remittances are to be made, and left the pocuniary concerns of the paper are correctly to the General Agent.

substited to receive assume spaces and an attendance.

The following synthesises constitute the Financia features, let are not responsible for any debts of the part it. Wexamit Phillips, Rosenzo Quincy, Rosenzo Conservador and William L. Garnings, Ja.

WE LIOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

"Thay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-tary authority takes, for the time, the place of all munic-ipal instintions, and SLAYERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the explusive

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printe

VOL. XXXII. NO. 51.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1663.

Befuge of Oppression.

37 Specimen of Democratic blackguardism, No. 1. ACTS AND RESOLVES OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, FIRST REGULAR SESSION.

[Not copied from the record, but put down accord to our recollection, and warranted correct i

nuis.]

1. An act in relation to niggers.

2. An act to emancipate niggers.

3. An act to prohibit what-ye-call-it in the Terri-

2. An act to prohibit what-ye-call-it in the Territories.

4. An act to abolish what-ye-call-it in the District of Columbia.

5. An act concerning niggers.

6. An act to confiscate niggers.

7. An act to emancipate the wives and babies of contrabands.

8. An act to emancipate niggers who fight for the confideracy.

9. An act to make 'em fight for the Union.

10. An act to make 'em fight for the Union.

11. An act to educate said free niggers.

12. An act to make paper worth more thin gold.

13. An act to make a little paper worth more than a good deal more gold.

14. An act to free sombody's niggers.

15. An act in relation to niggers.

16. An act to prohibit importations by increasing duties.

17. An act to make white folks squeal, otherwise

11. An act to make white loaks squeat, otherwise known as the Tax Bill.

12. An act authorizing the President to draft white folks.

13. An act authorizing the President to arm nig-

gers.
20. An act to give us a little more paper.
21. An act concerning niggers.
22. An act to make omnibus tickets a legal ten-

der.
23. An act to compensate Congressmen for using their influence in obtaining contracts.
24. An act authorizing the issue of more omnibus

24. An act authorizing the issue of more omnibus tickets.

25. An act declaring white men almost as good as niggers, if they behave themselves. (Laid on the table.)

26. An act to rypeal the clause of the Constitution relating to the admission of new States.

27. An act by repeal the rest of the Constitution.

28. Resolutions pledging the government to pay for examerizated niggers.

29. An act authorizing the President to pay for said negroes. (Went under.)

30. An act to confiscate things.

31. Resolutiony explaining that some other things are not meant.

32. An act in relation to niggers.

33. An act to make "en a little whiter.

32. An act in relation to niggers.
33. An act to make niggers white.
34. An act to make 'em a little whiter.
35. An act to make 'em a good deal whiter.
35. An act in relation to contrabands.
37. An act in relation to colored people.

An act concerning niggers. Resolution of adjournment.

Specimen of Democratic blackguardism, No. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the undersigned, A-bray-ham Lincoln, be-pressure President of a few of the United State, baving observed that the people thereof, tyling themselves Butternuts, prefer the Constitu-tion to the African, be therefore deposes and says, as follows, to wit:—

tion to the African, he therefore deposes and says, as follows, to wit:—

And whereas, the aforesaid Butternuts are bringing to bear a pressure upon me which is very embarasing—therefore, be it-hereby

Resdred, That the "Military necessity" business is about played out, and that hereafter the underspared will be compelled to confine his sportive gambes to the limits of the Constitution.

And be it further enacted, that after this date, the aforesaid Africans won't be free on the 1st of January as much as I thought they would be before the election, in consequence of Butsernuts.

I would also state that the Black Republican amusement of putting Democrats into prison don't seem to pay. It was an agreeable pastime, but very productive of Butternuts. It was a clear loss to us of steep pounds of straw for each entertainment, and straw is advancing—we ought to have bedded them with treasury notes—but it's too late to do that now, in consequence of Butternuts. That portion of our festivities are, therefore, hereby declared to wave tome to an untimely end. The audience will scopt our thanks for their kind attention and liberal patronage.

In conclusion, permit me to remark that Butter.

conclusion, permit me to remark that Eutter-

A MEETING.

A meeting of the barbers of New York is recommended, to memorialize the President on the subject of the Emancipation Proclamation, and urge him to adhere to it to the bitter end. Why should they not hold such a meeting? Some persons ridicule the idea. Nonsense! These men have had more to do with the heads of their fellow-men than any other class of citizens. They ought to know something about reaces and something about cooling the hot brains of rebellious citizens. At all events, they are infinitely better fitted to the work than the men who assembled at Cooper Institute on Monday evening. They are better fitted, because, as a gener-1 rule, they are more practical in their ideas, and know more of human nature and general dealings with mankind. But there is another and a better reason why they are more fit for the work. They will not, by the new business which they undertake, night their old business, or bring any contempt on the profession they are members of. That these elergymen are doing this, is only too sadly evident.

There is not in all the history of the past two years a darker page than that which records the division of the American churches. It was brought about by Northern and Southern clergymen insisting on subjecting the Church to the purposes of the State. They severed the holiest bond of union between North and South in their attempt to use the commission of the Divine Master for the control of earthly polities. They soiled the garments of their high calling, defaced the image of their Leader and Director, which should always be visible in the life and conversation of His minsters. They made the Church to be a despised political machine in the life and conversation of His minsters. They made the Church to be a despised political machine in the life and conversation of His minsters. They made the Church to be a despised political machine in the life and conversation of His minsters. They made the Church to be a despised political machine in the life and to be one body, including the prophets, a p A meeting of the barbers of New York is reconended, to memorialize the President on the subjection

pte, holy, peace-giving doctrines of the religion of the Child of Bethlebem.

It is not for you to preach patriotism. The word, the idea, is nowhere in your commission. Christ and his Apostles never named it as a Christian virtue. It is no part of the Christian religion. Saints and martyrs gone long since to God, an innumerable company, are ashamed—if shame can reach the heavenly abodes—are ashamed of you, their unworthy successors among men, that you debase the religion of Ohrist to the purposes of poor human institutions. "Be ye wise as serpents, and harmless as doves, but becare of men." They will not only persecute you, but they will seduce you into all their schemes of human argrandizement, will use your sacred calling for their selfish ends, will sell your religious character and appropriate the payment to themselves; and when they have stained your reputations, destroyed your purity, reduced you to the low grade of the pot-house politician, or the radical member of a house and to teach the simple that the States to abolish slavery. The only provision that binds the slave States to abolish slavery. The only provision that binds the slave States to abolish slavery. The only provision that binds the slave States to abolish slavery. The only provision that binds the slave States to abolish slavery. The only provision that binds the slave States to abolish slavery. The only provision that binds the slave States to abolish electron. The only provision that binds the slave States to abolish that binds the slave St

Selections.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN EXAMINED.

WHAT DOES THE PRESIDENT PROPOSE ? He proposes to Congress the add solution of both Houses, recomme

He proposes to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution of both Houses, recommending to the soveral States an amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

For what purpose? Is it to authorize and empower the Federal Government to abolish slavery in any or all of the States, in manner and form prescribed? No. By a careful examination, it will be perceived that the proposed new articles of the Constitution neither provide for, nor recognize, nor contemplate, any such national power.

Instead of this, they only provide that an offer of compensation, in the manner therein prescribed, shall be made by the United States to any slave State that shall abolish slavery at any time previous to January 1, 1900; and also, that Congress may appropriate money and otherwise provide for the colonization of free colored persons, with their own consent; also confirming the liberty of all who have been or shall be liberated by the chances of war; and compensating loyal slave masters for the loss of slaves thus liberated.

There is nothing, in all this, that makes it obligatory on any State to abolish slavery at all, at any time, either before or after the first of January, 1906. If the proposed amendments of the Constitution should be made, even by the concurrence of every

We have read, and re-read, carefully, the Pr

Ine Fresident says that "Witnout slavery, the rebellion could never have existed; without slavery, it could not continue." "How would it work," then, to let slavery continue thirty-seven years longer, provided the slaverholders, most of them rebels or in sympathy with them, cannot agree among themselves, to abolish it? "How would it work" to adopt an implied pledge of tolerance to slavery, in the meantime, and forever afterward, unless the slaveholders become abolitionists?

How would it work? The "Witnout slavery, in the meantime, and forever afterward, unless the slaveholders become abolitionists?

How would it work? The "Witnout slavery, in the meantime, and forever afterward, unless the slaveholders become abolitionists?

"At that time we shall probably have one millions of people to share the burdens, thirty one millions, as now."

ABOLITIONISM BECOMING RESPECTABLE.

Annument problems of the service of

channan senected above all others for the Goyernorobing of Kansas; he, too, comes under the ban for
a being an abolitionist.

And so we might go on, and we should find that
scores and hundreds of those who have been the
honored men of a better democracy than exists today, are now the most zealous defenders of doctrines and measures which call down upon their
heads the mad-dog cry referred to, from the smallbeer politicians and pro-slavery advocates who, in so
large a degree, make up the democratic party. Are
we not right in saying that abolitionism is fast becoming respectable? And does it not bid fair, at
no distant day, to become popular also? The truth
is, the bone and sinew, head and heart of the old
democratic party, are now in the ranks of those
who are denounced as abolitionists, by a set of
"soldiers of fortune" and broken down politicians,
who are anxious to galvanize into life the old, effect
organization of democracy, merely for the personal
and political advantages which they hope to derive
from it. They ignore deferson and every doctrine
he ever enunciated. They stand on doctrines as
diametrically opposed to true democracy as darkness to light. They are fighting to revive the dead.
They have allied themselves to-slavery because in
that is their hope of political supremeavy. But they
are doomed. Their hopes will fail. Their dead will
never itse. The progress of events is against them.

—Maine State Press.

COLORED SOLDIERS AND CONTRABANDS.

Ten days since, the steamers Darlington and Ben

Ten days since, the steamers Darlington and Ben De Ford went out with two companies of South Carolins Volunteers to forage along the coast. They returned successful, with so much excellent pine lumber, saw-mill saws, &c., that it astonished our clerks and wise men out of all mathematical calcution, and they figured \$25,000 worth up to \$125,000 in less than no time. Never mind. The colored soldiers fought well—that is everywhere admitted.

Then came news of Gen. Hunter's appointment. Was there not Jov among us? Next arrived the Colonel of the South Carolina Volunteers. A more than nine days wonder in any other country than this, that a man so brilliant should put himself at the head of a negro regiment (always pronounsing the word negro as if spelled with two ga).

Some of us did not wonder. Some of us thanked God, in the depths of our hearts, that "the houg and the man "had come. The negroes need men to lead them, and men and women to teach them—not fops and imbeciles, nor yet speculators who, unable (for want of capacity) to earn three hundred a year at any honest calling, have decided to commit a vorse than theft upon the country by officering a colored regiment (and "making a sacrifice of themselves") at a thousand or two a year. Col. Higginson stayed not one day in the city. He landed in the morning, and at eve was with his regiment. Under his hand the work will be well done.

Thanksgiving went off grandly, whites and blacks, citizens and soldiers, entering into the festivities of the occasion with great gusto.

There were religious meetings on the plantations and in the towns, dinners and supers, short rides, social gatherings, balls and frolics, and more of the latter than could be desired. Gen. Saxton and staff spent the morning at the Popu plantation, and attended service at the Baptiat Church, which is in the central part of the same island. There were gathered from one-to three thousand people, to give hanks for freedom. Oh, it was a great day to us all.

The colored people sang their own brunns, and

Sweet land of liberty.

It is now a country, indeed, to them. A sermon followed the usual exercises; but the leading feature of the meeting was the address of General Saxton, arging them to enlist, and learn to fight the battles of right for themselves. He told them the story of Anthony Burns, and of the brave deeds of Col. Higginson in that affair, and brought tears to the tyes of women, and blessings to the lips of men, by his recital.

giving day, who taught him to respect the rights all and be true to them, and especially to rememb the wrongs done to negroes; urged the women teach their children, that freedom was more th

there aid in the market between the white and is lattices—put it for sale. The price was their fidem. We mean to sell ourselves for freedom-hope to you Northern men. If your politicians a Generals kick us away, we will try to make our met with us—had better free us, and arm us. How to would this war last, if we were freed by act of C gress and the President's Proclamation—both hem ratified in General Orders by the Command of all the Union armies in the South? Why, when I want to the process of the command of all the Union armies in the South? Why, when I want is week.

tear, you won't be permitted to do it. You have got to conquer or be conquered. I know the slaveholders. They went into this war for power; and if you don't whip them in Virginia and South Carolina, they will whip you in Pennsylvania and New York, and then reconstruct the Union, with themselves at the top, and you at the bottom. You white men of the North will go into slavery, unless you take us black men of the South out of slavery; and Mr. W., you have into a great deat of time left in which to decide what you will do!"

