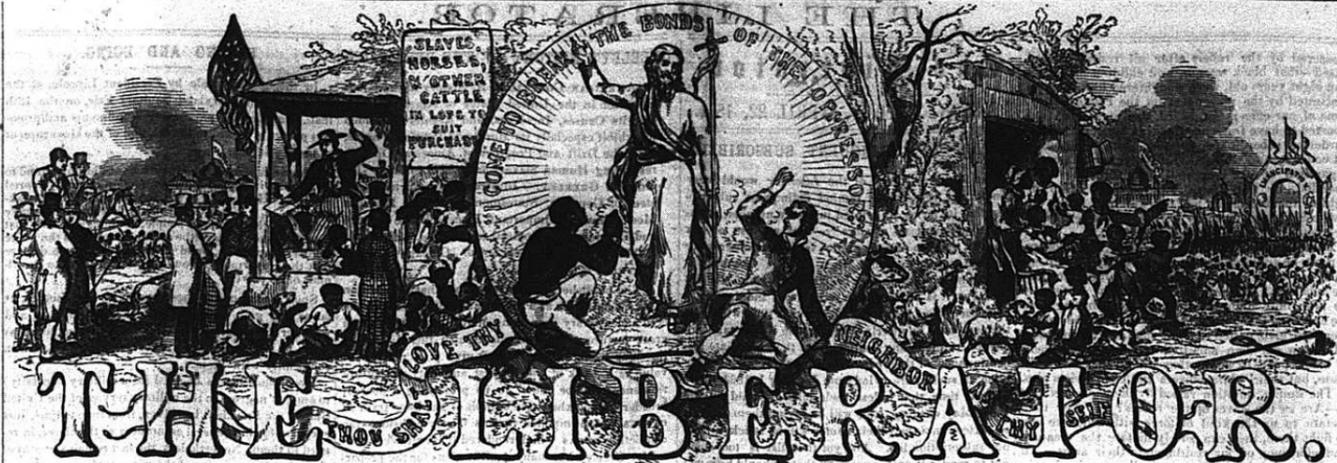


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W. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



Selections.

VALUE OF THE FREE COLORED PEOPLE.

Extract from a speech of Hon. Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, delivered in the U. S. House of Representatives, Feb. 26, 1864.
I am a Marylander, not a "northern fanatic." My father was a slaveholder. I was myself for years a slaveholder. I have lived nearly all my life in Maryland. I know the temper of my people. I have lived for years in Virginia. I know the temper of the people there. I know the relations of the white and black population in those States, and I am going to state some facts to the House nearer home than those cited by the dreamers.

My father was a slaveholder. I was myself for years a slaveholder. I have lived nearly all my life in Maryland. I know the temper of my people. I have lived for years in Virginia. I know the temper of the people there. I know the relations of the white and black population in those States, and I am going to state some facts to the House nearer home than those cited by the dreamers.

How much of South Carolina or Mississippi could be filled without their aid?
In some districts they supply almost all the labor of the farms. Their removal from the State would defeat nearly fifty per cent. from the household and agricultural labor furnished by people of this color, and indispensable to the people of the State; would produce great discomfort and inconvenience to the great body of householders; would break up the business and destroy the property of large numbers of our citizens; and would be a calamity to the State.

Slavery, containing in itself that antagonism to free institutions which predestined its appeal to arms in hostility to the national thought and the national being, must perish to make assured any union; and slavery in a State semi-loyal or neutral, under this consideration, is just as fatal to our national existence as in a State in open rebellion.

But why should we hesitate? It is an advance, not a reaction. It is the first step toward those great destinies which await us, if only we be true. Do we prefer to go back into the past with its dismay and its corruptions and terrible retributions, or go forth into the future with hope and faith and achievement?

Let us rather contemplate the full measure of that vast change of which this is but a beginning, and realizing somewhat the spirit of the age upon which we are entering, look therein for other and convincing reasons to assure us that the demand for this action is not premature, but a well-considered wisdom; that it is not isolated and optional, but connected with still larger and impending issues.

To do so, however, to note the march of these times, it will require that we disabuse our speech of much of the pharisaic that gives false seeming to events around us. Thus the terms rebellion, used to designate this conflict, unionism, in various inflections, chosen to generalize our future, and reconstruction, largely adopted to signify projected modes of arrangement, are all half phrases, taking their meaning from obsolete rather than existing attitudes, and afford no correct idea of this war or its ending.

