

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1864.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 18.

Refuge of Oppression. ME. GEORGE THOMPSON IN 1834.

From the National Intelligencer.

From the National Intelligencer. We are requested to publish, in explanation of a restation which appeared in the proceedings of the Base of Representatives on Monday last, the fol-lewing extracts from a speech of the Hon. Sher-red Chemen, of Virginia, in the House of Repre-entatives of the United States, January 22, 1861, at which time the House bad under.consideration despend of the Select Committee of thirty-three.

LITEACT FROM THE SPEECH OF MR. CLEMENS.

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We need say to the readers of the Liberator, that his pretended letter from Mr. Thompson to the land pints Morill was a base forgery, made for a hellish perpet by a minion of slavery. Mr. T. did not come is discountry (ill the fall of 1834.]

THE THOMPSON OVATION.

From the Philadelphia Age, March 7.

From the Philadelphia Age, March 7. If profe were needed of the completeness of the infimition of the times—of what we may call the sumstass of the delusion—we have it in the con-justion, night before last, at the Academy of Mu-sic, d George Thompson, radical, free-chinking, Milion lecturer, and Mr. Horace Binney, the yanger, of whom, in all kindness and personal re-gret, we ay that we should have been less sur-pried if he had danced a hornpipe. One of the gress manoaces the attendance of Bishop Potter. We how if this be so, or not. We hope it was but anothe the clergy have taken to patroite wead and lofty tumbling, this would less surprise what make the clergy have taken to patroite while orator, and publishes in the Press a care-fly revised copy of his opening speech, of which, his no dispiragement to say, it is redolent of that stages. Journet is which Mr. Binney takes by ferenel

seventure, paradoxical odor-that set-ig dawn, dogmatic style-which Mr. Binnoy takes Verent. Neur, in his wildest dream, did Mr. George Daspon magnes such an honor as to be taken up, at darged in the renerable lap of Philadelphia, emeration. When in America before, he con-metal stachhily with a small knot of secret fanatics, viscos teatogether in secret, and no more dream-sid tating social aristocracy than he did of sec-ing the milennium. But to come to Philadelphia, etc. The secret secret secret secret fanatics, viscos teatogether in secret, and no more dream-sid tating social aristocracy than he did of sec-ritic milennium. But to come to Philadelphia, the pain of the secret secret secret secret secret basined friends as Samuel Je May or Miller Man, to tearried aloft in the blaze of the hadway of Masic, by Mr. Horace Binney, Jonior, imaly more than his human nature can stand. Desily does Mr. Binney's patronage impress is a "Let me," says the grateful orator, " a ward the haored Chairman my thanks for his pres-tering are that of his honored parent is unknown in more than the table the tell him that neither it as bla arise presiding over that meeting which first one to warm a welcome." We have not the least doubt of it. If Mr. George happen, the very inginificant radical orator; it as we have the heave that the eminent pro-mised from the least doubt of it. If Mr. George happen, the very inginificant radical orator; it as presiding over the meeting which first one is warm a welcome."

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TTERS.

Ste. I. R. Balling Brand Processing

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BAD BLOOD. BAD BLOOD. The generous and even enthusiastic welcome ex-tended to George Thempson, by the eminent men-of the country, many of whom have differed with him, produces the exhibition of a vast afnount of "bad blood" in the office of the Springfield Re-publican. The editor of that journal apparently cannot understand that arrogant lave-drivers of the South no longer rule the nation, and he never loss an opportunity to misrepresent the gentleman whose character is a model of virtue and high-mindedness. In an article'in Saturday's Republican, Mr. Thomp-son is styled a "Britis Beggar," as though pover-ty, especially the poverty of an Englishman, was a crime that knows no parallel in this country. Here is what it'says:

Selections.

is what it says : "George Thompson, the English reformer, makes his present visit to America under heavy 'bonds to keep the peace' indeed-the bonds of poverty, openly seeking relief at our hands. His lectures in different seeking relief at our hands. His tectures in different cities not having paid bim great sums, Gov. Andrew and a few other genitemen in Boston have issued a private circular, begging direct aubscriptions to a fund in his behalf. The alleged claim for this is Mr. Thompson's general philanthropy, and his sepecial ef-orts in behalf of the luion cause in England. Mr. Thompson's necessities must indeed be great; if he will consent to occupy so humilitating a position to wards the American people as this. And if memory is not at fault, the piners now begging for contribu-

is not at fault, the papers now begging for contribu-tions for him used to hold it as a damnable diagrace to Mr. Webster that he accepted private contribution from the hands of his friends and countrymen, in or der to enable him to continue in the public service.

We were not aware that Mr. Thompson came to this country on an *alma-asking* mission, nor do we see any reason why he should be so accused because his personal friends considered it eminently fit that they should express their approbation of his life-long services by making him a present of money. There is no parallel between the cause of Mr. Webster's and Mr. Thompson's pecuniary condition. Mr. Webster applied himself to law, and his legal repu-tation secured to him a very large income, sufficient to support any one but a profligate in affluenes 1 and it was the *debauchery* that Mr. Webster indug-ed in, that brought him to poverty, and not his *pub-lic labors*. On the other hand, Mr. Thompson has whole time to the abolition of slavery in the British colonies and in the United States, and the amelior-ation of the condition of the poor working classes whote time to the abolition of slavery in the British colonies and in the United States, and the amelior-ation of the condition of the poor working classes of England. To put it in its true light, while at the same time we have great respect for Mr. Webster's talents, one was a *debauchce*, and the other a *phi-lanthropist*. The parties and papers who regarded it a "damnable act" to continue alms-giving to Mr. Webster, are, no doubt, of the same class, if not the same ones, that now favor giving pecuniary aid to Mr. Thompson; but they made no objection to public subscription for Mr. Webster until he be-came too corrupt (selling himself to the slave-pow-er) to represent Massachusetts in the United States Senate. We presume that Gov. Andrew and oth-ers, who recognize a fitness in rewarding disinterest-ed philanthropy, will continue to bestor tokens of their good will upon whom they choose, without asking consent of the Springfield Republican, espe-cially so long as they suppose themselves capable of managing their own alfairs.—Northampton Free Press.

RADIOALISM.

It is amusing to read the doleful diatribes daily in-flicted upon the public ear concerning Radicalism. Our able cotemporaries, the St. Louis Republican and the St. Louis Union, deal largely in this lugubrious business. A contributor to one of the aforesaid journals took us back, the other day, to the earlier ages of this mundame sphere, and solemnly informed us that Cain was a Radical? Coming down the stream of time, we believe he made out that almost all the nameby men who have ever lived have been radiaughty men who have ever lived have been radic cals. Of course, in common with all these radical phobists, the horrors of the French Revolution werphobists, the norrors of the greated associated with plaintively dwelt upon. This is classic ground with them; and we see that our little country papers, of them; and we see that our little country papers, of the Copperhead type, have taken up the dolefu strain, so that we can hardly open a rural exchange without finding a solemn leader upon this univer-

Radicalism has completely elbowed Abolitionism off of the track, in the dialect of these fellows. It used to be so that, when they wanted to say the worst thing possible of a man, they called him an Ab-olitionist. But that is played out; and now the great crime—the universal curse—the everlasting scape-goat is Radicalism. Let us ventilate this nonsense a little. To say that a man is a radical man, is to say nothing at all concerning his character, any more than to say that he is an energetic man. Radical is a descriptive term, referring to a man's mole of thought and action. To

friends of our people to-day in Europe, but the radi-cals? Garibaldi in Italy, John Bright in England, the radical leadtrs in France and Germany-all these are our friends. The conservatives of the Old World are-all against is. And not only are they against us, but they are against freedom and progress at home. The liberal party of Europe is the radical party. The radicals of England, Bright and Cobden and Thompson and their co-laborers, are made the subjects of the same gentle anathemas there, which are rained upon radicals here. There is the same pointing to the French revolution, the same holy horror of Jacobins, the same indiscriminate denon-ciation of radicalism in general. Let no true friend of freedom be startled by all this outery of a false conservatism—a conservatism which would preserve nothing but the inalienable rights of traitors and despots against radicals. Our revolutionary ancestors were radicals when they sought to overthrow British despotism. Jefferson and his compeers were radicals, and drew up the emest radical political document in the world, in the shape of the immortal Declaration of Independence; and if we regard the great principles of that Declar-ation as true, and as indeed the only sound basis of Republican liberty, we cannot be too radical in their defence. The truth wants no half-hearted followers, no time-serving disciples.—Western Journal of Com-merce. no time-serving disciples .- Western Journal of Con

GREELEY VS. LINCOLN.

GREELEY VS. LINCOLN. Horace Greeley (says the Kansas Tribune) is one of the most eccentric men of the age. By no means wanting in practical wisdom and far-reaching di-crimination, still be seems to possess a streak of ol-dity that any one contemplating his peculiar char-acter will feel that the Great Architect never made but one man just like Horace Greeley. No newspaper journalist in the nineteenth century, perhaps, has ex-erted a wider and more powerful political influence upon the people of this country than has the editor of the New York Tribune. It will be remembered that Greeley, in the convention that nominated Abra-ham Lincoln to the Presidency, turned the influence of the New York Tribune. It will be remembered that Greeley in the convention that nominated Abra-ham Lincoln. Now, when the question is being agitated as to Mr. Lincoln's re-nomination, we find Mr. Greeley opposing this nomination. He finds no fualt with the man or the manner of discharging his duties, but alleges that it would be unusual, accord-ions to her sures to resure Nr. Lincoln be another fault with the man or the manner of discharging his duties, but alleges that it would be unusual, accord-ing to late usage, to return Mr. Lincoln for another term. This is certainly, to say the least, a very filmsy objection. If Mr. Lincoln is the best man for the position, for the next four years, let him be re-turned by all means. One of our exchanges, com-menting upon Mr. Greeley's position, says:-----"Upore Greeke opposes Mr. Lincoln's re-election.

menting upon Mr. Greeley's position, says:--"Horace Greeley opposes Mr. Lincoln's re-election. He admits that Mr. Lincoln has well discharged the responsibilities of his station. He says 'he has been patriotic, honest and faithful,' and has 'done his ut-most to serve his country.' He says the verdict of history in his case will be, 'Well done, good and faith-ful servant.' He admits too that Mr. Lincoln unque-questionably is the first choice of a large majority of the loyal men of the nation. And yet he opposes his re-nomination. And why ! The professed rea-son is that caatom for the hast thirty years does not varrant it. Because the people did not re-elect Van Buren, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan, and Harrison and Taylor were not re-elected because not alive Buren, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan, and Harrison and Taylor were not re-elected because not alive at the end of the first term, Horace Greeley hinks that, therefore, Mr. Lincoln should not be re-elected? It is the weakest pice a 'philosopher' was ever known to put forth. Greeley ought to be ashamed of it, and he wold be if he were not blinded by an am-bition to be to some administration what he cannot be to Mr. Lincoln's--the power behind the throne.' That's what's the matter.''

TWO SCHOOLS OF LINCOLN MEN.

Our Kansas politicians at the present time, as far as the Union Republican party is concerned, may be properly divided into two classes. First, those who are ardent friends of the present Administration. They approve of Mr. Lincoln's policy as a whole, and honestly believe few men, placed in the trying position in which the President has been placed dur-ing the last four years, would have done better for the country than Abraham Lincoln has done. They doe for the the projected and ardently doing e our afflicted courtry will once be restored e, our afflicted courtry will once more be restored peace and prosperity. Believing thus, this class eace and prosperity. Believing thus, this class itizens at heart are not anxious or willing that at heart are not amon, by a change o Although it may ay be for the worse ; and ndition of our na

known for their devotion to Anti-Slavery principles. Kansas is true to the President. Her People believe men n

freedom strikes at slavery, and slavery chains and endeavors to bind them upor n free Neither will nor can rest in the presence of her. Both will struggle for the mastery until Both will struggle for the mastery until other must succumb; and in the contest like the troubled sea, whose waters cast

this catalogue of crimes, let Senators, Mr. President, tell me if slavery should longer be tolerated in our Government. Should it not cease to exist? Should not the Constitution be amended so as to entirely forbid and prohibit it ? Nay, sir, can any one for a moment suppose the wise framers of the Constitu-tion would not have provided some means for its ex-tinction, could they have anticipated the hideous proportions; would assume, or the atrocities it would commit, and the destruction it would threaten ? But, sir, I am told that thij is not the time for when, sir, I am told that thij is not the time for hundred thousand more and more calls for two or three hundred thousand more men of the country's brav-est and best? Will it be when there are more seenes like this I hold in my hand—an artise's pic-ture, a photograph of an actuality—of a quiet spot by the side of a river, with the moon shining upon the water, and a lonely sentinel keepfing guard, and here in the open space the head-boards marking the burial-places of marky a soldier boy, and a copen grave to receive another inmate, and underneath he words, "All quiet on the Potomae"? (Exhib-ting a photograph to the Sonate.) Will it be when such scenes of quiet are more numerous, not only along the Fotomac but by the Rapidan, the Chicka-hourd, the Stone, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Black, and the Red? Sir, now, in my judgment, is the time, and the fitting time. Never until now could this supporters were mad when the constitution, and its supporters were mad when the Constitution, and its supporters were mad when the dest wavy and threw of those guarantees. Re-maining in the Union, ne one would probably have moved for an amendment of the Constitution. Loyal to the Government, hostile armies would not have sedient have a authorized their complayment and ex-medient have authorized their complayment and

enough to vote for just the men our citizens would vote for were the majority, is propria persona, in that convention. In this way, and in this way alone, will our Representative District have a voice in the con-vention worth a wish or a thought from independent men. If the majority of our citizens are in favor of John C. Fremont delegates to the National Carven-tion, suid an outspoken Fremont delegate to Toying for Lincoln delegates, let uss cond à delegate who will the for Lincoln delegates, although all the powers of darkness attempt to beguile him from so doing. Whenever you see a man who support Abraham Lincoln with if and buts, he is an opponent in dis guise. That class of mean are continually at work foil the true friends of our worthy President by false issues; in one place, they think he goestoos dor-to thers, they use McClellan's removal and the Beman-tey use McClellan's removal and the Beman-tey chase, or Fremont, or Grant, or McClellan-ing chaines. All over this State a secret in generation. Wherever it will suit as a secret in the secret it will suit to the frequently use the appointees to defeat his nomination. Wherever it will suit to the fare their names. All over this State a secret in the secret it will suit to the due their names. All over this State a secret in another, they down they denounce they denounce to defeat his nomination. Wherever it will suit to the fare twenty years and more, and the seleved appointments, and yét frequently use the appointees to defeat his nomination. Wherever it will suit to the farems, but way, then, this provision for an un-limited supply of victims for twenty years, upon which shee could feed and fatten and increase? True, save will run away. Man, black or white, does not contain the name of a Ragit the mod fand escape. Who shall return him ? Shall he be free? "In nowise," asyst the Constitu-men need watching. Let good men be selected-nown for their devotion to Anti.Slavery principles i with human beings, to endure the tortures or the "middle passage," and if they escaped those to be) forever bondmen and bondwomen. She saidthese men "have no rights which the white man is bond to respect;" and she demanded in that instrument 1 that this inhuman traffic should not be prohibited to respect;" and she demanded in that instrument 1 that this inhuman traffic should not be prohibited to respect;" and she demanded in that instrument 1 that this inhuman traffic should not be prohibited to ther for twenty years and more, and that she might have time, and leisure, and opportunity to fill the 1 land with slaves before any prohibition beyond a s nominal tax could be laid upon the trade. Was sla-s very to die out? So said, and ao I think believed the fathers; but why, then, this provision for an un-, limited supply of victims for twenty years, upon which she could feed and fatten and increase? True, again, her name was not in the instrument. But see, slaves will run away. Man, black or white, does not i love bondage; God has made him free, and if chains e are put upon him, upon opportunity given he will slip them off and escape. Who shall return him? h Shall he be free? "In nowise," asys the Constitu-tion; " the shall not thereby "--that is, by running a away to another State-----that is, by running a saway to another State-----that who hall not the r party to whom such service or labor may be due."

Kansas is true to the President. Her People believe that the man who has prosecuted this war this far that the man who has prosecuted this war this far with a heart dovoid to Freedom, should be allowed up on claim of the that the man who has prosecuted this war this far with a heart dovoid to Freedom, should be allowed up on claim of the Delivered up? By whom? By the United States, to close it up; and that robels should be made to said those who interpreted the law. And thus by-this Constitution sharery assumed monstrous functions and powers. She could sit by the seaside, and, reach-ing her hundred arms across the Atlantic, sweep the wretched coasts of Africa, and draw to herself the miscrable beings whom she could seize and fetter. She could then turn inland, and if any of her pant-ing, sweating, bleeding vicins escaped from her ouse of bondage, she could demand the aid of the Government with all its power to return the fugitive to her Clutch; and then she could ascend into the halls of legislation to demand new guarantees and to lash with her "scorpion's tail" all who questioned to be right, or spoke of her with other than the most obsequiuous respect. set irree tuer same pedient have authorized their employments their masters in arms. But now, sir, every free State will gladly, it is hoped and believed, vote for the proposed amend-ment. Most would rejoice to do it; while numbers of the slave States, aghast at the miseries of secession and the borrors of this cruel civil war, recognizing slavery as the cause of all this disturbance and all these woes, would be among the foremost to sweep it forever away.

these week, would be among the foremest to sweep'it forever away. Now, sir, is the time to do it. And not only is now the time, but the necessity and the duty of doing it are upon us. We can have no permanent peace nor restored Union until it is don. There are those who cry, "The Union as it was and the Constitution as it is i" But I am free and bold to confess that I am for a Union without slavery, and an amended Constitution making it forever im-possible. This revolt was to preserve slavery, and we shall fail of our whole doty if we do not remove the inciting cause. To restore this Union with sla-very in it, when we have subdued the robel armies, would be again to build your house on its smoking ruins, when you had not put out the fire which

very in it, when we have subdued the rebel armies, would be again to build your house on its smoking ruins, when you had not put out the fire which burned it down. If the dire calamities now befalling us be the " ret-ributions of Providence upon a stupendous crime," what mad folly to hug that crime, and seek to avoid its future punishment! "Let my people go." But Pharaob would not let them go: and then came suf-ferings, and plagues, and the smiting of the first-born. Oh! how many of our first-born have been smitten and fallen! Let us be wise, and heed the teaching There is a Providence in the great events now trans-piring. The people see the hand. It points the way. They are filled with hope and faith. They follow the pillar and the cloud, and will struggle and en-dure. dure. I know, Mr. President, that the suppression of the rebellion will necessarily wound and main slavery. I know that every victory over the rebels is a vic-tory also over the cause of the rebellion, and I know, too, that the arming of the slaves will make the fa-ture enslaving of these men and their kindred well nigh impossible; but slavery will still exist, not in much vigor or strength, but in the root and principle. This amendment will dig out the root, and repudiate the principle.