Ton speaks the sentiments of his race. Statesmen and soldiers will heed them.

S. W.

THE BLACK SOLDIERS OF SOUTH CARO-LINA.

First Regiment of South Carolina Voluntees:—

"The black soldiers were marshaled before the headquarters of Gen. Saxton—a stalwart band—proudly shouldering their guns, as they stood in their red pants, blue coats, and caps. Gen. Saxton, one of God's noblemen,) whom the world will honor, came out and stood before them in military costume. Grouped around were parties of scoffing soldiers—here and there an officer, whose curled lip and upturned nose told the whole story of his patriotism and philantbropy—while groups of negroes, of all ages and sizes, filled up the circle, watching with staring eyes for this strange eeromony. Gen. Saxton is tall, with a finely moulded figure, straight as an arrow, very graceful in his

OUR ENGLISH PRIENDS INSTRUCTED

The London Inquirer for November 22d contair an extract from a letter from an American clergy man, (understood to be the Rev. Joseph H. Aller of Jamaica Plain.) which, if there be any potencin truth, stated in words that scintillate and burr should enlighten the purblind eyes of our English

treat the management of the control of the control

flower of the young men and gentle

unanimous among all those you think of with any sympathy or respect, and that you ought to give it weight in your judgment. Summer, Phillips, "Khitter, Bryant, Garrison, May—with shades of different temperament, are one in conviction. Can you see so much better than they all? Do you suppose they do not feel the infinite distress, horror, and agony of the war as well as you? Yet (to quote your phrase) not one is seeking? an obvious reason for discontinuing a war which has brought no glory, &c., or could possibly employ such a purase, except such creatures as Yullandigham and Fernando Wood, who are deep in a profligate conspiracy to remand this nation to the dominion of the Slave Power. We know that the only hope of deliverance from that power is to fight this fight through. If anything ever gives us a passing distrest of its issue, it is not that the cause is not right, or the means are insufficient; but that sometimes the Government have not seemed in full sympathy with the nation; because officers (like Buell) have been trusted until their trust seemed crumbled and fretted away; and, not least, because this conspiracy has had its fires deliberately fanned by those whom we had absolutely trusted to be our friends in this awful context. If the slave empire of the South becomes the railing power of this continent, it will not be because our hearts were faithless or our hands slack, but because British speculators have furnished the cannon and shell to murder our boys in the field; because '290' British merchants have subscribed to put pirate ships afloat to weary us into despair by the ruin of our commerce; because the British Government allows shelter to the Nashville, and turns away the Toucarora, and is at this moment (if the Liverpool papers tell the truth) suffering an iron-clad fleet to be ontfitted, in open daylight and boastfully, to make our defence of freedom hopeless. If it had not been for that 'moral support,' which the Times boasts is all but universal in the English nation, we all fully believe the

slavery itself is fatally shaken, and will not survive this war.

Now, can you remember a war in history in which the results for humanity were so great and plain as these? We know, if you do not, that the war was the only price by which they could have been had—our only alternative for shame, guilt and contempt. And so we have given money and blood unstinting, and shall continue to do it as long as that end is had in view—that is, till the prize is won, or till the pro-lavery democracy, whose phrases are caught and echoed in your religious papers, has succeeded in dividing and defeating us, and reducing us to a sullen and infided despair. Pray let your next words be such as to help our English brothers to see this thing in its true light."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

When we had occasion, a short time since, to comment on the extraordinary concession by a Boston Republican paper of a right an the part of the State of Massachusetts, and any other State, to stablish buman slavery within its borders, we did not expect so soon to meet with a recognition of property in man from a higher quarter, from one whom, last of all, we should have looked for it. But such is the case. It is with inexpressible pain and mortification that we see the President of the United States, for the greater part of his life the inhabitant of a free State, the chosen leader of a party which is based on the denial of the right of slavery, and whose fundamental principle has always been that the right of property in human beings was not recognized in the Federal Constitution, after a war of two years for the perpetuation of that institution, in which he has indeed shown that he has learned much, still in his official capacity, and in his official message—a document which will be read throughout the civilized world—admits that there is a right of property in man which it would be wrong for him to interfere with, without compensating the alleged owners for depriving them of it. Such an admission, from such a source, fills us, we say, with sorrow, almost with indignation, and tends far more than would any disaster to our armies in the field to make as fear for the ultimate success of the cause of the Union.

The President shows in his Message that he fully

much force. But, so strong are the prejudices he has imbited from his youth up, in regard to the enlawd race, so one-sided have been the sources of information from which he has formed his opinious, so much has he been sunder the control of influences a force-time and public works of the town, stands; also a secretary necessary of Lord Zalmersten. The Prime Alimster; the proposed of the many factors have not totally against the best of the control of t

self and the fruit of his labor, so far as

since crashed the rabellion, pat an end to alwery, and restored peace to the country.

We say those thisps not in anger but in norrow; not from a spirit of fault-finding, but from a conviction that our duty as journalists, and as to some extent the exponents of public opinion, require it. No public man in the country needs educating more than the President. Thank Heaven! he has shown that he is capable of learning. He has learned much; he has much to learn. But the most important lesson to be instilled into him is, that there is no such thing as a right of property in man, and that the free people of the North will never consent to any act, on the part of the Government, or to any motification of the Constitution, which in any way admits or recognizes that right.—New Bedford Republican Standard.

We presume everybody has read the President's Message, and accordingly judged it. There is not much to say about it any way. It is brief, sententious, written in plain, homely language, and therefore needs no interpretation. It provokes a smile in some, and makes others impatient to hear the President arguing the case with those accursed secession wretches, just as though his logic would convince or his rhetoric move them. His talk about the impossibility of separation, while that very act is going on, reminds one of the "little story" of the lawyer who undertook to show the judge, after senence had been passed, that it was impossible for

is going on, reminds one of the "little story" of the lawyer who undertook to show the judge, after sentence had been passed, that it was impossible for the court to have his client publicly whipped. "You just look out of the window," replied the judge, "and you'll see that your client is taking his honest thirty-nine, in spite of the impossibility of which you speak." Old Abe should look out of the window occasionally to see what is going on outside.

The main feature of the Message, and which the President dwells upon at length, is his proposed amendment to the Constitution, which provides for the gradual abolishment of slavery by paying for the slaves, colonizing the blacks, and thus shortening the war and perpetuating peace. Such a proposition might be well enough in time of peace, but it only needs to be stated to show how unterly impracticable, not to say foolish, such a scheme is at present. We think no one understands this better than President Lincoln; and we judge this proposition to be merely a pad or cover, so to speak, for the dagger which he intends soon to send home to the vitals of slavery and secession. Any other interpretation, it seems to us, would evince a lack of that practical comings sense which has hitherto been accorded to Mr. Liftoln.—Girard (Pa.) Union.

STATE OF THINGS IN ENGLAND.

LANCASHIRE SUFFERERS AND SLAVERY.

Day by day the suffering widens and deepens. And now the cold has come. The accounts, illustrated by cases and groups of cases, are most afflictive. This "England" is paying a fearful penalty for any complicity with slavery in the past, and is feeling scarcely less than any one State in the Union—even if not more—the consequences of the great crimes of the revolted slaveholders. I give, without comment, a statement which no reader of The Independent will see without emotion. Some benevolent persons, chiefly a lady who has been caring for the moral welfare of the hundreds of female attendants at the great Exhibition, gave them a parting entertainment, under the presidency of Lord Shaftesbury. In a report of the proceedings is this:—"Lord Radstock gave some touching illustrations LANCASHIRE SUFFERERS AND SLAVERY.

"Lord Radstock gave some touching illustration of a visit to the distressed factory districts, when he had returned within the last twenty-four hot mentioned instances in which the atricken optives inanifested not only patience, but cheerfulne 'He has never forsaken me, and never will,' said a in the depths of poverty. 'I was sure that our their would never forsake us,' said a mother of a lamily on receiving unexpected vallet. The

"The Democrats are, by a strange inversion or an guage, become the Tories of America. Like the Torparty in every community, the old Constitution has monstross abuse in it, for which, therefore, they far to the last. Like English Tories, the language of liferty and veited rights is on their lips, the recention against privilege, gain and power in their heart Hence our Tory Journals, including the Times, citi alliance with the Democrats, and repudiate Repub can all the control of the can be considered in the Control of the Cont "The Democrats are, by a strange inversion ruage, become the Tories of America. Like th

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON, THE ABOLITIONIST.

Two members of Parliament have been accidentally killed this week, in one case making a vacancy at Southampton. There are five candidates in the field, one of them Mr. George Thompson. It would be pleasant to see this veteran in Parliament again, but his election is not probable. An old Liberal member, who is connected with the railway system and public works of the town, stands; also a secre-

The Diberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1862.

CONCERNING THE LIBERATOR.

The war has not only crippled the cir newspaper press generally, but it has pre-carcity in the materials for making pri-wing chiefly to the failure of the cott-

rates, with this loss, with the enormous a price of printing paper, and with no in day. On the other hand, to increase the terms to \$3.00 per annum,—which, supposing our present Hs of subscribers should remain firm, would barely cover the additional cost of the white paper,—may cause such a further diminution in the number of our patrons as to hasten the same fatal result. The first trying circumstances, we cannot hesitate which

tinuance or suppression of the Liberator. Its publica-tion was commenced without a subscriber, and it will give us no mortification should it end without one. nount, absorbing object has been an uncompro sought to win or to retain the patronage of any mar Whatever has been done, at any time, in support c the paper, has been done spontaneously, for its ow estimated value as a fearless, impartial, independer anti-slavery journal, and not in response to any per sonal appeal from us; for we have made no such ap peal. If it has accomplished its mission, let its put lication cease: we ask no personal consideration what over. Whoever would make any reformatory mor ment subservient to his own selfish ease, vain co spiculty, or pecuniary advantage, is undeserving

d against such odds as no other journal was ever called to encounter. It is neither matter or a prise, nor to its discredit, that it has always had an adequate subscription list. True, that list we mig have largely extended, if we had resorted to any the ordinary means to obtain subscribers; especial if we had made personal applications in such case the various multitudinous periodicals, matic, strenuous and persistent efforts a be a paper disposed to cater to public sentiment, stead of breasting the tide. Appearing as "a root of dry ground," the Liberator, to this hour, contin to be "without form or comeliness," in the gene discussion in its columns, and to stant publication of the ablest and s in opposition to its own, thus enabling hear all sides, it has received no counter

the Liberator with interest, deriving nourishment and strength therefrom, on account of its enhanced terms; but we shall be still more sorry to retain any one on our list, through any delicacy on his part in regard to discontinuing his subscription. It would be unreasonable to the state of discontinuing his subscription. It would be unrea-sonable to expect any one to receive the paper, if the altered price makes it a pecuniary burden in his case. But we trust such cases will be found rare, and that there will be a general and cheerful acquiescence on the part of the great body of our subscribers in the sed change

FRATERNITY LECTURE.

The eleventh lecture of the Fraternity course, titled "Education of the Citizen," was delivered on Tuesday evening by Henry Ward Beecher, and a very large audience gave it enthusiastic applause. Mr. Beecher said that the great contest in which

sentiments and the affections.

Our nation is prosperous beyond precedent, and is in no small degree civilized, Christian and free. Yet a furious civil war is raging. This aprings not, as some fools suppose, from the excitement of passions, but from the conflict of ideas. An idea is here contending, deep as the heart of Jeaus, one which has been resisting its opposites ever since he died on Calvary. Two radical philosophies, giving opposite views of man, his nature and his rights, and therefore of the nature and the rights of society, of political economy, morals and religion, are here contending for respecting man, society and government which vails at the North or at the South, shall hold per

It is only a foundation for special education. We must have an education of the citizen, and of the American citizen. As a man may be well versed in general knowledge without being a good lawyer, phyneest he chicated in reference to his own govern-ment, and to the principles and ideas on which it is founded. Under an absolute government, the citizen has only to obey. Under a republic, he must be a thinking, active, working being. He has not only to obey the laws, but to make them. He must make opinions, laws, legislators, magistrates; and when these prove unsatisfactory, he must make them over

The proper education of the citizen comprises three lements; a knowledge of the radical ideas on which the American government is founded—of the struc-ture and administration of the government—and of

is, submission to the control of another—the new is, self-government. The former, one governments (like the English) consist of a mixture of these two ideas. In these cases, the democratic and aristocratic elements must contend, until one gains the victory.