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War, agreed with him. Birney acted under the implied if not the express authority of the Secretary of War, and commenced to levy from the slave population, in order that the Union men might have the free colored population to hire. So the beginning of slave enlistments was a question of political economy which the President and his commentator propose to solve in one way, but which the people of Maryland must solve in another way.

But it was also apparent that every slave enlisted was a poor white man's substitute. It was that more than anything else that brought directly before the people of Maryland, at the last election, the burdens they were suffering from the existence of slavery; and that aided more than did the bayonets to which the gentleman from New York refers, more than all proclamations, more than any other argument urged, in bringing on our side the people of the slaveholding counties of Maryland, who had voted at the behest of the slaveholders for generations.

Such was the telling power of the enlistment of slaves, that my colleague got in the county of Worcester, one of the great slaveholding counties, several hundred more votes than his predecessor, Mr. Crisfield, a most able gentleman, got when he was a candidate of the United Union party.

If we are to be treated, Mr. Speaker, to speculations on equality, and prejudices of race, and matters of that kind, to bewilder and mislead the public judgment upon this grave and important topic, allow me to beseech gentlemen to recollect that we people in America are not the only ones who have prejudices, and that negroes are not the only prescribed race in the world; that other nations have been as unjust and as inclined to oppress, and that we, in some regions of the world, would fare no better than negroes do here.

These are arguments to prejudice, and not to the merits. They are intended to mislead, not to enlighten. I beg gentlemen on the other side, whatever their views or purposes may be, let us combine, whatever the result, that the least damage may be done to the public service. Let us decide the question, not upon suggestions of prejudice, not on questions of hostility to race, but on the great political-economic principle, if I may use the expression. Those forces which must determine it peacefully if we are wise, or in blood if we are unwise. Those, and those alone, in my judgment, are the alternatives.

WHAT THE REBELLION MEANS.

Extract from a very able and thoughtful speech of Hon. B. Graiz Brown, of Missouri, delivered in the U. S. House of Representatives, March 8, 1864.
Slavery, containing in itself that antagonism to free institutions which predestined its appeal to arms in hostility to the national thought and the national being, must perish to make assured any union; and slavery in a State semi-loyal or neutral, under this consideration, is just as fatal to our national existence as in a State in open rebellion.

Without doubt the abolition of slavery throughout all the States of this Union, by general statute, such as now proposed, must be an initial measure in any freedom policy reposing on national authority as its guarantee; for until the slave code shall be thus canceled in fact, no constitutional amendment covering that ground will ever be had. It must be confessed, moreover, that even such enactment will not complete the establishment of popular liberties over all the territory where it is received as law. It will end and determine the form, the name, and pledge the national power to maintain the act, but somewhat more and after that becomes imperative to do away with the stigma of the past.

Let us rather contemplate the full measure of that vast change of which this is but a beginning, and realizing somewhat the spirit of the age upon which we are entering, look therein for other and convincing reasons to assure us that the demand for this action is not premature, but a well-considered wisdom; that it is not isolated and optional, but connected with still larger and impending issues.

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old-time political drapery. The simple unities of the former state unrelated to rights or wrongs, what do they signify now? They are as passionless as algebraic equations, as vain as mythologies. Who cares for the Union of the past—a Union fraught with seeds of destruction—sitter with humiliations and disappointments? Who believes in the grief of these things, who has to contend with a revolution the grandest ever essayed by man, and destined to give its watchword to other lands and peoples; a revolution in all its great outlines of unbroken faith, of continued development, of overturned thraldoms, of liberated hope. The strata of this nation's sediment and coldness and oppression has been broken through. Human nature once more, by the grace of God, has become volcanic and eruptive, and the precious truths of freedom and fraternity are welling up from their deep foundations away below the defacements of man.

What, then, is the problem with which dealings must be had in this essential work of making good the national policies in the sections occupied, and to be occupied, by our arms? The organisms of peace must flow out of the rights of war, and in so far forth the national authority is disembarassed in its operations by restraints that might intervene in ordinary times.

