OBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

WL LLOY) GARRISON, Editor.



Ore Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind

VOL. XXXII. NO. 50.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1662.

Refuge of Oppression.

A TORY VIEW OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

which the source as a said nouth has brought us to the veritable the great civil war in America. Brought the properties of the control of the feed as in despera-re invoked to their aid the unutterable horse relieved war. With their armice bailled and and with the standards of the rebed army itself with Beelzebub, and seek to of half a continent. In return, this ustifies the South in hoisting the black proclaiming a war without quarter fankee hosts. And thus, within the ization, we are called upon to contempore full of horrors and wickedness than ads recorded in the world's history. The rival armies of the North and South against each other on the banks of the hey hold nearly the same position as se opening of the war, before the battle but strategically the position of the

imputing them to the half-measures of the ent. It is extraordinary the amount of which exists among the population of the States, especially among the Puritains of England States. The clergy, who are enpendent on their congregations, show them

alon means far more than this. At first it a continued monopoly of the trade of the now it means the very existence of the North It is an utter mistake to think that it is the alone which is lighting for existence. The is now in the same predicament. It was not ret, but it has drifted into that postition by the operation of its own acts. First of all, and be outset, if separation takes place, New York as to be the entreption of the Southern trade. Empire Giv, which has arone for on that

naturak of a made a time at the con.

THE SLOWNESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

General McClellan was removed for slowness in advancing his army to Richmond. But things have receded since that officer was sent home; and from actual appearances, there will be no decisive battle for the next nine months. Burnside has much of the confidence of the army, he has experience; he has ambition to outstrip event thing that has yet in the two begins, and what is New York, whiteness are peoples in description, the second of the Property of the second of the s

Selections.

THE VERDICT OF EVENTS.

the enemy, over whom he had won a complete the enemy, over whom he had won a composition tory, as he said. In reply to peremptory orders to tory, as he said. In reply to peremptory orders to tory, as he said. In reply to peremptory orders to tory, as he said. In reply to peremptory orders to tory, as he had won a complete to the complete to the said.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL TESTIMONY.

[Extracts from the Report of the Secretary of War.]

wn from the opposite banks, and virtually held as stages to secure our future submission to what-er may be demanded by an insolent and trium-

rode touch, and collapse at the first pricking.

I think we are not ready to purchase peace at such a price.

But suppose that from Christian meckness and tander-heartedness, or rather, as the fact would be, from base pusillanimity, we were to conclude to take peace now, and such a peace, and at such a price. Pardon the insult I may seem to cast upon my countrymen, by the bare supposition that they might sink themselves to such a depth of baseness and infamy. But just suppose it for a moment, and that we had a treaty of peace engressed on parchment to-morrow. Would it be peace after all? Surely, a peace paid for so dearly, obtained at the sacrifice of everything that manly nations hold most precious,—honor, fame, power, self-respect, the memory of the fathers, and all the traditions of a noble history,—surely it cought to be a real and stable peace, seeing that would be all that was left to us. If it is ignominious, it cought at least to be secure. But would it be? No, not for a month. There would be many hundreds of miles of an arbitrary boundary, line, and along that whole line two angry and rival nations would stand facing each other: we, hating them as the most proud and arrogant of nations, a nation that has humbled us into the dust, and made us the scorn and loathing of mankind and of our own better selves; and they, despising us as a thousand times meaner and weaker and more contemptible than they ever called us, even in the old days of their truculent bossting and defiance? Would peace continue along such a border? There would be armies scattered along from post to post, on both sides, great standing armies, almost as coetly, and more demoralizing, than actual war. And then collisions must arise continually. The jeers and feuds of a rude soldiery would lead to them. The vexatious intricacies of traffic under a treaty would produce them. The secape and pursuit of slaves over the border would produce them. Everlasting intrigues, on both sides, to detach a disaffected State or county, and bring it over fro

ful merpretation, lead to more misunderstandings, and mutual imputations of bad faith. It would be abard to expect that if the Constitution could not be abard to expect that if the Constitution could not be preserve peace, a mere treaty could do it any better. So it would not be peace we should get—or only the name, not the thing. It would be but a brief armistice, in which we should have disbanded a portion of our forces, and given up all the advantages we have acquired in the possession of the harbors and strong places of the South, and then fighting again and again—an everlasting, chronic, intermittent war; fighting to weariness or exhaustion, and the resting and recruiting to fight again. What a heritage of strife and bate and impoverishment to transmit to our posterity!

Is it such a peace as that that we could welcome with joy and thanksgiving? Could we celebrate its anniversary from year to year, with bonfires and salvess of cannon, and all the demonstrations of public joy and pride? Is it such a peace as we shall be happy and proud to have recorded is our nation's history?—a peace, the first article of which would be to us eternal infamy and humiliation, and the only effect of which would be to us eternal infamy and humiliation, and the only effect of which would be to us ternal infamy and humiliation, and apeace at such a price. Humanity could not welcome it. A Christian cannot pray for it. The angels in heaven could not sing a note of their Bethlehem song to celebrate it. A righteous God could not grant it, except to a debased people, that has bartered away its heritage, and is no longer worthy to rule or to exist.

THE DEVIL IS AN ASS.

ment, he lubricated all great persons with his he fascinated statesmen with his charmed all glittering scales, he capityated them with aing toague; so guilelessly he did it, so inly, with such plausible reasoning, that before re aware of his designs, he had gained a posocial, and even moral supremacy. He had de mearly all the public men, he had the ear Executive, he suffed the ballot-box; there to be no reason why, with prudent manage-he should not become the preponderation of the Executive, he suffed the ballot-box; there seemed to be no reason why, with prudent management, he should not become the preponderating force in the nation, why he should not at last become the one force; and he would have done it if he had not outswited hissail, if he had not incontinently showed his hand. Good men did next to nothing. Gof maintained his awful reserve. There was a wonderful, a proligious silence on the part of all who might have spoken; the two or three voices that were raised were drowned forthwith in the popular clamor, or smothered by the popular indifference. It was as if the moral world stood still to see the self-conviction of evil. Underground, swift and sire, burrowed the old scrpent; now and then showing his bead in some outrage on civilization, but straightway drawing it in again; so canning, so way, so wise, so deep, so expert in covering his track, that some thought to scotch him. If was the willest game up to a certain point, and then it was the crariest. Every anster-stroke of policy was the best thing that could have been done for God. He offered a price for the head of Garrison, and made Garrison known; he insulted Dr. Channing, and startied Philips to his feet; he mobbed Philips; and raised up anti-slavery crators by the score, he agonized to get the Fugitive Slave Law, and created the Republican party; he broke down the Mostoni Compromise, and let the angel of the North into his dominions; he invaded Kansad, and uncarthed John Brown; he hung John Brown, and multiplied avengers by the thousand. At Simer, he was idlot enough to shock the last remaining sentiment of Northern hoar. Helf aboutd have meter of Northern hoars. Helf aboutd have been glad to see it safely sheltered in its bod,—many begged him to draw it in. But the nastenan, abourdly imputing this kind advice to hundred the control of the control of the two deposed him for that blander. Pandemonium should have put the black pater Notee, and shed the hypocritical tear, and coline to his cave for a new rehearal of

art. Slavery dies have been than John Br fatal blows the

matter after all to confound the REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

WAILING IN SODOM.

suffering. The evils that follow in the calamitous visitation grow more direct day. Other hearts than those now anxiety and bleeding from bereaven with grist, and the friend who symp some afflicted one yesterday, to day have passed away since the strife was begun, it end seems more distant than it appeared to be twelve-month since. Hope after hope has gone of in darkness, and expeditions we had fondly che ished have turned out to be miserable decision. So often have we been disappointed and deceive that now our faith rejects every promise, and tun away from every sign. Our fee is as active ar determined and powerful as ever he was said at agent that was to conspel foreign nations to it agent that was to conspel foreign nations to interest, has not been potent enough to accompli-that end.

skill—mind, money, muscle—have all combined to insure success.

And while these tremendous efforts are being put forth—while our homes are darkened by the shadow of the death angel's wing, and our bosons wrong with anguish—while we are enduring grievous privations and hardships, and our soldiers are almost taked, we stand alone. It is true, foreign tongues mention our name with respect and admiration. It is true, our fortitude and gallantry have received abundant reward in glowing words of praise, and in warm, heartfelt wishes for success. But sympathy and admiration have afforded no substantial assistance, and all unaided we brace our nerves for the dreadful conflict.—Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is said that once there was a man who thought that if he should run two miles, he could jump over a mountain. When, after his run, he reached the base of the mountain, he sat down to rest. We are reminded of this individual by the President's Mesreminded of this individual by the President's Message. Taking a hundred days' start, he nears the base of his mountain; but, it seems, is very tired, and sits down to rest. He nods. Never did wide-awakes usher in a more heavy-eyed President. Here, evidently fallen asleep, he takes to dreaming of the year 1900! Is, it that despairing of the present, he is turning his attention to future salvation? It will doubtless occur to many that we have about as such as we can attend to, to deal with December, 1862, without undertaking the burthens of the second generation from this. Possibly that generation may have brains of its own to deal with its own affairs.