The American government sprang from certain great philosophical principles. It existed first in philosophic, speculative ideas. Radicalism is now used as a term of reproach; but we are the offspring of the most radical people the world ever saw.

as a term of reproach, but we are the offspring of the most radical people the world ever saw.

There are two kinds of radicalism. One goes for the upbuilding of material welfare, and this the worl calls enterprise. The other is based upon the more sentiment. John the Baptist was a radical. Here was a conservative. The Great Master was the great radical of his time, and of all times. The worl rejected Him for this redoon. The apostles were served.

nock. Every cannon fired from the Southern side says man is the slave of man. Every one fired from the Northern side says man has inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of hap-piness.

Political duties should be studied, insisted on, and

among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happhiess.

Political duties should be studied, insisted on, and
preached in the pulpit, as religious duties. 'Every
man and every woman should understand and practise
them. Men degenerate by separation from women.
In the instincts and the sentiments, women are wiser
and better than men; we shall never see politics purified until women take equal share in them with men,
at the polls and elsewhere.

Our first duty now is the armed overthrow of the
rebellion. It must be done by arms. The next duty
will be to homogenize the nation, making every Southern State as free as New England. We must have
now either emancipation and unity, or secession and
endless quarrels and disorders.

I regret that space is wanting for a complete report
of a very excellent lecture.

In consequence of the absence of Rev. J. M. Manning, who was to have given the next lecture, G. W.
Curtis, Esq., of New York, will speak before the Fraternity next Tuesday evening—a. s. w.

JOSEPH P. COUTHOUY, A. V. Lieut. Commanding, U. S. N., late commanding the U. S. barque Kingfisher, has been ordered to report it Admiral Paulding at New Xork, for the command of U. S. steamer Columbia. Lieut. Couthouy's course, while in command of the Kingfaher, showed admirable, sagacity, energy and saving, and we confidently expect that in his new command he will add argely to his well carried reputation.—Boston Transcript.

dam is now some extract reputation.—Botton research is inquiry, as a ball give some examined, and literate from the log-book of this humane and meritorion our officer, while commander of the Kingdaher on the Florida coast, in relation to the rescue and protection ups as they

THE TIME IS AT HAND.

ized to act against it in case of need, irrespective of the consent of slaveholders, loyal or disloyal.

The second movement was the Proclamation of September 22d, declaring immediate freedom to slaves of rebels who should be within, or come within, the lines of the Federal armies, and prospective emancipation (in 1863) to the slaves of all who should then be officially announced as still in rebellion.

If this Proclamation were another attempt to frighten the enemy, this also was a thorough failure. It had the good effect of immediately freeing a certain small proportion of the slaves, and it may be made to

ively cooperate with his army and nary.

The third movement of Mr. Lincoln was his late
Message, presented at the assembling of the Coopress
now in session. This document, even while assuming
that the Proclamation is to be carried out, inaugurates tion, than either of the preceding ones; agreeing with those, however, in the remarkable and peculiar cirodation to armed reb

Has he been acting in this manner n great crisis, his competence for acting as Commander-in-Chief, his sufficiency for controlling the destinies of a nation. If then he shall strike vigorously at sla-very, (even in the robel States only,) much of his past delinquency may be pardoned. If promptly, on the 1st of January, he shall designate by Proclama-mation the States and parts of States in rebellion— declare the slaves in those regions thenceforth and mation, then our hope, as far as Abraham Lincoln is concerned, will have finally perished. If salvation be yet appointed for this nation, it must come through some other hand.—c. x. w.

the neid of public labor for a quarter of a century, by an almost entire prestration of the vocal organs, he has yet lost very little of the fire of his youth, and certainly none of his interest in or knowledge of the demands of every true man, at a time like this. He seems truly "one of the old prophets, risen again from the dead."

The English in the Eastern Seas. 6. The Legend of St. Swithun. 7. Mrs. Oliphant's Life of Edward Irving. 8. The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus. 9. Hops at Home and Abroad. 10. Prince Engene of Savoy. 11. The American Revolution.

The Loydox Quarterly Review, for October, contains the following papers:—1. Les Misérables. 2. The Platinic Dialogues. 3. Modern Political Memoirs. 4. Belgium. 5. The Waterloo of Thiers and Victor Hugo. 6. Aids to Faith. 7. China.—The Traping Rebellion. 8. The Confederate Struggle and Recognition.

Both the articles in these Reviews on the American War and the Southiern Confederacy are strongly in sympathy with the Rebels, and, consequently, hostile to the American Government.

Both these Reviews are published by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton Street, New York, and are for sale by A. Williams & Co., Crosby & Michols, and Redding & Co., Boston. Price 85 a year, each. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, for Oc-

CHANGE OF TERMS. In consequence of the extra-ordinary rise in the price of printing paper, the Exce-utive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Soci-ety have deemed it indispensable to fix the terms of the National Anti-Slavery Standard, the organ of the Society, at \$2,50 (instead of \$2,00 as heretofore) for the annual year.

THE BRAUFORT CONTRABANDS. Last week, we published a very interesting letter from a highly accomplished young colored lady. Miss Charlotte L. Forress, of Philadelphia, who is engaged in teaching the contrabands at Beaufort. This week we print another letter from her, which is creditable equally to her head and heart. We solicit the continuance of similar favors, believing that all our readers will appreciate them as highly as we do.

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

TION ANNIVERNARY.

In view of the colossal magnitude of the Souther rebellion, our the one hand, and of the correspondance of the southern of the southern of the American Germann, on the other, the Managers of the Nilssal ANTI-SLAYERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSAL AND ANNIVERSAL THE CHARGE OF THE ANNUAL APPEAL to this late period—not knowing what tens to be comed it expedient to defer their ANNUAL APPEAL to this late period—not knowing what tens to be comed in the southern of the PEAL to this rate period—not knowing what ennight occur, in the mean time, to render a noislan or suspension of their established plan of aslesirable, and wishing to be guided by the high
manufacture crisis.

Reverently recognizing in this awful visiting a hand of God in righteons judgment for our great tional transgression, and treating it may seem end in the total extinction of chatted slavery through the land; believing that the Proclamation of Proc. e won, the captives set free, and liberty the or sea to sea.

Granted, that the Anti-Slavery cause his per

versal proscription to respectful public considerates from an apostolic number of adherents to a mit tudinous host. Granted, that it is Slavery which is sole cause of the Rebellion, and that he support the one may necessitate the forcible orent the other. Granted, that the Emancipation Fro coln, if it can be enfo may proclaim freedom to their bondmen, and to cure their loyal cooperation. Still, we have to with stern realities, and must not allow ourse be deluded by mere possibilities which may no that a powerful pro-slavery sentiment exist they out the North, deadly hostile to every schemed excipation, defiantly claiming a strong reaction of passentiment on its side, intent on persecuting and of claining all who are obtaining their freedom by fig and the chances of war, and heaving nothing union

struggle for the abolition of slavery may yet be po-tracted for years; and, unquestionably, it will be seen ly contested to the end by all that is hostile to impu-tial liberty, North as well as South. We must gold our loins anew, make a fresh consecration of our me and powers, labor with increasing devotednes, ask for a discharge from this warfare only with termination of our mortal life, or the liberation of

in bondage. The Managers of the National Asti-Suvin Subscription Anniversary give notice, therefore that it will be held, as usual, in Boston, the la week in January, 1863; and to that annual gathers they cordially and urgently invite all who above son, love liberty, desire peace and reconciliation enduring basis, and seek the unity, happiness prosperity of our now distracted, fearfulls gully, we trust to be regenerated country—bringly, them (or sending, if they are not able to gire! ceeus thus obtained will be sacredly used, under the anspices of the American Anti-Slaver South as hitherto, to disseminate light and knowledge all a subject of slavery by voice and pen, through the real and by the lecturing agent—to quicken the religion sentiment, inform the understanding, slimulate the conscience, soften the heart, and so effect that might mortal changes in a think the constitution of demands of every true man, at a time like this. He seems truly "one of the old prophets, risen again from the dead."

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, for October, 1862, presents the following table of contents:—1. Solar Chemistry. 2. The Herculanean Papyra. 3. The Musulmans in Sicily. 4. The Supernatural. 5. The Musulmans in Sicily. 4. The Supernatural. 5. The English in the Eastern Sees. 6. The Act of the Supernatural of the manner already indicated.

To th se every where who have so long s erously aided us, we present our annual appeal, true ing it may be so ordered by the God of the opperad that no renewal of it will be needed, by reason of it speedy and complete consummation of our

Lydia Maria Child, Sarah H. Sou Mary May, Lydia D. Parker, Louisa Loring, Henrielia Sargent, Sarah Russell May, Anna Shaw Greene, Sarah Blake Shaw,

Sarah P. Remond, Mary Willey, Abby H. Stephenson Sarah J. Nowell, Elizabeth von Arnin, Sarah Cowing, Abby Kelley Foster, Sarah Blake Shaw,
Caroline C. Thayer,
Mary E. Steams,
Mary Jackson,
Evelina A. Smith,
Caroline M. Severance,
Elizabeth Gay,
Ann Rebecca Bramhall,
Katherine Earle Fursish Mary E. Steams, Mary Elizabeth Sargesh, Sarah C. Alkinson,

If should be remembered by the friend and patrons of the Surscattfloor Anniversality, as a stimulus to unwonted liberality on their part, the hidderto, a considerable portion of its proceeds as generously as uniformly contributed by or transatiantic coadjustors; but that little or nothing is expected from that aconce; the present season, is exequence of the general obfuscation of mind which a strangely prevails abroad, in regard to the true nature of the conflict which is now shaking this repairs to its centre. No special appeal, under such creassances, can with propriety be made in that direction. Hence, the home effort must be in a more carsel spirit than ever.

ULERSTING LETTER FROM MISS CHAR-LOTTE L. FORTEN. Sr. HELENA'S ISLAND, BEAUFORT, S. C. Nov. 27, 1862

St. Helena's Island, Beautour, S. C. }
Nov. 27, 1862.

DEA My Garnison—I shall commence this letter arry nearly the same words used by one of gravery nearly the same words used by one of gravery nearly the same words used by one of gravery nearly the same words since—" To-day, for most of reading the Liberage," But I must be filled or reading the Liberage," But I must had in my case, the privilege mus be a greater to that in his, for he was only in New York, while mis South Carolina. However, we shall not be at level to dispute about it. I cannot tell you that apeaure k is to see this paper. It is a fan old and pleasant to look upon, and familiar as the set of in old friend, here in this strange, southern and And is in foot a significant fact, that one-may and and its foot a significant fact, that one-may sin asky bere, in the rebellious little Palmetors in asky bere, in the rebellious little Palmetors in asky bere, in the falmen. while a stay percent of the recommon little Palmet-sons, and read the Liberator, and display it to one's min rejecting over it, in the fulness of one's heart, a very freat treasure? It is fitting that we should friends, ry great treasure? It is fitting that we should an avery great treasure? It is fitting that we should give it deep paneer paper in the cause of kussaan rightspite it welcome to the lagad, where, until so recently be the rights have been most barbarously trampled by the rights have been most barbarously trampled by the welcome of the editor of this paper, we do not forget that it is, in fact, directly gon. We do not forget that it is, in fact, directly gon. We do not forget that it is, in fact, directly gon. We do not forget that it is, in fact, directly gon. We do not forget that it is, in fact, directly gon. We do not forget that it is with him, the work of the same training that it is the first that freedom now blesses it;

sonh Carolina shore; that freedom now bleases it; alt its, for the first time, a place worth living in. Perhap it may interest you to know how we have set his day—Thanksgiving Day—here, in the sun-youth of Decober. Cool, delicious ask, golden, glad-mile sudight, deep-blue sky, with soft white clouds aution over it. Had we no other causes, the glory of beatly of the day alone would make it a day to tharks for. But we have other causes. anks for. But we have other causes, great thanks for. But we have other causes, great i dorious, that unite to make this peculiarly a day hanksgiving and praise. You have, doubtless, ere d manisgiving and praise. You have, doubtless, ere this, read General Saxton's noble Proclamation(1) for Tanksgiving to the people of Port Royal. I know that it will be fully appreciated by you. For myself, I thanked God with all my heart when I heard it real. I thanked Him for giving to the freed people of lands a governor like General Saxton e hinds a governor like General Saxton—a man bereighly good and true, so nobly and carnosally aded to their interests. I think he is loved and rectated as he ought to be by them. secordance with his Proclamation, this was ob-

is acordance with his Proclamation, this was overed as "a day of thanksgiving and praise." An other lad been issued, that the Superintendent of the parations should have an animal killed, that the sopk might, today, eat fresh meat, which is a great gray to them.—and, indeed, to all of us here. This haur to them—ano, interest, superintendents, teachers, morning, a large number, superintendents, teachers, and many of the freed people, assembled in the Bap-tia church. Gen-Saxton, and his brother, Captain Syston were present. The church was crowded, and on, were present. The church was crothere were many outside, at the doors and windows, who could not get in. It was a night that I shall not o could not get in. It was a supply black faces a forget—that crowd of eager, happy black faces a which the shadow of slavery had passed forever FOREVER PREE! FOREVER PREE!" one magical words were singing themselves in my ely grateful to God. It was a moment and sincerely grateful to God. It was a moment of stuliation, such as comes but seldom in one's life, that in which I sat among the people assembled on this lovely day to thank God for the most blessed and glorious of all gifts.