Four million whites and three million blacks will represent with sufficient accuracy the entire population, a population intermixed and dwelling together heretofore under laws declaring the blacks a servile laboring class, and conditions that render two-thirds of the whites a dependent, helpless class: the land all held by a few thousand owners, who claimed to be a ruling class socially, morally, and politically. War, as has been said, has loosened all the joints of that structure. Rights of property forfeited, estates abandoned by rebel whites and held by loyal blacks, distinction of classes broken down in the destruction of all society, laws of vassalage suspended by the proclamations of freedom and the conscription of armies, it remains only to impose, under protection of the military arm, a new civilization that shall accord with the life of our republic, and that shall carry along with it guarantees against any revival of the old state whose concluding was "so much of disaster.

Codes to secure the liberties of all under the law are therefore antecedent necessities, codes that must be ratified and come up from below as well as codes that must be enacted and come down from above—the double affirmation of the new attitude of freedom by local and Federal authority, a joint initiative of support and protection. It has been the boast of some that the courts can make laws by interpretation. Hence, nothing that can contribute to foreclose any latitude of construction in this behalf should be omitted. A triple wall of accomplished facts, of statutes that reflect things done, of codes that embody complexions of law, and the needs that must be built up around an immersed judiciary, in any re-entrance that such organic recognition of freedom as the higher law shall precede all other exercise of civil functions; must precede it as the only sufficient assurance that the law of the locality is in accord with the law of the nation. Hence the duty imposed here and now, both to declare such as the universal public law of this land, and to require that it be declared likewise in advance as the constitutional basis of any of these societies heretofore or now in revolt. There must be an asylum for questioned liberty, opened in every tribunal and under every commission, whether Federal or State, that shall sit in judgment or wield power.

If there is one conclusion more worthy than another to be deduced from a review of the forces that surround us and the needs that impend over us, it is that this is no time for halting policies. Whatsoever persons torpor or stagnation or inertia must be put aside, whether in the shape of legislation, or administration, or partyism, or thought. And this is not optional but imperative, under the penalty of other contention and convulsion hereafter. The active regeneration which must take place in the nation, which must mold institutions and reform peoples, must obtain equally in the methods of political procedure as in the conduct of official affairs. The intimate blending which exists between party organization and governmental control, making the one the shadow of the other, is such that inasmuch as the vices of the former soon reappear in the latter, so likewise the changes and progressions demanded in administration will have their first and foremost manifesting in the shapings of political association. Thus it is that signs of decay and superseding in old parties become proof of real advance and conquest in national development and exaltation. Nowhere and at no time has this been more visible than here and now. In no field of human affairs is revolution more palpable than in the partyism of the age, and yet in no sphere is there so great an effort to ignore any transformation or recasting—to repel the entrance of truth and progress—demanded in administration will have their first and foremost manifesting in the shapings of political association.

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work be well done, it will not be done at all, for slavery will return to power along with its masters. It will have no difficulty to find names under which to mask itself, or politicians to pay court to, or money-lenders to buy it an amnesty. Tap the illustration afforded of this fact in Missouri, and see how tragic has been the anti-slavery struggle there, even with a large majority of the people pledged to freedom. The State stands to-day ready into slavery for another year to accomplish a political negotiation. The miracle of the past, the sway of unsympathizing generals, the upholding of pro-slavery State organization, the persecution of the loyal element, and the arming of the disloyal element, find a natural outgrowth in a miserable bargain to postpone a constitutional convention, concoct an alliance between official power and reactionary sentiment, and enunciate a bogus presidential preference.

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DISPOSAL OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Extract from an admirable speech of Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana, delivered in the U. S. House of Representatives, March 18, 1864.

Mr. Speaker, the poor whites of the South will be as powerless to take care of themselves as the freedmen, unless the Government shall arm them against their masters. "Subdivision" of the land, as Mr. Yeatman says, would secure a loyal population, since every man who has a home to love and to defend will naturally love his country.