The President says that slavery is the cause of the war; the cause of its continuance; that we can have no nearest some president says that slavery is the cause of the war; the cause of its continuance; that we can have no neares along sait exists. Then his repro-

The President says that slavery is the cause of the war; the cause of its continuance; that we can have no nearce at lone as it revites. Then his report it is a suiton can only amount to a proposition to continue the war until the year 1900!

To get any gleam of hope from this Message is like trying to extract sunbeams from cucumbers; so much is said to the point of that which is nothing to the point; but the least objectionable thing in it is that he indicates an intention to adhere to his Proclamation. The question, however, arises: if the President means to carry out his edict of freeddom on the New Year, what is all this stiff about gradual emancipation?

The guns of our navy and army cover to-day one million slaves. Will the President, on that day, strike the fetters from that million now in the reach of his arm? Let him attend to that, and, for God's sake let the twentieth centry alone! He is our President, not that of posterity.

The new articles for the Constitution are ladicrous, and one can hardly believe that Orpheus C. Kerr did not have his pocket telegraph on the lines, and so manage to insert several paragraphs. One of these articles gravely imports that after we have got a State free from slavery, and the elaves paid for, if that State wants to resistablish alvery, it may quietly do so, only it must pay us back our money!

One sentence in the Message strikes as as disingennous. It says, "Some would abolish it suddenly, and without compensation: same would abolish it suddenly, and

inadequate calibre; he does not comprehend his position. He has exhausted himself, apparently, in taking up the gauntlet which the South threw down. Either his theory is true, or else that Mephistopheles, Seward, is paralyzing his powers. If he can calibrate him off, and prove to be a man, we shall rejoice to retract this estimate of him.—Commonwealth.

LETTER FROM MOULELLAN TO PORTER.

In the course of the bearing before the court martial at Washington, in Fitz John Porter's case, on the 4th inst., a question was put to Gen. Pope, in giving his testimony, which drew out the fact that Gen. Porter showed him a dispatch to himself from McClellan, at a conversation between them at Fair-fax Court House, Sept. 2d. Thereupon Gen. Porter produced the dispatch in the court, which Gen. Pope recognized as the one mentioned, as follows:

"WAR DEFARTMENT, Sept. 1, 5:30 r. m.

the Court rough capacita in the court, which Gen. Pope recognized as the one mentioned, as follows:

"War Department, Sept. 1, 5:30 p. M.

Major Gen. Fits Join Payter—Lask you, for my sake and that of the country and the old army of the Potomac, that you and all my friends will lead the fullest and most cordial co-operation to Gen. Pope in all the operations now going on. The honor of our arms now depends upon the cheerful co-operation of all in the field. This week is the crisis of our fate. Say the same things to all my friends in the army. This is the last request I have to make—that, for our country's sake, you will give to Gen. Pope the same assistance you have given to me. I am in the defences at Washington, and will render all protection in covering your retreat, should it be necessary.

(Signed) Gen. B. MCCLEILLAR."

The production of this dispatch, it is said, created quite a sensation, and no wonder. In what an illustrious position it places McClellan —Boston Courier.

This is a case where dates are important. The battles in which Gen. Porter failed to aid Gen. Pope occurred on the 28th, 28th and 30th of August. Gen. McClellan's communication to Gen. Porter is dated after the battles, on the avening of the first day of September. We cannot help lithking that Gen. McClellan's communication to Gen. Porter is dated after the battles, on the wrening of the first day of September. We cannot help lithking that Gen. McClellan's communication sto those battles. Being dated after the battles had taken place, Gen. McClellan, in writing and sending it, betrayed a conciousness that his "friend." in the army of the Potomac, including Gen. Porter, had failed to aid Gen. Pope as they should have done.—Worcester Spy.

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1862

THE TWENTY-NINTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIP TION ANNIVERSARY.

efforts for its suppression by the American Government, on the other, the Managers of the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANTIVERSARY ANTIVERSARY ANTIVERSARY ANTIVERSARY ANTIVERSARY ANTIVERSARY ANTIVERSARY ANTIVERSARY HAVE deemed it expedient to defer their ANNUAL APPEAL to this late period—not knowing what events might occur, in the mean time, to render a modification or suspension of their established plan of action desirable, and wishing to be guided by the highest wisdom in such a momentous crisis.

Reverently recognished.

desirable, and visiting to be guided by the h wisdom in such a momentous crisis.

Reverently recognizing in this awful visitation hand of God in righteous judgment for our greational transgression, and trusting it may mere end in the total extinction of chattel slavery through the land; believing that the Proclamation of Pre Lincoln, emancipating forever all slaves held in found in rebellion on the first day of January, will if engrectically and uncompromisingly well if the proceedings of the processing the state of the process of the proce ties of civil war are too great, and the expedients of governmental and political organizations too unreliable to justify, for one moment, any abetement of vigilance activity, zeal, liberality, and determination, so the part of those who have so long and so disinterestedl consecrated themselves to the godlike work of immediate and universal emacipation, joyfully "bearin the cross and despising the shame." With no person at or sectional feelings to indulge, no selfish ends: mated by the occupant purest patriotism,—it is not for such to commit their acred cause to other hands, to be lulled into inaction even by the most cheering signs of the times, to re gard their special mission as accomplished, or to aban don their organized efforts and efficient instrumental ties which have hitherto been crowned with such an mating results. Their work is, by Divine help, the extermination of slavery, root and branch; and a long as one slave remains in his fetters, and they a long as one slave remains in his fetters, and they a accomplished. They must continue to be "the forlor hope" to the end, leading the way, and taking upon themselves the brunt of the conflict, until the victor be won, the captives set free, and liberty the birtle

Granted, that the Anti-Slavery cause has gre from infantile weakness to manly strength—from universal proscription to respectful public consideration—from an apostolic number of adherents to a multitudinous host. Granted, that it is Slavery which is the sole cause of the Rebellion, and that the suppress of the one may necessitate the forcible overthrow the other. Granted, that the Emancipation Proclar tion of President Lincoln, if it can be enforced, will include nearly three fourths of the entire slave popuinclude nearly three fourths of the entire slave population. Granted, that the rebels themselves, despailing of achieving their independence in any other way may proclaim freedom to their bondmen, and thus secure their loyal cooperation. Still, we have to deswith stern realities, and must not allow ourselves the deluded by mere possibilities which may never be fuffilled. Still, it must be remembered that no bloom will be strong at the start of will be struck at THE SLAVE SYSTEM, as such, by th

and the chances of war, and leaving nothing andone it get the control of the government, so as to make the most humiliating concessions to the South, and reconstruct the Union on a permanent slaveholding basis.

Under these perilous circumstances, therefore, there must be no indulgence given to the pleasing illusion of fancy, or to an undue exaltation of mind. The streggle for the abolition of slavery may yet be protracted for vears; and, unovestionable, it will be fierce tracted for years; and, unquestionably, it will be fiero ly contested to the end by all that is hostile to impa ask for a discharge from this warfare only with the termination of our mortal life, or the liberation of a

week in January, 1000; and to find annual gathering they cordially and urgently invite all who abhor trea son, love liberty, desire peace and reconciliation on an enduring basis, and seek the unity, happiness and prosperity of our now distracted, fearfully guilty, but we trust to be regenerated country—bringing with them (or sending, if they are not able to give their presents a standards). conscience, soften the heart, and so effect that moral change in public opinion which is ess the banishment of all complexional hatred and ion, and, consequently, to the reign of unive tice and good will. It should be remembered that the pecuniary resource of the Society is largely depend-ant upon this instrumentality; and as its treasury is now empty, it is vitally important for its continued operations that prompt and liberal aid should be ren-dered in the manner already indicated.

To those every where who have so long and so ger erously aided us, we present our annual appeal, trus-ing it may be so ordered by the God of the oppresse-that no renewal of it will be needed, by reason of the speedy and complete consummation of our labors an explications.

