EVERY PRIDAY MORNING,

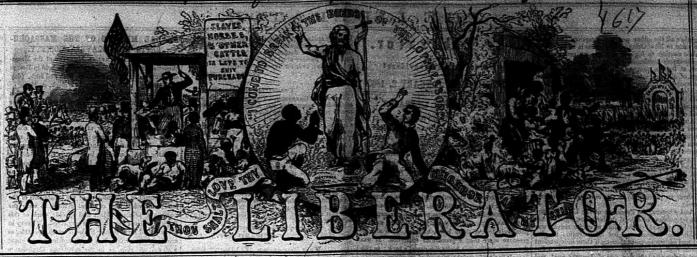
WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6 ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT

FERMS - Three dollars per annum, in advance copies will be sent to one address for rax payment is made in advance.

ces are to be made, and all l ats of a square and over ins

schrise to receive assectivations for any LIBERATOS.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financias Consistes, but are not responsible for any debts of the part, its: "MYNDEAL PRILLIPS, EDMIND QUINCY, ED STOT JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



Howard boll Like

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

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 1. C

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1665.

# Aringe of Oppression.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S PROULAMATION. That the Constitution gives the President no au-bidity whatever to issue such a decree as the email-icipation proclamation, and that the decree, legally graded, is simply null and void, is a minor consid-ration, since it must be looked upon as a measure of war and not of civil policy. But is it, in any yated size, a wise or a warrantable measure? rison, since it must be looked point as a miner it was all not of civil policy. But is it, in any year of view, a wise or a warrantable measure? Intelly, we think. It may gain him the more active decidial cooperation of the New England About the state of the contraction of the New England About the state of the contraction of the New England About the state of the contraction of the New England About the state of the contraction of the New England About the state of the contraction of the New England About the state of the contraction of the New England About the state of the state of the contraction of the new England New are freedom. But this cannot have been Mr.
woln's onception. He must have believed that
wold be the very strongest and most effective
sure of hostility which he could adopt towards
Confederate States; that it would terrify some
to the triallegiance; that it would weaken the
ies of his antagonists by the detachments which
rould render necessary to keep down the blacks;
tword, that it would rouse against the slavelers a formidable host of domestic foes. He
Thave designed, one sould suppose—if he had
definite design at all—and expected—if he had
definite thoses of benefit from his decree—that
proclamation would raise the black race against
white; would tore the same of t

ny definite design at all—and expected—if he had ay desirate hopes of benefit from his decree—that is proclamation would raise the black race against he white; would torn the arms of four millions of all hardrones. Africans against their former mascre; would, at the very least, disorganize the entire wind system in the South, and put a stop to the soal processes of industry and culture, and introduce a form of the soal processes of industry and culture, and introduce a form of the soal processes of industry and culture, and introduce a form of the soal processes of industry and culture, and introduce a form of the soal processes of industry and culture, and introduce a form of the soal processes of industry and culture, and introduced in the soal processes of the soal processes. He must have hoped to rotte confusion and paralysis; at the worst, he must have hoped to rotte confusion and paralysis; at the worst, he must have been prepared for massacre, rapine and devasation. We confess, that in our eyes few crimes can be greater than that, the guilt of which he has possible incurred, voluntarily and with his eyes open. The deed appears to us a step beyond the limits of duffer which many anti-lavery men will not agreed and radiated by the South. But passing over this view, in which many anti-lavery men will not agree with a sall looking at the decree as regards the negroes only, it is difficult to conceive any proceeding more weekely sells and cruel. It is urging an excitaand ignorant, and helpless population to an a serious and cruel. Its urgin an excited they can neither be aided nor protected. It being them at once to the suspicion of their so forther precautionary fetters, possibly to ting severities, in terroren; and, if they do strike work, to the harshest and most mercipations. It indicates a more utter want of for the safety, the welfare, the simplest rights are, to the could have conceived possible, to be title in reality those who promulgated ones who advised such a proclamation care for sominal clients. In order to create a possible, as how fittle in reality those who promulgated on in favor of his arms, Mr. Lincoln and his ionist friends have not besitated to take a step life produces any effect at all—if it produces the hope of which must have been the solive to it—must result, as its first and necessity to the most crushing and terrible one on the feebler race whom it is sought to against the stronger. They have not scrupled upon the slaves, whom they profess to pity, clare to be free, a vengeace which they well will, if need be, not stop far short of exteriors. How any man, or body of men, date, for one selfish ends, for their own success in war, upon their consciences the sin of goading ig-table believes thous and swhom they cannot

# reargies, would be simply inconceivable, if we did not know too well, and had not seen too often, her infuriated passion can obscure the plainest trath, and trample down the most solemn obligation.—North British Review for November, 1862. THE RADIOAL CONGRESS.

THE RADIOAL CONORERS.