This rebellion will present the strongest temptations to land monopoly that were ever offered to the greed of avarice and power. The rich lands of the South have been secured by this from the beginning, and will be continued and vitalized again by falling into fresh hands. The degraded and thriftless condition of the people, the heritage of centuries of bondage, will pave the way for land monopoly in more grievous forms than have yet been recorded in ancient or modern times. Society cannot possibly be organized on a Republican basis, because a grinding aristocracy, resting upon large landed estates, will convert the mass of the people into mere drudges and dependents. African slavery may not exist in name, but the few will practically control the fortunes of the many, irrespective of color or race. In such communities public improvements will necessarily languish. The successful and slovenly farming will stamp upon the country the impress of dilapidation, while reducing the productiveness of the soil, and hindering the growth of manufactures and commerce. In the midst of large landed estates, towns and villages can neither be multiplied nor enjoy a healthy growth. The want of diversity of pursuits and competition in business will paralyze the energies of the people. The education of the masses will be impossible, since the establishment and support of schools within convenient reach of the people cannot be secured. The proprietors of the great estates, as has been well remarked, will be feudal lords, while the poor will have no feudal rights. Under the tendency of a false system, society will steadily gravitate towards the example of South America and Mexico, where some estates are larger than two or three of the smaller States of our Union. The country will find its likeness in England, in which the smaller landholders are daily being swallowed up by the larger.

A grand opportunity now presents itself for recognizing the principles of radical democracy, in the re-establisment of new and regenerated States. We are summoned by every consideration of patriotism, humanity, and republicanism to lay the foundations of empire upon the enduring basis of justice and equal rights. No revolutionary or destructive measures are required on our part. We are already in the midst of revolution and chaos. Through no fault of our own, the foundations of social and political order in the rebel States are subverted, and the elimination of a great disturbing element opens up our pathway to the establishment of free Christian commonwealths on the ruins of the past. These States constitute one of the fairest portions of the globe, and are larger in area than all the free States of the North. They have a sea and gulf coast of more than six thousand miles in extent, and are drained by more than fifty navigable rivers, which are never closed to navigation by the rigor of the climate. They have at least as rich a soil as the States of the North, yielding great wealth-producing staples peculiar to them, and two or three crops a year. They have a finer climate, and their agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial advantages are decidedly superior. Their geographical position is better, as respects the great commercial centers of the world, than any other territory in the world. The institution of slavery which has so long cursed these regions by excluding emigration, degrading labor, and impoverishing the soil, will very soon be expelled. The cry which already comes from these lands is for free labor. If we offer them free homesteads, and protect their rights, they will come. John Bright, in a recent speech at Birmingham, estimates that within the past year 150,000 people have sailed from England to New York. Let it be settled that slavery is dead, and that the estates of traitors in the South can be had under the provisions of the Homestead law, and foreign emigration will be quadrupled, if not augmented tenfold. Millions in the old world, hungry and thirsting after the righteousness of free institutions, will flock to the sunny South, and mingle there with the swarms of our own people in pursuit of new homes under kindlier skies. Immigration has not slackened, even during this war, and in determining the direction it will take, it must be remembered that settlements have very nearly reached their limits in the North and West. Kansas and Nebraska are border States, and must continue. Their foreign emigration will be quadrupled, if not augmented tenfold. 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sons of all who had souls, whether assembled to hear...

Lovejoy lived long, though he died in the early after-

So accustomed had the people of the Northwest become...

When, at last, the plots of the slave power were...

Those who knew Mr. Lovejoy were not more than six months...

The next morning we visited the County Fair then being held...

One after another, the great, the good, the brave, the true-hearted...

THE FORT PILLOW MURDERS.

Gen. Sherman telegraphs from somewhere in the South-West...

This correspondent was on board the Union steamer...

massacred by the rebels after all resistance had ceased...

The simple question raised by these proceedings is, "What are the rebels for?"

THE TRAGEDY AT FORT PILLOW.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

The news of the tragedy after the capture of Fort Pillow...

It is not intended to appropriate the money that will be raised...

STATISTICS OF MISCEGENATION.

There were 411,612 mulatto slaves in the South in 1850, of whom 60,910...

In fact, there is not one, and never has been, a white man...

The Liberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1864.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

The General Agent of the Liberator would very kindly and respectfully remind delinquent subscribers...

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the Church of the Puritans...

The Society will hold another public meeting on Wednesday evening, May 11th, in the Cooper Institute...

Cheering as it is to know that the Government stands irrevocably pledged to the liberation of more than three-fourths of the slave population...

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Passed in honor of JOHN T. HILTON, by the Members of Prince Hall Grand Lodge, March 22, 1864.

SUBSCRIPTION TESTIMONIAL TO GEORGE THOMPSON.

It will be seen by the following Circular, signed by the Governor of the State, the President of the Senate...

AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

The Women's National League have just sent out, all through the States, FIFTEEN THOUSAND Petitions...

Form of Petition now sent out by the Women's League.