Mary May, Lydia D. Parker, Louisa Loring, Henrietta Sargent, Sarah Russell May, Heien E. Garrison,
Anna Shaw Greene,
Caroline C. Thayer,
Mattie Griffith,
Mary Jackson,
Evelina A. Smith,
Caroline M. Severance,
Elizabeth Gay,
Ann Rebecca Bramhall,

Sarah P. Remo Mary Willey,
Alby H. Stephenson,
Sarah J. Nowell,
Elizabeth von Arnim, Eliza Apthorp, Sarah Cowing, Sarah H. South Sarah H. Southwick, Mary Elizabeth Sarg Sarah C. Alkinson, Abby Francis, Mary Jane Parkman, Georgina Otis

THE CONTRABANDS AT PORT ROYAL.

Gen. Saxton had taken and carried out, in his capacity as Military Governor of South Carolina.

Mr. French was warmly welcomed by the audience. He said that he had not come to plead the cause of universal freedom here, for this State had stood up nobly for the cause. But he would allude to his labors in the Department of the South, consisting of South Carolina and Florida, which he considered one of the most remarkable divisions of the country, and a pivot or hinge on which the future of the nation was turn-

Ing.

He eald when the negroes were asked when the war would be over, their ready answer was: "When the rebels are all killed." If asked when that would be they replied: "When you give us a fair chance."

massa."

In describing the course of different military directors, he said Gen. Sherman had pursued a two-fold policy, he had addressed the fortifications with shot and shell, and they succumbed; and he had addressed the people with honied words, but he had not captured them. But Hunter had used words of fire, and though he had been compelled to retract his Proclamation, God had made it spirit and power. Mitchell had been a great, noble, and useful man, but Hunter was the man for the place, (applause,) and he was ably seconded by Gen. Saxton and Admiral Dupont. These three were agreed in their views on the true policy to be pursued, and the rights of labor.

The negroes were willing to work. There were

pursued, and the rights of labor.

The negroes were willing to work, now 20,000 at Port Royal, and but for now 20,000 at Port Royal, and but for late planting and the seven years' worm, their cotton crop would have been large. Their corn crop, however, and the vegetables they have furnished the troops with, have been of great value. They have supported themselves, and many have laid by \$50 to \$100 to buy themselves homes in the old Carolina. Uncle Sam's Commissioners are surveying the land for sale. (Applement)

The religion of the contrabands was Mr. French's next topic, and he spoke of it as vital and substantial, though their real want was teachers for the intellect, and not for the soul.

The colored man as a soldier was able and willing.

Gen. Hunter kept a colored regiment five months, and had to disband it for want of funds, but Saxton had a contraband to the man the second of t now 5000 of them. The lecturer had gone along now 5000 of them. The lecturer had gone along the coast with an expedition, and found the negroes eager to enlist and be furnished with arms. In the akirmishes they had with the enemy, the negroes had stood up to the work like heroes, and Captain Badd of the Potomska testifies over his signature that they had fought with almost the coolness of veterans. The lecturer, after having spoken an hour and forty minutes, closed with purious the importance of instruction. utes, closed with urging the importance of instructi the negro in the school of arms. His lecture w deeply interesting, and frequently applauded

A WORK FOR THE TIMES. Lee & Shepherd, Bo ton, have just published a most racy, brave, outspoker clear-sighted, uncompromising work, such as the time demand, entitled "Drawn, from March 4, 1861, to NV erember 12, 1862, by AnaH Growwski." It is touch ingly and significantly "dedicated to the widows wires, the bereaved mothers, sisters, sweethears, an exphana is to NV. wasnington, and what he heard from others on whose veracity he could implicitly rely, during the time covered by it. "Perhaps," he says, "these pages may in some way explain a phenomenon almost unexampled in history—that twenty millions of people, brave, highly intelligent, and mastering all the wealth of modern civilization, were, if not virtually overpowered, at least so long kept at bay by about five millions of rebels."

For sale by all Booksellers. Price 81.25.

The volume just published by Thomas Hamiton, 48 Beekman Street, New York, and R. F. Wall liton, 48 Beckman Street, New York, and A. R. Cut. 221 Washington Street, Boston, entitled "TRI BLACK MAN—his Antecedents, his Genius, and hi Achievements, by WILLIAM WELLS BROWN," will which is to "yindicate the New York of the New York gro's character, and show that he is endowed with those intellectual and amiable qualities; which adorn and dignify human nature." Besides the personal sketches of meritorious colored persons, from Benjamin Bannaker, of astronomical repute and pure African origin, to Sir Edward Jordan, the present Mayor of Kingston, Jamaica, who in 1850 was elevated to the dignify of Kingsthood by Queen Victoria, and who, in a literary point of view, is considered one of the first men of that island, it contains a graphic memoir of the author, who is himself a living refutation of all the aspersions so ignorantly or malicionally costs. highly creditable to his literary ability, and won for him great praise on both sides of the Atlantic. For instance, the Scotch Independent, in noticing his "Three Years in Europe," published ten years ago, said of Mr. Brown:

"He is no ordinary man, or he could not have so

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

ides which he sucked in with his mother's milk, tha a man has a right to his property; to his "niggers," whom he has bought and paid for, as much as to any other property. When the exigence of the Stat takes away this kind of property for the public welfare, it is to be paid for, just as much as the horse are to be paid for which are seized for army use; but the President (Kentuckian by birth and Illinois man by education) seems no more to have conceived the happiness," and thus to be entitled to compensation on his side, for the life-long robbery that has been exercised upon him. The President has one side of the shield in full view, and sees, and knows, that it is a silver shield. He has not only never looked at the

a silver shield. He has not only never looked at the other side, but he remains perfectly unconacious that there is any need of looking at it.

The President has not even attained to the view of our affairs lately reached by Rev. Dr. Putnam, of Roxbury, and stated, with sublime impudence, in a sermon lately preached and published by him. You know, he said to his hearers, that I have never been an abolitionist, and have never preached the ideas belonging to that theory. But a new state of things has arisen. "God has become an abolitionist," and who have yet that the school dark of the contract of the solutely necessary that we should follow His lead.
"God has become an abolitionist"! This Reverend

time-server, this pillar in the Unitarian church, has no idea of admitting that God has always been as abolitionist, and that he and his sect have always been prossly culpable in their complicity with slavery, he represents that God has changed His policy, a that he, like a faithful servant, makes a correspondi-change. Dr. Putnam can read the signs of the tim change. Dr. Putnam can read the signs of the times, and note the changes of wind and tide, as well as the American Tract Society. Unitarians and Orthodox alike feel the necessity of tacking, to avoid the breakers; but neither seems inclined either to repentance

But Mr. Lincoln does not yet see even that uou in an abolitionist. In every step that he has yet taken by compulsion of circumstances, against slavery, he has spoken apologetically for his action, urging the neces-sity as his excuse. He probably uttered the exact feeling and wish of his heart when he said to the feeling and wish of his heart when he said to the Chicago delegation that, if he could save slavery and the Union both, he would do it. Not being able to save both, he urges the superior value of the latter as his excuse for giving up the former. He acknowledges the loyal slaveholder's right to compensation. See sense to myptotic claim or ownership in the start and bones of men and women. The right of property in man is, in his view, not only valid, but sacred. He sneaks represently of the fact that some of the He speaks regretfully of the fact that some of the Northern people disregard "the legal obligation" to give up fugitives to the claim of cruelty or lust. He fears that this tendency "cannot be perfectly cured." He assumes that the liberation of slaves is really destruction of the property of alaveholders. He begs for compromise and concession, alike from the advo-cates of liberty and those of slavery, as if each stood on equal grounds of right and justice. In direct op-position both to natural probability and to the expe-rience of the British West India Islands, he assumes nediate liberation of the slaves would prod rangements and troubles than gradual ema He assumes that vagrant destitution n pation. He assumes that vagrant destitution must largely attend immediate emancipation, and that this, for the slaves, would be a worse evil than continuance in slavery: an assumption at once injurious and in-sulting ato the slaves, especially as he is able, if he will, to endow them with the lands forfeited by their rebel masters, thus administering justice, by one act, to both parties. He admits, as valid, the absurd pre-tence that the present engeration of slaveholders are tence that the present generation of slaveholders are not accountable for the continuance of slavery; and be admits the equal absurdity that the use of cotton and sugar implicates the Northern user in the mainand sugar implicates tenance of slavery.

tenance of slavery.