To their criessie has turned a deaf ear, to their com-plaints shut the courts, and taken from them the power to testify against their oppressors. She has compelled them to submit in silence and lator in tears. She has forbidden their instruction, and mock-ed them with the pretence that she was Christianizing them through suffering. She has devised and set up the doctrine of State inghts, denying that her people owe allegiance to the national Government, thus weakening their at-tachment to it and asping its foundations. She has claimed to nullify the acts of Congress, and to yield obscience to those only which she chose to obey.

This amendment will dig out the root, and repudiate the principle. Mr. President, in a quiet church-yard, near his home, is the grave of a soldier who returned to die. At the head of his grave is a marble slab, and on it these few but expressive words: "Mustered out." Let both Houses of Congress, by a two-thirds vole, recommend this amendment abolishing slavery, and let three-fourths of the States, burying alavery by their ratification, come and write its epitaph on the Constitution.

The soldier was "Mustered out," we trust, to en list again in the shining cohorts in advance of earth extrems picket line; but let this be "Mustered out to go, like Judas, to its own place.

itution, "MUSTERED OUT."

dened with slavery, to

WHOLE NO. 1734.

to the Government, hostile armies would not have spl free their slaves, nor laws now necessary and ex-pedient have authorized their employment against

SLAVERY MUST PERISH

where the very insignificant radical orator, the very insignificant radical orator, there is non-coded to belong to Mr. Kasy instrumenc, has been made to be long to Mr. Kasy instrumenc, has been interleaved with his her finance of the belong to Mr. Say instrument, has been made to be bought down to the humilitation of the best of the belong to Mr. Say instrument, has been made that the bought down to the humilitation of the best of

that a man is a redical man, is to say nothing at all to is a redical man, is to say that to be a descriptive to be the call of the same to any other similar trait of the form, is how ear mentioned.
The same to a redical mean system of the descriptive term of the redicate above another the same term of the sam

Extract from a speech delivered in the U. S. Sen-ate, March 23, by Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachu-setts, in support of the proposition to amend the Con-

stitution so as forever to prohibit slavery in the public :--

She has devised and set up the devise and set up the devise and set up the dev

THE LIBERATOR.

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 fro

the wonderful change which it (among other instru-mentalities) has wrought in public sentiment, advers

mentalities) has would be a solution of the constantly increasing ex-penses of publication, we shall deeply regret to be compelled to cut off any one who is now receiving it ROBERT F. WALLCUT, General Agent

THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

ence to the reconstruction of society on the basis

political equality in the rebellious States. Let the ap-

proaching anniversary, therefore, be well attended

Constitution and the laws all are made free, and con

THOMPSON.

scale, it will prove of international interest and valu

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 best possible manner for the benefit of Mr. Thompson in his

better men cannot be found in the Commonwealth)-

participate, the better,) those who approve the objec

[CIRCULAR.]

and who will be happy to receive whatever donation from the smallest to the largest sums, (the more that

advancing years, and of his family, by the respo

Trustees whose names are given-(than who

may feel disposed to give.

-increasing the number of our trans-Atlantic frie

to continue the great moral struggle until be

WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, Secretaries.

emissaries, and preserve amicable rela

lexional distinctions are unknown. In behalf of the Executive Committee

se purpose it still is

by the tried men and women who

Boston, April 6, 1864.

The Fiberator. NO MORE SLAVE-HUNTING. In the U. S. Senate on the 7th ultimo, Mr. S In the U. S. Senate on the 7th ultimo, Mr. Summer submitted an elaborate report from the Select Com-bittee on Slavery and the treatment of Freedmen, to whom were referred sundry petitions asking for the repeal of the Fugiture Slave Act of 1850; and, also asking for the repeal of all acts for the rendition of fugitive slaves. In its spirit and purpose, and the general treatment of the subject, it is worthy of the highest commendation. We regard that portion of it, however, which attempts to prove that Article IV. Section 2 does not and was not intended to apply to furgitive askers as fallacios, and contradicted by the No Union with Slaveholders BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 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, slipu late "apyment in advance"; -that a lapse of all months, or even three months, is not an observance

council-hall and on the battle-field with its malig-nant haje and bitter scorn of Yankes taborers and Yankes institutions, its jofty contempt for the prin-ciples and policy of freedom, its hauphty defiance of the authority of the sational Government, and its gorgous visions of the fature power: of the South-ern Confederacy, commanding the commerce of the world by its tropical productions and its million sliftes, but it uses the bones and sinews of more than three millions of the bondmen of rebel masters in masters now and reap, plant and gather the harvest but of the rebellion. These slaves of rebel that support rebel masters and feed rebel armise. By their ceaseles, unpaid toil, these millions of hood white men of the rebel States to leave their fields and shops, and resh to the battle-field to shed the blood of our loyal countrymen, of our neighbors and friends and brothers and sons. These bondmen make roads and bridges, fell forests and build bar-make roads and bridges, fell forests and build bar-teries the armise. It is as clear as the track of the sen scross the heavens that the players of rebel masters are a efficient instrument for the overthrow of the Republic, and the establishment of the rebel subjers, range and the job of the slaves of rebels emper-tion of the stabilishment of the rebel subjers. Section 2 does not failedous, and contradicted by the uniform action of the nation in regard to it from the adoption of the Constitution to the present hour. It can do nothing towards effecting the repeal of the Futhe most provided in the second secon can do bound a steep by any interpretation however ingenious, to turn back the current of history and of popular feeling for seventy years. The "cov-enant with death " was made, and the "agreement with hell " ratified; and therefore our present terri prise all such as are owing from January 1, 18 prise all such as are owing from January 14, 1805, to the present time, that indices their bills are paid by the 1st of May ensuing, (this will be giving them a credit of sixteen months.) their names will be stricken from our subscription list. And yet that list is too small ble visitation as a nation.

170 and the transmission special and

The following extract from Mr. Sumner's Report is touchingly expressed :--

Republic, and the establishment of the rebel empire, as are rebelsoldiers in camp or on battle-field. The spade and the hoe of the slaves of rebels support the rifle and bayonet of rebel soldiers. Slavery is not only the motive power, the heart and soul of the rebellion, bat it is the arm also. Therefore the pre-servation of the life of the country, and the lives of THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT. THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT. And, first, as to its consequences. In the history of he African race these can never be forgotten. Since the first authorization of the slave trade, noth-ing so terrible had fallen upon this unhappy people, whether we contemplate its cruely to individuals or the wide-spread proscription which it launched against all who were " guilty of a skin not colored as our own." servation of the life of the country, and the trees our brave soldiers batting-for national existence, as well as the just punishment of conspiracy and trea-son, demands that the loyal men of the Republic shall swear by Him who liveth evermore that slave-ry in America shall die. Not only the punishment of its appalling crimes, and who lives of our countryme nad the preser-

against all who were "guity on a same seven by a our own." It is sad to know of suffering anywhere, even by a single lowly person. But our feelings are enhanced when individual sorrows are multiplied, and the blow descends upon a whole race. History, too, takes up the grief. The Jews expelled from Spain by merci-less decrees; the Huguenots driven from France by the revocation of the edict of Nantes; our own Pu-rian fathers compelled to exill for religious freedom; all these receive a gushing sympathy, and we detest the tyrants. These were persecutions for religious days of religious bigoty and darkness. But an The revocation of the cellet of Names, our own two inan fathers compelled to exile for religious freedom; all these receive a gushing sympathy, and we detent the tyrants. These were persecutions for religious and software, with the see anomic at the fanaticism of Slavery to the mark the back in the function. The free States because the British flag, with glad voices of of color, that he died. To large musclimate the prasition of the sparse public nerves of a sensitive freeman, on whom was the ban of color, that he died. To large musclimate the prasition free States because the factor of the prasition of the sparse the ban of color, that he died. To large musclimate the prasition gravery with the set is forever. Stung with despair, as many as 6,000 Christian men and women, citizens, until at last in an unvelcome northis sion of Stavery to them and their heirs forever. Stung with destar, beneath the British flag, with glad voices of freedom on their lips, though with the verained in influence. Wherever it shows itself, it is an exten-cion set, and an injustice cannot be restrained in its influence. Wherever it shows itself, it is an exten-sion of Stavery, with all the wrong, violence, and their hears, they were happy in swelling the chant, "God save the Queen." But talt on their lips, though with the verained in the chant, "God save the Queen." The free States became little better than a funger than the func-tion of the share, they were a diversified hunting ground for the flying bondman, resounding always with the " halloo." of the huntsman. There seemes to be hore the save nane rage function is of the save system in the sories of the source see is the seaw is and the experiment of emancipation, under the war power, see, or, rather, they were a diversified hunting see or ore. The chase was handly finished at very possible disadvantage in the midst of an uparalleled national convulsion, is thus far eminent to be hore as the save as curred which did not to be ores. The chase was handly finished at every fossibl

Not only the punstment of its appaining crimes, not only the lifes of our countryme and the preser-vation of the life of the nation, demand the utter extermination of slavery, but the fource repose of the very foundamy of the slavery has poisoned the very foundamy of the slavery has poisoned the very foundamy of the slavery has not only our Southern countryme. It has not only the countryme, and the in-stitutions, the Government, and life, it will infisse is deadly poison into the Suthern brain, heart and soul. Then let slavery ball sleep the sleep that known no whites in the grave of dishoner and in fart, ream will assume its mild away again over our now, of the South. Take the maddening cup fits will deliver, have a dishoner and in-fary, ream will assume its mild away again over our now, of the South. Take the maddening cup fits will deliver, hates the mother that bore him, the will of his bocom, and the children be mote down in his madness. Smite down slavery, strike the futers from the limbs of its lapless vic-turs, and slave masters will become loyal again, ready to pour out their blood for the country they now hate, and the country they now assail. They will recur to the recollexions of the early days of the Bepublic with graitude and patrotic pride : they will look forward will undouting confidence in the future of their country. Their hears with again throb with knill regard for their court for heard and save master suith had contry on the South Gow and they will had contry on the South South and they side, on land and wave, will again be an uter differion and pride it is stars, now down differion and pride its stars, now contry, the present and the stars, any the stars of the south of their courty on the future of the south of the courty of the south stars, now down expresses of the lower and marker verterminate slavery in America. Sur-by the needs of the country, the present and fu-ture again throbe with knill we secure for our country when all stars, now down expresses of the stars, will and the Buffalo, and then again raged furiously over the prai-ries of the west. Not a case ocurred which did not shock the conscience of the country, and sting it with anger. The records of the country, and sting it with anger. The records of the country, and sting it with anger. The records of the time attest the accuracy of this statement. Perhaps there is no instance in history where human passion showed itself in grand-er forms of expression, or where eloquence lent all ber gifts more completely to the demands of liberty, than the speech of an eminent character now dead and buried in a foreign land, demouncing the capture of Thomas Simms, at Boston, and invoking the judg-ment of God and man upon the agents in this wick-edness. The great effort cannot be forgotten in the history of humanity. But every case pleaded with an eloquence of its own, until, at last, one of those tragedies occurred which darken the heavens, and erry out with a voice that will be heard. I twas the voice of a mother standing over her murdered child. Margaret Garner had escaped from Slavery with three children, but she was overtaken at Cincinnati. Unwilling to sce her offspring returned to the sham-bles of the south, this unhappy person, described in the testimony as "a womanly, amiable, affectionate mother." determined to save them in the only way within her power. With a butcher knife, coolly and deliberately, she took the life of one of the children, described as " almost white, and a little girl of rare beauty," and attempted, without success, to take the life of the other two. To the preacher who interro-gated her, she exclaimed : "The child was my own, behaff. I have done the best I could j. It would have done more and better for the rest; I know it was better for them to go home to God than back to also Buffalo, and then again raged foriously over the ries of the west. Not a case ocurred which behalf. I have done the best I could; I would have done more and better for the rest; I know it was better for them tog to home to God than back to sla-very." But she was restrained in her purpose. The fugitive slave act triumphed; and after the determi-nation of sundry questions of jurisdiction, this devot-ed to her, and the dead body of the little one just emancipated, was escorted by a national guard of armed men to the doom of Slavery. But her case did not end with this revolting sacrifice. So long as the human heart is moved by human suffering, the story of this mother will be read with alternate an-ger and grief, while it is studied as a perpetual wit-ness to the slaveholding tyranny which then ruled the Republic with execrable exactions, destinged at last to father is a perpetual witness to the decemviral tyran-ny which ruled Rome.

father is a perpetual witness to the decemviral tyran-ny which ruled Rome. But liberty is always priceless. There are other in instances less known, in which kindred wrong has been done. Every case was a targedy--under the forms of law. Worse than poisoned bowl or dagger was the certificate of a commissioner-who was al-lowed, without interruption, to continue his dreadful trade. Even since the rebellion for Slavery has been raging in blood, the pretension of returning slaves to their masters has not been abandoned. The piety of Abraham, who offered up Isaac as a sacrifice to Je-tinued to offer up its fugitive slaves as a sacrifice to Je-tinued to offer up its fugitive slaves as as a sacrifice to Slavery. It is reported, on good anthority, that among the slaves thus offered up was one who, by his communications to the government, had been the means of saving upwards of one hundred thousand follars. And here in Washington, since the beneficent

LETTER TO GOV. ANDREW. His Excellency Gov. ANDREW kindly sends us the ollowing gratifying letter from Manchester, England or publication in the *Liberator*. for p

41 JOHN DALTON ST. MANCHENTER, March Stat, 1864. To his Excellency Governor ANDERW, Massachusetts DEAK AND HONORED SIN-I have the pleasure and honor of enclosing a copy of a Resolution unanimous-ly and most cordially adopted at a meeting of clitheren of Manchester, held in Union Chambers, Dickenson St. on the 27th inst., on which occasion, in pursuance of a public announcement, I read the noble and elo quent speeches delivered at the GRONG HINGSET. ION MEETING in the Music Hall, Boston, on

fuence, proceeded to say— I have been amused with the comments of one of your city journals upon the late spiendid gathering in your Academy of Music. The paper to which I al-lade is sorely afflicted that I, George Thompson, the adventure-a man without social position in my own country-should have been "dandled in the lap of the aristocracy of Philadelphia." The Copperhead commentator upon the late reception meeting thinks it probable I shall write to England, and boast of the bonoms that have been heaped upon me. That I ap-precists these honors, I will not deny; but I trust I value them, chiefly, as indications of the glorious change which, during the last three years, has been wrought in the popular sentiment of this country. When I shall write home, I thank God there will be that to write about which it will be far more interest-ing to my constrymen to know than anything I could the 23d ult. In the performance of this pleasing duty, you will perhaps hardly permit me to say that the generous and beautiful sentiments so eloquently uttered by yourself and the other distinguished American patriots at the Beception Meeting were listened to with the utmost attention and delight by all who were present at the

ing to my countrymen to know than snything I could tell them about myself. I may write and tell them of the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon of this city. meeting in Union Chambers. It may now be truly said, that Boston has stoned for her persecution of the prophets of Freedom in 1834; and that Massachusetts has purged from her face of the earth are so tenderly cared for as these who have volunteered to fight the battles of the Union and the Constitution, since the breaking out of the present unhallowed slaveholders' rebellion. (Ap historic record the dark stains of a pro-slavery dis-