In the present Congress—to be sure, we mean the majority—there is as much Radicalism as there was in the French that dibotors respectable of devoit Quakers who be sure with the district of the construction of the brain affects each of the construction of the construction of the brain affects each of the construction of the brain is to be two years longer in the hands of the Radicals in the very centre of evil. Dere is no remedy but once. The constituents of the Radicals must must be two torse by which they elevated these men by giving opposition to their measure, by multifying their each. And if the country, is to be made what it was, all that Radicalism has after for the brain is to be two years longer in the hands of the Radicals must must be two torse by which they elevated these men by giving opposition to their measure, by multifying their each. And if the country is to be made what it was, all that Radicalism has a consider the country is to be made what it was, all that Radicalism has a many construction of the constituents of the Radicals of the Radicals of the country is to be made what it was, all that Radicalism has a price of the proper and the consequent to right even the country. Let us the country of the modern that the country is to be made what it was, all that Radicalism has a price of the proper and the construction of the country. Let us the country is the made of the North was too great for the South to the country of the many

may we go on our knees, and maledict the day Abraliam Lincoln's party predominated. Radicalism got then the stewn on its temples, and in thesees cesses of its pride it has disjointed the nation. Are the sages of '76 uncontinued? Has the splendid political wisdom that once marked the UNITED STATES field forever? Abolition radicalism answers the painful questions.—Boston (Cathotic) Pilot.

ABOLITIONISM.

The Evening Post indulged, a few days since, in the pleasing delusion that those who desire to get rid of the Abolitionists have only to get rid of slavery, and they would accomplish their purpose. "If there were no slavery, there would be no Abolitionists," argues this authority. Mistaken man! I have you indeed so little knowledge of the truth? Are you in fact so innocent as to imagine that this mad spirit of radical Abolitionism is the evil evoked from the place of evil spirits, by the existence of slavery in America in the nineteenth century, and that it never before made its appearance among men?

It is undoubtedly true that a great many people do believe that slavery is the sole cause of the existence of Northern radicalism. Hence it is that so many, including Mr. Lincoln, are misled into the idea that if slavery were only removed, we should enter on an American millennium of peace and union. The error is fatal, and until this error is corrected, the country will not be saved. Remove slavery before this fierce spirit of radicalism, and it will become tenfold more fierce. It grows strong on success. It thives on the destruction of all that it opposes. It thives on the destruction of all that it opposes. It this one we thing in the world. From the earliest periods the spirit of the Pharisec, which pronounced all other men inferior to him, has animated more or less men. This is part of the spirit of Abolitionism, and another part is the desire to complet other men to submit to its views of right and wrong. The American Union might have existed in peace till the end of time if it contained no radical men; but without slavery, and with radical men, either at the North or South, East or West, it was certain at one time or another to plunge into ferocious sectionalism. If men were content to live and let each other alone, as regards all oflensive demonstrations, we should have no quarrels. If men in one State quarrels, If, when wishes, or opioions, or interests differ and collide, there existed on a deare together a spirit of ebetinate determination to compel submission, we should have eternal peace. Nor can giople unite in any form of republican government on any other principle. Peace and prosperity will return to America only when this compromise spirit of our fathers if restored and made permanent. In vain we look elsewhere for union or peace. If Mr. Lincoln by a wave of his hand could remove every laver from America to Africa to-day, he would not add one iota to the permanent character of the American Union, unless he could remove the spirit of radical Abolitionism with it, and restore the spirit of mutual concession and compromise on all points of State or sectional difference. These are truths that radical men do not understand. But it is as soleum truth as the existence of the war itself, that there is

of radical Abditionism with it, and restore the spirit of mutual concession and compromise on all points of State or sectional difference. These are truths that radical men do not understand. But it is as solemn truth as the existence of the war itself, that there is no future of peace for America until the Abditionist spirit is annihilated. It will not cease to exist when slavery disappears. Slavery might have existed in the South till the bondinen and the freemen witness the final catastrophe of the world, and without causing rebellion or war, if the aggressive spirit of Abditionism had not made the contest.

The simple fact is, that the bad element, the combative element of self-cateem and desire to compel others to submit to our views and opinions, is the spirit of American radicalism, and, whether the radical is a Northerner or a Southerner, the moment he attempts to be a politician, be becomes a disminonist. In all ages and countries these men have been the inciters of brawls, troubles, revolutions. They were known in old Rome. They were denounced in Greece. They were especially well known among the Hebrews. They were postilent follows always and everywhere; nor is it to be doubted that when we come to decipher the Egyptian writings, we shall find that they were executed for sedition and conspiracy in the days of the Paraolus.