The President proposes two articles avery as amendments of the Constitution of the inited States. The second of these, enacting a cessure of partial justice to such of the slaves as may brain actual freedom by the chances of war at any

obtain actual freedom by the chances of war at any time during the rebellion, he does not propose as a measure of justice, but apologizes for (in the Message) because "it would be impracticable to return to bond-age the class of) porsons therein contemplated." The first of these amendments, however, if adopted, would be an unspeakable disgrace and injury to the Constitution, introducing the words "slave" and slavery" into it, (which the decency of our fathers carefully kept out.) and also formally allowing the in-definite certificate.

said of Mr. Brown—

"He is no ordinary man, or he could not have so remarkably aumonated the many difficulties and incoming the straining of the straining and the straining of the straining and the straining an

tances, shall be discouraged, and "con wn expatriation. On the other han hose who, seeing their own right to hose who, seeing user own right to his pursuit of happiness in this their matre journal of happiness in this their matre ing the utter injustice of the prejudice tion directed against them, and seeing ter-be faced and lived down now than time, shall stand in their lot here, per time, shall stand in their lot here, per time. ing the position which self-respec-tion claim, and improve the ne falling to them, until even prejud-from accusation. Those who

tate of things on all accounts mouraged and stimulated. Let be interested states of logical management, it is bouch,) that will depend entirely on the dea they have hitherto lived, if good treatme and fair wages for labor offered, by their

nost surely precipitated by a formal re-

The slaves, thus far, with a patience and heres which have filled their friends with a wonder, have abstained from violence as But Mr. Lincoln does not yet see even that God is nation. Even where they are not welcomed orthern forces, even where they are repeled insult, they wait in hope, trusting with subine that the war will somehow result in their far and always ready to work or fight for that coun othing is to be expected in their behalf five a overnment, or the army, or the people, the in-re may expect to see revenge and blood was dent's plans to go ipto effect, and allow those no who submit, again to resume the slaveholding pos-under U. S. authority, restore the Union or a under U. S. authority, restore the Union of a and let the Slave Power again reign supries, is indeed, as in St. Domingo, massacre will isles i attempt at regularement. And who would wash A formal protongation of slavery for thirtyen years, by special provision of the U. S. Coustain would be perpetual slavery to the generation set. The stage. The President has the amazing hatfatto to assume that the expectation of freedom for its

the understanding that they will bestow likeven years hence! If the slaves could

life, and hideous scenes of aloughter and ruis, is at-tion to the horrors of the present war, is to safe from of the colored people, slave and free. And his is be done only by frankly and promptly puting as-selves on their side, and inviting then to join as

The sconer and the more thoroughly this has the teless chance will there be for derangement in troublesome compilerations. A Proclamatic of mediate and universal freedom, addressed by the found of the Precident by the sight of the Precident by the sight of black regiment, we formed and armed like the others, marching enywhere with our armies, would accomplish all pand the transition needful for our safety, quicker sall the beginning—why, having proclaimed seminant at the proclamation sprocached, he impaired that scand at Message, running counter to it—all these see the Proclamation sprocached, he impaired that scand as a message, running counter to it—all these see the country, sinder that the proclamation is processed to the chief of a great country, sinder by a powerful and most dangerous enemy, having in his possession a bomb which would instantly continue that enemy's forces, first letting that bomb remains more than a year inactive, then discharging it will three mouths fuse, and after two months, subjected exertions to extinguish the fast? Whi let ruin can be expected in a war so managed!

It now remains to be seen if Congress site will disregard this last opportunity to save the safes.

MAYOR WIGHTMAN DEFRATED—Good for Rerox! On Monday last, the annual Municipal Retion took place in this city, which resulted is the
choice of Hon. Frederick W. Lincoln for Mayer y,
plurality of J.200. Mr. Lincoln was the straight Republican candidate. His opponent was Joseph Wightman, the present notorious incumbent who had
the nomination and support of both the Democrate
and the People's parties.

EIPRESSION OF FOREIGN SYMPATHY. THE CRISIS IN THE UNITED STATES.

nittee of the British and Foreign

do in inc., it can be saves of loyalists will not long stay behind in chains.

It matters little what England, France, or the North, or the Generals, think of this Proclamation. The two parties most immediately concerned are the slaves and the enslavers. What the latter think of it, the concerned are the slaves and the enslavers. What the latter think of it,

f the American Union; but, while anxious to avoid ing any opinion likely to be social a right of search which former Govern eats, overruled by the Southern party, had stead has enacted a from the part of effect the policy of Jefferson, ratified by act of Con-gress in 1789, it has prohibited slavery forever in those Territories, upon which issue alone the Southern andidate for the Presidency was defeated at the elec-tion which immediately preceded the present rebel-ion; it has also abolished slavery in the District of Columbia; it has virtually repealed the Fugitive Stare Act, by prohibiting the rendition of slaves, escaping from the rebel States to the lines of the United States army, providing compensation on ac-count of such as may belong to loyal citizens; it has count of such as may belong to foyal cuttrens; it has recognized and entered into diplomatic relations with the Negro Republics of Liberia and Hayti, by the Confiscation Bill—considerately made non-retrospective—it, in effect, proclaimed emancipation to the staves in the rebel States, within a specified period; a majority in Congress has ratified the President's plan majority in Congress has ratified the President's plan may elect to take advantage of it, and only he President has announced that the details cently, the President has announced that the meat Congress with a view to its immediate practical application lastly, the President has lately issued a Proclamation

upon the principle of indemnification.

While the Committee deprecate a resort to arms, eren with the arowed purpose of promoting the extinction of slavery, they reiterate the opinion, that the friends of the slave, in the United States, under

In this spirit, and with the object of evoking such an expression of sympathy as shall encourage the Emancipation party in the United States, in their most difficult position, to persevere in their endeavors to obtain justice for the slave, the Committee issue the present address, earnestly commending it to the favor-able consideration of their fellow-countrymen, and to the friends of humanity in all lands.

THOMAS BINNS, Chairman.

27 New Broad street, E. C., London, 17th Nov., 1862.

the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to Issue, at the present crisis, an Address to the Friends of the

In directing your attention to it, the Committee would take advantage of the opportunity, to assure you of their personal respect and sympathy, and of their appreciation of the exceeding great difficulties of your position. Since your accession to office, they have watched with deep interest the progress of events, and especially the gradual development of a policy tending to promote Negro Emancipation. If critain measures in furtherance of that policy, and some apparently inconsistent with it, have not recommended themselves to the approval of the Committee, they have, nevertheless, recognized the majority of them with satisfaction as conducive, in the main, to the interests of the enslaved portion of the African race.

LETTER FROM ST. HELENA'S ISLAND,

**TRATTORTS, 5. C. Designed and the property drive (Section of the property of the Committee) of Parks of the Committee of the calculated property drive (Section of the Parks of the Committee) of Parks of the Committee of the calculated property drive (Section of the Parks of the Committee) of Parks of the Committee of the calculated property drive (Section of the Parks of the Committee) of Parks of the Committee of the calculated property drive (Section of the Parks of the Committee) of Parks of the Committee of the calculated property drive (Section of the Parks of the Committee) of Parks of the Committee of the calculated property drawn of the the Committee of the calculated property drawn of the the Committee of the calculated property drawn of the the Committee of the calculated property drawn of the Committee of the Com

can slaves thus to assert and defend theirs. Such safest becoming the faith of the North—as I read the progress of ideas.

Voting fee Slavery to put down Abolition !—I recently lectured in a meeting-house on the Proclamation. The deacon of the church came to me and said—"You are hard on those who vote for slavery."

"You are hard on those who vote for slavery."

"Yes. (I said.) if you voted for alavery, or for a man who, as you knew, would vote for it in Congress, you, individually, are responsible for all the thefts, robberies, adulteries, murders, concubinage and prostitution that are easential to the existence of slavery." "I am opposed to slavery," said be. "Did you vote for Grow, or Denison?" said I "For Denison," said be. "Did you not know that Denison would vote and act for slavery and the rebellion, if he was elected to a seential to slavery and the rebellion, and I regard you as a most wicked and guilty man, the emblement of the sum of all villang." "But, (said be, bediment of the sum of all villang." "But, (said be, bediment of the sum of all villang." "But, (said be, abolitionism." "So, you regard Abolitionism as a greater crime against God and man than slavery." I have some grown pupils—people on our own plantation—who take lessons in the evenings. It will all how. "And you voted to perpetuate all the crimes among and deprived of every privilege, learn and understand.