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

GREELEY'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT: A History of the Great Rebellion in the United States of America, 1861-64...

THE DECADE PAMPHLET.

To SUBSCRIBERS. This pamphlet is now ready for delivery. It is somewhat larger than was anticipated...

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Resolved, That in his death the Masonic Fraternity has lost an ardent supporter; our race a wise counsellor...

AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

The Bill to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit the holding of slaves in any part of the country has passed the Senate...

Form of Petition now sent out by the Women's League.

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

Extract from a letter of our friend A. M. Powell.

"The adoption, by the Senate, of the proposed Anti-Slavery amendment of the Constitution is, to my mind, the most gratifying public event since the war...

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SAYING AND DOING.

In the speech made by President Lincoln, at the opening of the Maryland Sanitary Fair, on the 18th inst...

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Resolved, That while the contemplation of his excellent qualities endears his memory to us, we are reminded that we are ever "walking in the valley and shadow of death"...

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CHEERING AND REMARKABLE CHANGES.

PHILADELPHIA, 4th mo. 18th, 1864. WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

DEAR AND ESTEEMED FRIEND,--The reception given our welcomed guest from England, GEORGE THOMPSON...

In speaking of the rebels, he declared with great emphasis that "this war should never, never, never cease, until those accursed negroes acknowledge that government which they have opposed, and until the last vestige of human slavery is banished from our land"...

Let it not be supposed I recount these facts with any disposition to censure or draw down reproach upon our friend Brewster. It is no time to chide or censure. It is rather the time to praise and rejoice.

DEATH OF REV. T. STARR KING.

On learning of the death of Rev. Thomas Starr King, the colored citizens of San Francisco called a meeting in Zion Church, Pacific street, which was largely attended...

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to be judges and rulers became the ministers of its will. The borders were enlarged and its bulwarks strengthened with all the power and wicked wisdom of the age...

In the history of the American Anti-Slavery enterprise, God's directing hand is as plainly seen. Honor to the faithful men who established and conducted it!

It will be a sight for men and angels to rejoice over when all the land, so long misused, wasted, depopulated and barren by the curse of slavery, shall be divided into homesteads, and covered with the cottages of free laborers...

What a field of philanthropic labor will the whole South be for a long time to come, where all who are called to take God for their paymaster may come, and own and will not cower!

ABOLITION AND PROHIBITION.

EASTON, (N. Y.) April 10, 1864. DR. GARRISON.—I have lectured six times the past week, and am to lecture ten times during the coming eight days.

THE SOUTH must be subjected to free labor, or the South will be a slave State. The North must abolish slavery and free labor, or the South will have freedom and peace.

THE LAST MAN LEFT IN BEAUFORT.

BEAUFORT, (S. C.) March 17, 1864. DR. M. GARRISON.—You will remember that when the capture of Beaufort, the Northern papers had something to say about the "last man in Beaufort," representing him as a tavern-keeper, and who the Union men went to the house, finding him sitting in the door; that he saluted them, holding up his hands, and saying, "I am a free man, and I am glad to see you."

It is almost needless to say, that the speeches of all the gentlemen were of the most eloquent and sterling character, listened to with great attention, and greeted very frequently with applause from the audience.

killers, however, being Northern Copperheads, and the subject matter being the Emancipation Proclamation, I claim the right to defend the Proclamation by addressing the people as a free people, and the Copperheads say I shall not. Therefore the question is one of toleration under the Proclamation.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER MAPLE LEAF.

[Lieut. George T. Garrison, Acting Quartermaster of the 56th Reg't Mass. (Colored) Vol., in a private letter furnishes the following particulars of the sinking of the steamer Maple Leaf by a torpedo.]

JACKSONVILLE, (Fla.) April 1st, 1864. We left Palatka on the steamer Maple Leaf, at 10 o'clock last night, and everything went well with us till 4 o'clock this morning, when the boat was suddenly sunk by a rebel torpedo. I was awakened by what I thought was the report of a cannon, and supposed we had been fired upon from a rebel battery.

The St. John's river is a very wide one, and the tide from the ocean runs up it some sixty or seventy miles. We had the wind and tide against us all the way, and all three of the boats were so well fitted that they came down nearly to the water's edge, and it required a good deal of caution and care on our part to prevent them from suddenly filling with water.