The spirit came down through all the political history of European civilization. It was present in church and state. It was always rampant for the abolition of something; always bent on what it called reform; always using fire and fagbe to compel submission. It kindled, the flames of the persecutions in the later empire. It burned the Knights of the Temple at the stake in France under Philip. It rejoiced in St. Bartholomew's day. It crossed to England as early as the days of the Saxon kings, and remained there with the Norman line. It was uncompromising in its demands, persecuting in its disposition, cowardly in its action. It drove the Puri-

tans from England. Yet when they departee, it attended them, and triumphed over them when they
landed on our shores. For who can doubt that the
noble spirit that led the Puritans to New England
for "freedom to worship God as we please," soon became perverted into "freedom to worship God as
we please, and freedom to make everybody else worship God as we please." It drove Roger Williams
out of Boston. It burned vitches at the stake, and
made hileous spectacles of devout Quakers who became obnoxious to it.

No, no, gentlemen, we shall not have done with
radical Abolitionism when we have done with alavery. Satan finds always plenty of work far his servants. When radical Abolitionism has no longer
slavery to work at, it will try the vote-pourselffarm-sen, or one-religion-ism, or absolute democracy.
It will attack the State divisions, as it is now doing,
and little Massachusetts will demand, that greats New
York submit, not to equality of representation, but

### Selections.

### - THE ABOLITIONISTS.

There is no word more frequently and angrily used and less understood than the word Abolition ists. President Lincoln and Daniel S. Dickinson ists. President Lincoln and Daniel S. Dickinssa. Governor Johnson and Governor Andrew, Thurlow Weed and Wendell Phillips, are all called by the same name. Of course, there is but one point upor which all these men agree, and that is a truly vigor ous prosecution of the war. But that is not Abolitionism. Emancipation, as a means of war, may be justified by all/of them; but that is not Abolition ism. The word Abolitionists designates a party in the contract of tionism. Fanancipators, as a needs or activities of patients by all of them; but that is not Abolitionism. The word Abolitionists designates a party in the country, whose position and influence have never been correctly estimated, because its members have been too much hated to be fairly treated. Nobody has taken the trouble to know what they thought or what they proposed. It has been enough that they were said to be disunionists, have not been questions thought to be worth asking, especially by the politicians who now call their late companions Abolitionists, because they insist upon the Union at every cost; and who think and call the open, bloody disunionists of the South "erring brethren."

But the history of these times will have to deal differently with the facts, the influences, and the characters which are summarily classed as "Abolitionists." For, merely to call the men known as Sydney Smith's sneering accounts of Methodism and Methodists, or Hume's description of Cromwell and the Independents; but no more. It is certainly not the states of the southern of the convenience of the North called Abolitionists that we not no more. It is certainly not were complimentary to the American people to say

agitators, explains them and their cause as much as Sydney Smith's sneering accounts of Methodism and Methodists, or Home's description of Cromwell and the Independents; but no more. It is certainly not very complimentary to the American people to say that a few bitter fanatics at the North, called Abolitionists, and a few other fanatics at the South, called Secessionists; plunged thirty millions of people into this tremendous civil war. If the individual, James Otis, had held his tongue, would there have been no Revolytion? If John Hampden had paid the ship money, would the Stuarts, to-day, be kings of England? James Otis and John Hampden were but men, who spoke for fundamental and decisive principles. When those ideas were in play, those men were inevitable. If fifty Abolitionists and as many Secessionists had been hung, think many, there would have been no trouble. But do you think, if Luther had been hung, there would have been no Reformation? In what conceivable way was Luther strong or successful, but in being the mouth of those who believed as he did? Unless you could have hung the instinct of popular liberty in England, in 1840, or the same feeling in America, in 1770, you would have struck but one soldier of an army in striking Hampden or Otis. Unless you could kill Protestantism, you might as well spare Luther. And unless you can hang Abolitionists, you will hang Abolitionists in vain.

Correctly speaking, the Abolitionists were, in our history, a body of persons who thought slavery wrong; who held that the Constitution favored it, and that, as the system was sore to corrupt the whites as well as imbrute the blacks, there was no

and the Espublicans differed fundamentally from the Aboliconists in their interpretation of the Con-stitution. The latter hold it to be a bond of sla-very; the former, of liberty. The Abolitionists thought the only hope of the country was in escap-ing from the Constitution. The Republicans be-lieved that the slavery question could be settled peacefully for liberty, without change of the Con-stitution.

The impression prevails to some extent, more particularly abroad, that the late emancipation triumph in Missouri was a victory over the slaveholders, and that the contest was one partaking largely of the character of the war of classes or interests—

ers, and that the contest was one partaking largely of the character of the war of classes or interests—one side being represented entirely by slave-owners of the characteristic properties of the characteristic properties and their adherents, and the other entirely by non-staveholders. Such is not the fact; and justice to a large number of carnest, hard-working Emancipations and the properties of the classes. Previous to the election, and since, we have been in confidential communication with slaveholders, as well as others, in all sections of the State, and have in consequence the means of judging of their real sentiments upon the subject of emancipation. A disclosure of our entire correspondence would exhibit some singular things—among others, the fact that many of the most liberal-minded finen in the State upon the question of free soil are largely interested in slave property. Many of these men were, however, not simply favorable to emancipation at heart, but have been the most zealous and surcessful workers in its behalf in the late canvass. It is one of the singular, and by no means uninstructive features of the election, that several of the keaviest slaveholding counties in the State have given decided emancipation majorities, while counties, on the other hand, having accarcely a slave in them, have elected pro-slavery representatives to the Legislature.

them, have elected pro-slavery representatives to the Legislature.