I have some grown pupils—people on our own plantation—who take lessons in the evenings. It will wan even of them—our man-of-

and pollutions of slavery—to eternize 'the sum of all villany,' in order to defeat Grow and the Abolitionists, who are seeking to free the slaves—to vindicate the self-seeking to seeking to free the slaves—and the self-seeking to free the slaves—to vindicate the self-seeking to seeking to free the slaves—to vindicate the self-seeking to seeking to free the slaves—and the slaves—and the slaves—the seeking to free the slaves—to vindicate the self-seeking to seeking to free and the slaves—and the slaves—and the slaves—to vindicate the self-seeking to seeking to free and the slaves—and the slaves slaves—to slave the was "feared" as slaves—that slaves—that slaves—to vindicate the slaves—and the slaves—and the slaves—to vindicate the slaves—to vindicate the slaves—to vindicate the slaves—and the slaves—and the slaves—to vindicate the slaves—to vindicate the slaves—to vindicate the slaves—and the slaves—and the slaves—to vindicate the slaves—to vindicate the slaves—to vindicate the slaves—to vindicate the slaves—and the slaves—to vindicate the slaves of the slaves—to vindicate the slaves—to vindicate the slaves—to vindicate the slaves—and the slaves—and the slaves—to vindicate the slaves—to vindicate the vindicate

els, he acted by the advice of the above named lead-ers of Democracy,—and all done that the Democrats, who were inclined to sustain the victorious Adminis-tration, might be brought back to the party when they saw that the Administration gained nothing by that battle. McClellan remained long enough to insure triumph to the Democratic allies of the South at the polls, and that was all he or they cared for. But no matter who triumphs, the Proclamation is doing its work on the minds of the slaves. Their freedom is the one thing needful.

adjusted by dropping the new resolution, and Greaty incorporating into the last of the series the substance of the controverted point; when the resolution, as amended, was passed with hardly a dissent.

JOSIPH A. HOWLAND, Secty.

We are not satisfied with the President's Message

FRATERNITY LECTURES.

THE FUGITIVE AID SOCIETY of Boston have self-coled an arrangement with Mrs. Logras DeMontus, the latented young colored dramatic reader, to give readings wherever the benevotent may be willing to assist, for the purpose of alleviating the selferings of the freedmen or contrabands of Washington.

SARAH A. L. MARTIN, 26 Myrtle St.,

President of the Popitive Aid Society.

ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the American nd Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies, will lecture as

ANNA E DIOKINSON will speak at HOPEDALE in Sunday next, December 14th; and in MILFORD, on the vening of the same day.

By WM. WRLLS BROWN will speak at the Bethesda Baptist Church, JERSEY CITY, N. J., on Sunday even-ng, December 14th, to commence at 7 o'clock.

For Members and friends of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, who are indebted for Piedges made to the Society in January last, or previously to that time, are requested to pay the same as early as practicable, either to the Treasurer, Engury Jackboy, or at the Society's office, 211 Washington Street.

EF The very valuable and still timely, tract, by Mrs. L. Maria Child, entitled "The Right Way the Safe Way, proved by Emancipation in the British West Indies, and elsewhere," (108 pages,) will be sent by mail to any person requesting it, and enclosing siz cents in undefaced postage stamps. Address Samuri May, Jr. 221 Washington St., HE MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has rem

5 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-miar attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. References.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D.

OBITUARY.

DIED-In this city, on Monday last, 8th inst., very enly, Andrew Rozeson, Esq., of New Bedford, age

been complied with; that he said Inomas a. James may then and there shew cause why the prayer of said libe should not be granted. By the order of George T. Bigelow, Esq., Chief Justic-of said Court, GEO. C. WILDE, Clerk.

A true copy of said libel, and of the order thereon,
Attest, Gro. C. Wilne, Clerk.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

THE RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION.

HE REJECTED STORE; Or, Insurrection vs. Resurrection in America. By a Native of Virginia. 12mo. Cloth, 50

HE TRUE STORY OF THE BARONS OF THE SOUTH; OT, The Rationale of the American Conflict. By Rev. E. RRYNOLDS, author of "Records of Bubbleton Parish With Introduction by Rev. S. J. May. 12mo. 75 cts.

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THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

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BY WILLIAM WELLS BROWN.

The work will contain about 300 pages, printed on g paper, and bound in muslin. Price \$1. It will be ; lished on Monday, Dec. 1st, by THOMAS HAMILY, 48 Beckman Street, N. Y., and R. P. WALLOUT, Washington Street, Boston; and to be had of all be

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GENTS WANTED, immediately, to sell J. T. Lio; cheep and elegant Maps in Maine and New Hamph T. Lloyd's Maps of the United Jtates, Map of V. and Map of Southers States. Sent to pediars rs, without delay, to any part of Maine or New Ham hers, without delay, to any part of Maine or New Hamp ire, by express. Address H. J. STANWOOD & CO., Brunswick, Maine th stamp inclosed.

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yery respectfully, WILLIAM BUDD.
Acting Lieutenant, Commandiae Potential To the Rev. M. FRENCH, Chaplain U. S.A.

gretry.

THE RESCUE OF JERRY.

1822,—on which day the County A gricultural Fair
an Anti-Slavery Convention, were held at Syrace
on the same day recend, and set at liberty by the y
as an event sot merely of local but of national is
, and will forever redound to the honor of ou
country. The following, from one who some
is the favor of the Mune, is in commemoration of
Buneath a bright Ostober sun,
Had come from life and wide,
The free and hardy some of toil,
Old Oncodage's pride.
The ploughman from the field was there,
The thresher from his floor,
Cassed for a time the hammer's stroke,
Closed was the mithy door.

Gened for a time the hammer's stroke, Closed was the smithy door. From farm and factory, forge and field, From valley and from hill, Waster speeds the plow, or plies the lost Of elacks the bear mill; From where upon her many fills. Bhe gives her rocky store, or where from sunken shall beneath Her beiny treasures pour; From busy mart, where thriving trade. Its generous profits yield, And from her rural hearths and homes, Whenes labor drives afield, Dome up to-day, in penceful show,

Whence labor drives sheld,
Come up to-day, in peaceful show,
Strong for the True and Right,
The People in their majesty,
The People in their majest,
The People in their might.
Free labor holds her festival,
Where he is honored most,
Who honors her in heart and hand—
of all this mighty host.
Free labor holds her festival,
Her gals day has come,
And thanks from grateful hearts go up,
With songs of barrest home.
Abundance crowns a year of tell,
And Plenty, from her horn,
Has scattered wide her generous fruits,
Her vine, and oil, and own.
But hack? what sound is that which her Her wine, and oil, and corn. lut, hark ! what sound is that which breaks

But, back? what sound is that which hree
Discordant on the car?
Why peals the tocsin bell to-day,
This day of all the year?
Can here, within this Northern land,
This land which freedom gave,
Be tound a datard wretch so mean,
That he would hunt a slave?
Take on his soul the damming ourse;
Unitessh the yelping pack
Of bloodhounds snuthing human prey
To follow on the track?
Too true, alse! for nee, in chains
A trembling captive stands,
The fetters on his swellen limbs,
The oords upon his hands!
Upon his face, in deepened lines,
Is written wan despair,
While heartfelt grouns his heaving breast
Sends out upon the air,
The fear of Federal power prevails,
The shameful brice has won,
The threat of Webster is faillied,
The cruel deed is done! The cruel deed is done!
No! not yet done, not yet fulfilled,
No! yet th' exultant yell

Not yet th' exultant yell
Peals through the vanited arch of Heaven,
"The banner cry of Heil."
No hunting-ground for slaves is this,—
And murmurs deep and loud
Denote the coming storm, which swells,
As swells the gathering crowd;
And as defance marks cach tone,
Stout hearts and hands unite
To help a brother in his need,
'Gainst Wrong to shield the Right,
The blood-red hand of Power has lost
The terror it louries?

The blood-red hand of Power has los .

The terror it inspired,
The People Liberty have 'crowned!
With freedom they are fired!
Till like the angriy sea, whese wayes Break medly on the shore,
They dash against his prison walls,
Break down his prison door,
Strike off the fetters from his limbs,
The cords which bind his hands,—
A MAN arains no mere a down.

The cords which bind his hands,—
A MAN again—no more a slave—
The recenced Jean's stands !
Injustice for a while may faunt,
Wrong seem to hold its sway,
But Right shall follow in their path,

as follow in their path.
As follows might the day.
God speed the Right! O harte the day
When everywhere shall run
The precepts of thy Truth and Love,
The Gospel of thy Truth and Love,
When every man is every man
A brother he shall see,
And all shall is the Royal Low. And all shall in the Royal Law Dwell as one family ! Then the bright Sun, upon a world, Which Jesus died to save, "Shall rise upon no bondman, And shall set upon ne slave."

THE FISHERMAN OF BEAUFORT. BY RES. PRANCES D. GAGE.