When the boats were here to Palatka only at night, and with all their lights out. The Maple Leaf took up to Palatka a company of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, with their horses; and had she struck the torpedo then, there would have been a very heavy loss of life. The rebels are well posted in regard to our movements, and know everything that is going on.

ENSLAVEMENT IN MARYLAND. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of a Constitutional Convention and immediate emancipation in Maryland was held at the Maryland Institute in Baltimore, a few days since.

MEMOIR AND POEMS OF PHILLIS WHEATLEY. Those who wish to preserve a copy of this remarkable book, with the excellent likeness of Phillis, will be obliged to procure a copy very soon.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN NEW ORLEANS.

By order of Captain Hoyt, acting Mayor of New Orleans, the inscription which we give below has been cut into the base of the bronze statue of Henry Clay, in that city.

John C. Rives, Esq., publisher of the Congressional Globe, died at Washington, 10th inst., of gout in the stomach, in his 67th year. Mr. Rives became associated with Mr. Blair, in the publication of the Washington Globe, in President Jackson's time, and had long been known as one of the most successful men in connection with American journalism.

OPENING OF THE MARYLAND SANITARY FAIR.

BALTIMORE, April 18. The inauguration ceremonies of the Fair at the Maryland Institute to-night were very imposing. The display was exceedingly fine. The immense building was thronged. President Lincoln made a speech. Speaker Coffey and Senator Wilson accompanied the President.

Perhaps the change that has come over public opinion in this country, in respect to slavery and the treatment of the advocates of that measure, is best illustrated by the report of Mr. George Thompson, who came to this country a year or two ago, with the reputation of being the most eloquent of living Englishmen; of having contributed unselfishly as much, or more, than any other person, to the liberation of all the slaves in the British dominions.

MR. SUMNER'S REPORT ON THE FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS. We have received and have read with interest and pleasure the report of Mr. Sumner on the spoliation claims. It is exceedingly elaborate and thorough, and is so well arranged and ably written throughout that it must become the resort of all who desire to master this subject.

RECORDED. There was fresh excitement in the U. S. House of Representatives, with hot discussion pro and con, growing out of some treasonable declaration by Mr. Long, a Copperhead from Ohio, of the Vallandigham stripe, last week.

THE HANGING OF NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS. Some doubt has been thrown on the statement that twenty-three soldiers belonging to Charles H. Foster's regiment of North Carolina Union men were hung by the rebels on being captured. The Raleigh Progress, however, quotes the statement without denying it, and says the men were deserters, and threatens Col. Foster with the same fate, remarking: "Should Foster be taken, we suggest that he share the same fate as the men that were hung at Kinston for desertion."

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS has decided to be inexpedient to take any action on the House resolution in regard to Mexico at present.

EMANCIPATION OF THE POLISH SERFS.

The telegraph has already announced that the St. Petersburg journal publishes a report relative to the kingdom of Poland. The first states that the Emperor, wishing to complete the work undertaken by his predecessor, pursued since 1858, and interrupted by the events of 1863, decrees that the peasants, on the payment of a land tax, shall become the proprietors of the land of which they have heretofore been tenants.

SINKING OF THE MAPLE LEAF.

From the Jacksonville (Florida) correspondent of the Palmetto Herald, we glean the following particulars of the destruction of the steamer Maple Leaf. The Maple Leaf left Jacksonville on Tuesday evening, with a cargo of rebel property for Palatka. She safely reached her destination on Thursday morning, and at 11 o'clock last evening started on her return to Jacksonville.

SPEECHES, LECTURES AND LETTERS.

However the judgment of individuals may vary in the influence exercised by the speeches of Wendell Phillips, there can be but one opinion as to the surpassing beauty and power of his oratory.

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CHARLESTON AS IT IS. A Union man in Charleston writes to a friend in Philadelphia, under date of the 22d inst., that he has just returned from a tour of the most valuable of the public buildings, stores and private houses, is given over to Gillmore's shells. The population is almost entirely above Wentworth street.

These are again calling for an invasion of the North. The Savannah Republican says that the trans-Mississippi army must invade Missouri. Gen. Lee must enter Ohio, and Gen. Johnston move through Kentucky and Tennessee into Illinois and Indiana.

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ANNIVERSARY OF THE 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.