The singing was, as usual, very beautiful. These

Ine singing was, as usual, very beautiful. These seeple have really a great deal of musical talent. It s impossible to give you an idea of many of their songs and hymns. They are so wild, so strange, and yet as invariably harmonious and sweet, they must be heard to be appreciated. And the people accom-pany them with a peculiar swaying motion of the pay them with a peculiar say, in the dot, which seems to make the singing all the more effective. There is one of their hymns—"Roll, Jordan, roll," that I never listen to without seeming to hear, almost to feel, the rolling of waters. There is a rest rolling wave of sound through it all.

The singing, to-day, was followed by an appropri

the singing, to-day, was followed by an appropriate prayer and sermon, by the Rev. Mr. Phillips, whis an excellent New England man, and a minister much liked by the people. After the sermon, General Saxton made a short but very spirited speech, urging the young men of the island to enlist in the colored rgiment now forming at Beaufort under Col. T. W son. That was the first intimation I had had Mr. Higginson being down here. I am greatly be use best fitted to command a regiment of blacks.
The mention of his name recalled most vividly the happy days passed last summer in good old Massa-chusetts, when, day after day in the streets of Worceser, we used to see the indefatigable Capt. Higgins drilling his white company. I never saw him,—so full of life and energy, so thoroughly enjoying his work, and energy, so thoroughly enjoying his work,— it thinking what a splendid general he would And that, too, may come about. Gen. Saxton to-day expressed the hope of seeing him one day commander of an army of black men. Gen. Saxton told the people, who listened with an eager attention, avely Mr. Higginson had stood by the side of Anthony Burns in the old, dark days, even suffering imprisonment for his sake; and assured them that, take the leadership of such a man, they need fear no injustice. He would see to it that they were not winged in any way. Then he told them the story of Robert Small, and addd, "Yesterday, Robert Small came to see me. I saked him how he was getting on it the store which he was kcoping for the freed people. He said he was doing very well—was making fifly dollars a week, sometimes. But, said he, "Gen-tai," In going to stop keeping store,—I'm going to callst.' What, said I., are you going to cultist, when you can make fifly dollars a week keeping stores. Anthony Burns in the old, dark days, even suffering ou can make fifty dollars a week keeping store! Yes, sir, he added, 'I'm going to enlist as a private in the black regiment. How can I expect to keep my frecion unless I fight for it! Suppose the Secesh should come back here; what good would my fifty dollars do me then! Yes, sir, I should enlist I' were d dollars a week."

making a thousand dollars a week." The General then old him what a victory the black soldiers had hitely won on the Georgia coast, and how great a good they had done for their race in winning it. They have proved to their enemies that the black man can and will fight for his freedom.

The General's speech was a airring one, and I trust it will prove very effective. There has been among some of the men great distrust about joining the regiment, the solders were formerly so unjustly freated by the government. But they trust General Sax long, and his assurances will, doubtless, have much fact. Many of the able-bodied men from these limbs have already joined the regiment.

General Saxton was followed by Mrs. Frances D. Geng, who spoke for a few moments very beautifully and earnestly. She told them the story of the people of Santa Cruz, how they had risen and conquered their minters, and declared themselves freemen, and not had a company them to be a group of the people, were the possible of the busish Islands. Then she made a beautiful appeal to the mothers, and urged them not to keep back their company obliged wisers making that they might be killed, but to send them as she had done hers, willingly and gladly to fight for liberty.

It was something very novel and atrange to them.

actors are happily quite unconscious of it, and look so very proad and happy while enjoying this, one of the many privileges that freedom has bestowed upon them, that it is very pleasant to see them.

I must tell you that the little Baptist church is beautifully situated in a grove of live oaks. Looking through the windows, on every side one sees these singularly beautiful trees. They are evergreen: the leaf is a rich, dark, glossy green, much smaller than our oak leaf; and from every branch hangs a most exquisite and graceful drapery of gray moss. These pendants are sometimes three or four feet, in length. This fantastic moss suggests many different similes—witches hair, patriarchal beards, and, walking through a grove of these trees just at sanset, a few evenings ago, where the branches formed a perfect ceiling overhead, these wonderful mosses recalled the stalactites which I saw once in a fine panorama of the Mammoth Cave. The last rays of the sun lighting them up converted them into almost perfect stalactites, as they appeared in the illuminated picture; and if these lacked the sparkling crystals of the rock, they made up for the loss by their exquisite and airy grace.

A mile from the Baptist church, in another beautiful grove of live oaks, is the Episcopal church, in which the aristocracy of the island used to worship. It is much smaller than the other, but possesses an organ, which, unlike the other musical instruments in this region, is not hopelessly out of order. The building is not used as a place of worship now, as it is much too small.

Our school is kept in the Baptist church. There

building is not used as a place of worship now, as it is much too small.

Our school is kept in the Baptist church. There are two indies teaching in it, beside myself. They are carnest workers, and have done and are constantly doing a great deal for the people here, old and young. One of them, Miss T., is physician as well as teacher. She has a very extensive medical practice, and carries about with her everywhere her, box of homeo-nettic well interes. The people welcome her as a minpres about with the people welcome her as a ministering angel to their lowly cabins. Our school averages between eighty and ninety pupils, and later in the season we shall probably have more. It is very pleasant to see how bright, how eager to learn very pleasant to see how bright, how eager to learn many of the children are. Some of them make won-derful improvement in a short time. It is a great happiness, a great privilege to be allowed to teach them. Every day I enjoy it more and more. I cannot describe to you their singing. To me it seems wonderfully beautiful. We have just taught them the John Brown Song. I wish you could hear them sing it; it does not sould be done to the seems wonderfully beautiful.

them sing it; it does one's soal good. How ofter I wish their old "seccal," masters, powerless to harm them, could hear their former chattels singing the praises of the brave old man who died for their sake! We are going to teach them "The Song of the Negre

Although I have been here more than a r at times almost impossible for me to realize that I am in South Carolina, the very last place in which, a year ago, I should have thought it desirable or possible for me to live. Sometimes it seems all like a strange wild dream. But when I see the people at work in the cotton fields, and visit their "quarters," and listen to their strange songs, it becomes more real to me. A month hence, I expect to feel quite a home here, in the very heart of Rebeldom.

I am staying at the same house in which a store is I am staying at the same house in which a store is kept for the freed people by a Quaker gentleman sent here by the Philadelphia Commission. One has an excellent opportunity here for observing the negroes. I am particularly pleased with their manners. They are always perfectly courteous to each other, as well as to us. Theirs is a natural and graceful courtesy, the property of th as to us. Theirs is a natural and graceful courtesy, which would put to shame many who despise them as an inferior people. As far as I have observed, they seem to me honest, industrious, and anxious to improve in every way. This is wonderful, considering the crushing and degrading system to which they have been subjected. They certainly are not the stupid, degraded people that many at the North believe them to be.

lieve them to be.

The plantation on which we live was owned by a man whom all the people unite in calling a "hard master." And his wife, it is said, was even more cruel than himself. When the negroes were ill, their scanty allowance of food was entirely withheld from them; and even after they had begue to recover them. scanty allowance of food was entirely withness from them; and even after they had begun to recover, they were kept half-starved for some time—as a punishment for daring to be ill, I suppose. The whip was used freely. The people were severely whipped for the slightest offences, real or only suspected. If a fowl or anything else on the plantation was missed, and the thief could not be discovered, every slave would the property of the programme of the property of the property of the programme of t receive a number of lashes. They were wretchedly clothed. One poor woman had her feet and limbs so badly frozen from exposure, that she was obliged to have both legs amputated above the knee. She is

From such a life as these poor people led—poorly clothed, poorly fed, worked hard, and cruelly beateh—you can imagine what a blessed change for them is the life they lead now. They are constantly rejoicing over it. Their hearts are overflowing with gratitude to the "Yankees," for coming here, and giving them their freedom. One very old man,—who came into the store this merning, dressed in a very original suit, made entirely of carpeting,—expressed to Mr. H. his delight at the new state of things.—"Don't have me feelin's lutt now, massa. Used to have me feelin's hurt all de time; but don't hab 'em hurt now, no more." And, truly, we rejoiced with the old man that he, and many like him, who have suffered so long, no longer have their "feelin's hurt," as in the

(Cupids and Venues, by the way, are very plentiful fere)—rejoice over the flight of the Secesh at the "gun shoot," They call the taking of Bay Point, which is opposite Hilton Head, the "gun shoot." It was immediately after this, before the Federal troops reached Beaufort, that these islands were deserted in the theory. In the beautoners, Shorthy after. reached Beautort, that these bands are the certain with haster by the brave Southerners. Shortly afterward, a few of them had the temerity to return, and try to induce the negroes to go off with them. Harry, who is a man of uncommon shrewthess and intelligence; says that his master told them that the Yankees would certainly shoot every one of them when who is a man of uncommon shrewdness and intelligence, says that his master told them that he Yankees would certainly shoot every one of them when they came. "Berry well, massa," said he, "if I go wid you, I be good as dead; so if I got to lead, I might as well dead one way as smoder. So I b'lief I'll stay, and wait for de Yankees." He says that he knew all the while there was no truth in what his master said. Nevertheless, the master thought that so one of the people could be induced to go with him. So he very coolly ordered them to remove all the furniture from the house to an island opposite, and then so one of the people could be induced to go with him. So he very coolly ordered them to remove all the furniture from the house to an island opposite, and then the proposite of the people could do the said and the said of goat!" adde Cupid, with a look and gesture of inessaled the could jus row my wife. Patience, and dechilen, down to a certain pint, and den I could come back myself, if I choose. As if I was gwine to saich a goat!" adde Cupid, with a look and gesture of inessaled the measurement. The end of the story is, that the sich a goat!" adde Cupid, with a look and gesture of inessaled the measurement. The end of the story is, that the sich spoats! The could just row my wife. Patience, and dechilen, down to a certain pint, and den I could come back myself, if I choose. As if I was gwine to sich a goat!" adde Cupid, with a look and gesture of inessaled the measurement. The end of the story is, that the sich a goat!" adde Cupid, with a look and gesture of inessaled the measurement of the sich a goat!" adde Cupid, with a look and gesture of inessaled the measurement of the sich a goat!" adde Cupid, with a look and gesture of inessaled the measurement of the sich a goat!" adde Cupid, with a look and gesture of inessaled the contempt. The end of the story is, that the sich special contempt. The end of the story is that the corresponding to the sich agoat!" added to the corresponding to the corresponding to the

obliged to return, disappointed, but, it is to be hoped, wise men.

As I bring this letter to a close, my thoughts revert to propose, to hear a woman speak in public, but they man "not course, the said. Gen. Saxton made a few inner to make the habit of considering as oil New England—to Massachuseits, which I believe I am in the habit of considering as oil New England—to Massachuseits, which I believe I am in the habit of considering as oil New England—to Massachuseits, which I believe I am in the habit of considering as oil New England—to Massachuseits, which I believe I am in the habit of considering as oil New England—to Massachuseits, which I believe I am in the habit of considering as oil New England—to Massachuseits, which I believe I am in the habit of considering as oil New England—to Massachuseits, which I believe I am in the habit of considering as oil New England—to Massachuseits, which I believe I am in the habit of considering as oil New England—to Massachuseits, which I believe I am in the habit of considering as oil New England—to Massachuseits, which I believe I am in the habit of considering as oil New England—to Massachuseits, which I believe I am in the habit of considering as oil New England—to Massachuseits, which I believe I am in the habit of considering as oil New England—to Massachuseits, which I believe I am in the habit of considering as oil New England—to Massachuseits, which I believe I am in the habit of considering as oil New England—to Massachuseits, which I believe I am in the habit of considering as oil New England—to Massachuseits, which I believe I am in the habit of considering as oil New England—to Massachuseits, which I believe I am in the habit of considering as oil New England—to Massachuseits, which I believe I am in the Portchast T as in the North I am is the the work of the purchase I am in the North I am is the the work of the purchase I am in the North I am is the the work of the purchase I am in the North I am is the the work of the purchase I am in the North I am i

LETTER FROM HENRY O. WRIGHT.