The great fact established is, that the result of the election is not the product of a prejudice of one class of our people working against another class. It is the result of a general conviction, cotertained by men of properly and intelligence throughout the State, without reference to the character of their possessions, that slavery in Missouri is a doomed institution, a cumberer of the ground, a dry and worthless trunk, the sooner cut down and cast when the first the better for the true interests of the State. The triumph of emancipation, although to some extent aided, undoubtedly, by the peculiar condition of public matters in our midst, was not the work of the bayonet, of popular excitement, or anything of a temporary nature, but of the sober second thought of the people, as deliberately executed as it was formed. Outside of St. Louis, where the contest

### HENRY WARD BEECHER ON THE WAR.

it would break the back of the whose system. I where it is no dark for the slave, it must also be dar for the master—black as charcoal—and the charcor of that blackness, like its prototype, may be the chic ingredient in the dire explosive that blows up the nation. (Applause.) If there be no books for the constraints, there are none for the charcon containing, there are none for the charcon containing.

million of white picaninnies, there are none for the million of white picaninnies, who run about with them. Henca the dreadfal ignorance of the poor a white of the South, and the power of their leaders. After this war, 500,000 men, now soldiers, will return to us with their tongues in their cheeks, and say, "Those Southerners don't know much. They are ignorant fellows."

It cannot be denied that as an element of political economy, the system makes riches. It makes wealthy slaveholders, but poor white men not slaveholders. It builds up a Plutocracy—the very worst form of aristocracy. Prosperous wealth is like the even fall of snow—the poor man's cutter and the rich man's sleigh have a common and untrammeled highway—but this kind of wealth is like the snow-drift that blocks up the road to all but the mighty few. One rich man's hand in Georgia is stronger than the hands of one thousand, any, than ten thousand in these Free Stress, and thus it strikes like a hammer at the door of the Capitol, armed with the weight of whole sovereign States. This power would be terrible with us, but thero, where men thus armed curse human freedom and the doctrine of human requality, it is sprabling. This is the demonian possession of the South. Dr. Clay has administered the rhubarb of compromise, and ID. Webster has exhibited his diluents, but all in vain.

That's What's The Matter.

(Tremendous applause.) Now cure him, sew him up, and let him go! (Renewed applause.) We shall not any longer be told that these are Abolition lies about slavery. There is the ulcer!—we have seen it, we have probed it, we have cleaned it.

Both North and South have come to one conclusion, viz. that Slavery and Liberty cannot exist to gether under one and the same Constitution. The South, laying down this premise, have drawn the inference—Emancipation. (Sensation and applause.) The Judge who is trying the question is the sword. But, what a stride has been taken—what old prejudices have been quelled! What an opening up of the intelligence of the people! Al

the instant.

2. That it can wage campaigns of unparalleler magnitude, both by sea and land.

3. That its people are capable of taxation, an eleverful submission to the same in the midst of war. In the trials of the war, this free Government and

to any monarchy, in all the requisaceous grand-and power.

In the Trent affair, they even conquered pride and this fierce Democracy, which all Europe though would revolt at concession, bade pride go down, and acknowledged the act wrong. Mr. Beecher then por trayed the pseudo-conservative action of the recent administration at Washington with the present attitude of Mr. Lincoln. Conservatism had done its best and had derieded radicals. Now we were to see what radicals could do to held the nation. We had closed the conservative was with artillery made of reggar plums.

cidents, and its operation in relation to moral and political government if room for discussion and for doubt. That uncertainty exists no longer. Some pretend to believe that it is good—but they are either men who do not think at all, or who, in their hearts, believe in tyranny. The result is before use and results cannot be contradicted. The esperiment has ended by giving us clear knowledge of its antere.

The effect of slavery upon the slave may be a matter of speculation, or even of sentiment, but its effect upon the master is beyond all controvery. There it is. Its first effect, upon the African may be good. I am not prepared to say that the first shipload of poor, will natives brought to the slave may be a mount of poor, will native brought to the slave in contact. But that benefit is only skin deep. The moment it began to sprout in the slave, he master forbade it to grow. The latter germinates the negro, but will not let him put forth into leaf. He is but as grass for the mower.