Our friend GEORGE THOMPSON, personally and as a brave and worthy representative of the best feelings present unhallowed slaveholders' rebellion. (Ap-plause.) That the United States may point with justifiable pride to her millionet and point with of the English nation towards your great people, well deserves the honorable and magnanimous reception ed him by the "Old Bay State." His name and fame will ever live enshrined in the hearts of millions who love freedom, and long for the elevation of the down-trodden and oppressed of all nations. It was mainly, as testified the other day by Mr. BRIGHT, offer nation. (appender, international state of the second state second st by the ardent, eloquent, courageous, persevering and irresistible advocacy of GEORGE THOMPSON among

self-devotion, his invincible arguments, his command ing oratory, his soul subduing eloquence, that did more than any other man, or perhaps than all others, to in cipation, that not only made emancipation possible, but that rendered it impossible for the Parliament or

are minimum on any county interval people; and we pray night and day, in faith and hope, that you will not only restore your glorious Union, but that you will "rebuild the Temple of Liberty on foundations as ever" sting as the law of God, fitted to withstand the shocks

peaceful industry to save the nation from falling a prey to the diabolical arts of a slaveholding oligarchy. (Applause.) I will tell my countrymen that you have now two of these noble institutions. That they decays of time." Quoting your own beautiful words at the Music Hall meeting referred to-" We hall the coming day when England and America, America and England,-both have altogether administered to the wants of more in peace, - vieing with each other in offices of mutual good will, shall pursue in concord their grand careers of beneficence and glory, their peoples both happy, have atogetter administer of \$55,000 in cash and \$25,000 in stores; all voluntarily contributed.) That in connection with these Saloons, 14,000 soldiers, reored of all nations. prosperous, free, and ho

will, I have the honor to remain,

(Signed)

land 1 March 27, 1864 :-

perious varying from one week to six months. That temporary quarters have been procured for 45,000 men. That these Saloons can now cook victuals for 25,000 men a day; that they can dine 1,750 at one time, and can prepare 250 lbs. of coffee at one boiling. These facts, I think, will interest my countrymen, and I will they are there they then they be they are they are Moved by Mr. Thos. H. Barker-seconded by Mr. W. Goodwin: That this meeting has been greatly delighted by the

That this meeting has been greatly accurately how report of the handsone, generous and magnanimous Reception accorded to GKONGY THOMFSON, Esq. by the people of Massachusetts, and begs to tender to His Excellency, Governor ANDERW, and through him to the citizens of the "Old Bay State," a most cordial expression of esteem, good will and brotherhood, feeling assured that the great cause of Human Freedom is safe in the hands of a people so intelligent, libertyloving and patriotic; and praying that their great nasoon be able to put down slavery, with the infamous Slaveholders' Rebellion, so that their glori-ous Union may be restored and consolidated on the enerty and equality

ADDRESS OF GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ. AT

THE UNION LEAGUE. This gentleman made a patriotic address on

fellow-citizens. They shall know that, apart, altogether from the care, the providence, and the liberal-ity of the General Government, the contributions from States, counties and towns, for the aid and relief of soldiers and their families, have amounted to up-

be inform

wards of one hundred and eighty-seven million dollars; that the contributions for the care and comfort of soldiers, by associations and individuals, have amon to more than twenty-four million dollars ; that th tributions to sufferers abroad have been above three tributions to sufferers abroad have been above large hundred and eighty thousand dollars; and that the con-tributions towards the relief of freed negroes—sufferers by the riot of July last, in the city of New York— and for the relief of white refugees, were about six hundred and forty thousand dollars; making a grand total of upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND TWELVE MIL-TOR DOLLARS oF VODERTATION WHELTS MIL-LION DOLLARS, OF FORTY-TWO MILLION AND A HAL

of sterling monry. All this, as I have said, indepen-dent wholly of the government expenditure, and equally independent of contributions or supplies in ten thousand other forms, for the service and benefit of equally inde soldiers in the army, by the relatives of those soldie scattered over the country, Independent, too, of a variety of educational, benevolent, and religious orons, originated and sustained to meet the exincies growing out of the war. Such efforts as these are quite unparalleled in the history of nations ; indeed, a limited reading of military annals does not allow me to recall any instance in which the same thing has been so much as a ttempted. In Eogland, during the Crimean war, and in Germany, during the atraggie aguinst Napoleon, both men and women did a great deal in contributing to the comfort and relief of their armies. It is, in fact, impossible that war should rage in any nation without exciting the sympathies of the people to a greater or less extent. But nowhere have such spontaneous and systematic exer-tions been made, or such grand results accomplished, as in the United States. as in the United States. The reason is obvious ; not that you are any more kind-hearted and charitable as individuals than the people of other mations, but that the free democratic institutions under which you live give you as more vi-tal and heartfelt interest in whatever concerns the na-tional weifare. Every man here is a part of the ma-tion, directly involved in the good and evil that are done. His condition is prospered or retarded by the changes in the general condition. He is, consequent-iy, more ready to use his private fortune in further-

y more ready to use his private fortune in further ance of the public fortune than men are elsewhere Your armies, moreover, partaking of the popular

forms of the government, are not composed of merce-naries or regular soldiers who adopt the military life

naries or regular soldiers who adopt the military life as a trade or profession, but of rolunteers. The sol-diers stand in the nearest relations to you; they are your sone, brothers, husbands, friends; and you would feel for them more decepty than you would feel for the members of a mere standing army.

These, and a multitude of other facts, wholly un-knows, or but partially known to my countrymen, it will be my duty and delight to make public. (Ap-

APRIL 29.

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The 2 Hand By a third By a third York Thy metal i metal hot cho consequents the size metal hot cho consequents the size metal hough that im garded though that im servita though that im though that ala though that im though thought thought

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er, an er Court and a second and a second a seco

plause.) To conceal them, or not to do my best to omulgate them, would be to act with the basest in promulgate them, would be to act with the basest in-gratitude towards a noble people, and to suppress what all the world should know, that they may imiate your example and respect your virtue

Mr. Thompson having given an account of the ori-gin and objects of the Reform Club in London, and of the various political purposes to which its organization had been applied, and after expressing his hope that the Union League might soon possess a building of its own, worthy of its numbers, respectability and in-flaence, proceeded to are

(Cheers.) That the soldiers of no government on the

greater advance in civilization and the human statistical for the number of this unhappy civil war, than any other nation. (Applause.) That though the purposes of your government towards the nation's volunteer

perience in the government departments. These things I will not fail to tell my countrymen. (Ap-

plause.) I will tell them that, when in the open

relief-organized a Union Volunteer

of that bloody drama which was inaugurated by the man-stealing despots of the South, multitudes of troop

arrived in this city on their way to save your Capital from falling into the hands of traitors-entered it weary

Christian charity in a boat-shop and rigger's loft, and extended their plans and operations until their main Refreshment Saloon covered a lot of ground 95 by

150 feet, and they could accommodate 1,200 men at

150 feet, and they could accommodate , 1,500 intensions one time, at well-spread tables, besides furnishing them at the same time with the most ample materials for washing, bathing, and writing letters to the anx.

ious friends they had left behind them. (Applause.

I will tell my countrymen that by these means you, in one year, received, entertained, and supplied the

in one year, received, entertained, and suppret the necessities of three hundred thousand of the brave and devoted men who rushed from the scenes of their

turning through this city from the field of battle, have

had their wounds dressed; and that in the hospitals

attached to these Saloons, 7,500 have been nursed for

and I will take care that they shall know them. (Loud

applause.) They shall know, too, that all the labora

performed in connection with these noble establish-nients are purely labors of love. That as the money

by which these Saloons are supported is freely given,

so also are the incessant toils without which they could not be made effective. That those who officiate

in these works of mercy are all unpaid-giving their time and toil, by night and by day, in all seasons, without fee or hope of reward, even in the way of having their names and their deeds publicly mention-ed. (Applause.) Nor are these good deeds confined

to the city of Philadelphia. No, my countrymen sh

cooperation with the government, for the be

village in this country, the same zeal, the same disin-terestedness, and the same liberality are displayed, in

ned that in every loyal city, and town, and

periods varying from one week to six months.

-commenced their work of patriotic an

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ceeded to say-

Gentlemen, since I was entertained a week ago in your city, in a way that has so much your city, in a way that has so much stirred the big of one of your journals, I have visited Washington-been heard in your Capitol-have been received with frankness and cordiality by your excellent President, and welcomed to the hospitalities of the District of Columbia. The hated, persecuted, outlawad abolides incendiary of 1884 has, in 1864 heap manufactures Columbia. The nates, persecuted, outlawad abolition incendiary of 1834 has, in 1864, been permitted, and the Hall of Representatives of the United Sitts, is express, without condition and without reservation, his views in relation to the great questions which are now agitating and convulsing, reconstituting and re-generating your nation. These honors do not so much minister to my personal vanity. ons which are later to my personal vanity as inspire me with devout gratitude to the Supreme Disposer, sits of the destinies of nations and of individuals, who has been pleased in his wrath to remember mercy, and is ausing the calamities of war to work out your puris. causing the calamities of war to work out your peak cation from the foul stain of slavery, and your enda-tion to a higher position amongst the empires of da earth. Be it yours to coöperate with Him in Ha great design. "In the day of adversity, consider", put away the evil thing that has produced this sarged mary war—which has placed your Union in peril-ad which, even now, is struggling to gain its former a-cepdency. Put it away forever, and let Liberty at Union be "one and inseparable, now and foreverts." "one and inseparable, now and forever !" justifiable pride to her military service as showing a greater advance in civilization and the humanities of (Loud applause.)

(Loud appsuse.) Mr. Thompson, after his address, was entertained at supper by a select party of the members of the Union League Club.

GRORGE THOMPSON'S FIRST LECTURE IN A SLAVE STATE.

Or Friday evening, April 8th, Mr. Thompson, on his return from Washington, delivered a lecture before his return from washington, acutered a lecture before a numerous, highly intelligent, and deeply intrested audience, assembled in the large half of "The last-tute," in the city of Wilmington, Delaware, one of the slave States of the original thirteen States of the active the states of the original thirteen States of the states of the states of the original thirteen States of the state American Union. Mr. Thompson was accompanied to the platform by the Rev. William Aikman, a respected and popular Presbyterian minister in the city by the venerable Thomas Garrett, so widely know and faint, hungry and thirsty, and found no provision made for their rest or refreshment, the warm-hearted and henevolent citizens of Philadelphia rallied to their as the undaunted champion of the fugitive slave, and Oliver Johnson, Esq., Editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard. The lecturer was halled on his appearance with applause. Mr. Garrett informed the assembly that, prior t

the introduction of Mr. Thompson by a citizen of the State, his friend, Oliver Johnson, would furnish some particulars relative to the public career of the gentle an who had been invited to address them

Mr. Johnson briefly narrated the circu ander which Mr. Thompson had paid his two former risits to the United States-referred, also, to that gen leman's labors for the abolition of British Colonia lavery, and concluded with a graphic description of Mr. Thompson's receiption at Washington, of which he (Mr. Johnson) had been a winess. The Rev. Mr. Aikman, in a speech of much azim-

tion-in the course of which he expressed an errors hope that Delaware would soon take her place among the free States of the Union-gave the lecturer a most hearty introduction to the audience.

Mr. Thompson, on presenting himself, was warmh greeted. He said that his feelings, on rising to speak for the first time in a State where slavery actually existed, and was still sanctioned and protected by law, were of a very peculiar character. But the fact itself was full of encouragement and promise. The com-munity that would tolerate George Thompson in the unreserved and uncompromising expression of hi views of slavery, would not long tolerate that evil in their midst. It could not be that the State of Dela ware could long remain a slave State while the chain slavery were falling all around her. The District of Columbia was free from slavery. Maryland was about to hold a Convention to make that State free State. Missouri would, ere long, be a free State Western Virginia was a free State. Even in Louisi ana and Arkansas, there were movements in favor o the abolition of slavery. The President's Proclama tion had made free upwards of three million of slaves, and the air was full of sounds of the death-knell of and the air was full of sounds of the deduction! the "peculiar institution." Delaware, therefore, must make haste to open the prison doors and let us oppressed go free. In the day that she did us, the era of her real prosperity would begin. Mr. Thompson proceeded to describe the state of public opinion in Great Britain, in relation to Ameri-can affairs and the carrent wishes entertained by the

can affairs, and the earnest wishes entertained by the friends of liberty and humanity there, for the entire extinction of the system of slavery on this c Throughout the whole of the lecture, the closer attention was given to the remarks of the spear, who was frequently interrupted by expressions of ap proval, and sat down amidst general applaue.

the soldiers of the national army; for the benefit of those whom the proclamation has made free; and for the benefit of all who have in any way suffered from On the motion of Mr. Thomas Clarkson Tayler, the rebellion, and need succor at the hands of their

the following resolution was unanimously adopted the following resolution was unanimously adopted-Resolved, That we welcome George Thomas among us, and would assure him of our larifu endmiration of his life-long labors in the sdreary universal and impartial liberty ----that his distarts three years-by the employment of his pen, ber julting of his eloquent votec, his argumization of the public sentiment of the masses of his country act will between the two nations---merit and revire as light and other countries to ameliorate the code it hands ----that his unversite the revires a England and other countries to ameliorate the code the our percent of all who have republic and who desire to see mankind governed without repet to creed, color, or place of birth.

LETTER FROM THOMAS EVANS.

LAWRENCE, (Mass.) April 25, 1864. VILLIAM L. GARRISON : KIND SIR-I was much surprised to find in your WILLIAM valuable newspaper of last week a notice of my bars le labors, whilst in England, in behalf of the case of human freedom, and the maintenance of the Auer-ican Union. My motive for speaking againt the rebellion in the South was because I am of the option that alsever bole laboration of the unit of the option

irresistible advocacy of GRORGN THOMPSON among the people of this country, that that great act of jus-tice, mercy and magnanimity of the British nation was accomplished, by which 800,000 negro chattels, in our West India Colonies, were manumitted; and by a moral, legal, bloodless, social revolution were lifted into the rights and immunities of recognized manhood, freedom and citizenship. It was Mr. Thompson's tireless energy, his sublime solf describe a bis incircles arguments, his command-

to verify the provided of the

With profound regard and enduring esteem, in th cause of universal freedom, peace and good

Your humble and obedient servan

Copy of Resolve adopted by a meeting held in Union, Chambers, Dickenson Street, Manchester, (old Eng-

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President

SUBSORIPTION TESTIMONIAL TO GEORGE It will be seen by the following Circular, signed by the Governor of the State, the President of the Ser ate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and other eminent citizens, that it is proposed to raise a Subscription Testimonial, to be presented to GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., in grateful recognition of the emi ent service he has rendered the whole country, since the rebellion broke out, by his indefatigable efforts in England to defeat the plots of rebel sympathizers and during basis of universal justice, liberty and equalit (Signed) JAMES E. NELSON, Chairman. (Signed) the two countries. The proposition is highly credite ble to all parties; and if carried out, as it should be and we trust will be, on a handsome and generou

day evening, April 11th, at the League Rooms, Phil-adelphia. He was introduced to the League by Mr. Horace Binney, Jr., one of the Vice Presidents, who

spoke as follows :---MR. BINNEY'S REMARKS.

MR. DINNEY'S ILEMARKS. We are honored this evening, genulemen, by the presence of the distinguished gentleman to whom a much larger body, on this night week, in the Academy of Muric, gave a more ample though a not more cor-dial reception. He comes to us to slight on his return from Washington, where he received the high and just compliance of an audience in the Capitol, where the Senators and Representatives of the United States listened to him, the Vice President presiding, and our excellent President being himself among the auditors. (Applause.) It cannot but have given pleasure to the friends of

Mr. Thompson to see how completely he disposed of the charge of unfriendliness to the Union, which pre-judiced ignorance has made against him. We have never believed that at any time he has done or said stent with a true and sincere attachanything inc anything inconsistent with a true and sincere attacht ment to the Union: such attachment as an upright and intelligent Englishman might be expected to feel.

form and inspire, to organize and concentrate that great public sentiment in favor of Total and Immediate Eman-Government any longer to refuse the great boon of

THOMAS H. BARKER.

rection, especially in the aforeaaid 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 eminent. the Abolitionists, in the way of labor and testimony, to secure full and complete justice for the colored race, both at the hands of the Government and with refer-

rec of improvement, progress and elevation. Then the nation, "regenerated and disenthrailed by the genius of universal emancipation," will run the ca-reer of development, power and glory, quickened, animated and guided by the spirit of the Christian democracy that "pulls not the highest down, but iths the lowest op." Our country is now floating on the stormy waves of civil wave. Darkness lowers and tempest threat-ing around us and over us with ingelling fury. But and the thick gloom, the star of duty casts its clear radiance over the dark and troubled waters, making luminous our pathway. Our duty is as plain to the cast vision, of intelligent patriotism as though it were written in letters of light on the bending arch-er of the kies. That duty is, with every conception of the brain, every throb of the beart, every as-piration of the soul, by thought, by word and by device to flate the last vestiges of slavery in America, subju-gate rebel slavemasters to the authority of the na-tion, hold up the weary arm of our struggling Gov-erument, crowd with heroir mathed the coun-try on the paints of their glittering bayonets, and the forever blast the last not go down in storeser blast the last not of the fact of a slaver in the destines of the coun-try on the maint star of the areal of the fact on a struggling down in the tartle-face are furthed in the stars of our struggling down in the maint star of the receilion will go down in the maint star of the receilion will go down in the maint star of the receilion will go down in the maint star of the receilion will go down in the maint star of the receilion will go down in the anti-face are furthed, our absent sons, with the antice of victory on their brows, will come back to gladden our households, and fill the vacant chairs or and our households, and fill the vacant chairs or and our households, and fill the vacant chairs or and our households, and fill the vacant chairs or and our households, and fill the vacant chairs or and our households, and fill the vacant c

manny, The We very much regret that we cannot find room for the whole of this admirable speech, but the pres-sure of important and interesting matter upon our columns is overwhelming.

means of saving upwards of one hundrid thousand dollars. Andhere in Washington, since the beneficient act of emancipation, even in sight of the flag floating from the national Capitol, the fugitive slave act has been made a scourge and a terror to innocent men and women. If all these pains and sorrows had redounded in any respect to the bonor of the country, or had con-tributed in any respect to the strength of the Union, then we might confess, perhaps, that something at least had been gained. But, alas I there has been nothing but numixed evil. The country has suffered then we might confess, perhaps, that something at J least had been gained. But, alst it here has been S nothing but anmixed evil. The country has suffered in its good name, while foreign nations have pointed with scont to a republic which could sanction such in decencies. Not a case occurred which was not greed-ily chronicled in Europe, and circulated there by the enemies of liberal institutions. Even since the re-bellion began, in the name of Slavery, the existence of this odious enactment unrepealed on our statute book has been quoted abroad to show that the sup-porters of the Union are as little deserving of sym-pathy as the rebel slavemongers. But from the en-forcement of this enactment the Union has suffered; for not a slave was thrus back into bondage without weakening those patriotic sympathies, north and south, which are its best support. The natural irri-tation of the north as it beheld all the safeguards of in the south, which are dis best support. The natural irri-tation of the north as it beheld all the safeguards of in the south, which were skillfully employed by wicked compirators' to fire the southern heart." The Report concludes In the following words — it lobesuit, the concluste must alway a remain in the

At a period when the North second to have bu few friends in England, —when the efforts of secon-sionists and those in their interest threatened to dis-turb the peace of the two countries, GEORGE THOMPSON devoted himself to the noble work of dispelling the delusion caused by misrepresentation and falsebood, and of convincing 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, I nature of the iss

respectable audiences, placing tacto before ine 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 nations, and has thus contributed to preserve the peace of the world. It has been said of him that " he never turned his back on a good cause, or put his hand to a bad one." As a recognition of these valuable services, it is pro-posed that a fund be raised and placed in the lunda 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.