LIBERTY FOR ALL.—Wm. Wells Brown will speak on the above subject as follows: At Williamsville, Conn. Friday, April 22. Saturday, " 23. Sunday, " 24. Warren, Mass. Monday, " 25. Monson, " Tuesday, " 26. Stafford, Conn. Wednesday, " 27. Thursday, " 28.

PARKER PILLSBURY will lecture in Natick, on Sunday next, 24th inst., at the usual hours, afternoon and evening. E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Quincy, Lowell, and elsewhere, on May 1.

SUNSHINE: A NEW NAME FOR A POPULAR LECTURE ON HEALTH.

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 Altering the Orthography. By Rev. J. O. ZACHOS. 35 cents. WALKER, WISE & CO., BOSTON.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

Every Church, Sunday School and Private Family. A GOOD ORGAN. A very moderate cost—\$25, \$100, \$110, \$135, \$165, \$200, and upward, according to number of Stops and style of case.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. Introduced about a year since, and manufactured exclusively by MASON & HAMLIN, have met with success unprecedented in the history of musical instruments. Supplying a long-felt want, they have been received with the greatest pleasure by the musical profession and the public, and have already been very widely introduced, and are now being sold in all the principal cities of the Union.

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.

LIBERTY FOR ALL.—Wm. Wells Brown will speak on the above subject as follows: At Williamsville, Conn. Friday, April 22. Saturday, " 23. Sunday, " 24. Warren, Mass. Monday, " 25. Monson, " Tuesday, " 26. Stafford, Conn. Wednesday, " 27. Thursday, " 28.

PARKER PILLSBURY will lecture in Natick, on Sunday next, 24th inst., at the usual hours, afternoon and evening. E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Quincy, Lowell, and elsewhere, on May 1.

SUNSHINE: A NEW NAME FOR A POPULAR LECTURE ON HEALTH.

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 Altering the Orthography. By Rev. J. O. ZACHOS. 35 cents. WALKER, WISE & CO., BOSTON.

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Poetry.

LINES IN HONOR OF GEORGE THOMPSON.
For the Liberator.
Press forward to hear him, the eloquent stranger...

The Liberator.

CREDITABLE TESTIMONIALS.

The noble manner in which the half employed, half starving operatives of Lancashire, England, have stood by the American Government in its efforts to suppress the Slaveholders' Rebellion...

TO THOMAS EVANS.

DEAR SIR—We cannot allow you to leave Old England, for America, without some expression of our good wishes for your future success and happiness...

In New York, recently, a large meeting has been held. It was there said that made known, that the sewing women had resolved to strike for higher wages—resolved through absolute necessity...

Now we come to others, not sewing women alone. Ladies occupy many public places which, in former times, especially before the war, were filled by men. They occupy them through the commendable endeavor to earn the bread they eat...

Are they as well paid? No, they are not; far from it. Now comes the significant and very important question, Why not? It is from the magnanimous consideration that their physical strength is less, and which, though it may be more severely taxed, stands well the test...

of all Europe and all America will tell you that it is not nutritious—that it does not vitalize blood, strengthen muscle or bone, or promote manly energy in any form. The training of every pugilist for the ring, you well know, confirms this statement.

The distinguished Englishman, and champion of freedom, spoke in the Hall of the House of Representatives on last Wednesday night. He has represented the largest constituency of England in the British Parliament, and with distinguished ability...

Many of our noble commanders on land and water have been temperance men. Commodore Foote and Hudson are happy naval examples. "I am ignorant," says Commodore Hudson, "of the taste of intoxicating liquor. Not a drop ever passed my lips, except in the form of catnip tea when a babe!"

GEORGE THOMPSON, THE HERO OF THIS CENTURY FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT OF SLAVERY.

The distinguished Englishman, and champion of freedom, spoke in the Hall of the House of Representatives on last Wednesday night. He has represented the largest constituency of England in the British Parliament, and with distinguished ability...

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: There was a time when there was a great contest in England as regards the suppression of the African slave trade. The wealth, the trade, the power, the great governing classes of England, at that date, were in favor of the African slave trade...

It was to me a remarkable sign of the times, that before we descended from yonder gallery into this room to partake of this banquet, and after this President's proclamation had been read, a gentleman, long a resident and Senator from Mississippi, reared in the midst of slavery in the United States...

THE INSTITUTIONS OF RELIGION AND REFORM.

Men ridicule anything above the common level of goodness as being pharisaical, ismatical; and even the tenderest and most liberal in the community, feel as if the world became if it had not been for the religion outside of the church, churches would have led the world to destruction...

