration in the history of his pastoral labors here. He found the Unitarian Society some \$30,000 in debt, small in numbers and feeble in strength. In less than a year the whole debt was paid, and the society was in a flourishing condition; before four years had expired, a new church was builts for him, costing \$30,000—to, which

he himself was the largest contributor, giving from his own pockes \$7000, to the church and jis furniture. The provided his with party be building been, completed recomplishe with faith, building been, completed recomplishe with faith, built he ways of Providence or often increasable. His physical health, never very robust, suffered must from his arduous labors, and particularly from the exerctions which he put forth to insure the completion of this clurch and its freedom from debt. For two or three months before his death, it was culter that he was not so well as usual, and he had frequently poken of the necessity of giving put all literary labor. He thought it would be impossible for him to endure another year of work, and they were already spittating the question of who should fill his publit while he took a year's respis from labor in travel. It may not be unworthy of mention, in this connection, that Mr. King always had a strong and strange presentiment that he should not live beyond the age forty—and one of his firends in this city mow has a letter written by him some four years since, giving his reasons for this belief. It is currous, too; that just before his services, he had a dream, which he narrated to a friend at the time, remarking that it made more impression upon him than he cared to confess. In his dream, be thought the was shaving himself, and the arrow slipping, gashed his throat. Physicians who were called told him he could not five the minutes. He argued the case with them—holding the edges of the wound together with his hard—telling them that the windpipe nor any of the arteries were severed, and that he could recover if they would only stop the stellar his broat. His friends to supper, but he were called told him he could not live to weeks before his death, he first complained of not feeling well, and of some trottles with his throat. His friends in any case of sore throat, and declined two weeks and himself or call in the aid of a physician nutil Priday last. In the avening he had been to

had remarked to some one standing by—"I know what this is—it is a severe attack of pneumonia." When the second occurred, he said to the doctor,—"What is this? Is this pneumonia, to?". The doctor told him no; he doctor pelled that it was. Mr. King then asked—"Can I survive it?" The doctor told him no; he thought he could not. "How long can I live?" he asked. "Not half an hour." "Are you sure I cannot live longer than that?" The doctor told him he feared he could not. Friends then asked him if he had anything to say. "He replied, "Yee, a great deal to say: I want first to make my will." Up to this time, for two or three days he had not been able to speak above a whisper; but responding to the power of his will, his voice now resumed its old power and tone, and he spoke nearly as loud as ever. A friend sat by his bedside, and he dictated the will. It was read to him afterwards, and he assented to its correctness by saying "all right" at the end of each paragraph, exclaiming at the close, "It is just as I want it." He then hesitated a moment, and dictated an important correction. A pen was given him, and he signed it in a hand-writing as firm and bold as he ever work in his life, even punctuating the abbreviation of his name, and putting an accustomed flourish beneath the signature. Then came the sad task of bidding his friends who were present good bye. One by one they came up to his bedside; in ever instance, he greeted them with a As AFFECHED ACCOUNT OF HIS LAST HANDS AND PLATE.

Thomas Starr King is dead, and the city is in mourning. He died at a quarter past 8 o'clock this morning, after an illness of about one week's duration. When the news was first bruited about the streets, people received it with incredulity; they could not believe that one who so lately moved around among them, stirring by his own generous impulses and eloquent advocaey all worthy enterprises, foremost in the cause of country and the interests of humanity, encouraging the willing, and lurging on the lagging by the magnetic influence of his own large-hearted and strong-handed zeal—people could not believe that such an one had been cut off in the meridian of his career, in the very high noon of his usefulness, and then lay in the slender and immutability of death, the light faded from his eloquent eyes, and the deep base of his wonderful voice hushed forever. It seemed impossible that one so useful should die at a period when the away of his influence was so much needed, and so many worthless existences be prolonged. But confirmation of the sad intelligence came all too soon; men whispered it to each other in the subdued tones in which some great public calamity is imparted; and now the flags, which at half-mist float throughout the city from all the public buildings and among the shipping, testify how deeply the calamity is miparted; and now the flags, which at half-mist float throughout the city from all the public buildings and among the shipping, testify how deeply the calamity is miparted; and now the flags, which at half-mist float throughout the city from all the public buildings and among the shipping, testify how deeply the calamity is publicly felt, how sincerely this death of all others is mourned.