Minimum distances. Subscriptions for the above object may be sent to JOHN M. FORBES, 36 City Exchange; SAMUEI E. SEWALL, 46 Washington Street; or JOHN H STEPHENSON, 12 Arch Street.

SIEPHENSON, 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. 20, 1864.

If any loyal man needs a fresh inducement La at any toya man needs a treat inducement to respond to this appeni, in the most liberal manner, he will find it in the dastardly article from the Springfield Republicant, headed "A Barrish Broast Anton Us," Republican, neared A mattern that have been a sub-upon which the Northampton Free Press comments is a spirited manner. The insinuation of the Republican that this testimonial is of Mr. Thompson's seeking a spirited manner. And manners on the reputceon, that this testimonial is of Mr. Thompson's seeking, is not only utherly has as toward that noble friend of our country, but it is a flagmant insult to Gov. Andrew and every other signer of that most honorable propo-sition. This is a fresh outbreak of that old pro-slavery

(Cheers.) It is not as an Abolitionist, but as a friend of the Union which this League is devoted to maintain and perpetuate, as a once distinguished member of the British Parliament, (applause.) that we invite him here to-night. He has learned the purposes for which our League was formed, and he approves of them heartily. As a member of the Reform Club of Eng-land, he may be able to give us some of the counsels of his experience as to the best mode of making our wn organization yet more effective than it has already

We have everything to encourage us in what we have already doue. We have more work yet to do. We have a great end before us, and we have selected We have a great end before us, and we have selected our means with entire unanimity. Among them is the nomination for reëlection of our honest and able President, Abraham Lincoln. (Applause.) I have the honor to introduce to you the Hon., George Thompson. (Loud.applause.)

MR. THOMPSON'S ADDRESS

Mr. Thompson said :-Gentlemen, I am scarcely Mr. Thompson said :--Gentlemen, I am scarcely prepared for so suddep and formal an introduction to the notice of the members of the Philadelphia Union the notice of the members of the Philadelphia Union Lesgue. I am, nevertheless, rejoiced to be among you, and beg to assure you that I cordially sympathize with the object which binds you together—an object which must be dear to the heart of every loyal and patriotic American. May you live to see that object fully accomplished, and your Union, which traiter words have someht to destroy not only restored here fully accompliance, and your output, which wanted hands have sought to destroy, not only restored, but strengthened and purified, and henceforth established upon principles which will not only obtain for it the love of all good men, but extort the admirstion and extension of those who do not believe in your therespect even of those who do not believe in your the-ory of government. (Applause.)

Address of the second second second

that slavery robs labor of its true dignity; and kief a workingman, I thought it foolish to talk short re-cognizing the South, when her object was and its be very ignorant of moral law, if he ancient the system of buying and selling human being. Wai-ever may be said about the men of the North, then is no mistake about the character of the rebis is the South. They are bad; nay, so wicked, that I bee that slavery robs labor of its true dignity; and is no mistake about the character of the rebels in he South. They are bad; may, so wicked, that I bey their awful intentions will be wholy frustratedly lie noble sons of freedom in the North. If my beth where good, I would willingly put my shoulder to the wheel, and help to put down this rebellion. Such not being the case, I must do what I can by specking a word now and then in behalf of human freedom. I feel certain I shall never be found giving the rebellion els a good word; for their works are evil, and their designs cruelly oppressive.

designs cruelly oppressive. I beg to say I ani not working at the Femberion Mills, but at the Atlantic Mills. Please correct this

I should be glad to speak in any place upon the 1 should be glad to speak in any part Temperance question to workingmen. My prese situation is anything but a good one. I am, yours, faithfully, THOMAS EVANS, Late of Manchester, England.

ing people of England, and can exert a sulary infe-ence upon their minds. Give him a chance is the heard upon the Temperance question among the is-being means have the function of the sulary infe-ted and the temperance question among the is-being means have the function. boring people here .- [Ed. Lib.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PROTECTIONS OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOLITT, at its Third Decade, held in the city of pidelphia, Dec. 31 and 4th, 1863. With an Ap-Bildelphia, Urc. 301 and 410, 1803. With an Ap-profix, and a Catalogue of Auti-Slavery Publica-tions in America, from 1750 to 1863. New York: toger of the Society, 48 Beekman Street. 1864. Those who attended the celebration, the proceed

These who attenues the concoration, the proceed-isp of which are faithfully recorded in this pamphlet of 15 octavo pages, will be sure to obtain copies of 175 octave pages, and a street to bolard copies o the suck, as far as practicable—appreciating, as they will be quickening spirit and thrilling interest; while how sho were not present will do well to purchase is of historic value, furnishing as it does a retro-perior tiew of the great struggle for the abolition of the the United States a struct the abolition of sector tiew of the great struggle for the abolition of arrive in the United States-a struggle which, it is single and believed, is shortly to be crowned with implete triamph, every fetter broken, every bond-smert free, the land redeemed from a withering the structure and unity prevailing from ocean to out, and prevent and the structure of the structure of the structure of the structure of the structure free structure of the structure of the structure free structure of the structure of the structure in the structure of the structure in the structure of the structure in the structure of the structure in the structure of the structure of the structure of the structure is structure of the structur Jumo, W., Lloyd Garrison, Henry Ward Beech-Mr, Jr., M., Lloyd Garrison, Charles C. Bur-r, Tedere Tilton, Oliver Johnson, Charles C. Bur-de, Aaron M. Powell, Stephen S. Foster, James N. Johnson, J. K. Stephen S. Foster, James N. Hen, Henry Wilson, Frederick Douglass, Lu-Let, Matty Grew, Lacg Stone, Susan B. An-era Nott, Mary Grew, Lacg Stone, Susan B. An-gent, Arbur Tappan, John G. Wilittler, John Jay, Bern, Arbur Tappan, John G. Wilittler, John Jay, Bern, Arbur Tappan, John G. Wilittler, John Jay, Bern, Stone, Simon S. Jocelyn, Charles G. Dirit Scaw William Cortis, George E. Baker, Jee-David Thurston, Simeon S. Jocelyn, Charles G. Amet, Geerge William Curtis, George E. Baker, Jes-Amet, Geerge n miam Curus, George E. Baker, Jea-se Stedman, Theodore D. and Angelina G. Weld, Sa-rh Grimke, Jehiel Claffin, Joshua Coffin, &c. &c. The Catalogue of Anti-Slavery Publications, though The Catalogue of Anti-Slavery Publications, though for from being complete, will hereafter be convenient as lateful for reference and research. Price 50 cents. Thus the world procure copies must apply soon. Open for alle at the Anti-Slavery office, 221 Wash-Copies for sale at the Anti-Slavery office, ingen Street, Boston ; and at the Anti-Slavery office, g Berkman Street, New York.

The NATION'S SIN AND PUNISHIMENT; or, The Had a God visible in the overthrow of Slavery. By a Chaptain of the U. S. Army, who has been, miny rate, a resident of the Slave States. New York M. Doolady, 49 Walker Street. 1864.

This volume is a choice specimen of Americ pery popularly speaking. It is characterized by set incherency, and is as illogical as it is contacterized by sed incherency, and is as illogical as it is senti-sentiand superficial. Who its author is, he does eboose to tell, nor do we know, nor is it of any at choose to tell, nor uo we know, nor is it of any maquater, except that ke is not, as he repeatedly at ruly declares, an Abolitionist. By his own ad-mission, he received a Northern birth and education, he has spent the last thirty-two years of his life in de sure States. He therefore thinks himself, as he desire Sates. He therefore thinks himself, as he set to be, "completent, from his own personal harded, to give correctly the characteristics of ala-ter and a harcholders." During that long period, height has familiar with the woes and horrors of most have a system, he does not pretend that he re-reded it as sintul, or at any time testified against in updders. Facile, obsequious, acquiescent, he make a issue with those who consigned to beastly

servise a helpless and unfortunate race, but did what serials a helpies and unior tunier lace, but out a wink is coal to strengthen their hands by denouncing the Additionist as incendiaries, fanatics and infidels. Fes at this late hour, while claiming to have been everys an anti-slavery man," (as if that were not almusto be an Abolitionist!) he deems it safe and pop-ier to brand as false and schismatical the doctrine tativery is malan in se; and he proceeds to argue, neigh a long chapter, that the promulgation of that faction has brought upon the land all its present ca-imizer! To apprimit slavery was wrong in itself was a "daw's bire through the church of the Lord Jesus One excompaniesting in a body all slaveholding Chattan with when fraternal and Christian con mains and been maintained ever since there has been entered on earth." And then, having proved a Christian and an apostolic prerognitive to hold sizes, bounderly turns about, and devores the re-minder d his work to demonstrating. Mrs inherent stabless of slavery, for which complicated iniquity a righteous God is pouring out the vials of his retribu tes upon our guilty land !

A Forra's HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, from the Bonhardment of Fort Sumter to the Capture of Bonoke Island. By WILLIAM M. THAYER, Author #the "Pioneer Boy," &c. Fifth Thousand. Bosm: Walker, Wise & Co., 245 Washington Street.

Mr. Thayer has done an excellent work in the ty of compressing a great variety of information re-specing the rebéliion into a comparatively brief com-be by the rising generation. It will be read by old ousy with absorbing interest. All the principle mad the war are given in the form of a dialogue at nated in a graphic manner. No wonder it is ob-ming so ready a sale. It is divided as follows :--1 he first Gun. 2. Why the Rebels made War. The Rebel Government. 4. The New President Pan to capture Washington) 6. Armies Muster-ar 7. Gen. Lyon in Missouri. 8. Gen. Butler, at ⁴⁷ 1. Gen. Lyon in Missouri. 5. Uen. Butter, as hyperbased by the second s edition. Under each of these may be found any drafting incidents or interesting particulars, cov-ing the whole scope of the terrible struggle to the the definited. The author apprises his youthful makes the average of the terrible struggle to the Wingmand. The author apprices his youthful minimut with steeklino is going to change things Wy mich in his country ; doing away with slavery, and with guano ther reforms. On this account you will have be now all about it, in order to be intelligent three a due with the state of the state of the state first of the republic." He thinks this is just the distate the normalization of the state state of the sta The source of the republic." He thinks this is just the size factor in the story, when everything is buin marminds, and the actors are yet living to tell is desaud little personal anecdotes and adventures the mat the life and spirit of the narrative. In this bidges winds k juiges wisely.

sotice sho

on preached at the Melodeon, Sunday April 24, 1864, by Rev. SAMUEL JOHNSON of Lynn from the text- "First be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift."

What is it to be unreconciler to our brother f It is to por jone the weifare of others to our own. Even our own interior culture is not to be sought through a sacrifice of the rights of our fellow.men. through a saterince of the rights of our fellow-men. Without a key to make it intelligible, history is a mass of confusion. Human affairs seem largely com-posed of the success of bad men, and of avil par-poses. But suppose it shall appear that the triumph of avil is the necessary result of not being reconciled cessary result of not being re

In every age the oppressed class rules the future by shaping the present. The ancients fabled that the convalsions of Mount Ætna were caused by the struggles of a monstrous giant, Enceladus, who was bound be-neath it. The oppressed class is always the Encelaneath it. dus of human society.

Tyranny of caste and tyranny of routinebriefly, tyranny-prevented the noble lessons of Budd-ha and Zoroaster from bearing fruit, though the esha and Zoroaster from bearing fruit, though the essence of Christianity was taught by them centuries be fore Christ.

Greece, taste and the love of beauty were cultivated at the expense of justice, and Greece died. In Rome, brutality was organized into a system, and Rome died.

Jous, the prophet of self-renunciation, though seem-ingly for altime defeated, has in reality conquered, and his idea is coming more and more to rule in the lives of men.

The Roman Church tyrannized over the poor, and it is falling. The Reformation bound itself to dogma, and its sects became persecutors. It also is losing its power. We hre learning two great lessons; that men cannot all think alike, and that nobleness, not happiness, is the main purpose of life.

what verdict would be recorded. The struggles of France for liberty, though often repeated, were unfruiful, because they were selfsh. That people did not regard justice. They were not front redvanced, in now in danger of destructive re-olutions. There the interests of classes yet take pre-cedences of the rights of the people. We thought our independence in America a final-to the divergendence in comment on the subject. I there-to the divergendence in America a final-to the divergendence in America a final-

cedence, of the rights of the people. We thought our independence We thought our independence in America a final-ity. We forgot the claims of woman. We forgot the slave. We seem almost to have lost the capacie in America a finalty to discern what freedom is. It is by the slave, through the evils directly caused by his oppression, that God is now directly scourging our self-conceit.

We have our liberty yet to win, and this can come only by doing justice. The President has done his work only by compulsion, and only imperfectly. He wished to balance emancipation by colonization. The Administration meanly refuses equal rights to colored soldiers. It withholds from them not only hadorable dealing, but common honesty. It keeps no faith with the negro. Is. it strange that we get no peace? Do we deserve it? Assuredly we shall have no peace till these wrongs are righted.

was not difficult to have avoided it. The sin of Government and of our people is, that they took no thought or care to avoid it.

Who is to blame 1 The War Department, Con-gress, or the President? Whoever is to blame, the nation suffers. New difficulties are now rising to complicate our affairs, and the President's unhappy nesty Proclamation has occasioned these. That ament offers favor and premium to rebellion. Mr. Hahn, the new Governor of Louisiana, is the mere creature of military power. He has no Legislature at his back. The colored people are denied not only their rights as soldiers, but their right of citizenship. The President refuses, to grant them this right until the giving of it can be shown to be a military necesits Banks's policy in Louisiana is not merely slow, it is retrogressive. To consign a whole race of men to a continuance of oppression for the supposed advantage of the dominant power is to violate the most sacred duties to our brother. Prosperity cannot come to us from such a course. The question of Emancipation, important as it is,

is second to that of Reconstruction. The Senate and the House of Representatives have shamefully neg-lected and sharefully violated the duties devolving upon them in relation to it. Tried by the test of sins committed against light, perhaps the House is the most guilty one that has held office since the begin-

ning of this Government. As long as the President and Congress are ready to do justice, they are not upon the track of peace. In fact, the work before us cannot be done by such a President and such a Congress as we now have. However important union may be, fear of di-vision must not tie our lips from protesting against oppression. God has commanded for the negro, first, that he be

emancipated; next, that he be armed; now, that he be protected and assisted. If our critical situation as a nation demands a sacrifice, let Barabbas the robber. no longer Jesus the just, be sacrificed.

First be reconciled to our brother, the negro. This is our great present duty. But one thing is wanting to us. But that one thing is the thing-Justice.-

HELP FOR THE FREEDMEN.

Sr. Louis, (Mo.,) April 12, 1864. Editor of the Liberator :-- I take up my pen here in this great city of the West, to call the especial atten-tion of your readers to the fact, that in the great San-itary Fair arrangements for the "Valley of the Mississippi," there is a new feature, and one that ought not to be forgotten by the friends of freedom, wherever the news shall reach them. This new feature is the department set spart for the

benefit of the FREEDMEN. It should not have been forgotten at any of the great Fairs of the East or West. But it has been ; and I rejoice that St. Louis shall have

AND FREEDMEN.

AND FREEDMEN. On Thursday evening, April 14th, an address was delivered by FREDERICK DODOLASS, at the Twelfth Baptist Church in this city, which created unusual in-terest, and in particular when he criticised the Gov-ernment for its treatment of colored soldiers, and the policy pursed by Gen. Banks towards the Freedmen of Louisians, which policy Mr. Dongless believed re-flected the purpose of the administration at Washing-ton, and was virtually setting saide the provisions of the Emancipation Proclamation. From this stand-point the audience were justly aroused to a hearty protest against Gen. Banks's

ed to a hearty protest against even duty e-their instincts as well as the facts prominent history of the British West India Islands and In the history of the British West India Islands and of St. Domingo, waranting an apprehension that this management may produce incalculable mischief, satis-fying nobody but Southern slaveholders and Northern copperheads. In vizw of the fact that the victims of this mismanagement in Louisiana, and of a similar ruling in Natchez, Mississippi, by Federal officers in authority there, have been pronounced free, why should they not be left to "the pursuit of happiness," untrammelled by the overseership of Gen. Banks's or any other officials ' or any other officials ?