War has revealed the effect of slavery upon the master. Patriotium could not adhere, public sprit could not exist, where slavery breathes. It was thought that the chiralire South, full of fordly as the proposed of this sermon, and like many other passages, listing after a storm, and we say other hands the results of the forest, the tempest overthrew them, but look cleer and you will see the rot, the carrion at their inflatence against intelligence and religion—i. e., flist heart; for twenty years decay had been working at the centre, and the first pull of the blast leveled the fulles when the slavery upon the master is seen in to inflatence against intelligence and religion—i. e., flist heart; for twenty years decay had been working at the centre, and the first pull of the blast leveled the fulles when the slavery will be written and you will see the rot, the carrion at their inflatence against intelligence and religion—i. e., flist heart; for twenty years decay had been working at the centre, and the first pull of the blast leve

will put the point of her spear on the some the tery soul of the rebellion, and extinguish it, if possible, at a blow. But has she the power? Can she lay hold of her waspons? Is not the mittion too faint and weak to feel the vitalizing current, should it begin again to flow? Through our present government, with the cabinet and army constituted as at present, we fear there is no hope of salvation for the country; but let a Farsoure be placed at the head of military affairs, and with another blast of the Missouri bugle, the flush of fife would once more redden the nation's cheek; the flume of Liberty sones more free her heart, and Freedom's soldiers no longer strike in vain.—American Baptist.

### THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

This amendment, which by some is then promise to much, is seen, on examination, lop but little that is of each translated and the promise to much, is seen, on examination, lop but little that is of each translated areas cause of freedom, and, especially, is in uny or place in the supreme, organic law of the States. Its one great defect is, that is does note the commerciation of slaves and the relative of any State, either now or at any time. The permission which is propose to such tission as may have received compensation; the commercial control of the same control in the commercial control in the commercial control in the contr

LET

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very point at issue. Such would be the effect, if not the intention.

Moreover, to place such an amendment in the Constitution would remove one of their principal objections to remaining in the Union. Their complaint is that the Constitution does not, with sufficient explicitienes, favor slavery. Put this amendment into it, and then that instrument, that has never yet been blotted with the word slave, would, in plain faces, permat the holding of slaves. This would be the "supreme law of the land." The slaveholder would then be secure in what he calls his rights. What a burning shame to make this the supreme law, and after all our fighting, suffering and expenditures, to consent, in reality, to rives upon ourselves the Southern chain more firmly than ever Freemen, awake! Aver this compressive!

If there is any change made in the Constitution, or any addition to it, let it be one which shall secure equal freedom to every inhabitant of every State, mow, and for all time.

Permint Chronicle.

#### A PROGLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

A PROGLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Whereas, a communication was addressed on the cith day of July last, 1862, by General Robert E. Lee, socing under the instructions of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, to General H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Array, informing the latter that a report had resched this government that Was. B. Mumford, a citizen of the Confederate States, had been executed by the United States anthorities at New Orleans for having pulled down the United States flag in that city before its occupation by the United States flag in that city before its occupation by the United States flag in that city before its occupation by the United States forces, and calling for a statement of the facts, with a view of retalistion, if such an outrage had really been committed under the sanction of the authorities of the United States;

And whoreas, (no answer having been received to easid letters) another letter was, on the 2d of August 1st., (1862), addressed by General Lee, under my instructions, to General Halleck, renewing the inquiries in relation to the execution of the said Mimmord, with the information that in the event of not receiving a reply within fifteen days, it would be assumed that the fact was true, and was sanctioned by the government of the United States;

And whereas, an answer, dated on the 7th of August last, (1862,) was addressed to General inches by General H. W. Halleck, the said General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, alleging sufficient causes for failure to make early reply to said letter of the 8th July, asserting that "no authentic information had been received in relation to the execution," and promising that General Lee should be duly informed thereof;

And whereas, of prisoners, under the Cartel being a desceution, and promising that General Lee should be duly informed thereof;

And whereas, of prisoners, under the cartel between the two governments, to Lieuteannt Colonel W. H. Ludlow, aprisod

by hin subsequent to the date of the capture of the said city;
And whereas, the silence of the Government of the United States, and its maintaining the said Butter in high office under its authority for many months after his commission of an act that can be viewed in no other light than as a deliberate murder, as well as of numerous other outrages and atrocities hereafter to be mentioned, afford evidence too conclusive that the said government sanctions the conduct of the said Butter, and is determined that he shall remain unpunished for these crimes:

New, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and in their same, do pronounce and delare the said Benjamin F. Butler to be a felon, deserving of capital punishment. I do order that he shall no longer be considered or treated simply as a public enemy of the Confederate States of America, but as an outlaw and commen enemy of mankind, and that, in the capturing force do cause him to be immediataly executed by shanging.

hanging.