The tide comes up, and the tide goes down, And still the fisherman's boat, At early dawn, and at evening shade, Is ever and ever aften His net goes down, and his net comes up.
And we hear his song of glee,
"De fishes doy hates de old slave nets,
But comes to de nets of de free."

The tide comes up, and the tide goes down,
And the cyster into below,
Is picking away, in the slimy sands,
In the sands of de long ago.
But now if an empty hand he bears,
He shadders no more with fear,
There's no stretching-beard for the aching bones,
And no lash of the overneer.

The tide comes up, and the tide goes down,
And ever I hear a song,
As the meaning winds, through the moss-hung cake,
Swoop surging ever along,
400 httmsses, white man help its stare, And de wife and children too,
Sher dey'll work, with de hard worn hand,
Ef oil gib em de work to do."

The tide comes up, and the tide goes down,
But it bides no tyrant's word,
As it chante uncessing the authors grand
Of its freedom to the Lord.
The faborums finaling on its breast
Has caught up the key-note true,
Ob yes works, mass, for 's set and God,
And so must do break man too."

And so must do brook man too."

Design him do work, and gib him do pay,
For de children and wife him love,
And do yans shall grow, and do cotton shall blow,
And him nobber, nobber rove;
For him loves de cale Cartina State,
And do cla magnella irreOl 1 mbber him trouble de ign Norf,
Et de brook fellus am go free.

Donnfort, S. C., Oct. 11, 1862.

A REFLECTION.

The Liberator.

LETTER FROM PARKER PILLSBURY.

CONCORD, (N. H.,) Dec. 1, 1862.
DEAR FRIEND GARRISON.—The music name

its purpose; if to survive he its law, or if by existence it have any important purpose to subserve. A theological dogma is, that all the human race descended from Adam, and are born dead—that is, "dead in tresposes and sims"—and so "must be born again," to get into life and being. Doctrines faiser than this are both taught and believed.

But the Church applies the statement only to individuals. Where is the Messiah who shall say to nations, born wrong, "Ye must be born again." Is there not a possible truth here also! Historically, hitherto, nations may be said to have been as good as still-born. At any raise, none of them have had, or seem destined to have, eternal or continuous life. Some canker or consumption wastes them away, until almost every mountain peak is the grave-stone of a departed empire buried beneath it.

That our government must be born again, or soon die, is as certain as that it was ever born. Slavery, the most vile and cruel, was in many of the States, and in the hearts of multitudes of the men who made the government. Some people believe, to this day, that it was purposely and deliberately incorporated into the Constitution itself. Washington, and all the Presidents since, seem to have thus held, and have conducted their administrations accordingly. Most of the nation has so believed, and has elected its Presidents to do that very thing. President Lincoln still adheres to that doctrine as firmly as though it constituted the very "preseverance of the saints."

One thing is certain: the Constitution did not give freedom, to the half million slaves it found on going into effect. The Revolutionary War did not break their chains. It released white men, strong Saxon men, from foreign despots and their power and sway, but it did not make free the weak, black, helpless alaves,—not even those who aided thees Saxons in their bloody achievements! Neither did the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

their bloody achievements. Remove of the Federal Constitution.

Slavery, in some way, was and is, and is to be, unless the nation itself die or be "born again". In the parchment Constitution, it may be, or may not be. That matters little. In the constitution of the people themselves, "on the fleshy tables of their heart," ple themselves, "on the fleshy tables of their heart," with iron pen, and there is the central point and power of the evil.

central point and power of the evil.

And so to us as a nation, a government, there is a
vital meaning in the words which first amazed that
earlier Pharisee, when uttered by him who "spake as
never man spake." We; too, "must be born again,"
or we cannot see the kingdom of Liberty; the kingdom of Salvation; in a word, "the kingdom of God."

We surely were badly born at first. The scrofula
of slaver tained our blood. One Parities accessed We surely were badly born at first. The scrofula of slavery tainted our blood. Our Puritan ancestry

of slavery tainted our blood. Our Puritan ancestry fled from persecution to invent new and sublimer tortures for their victims here in the new world. Our Revolutionary Fathers wrote ably, fought bravely, died nobly for freedom, but left us a legacy of slavery, constitutional or otherwise, more tyrannical, more terrible, than had ever securged humanity before. Sheathing the sword of revolution in victory, they drew the cart-whip as the sceptre of a new power, undiscovered and unheard of before in the sudacity of the cart-whip as well as cruelty of in exercise; and the its extent, as well as cruelty of its exercise; and the shricks and wailings of its victims are still resoundshrieks and wanings of its victims are such ing along the ages.

Thus are we descended; so were we bor

we have not been born again. Not yet. We do not believe in the "new birth." An excellent gentleman in New York wrote a very valuable work last spring, in New York wrote a very valuable work last spring, entitled the "Birth and Death of Nations," (I wish a million copies of it could have been circulated,) but who shall write or preach the New Birth and renewed Life of nations !—at least, of this nation ! For, until the doctrine is proclaimed, accepted, and made the vital and animating spirit of our religion, and politics, and war, we cannot be saved by all the armies on earth and in heaven.

To this hour, as a government the New York.

To this hour, as a government, the North has not turned its face in the direction of success. It has got no farther than had "Dr. South-Side Adams," when he so implously and atheistically declared, "While it [the Federal Constitution] remains, all our appeals to a 'higher law' are fanaticism!" We are still trusting in armies, in chariots and horsemen; and our success, hitherto, has been such as the gods to whom we have jurayed ever give. We have not yet discovered in our terrible visitation, the hand of a righteous and avenging God. Nor have we even acted wisely under the most selfah considerations of the "lower law"—if a lower law there be. Alexander told Bonaparte, "If you come into my country with a small army, I shall destroy you; if you come with a large one, you shall destroy you; stars in their courses" fought against him. The tragedy of Sennacherit was trebled in him and his hosis, and with terrors tenfold multiplied and

that the divine "justice could not sleep forever!"
And fearful indeed is to be the fulfillment of the prediction.

Readily enough do most men acknowledge slavery to be the cause of the war. And what is slavery; then? What is it but burning, raging harry of a whole race of immortal men, consigning them in myriads to weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teetil, in lakes of fiery torment, from generation to generation? And who has done it? Where is the wholesale sinner to answer for this stimning, staggering erime? Who has elected presidents and senators, constituted supreme courts, enacted and executed fugitive slave laws, fought bloody wars for slavery, and conducted a government through eighty dreary years, until the half million slaves at the beginning are now multiplied more than seven-fold, with increase of slave territory in the same proportion? In the South alone guilty of all this, and is the North wholy immanculate?

Or who has so interpreted the Bible as to include slavery among God? best deciment to men, hallowed by patriarchal example and prophetic approval? Who has cited the "silone of Cirist" as a sanctification of the space, and consecrated fugitive slave laws forever by apostolic rendition of the slave Onesinus to his matter and country, Philesson! Had Andover, and Cambridge, and New Haven theology aught to do with it? Are the limits of Dr. S. S. Adams clean, or the robes of Dr. Lord pure from all this? Are Northern Bible.

the divine vengeance,

"And deal dammation round the land"?

Rather is not the North the Fellow-sinner of the South in this focal, congerial accumulation of all the grea, into one? May not the North have been even the "chief of simer," as the years have sped on?

The law of the universe prescribes repentance, and "fruits meet for repentance," as the only way of except from penalties ever deserved and always impending where sin is. But repentance is almost an obsolete term in our time, in pulpit, at communion, and everywhere clae. Wendell Phillips can, henceforth, include it in his long catalogue of "Lost Arta."

And, would men but believe it, here is all the mystery of our desolating war. Nature and God are now asserting their supremacy. For eighty years, our guilt has been festering like electricity in tropical skies; and now the thunder-bolts are descending, "red with uncommon wrath," and no thatched roofs of "military necessity," no plous lightning rods of "prayer and fasting," will avail to shield us, until we repent and "do justice, love mercy, and welk humbly" before the God we now def, even in the midst of his fiery judgments. Somebody says, "One act of justice is worth seventy years of prayer." Yea, and will we not, by that one act of justice, atome for more than seventy years of sin, while we may? Well did Mr. Lovejoy say, last week, in his Fraternity lecture, "We are in God's hand now, and He will whip us until we render justice to the slave (from far other than "military necessity") all his long lost rights, and lift him and his race to the level of a common humanity. In the language of an eloquent Thankagiving Sermon, the other day, in New York—(not Cheever's not Beccher's)—"If God is just, so huge a wrong cannot die a natural death. The day of reek-oning has come. What we have been hearing for a common humanity, in the language of an eloquent Thankagiving Sermon, the other day, in New York—(not Cheever's not Beccher's)—"If God les just, so huge a wrong cannot die a natural death. The day of reek-on

giving Sermon, the other day, in New York—(not Cheever's nor Beecher's)—"If God is just, so huge a wrong cannot die a natural death. The day of 'reek oning has come. What we have been hearing for a year is but the rumbling of the world's great clock before it strikes the hour of God's full time. God has taken this great question out of the hands of States, and statesmen, and politicians. He decrees that it should not be adjusted; and this, because he is just. Nations must remember their sins!"