Unfortunately, Gen. Banks represents a large class of white Americans, who entertain no idea of justice to the colored man, only as it may promote their own to the color ambitious designs; as is too plainly evinced by Con amotious designs; as it do planting evidence by Col-gress legislating short pay to colored soldiers—a meas-ure which, though protested against by a minority, has yet to arcose the people to that sches of its fujus-tice, which, if practised upon while instead of black soldiers, would shake the continent.

That colored man, who, smarting under indigni-ties peculiar to the Northern States in this " Free Re-public," remarked " that when a colored man received justice in the United States, it was by chance, and not intent." was deemed more caustic than cor happiness, is the main purpose of life. Not only is tyranny evanescent, but those forms of liberty that are not thoroughly imparial must prove concluses of the second sec

fore subjoin a few extracts from recent correspond-

ence :-"We have not yet received any money, as I sup-pose you know, and some of the men are getting down-hearted. I don't think they drill half as well as they can; they don't seem to care whether they drill or not. But when there is any chance of a fight; they all go in as if they had all their rights, and if it were to be their last fight. I think they like the excite-ment, which seems to diapet their thoughts of their suffering wives and children at home; some of whom have been compelled to find refuge in the alms-house, in consequence of not receiving their pay from gov-ernment." "One of our men is soon to be tried before a court martial. I think it would be well to go before the court,

solored soldiers. It withholds from them not only matorable dealing, but common honesity. It keeps we found that is soon to be tried before a court "One of our men is soon to be tried before a court and proce that we were enlisted under the law of solored that as the Government has refused to pay us, argue from these premises that the court has no jurisdiction in the case." Quite contrary to the expectations of some, this horrible massacre at Fort Pillow has given an impulse to enlisting; and in many localities South, colored en manifest an eagerness for the chance to avenge

their slaughtered brethren. For while the Govern ment, hitherto, has been dealing so tenderly with the rebels, as if slaveholder, gentleman and Christian were synonymous terms,-colored men know then to be enemies of God and man; and patriotism and loyalty fire their soul and nerve their arms to rid the Union of their presence. It is cheering to notice, in a portion of the press,

these outrages against colored soldiers vehemently denounced, and the full measure of justice urgently lemanded

It may yet follow, as in the case of the New York copperhead riots, that this massacre will material ly contribute to a repentant feeling throughout the ored American

ation towards the long persecuted colored American Was it not Montesquieu who said, "It is impose ble to allow the negroes are men, because if we allow them to be men, it will begin to be believed that we are not Christians"? The experience thus far gleaned by the war is rich in confirmation, that the men, women and children who have so long toiled under the American slave-driver's lash are, as a class

the Christians par excelle Read the testimony of ony of our friend J. G. Dodge, wh has favored me with a communication from Graham Plantation, Hilton Head, S. C. :-

"My position here, as Superintendant of Planta-tions, is quite an agreeable one, and I have enjoyed the winter months very much; although quite re-moved from the society of all white associates, and dependant mainly for accial gratifications on the free people of this locality, with whom alone I am in daily intercourse.

people of this locality, with whom alone I am fit daily intercourse. My experience on this island has but confirmed me in the conviction which I have long entertained, that the negroce, as a class, are possessed of kindly im-pulses, and a generous disposition beyond that of any other body of people with whom we are in contact. This community of ignorant and degraded ones, with whom I are associated, are constantly teaching me lessons of practical Christianity by their disposition to forget injuries, grant favors, and "do good to those who despliefaily use them and persecute them," more impressive than I have found in other fields of influ-ence and instruction. Surely, surely, better days are in store for the ne-gro; else justice will not be done."

Accompanying this was the copy of a petition from a large number of the women at Hilton Head, above the age of eighteen years, recently freed from slavery, asking Congress to pass a bill for the immediate emancipation of all persons held to involuntary servitude in the United States. In this connection, allow me to refer your readers to a letter to Mrs. L. M. Child, in the Standard of April 10th, from Harriet and Louise Jacobs, detailing facts in their mission as teachers to the freedmen at Alexandria, Va.; and also a communication from the gifted Charlotte L. Forten, teacher at St. Helena Island, South Carolins, publish-ed in the Atlantic Monthly for May; and they will find abundant evidence, both from the devotion of these intelligent and benevolent ladies identified with the freedmen by their complexion, and the grateful r cipients of their ministrations, that this people exc in manly and womanly traits, and in all the Christian graces, rude and uncultivated though many individu als among them may be.

THE LIBERATOR. THE APPOINTED PATH OF NATIONS. GENERAL BANKS - COLORED SOLDIERS GEORGE THOMPSON IN PHILADELPHIA.

> AN IMPRESSIVE AND ENTHUSIASTIC SCENE. ce Cincinnati Gazette

PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1864

PHILADELPHIA, April 6, 1864. Happening here on Sunday, and observing a poster announcing George Thompson, "the friend of Ameri-cs," for a lecture at the Academy of Music, on Monday versing, it did not user me long to arrive at the con-clusion that I would make it convenient to attend. I desired to see and hear this colebrated man; also, and perhaps more, did I winh to ascertain viat sort of a re-ception the people of this once conservative city would attend to the great Exglish Abolitorist. The admission fee was fixed at iwenty-five cents, with an additional charge of the same for reserved setts. This was calculated to test the earnestness of those who should attend. In any leading city you can readily fill the largest hall with curiosity gazers, when a distinguished man ilke George Thompson is to be seen, provided admission is free; but "licket, sir" umg out at the entrance, sift file andience, and keeps out many of those whose only object is to grafify the seen, provided admission Ia free; but "ticket, dir!" sung out at the entrance, sifts the andience, and keeps out many of those whose only object is to graffly idle curiosity. But this did not prevent the hall from be-ing filled. The hour for the lecture was 8 o'clock. As early as 7 o'clock, people began to crowd the streets leading to the Academy, and every car came filled with passengers. By 8 o'clock nearly every seat was occupied, and the splendid building, when the full vol-ume of light burst upon the audience, presented an ap-pearance at once brillant and impresive—impresive because it ahowed the world to be moving, the waves of a mighty revolution in public sentiment to be rolling on, and that in this progress Philadelphia, once so in-tensely conservative, was in the ranks. This begin-ning was accepted by a stranger as a good one, and it cuused me to await with increased interest further de-velopments; for it is not to be denied that I now re-garded the audience, with more interest than the speak-er. The eloquence of George Thompson, be it sere so freat, would amount to nothing—would be painful In-deed rather than useful, if at this day his sentiments abould prove unacceptable to a Philadelphia audience. THE FIRST DEMONSTRATION.

THE FIRST DEMONSTRATION.

THE FIRET DEMONSTRATION. Some minutes before 8 o'clock, martial music pro-ceeded from behind the stage. Soon thereafter the of ficers of colored regiments marched in with drums beat ing and flags flying. An outburst of applause greeted them. It is not long since it would have been danger ous for colored troops, or the officers of colored troops, or any one who should favor this arm of the service anywhere, or in any way, to make a display of them selves in Philadelphia. Now they are enthusiastically received, as they march on the stage of the Academy of Music, by a vast addinece. This is another favora-ble sign. I begin to think Philadelphia is herself again —that the spirit of 7.05 is revived, and that Independ-ence Hall is, after all, about in the right place. GEORDE THOMENON, COLORED TROMSON, GEORGE THOMPSON.

OBORGE THORFSON. No sconer were the parties referred to scated, and as the echo of the cheers in the audience was dying out, than there was another burst. The English Ab-particit, statesman and acholar, was before the audience. Mr. Thompson is fully six feet high, stands erect, with the exception that his head, when he is not speaking, is sliphtly bowed, seemingly from the effect of infirmi-ties interparable from oldenge. His hair is white; his face closely shaven, in true English style; his features prominent; and his intellectual developments excel-net. Without knowing bin, you would set him down at once as a man of mark. He is scated. THE INTRODUCTION.

THE INTRODUCTION. Horace Binney, Jr., steps forward to introduce the speaker. He is applauded. This name most of the readers of the Gazzite will recognize as that of a family long identified in America with the cause of Abolitie-iam. Hence his reception is significant. But he makes a mistake. And it is not an uncommon one either. Instead of merely introducing Mr. Thompson, the man the andience were impatient to hear, he proceeded to Instead of merely introducing Mr. Thompson, the man the audience were impatient to hear, he proceeded to read a speech. His hearers displayed a great dealoft patience, and exhibited marked good breeding, for quietly they listened to him as he read from pages of the early legislation of the State of Pennsylvania, on the slavery question. The only interruption up to this itime was a call from some chap in a back seat, for "three cheers for New Jersey." He was treated with slient contempt. Mr. Binney had now been speak-ing fitteen minuter. There were murmurer running through the audience, indicating dissatisfaction. The speaker did not seem to heed them. Ile was manifestly disposed not to take the hint. Perlaps he could not "see it." Five minutes more, and the murmur grew into a storm which drowned the voice of Mr. Binney, and was interspersed with loud calls for "Thompson." And now was winensed the singular spectacle of the gentleman who was being introduced rising from his scat, stepping forward, and in the most polite manner possible asking the audience, as a personal favor, to hear the introduction through. This had the desired effect. Mr. Binney finished his speech. THE SPECU OF THE EVENSO. re imp His he

Arms and avering to me the negative the second many of a passage of rare beauty and eloquence. While these sentences were being uttered, the great audience was encluained. So great was the silence, the people seemed not to breathe. But at its conclusion the pent up feelings gave way, and for two minutes the house was fairly filled with storms of applause. And there is the remark, the most radical utterances were those which elicited the loudest applause. Neither was concluded that this audience was at least radical. I now concluded that this audience was at least radical. But there remained to be developed other evidences, as will appear, which showed that this meeting repredented the superimentary of Philadelphia. Thus far Mr. Thompson had not referred directly to his former experiences in America. It seemed as if he meant to pass this over, but near the close of his lecture he drew himself up, folded his arms, and stepping back, said :

ing back, said : "It was said when I first came here, that my pock is were lined with British gold ; that I was the friend

"It was said when I first came here, that my pock-ets were lined with British gold; that I was the friend of the despots of Europe; that I came to disturb your Union, and to overthrow your institutions; and no professions of friendship I might have made could have materially altered that opinion. But I waited for the time when, by something better than words, I might testify how sincerely I loved this country and its peo-ple. The hour came. It cas the *hour of your triel and* your *gony*; when you were wounded in the house of your friends; when your sisters, whom you had apoil-ed by kindness, raised their heel against you; then, when you were in conflictamong yourslyres, and when all that was precious to you was endangered ; when your national life was in jeopardy; when you had en-remies not only at home but abroad, and even in the free isles of Britain—that was the hour I chose to demonstruct to you that when I apoke to you fue truth, it was not because I loved you because I hated id every more. [Apphases]. Would to God I could defend sates of Drium-that was the nour 1 choice to partiale to you that when is pooke to you the truth, is not because I loved you less, but because I hated sia-more. [Applause.] Would to God I could defend against the misrepresentations and calumnies of enemics! I am not here to make any apology uch acts on the part of my countrymen as have, y pained you, perhaps deceply offended you. For-them for the sake of those who have sought to ald but do not hate Kordand because in that country very more. [Applause.] you against the misre

DECEASE OF GEORGE S. FLINT, ESQ. DIED-In Rutland, (Mass.) April 9, GEORGE S. FL.

Seq., aged 76. It is never too late to speak a true we It is sever too late to speak a true word of a well-devoloped, Mr. F. was fortunate in the possession of a well-devoloped, rigorous hody, and a mind inhabiting it, satire, scarses, inquilitive, always seeking after the true and the right, and always following it when found, or thought to be found, with an uwavering determination. He was ardent in his social affections; kind, generous, dignified in his family relations; and overflowing with haopitality to all who came within the circle of his infomence. He was one of the first movers in the Temperance Re-

reaction; i and overdowing with hospitality to all who came within the circle of his inframence. He was one of the first movers in the Tamperance Ra-form in his ricinity, and was one of the strongest and most consistent documptions it had. When he folt a cause to be true and just, he did not besitate to move in it, although for a time he might be obliged to move alons. So, also, in the Anti-Stavery morement, he was the first among the first in this ricinity. The pioneer apostles who went forth to preach the gospel of Anti-Stavery always found his house open for their reception; and his heart ready to receive the truth of their mission. From the first to the last, he was a discore, concent consistent and Transf to receive the truth of their mission. From the first to the last, he was a sincere, carpent, consistent and efficient working Abolitionist. He lived to see the beginning of the end ; and the freedmen of to-day are indebted, in part,-mo one can any how much,-to ke life and to has influence upon the little public around him, for the freedom which they now enjoy, and the anticipations for the fu ture in which they indulge. Thus much let me be permitted to say of my departed

viend. Dorchester, April 25, 1864.

MR. GARRISON-You will be pained to hear of the de MR. GARRISON-You will be paired to hear of the de-cases of our venerable friend Gronze B. Furr, of Rei-land, who entered the Future Life Saturday evening, April 9th, aged 75 years. How much his dear family and a wide circle for fineds lose, you, whom he loved and fol-lowed so long, well understand. One of those men we rev-erence human mature more for having known ; with him, to so the right was to embrace it; and he could look upon no wrong without impatience to destroy it. A subscriber to he Jahneser for more then thirty wars he to be a without the Jahnese for more then thirty wars he to be a without wrong without impatience to destroy it. A subscriber to the Liberator for more than thirty years, he took a religion interest in its principles from the start; and his party which he represented in the Legislature, a church dear to him as life, sood name his townsmen delighted to henor, his pecuniary means,—all of this world to him, he prompt-ly haid on the altar of a depised eause. Yet feeling that "the slave will be saved, but in such as manner that no fleesh shalls glory in His presence," he would not tolerate praise for having done his duty, and, after many years of social martyrdom, such as every one who breaks with eccle-siatuleal deepotism in a Paritan community must experi-ence, he said to me, with beautiful modesty, " I have tried to do something for the slave, but he has done far more for me." interest in its principles from the start ; and his part

Not waiting for the majority to approve before allowing the right to prevail through him, hating all shams, his re-bike of a pro-lawery church was emphatic and consistent to the last." Still, so much respect did his character com-ma.d., that when his brethren undertook to censure him for leaving the church, his minister, in an honest moment, admonished them to be lenient : for, (maid he., " after all, Esquire Filnt may be right"; and the people, tardi-ly following his lead, now confess that Esquire Filnt emis-right. War, Woman's Wrongs, False Theology, Intempe-rance, all the great evils which affilet society and trouble God, found in this plain farmer a resolutio, active and in-telligent opponent. Repeatedly the honored President of the Worcester North Anti-Shavery Society, we can ill afford to lose so efficient a worker in this quarter j-and his be-Not waiting for the majority to approve before allowing to lose so efficient a worker in this quarter ;-and his be reaved family, what shall console, save the poble life they were so long privileged to share, now all the more present in the absence of its visible form, and the "Well-done" of the Overruler welcoming the dear husband and father to his joyous reward 1

Princeton, April 25, 1864. E. H. H.

EF Mr. FLINT deserves all of panegyric that can be be towed upon his character and memory. His was truly the mountain majesty of worth."-[ED. Lts.

YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS. The Twelfth Yearly Meeting of the Religious, Society of Progressive Friends will be held at LONGWOOD, (near Hamorton,) Chester County, Pa., beginning at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Fifth day, the 2d of 6th month, and continuing, probably, for three days. This Society demands assent to no system of doctrines,

hear the introduction through. This had the desired A. M., on Fitt-day, the 2d to tim mouth, and continuing, probably, for three days. This SPERCH OF THE EVENISO. George Thompson now came forward. Placing his manuscript upon his hat, which rested upon a network of the stood, he proceeded to read. It was at once discovered that he was and scale discovered that the was and scale discovered that the was and scale discovered that the use of the scale and fail, the scale and fail, the scale discovered that the discovered discovered that the discovered discovered that the use at the coutter and thighest neoremains in the matter at the outer static of supposing that which lay nearest his neares. Welcoming and obstinisting whatever of truth was and wrelling to his full height, he would induge in a passage of rare beauty and cloquence. binning for inservance that it is the privilege of the pure in heart, not less now than in former ages, to hold communion with God, and to be guided by the teachings of his Holy Spirit. The time of its public assemblies is devoted, not to sectarian propagandism, nor to unprofitable strife and debate in regard to modes of faith and worship, but to e discovery and adoption of the measures best adapted to prote the welfare of the human family ; to the applicathe disc

promote the welfare of the human manny, , tion of the principles of justice and freedom als, communities and nations; to the pro-testimonies against every system of oppression testimonies against every system of oppression on and wrong ; to the cultivation of those sentiments, aspirations, year logs and hopes which proclaim the soul of man immortal as his Maker; and to that exalted followship one with another which is the fruit of mutual toils and services in the cause of our common humanity. nother which is the fruit of mutual to a the cause of our counton humanity. All who feel attracted towards a Religi

eciety f ed upon the principles, devoted to the objects, and ani mated by the spirit above described, are heartily invited o meet with us, and take part in our deliberatio

ALLEN AGNEW, OLIVER JOHNSON, MARY ANN FULTON. JENNIE K. SMITH. HANNAH Cox. THEODORE D. WELD, ALICE ELIZA HANBLETON. ANNIE STENBACH.