South Hantwich, (N. Y.) Nov. 27, 1862 in Garrison-I have lectured twice in th

DRAF GARRISON—I have loctured twice in this ce, South Hartwich. An to lecture this evening the Baptist church in Jacksonville; to-morrow ning in the Presbyterian church in Laurens; Satay evening in Lisbon; Sunday next in the Baptist arch in Hartwich village. Thus is my time to be upited till Christmas. Then I shall leave this rea, and go on my way to Boston, to rest from my ors a few weeks. My lectures relate chiefly to Proclamation and its bearing on the destiny of American Republic and the cause of Free Labor. gion, and go on my my to boston, to real rotus in labors a few weeks. My lectures relate chiefly to the Proclamation and its bearing on the destiny of the American Republic and the cause of Free Labor and Free Institutions in all nations. Thousands over all this region voted for Seymoar and slavery solely to put down Abolitions. I raised quite a temperatione place, the other evening, by telling them that every one of them was a member of an Abolition Society. Some awore, and raved, and protested. "Are you citizens of New York!" I asked. "Yes," all said, "of the proud old Democratic Empire State!" "Very well," I said, "I thought you were, and therefore members of an Abolition Society." "How do you make that out," said one. "I'd have you to know I am no Abolitionis, nor a member of an Abolition Society." "Poor fellow!" I said, "you are in a bad fix, for the proud Empire State is merely an Abolition Society of ar an engre slavery in its own borders is concerned. The State, as a State, after a long discussion of the subject of Abolition, finally veted to abolish slavery wherever it had the power-pland men are now living in this State who then lived and labored hard to make the Empire State and all the New Tengland States. PRACTICAL ABOLITION SOCIETY. So of Penns nia; as a State, it is a practical Abolition So So of New Jersey, and all the New England States. All I ask of the Federal Government—the nation—the republic—is, to abolish slavery whereor it has the power to do se_and thus let the nation imitate New ret the National Gevernment into an Abolition So-ciety, like New York; so that every citizen of the United States may have the honor and the satisfac-tion of being a member of a great National Abolition

The Democratic allies of slavery and receimon leave no effort untried to nourish and perpetuate the deep, malignant hatred of Abolition. Their great argument against the Administration and the war, on the part of the North, is, that it is a war for Abolition. They, in this region, reiterate the cry of the South, that to support the Constitution and the Union is to be an Abolitionist. May the South and their Northbe an Apolitionis. May the South and their North-ern allies in treason and slave-breeding urge this till every man in the North, is made to believe, that to support the Union and the Constitution is to support Abolition! For this the Harpers, Wadaworth, Tre-Abolition I. For this the Harpers, Wadaworth, Tre-main, Dickinson, and tens of thousands of others are denounced as Abolitionists. Heaven grant that they may all show themselves worthy the high honor which the kidnappers and their Northern allies would force upon them I for Abolition is to-day the great test of character in this nation—as Christ was in the days of Paul. The Neoro, and him crucified by kidnap-pers and their Democratic allies, is to-day what Curus; and him crucified by Pontius Pilate and the High Proceedings of the Neoron in the higher honor to be called Priests was. I esteem it a higher bonor to be called an Abolitionist, at this day, than to be called a Christian; nobler privilege to be the Aboli the enslaved Negro, than the friend of what this nation calls Christ.

HENRY C. WRIGHT. Yours,

PARSON BROWNLOW.

To the Editor of the Liberator : To the Editor of the Liberator:

The following was recently forwarded to a paper that bolstered Brownlow by reporting, without censure, his brutal, murderous Opera House instigation against Abolitionists; and then recently some severe against Abolitionists; and then recently some severe paragraphs, in which the poor malignant creature convicts himself, after previously denying in advance what he was about to confess. I have waited a resonable length of time, and come to the conclusion that no place, in any political or religious publication, is to be allowed for the exposure of this "pro-slavery" priest and propagandist, who has had so much Northern help to poison and prositute the North. This parable was descending well in his way, is the priest and propagations, who as had so in decreased ere help to poison and prostitute the North. This paper, doing such demoralizing work in this way, is the least objectionable of any within my knowledge, having so wide a circulation, and published in the Northwest. What, then, is to become of a people under the power of a press so sold out and devoted to corruption—so leagued with religious and political consolvators against human enlargement?

spirators against human enlargement?
ORSON S. MURRAY. For the Cincinnati Daily Garette. ABOLITIONISTS NOT THE CAUSE OF THE REBEL

Under this head, in the Gazette for November 26, I have noticed some paragraphs from Parson Brownlow. In these paragraphs he says:

"I have canvassed every Eastern and most of the Northwestern States for the last eight mouths, and while I have changed no opinion, I must say that the North never contemplated interfering with Southern institutions."

Further he says :

"This rebellion is not the work of Abolitionists, but of God-forsaken Southern demagogues."

of God-forsaken Southern demagogues."

And further still:

"I have always been a pro-slavery man, and opposed to Abolitionism, but must say that this rebelion is not the work of Abolitionists, but of a corrept South." outh."

Here we have the distinct statements that he

has changed no opinion."

Now, if there be any sincerity in him, it is ists hung, their bodies buried in a ditch, and their

ANDREW ROBESON, ESQ.

wherever he chose, and felt at once, for himself and family, relieved from that state of dependence hitherto so long endured. So beneficial was the innovation found in practice, that sook every factory store was banished from the place, and since, from all other manufacturing places in New England.

But Mr. Robeson's active henevolence atopped not here. He established a manual labor school connected with his manufacturing establishment; the boys employed were divided into three classes, and each class had one-third of the day for schooling.

It would require a volume to enumerate the great number of beneficent and useful acts performed by Mr. Robeson through a long and active life. His character may be summed up in the trait that constitute enterprise, utility, honesty, firmness, justice, and benevolence."

parently recovered, and within a few days had expressed himself to friends as feeling in better health than for a good while previously.

Mr. Robesom was a native of Pennsylvania, but has been a resident of this city for nearly fifty years, and for that period has been one of our most respected citizens. He was a man of great energy and industry, of any ielding integrity, of large benevolence and philanthropy, but without a tinge of asceticism, and enjoying rationally such of the pleasures of life as his tastes preferred, without neglecting its duties. He early espoused the cause of the slave, and his purse was aiways open to the claims of this and other benevolent objects, while his hospitable fireaide was the velocime resort of all persons of merit without regard to the prejudices of color, race, or sect.

Mr. Robeson was once unfortunate in business, but discharged all his liabilities, and liad a handdome surplus left. He was twice married, and leaves two children. He was about 75 years old at the time of his death. We can truly say that New Bedford has seldom been called on to lament the loss of a more estimable and upright clitzen. Republican Standard.

REV. ARTHUE B. FULLER. This well-known clergyman, chaplain of the sixteenth Massachusetts regiment, was atmong the killed at Fredericksburg. Mr. Fuller had been for some time in feeble-health, indient to tithe hardships and exposures of the camp. He returned to his regiment a few days ago to take leave of it in anticipation of accepting a post of chaplaincy in some of the hospitals or convalescent camps about Washington. When a company was detailed, on Saturday, to skirmish in the streets of Fredericksburg, he took a gun and joined them, but in a few minutes fell dead, pierced by a rebel builet. Mr. Fuller will be greatly missed from the circle in which he moved in Massachusetts, where he had many warm personal friends and admirers.—Worcester Spy.

TERRIFIC BATTLE AT FREDERICKSBURG. Since our last number was issued, a most terrific battle has taken place between the Federal forces under Gen. Burnside and the Confederate forces under Gen. Burnside and the Confederate forces under Gen. Burnside and the secrifice, of many brave and gallant officers. It was even more singuinary and desperate than the battle at Artitetum, and the Federal loss is estimated to be as great as it was on that occasion—ten or twelve thousand in killed, wounded and missing.

On Thursday, three pontoon bridges were built across the Rappahannock, in the face, of a merderous fire on the part of the enemy's sharpshotoers, and with unsurpassed heroic daring, over which the Fed.

across the Rappahannock, in the face of a murderous fire on the part of the enemy's sharpshooters and with unsurpassed heroic daring, over which the Fed-eral forces marched, and took possession of Fredericks-burg, which they had previously shelled, setting on fire various buildings, and completely riddling the place,—the inhabitants having almost entirely fied into the interior.

place,—the inhabitants maying a manifering the interior.

On Saturday, the conflict raged with unsurpassed ferceness, the most intrepld and daring efforts to carry the enemy's fortifications at the point of the bayonet being again and again defeated, as these proved to be impregnable, and more formidable than

wounded. The day previous, a smal was captured by Gen. Wheeler, near fifty prisoners.

CITIENCE IT OF PRINCIPLE OF AFRICAN DESCRIP-Attorney-General Batter is preparing, and has nearly completed, a most important and elaborate opinion iffirming the citizenship of persons of African de-cent under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the Dred Scott decision to the contrary son-vithstanding. The acceptance of the contrary son-

FRATERNITY LECTURES.—The next lecture of the Front Course under the ampless of the Fraternity of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Seciety, will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENTING, December 23, by Groner and On TUESDAY EVENTING, December 23, by Groner Park of New York. Single ticket, 25 cents

EF BOSTON FUGITIVE AID SOCIETY.—The uding lecture of the Course in aid of the suffering French on Washington, D. C., will be delivered at Joy St hursh, on Monday evening next, December 22, by Fa

esent on the occasion; and it is hoped that many other reset friends of the slave will be there, and hear thou atimony. RICHARD PLUMER, President.

EF ANNA E. DICKINSON, of Philadelphia, will speak cONCORD, N. H., on Sanday evening next, Dec. 11st, a "The Nation's Peril." Also, at FITCHBURG, on Sanday evening, Dec. 28th.

ANDREW T. POSS, an Agent of the America

Waterville, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Cornville, Athens, Palmyra, East Pittsfield,

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak on "The Feltonville, Friday evening, Dec. 26.
Mariboro', Sunday afternoon and evening, " 28

AARON M. POWELL will lecture upon Emancip

Clayville, New York, Friday, December 19. Peterboro', "Sunday, "21.

Members and friends of the Massachusetts Anti-Sia Law atempora and ricease of the management and the very Society, who are indebted for Picedges 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, Educate January January, at the Society's office,

The very valuable and still timely tract, i. Maria Child, entitled "The Right Way the Sat proved by Emancipation in the British West Indies, and elsowhere," (108 pages,) will be sent by mail to any per-son requesting it, and enclosing rise cents in undefaced post-age stamps. Address Samun. May, Jr. 221 Washington St.,

MERGY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on 603 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-ticular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Californ. Reference.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

OBPTUARY.

DIED-At Port Royal, S. C., Dec. 5, from bodily we DIED—AN POR ROYAL, S. C., Dec. 5, from bodily weakness and indisposition, SANUEL DUNS PHILLIPS, son of the late Thes. W. Phillips, Eq., of Bostu, and for several months a Superintendent of the freedmen in the vicinity of Beaufort. A graduate of Harvard in the Class of 1861, he was but a short time free from college, when his thoughts turned to the unfriended blacks at Port Royal, and on presenting himself before the Educational Committee, he was approved and sent out among the first. His deep religious convictions and eminent conscientionness, joined with an execution of the consciention of the conscientions of the conscientions. approved and sent out among the first. His deep religious convictions and eminent conscientiousness, joined with an ever-active beneviousee and constant cheerfulness, gave him a near approach to the hearts of his people, and caused him to rank among the most useful of the Superintendents. His whole soul was wrapt up in his mission. From a recent visit to his home, he returned much sconer than the precarious state of his health (always delicate) warranted, and suffered with his life for his devotedness. He leaves a wide circle of acquaintances and friends to mourn his departure, not least of whom is that outcast race to which he endeared himself, and to which he revealed those qualities that challenged respect and love, and a modesty that was only equalled by his merit.—W. F. 9.

only equalled by his merit.—w. r. a.