Many rejoiced at the partial Proclamation looking forward to the new opening year. I, too, tried hard to be glad. A little glad I was. And yet, what was it, what is it, at least on one side, but a solemy pledge to the South of free, full forgiveness, even at that eleventh hour, only let her then repent? If, as the clock on the last night of this waning year strikes the hour of twelve, and knells its sealed-up record away into the eternities,—if, at that last hour of Presidential grace, the South yields and sues for mercy, may she not claim, as guarantied by the "Proclamation," aure as the very promises of God, the pardoning benediction, "This night shalt they be restored to the Paradies of the Union—To THE VILION AS IT WAS I AND THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS AND AS IT WAS I AND THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS AND AS IT WAS I skell be our covenant foreer and eser !!"

Blessed be the Lord that he has indeed "taken the

Bleased be the Lord that he has indeed "taken the work out of the hands of States, and statesmen, and soliticians"; yea, and of all human hands and power, and is now executing all his own pleasure!

PARKER PILLSBURY.

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

I have just finished the perusal of a very able and I have just finished the perusal of a very able and (pardon the paradox) a very weak sermon, delivered on Thanksgiving day by Rev. George Putnam, D. D. It is always ismentable to think of a good heart and amhable disposition smothered, say, literally made of no account in the great drama of life, by constitutional timidity, or checkmated by wicked and worldly conservative influences. The noblity of soul, the mailiness which truth and God honor, waits not for dire calentity, and reschilies in the conservative and reschilic in the conservative and reschilic in the conservative and reschilic in the conservative and reschiling the conservative and reschiled the conservative and reschiling the conservat dire calamity, and specialities in the workings of Di-vine Providence, to wield its power, and avow deep and hidden convictions. It makes the truest use of to-day, leaving the Infinite Mind to work out the con-

sequences of *to-morrow*.

"So man's true fame must strike from his own deeds." "So man's true fame must strike from his own deeds."

The Doctor takes his text from Psalms, exxii. 6—
"Pray for the peace of Jerusalem." With concise
power he shows the fallacy of all hopes of peace in
the present fearful and distracted hour. War, that uninstaral state of society, that bane of all that is "lovely and of good report," sweeps away our hope of contentment and peace. Still, peace is the cherished desire of the soul. "We all wait and watch for it more
than they that watch for the morning." But, then,
the conditions and character of a peace gained at the
costrow exacted, is the thought alone demanding the
preacher's attention.

In fervid and eloquent strains the Doctor shows that
no such price as that demanded by the rebels can be
granted. It would be yielding our very nationality,
and lying prostrate at the feet of a most contemptible
oligarchy. We cannot, he says, purchase peace at such
a price. He then quotes the following eloquent demurrer from one of the noblest of modern preachers:

"Carnage is terrible, death and human features
colliterated beneath the hoof of the war hores, and

murrer from one of the noblest of modern preachers:

"Carnage is terrible, death and human features obliterated beneath the hoof of the war horse, and reeking hospitals, and ruined commerce, and violated houses, and broken hearts—they are all awful. But there is something worse than death. Cowardice is worse, and the decay of enthusiasm and manliness is worse. And it is worse than death, and manliness is worse. And it is worse than death, and worse than a people has gravitated down into the creed that the wealth of nations consists not in generous hearts, in national virtues, and primitive simplicity, and heroic rendurance, and preference of duty to life—not in men, but in silk, and cotton, and in something they call 'capital.' Beace is bleased—peace arising out of charity; but peace is pringing out of the calculations of selfahness is not bleased. If the price to be paid for peace is this, that wealth accumulates and men decay, better far that every atreet in every lown of our country should run blood."

Dr. Putnam continues to show that any entire. and his three hundred stood peerless among the heroes of five-and-twenty conturies.

But John Brown had a purpose, a divine commission, and instinctively the South knew it well. And what we have wanted, these many months past, under even "lower law" considerations, is, not mosey, but a plan; not men, but o man. But all this is only speaking from the surface, not the centre of things.

We do not achieve success, because we are not yet moving in the direction towards it. Religiously viewed, we are following blind, blank atheism. God, Justice, Humanity, Right, are not in all the thought.

viewed, we are following blind, blank atheiam. God, Justice, Humanity, Right, are not in all the thought, deed or purpose of the Government. This war is justice at last getting executed. The justice of that God before whom Jefferson and devils once trembled, but whose very name today is unheard and unknown in our governmental affairs. Well did the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence prophery that the divine "justice could not sleep forever!" And fearful indeed is to be the fulfillment of the prediction.

"two radically opposite and irreconcilable systems of society." But, dear me, what a drawback to hear our reteran brother in the service of that Matter who reteran brother in the service of that Matter who will be present the service of the mind of the service of the mind of the service of the mind of the service of the service of the mind of the service of the se

ARE HIGHLY COMPLIMENTED.

[Correspondence or the N. N. Tribure.]

ON BOARD STEAMER PROM FORTERS MONROE | 70 BALTIMORE, Nov. 14, 1862. |

Events of no ordinary interest have just occurred in the Department of the South. The negro troops have been tested, and to their great joy, though not contrary to their own expectations, they have triumphed, not only over enemies armed with muskets and swords, but over what the black man dreads most, sharp and cruel prejudices.

Gen. Saxton, on the 28th of October, sent the captured steamer.Darlington, Capt. Crandell, down the coast of Georgia, and to Fernandina, Florida, to obtain recruits for the 1st Regiment South Carolina Volunteers. Lieut. Col. O. T. Beard, of the 48th New York Volunteers, was given the command of the expedition. In addition to obtaining recruits, the condition and wants of the recent refuges from slavery along the coast were to be looked into, and, if occasion should offer, it was permitted to "feel the enemy." At St. Simonds, Ga. Capt. Trowbridge, with 35 men of the "Hunter Regiment of the 1st South Carolina Volunteers," who had been stationed there for three months, together with 27 more men, were received on board. With this company of 62 men, the Darlington proceeded to Fernandina.

On arriving a meeting of colored men was called

plantations.

As the Cotomista could go no farther, Capt. Build correct refuges from sharery along the coast were to be looked into, and, if occasion should offer, it was permitted into, and, if occasion should offer, it was permitted into, and, if occasion should offer, it was permitted into, and, if occasion should offer, it was permitted into, and, if occasion should offer, it was permitted in the state of the last South Carolina Volunteers, who had been stationed there for three months, together with 27 more men, were received on board. With this 27 more men, were received on board. With this 27 more men, were received on board. With this 27 more men, were received on board. With this 27 more men, were received on board. On arriving, a meeting of colored men was called to obtain enlistments. The large church was crowded. After addresses had been made by the writer and Col. Beard, 100 men volunteered at once, and the comber soon reached about 123. Such, however, were the demands of Fort Clinch and the Quartermaster's Department for laborers, that Col. Rich, of the carefully selected from among those not employed on the fort or in the Quartermaster's Department for laborers, that Col. Rich, of the carefully selected from among those not employed on the fort or in the Quartermaster's Department, and put on board. Amid the farewells and benedictions of hundreds of their friends on alone they took their departure, to prove the truth or falsity of the charge, "The black man can never fight." On calling the roll, a few miles from port, it was found our 25 men had increased to 54. Determined not to be foiled in their purpose of being a soldier, it was found that 30 men had quietly made their way on board just at break of day, and bad. concealed themselves in the hold of the ship. When asked why they did, so, their reply was:

"Oh, we want to fight for our liberty, and for the liberty of our wives and children."

"But would you dare to face your old masters?"

ship. When asked why they did so, their reply was:

"Oh, we want to fight for our liberty, and for the liberty of our wives and children."

"But would you dare to face your old masters?"