I do further order that no commissioned for the United States, taken captive, shall be on parole, before exchange, until the said shall base met with due punishment for his

creas, the bostilisies waged against this r by the ferces of the United States, unamend of said Benjamin F. Butler, unaccomblance, to such warfare as is alone by the rules of international law, or the vilination, but have been characterized d atrocities and outrages, among the

ess women have been torn from their homes piected to solitary confinement, some in for-and prisons, and one especially on an island an sand, under a tropical son; have been fed thsome rations that had been condemned as soldiers, and have been exposed to the

together all the other personal property and brin the same to New Orleans, and cause it to be sold a public auction to highest bidders—an order which if exceuted, condemns to punishment, by starve tion, at least a quarter of a million of human be ings, of all ages, sexes, and conditions, and of whe ings, of all ages, seess, and conditions, and the execution, although forbidden to milts by the orders of President Lincola, is in a with the Confiscation law of our enemies has affected to be enforced through the civil officials.

and no instance is known of the reusa or any of them to participate in the outrages above narrated;

And whereas, the President of the United States has, by public and official declarations, signified not only his approval of the effort to excite servile war within the Uonfederacy, but his intention to give aid and encouragement thereto, if these independent States shall continue to refuse submission to a for-States shall continue to refuse submission to a for-eign power after the first day of January next, and has thus made known that all appeal to the law of nations, the dictates of reason, and the instincts of humanity would be addressed in vain to our ene-mies, and that they can be deterred from the com-mission of these crimes only by the terrors of just

mission of these crimes only by the terrors or justretribution;

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and acting by their authority, appealing to the Divine Judge in attestation that their conduct is not guided by the passion of revene, but that they reluctantly yield to the solemn duty of redressing, by necessary severity, crimes of which their citizens are the victims, do issue this my necelanation, and by virtue of my authority as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States, do order—First. That all commissioned officers in the command of said Benjamin F, Buller be declared not

armies of the Confederate States, do order—
First. That all commissioned officers in the command of said Benjamin F, Butler be declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honorable warfare, but as robbers and criminals deserving death; and that they, and each of them be, whenever captured, reserved for execution.

Second. That the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of said Butler be considered as only the instruments used for the commission of crimes perpetrated by his orders, and not as free agents; that they, therefore, be treated when captured as prisoners of war, with kindness and lumnaity, and be sent home on the usual parole that they will in no manner aid or serve the United States in any capacity during the continuance of this war, unless duly exchanged.

Third. That all negro slaves captured in arms be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States.

Fourth. That the like orders be executed in all captures are the said states.

Fourth are the found serving in company with

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

JEFFERSON DAVIS

By the President:
J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State.

#### PROGLAMATION OF JEFF. DAVIS.

On the 14th inst., Gen. N. P. Banks arrived at New Orleans, and assumed command there, vice Gen. B. F. Butler, relieved. On the 15th, Gen. Butler issued his farewell or-der, announcing his supersedure.

On the 15th, Gen. Butler, issued his larewell order, announcing his supersedure.
On the 23d—eight days later—Jeff. Davis issued
from Richmond his Proclamation herewith given,
consigning Gen. Butler and all his commissioned
officers to a felon's death—when he shall have caught

from Richmond his Proclamation herewith given, consigning Gen. Butler and all his commissioned officers to a felon's death—when he shall have caught them.

Mr. Jeff. Davis proposes to kill all "negro slaves" who shall be captured fighting against the Slaveholders' Rebellion, and all white commissioned officers "when found serving in company with said slaves"—no matter whether officers of negro regiments or of any other.

Such is the way "the comet" takes "the Pope's bull." Don't he seem to think there's something fit it?

Jeff. daintily says "all negro slaves"—but who for one moment imagines that, any nice inquiry will be made as to the former status of the negro caught in a Federal uniform behind a Federal musket? There will be no time for such inquiry—no thought but to kill as speedily and painfully as possible. Nobody need be told what the punishment of 'slaves' captured in arms' and engaged in 'servile war' is by the laws of Slave States. And our white officers "found serving in company with" them are to be served the same way.

In other words, the Rebel Confederacy proposes to meet the policy of Emancipation by inaugurating a wholesale murder of prisoners.

Is it well for insurgents to thus aggravate the perils and penaltics of insurrection?

When Kentucky wanted to hang Gen. Buckner—who was a double-dyed, forsworn traitor according to all laws, human and divine—she was not permitted to do so. On the contrary, Kentuckins and Marylanders serving in the Rebel armies have been paroled and exchanged by us the same, as other Confederate prisoners. And yet, there is no serious pretence that Kentucky and Maryland have seeded from the Union; and if we had chosen to treat them specially as traitors, there was ample ground for doing so.

The first battalion of colored men organized for this war was raised in New Orleans, to fight on the side of the Siaveholders' Rebellion, under the authority of Governor Moore of Louisiana. That battalion became the nucleus of Gen. Butler's (now Gen. Banks's) colored force, now amou

groes to do their worst, they could not surpass the groes to do their worst, they could not surpass the artrocities" which he, from his mag firestic, orders to be perpetrated, until the whole land shall be drunk with blood.