Fell at Hartsville, Tenn., on Sunday, Dec. 7th, while heroically attempting to raily his panie-stricken men, Capt. William Yares Guolson, Jr., of the 106th Ohio, at that time Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the 39th Brigade—son of the Hen. Judge Oholson, of Cincinnati. The deceased applied himself, after graduation at Harvard, Class of 18s1, be the study of law in his native city. In the face of every temptation to the contrary, he made a deliberate and sincere resolve not to take up arms in the present struggle, till our government should preclaim and carry out an anti-slavery purpose, or until there should seem to be the most pressing beed of more defenders. The heur of that need he judged to have sounded in the President's first call for 200,000 men, and he became it soldier at once. He was by mature arefart and aspiring of independent thought and active conscience, generous and affectionate. His intelligent patriotism demanded a country worthy of a sacrifice; and if at the last he did not find it, it will hasten into being sooner because he fell in svoking it. In his

Montte, Dec. 9. Twenty-five Federals, captured near Coffeeville, yesterday, were brought in to-day.

The abolition steamer Lone Star, from New Orleans, was captured recently near Plaquemines, where she had been for sugar. Her crew, ten in number, were captured.

Five Yankees, together with 400 sacks of sait and 2,000 pairs of boots, were captured at Pascagola, Alas.

They were taken to Mobile.

Reserves. At one time a fellow-classmante of the foregoing in college, he returned from California to enter the army, and distinguished himself in the disastrous campaign of the last Col. Fletcher Webster.

He was large-bearted, gentle-spirited but courageous, and was the centre of the college.

In Champoo

Selling Indian Children. The Alta California of the 6th of October says: "Mr. August Hess, who has returned to this city from a prospecting tour through the lower part of Lake county, informs is that he saw a number of men driving Indian children is that he saw a number of men driving Indian children is the before them to sell in Napa, Solono, Yolo, and other counties of the Sacramento basin. In one instance, he saw two men driving nine children; is another, one man with four children; in another, one man with two girls, one of them apparently shout fouriers years of age.

The age of these children varies from six to fifteen years. Rumor says that about one hundred children have been risken through Lake county this unmore for sale. They do not follow the main road, but usually take by quaths. Rumor says, further, that hunters eatch them in Mendocine and Hunbold counties, after killing their parents. If the children try to escape, and are likely to succeed, the hunters shoot them. One boy, in Berryesa Valley, left a farmer to whom he had been sold, and went to another farmer to whom he had been sold, and went to another farmer to whom he had been sold, and went to another farmer to whom he had been sold, and went to another farmer to whom he had been sold, and went to another farmer to whom he had been sold, and went to another farmer to whom he had been sold, and went to another farmer to whom he had been sold, and went to another farmer to whom he had been sold, and went to another farmer to whom he had been sold, and went to another farmer to whom he had been sold, and went to another farmer to whom he had been sold, and went to another farmer to whom he had been sold, and went to another farmer to whom he had been sold, and went to another farmer to whom he had been sold, and went to another farmer to whom he had been sold, and went to another farmer to whom he had been sold, and went to another farmer to whom he had been sold, and went to another farmer to whom he had been sold, and went to another farmer t

MISS H. M. PARKHURST mmence the Second Term of her B and Day School for Young Ladies, AT 92 GRAND STREET, NEWBURGE, N. T., ON MONDAY, JANUARY 8th, 1869

> MISS H. M. PARKHURST, Teacher of Music and Moral Science, Rhetoric, &c. MISS H. L. BOWEN, Teacher of Mathematics and Matural MISS L. E. SHEPARD, Teacher of Languages.
> MISS P. E. NEWLAND, Teacher of Drawing, Painting

and Penmanship.

PROF. T. P. PERKINS, Teacher of Vocal and tal Music.

MISS PARKHURST has had seven years of a state, besides several years of the State, besides several years of teaching in the best in Massachusetts.

She designs and promises, that all branches of at dertaken in her School shall be thoroughly and several several sevenal sevenal several s

pursued.

Expecial attention will be given to the health of the pupils.

Daily religious exercises will be held in the family and in the School.

The School Year will be divided into three terms: two of thirteen weeks each, and one of twelve weeks.

Board and Tultion in English Branches, per term, \$60; per year, \$165. cial attention will be given to the health of the

REPRENCES.—Bov. T. J. Eswyer, D. D., Clinton, N. Y.;
Rey. S. W. Fisher, D. D., President of Hamilton College,
Clinton, N. Y.; De Witt, C. Grove, Magor of Jutien, N.;
Y.; Eev. A. D. Mayo, Albany, N. Y.; Hanry Bigelow, M. D.,
Newton, Mass; Die Lowis, M. D., Boston, Mass; Port,
H. B. Pierce, Principal of Model School, Trenten, N. J.;
Rev. B. H. Chapin, D. D., New York; Rev. Aucth. Carig,
D. D., Blooming-Grove, N. Y.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

THE RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION.

BY M. AUGUSTIN COURIN ed by Miss Mary L. Booth, translator of M. Gasparin's Works on America.

Gasparin's Works on America.

M. COCHIN is an ex-maire and municipal counciller of for research among both public and private documents and has devoted he lift to the subject on which is forthcoming volume treats. He recently received the order of knighthood from the Pope, in acknowledgment of the ability displayed in this book; to which also was recently awarded the first prize of three thousand france by the French Academy.

French Anademy.
So little is positively known of the economical and socresular of Emancipation in those countries where it is taken place, that the importance of this volume to the place of the United States, in the present crisis, can have be correctionated.

It was written at the suggestion of the learned October of the territy of the country of the contract of the country of

It was written at the suggestion of the fearred Count Montalembert; is based ontirely on efficial reports; and its statements, which comprehend every form of the question, are full preliable.

Of the style and attractiveness of the book, the following extract from a notice of the French edition, in the Christian Examiner, may testify. It is pronounced, "among the most remarkable, facionating, and timely books of the year. It is, at once, cautious and eloquent, caudid and enhusiastic; as suggested as De Tooqueville's work on America, and as ardent as Yielder Hugo's Legend of the Ages. It is scientified in its arrangement, accurate in its display. It is scientified in its arrangement, accurate in its display facts, jogical in its reasoning, and clear in its conclusions."

12mo. Sont PRER BY MAIL, on receipt of the prior.—\$1.50.

THE REJECTED STOKE; or, Insurrection vs. Resurrection in America. By a Native of Virginia. 12mo. Cloth, 50

America. By a reserve cents.

"This remarkable book," says the Christian Examiner, "This remarkable book," says the Christian the result of discusses the question of Emancipation as the result of "discusses the question of Emancipation as the real the war, with a depth of conviction, a boldness of a ance, ogency of argument, wealth, of illustration, within a keenness of satire and a ferrid cloquence, w insure readers for the book." insure readers for the book."

Another critic remarks: "This eloquent, argumentative, electric work is instinct with the passion of the South and the reason of the North."

The Independent opens its criticism with the significant query: "Have we an American Carlyle?"

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

WALKER, WISE & CO. 245 Washington Street, Boston.

THE BEST WORK FOR CANVASSING AGENTS.

Harper's Pictorial History

The Great Rebellion

THE UNITED STATES.

M ESSRS. HARPER & BROTHERS have commenced the issue in numbers of a complete HISTORY OF THE GREAT REPRELLION IT THE THE FORTH OF THE WORK has been for many morellaber course of preparation, by a writer every way qualified to the formation of the Complete of the task. The ITTOROUTOR contained and succinct account of the formation and adoption of the Constitution of the States; the formation and adoption of the Qualification of the United States, and the establishment of the National Government of the Origin, development, and progress of the doctrines of Nullification and work procession, and the warbous phases with they assumed until their final enimination in the Great

reople for the maintenance of the National Life and Existneed the property of the property o

Mode and Terms of Publication.

The work will be issued in Numbers, each costical 24 pages of the size of "Harper's Weekly," prints clear type, upon fine pages, and will probably be con in about Newty Number and will probably be con The Numbers of the page of the pa

SICK OR DISABLED SOLDIERS,

For further particulars apply to the Publishers,
HARPER & BROTHERS,
dec1912 Pranklin Square, New York.

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing, "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

WOULD inform the public that she has removed from 223 Washington Street, to No. 31 WINTER STREET.

where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.

She is sure to cure in nine cases out of ten, as she has
for many years made the hair her study, and is sure there
are none to excel her in producing a new growth of hair.

Her Restorative differs from that of any one cless, being
made from the roots and herbs of the forest.

She Champoos with a hark which does not grow in this
country, and which is highly benedical to the hair before
using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from

She Champoos with a bark which does not grow in this country, and which is highly beneficial to this hair before using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from turning gray.

She also as nother for restoring gray hair to its naise. The also make an activation of the same and color in mearly all cases. She is not afraid to space or all color in mearly all cases. She is not afraid to space or in every dity in the country. They are also packed for he contoners to take to Europe with them, enough to last two or three years, as they often say they can get solding abread title them.

A. J. GROVER,
A. TOROVER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
EARLYLLLE, La Salla Co. Ill.
EF Especial attention gives to scouring and sollecting
Claims for Eastern Merchants.

Claims for Exacute Means of the August & ... th.

JOHN S. ROCK, ESQ.,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
No. 3, Tankout Striker, 1 BOSTON,

by und to me of le, so, be by the name to the lead on the me below to the course of the de,

miintiin

en-ud he ad

Boetry.

THY WILL BE DONE. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

We see not, know not, all our way
Is night—with Thee alone is day:
From out the torrent's troubled drift,
Above the storm our prayers we lift,
Thy will be done!

The fieth may fall, the heart may fallst. But who are we to make complaint, Or dure to pleaf in times like these The weakness of our Joys of east? Thy will be done?

We take with solemn thankfulness Our burthen up, nor sak it less, And count it joy that even we May suffer, serve, or wait for Thee, Whose will be done!

Whose will be done!
Though dim as yet in tint and line,
We these Thy picture's wise design,
And these! Thee that our age supplies
The dark relief of sarrifee.
Thy will be done!

And if, in our unworthiness,
Thy sacrificial wine we press,
If from Thy ordeal's heated bary
Our feet are seamed with trimson sears
Thy will be done!

If, for the age to come, this hour
Of trial hath vicarious power,
And, blead by Thee, our present pair
Be Liberty's eternal gain,
Thy will be done!

Strike, Thou, the Master, we Thy keys, The anthem of the destinies! The minor of Thy loftier strain, Our hearts shall breathe the old refrain, Thy will be done! From the Salem Observer

"THE LORD IS OUR KING." God of the Nations! o'er our land Shed thy protecting power; Let Freedom's voice at thy command Rule sovereign of the hour. When dark Rebellion's lowering mien

Bends forth her tempest frown, The Star of Peace o'ershadowing To hurl her altars down;— To rend the sacred chain which holds Our land united, free— And plant, 'mid its dissevered folds, The rod of Tyrauny;—

Thou, who the stormy winds canst break, Where lashing surges roar, Chain every heart that dares to wake

hallowed by the kindred breath Of those who nobly trod
The road to famine, fear and death,
For Freedom and their God.

The glory of their sleeping dust Lies hidden in the tie That binds a nation to its trust In fadeless purity.

Bright monuments of Faith and Hope Forever may they stand Entwined amid the stars that float Above the sea-beat strand.

God of our strength, our Country bless, To thee her cause we bring— With Sword and Crown of rightcourses Be thou the Conqueror, King.

GOD BAVE OUR PRESIDENT!

BY E. S. BABCOCK.

God mave our President !
'Mid perils imminent,
 Guide thou his hand;
Oh! while the storm-clouds lowe
Of Treason's threatening power,
In this her darkest hour,
 God save our land!

God save our President ! day grace omnipoter Direct his life; May he enforce our laws; Nor, in this fearful passe, Kield Freedom's mored cause To party strife.

God save our President!
Trustful and confident,
Thy time we wait;
When he with Right shall stand,
And, with uplifted hand,
Preciaim through all the land,
EMARCIPATE!

God save our Precident!
Soon will the night be spent,
Light sheds its rays;
Precious shall be the dawn
To Union's glorious morn;
Then, when sweet peace is born,
Thine be the praise!

HOMELESS.

BY ADELAIDS AT PROCTOS

It is cold, dark midnight, yet listen To that patter of tiny feet! Is it one of your dogs, fair lady, Who whines in the bleak, cold str

My dogs sleep warm in their heakets, Bafe from the darkness and mow; All the beasts in our Caristian England Find pity whenever they go— (These are only the homeless children

Look out in the gusty darkness—
I have seen it again and again,
That shadow, that fits so slowly
Up and down past the window pane:
It is carely some crimical larking
Out there in the frozen rain!

Nay, our criminals are all sheltered,
They are pitied and taught and fed;
That is only a sister woman
Who has got neither food nor bed—
And the Night cries "ein to be living,"
And the River cries "sin to by dead."