"Oh, yes, yes. Why, we would fight to de death to get our families," was the quick response. No one doubted their sincerity. Maskets were soon in their hands, and no time was lost in drilling them. Our steamer, a very frail one, had been barricaded around the bow and stern, and also provided with two 12-pound Parrot guns. These guns had to be worked by black men, under the rection of the Captain of the steamer. Our fighting men numbered only about 110, and 50 of them were raw recruits. The expedition was not a very formidable one, still all seemed to have an unusual degree of confidence as to its success.

What had been done the day previous, and what was accomplished on the day of sailing, is described as follows by Lieut. Col. Beard in his report to Gen.

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"On Monday, Nov. 3, with the steamer Darlington, having on board Capt. Trowbridge's company, colored group is the rebeb pickets below Cooper's, destroyed the fall have doubted the course of negroes, and their ability to stand a warm fire of the enemy in the rebeb pickets below Cooper's, destroyed the salt works, and all the salt, corn and wagons, which we could not carry away, beside killing the horses. Thence we proceeded to Jolly River and destroyed two sait works, with a large amount of saft and torn. Thence proceeded to S. Mary's and brought aff two families of contrabands, after driving in the enemy's pickets.

On Tuesday, Nev. 4, proceeded to King's Bay, Georgia, destroyed is integers.

and fired coolly and incessantly, till safe on board. A warm fire was opened at once by the men from the steamer, and one of our Parrots played well its part. It was marvellous that, under so heavy a

Good 1 % Dr. Parlson, you cannot resear that your language implies. It is, you it said on slipper, places. This is not fish norm to prescribe places to a compact which treats were command of God, and you will be the search of the company of a compact which theretae were command of God, and the compact of the company of the company of a compact which it percent, he to Pooler field he not existly of adding another dichainer, and one perinage quite superdicant washing.

It was not been a construction of the company of the compan

be passed on our return, admonished us to retreat.

Our next attack was expected at the bloff. The enemy had improved the time since we parted from them in gathering re-enforcements. Col. Beard prepared the men for a warm fire. While everything was in readiness, and the steamer dropping down hard upon the enemy, the writer passed around among the men, who were waiting coolly for the moment of attack, and asked them if they found their courage failing. "Oh no, mas'r; our trust be in de Lord. We only want fair chance at 'em," was the unanimous cry.

On reaching his ship, Capt. Bodd led.
It had been agreed, after full consultate subject, that, in our descent down they best to burn the buildings of Capt. B. Col. Brailsford. Both of these places picket stations, particularly the latter, had been down with a small force, a few our arrival at St. Catharine's, and shot contrabands, wounded mortally, as we another, and carried of four women and He had also whipped to death, three we also for a terminal to the contrabands.

Ane troops landed in these places under as post the Potomska, and quickly did their of a the first place, a magazine was below as the latter was a strong force; but he helds to the under the commuch for them. The sun had gone down the troops landed, and the enemy had the stone of darkness.

Still, our men went back nearly half a min to cabins, out-houses, and finally the splendidly length and the cabins, out-houses, and finally the splendidly length mansion of Col. B., sparing only his rest as saddle.

saddle.

All this work was done in the very feet eyes of the enemy, and yet such was ther ten black men armed, that they dare not make at tack. The men all reached the steamer by a boats without loss.

black men armed, that they dare not make as tack. The men all reached the steams by matack. The men all reached the steams by matack. The men all reached the steams by matack. The men all reached the steams by matack that the men was a tack. The men all reached for their own men indeed did they seem anxious to do so. To thus the rebels, rescue their friends, and show the second be "sogers," seemed the one desire of a heart. It was truly surprising to see low manade them. It was truly surprising to see low manade expeditiously, they could land; after say from the small boats into water kneeds and elimbing up the banks, they would rus into a delimbing up the banks, they would rus into a woods as fearlessly as a dog after a fox. They is perfectly at home, scouting in the woods as manade in the most say an any the terror, as we had reason to know as enemy. Their intimate knowledge of the manade them invaluable as pilots.

On passing among the men as wa were less the seems of action, I inquired if they had pen any to-day. Many simultaneously exclaimed. You seem the seems of action, I inquired if they had pen any to-day. Many simultaneously exclaimed. You seem and the seems of action, I inquired if they had pen any to-day. Many simultaneously exclaimed. You seem and the seems of action, I inquired if they had pen any to-day. Many simultaneously exclaimed. You say many to-day. Many simultaneously exclaimed, we have seen of action, I inquired if they had pen any to-day. Many simultaneously exclaimed, and the bright rays of he miss moon before them, they formed a circle as those deck, around the hatchway leading the day, and on bended knees they often on bour was spent in sings all programs. These waters surely never echoed with an prayers for the President, for the hears of the war and slavery, were reldom, if ever, hearly fore. About one hour was spent in sings all prayers.

Those waters surely never echoed with an woods before. It really seemed, sometime, at we could almost hear the angels chanting over the old song

"The colored men fought with astonishing cod and brayery. For alacrity in effecting landing, determination, for 'bush fighting,' I leand then could desire, more than I had hoped. They best bravely, gloriously, and deserve all praise."

Our steamer left Beaufort without a solder, returned, after an absence of twelve days, wit fighting colored men, some of whom dropped hoe, took a musket, and were at once solder, m flighting colored men, some of whom dropped in hoe, took a musket, and were at one soldiers, may to fight for the freedom of others. The true made thirteen landings on the main between lemandina and Fort Pulaski, destroying mae impact works, together with some \$20,000 work ask, together work ask, together work to brought away. About seventy slaves were the from the together work ask, the work work and work with the sears of one hundred and fifty of the semy's balls. The men entered Beaufort single is than it was ever song before. The negges withink they will be ready, when the brigade sempleted, to take the job of putting down the rebin General Saxton pronounced the expedition prefect success; but what the rebiels and the pend the North will say of it, we cannot tell. We do with two regrets—first, that we found, on our turn, that our commander, General Mitchel in finished his work on earth and gone home to learn, and second, that we have been obliged to win in imperfect account en route for Washington, on bar ship, and sea sick.

Lewis's Normal Institute

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THIS Institution is a pioneer in a new preferie. In dies and gentlemen of enterprise and induly used find in this field health, usefulness, and large pris. The enterprise members medical ment teach in the department of the may. Physiology and Hygiene. Prof. Laevans have by Cilcoution; Dr. Dio Lawus of Practical Gymantia, at the Movement Cure. The course continuer for resi. Tickets \$75. Matrichitation \$5. Diploms \$10. Bus prices are reduced 25 per cent. to Ladies. Two cound curing this year—the first beginning on the 2d of Jasury, and the 2d on the 5th of July.

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Dr. Lewis has solved the problem; he has marisful the way. Many eminent teachers are purelly it will the most excellent results. We recognize the debt in Dr. Lewis; he has done as teachers and our pupils are amount of good.—D. B. Hoger, Pres. of the America In-stitute of Justivation.

attitute of Instruction.

I am now satisfied that Dr. Lewis has found the transmittle process for physical development. It was my printing to welcome Dr. Lewis at his very first artist law, and every thing since then has only confirmed my code denote in his ability to superintend the work.—R. Jr. Krik, at the first Commencement of the Institute.

Henceforth we shall delight to think of Dr. Levi st one who holds our welfare very near his own; we had turn to him for sympathy and encouragement in order ures, and shall love to bring our successes to him so belonging more to him than to ourselves.—Mass Mey, in-effectory of the first fordenting Class.

I rejoice, Mr. President, that the Normal Incinis is Physical Education has been established in Bestes. In-joice that it has at its head a gentleman sadminbly sur-ified to give if eminent success. I believe that to indict, and has ever, in this country, given the subject of Pys-cal Education such an impulse as has Dr. Lewis. He de-serves the credit of it.

ual has ever, in the country, given use an expectation such an impulse as has Dr. Lewis. It is served the credit of it.

You may not know it, ladies and gentlemen, let this Institution is famous in every part of the land. Hers not a live deducator in America who is not looking to a what is to be the result of Dr. Lewis; institution is famous in the control of Dr. Lewis; institution is factor. These exercises can be introduced into aty above room with deaks. The problem is solved.

I trust, ladies and gentlemen, that this is the commencement of a new erra, and that the green night by Dr. Lewis will be universally introduced into at schools.—Extract from a speech delivered at the circum Commencement of M Lewis Normal Institute, by J. Philadie Enq., Supermittedient of the Public Schools of Banks.

D. D. DANIEL MANN has removed his cifes to life norted artificial teeth on the rulescale has, for the past for year which he has made some improvements. It is better has gold, when well made, being lighter, stronger, and survivales, and is also musch changer. The Manness are survivaled to the control of t

ICH DIEN.

GLOBE HOTEL WILLIAM P. POWELL, PROPRIETOR

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