ALICE KLIEA HANBLE ALFRED H. LOVE, SARAH M. BARNARD, THOMAS HAMBLETON, DINAR MENDENHALL, "SUSANNA P. CHAMBERS, RACHEL WILSON. Communications for the meeting may be add

Communications for the meeting may be addressed to Ourvern Journson, 43 Beekman street, New York, till the 30th of May ; after that, to Hamorton, Chester Co., Pa. Among those who are confidently expected to attend the meeting, and who will do so unless prevented by causes not foressen, are GEORGE TROFFLOW of England, WILLIAM

ANNIVERSANY

71

WOMEN'S LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE: The Anniversary of the Women's National League will be aid in New York, Thursday, May 12th, at the Church of he Puritans, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Representatives from auxiliary Leagues, and all we who believe in a democratic form of government, are

nent, are invited to att

rited to attend. The work of the hear is not alone to put down the reb-cle in arms, but to anoccars tuncer unitions or respira-ners and power that both men and women can bring to bear will be needed in the reconstruction of the mation on the basis of justice and equality. As the educators of future statement, herose and mar-tyrs, it is the duty of women to inform themselves on all questions of national life, that they may infine into the polities of the nations a purer morality and religiot. This Revolution has thrown on woman new responsibili-ties, and awakened in her new powers and appirations, no longer to be expended, as now, in mere surface work, but onger to be expanded, as now, in mere sur ce work, but to be developed into a broader, deeper and higher range of hought and action than has of late be

thought and action than has of late been realised. The nation's desting now trembles in the balance, and waits the electric word that shall rouse the women of the Republic to make themselves a rowns now rearrance in the coming Presidential campaign. That all our sacrifloes of wealth and ease and home, and

That all our ascribes of wealth and ease and home, and the blood of our first-born, may not have been in vain, let us-earnest and heroic through millering-now make hasts to pronounce the doom of slavery, and ring the death-knell of casts and class throughout the land. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, President.

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

Editors, please copy.

- G. JULIAN HARNEY, (from Great Britain,) late edi-tor of *The Jersey Independent*, Isle of Jersey, is desirous of hearing from old personal or political friends, clisents, or residents, of the United States. Address G. JULIN HARNEY, Office of The Commonwealth, Boston, Mass

The Post-Office address of Theodore D. Weld, Ange-na G. Weld, and Sarah M. Grimke will hereafter be FAIRMOUNT, (Mass.) instead of West Newton.

EF TO LET, for the Summer season, one of the most by 10 LbA, for the cummer seaso, one of a const desirable residences in Lynn, situated on Sagamore Hill, free from dust, mosquitoes and other annoyances, and with-in three minutes' walk of the Beach. The house will be let with or without the furniture. Rent reasonable for the times

Inquire of J. BAILEY, on the premises

DIED-In Duxbury, 20th inst., CHARLES LATHAN, aged

vears and 8 mon In Cincinnati, March 11, Mr. JOHN LIVERPOOL, aged

In Rochester, N. Y., March 13, HANNAH, wife of J. P. Morris, aged 50.

In this city, March 27, Mrs. BETSEY, widow of the late Peter Gray, aged 71 years and 10 months. SUNSHINE:

cents. Sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

NEW N HEALTH

April 8-1w

By Re

April 15.

W NAME FOR A POPULAR LECTURE ON LTH. By Mrs. Dall, Author of "Woman's La-"Woman under the Law," &c. Tômo ; paper, 35

ALSO, DR. BARTOL'S SERMON COMMEMORATIVE OF REV.

. OLARK KING. 15 cents. THE PHONIC PRIMER AND READER. A Rational Method of Teaching Reading by the Sounds of the Let-ters, without altering the Orthography. By Rev. J. C. Zactors. 38 cents.

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Americ, Fundorphile, Price 10 cents. \$1 a dosen. A handsmore paurphiet. Price 10 cents. \$1 a dosen. Bay it, read it, and send it to a soldier. Address J. W. DAUGHADAY, 1308 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. St a St a

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

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27047

STIRRING Sermon for the times; unsectarian, un-traumeled and progressive, bearing upon the activi-of the Charch and the prosperities of the Nation-Rev. ALXIANDER CLARK, Editor of "Clark's School tor," and Junior Pastor of the Charch of the New Tea-mi, Philadelphia.

cting it in our last number, which, be-"Apended by mistake to a notice of the work enauthave been a puzzle to some of our read-

blishers desire attention to be called to the I The especial aim of the History, to interest and

II. Th

the power be adjusted in the answer of the more watching as it does the substance of the more to allistories, at doout one-fourth the price. The adjust and the substance of the work; finital having been drawn from the most au-tources.

a sources. The special pains which have been taken 'to ive the survival facts and incidents of personal ex-ex, which give vivacity and spirit to the narra

In ATLASTIC MOSTILLY, for May, 1964. Boston : Teines & Fields.

The present number will be found quite up to the the present number will be found quite up to two single high standard of the Atlantic. It opens with a spendle traveling aketch by Bayard Taylor, en-trational and the state and open and the spender of the state of the state and open and the spender of the here's at ever. Mr. J. P. Palfrey shows how the her begins there wo fit the tyranny of Sir In Lating Colonias threw off the tyranny of Sir Isana Anda, Arthur Gilman gives a readable ac-used "The Gold Fields of Nova Scotia." "Life in a links" is a sketch sent from South Carolins Three Bold of African blood. " California as a standa" gives avery interesting exhibit of the pres-mandion and faiture promise of wine-making in a bana "gives avery interesting of wine-making in and a safe for mercing exhibit of the pres-line and four promise of wine-making in a safe of "Rim." An article on "The Presi Encion" concedes the inevitable success o coke. The feature of the poetry of the number titlation by Bobert Brownice. bert Browning

. . .

ties

There are, doubtless, thousands of persons among the so-styled Abolitonists, who, while they have given liberally to the "Sanitary Commission," have still left in reserve funds for the Freedmen. Shall not the friends here have full and ample encouragement for their generous enterprise ? Remember, Missouri is a slave State ; yet reserved to slavery by the President's

Proclamation of Emancipation. Remember, too, that her Convention voted gradual emancipation ; and then remember the brave hearts of her radical friends of freedom, who are asking all the world to aid them in helping the suffering ones, whom the thieves of the past have robbed, and left bleeding and wounded by the wayside.

I write without consultation with any of the leader I write without constitution with any of the leaders of this movement, knowing that they will be glad to re-ceive any contribution that may be sont for this pur-pose. I only wish the friends of the slave across the big waters could know in season, to respond to the

Every report that co omes from the Mississippi is lade with the suffering and destitution of those just release from bondage. The calls are imperative. Let me pray trom bondage. The calls are imperative. Let me pray you, On, dear frieds! You have liberally answered calls in times past. Weary not in well-doing; but join with the friends of the Weart in this most Christian charity. All goods sent for the Freedmen's depart-ment must be so marked, and they will be carefully ap-propriated as designed. My address will be Sr. Louis, (Mo.) Box 2017, for the next six weeks, where I aball be happy to do any business for the Freedmen that Eastern friends may choose to confide to my care. FRANCES D. GAGE.

All honor to St. Louis ! We trust this state ment and appeal of Mrs. Gage will be promptly and liberally responded to.]-Ed. Lib.

I see through the smoke and confusion incidental to this National struggle between Right and Wrong; ninally free colored men elevated to citiz becoming a free man, the country r ship, the slave ed from the domin of tyrants ; and I would invoke all to work while the day lasts.

"Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor and to wait."

Boston, April 25, 1864. W. C. N.

FELTONVILLE. This large and flourishing village FRLTONVILLE. This large and flourishing villa in Marlborough has forwarded a petition to Congre asking for the immediate Abolition of Slavery and Amendment of the Constitution forever prohibiting in future, algored by *fice hundred and security four* perso This is doing well; and the gentleman who w iting i This is doing well; and the gentleman who we mainly instrumental in circulating it, informs us the if circumstances had allowed him to devote mot If circumstances has allowed mine to service more time to it, it would have been easy to obtain one thou-sand names in Feltonville alone. This is an indice-tion of the overwhelming sentiment of the people on this autject. We are quite sure that it is only their confidence (not misplaced, we hope) that the Presi-dent and Congress are entirely ready to adopt and terrs in the constraint of the second second

The negro troops are to take an important part in the coming campaign under Gen. Grant.

give 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 to clog the wheels of the car of Liberty here, and to deadlock them at home. They are of the same party with which we have been contending for thirty years. They opposed us when we were laboring for Catholic emancipation p for representative reform; for the abolition of colonial slavery, and the taxes on bread."

silvery, and the taxes on bread." The audience was now fairly unchained. They clapped and shouted; hats and handkerchiefs waved, and a boisterous applause, indicating unbounded enthusi-anm, drowned the voice of the speaker for some min-utes. Verily Mr. Thompson made another point: "When this rebellion commenced," he remarked, "you were fighting for political Union. This was its first singe; but now you are contending for unicersal examensation." Union and freedom, responded the au-dience, not in words, but actions, which could not be extremed in words. Mr. Thompson concluded. ce, not in words, but actions, which essed in words. Mr. Thompson co

SWERE FURTING. Advices from Grand Ecore, Red River, announce that a desperate battile was longht at the Sabine Cross Road on the 6th inst, be-tween the forces under Gen. Banks and those under Generals Magrader, Holmes, Taylor and Kirby Smith, The fighting occupied two daya-the first day result-ing adversely to the Federal arms, though the eno-my's loss was heavy. The second fight was at Pleas-ant Hill, where the enemy was disstrously routed-bis loss beins two. In the second fight was at Pleas-ant Hill, where the enemy was disstrously routed-bis loss beins two heavy. ant Hill, where the enemy was disastronaly routed-bis loss being two to due conc. It is said that, at a sin-gle artillary and infantry discharge on our side, one thousand of the robes were killed and wounded Among their loss were Venes. Moriou and Partona Ges. Banks had two horese killed under him. He was obliged to fail back thirty or forty miles for rela-forcements and supplies. The details of the fight are thrilling. It was an exhausting atruggie to both sides and confident of an easy violoty.

LLOYD GABRISON, and THEODORE TILTON.

Longwood is about thirty miles west of Philadelphia, from which place it is reached by the cars of the Philadel-phia and Baltimore Central Railroad, which runs each way twice a day. The Progressive Friends are hospita-ble to strange ble to strangers

LORING MOODY, Agent of the New England Edion for F dmen , will lecture Hampshire as follows :---

Exeter,	Wednesday,	May	4.	0
South Newmarket,	Thursday,		5.	ŧ.
Newmarket,	Friday,		6.	
Dover, the terms shall	Sunday,		8.	
And in Maine-	State Total Sectors -		(PAR	
Saco, St. C. Martin	Tuesday,		10.	e l
Yarmouth,	Thursday,	. 11	12.	
Auburn,	Sunday,		15.	
Winthrop,	Wednesday,		18.	
Kendall's Mills,	Thursday,		19.	
Bangor,	Sunday,	"	22.	

FF PARKER PILLSBURY will deliver a lecture in Davis's Hall, Plymouth, on Sunday evening next, at half-past 7 o'clock. Subject : The Mystery of the War.

I.

1885	Park Cost	all all and a second	TOOD WILL	speak In	an mar
19247	Lowell,		rood will	Sunday	r. May
N 3	1. 化化学学		S COMMENT	Rolling to the month	100.040

TAARON M. POWELL	will address	meetings at
Canastota; N.Y.,	Sunday,	May 1.
Whitesboro', "	Monday,	
Ilion, se et al.	Tuesday,	M 3.
St. Johnsville, "	Wednesda	10 m L

LIBERTY FOR ALL .-- WM. WELLS BROWN will spes THE CABINET ORGANS, introduced about a year since, and manufactured exclusive-ifyely by MASON & HAMLIN, have most with mocesse an-procedented in the history of musical instruments. Bup-ling as long-feit want, they have been received with the greatest pleasure by the musical profession and the pub-lic, and have already been very widely introduced, and the demand for them is still rapidly increasing, and musicon-tions to increase as their merits become known. They are to private houses, Sunday Schools, and smaller churbes. In addition to this, they are admirably adapted to the per-formance of secular as well as sacred music. The Cabilist Organ is essentially different from and a ver-greas improvement upon all instruments of the Melodeon

Add Canonic Organ resolution y undetent iron Mile & very great improvement upon all instruments of the Melodeon or Hisrmonium kind. Its superior excellence consists in many important characteristics, among which are : 1. The more organ-like character of its longer. Indeed, its asserted with confidence that it has not yet been found possible of produce hostic regulity of long from pipes than 2. It has greatly many power and volume of scote in pro-portion to its cost. 3. Re the semicorment of a very divide and benefitful in.

portion to its cost. 3. By the employment of a very simple and beautiful in-vention, its capacity for expression is made vasity great-er than has ever before bean tailand in such instruments. This invention is especially valuable, because searcely any practice is necessary to render it available. Any ordinary performer can master it in an hour or two. 4. It admits of great rapidity of exceeding, adapting it to the performance of a great variety of lively scenar mu-sic.

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

forts. It may be reasonably said, that it these instruments have the great and obvious superiority the alaimed for them, they must have received very warm recommenda-tions from professional musicians, who would hairmilly be most interested in the introduction of such instruments, and who are the best jadges of their arcsellances. Such re-commendations already have been given tot hem, to an ex-tent superiord.

connesciations strandy have been given 104 hers, to an ax-ient unparalleled. - Among these who have profined written tostimony to their adjusted qualities and great destability, and that their adjusted qualities and great destability, and that their adjusted qualities and great destability. And their of their data, are each well-known musicidan as Lowell Mason, Thomas Hastings, William B. Bredbury, George P. Root, & a. the most distinguished organistis in the conn-try, as Guilter of Trinky Church, N. Y., Morgan of Grace Okarrh, Zandel of Mr. Bescher's Church, Brain, Weis, willion, Tuotarman, Zerrahn, do. : mach subbrands pinnists as Gottenhalt, Win Afason, Mill, Gasternon, Strakoed, tar, in brief, more than two hundred maticians, including satified to this office. Each Cabinet Organ is resourcely bound, so that it can be sent and y to any part of the coun-try trown any draft Arconstone. sted planis. , Strakosh, ins, including iry, hav

ILLUSTRATED CATALOQUES, with fall part

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72

Loetry.

ANGLO-SAXON WHITTLING SONG. "Your Yankee is always to be found with an old jack nife, and when he has nothing else to do, is eternali ng old Tr

In the olden times of England, the days of Norman pride The mail-clad chieftain backled on his broadsword at hi side. And, mounted on his trusty steed, from land to land h

straye strayed. And ever as he wandered on he whittled with his blade. Oh, those dreamy days of whittling !

He was out in search of monsters-of giants grim and tall He was hunting up the griffins-the dragons great an

mmall; He broke through the caken doors of many a castle gat And what he whittled when within, 'its needless to relat Oh, these foolish days of whitting !

But, when the pomp of feudal pride, like a dream, ha

passed away, And everywhere the knightly steel was rusting to decay, The common people drem their blades in quite anythe

And in the place of giants grim, they whittled up the laws Oh, those stern old days of whittling !

They whittled down the royal throne, with all its might, And many a tough off cavalier was whittled out of sight : They whittled off the king's head, and set it on the wall; They whittled out a commonwealth, but it could not last

at all. Oh, those flery days of whittling !

They came across the stormy deep, a storm and iron band, A solemn look on every face, their hatchets in their hand They whittled down the forest cak, the chestnut and the

pine, And planted in the wilderness the rose-tree and the vine Oh, these farful days of whitling !

They made themselves a clearing, and honsed their litt

freight, And put their Sunday coats on, and whittled out a State And put their sunday coats on, and whitted it so "true They cut it round so perfectly, they whitted it so "true That it still stands in beauty, for all the world to view. Oh, those grand old days of whitting !

When England sent her hirelings, with cannot To break and batter down the State which these good m

had made, The people seized for weapons whatever came to hand, And whittled these intruders back, and drove them fro

the land. Oh, the heroic days of whittling !

In men of Saxon blood it stays-this love of whittlin

nething must be whittled to pacify the will ; And a

hen the old wars wers over, and peace came back again, hen the old wars wers over, and peace came back again, her took to whittling mountains, and filling vale and glen ob, those days of peaceful whittling ! They took t

They whittled out the railroad path, through hill and rock and sand, And sent their morting engines in thunder through the

land ; red all the harbors ; the mountain Saila

stirred, And the hum and roar of labor through all the land were

beard. Oh, those busy days of whittling !

But there long had dwelt among us a gaunt and hideou

wrong, Sot round with ancient guarantees, with legal rampart strong ; With look and tone defiant, it feared not God or ma

Buy snatched on every side for power to work its wicke

plan, All ripe and dry for whittling.

On oid this wrong was humble, asking with pitcous cry, This oxity, to be left alone, in its own time to die : Bay fast by this first yielding, bolder and bolder grown, Shameless before the nations now, it reared its blood

threne The time draws sigh for whittling.

" Pride goes before destruction," the wise man said of old the gods seek to rule, they first make mad " and

bold ; In the frenzy of its madness this Wrong forgot its place Came out with the noise of goings to fright our Yanko whittling race.

God gave this chance for whittling.

And now, my trusty Saxons, who come from near and far Remember who your fathers were, and set your teeth fo

war : "Sword of the Lord and Gideon !" be still your battle-ory And strike as Sampson struck of old, smite Slavery, hip and thigh !

Now is your time for whittling ! And when the land shall rest again from all this noise an

strife And Peace her olive-branch shall wave o'er this bro realm of life, Fair as the sun our nation before the world shall stand,

n on all her banners, freedom throughout the land Oh, these grand rewards of whitting ! -Ca

THE RETURN OF SPRING.

BY S. G. W. BENJAMIN. Now genial days once more prevail, The akies assume a softer blue, The forests doff their icy mail, And waiting stand, as if they knew The near approach of festive Spring, And heard her heralds' trumpets ring.

Come, gentle spirit, laughing Spring, O, hasten with thy magic wand ! To every heart new gladness bring, And spread rejoioing through the land ! Formake awhile the bowers of Faery, And come, for we expectant tarry.