Of his labors among us, it is almost unnecessary to speak, for his receiver in the receiver of the

Feeling that the time has come for me to be summoned into the presence of the Most High God, and believing in the salvation of my soul, I hereby make this my last will and testament: I hereby will and bequeath to my dear wife Julia, all my real and personal estate of which I am possessed, and all property of every description which belongs to me after my just debts are paid, with the exception of the proceeds of the policies of insurance upon my life, which I wish shall be equally divided among my mother and the mother of my dear wife, to revert to my wife after the death of either, unless it should be the will of my wife that it should revert directly for the benefit of either or both of her children. The proceeds of this policy of insurance I wish to be invested by my executors for the benefit of the above heirs thereto. And I hereby name as my executors to this my last will and testament Class. L. Low, Wm. Norris, and Robert B. Swain. My desire is that they shall give no bonds for the performance of their duty.

All other wills are hereby revoked, and in the presence of these witnesses I desire this to be my last will and testament. THOMAS STARR KING.

San Francisco, March 4th, 1864.

F. F. Brath. Witnesser. WILL OF THE REV. THOS. STARR KING.

F. F. BEALE, Witnesses.
J. N. ECKEL,

The Judiciary Committee of the House has instructed its Chairman to report, with the recommendation that it pass, Senator Wilson's resolution proposing to the several State Legislature an amendment to the Constitution abolishing elavery as incompatible with a resolution severy-man.

IMPORTANT EDUCATIONAL ORDER BUREAU FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF PREEDRIE HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. New OBLEANS, March 22, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 28. In pursuance of the provisions of General Orders No. 22, current sense for the rudimental instruction of the Freedmen of the Department, placing within their reach the thream of knowledge which give intelligence and greater to the company of the provisions necessary therefor to an economical and efficient school systematics is ordered that a Board of Education, consider of three persons, be hereby constituted, with the howing duties and powers: it is gruered unit to the presence of three persons, be hereby constituted, with the idlowing duties and powers :—

First. To establish one, or more Common Schools in each and every school district that has been or my be defined by the Parish Privast Marihals, andre dere of the Provost Marshal General Constitution of the Provost Marshal General Constitution. To acquire by purchase, or otherwise. Second. To acquire by purchase, or otherwise, tracts of land which shall be judged by the Beard secessity and established and established and established and established and established and established when they shall tristed shall have been established, when they shall tristed all the right and title thereto that may have result them to the Superintendent of Public Institution, a other complete the state authority.

Third. To erect upon said plots of land such schollent complete composition of the district, the to the wants of the population of the district, the to the wants of the population of the district, the there are no buildings a valiable and proper for shall purposes. And in this, as in all other dutes, thy shall exercise the strictest economy. one week at least to a Normal School conducted by the Board.

Fifth. To purchase and provide the necessary both attainers and apparatus for the use of such school, and in addition thereto to purchase and furnish are lit of a well-selected library, etc., for each fired person in the several school district who is above the use of attending school duty, at a cost to each finders case to contain the same, not exceeding \$250, whis sum shall be included in the general tax herisate previded, but shall be deducted from the labority wages, by his employer when such books as he nished.

Sixth. To regulate the course of study, discline, and hours of instruction for children on wek dry, and adults on Sundays, to require such conformity a their regulations, and such returns and reports from their regulations, and such returns and reports from their teachers, as they may deem necessary to seem sunformity, thoroughness, and efficiency is all schools.

Seventh. To have generally the semantic stations and the semantic stations.

their teachers, as they may deem necessary is seen authority, thoroughness, and efficiency is side schools.

Serenth. To have generally the same sutherly, and perform the same duties, that Assessor, Sepevisors, and Trustees have in the Northern Satis, in the matter of establishing and conducting Comma Schools.