Since there is so much in common life and among common people of this quality, it is a very dangerous habit to speak indiscriminately of the evil side of human nature. There are some who believe in depravity; so do I. There are some who believe in the universal selfishness of men; so do I.

It is corrupting to the mind. It results in this: that it cuts up another faith in human nature; faith in human development; faith in rectitude; faith in benevolence. Faith, in these things is an indispensable condition of striving for them and attaining them; and where men are always looking for faults in their neighbors, and always looking for faults in themselves, the effect is most damaging.

For the Liberator.

"IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN"

Yes, the white-winged angel of heavenly peace Might ever have rested within our land; And we as brothers, loyal and true, Were united in love, an unbroken band.

GAYTHORN SCHOOLS, MANCHESTER, 27th FEBRUARY, 1863.

MR. THOMAS EVANS.

SIR—In reply to the farewell remarks which you have so kindly addressed to us on this occasion of parting with us in the capacity of teacher, we, the scholars of these rooms, cannot allow such an opportunity as this to pass without expressing our deep regret at losing your services amongst us, when we consider the straight-forward, manly and independent manner in which you have performed the duties which have devolved upon you in that capacity.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Tower Building, South Water St., New York, May 20, 1863.

THOMAS EVANS, late of England, an operative in Lancashire, while here, was very active among his co-laborers, assisting in getting up meetings in favor of the North, and did, in my judgment, the cause of the United States good service.

THOMAS ROADLEY, Consul.

MR. EVANS is, for the present, employed in the Pemberton Mills at Lawrence, Mass. He is deserving of a good situation and special consideration, and we trust will find every encouragement to new effort.

AN APPEAL.

This appeal is born of prayer—prayer that it may arouse your interest, Mr. Editor, and touch to action every heart of him who reads it.

IN MEMORY OF OWEN LOVEJOY.

Friend of truth and justice! Exponent of the free! The friends of freedom mourn thee, Bright star of Liberty!

PRAYER FOR OUR COUNTRY.

From thee that would our land devour; From guilty pride and lust of power; From wild edicts of lawless hour; From yoke of slavery;

Richard Wilson, Alfred Crabtree, Benjamin Chappell, Joseph Carson Long, Robert Kennedy, Alfred Williams, Edw'd Owen Greening, Allen Crabtree, John Edwin Kirkham, Jno. C. Edwards, Thomas Rogers, Geo. H. Lewis, Thos. D. Kirkham, Nathaniel Peak, Max Kyllman, Thos. Morris, Andrew Hall, Joseph Marples, Thomas Bostock, George Bardsley, Joseph Barlow, William Layne, Thomas Bond, William Young, Thomas Sharp, George Cranshaw, J. D. Morton, George Bond, Frederick Crabtree, Jonathan Fielding, Walter William Brown, George Beeson.

No. 8 Port Street, Manchester, March 11, 1863.

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AN APPEAL TO OUR GENERALS AND SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

GENTLEMEN: Drunkenness in a private citizen is a matter which may lie chiefly between himself and God. Drunkenness in the Officers of our Army, who have the glory of the nation and the lives of mighty battalions in their hand, is a public crime, which any man has a right to denounce. We denounce it in that uncompromising, soldier-like style which you men of honor approve.

THE EXTENT OF INTERTEMPERANCE IN YOUR RANKS, GENTLEMEN, IS ALARMING.

A few of you, we rejoice to believe, are total abstainers—a few are "temperate drinkers"—others habitual, and others hard drinkers in a deplorable sense. Temperance is the exception, and Intemperance the rule. With half the pomp and half the cost you could maintain a fellow officer for some piccadillo, we, if necessary, will substantiate these charges.

THE GOLDEN WEDDING.

You asked me to give you an account of the Golden Wedding of our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Allen, of Medford. Golden indeed it was, in the true idea of the festival. Not so much of this earth's glittering metal, though that was not lacking, but with golden memories of cherished love, bright hopes fulfilled, and a following so long to look back upon, so rapid in their onward passing, Nature decked herself for the bridal in her purest robes of snowy white, but, as if repenting of this act of condensation, frowned and even shed tears most of the day; but she could not cloud the loving hearts who were met to celebrate, in the old ancestral home, the anniversary of this auspicious marriage.

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