Bring verdure for the mountain bleak, Give fire unto the fading eye New health unto the wastin heek. Soft moonlights in a purple sky, And tune the voices of the streams from the land of dreams

The Liberator. HANNAH THURSTON

A few weeks since, we heard a woman, cultivated, refined-berself the mother of many children, as well as the provident wife-speaking of this book. Sho was addressing a public södence-not on the vexed as the provident wite-spearing or this not on the vexed question of womanly rights, but pleading for her country with her country's sons. She turned aside for a moment, and in a few words of vigorous Saxon told her opinion of the man, who held up to foreign eyes this mutilated and distorted picture of his native eyes thi eyes ins mutative and value to prease of the latter land, held it up in the moment of her weakness when, had it been just and true, he should have hidden it, with the whole length and breadth of a loyal heart Before the echo of her words had died away, ther came across the ocean a refrain-" Here, in England Bayard Taylor's book is having a great success; peo ole think it a telling sketch of American man Until this moment, we had never thought the di lettanti hand, which we once saw dropping from the cushion of a lecturer's desk, sparkling with rings, and scented with perfume, could write anything would be necessary we should read. Now we began to think there might be a duty in the case-we got the to ming there might be a divide the set of t the impaint invester to man the state of the hemselves to be worth more than the surge

fied in quoting i fied in quoting it. In America, the absurdities and misrepresenta tions of this book can do no possible harm; but abroas they may perpetuate prejudices, and strengthen time worn errors. Our chief business with it is with it hero and heroine, and their relation to the great discussion in regard to womanly rights. But that business cannot be followed till the way is cfeared, and the town of Ptolemy is shown to be, not a country town, where oxen low and dogs bark-whe fishes bite and birds fly-where honest men follow the plough, and honest women the dairy-where society groups itself respectfully about its natural centres of culture and refinement-but a menagerie, into which this travelling showman has gathered all the odd spec imens of Western and Yankee life he has been priv ileged to encounter, and labelled them from one 'hab itat.' to save his scientific reputation or his person The literary value of this book make its weakness the more unpardonable. The man who tried to draw Maxwell Woodbury can draw, if he will, a strong and manly picture. The pencil sketched so truly and tenderly the married life o Section is for the sector of t write a novel, which, without meddling with the re significance the writer cannot see, should charm many a weary hour, and paint the dusky city room with vivid landscapes of country hillside and woodland walk. Bayard Taylor's poetic appreciation of nature is greater than his knowledge of American society. In a somewhat wide experience of rusts sev-ing circles, we have never seen the unfortunate spin-ster who compensated herself for the "lost instinct of maternity," by providing woolen dresses and embr maternity, by providing works and take the dered jackets for the tropical wants of a spiritual child at Junapore. Nor did we ever meet a Hamilton Bue, who carried the interests of a "Saratoga Mutual" into his first courtcous greetings, and balanced them by the wedges of "molasses cake " his wife dispensed with "black-mitted " hands. Why has not the unfaltering, generous flow of money, which this war has called forth, saved Mr. Bayard Taylor the mortification of sketching this sordid picture ? Mrs. Waldo, escaping from the funeral to which only her sense of duty had from the funeral to which only her sense of duly had carried her, and vulgarly throwing her slipper after the newly wedded pair-Mr.Grindle,lecturing his host on strong drink and tobacco at Lakeside-belong to a phase of society, into which there was no need to in-troduce a gentleman. The precise connection between bonnet ribbons and revivals is also beyond our grasp. The author's conceptions of reform are of a very imited nature. "Think of my wife taking the stump limited nature. "Think of my wife taking the stump against Mrs. Blackford, and me and him doing the washing and cooking," said the Hon. Zeno Harder and this sentence seems to comprise the whole amount of Bayard Taylor's information in regard to what is called "The Woman" Movement." If any such sect as the Cimmerians ever existed, who dress their minister in hair cloth, and baptize after the "precise man ner of the Savior," we have fortunately escaped their acquaintance. Mr. Merrifield, when he opened the Woman's Rights Meeting, presents a picture of incapacity invented to throw ridicule on the Reform. America, men are trained to public speaking, and the America, men are trained offer a suitable person for a pre-siding officer. If our author has encountered an ex-ception, he should have been truthful enough to label roperly. All sensible persons must share Wood-s disgust at Mr. Dyce, but, if candid, they will pause to ask whether the whole body of Spiritualists with Swedenborg and William Howitt at their head are supposed to be fairly represented by this "free-love mejum." Under what particular "reform" it is, that Mrs. Merrifield claims "more than her equal share" in the management of the household, we are not told. The odium of the insinuation falls on poo Hannah's theories, where it belongs as little as Wen dell Phillips at Mr. Whitlow's tea-table. But the object of this book is to set before the world

an answer to the questions raised at the "Woman's Convention," and Bayard Taylor's practised pen has found it easy to throw a glamor about the whole matter which may deceive the superficial. Neither Han nah Thurston nor Maxwell Woodbury has a consistent, well-developed character. Woodbury is simply an impossible man, and his brightest sayings are only bright because the simple Quaker, touched by a reent and courtesy Mr. Taylor's Ptolemaic me nagerie had not hitherto afforded her, forgot to an swer them.

" Can one be too much in earnest ? " she asks, timidly; and our modern Bayard replies, "Certainly, ridiculous affair. Mrs. Blake upsets her "deep root would not null a nink with the same serious ap convictions of years" by vague tal plication of strength that you would wind a bucket plication of strength that you would wind a bucket ings," and an assertion that women "have never yet done the hard work of the world, and never wilk." We should like to carry this carpet knight to the Bombay Ghauts, where he can see 7000 women carry tion, feels herself answered ; otherwise, she would hav said simply. "The cases are not analogous. I would ing, under a tropical sun which no European ca pluck the flower as sincerely as I would draw the buck-et." When Dyce says, " A man would as hief be ear, burdens of earth and stone, to fill the valleys for When Dyce says, et." When Dyce says, "A man would as not be been, purchas of early and the English government is build thought wicked as chaste," we are glad to see Wood- the relitroad which the English government is build bury fly at his throat. But we have heard one of ing; or to Holland, where, in the same wonderful ing; or to Holland, where, in the same wonde year which the Cimmerians and Mr. Dyce m Bayard Taylor's personal friends defend the position Dyce ; and does the existing state of morals emorable in Ptolemy, women wearing leathers among the young men of New York admit of on much higher ! However that may be, women, lik breast-plates, were harr boats. "Ambition" is breast-plates, were harnessed like tatte to the than boats. "Ambition" is the motive which has led Han nah Thurston away from household cares. The autho the Quaker preacher, do not intend to fall to man's knows, we suppose, for he made her. Fortunately for us, his creative power is limited. Most of us have been level in this respect, but to lift him to their own perception of parity which has no sex. Mr. Woodbary assumes that no woman ever sang the heroic story of Joan of Arc. Has he forgotten Mrs. Browning, our own moved by a Divine compassion for sin which could not be forsaken, and suffering which could not be re Joan of Arc. Has ne forgotten Mirs. Browning, our own not be foreaken, and subering which could not of the dearce, sweeter, Maria Lowel, and the Princess of leved. "I esteem both affection and intellect in wo-rance, who chanted her national lyric in "obedient stone "! A little more cultivation, Mr. Bayard! Even the Calcutta newspapers might have told you make the demand. The mischief is, that in every something of Lydia Maria Child, had you cared to lis-'' strongeminded'' woman, the affections do prepon-ten. You are welcome to scoff at the Standard, new that an anti-slavery President is safely housed at washington. n and a ste Washington. " There can be no difficult hungry heart requires. "There can be no difficul in determining the rights of the sexes when they tru In the character of Hannah Thurston, as a wo man, there are quite as many inconsistencies. No pure and noble woman, such as she is meant to be, ever trusted be bearts' score to a Schl, Watter to a Schl, Watter and Schler, Watter is generally conceded that a man should know some-thing of the windmill haffath, but Mr. Taylor has been seen to thought this necessary. His memories of old sunt Den-ison, in her "noble salfabuegation, made her seen to him more queenly than Mary Woltoneersh and Mad-ame de Stael." We are led to infer that this indel self-Tribure, and look at the record 1. What is to be done man, there are quite as many inconsistencies. No pure and noble woman, such as she is meant to be, ever trusted her hearts' secrat to a Seth Wattles,

STREET CONTRACTOR

abnegation was practised after the usual fashion of the wile and mother. Mary Wolstonecraft, at the age of seventeen, took upon herself the duties of a fretful mother and an inefficient father. The oldest of a large family of children, she established one after the in business; and when she married Imlay, a other in the second sec cause it would income abe carned by her or ner income creditors the income abe carned by her pen, and wh abe provided for her unnatural father until his dy day. Madame de Stael was her father's amanuer day. Madame de State was het asonacions power, ever at fourteen. Ambition and conscious power, ever then, stirred the pen which was to write "Germany" and "Corinne," But it annoyed her father to find he writing; probably his conscience was touched, when his financial reports called her from these rare flight of fancy. She taught herself in silence to write stand ot rancy. She taught herself in silence to write stand-ing, that she might turn from her desk at the first sound of an approaching footstep, and seem to be awaiting him in idlences. Where was the deficiency of self-abnegation 1 Could good aunt Denison have availing min in interest of self-abnegation 1 Could good aunt Denison have surpassed it ? Ab, carpet knight, you must watch your words! We women know more of each other than you know of us; and you need not shu thought of our standing beside the dissecting table, when so many of those we love are coming back from the Potomac, maimed, halt, and blind ; or while young irls, rejected as nurses, and thrown back and fo like shuttlecocks, by red tape officials, have gone in their own atrength to the side of hospital transports, and with the quick tact an emergency brings, proved

There is something that repels every mo nan in a man's attempt to delineate the first dawn ings of love in a woman's heart. Even the author o 'Hard Oash " disgusts us with the pretty flutters in o which he throws Miss Julia Dodd ; and Bayar Taylor is no less coarse because he talks about of "woman's yearning for the tender ties which follow Oh, men ! when will you open your eyes marriage." and look at the women given you for helpmates Women are very different from what you think Love approaches them, and says with them, through the sentiments. They hardly know passion of itself and when they yield to it, it is because sentiment and religion have hallowed the yielding, and, therefore in all doubtful positions they renain purer that you can. Self-abnegation is the crown of their love, self-indulgence the seal set on yours. "There is no woman." says our author's plain-spoken Mrs. Blake, yearns fo a man's breast to lay her head on." Doub ed; but if it were true, is there any man who does not yearn for a woman's calm support ? And why should this flimsy statement move the very soul of Hannal Thurston ? And what has the fact to do with either man's or woman's work in the world? Love is divine but it is not a vocation, and will not earn daily bread As a statement of the position taken by we ights women, this novel is absurdly defective. That uld dare to deal with the subject withou touching the question of the unpaid labor which lies at its very base, without turning one regret owards the 7.850 ruined women that in 1852 walking the streets of New York, is preposterous. Ah, Mr. Bayard Taylor, it was pleasant, doubtless, riding through the attar fields at Guznapore; but you have entered quite a different path, and the work the awaits you here cannot be done with a gloved hand. Had Hannah Thurston ever understood the work on which she entered, she would not have turned from it because you offered her a home in your hear Nor would the first stirring of her unborn child be neath her bosom have chilled the courage of her wo manly nature. Oh, no! nerved by the thought tha this child might prove a girl, she would have pl all the more for those in bonds as bound with them and happy, beloved, and sheltered herself, she could not have rested without doing her very utmost for the wretched, the unloved, the exposed. We are told that those who sympathised with Bemis did not on that the defect "in his basis"; and we are led to infer that this defect was an omission to state the "inherent differences in the destiny of the sexes." What are the differences of these destinies? is to be a father and husband-a "good provider," a the service tells us. A woman-a mother, a wife and housekeeper. Are these duties to absorb every mo ment of life ! May the man never be a politician no merchant, the woman an artist or a lecturer ? Hun a metcanit, the solution examples cry shame on the weak statement, while every Irish washerwoman in the land shows the possibility of combining the hard est work with her physiological necessities. Hann Thurston tells us that the right to vote is a small matter--she contended for the right to labor, and be paid. Mr. Taylor was smoking his beloved hookah and did not hear the woman rightly. What she sai was, "I contend for the price of my labor, becaus the terrible social evils, lying black at the heart of every great city, have roused public attention, there is some chance of my getting it; but if I get my citizenship recognized, I should have no need to plead for anything : my vote, my influence, in the for anything : my vote, my influence, in the community, would command all I want." Thurston says farther, that it is humiliating Hannah man to collect evidence as to her "equal intelligence We should think so! Again we smell the smoke Every woman knows that she is rom the hookah. the superior of her Irish coachman, yet her super intelligence cannot command a higher price for labor, or the recognition of her citizenship. At this United States Congress is voting very moment, the female clerks to the different departments on the con-dition of half pay, as if a woman could eat or wear less than a man ! He, alas! must be provided with "hookahs and smoky Islay" at the public expense "hookahs and smoky Islay" at the public expense "The moral distinctions of sex" which Hannah Thurs ton does not touch, would upset her whole argum Mr. Taylor thinks. Will he tell us what they are We women mean to see the time when mea shall live as women for the most part do live, unselfishly and pu ly. Moral distinctions suit the empire of the cres

> e upon her own responsibility, not upon that of t Woman's Movement." Many are the men who that has occasion to love and honor. Poor Hannah's conversion to the old faith is a very

not that of the cross. Our young Quaker is repre-

ented as prejudiced against all men. If so, it must

be upon he

ibility, not up

on that of the

with these men and women, before the Superior Courts for divorce, before the Police Courts for as anult and battery, who can take counsel to longer of each other's complete trust, but seek it at the harp hand of the law ' I Hannah Thurston is happy at Lakeside. Ict her remember them, and go down to "Tumblety Hall" with a new power of a new low to plead that society will protect those less fortunat han hemel." Ah, Bayard Taylort has the world infinit out so little ' Can we be happy, and our sites miscrable ' I filic open with the fairest suspices, may not sickness, death, insanity, a thousand accidents, block its fair outloak ' ' I is," as Mrs. Statton said, "very pleasant to lean, but when we have nothing or high to be lan, but when we have nothing which to lean, we must needs atmod or fail. Linket to man from India to tell us we are three beinders.". Thy, "when ahe yields to her suitor's low. When the negroes would vote in Montana, the woman's right woman" who was ever guilty at and on that platform, not to check marriage, but with a more sared refuge for all. A weak and the anter and hands, can draw but mult involubury. The astern States negroes would vote in Montana, the '' woman's right woman'' who was ever guilty at and on that platform, not to check marriage, to the ''s woman's right woman'' who was ever guilty at and on that platform, not to check marriage, the samed ment of the States negroes would browe in wohle to not be sailt and the statement of the States negroes would wote in Montana, the should be allowed to the sailt would blowed to the sailtowed to vote in Montana, the sound be allowed to the sailtowed to the sailtowed to wote in Montana, the sound be allowed to the sailtowed to the induce in the states the ''s woman's right woman'' who was ever guilty to and that platform, not to check marriage, the world be allowed to the States negroes the inter the sailtowed to the states to the its modd divide the haved to

THE LIBERATOR.

rirlish pleader might indeed be silenced by her own "Five Points," or beaten back by the waves of the "Black Sea" in Boston. Nor are the advo the reform so ignorant as Mr. Taylor would had read Montaigne before she wrote the "Ninetéenth Century "; and some of us have heard of a Hindu "Lilivati," whose traces lay very near the story of Maxwell's lovely Sacontala. In short, all that our au bor has to say upon the subject which sustains his nov el, is contained in the sentence-" He had full confi-dence that, under whatever conditions of liberty, the female sex would instinctively find its true pla female sex would inschedurely ind its due part Let him print this on placards, and post it all lower the land, as his last word; but let him never insult the genuine workers in this field by holding up the pure. efined, gifted but ignorant and inexperienced Han ah Thurston as a sample of the wom en among whon we find Lucretia Mott, Anna Jameson, and Eliza beth Stanton. . When our experiment is tried, it will not convulse the world. It moves so quietly that Bayard Taylor does not seem to know that women are roting as well as speaking in Canada and Sweden ; and that in Dublin, scarce a month ago, the Town Cor missioners restored to women the old right of votin A WOMAN FOR WOMEN. Boston, March, 1864.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. VL.

NEW YORK, April 21, 1864. To the Editor of the Liberat

To the Editor of the Liberator : The chief important events of the past fortnight have centred at the capital of the nation-each one a sign of the times. Foremost and most significant o these, in an historic point of view, was the advent of GEORGE THOMPSON, and his cordial reception in the House of Representatives by the President, and by the various Secretaries. Had the orator stood dumb before his expectant auditors, he would have found an excuse in the flood of recollections sufficient to overwhelm a man whose experience embraces suc antagonistic relations to public opinion in this coun-try. But his tongue was not tied. His sense of the try. marvellous change wrought not in thirty years, but in three, and a feeling of deep gratitude for the ho to the Anti-Slavery cause in his person, inspire him to his finest cloquence. His public words and his private conversation were productive of a highly favorable impression upon all who came in cont with him from Mr. Lincoln downwards.

vote of the Senate on the 8th inst. marks an epoch in the new birth of the Republic. That body by a vote of 38 to 6, gave their sanction to an amend ment of the Constitution forever prohibitory of very. Of the opposition, but one represented a free State, and his personal character is such that it must be accounted fortunate he did not ally himself with the patriotic majority. Yet how strange are the in itencies of well-meaning men not grounded or principle, or who act in the direction of principle which they do not fully comprehend! The greater includes the less, you would think; but here are Doo-little, and Foster, and Harris, and Sherman, and Trumbull-every one of whom voted to eradicate the rendition clause from the Constitution-joining with -joining with the Copperheads to amend Mr. Sumner's bill for th repeal of the Fugitive Slave Laws, so that the statute of 1798 may remain intact 1 Wisconsin, whose rec-ord has been so honorable on this very question, in times past, ought to repent in sackcloth and ashes for returning her present Senator-first on the list of fossils enumerated-to his place for another six years. Sherman disgraces Ohio, but Trumbull and "Egypt" are in admirable accord.