And for the full accomplishment of these purpose and the performance of the duties enjoined upon the at the Board shall have full power and sutherly us sees and levy a school tax upon real asd pressary property, including crops of plantations, in such as every before mentioned school district. The sid taxes so levied shall be sufficient in amonat oddry, the cost and expense of establishing, farnishing ast conducting, for the period of one year, the shool exchools so established in each and every of the sid districts, and said taxes shall be collected from the person or persons in the occupation of the property assessed.

Eighth. The taxes so assessed and leviel is sid for each district shall be collected and paid over to the Board by the Parish Provost Marsha, which shay days after the tax list and schedule shall have ben placed in his hands; and he shall forthish report up the Board whether there are in the district of his board, and the shall forthish reports the Board whether there are in the district of his order. The taxes, when collected shall be forbish authority the Board in carrying out the spired this order. The taxes, when collected shall be forbish order. The taxes, when collected shall be forbish authority the Board in carrying out the spired this order. The taxes, when collected shall be forbish authority the Board in carrying out the spired this order. The taxes, when collected shall be forbished upon the shall be forbished to other the shall be forbished order. The taxes, when collected shall be forbished properties of their doines to the Commanding Gereni.

Ninth. In the performance of all their doin its Boarg shall cooperare, as far as practicable, with the Boarg shall cooperare, as far

Colonel H. N. FRISHIE, 22d Infantry, Corps 245

Liont E. M. Wurrt ock 4th Infantry Corns d'Al-

ISAAC G. HUBBS, New Orleans.

By command of . Major-General BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

REBEL OFINION OF McCLELLAY. The Richmond Dispatch angrily disputes several sta acClellan's report, and says :-

Dispatch angrily dispates several statements in Gen. McClellan's report, and says:

"To cover one of the most shameful as well as complete defeats recorded in histor, McClellan's rapidly prompted him to include in a system of delharging falseshood which justly brought upon him the deriest of the civilized world. But it did him no manner of acrvice. His employers saw through his deriver, a his opponents had already done from the beginning. Norman—least of all McClellan himself—better a word of what he writes. He has found his proper level, and all the lying reports which he can manufacture between this and dooms-day cannot risk has above it. He canne here to take the city of Eichneol. He had, first and—from Fortress Monore to Medical and the had, first and—from Fortress Monore to Medical and the had the

A NARROW ESCAPE. Sylvester Deeds, a Question master's Sergeant at Jefferson City, Mo., was recessful MARROW ESCAPE. Sylvester Deeds, Quarks, master's Sergeant at Jefferson City, Mo., var receipt tried for murder, before a Court Mariat has and found not guilty as charged, but guilty desired in the second degree. The Judge Activated of its dictrict, Capt. Conklin, has set aside the facility, and has been sustained in so doing by Maiot Advocate of the department. The ground for his, Advocate of the department. The ground for his, Advocate of the department of the ground of incompetency on account ground in the ground of incompetency on account ground for his that a negro witness for the defence was extended at the ground of incompetency on account ground for his his proposition of the testing of the start of the

SAD ACCIDENT. A young man by the mark of Roper, a photographiat, fell from the highest red Lookout Mountain, and was instantly killed. Ball Lookout Mountain and there is and in it adjusted by the paparatus, insateriently supple too near the edge, and went over It is, remarkable with what persistence the graph photographer follows up his profession. We say photographer follows up his profession. We say photographer follows up his profession. We say the tent of one of them the other day with our straight at Morristown, and another with ordered at Morristown, and another with the tent of the say of the say, and the mails are loaded with the shadowy as mentioned in sends to those at home.

THE REBELS have no liking for our fortys left citizens, however much the Copperhead party of the city of New York is composed of that clearly. "Twenty millions of mongrels," says the Richards Eviquirer, "have understaken to whip us. Eviquirer, "have understaken to whip us. Eviquirer, "have understaken to whip us. The resident Irish and both and Irish. The resident Irish and according to the Dutch and Irish. The resident Irish and seventy for thousand Paddies revised to it. The resident Irish be interesting to cruited in Ireland." And it may be interesting to thousand the rebust desire a certain kind of party which General Len, standing in Fanceul Hal, styling choose to dictate to the base-born wretches who land sought to enable us."

in Columbus on the 23d ula. The Vallandigham as the value of value of the value of