Look out at that farthest sorner.

Where the wills stand blank and bare;
Can that be a pack which a pediar.
Has left and forgotten there?
His goods lying out unabeltared.
Will be spoilt by the damp night air.

Will be spalls by the damp night air.
Nay:—goods in our thrifty England.
Are not left to He and grow rotten,
For each man knows the market value.
Of silk or weellen or cotton—
But in consting the riobes of England,
I think our Foor are forgotten.
Our Beasts and our Thieves and our ChaHave weight for good or for Hi ;
But the Foor are only Hi image,
His presence, His word, His will—
And so Lansarse lier at our doer-step,
And Diven selects him still.

BPIRIT-FRIENDS.
Decould we all the world forget.
And bear the truth without disguise,
bur hearts might hear the love-tones yet
Of Spirit-Griends in Paradise.

The Liberator.

GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ. AND MR. BUX-

On the 18th ultime, George Thompson, Esq., late M. P. for the Tower Hamlets, delivered, in the hall of the Corn Exchange, Maldatone, an address on the civil war in America, with special reference to the speech recently made by Mr. Buxton, M. P., at the dinner of the Maidatone Agricultural Association. The Rev. R. E. B. M. Clellan presided, and on the platform were Mr. G. Edmett, Mayor; Mr. F. Dougal, Mr. G. Kemp, Mr. Swinfin, Mr. T. Wells, Mr. Rook, Mr. Ball, &c. The hall was densely crowded.

The Chairman briefly introduced Mr. Thompson. Mr. Thompson ther came forward, and was received.

with loud and prolonged cheering. When the applause had subsided—

Mr. Thompson said he had come to Maidstone to offer some remarks at variance with the sentiments which Mr. Buxton had recently delivered. Mr. Buxton was a gentleman justly respected, and he (Mr. Thompson) had known and respected him long before he had become acquainted with the borough. Mr. Thompson then proceeded to say that, for thirty years, he had been engaged in the discussion of the slavery question, and that he had been throughout the States of America, and had seen the working of slavery there. These, he submitted, were his qualifications for presuming to rectify the opinions which had been expressed by one of their members. (Cheers.) With regard to the speech that had been referred to, he had this to say, that if it was a correct view of the present state of the question, then his thirty years' study had been in vain, and if the Hon. gettleman was right, then he (Mr. Thompson) was entirely wrong. (Interruption.) Let those who interrupted attend to what he said. If Mr. Buxton, he repeated, had stated that which was true, then he (Mr. Thompson) knew nothing of the subject; but if that which he was about to state was the truth, then Mr. Buxtèn was wholly ignorant of the subject he had discussed. (Applaces.) about to state was the truth, then Mr. Buxton was wholly ignorant of the subject he had discussed. (Applause.) The present state of things in America was, he contended, the fruit of the accuraced system of siavery—that vile institution which we had abolished in our own dependencies. (Cheers.) Mr. Buxton had informed them that "he was unable to discover that the war had anything to do with slavery." What the bistery of the crisin and cause of the present the history of the origin and cause of the present ggle ? When the Declaration of Independence been promulgated, slavery existed more or less aghout the thirteen States; but, before the Consitution was adopted, it was abolished, either immediately or gradually, in all the States North of Maryland. At the time of the Constitution, there had been seven free States and six slave States—the latter being Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia Maryland. Southern States, well knowing that an increase of ter-ritory and of States would add to their political pow-er, proceeded to divide the existing States, and to form brought into the Union, and the Slave Power been brought into the Union, and the Slave Power was therefore greatly increased. But, not satisfied with this, they obtained the purchase, by the Federal Government, of Louisiana, a vast territory stretching from the mouths of the Mississippi, along the whole valley of that mighty river, to the very base of the Rocky Mountains. Out of this territory, the State of Louisiana proper had been formed, and a

South had arisen from the fact, not that they hated slavery less, but that they had loved the Union The Union had ever been the god of their po

either in America or England, who contended secession first broke out, and the opinions which had issued from the pen of Mr. John Stuart Mill, one of the greatest thinkers of the age, or the speeches of Deblet Webster, the greatest constitutional jurist ted, each State was sovereign, but the Union caused upon each state to merge its individuals sovereignty in a common nationality, and from that time the people of the several States became one people under a Constitution which provided that those who sought its overthrow should be punished as guilty of treason. No Constitution in the world had ever

tion, and to punish its abettors.

Mr. Thompson then resumed his narrative of the growth of the Slave Power in America, especially referring to the Missouri compromise, the Mexican war, and the annexation of Texas, and the resistance office do to the admission of California into the Union as a free State. He also referred to the monopoly of the government of the country by the election of slaveholding Presidents, during sixty-eight years of the Union, to the exclusion of men of Northern birth, who, in the instances in which they were elevated to the chair, were compelled to pledge themselves beforehand party were able to give only 155,000 votes in 1842, when they nominated Mr. Hale, but the same party, in 1856, cast 1,200,000 votes in favor of Colonel Fremont. The causes which led to this extraordinary augmentation of the anti-slavery party were the measures which the South had carried in the intermeasures which the South had carried in the interval—such as the infamous Fugitive Slave Law, the horrors of which the speaker vividly depicted; the payment of \$10,000,000 to Texas to reimburse that State for its spollation of the territory of Mexico; the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by which the barrier to the extension of elavery was destroyed; the brotal assaults upon Mr. Summer and other members of Congress at Washington, and the decision obtained from the Judges of the Supreme Court, (a majority of whom were abrevholders,) that alavery was constitutional in every part of the Union, whether in the States or Territories. The election of Mr. Buchanan had placed the pro-slavery party in power for four years, but the strength displayed by the Northern party convinced the South the period of their domination was drawing to a close. The South determined, therefore, to make preparations for a dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a separate Confederacy. The traitors in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet resolved that if the Republicans should elect their candidate in 1899, he should not have the means of resisting successfully the rebel movement of the South. They corrupted the United States army; they contracted the Contract of the Country might more easily all into the heads of the country might more easily all into the heads of the country might more easily all into the heads of the country might more easily all into the heads of the country might more easily all into the heads of the country might more easily all into the heads of the country might more easily all into the

ever went into the North told us how they (the N
abborred the South." (Hear.) He would obser
passing, that this assertion was scarcely consistent
what Mr. Buxton had said in the same speech—
ly, that "the North was eager with both han
throw overboard the negroes, if the South woul
hold to the Union"; and again, that the North
gested compromise after compromise on the qu
of the extinction of slavery to induce them to
Now, as to the North hating the South, he (Mr. Th
son) had twice visited and travelled through the N
ern States, and he had besides read, he believed
works of every distinguished traveller in An
during the last thirty years, and upon their auth
as well as upon that of his own experience, he
offer a flat contradiction to Mr. Buxton's state
is lie (the speaker's) charge against the North h
ways been, that it had been too anxious to concili
compromise and concession the good opinion
friendship of the South. (Cheers.) He might
lenge Mr. Buxton to show that any Southern
had ever been insulted at the North. He chall
him to quote from the work of any traveller all the Northern pulpits, and while a Northern mas suspected of anti-slavery principles could not go into the South but at the risk of outrage or death, no trav-eller from the South to the North had ever in a sin-gle instance received ill-treatment at the hands of the people. (Cheera.) He (the speaker) would sak wheth er the election of slaveholding Presidents during sixty-eight years of the Union was not a fact most amply demonstrating that the North cheerised no hatrod of demonstrating that the North cherished no hatred

the South. (Cheers.)

He would now notice Mr. Buxton's criticism on Mr. Lincoln's proclamation. The honorable member had said, "Mr. Lincoln's proclamation was not the aboiltion of slavery." This was a most extraordinary assertion, and entirely in opposition to the facts which had come to his (Mr. Thompson's) knowledge. The speaker alluded to several circumstances, which

he contended proved that, in the opinion of the Amer can people, the proclamation meant the abolition slavery. He would not, however, rest his deman power. (Cheers.) Slavery and the slave trade had been driven out of the District of Columbia, which was the seat of Government. (Loud applause.) The black republics of Hayti and Liberia had been recognized, and now the colored ministers from those States could appear at Washington upon a footing of equality with the ambassadors from Russia, France, and England. (Cheers, and a voice, "They won't let a black man sit in the house of God.") He did not think it was generous, when he was making a reference to the noble conduct of President Lincoln in recognizing two negro republics, to reproach the people of America with their prejudice against colors. No say that the worst persecutors of the negro at th to the United States. The colored man at this mo-ment was at least treated with respect, if not with equality. Jim Crow cars had been abolished—district schools had been thrown open for colored children— and he know Governors of States who would feel more pleasure in sitting down and conversing with more pleasure in sitting down and conversing with the blackest negro whom God had created, than with the most pollshed and kid-gloved apologist of South-ern rebellion. (Much cheering.) Let those who de-aired to see this prejudice removed assist every mea-sure tending to elevate the negro to the condition of a free man, for never, until color ceased to be the badge of slavery, could the negro rise to a level of equality with the white man. (Cheers 1. Many lowways of slavery, could the negro rise to a level of equality with the white man. (Cheers.) Many, however were above this prejudice; and he had heard Freerick Douglass, a negro, relate how, on entering railway car in Massachusetts, Governor Briggs of th State rose and brought him to his seat, and converse with him to the end of the journey. (Applause.) If then went on to remark that, by an Act of Congres alavery had been declared forever illegal throughout him to him to him to have the preserving the varietions of the far Southwest ascred to freedom at regions of the far Southwest ascred to freedom at

regions of the far Southwest sacred to free free labor. (Cheers.) ggith its overthrow should be punished as guity son. No Constitution in the world had ever ramed with a view to its own dissolution.

3.) There was always a revolutionary right to and a corresponding obligation resting on the sof the Constitution to repress such a revolution. British cruiser could selze the ship of an American that generally the constituted that flag, and could procure the condemnation in any nor where there was a mixed condemnation in any nor where there was a mixed condemnation in any nor where there was a mixed condemnation in any nor where there was a mixed condemnation in any nor where there was a mixed condemnation in any nor where there was a mixed condemnation in any nor where there was a mixed condemnation in any nor where there was a mixed condemnation in any nor where there was a mixed condemnation in any nor where there was a mixed condemnation in any nor where there was a mixed condemnation in any nor where there was a mixed condemnation in any nor where there was a mixed condemnation in any nor where there was a mixed condemnation in a vice was a condemnation in the world had every tween the Federal Government and England, concern to the constitution of the

commission. (Loud cheers.)

Let them take another fact. So early as la March, as would be in the remembrance of man Mr. Lincoln addressed a solemn and earnest messa to Congress, directing their attention to the expectacy of giving a pledge to indemnify the Slave Stat generally—but more particularly alluding to the bedge and loyal States, to indemnify them in the event of their massing sets in their care. Lordstress fact. in the instances in which they were estrated to be chair, were compelled to pledge themselves beforehand in to be the servile instruments of their Southern supporters. After particularly alluding to Gen. Pierce and Mr. Buchanan, he traced the rise and growth of the anti-slavery political party in the North. That and conjured them to recommend the adoption, by their constituents, of the measure proposed. This surely was an indication of a desire to abolish, in a peaceful and constitutional manner, the institution of slavery. (Cheers.)

One of the laws passed by the late Congress was

One of the laws passed by the late Congress was intended to give liberty to every fugitive slave escaping to the lines of the Federal army—(cheers)—and another, more sweeping still, was for the absolute confiscation of the slave property of the rebels wheresover they might be found. This law came into operation on the day preceding that on which the proclamation was published, so that in fact there had been no legal slavery in the rebel States since the 21st of September.

their member, in the lobby of the House, who, taking him by the hand, exclaimed, "What think you of the resolutions!" He (Mr. Thompson) thought they should be rejected on account of the appenticeably and compensation clauses, when Mr. Baxton rejoined, "Oh, let us not throw them out, but thank God that we have lived to see the day when a Minister of the Crown should propose to the Legislature a bill for the abolithed." (Loud cheers.) And was it not equally a matter of the highest congratulation to see a proclamation issuing from the nand of the Frestern of the United States, decreeing that on the lat of January, 1803, every slave in every rebel State should be thenceforth and forever free? (Prolonged applause.) After a powerful appeal to the audience to stand by the side of truth and justice, Mr. Thompson said he would take the liberty of submitting a resolution to

the platform to propose it, because he did not, in the slightest degree, wish any, one around him should be compromised with him in his opinions. The resolu-tion was in the following terms:—"That this meettion was in the following terms:—"That this meeting, having heard the exposition given by Mr. Thompson of the questions involved in the present civil
war in America, desires to express its opinion that the
emancipation policy of President Lincoln and his
Cabinet is deserving of the moral support and sympathy of Englishmen."