He will frighten nobody. On the contrary, the whole civilized world will see in this savage manifesto a new proof of the unspeakable brutality and cruelty inseparable from the slaveholding system, at and will hall it as a striking proof of Rebel desperation. Murder is the last resort of even the most of the lips or pen of the President, as acknowledge that he shall be a striking proof of Rebel desperation. Murder is the last resort of even the most of the particular, and will hall it as a striking proof of Rebel desperation. Murder is the last resort of even the most be added to the last frishman from Cork; and it needs combating more attrongly that is done through most other channels.

Labinet, soldiers in the field, who are to be its victims, and who fully comprehend that betthery into the contract of the particular o

swith face solitors, and have been expected to the vivest insults.

Presents of war, who currendered to the marvial forces of the United States, on agreement that they discussed the United States, on agreement that they also had been been expected to the present of the state of

# The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1863.

### CONCERNING THE LIBERATOR.

an common with all other publishers, selves in a very tight place. Our subscibeen seriously reduced by

#### ENCOURAGING WORDS AND GENEROUS RESPONSES.

The following letters received (among others) since our announcement of the absolute necessity imposes apon us to advance the subscription terms of the Life fully tender our heartfelt acknowledgments.

the continuance of the Libertoir; for white we grainly tender our hearfelt acknowledgments.

Dear Friend Garrison,—It was with sorrow of heart that I read your statement in the last Libertoir, of the financial condition of our beloved sheet; not because of the small advance in price of its subscription, but because of the low state of Anti-Slavery feeling in the community. To think that the pioner paper in the greatest of, moral enterprises this sould sever saw should languish for support is really subscription, but because of the low state of Anti-Slavery feeling in the two subscriptions and the subscription of the su JOSEPH MERRILL.

New Bedford, 12mo. 24th, 1862.

MM. LLOTD GARRISON:

RESPECTED PRIEND,—I have read with much interest thy houset and characteristic statement of the dinancial fallaris of the Liberator, and trust that the subscribers will readily and heartily respond to the necessities of the case; at least, so far as the trifling addition of fifty cents per annum is concerned.

Although the affairs of our nation appear to be more and more complicated, my faith in the ultimate freedom of the slave, as well as the firmer establishment from the beginning of the conflict.

I am often reminded of what our friend, and the devoted friend of the slave, Canoline Weston, said to me in conversation some sixteen or more years ago, to this end; that, "when the day should come for the consummation of our great object in the freedom for the slave, others would step in and take the laurels

tenclose three dollars as my next year's subscription for the Liberator.

With unshated respect and friendly regard for the and thy family, I remain in the bonds of Christia love, waiting for the grand jubilee of freedom.

Thy affectionate friend,

[Our friend CLAPLIN belongs to the Abdicls of the pulpit, who, "few and far between," have always been true to the claims of bleeding humanity.]

## WATERTOWN, (N. Y.) Dec. 29, 1862.

WM. LIOTE GARRISON:

MY DEAR SIE,—I have read with much intervour statement of the financial dilemma in which t Mr DEAR SIE.—I have treat any of the property of the property

[Rev. Mr. Reynolds is the author of that admirable and widely-praised work, entitled "THE BARONS OF

### SPRINGFIELD, (Vt.) Dec. 30, 1862.

SPRINOFIELD, (Vt.) Dec. 30, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—I find in your last sheet an appeal to your patrons to sustain the Liberator; or, rather, a well-timed and simple statement of the cause which has compelled an advance in the price, with more than a hint that it must go down if not sustained. Enclosed, please find fire dollars, which place to my credit, with the understanding that, should a further advance become necessary before this is run out. I will take my chance, and share my proportion of the burden, until paper is a dollar a pound, and Liberators twenty-five cents aplices; and may God preserve the life and continue the health of its ever-faithful Editor, to winces the last shackle fall from the limbs of the last slave is our land!

### JESSE STEDMAN.

for the Liberator. I like the Location well and set for its truthfulness and faithfulness. I am particularly pleased with the "Rofuge of Oppression." A great deal of shrewdoess is evinced in thus publish the major and the complex say against Abellionists.

I hereby enclose eight dollars—three of which please receive as subscription for the Liberator for one year; the renalized I donate for the benefit of the paper, for the old pioneer must be kept in the field.

Yours, ever for Truth and Justice,

IBAAC BUCKLEN.

IBAAC BUCKLEN.

BETTE ANTI-SLAVERY BOULDTY.