In the face of this humiliating spectacle, and con sidering that the amendment of the Constitution is likely to suffer a defeat in the House, it becomes me to retract a former intimation that Senator St was "wasting his energy " on the repeal of the Fugi-tive Slave Law. The character of the present Con-gress warns us unmistakably that Freedom cannot have too many irons in the fire, nor count an effor for a partial victory idle or misspent. Let Mr. Sum-

ner go on. What I just now remarked about the lack of a thorough understanding of professed principles on the Inorouga understanding of the second Wilkinson, of Minnesota, which struck from it the "white," disqualifying colored men from be word coming citizens. The House Committee on Territo ries recommended the adoption of the amendme but without success, and a Committee of Conferen was appointed, which likewise reported in favor justice. This time the House, with some bluster, in justice structs the Committee " to agree to no report which authorizes to vote any other than ! free hite male citizens,' and those who have declared their intentio to become such." The style of this dictation not beagreeable, the Se den at its head, seemed disposed on the original score to recede, holds fast. The House then asks for a free to receive, house and and a the matter stands, Committee of Conference, and, as the matter stands, the Senate is still debating whether to agree or no. Some points in the discussion are of interest and of unappreciated importance. Remember that these tee of Confere nstitutions of a nascent State :--

APRIL 29.

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THE P

We received tion of the 1 glad to prin construction theory tics in theory

From the best information I could get the wine soldiers were, to a very considerable extent trans-in the same way. One of the 13th Tennesse-IL W. Harrison-informs me that after the surreader how as below the blaff, and one of the rebit pre-sented a pistol to shoot him. He told him be had burnendered, and requested him not tofre. He spart him, and directed him to go up the blaff to the far. Harrison asked him to go up the blaff to the far. Harrison asked him to go before him, or it would be shot by others, but he told him to go along. He stan-ed, and had not proceeded far before he met a rola who presented his pistol. Harrison herged him as to fire, but paying no attention to his repuest, he freed and shot him through the shoulder, and not to fire, but paying no attention to his repuest, he freed and shot him through the shoulder, and not wounded twice, and implored him not to fire. Ha asked Harrison if he had any more. He sid ha had a little money and a watch. The role tok from him his watch and 90 dollars in more, all had him. Harrison is probably fatally wounded Several such cases have been related to me as a seeans have about the same shore the role tok resons have about the same shore the role tok end a little money and a watch. The role tok from him his watch and 90 dollars in more, all had him. Harrison is probably fatally wounded I think, to a great extent, the whites and segmen seeans have about the same bitterness agains. The nesseeans in the federal army as gainst the argue. And General Chalmers stated publicly, while eads Platte Valley, that though he did not created to two resonance his men in shooting down acgro to tives, yet that it was right and justifable. Gener, Forrest is represented to have loss lady wounded. Dr. Fitch, surgeon of the fort, waits prisoner, and through the influence of some rela segons was released on his parole, and came ap vid us. He confirms, from his ow personal observides the butchery of our soldiers by the rebds. He is formed me that after the fort was take, the solar From the best information I could get, the white

the buckley out some soft the rebest. He is formed me that after the fort was taken, the oblight ran down the bluff to the river, throwing away the arms, holding up their hands, and erson, the oblight they surrendered, but the rebel continued to fire on them from the bluff without the least regard to be cries. Dr. Fitch says he saw iterary with oblight paraded in line on the bank of the river, and she in line the robels fired at a number of lines, as wounded. He says Major Bradford also ran dow to the river, and, after he told them be had surre-dered, more than fifty shots were fired at him. All of the officers of the nergo regiment, and not of the Federal officers, of the fort, were tiker hild or wounded. Among the killed known are Adjust. Ail, Capt. Bradford of Co. A. Capt. Forter d C. B., Licut. Barr of Co. D., and Licut Wilson of co. - all of 18th Tenn. Adjt Dening was morthy wounded. Some seven of the weith wounded.

Ater, Capt. Braiford of Co. A. Capt. Device of G. B, Lieut. Barr of Co. D, and Lieut Wilson of Go. —all of 13th Tenn. Adjt Deming was morthly wounded. Some seven of the white wounded for after they were brought on board the steamer Paut City, and two of the colored.

APOLOGY FOR MASSACRE.

of norms in the future ? What but the malice of the very fither d is ' could have prompted that assumed parallel betree the spirit of the slaughter at Fort Fillor, and d a telegraphic despatch addressed by President Liz-coln to Gen. McClellan, Sept. 18, 1862, and ce-coln to Gen. McClellan, Sept. 18, 1862, and ce-ther words, ' Destroy the relief arm if pataining the words, " Destro sible." It is not easy, says the candid Courier, to see how the two are "to be distinguished in mint" The words of Lear might furnish the fitting reply o such pretended perversity of vision :

"Get thee glass eyes; And, like a scurvy politician, s To see the things thou dost not

To ree the thinge those dott not !" " Destroy the rebel army." As if any min is his senses would infer from those words that the writer meant massacre every mon of the relet may surrendered prisoners, wounded mea, dying mea, and all ! And yet the Courier affects tops that construc-tion on the expression ! It does not seehow it is " distinguished" ! Why, the very etymology of the word destroy gives the lie to the derpicable pre-tence. The Latin destrue, from which our word destroy proceeds, simply usens to unduild, to pall or terrous analogy.

word desirog gives the ne one dripted with desirog proceeds, simply means to unbuild, to pall there down-simply to disorganize. There is no ju-tification whatever, for the Courier's forced, preps-terous analogy. Under such interpretations, when we might peak in favor of destroying an organization or a park, we should be supposed to alvecate the brutal ar-der of every man belonging to it. What but haj-dicial blindness, by which e vil seems always to bla-the moral vision of its champions, cold index is writer thus to pervert a harmless, justifiable, and the moral vision of its champions, cold index is writer thus to pervert a harmless, justifiable, and the moral vision of its champions, cold index is writer thus to pervert a harmless, justifiable, and the moral vision of its champions, cold index is writer thus to pervert a harmless, justifiable, and the it afbserve the cause of such infermation as that which held high jublice the other day at Fort Fillow 2--striving to make it appear that one conally goilty with those cowardly batchen. The massnere at Fort Fillow was the ignifiand into erropping of that imperious, barbanes, recove less spirit, born, bred and ingrained by fareij-apirit that holds cheap every human life barcease in conflict with its own highwill-a spirit that give vites and foments the prepatices of caste may hood or of womankood, in order that the is may have be more easily led to their own andex and decept degradator. Such was the spirit that hounded on the rubil divers to the killing of wounded and unresting may at Fort Fillow. Such was the spirit that gravitat the rebel General Buford to threate with 's narrow of the work (is to utter what is narrow false. Only when slavery shall be growed of shit age fus de of the world is to ture what is narrow false. Only when slavery shall be growed of whom the robe of the world (is to utter what is narrow false. Only when slavery shall be growed of whom the orede on the orew will the spirit, capable of spirit

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE Additional en-

dence confirmatory of the borrible deeds distribu-terior at Fort Fillow comes to us daily. The last jaced testimony is that of an eye wines who with a follows to the Springfield (III) Sate Journal:

holding Mr. Greeley to a charge of contempt for a dis the Trib The return should paraging artic paraging article in the Iriume. The retain sense have been made—" Impossible ! the Court is beneath contempt!" M. DU PAYS. THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE. The St. Louis Democrat gives detailed accounts of the horrible affair in Fort Fillow, from which we gather the following clear statement of the forces en-gaged, and the dreadful scenes which followed the capture—for it was not a surrender:

change of Com

THE ATTACK.

relation of their intention to be as to wheth-groes shall be allowed to vote in the Territories District of Columbia, he thought it unwise, be it would divide the loyal people of this country.

All honor to Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Hale, fo

heir clear-sighted adherence to the Republican idea

Such men are needed to assure us that judgment has

who claimed a seat as representative of the Seventh District of Virginia, is worthy of notice. The Com-mittee on Elections reported adversely, on the ground

debate of arms, and that an election there was impos

sible. The House, however, declared him entitled to

Mr. Long from the House cannot be entered upon at this point of my letter. I have no more doubt of the

right of expulsion in his case, than if the culprit had been Jeff. Davis himself. Mr. Harris far outstripped

Mr. Long in coming to his rescue, and when it was

The President's speech at Baltimore was the

discovered that the Maryland traitor could only be

saured, of course all hope of ejecting the original

racteristic. "The world," he said, "had long

been in want of a correct definition of the word free-

While all professed to advocate freedom,

was in the minds of many a very opposite view of what liberty was." Mr. Lincoln's idea of its meaning

s, unhappily, not in doubt. For the black man, liber

ty excludes the lash and includes disfranchisement. The unparalleled atrocity at Fort Pillow stirred the

President to an allusion to it, and to a promise of re

that he was really at a loss to know where to strike

and could they help him ! Neal Dow says the rebel

want anybody but Lincoln for the next President

But it seems to me there is at least one prominen candidate for the office, who, having contemplated the

contingency of retaliation for a whole year, and an

nonneed his intention to meet it, would not be found

wringing his hands at the very pinch, or in want of proper subjects for retributive justice. And I, for one,

in favor of gratifying the rebels by making the

Gen. Butler has just exhibited his determination

not to tolerale prejudice against color in his depart ment, at least so far as it manifests itself in insults or

abuse .-- Parson Brownlow, who has long since ceased

to talk of balancing traitors with Abolitionists on the

of emancipation .- Judge Barnard, of this city,

gallows-tree, has at length declared himself

under-in-Chief.

liation. But he must needs confess to his listener

ghly

that the territory represented was still open

his place. A thorough discussion of the r

der was abando

right

not fied to brutish beasts. The action of the House in the case of Mr. Kitche

THE ATTACE. The rebels, under Forrest, appeared and drove in the pickets about survive on Taylor and the origination of the fort consisted of about two hundred of the Thirteenth Tennessee Volunteers and four hundred negro artillery, all ander command of Major Booth; the gunboat No. 7 was also in the river. The rebels first attacked the two-outer forts, and in sev-eral attempts to charge were repulsed. They were constantly reinforced, and extended their lines to the river on both sides of the fort. The garrison in the two outer forts were at length overpowered by superior numbers, and about noon evacuated them, and retired to the fort on the river. Here the fight was maintained with great obstinacy, and contained d with great obstinacy, and contin ill about 4 P. M.

was maintained with great obstinacy, and continued till about 4 P. M. The approach to the fort from the rear is over a gentle declivity, cleared and fully exposed to a rak-ing fue from two sides of the fort. About 30 yards from the fort is a deep ravine, ranning all along the front, and so steep at the bottom as to be hidden from the fort and not commanded by its guns. The rebels charged with great boldness down the decliv-ity, and faced, without blenching, a murderous fro from the guns and small arms of the fort, and crowd-ed into the ravine, where they were sheltered from the rebels organized for a final charge upon the fort, after sending a flag of truee with a demand for sur-render, which was refused. The approach from the ravine was up through a deep, narrow gally, and the steep embankments of the fort.

THE CAPTURE.

THE CAPTURE. The last charge was made about four P. M. by the whole robel force, and was successful after a most desperate and gallant defence. The robel army was setimated at from two thousand to four thousand, and succeeded by mere force of numbers. The gun-boat had not been idle, but guided by signals from the fort, poured upon the robels a constant stream of shot and shell. She fired two hundred and sixty shells, and, as testified to by these who could see, with marrellous precision and with fatal effect. Major Booth, who was killed near the close of the fight, conwith marrellous precision and with fatal effect. Major Booth, who was killed near the close of the fight, con-ducted the defence with great colones, skill and gal-lantry. His last signal to the boat was, "We are hard pressed, and shall be overpowerd." He re-fued to surrender, however, and fought to the last. By the uniform and voluntary testimony of the rebel officers, as well as the survivors of the fight, the ne-gro artillery regiment fought with the bravery and coolness of veterans, and served the guns with skill and precision. They did not falter or flinch until at the last charge, when it was evident they would be overpowered, they broke and field towards the river ; and here commenced the most barbarous and cruel outrages that ever the fiendishness of rebels has per-petrated during the war. THE REREL ATROCITES_NEERO TROOFS MUN-

And let the lark thy foot And let the lark thy footsteps follow, The mellow blackbird and the thrus The wood-dove and the chattering swall That hovers in the twilight's hush Round mossy gables of the farm, When all the air is faint with balm. Broider the hills with columbines, And deck the fields with daisies white ; Festoen, the brooks with leafy rines, Through which shall play the emerald light; And bring meek violets for the brave, To deck the patriot soldier's grave. And bri We bld the winds attune thy praise

With wild wierd music e Where birches shake their quivering sprays Beside the Inkelet's silver shore Or where the pine its crest uprears And waves away the passing years.

SPRING.

Spring's glorious skies and breathings bland ! Come they while war is in the land ? Or have man's storms but Winter's sway, And with its tempests rolled away ?

The sun breaks forth : its quickening ray, Like April's, warms the longthening day ; Its power shall soon be felt on earth, And unto grass and flower# give birth. The streams shall leap and frollo free, The violet greet the early bes, The rose will lift its drooping head From off its cool and mony bed. Oh, welcome Spring 1 thy smile can che The soul in seasons dark and dyear ; Thy wakening winds now life impart, That lifts] the burden from the heart !

Mr. Dooltrins. (Un., Wis.) thought the question or which the Senate contended was an abstract one. There was not now, nor would there be, any number of negroes in Montana, and we were legislating against memorement which would nerve occur in the history negroes in Montana, and we were occur in the history i emergency which would never occur in the history the Territory. Mr. HALE (Un., N. H.) denied that the principle of Mr. HALE (Un., N. H.) denied that the principle of

the Senate's amendment was a mere abstraction. It was establishing the precedent of freedom for the Ter-itory for all time to come. The bill without the Sen-ate's amendment would allow the inhabitants of the young Territory to be educated in the barbarous ideas of slavery, which had done so much injury in times

of savery, which had done so much injury in times past. Mr. TRUMBULL, (Un., III.) thought the tendency of the amendment was to silicante Union time, and help the rebellion. The bill defined the rights of suffrage, and the very first Legislature that meet would dispose of the question for itself. A great deal has been said about nerro equality, and about the equality of all men, and women, too, before the law; and, if had been said that it mattered too whether the means by which this was secured were Constitutional or not. This Government could not be saved unless we saved igned the Constitution.

This was on the 19th of April-ominous date 1. On

Mr.WILKINSON (Un., Minn.) replied to the remarks of Mr. Trumbull (Un., Ili.) yesterday.. He said the

THE REBEL ATROCITIES-NEGRO TROOPS MUR

petraied during the war. THE REBEL ATROCITIES—NGRO TROOPS MUR-DERED. After the rebels were in undisputed possession of the fort and the survivors had surrend-rect, they commenced an indiscriminate batchery of all the Federal soldiery. The colored soldiers three down their guns, and raised, their arms in token of surren-der, but not the least attention was paid to it. They continued to shoot down all they found. A number of them, finding no quarter was given, ran over the bluff to the river, and tried to conceal themselves under the bank and in the bushes, were pursued by the rebel savages, and implored them to spare their lives. Their appeals were made in vain, and they were all shot down in cold blood, and is fall sight of the genbast. The rebels chasted and shot them down to the genbast. The rebels chasted and shot the down in the water. Ho lay on it on his face, with his fort in the water. The laid there when exposed stark and stiff. Several had tried to hade in ever inden the falling bank, and could not be seen withent difficulty, but they were night on the and killed.

testimony is that of all cylin State Journal: "Blue uniforms to the number of furty wer counted, shrouding the dead bodies of the shame-ters. In all positions they lay-many were lying bead downward on the bank at the edge of the rot ter, having been driven backward to the riter, and ten, shot or stabbed till they fell. Abest there hundred blacks had been driven into the niter, and drowned.

hundred blacks had been driven into the inter-drowned. The following morning, the shooting of organ was resumed, and many who had except the spit before were discovered, and met their fat. Some of the salve gashes were frightfat. For were shot out, heads laid open till the brain card out, and many were shot through both large. Ms of the wounds were in the bowels and large, as some of the men had from five to inter set can boy, not: yet fifteen, had both legs and his last broken. Scarcely any had less than two or the severo wounds.

broken. Scarcely any had less than two or we severe wounds. There is no doubt that the murderen intended every one should die. Nearly all the weash could talk when first brought on baard, and der all told the same story. There was no central in the the same story. There was no central he was unwounded when he gave himself up ari-he was unwounded when he gave himself up ari-oner. The hospilot teas fired, one side a survey of the basilot tears fired, one side and avery on the basil, who had excaped, told me himself all the rebels came to his tent, and deliberately set for to it.

This massacre was, no doubt, designed to in date our people in regard to employing color diers, or allowing mixed garrisons formed of and blacks, but it will fall short of its purpose-tend of that, it will bind still closer togethe loyal bearts; it will add vigor to our pole-the law of retribution to our military code-the Remothem. ing colored so