Mr. Thompson concluded, amid great applause, a
very eloquent and forcible speech, which occupied
about two hours in the delirect

about two hours in the delivery.

Mr. Swintin said he would, with great pleasure

second the resolution.

Mr. Cook proposed an amendment, ²⁸ That the meeting expressed its detestation of slavery all over the world." (Some-applause.)

Mr. Wickham seconded the amendment.

Mr. Wickham seconded the amendment.

After some further discussion, during which Mr.

Thompson answered, to the satisfaction of the audience, several points that had been raised, the vote was taken, and from forty to fifty hands were held up for the amendment. The original resolution was then put, and carried by an overwhelming majority. The announcement by the chairman of the decision of the meeting was halled with great applause.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to Mr. Thompson, who proposed that a similar compolinent should

son, who proposed that a similar compliment sh be paid to the chairman. This motion was cord plied with, and the proceedings term

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

On the sacred evening of December 2d, a meeting was held in this institution, commemorative of John Brown. The gathering was originated by some half dozen of the students. There was considerable oppo-sition; but the martyr truly said, "Time and the

present friend in Meadville.

• • • The proceedings were very solemn. First was sung the martyr's favorite hymn, "Blow ye the trumpet, blow." His spirit seemed to stand therr, and blow a blast louder than all. Then Prot. Carey read some of those passages which the Messiah, in his second coming, deemed worthy to present, as embodying his doctrine—words that had so often fallen bodying his doctrine—words that had so often fallen from heroic lips. They came home with new means one after another, He spoke of those who essayed to measure John sponsty. Brown's character, and charge him with foul crime. After marshaling before his mind those Christians (†) day-sch course of this region of the content to teacher.

view of this fact, I have the strongest confident the present triumph of right. The confiscation and the proclamation must of an inevitable a sity be carried out. The work begun will con-

Ms. President Arts Prinsps.—We have met to sumemorate the martyriom of a prophet, puritan tro, and practical Abditionist; one who gave his life celling in his noble soult that to die for the non-trodden alays without a marriar was the call

can we forget to keep this day to the end! As for me and my house, we will.

Ism aware that terrible events are upon us; still, the earth remains. How was it three years ago to day in all the North? All was mourning and tears. Why this indifference, this falling by the way-side! A spasmodic condition, I suppose; therefore requiring an anti-spasmodic remedy, intense hatred to alavery and all its relations.

John Brown was put to death by the most infamous statute and bloody hands that ever disgraced a semi-barbarous State, and yet that State is courted by the Government!

I cannot retrain from speaking of those young beroes of Harper's Ferry, the disciples of Brown. How nobly they suffered and died that the slave-might go free! From John Huss the martyr to the day of their execution, we look in vain for young martyrs more glorious.

If we are a divided nation, whose fault is it! I

If we are a divided nation, whose fault is it! I am not so stupid as to believe that England will not accomplish her work, when I remember that she sent John Henry here on a secret mission to undermine this Union when we liad given her no vantage ground. Since this war was levied by the South, we have given her all the means by an armed servility to the rebels, rather than conquest; by protecting property, the sinews of war, rather than confiscation; by bolding slaves for them, rather than liberating them. Who can conquer a nearly sucke these ideas bolding slaves for them, rather than liberating them. Who can conquer an enemy under these circum, stances? In this way England and the South will succeed. I am aware that there is a North in England as well as a South, represented by that able and eloquent champion of British and American enamelpation, George Thompson, and on the other hand by that small specimen of a man, G. W. P. Bentinck, M. D.

that small specimen of the property of the pro

MEMORIAL OF A HUMPBACK.

Our little friend came to us out of the shadow. He was fatherless and motherless; more than an orphan, for not only were his father and mother dead, but none knew who or what they had been. He scarcely knew himself who or what they had been. He scarcely knew himself who or what they had been. He scalebook, his home, his early youth, lay in deep, dark shade. He had but spectral and fleeting memories of the past. A bit of driftwood, a piece of sea-weed, torn from the ooze, he lay floating on the surface of life in this vast city, which, seeing the poor boy's troughing helplesly with the tide, put out its strong, kind arm, and bore him to that stern shore so thickly strewn with ship-wrecks—Randall's Island. There, for no fault, but that grievous one of being poor, small, lonely, and forsaken, the lad lay several years, breathing such moral atmosphere as they breathe who live there. One by one his companions, bright, able-bodied, hopeful boys, were taken away by pitying citizens, to work on farms, in shops, in factories, at domestic service; but the little deformed boy was useless for such purposes, and was left behind. There was none to take him. Visitors came and went, and left him there alone.

At last he was seen and noticed by those kind Our little friend came to us out of the shadow

none to take him. Visitors came and went, and left him there alone.

At last he was seen and noticed by those kind eyes which have thrown their light and love into so many dark places, and have found so much goodness where others have found vileness only. He was brought away to a Christian home.

Our friends took him in for pity's sake, being unwilling that the poor unfortunate should perish thus early and sadly, if they could help it. For humanity's sake, for Christ's sake, for Cod's sake, they took him in, and gave him a bome in their home. Delicacy forbids my saying all I might of their kindness in so doing. But I must not say less than this: that they gave him shome as good as their own, they gave him freely all the comforts and privileges they enjoyed themselves, they treated thim in every respect as their own son.

present. Me give some extracts from the letter of a friend in Meadville.

• • • The proceedings were very solemn. First was sung the martyr's favorite hymn, "Blow ye the trumpet, blow." His spiris seemed to stand there, and blow a blast louder than all. Then Prof. Carey read some of those passages which the Messiah, in his second coming, deemed worthy to present, as embodying his doctrine-words that had so often fallen from heroic lips. They came home with new meaning and force. Then we boys rose, one after another, and tried to utter the feelings which welled up in our hearts. Of course we made short, perhaps boyish speeches, but our friends will not charge us with any false feeling, or sham endeavor to immortalize the already immortal memory of good John Brown. Finally, the Rev. Dr. Steerns (the President of the school) rose from his chair, and, for three quarters of an hour, electrified all with the eloquence of his carnest soul. I wish you could have heard him! Three years ago, I listened to brave Christian words in Tremost Temple. The fire of liberty burned brighter, as noble thoughts fell from the lips of Martin, Griffin, Fierpont, Garrison, Clarke; but I never, near heard such earnest, living, burning words spoken for John Brown, as Father Stearns uttered on this ocasion. He spoke of those who essayed to measure John Brown, as Father Stearns uttered on this ocasion. He spoke of those who essayed to measure John Brown, as Father Stearns uttered on this ocasion. He spoke of those who essayed to measure John Brown, character, and charge him with foul crime. After marshaling before his mind those Christians (†)

Brewn's character, and churge him with foul crime.

After marshaling before his mind those Christians (t)
who sat in judgment on the mind
messhah of the slave, he passed judgment on them the
cacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles of noble
scacher touched any of the great principles and santanty
filled with tears at the teach of the scacher
touched any of self-scarling and his privileges that the teach great
scale touched any of the great and his privileges that the teach great
scale to the privilege and his privileges and his privileges and his privile

infolding affections drawn out to objects which he could never hope to attain. Who would have much the humpback love for love? Answer that we could not and think how much decolation and becomes a finite many before he could know at a tender has that led him away before he could know at a such a suffering.

hat led him away below help the death of suffering. We will not say, then, that his death at timely. No death, perhaps, is unimely knew all. Some lives are longer, seme she all lives end at the hour, not before. Sen light upon the planet only to spring away some stay a few months, some a few all the suffering way to learn the earliest lessons in the all of Experience, and spend a generation care, duty, toil, and sorrow.

of Experience, and spend a generalize or twise care, duty, toil, and sorrow.

For the rest, we believe in Immortality, the we believe in Life, and only in Life. We do so believe in Death. Death but opens the does in another chamber of the Father's manner wise Jesus spoke of — that mansion, which is wide as infinite care—bright with the infinite Lore. In its but one of the lower and darker rose of its heavenly home; how low and darker rose of its heavenly home; how low and darker rose as its heavenly home; how low and darker rose as its heavenly home; how low and darker rose is nearest to hum, we know. Our little broke it passed on to a higher being. There is notice it the angels that was not folded up in the child, heart. Now it is free to show what it was real its state, from his face; the burden is lifted in his spirit.

He lives here, too, in association and man, His form will be in these rooms yet for man and ay—I am sure that, for many a day, it will be these hearts; he will make a part of the bounded he will bear a share in domstic thoughts affectings—in family joys and sorrows. Going say, to carries his friends with him, and leaves hamed hind.

Let us believe that he leaves behind his pain as

Let us believe that he leaves behind his pain al weakness and infirmity, as he leaves the mind some flesh of his mortal body to moulder in he as from which it came. Let us be thankful that knew him; let us be grateful for the god he manifested and did; let us rejoice that the zerois tabernacle is dissolved in which he ground, but tabernacle is dissolved in which he ground, but taken away his vile body, and clothed him with taken away his vile body, and clothed him with all glorious body, such as belits the mind he remainder. Rev. O. B. Frothingham, N. Y., at the France Robert F. Denyer, adopted son of John and he Hopper, Oct. 19th, 1862.

A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

REPECTEULIX represents Cornella Jame, of ban tham, in said County of Norella, that en had the hundred and represent the theory of the father than the hundred and forty-time, the hundred and forty-time, the humband, from raid twenty-eighth day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-time, the humband, from raid twenty-eighth day of July, A. D. eighteen shad forty-time, afterwards, lived tegeth as in band, and wife, at Wrentham aforesid, until the eight so of November, A. D. eighteen insed and fifty-free, early flowers of the said eighth day of November, A. D. eighteen insed and fifty-free, early flowers K. James spearated himsil her, his said wife, and has not since lived with the; the chas at all times been faithful to ther maringe dish her, and all times been faithful to ther maringe dish the has at all times been faithful to ther maring eight to the said times that the said the said the said that the said wife, and has on the said wife, which is faithful to the maring eight to the said described by the said wife, when the said wife, who has all times been faithful to the maring eight to the said described her, his said wife, the said wife, the

Wherefore your nearest of matrinous between her and her said husband become to her by this Court; that suitable alimony may be densit to be paid her by her said husband, at such times as in to Court shall seem proper; that she may be allowed by aume her maiden name; and that such other and futer order and decree may be passed by this Court, piek order and decree may be passed by this Court, piek order and course of the court of th

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Suprole, ss. Supreme Judicial Court, At Chambers in Boston, Dec. 6, 1861. On the foregoing libel, it is ordered, that the librive a notice to the said Thomas K. James, to appr

On the foregoing libel, it is ordered, that the libbar give a notice, to the said Thomas K. Jamet, is spore fore the Justices of this Court next to be holden at being within and for the County of Norfolk, on the thir he day of February next, by publishing see attent way said their and of this order thereon once a wet, in weeks succeedively, in the Buston Liberder, a newsprinted in said Euston, the last publication to be ing days, at least, before said third Tuesday of February sei, also by depositing in the Fost Office, postag preside opy of said libel and order, enclosed, directed to that Thomas K. James at Rechester, in the State of Ner Id. Hilly days, at least, before said third Tuesday of February sei, and the said that the said the said the said the said that the said the said the said the said the said the said that the said the said the said the said the said the said that the said the said

A true copy of said libel, and of the order theres.

Attest, Gro. C. Willer, Cel. decl2-3w

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE \$50 to \$100 PER MONTH, AND EXPENSES

others, without delay, to any part of Maine or New lisn shire, by express.

Address H.J. L. STANWOOD & CO., Brunswick, Main with stamp inclosed.

WEIS & ZOEBISCH.



European and Fancy Furs, 308 Washington Street, 308

PPOSITE BOSTON THEATE, BOSTON.

For Particular attention is paid to altering and region of the statement of the statement of the statement.

Furs preserved during the summer.



154 Washington St., 5 doors South of Milk St.

DENTISTRY.

DEIN'T LETTE Y.

D. DANIEL MANN has removed his office is lift sorted artificial tects on the variantile base, in the was which he has made some improvements. It is better that gold, when well made, being lighter, stronger, and so also much obscape.

Dr. M. also uses a conventat similar preparates for filling tech its other of the conventation of the stronger, and so the second of the second

TORE DIEN.

GLOBE HOTEL WILLIAM P. POWELL, PROPRIETOR,

2 Dover Street, (near Franklin Square.) NEW YORK,