The TRITTETH AYRUAL MERTING of the Massanusetia Aud-Slavery Society will be held in Boston
1 Trunspar and Farpar, Jan. 29th and 30th, (day
ad creating,) commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

This Society was organized for the utter abolition
t slavery throughout the United States. However
reat has been the change wrought in public sentitent in favor of that godlike object,—and it has been
uly marrellous, in view of the mountainous obetatees in the way of success; however effectual may
be the Fresident's Emancipation Preclamation is
reaking the chains of the bondmen in such rebellion

street of the president of the bondmen in such rebellion

street of the president of the bondmen in such rebellion

sented on the occasion. As interto, an admitional artraction will be presented in the holding of the NATIONAL ANTI-STAYERY SUBSCRIPTON ANNIVERSARY on the evening (Wednesday, Jan. 28th) preceding the opening session of the Society.

[Further particulars hereafter.]

By order of the Board of Managers,

STATISTICS OF MINEY. President.

f the Board of Managers, EDMUND QUINCY, President. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Sec'y.

#### IN MEMORIAM.

During the past year, an unusual number of the untiring and ever-faithful friends of the Anti-Slavery cause have seen "the last of earth,"—departing to the Spiri-land at the culminating period of their labora and sacrifices, just within hiering of the songs and shouts of the long desired jubilee. Among these we recall the names, first, of the earliest and most venerable—nearly.

(7) ISAAC STEVENS, Esq., of North Andover, (fa-her of Gen. Isaac I. Stevens, who fell at Fairfax

Second-the names of those who, though vo

(1) BENJAMIN S. JONES, of Kennet Square, Pa. for feveral years the able and uncompromising of the Ohlo Anti-Slavery Bugle, a faithful lecture.

ause.
(2) DANIEL MITCHELL, of Pawtucket, R. I.

Third—the names of those yet younger in year

a. Died at Hilton Head, S. C.
(2) ROBERT PURVIS, Jr., of Byberry, Pa

(3) RANDALL MANN, of Leicester, killed in battle. (4) WILLIAM FULLER, of Needham, who died of The Rev. Dr. SAMUEL OSGOOD, of Springfield

Mass.) who recently departed at the age of 77, deserves to be gratefully remembered for his early adhesion to the cause, which he advocated to his cost and with unfillnehing courage, though for some years past not appearing on the platform of the American Act Steven Scales.

Anti-Slavery Society.
WILLIAM M. CHACE, Esq., formerly of Providence,
R. I., who died in the city of New York, was particularly prominent and active in the early period of the
struggle, doing efficient service in helping to change
the sentiment of Rhode Island in favor of the op-

In this connection, the Rev. JOHN W. LEWIS, for an ana connection, the Rev. JOHN W. LEWIS, for many years a respected minister in the Preewill Bap-tist denomination, who died in Hayti a few months since, and who was identified in complexion and des-tiny with the oppressed, is deserving of inonorable re-membrance for his modest and amiable character, his

thoroughly devoted women, whose pulsations beat re-sponsive to the throbbings of the slave-mother's heart, have also been translated. Among these we record

(2) The equally venerable Cathanian Putham, of Peterboro', N. H.

(S) Manoaret Blydenburgh, of Durham, N. H.
(4) Lydia H. Chase, of Salem, Mass.
(5) Emma Willind Wymas, of Worcester, wife
of Major John C. Wyman.

of Dublin, Ireland.

the popular as well as true signification) were alike thousest; so that your strictures never disturbed means thouse it is a source of gratification that, whether in the church or the political party, in the social circle, or wherever else it has been deeped to human rights. And it is a source of gratification that, whether in the church or the political party, in the social circle, or wherever else it has been deeped to the the past wenty years or more, to the very best of my ability, defended the Liberator and Mr. Garrison against all unreasonable and unreasoning complaints.

The course of the Liberator in austaining the governmench is its efforts to crush this infernal rebellon has been ground of asionishment to many. They had not expected such support, and think it quite in consistent with former utterance. But they mistake your position. While the Covernment was in this interest of any overproach the Cambry on the England Cambry overproach the Cambry overproach the Cambry overproach the Cambry overproach the Cambry overproach that the measure of its faithfulness to that causs.

Yery truly, your friend,

C. A. STACKPOLE.

The Boston (German) Pionier, edited by Kart Heinsen, bestows the following tribute—

"Among the papers which in these bad times are suffering most, there having utfreen most for base of the processing of the Marting to the well-corrected the way to the process of the proc

FRATERNITY LECTURE The twelfth lecture before the Fraternity was the rered on Tuesday evening, Dec. 22d, by George William Curtis, Esq., of New York. Ills subject

ras, "The American Doctrine of Liberty." The Fremont Temple was filled, and the eloquent speaker

Tremont Temple was filled, and the elequent speaks was frequently applauded.

He represented the moire and mainspring of the gigantic war in which this nation is now engaged to be the maintenance of the great, original, America doctrine of Liberty; the absolute pen all and point cal liberty of every human being, in via. of his he mainty. In spite of colosal efforts, and stupedies applicative, used by clergymen and political oration is pervert this idea, he felt sure that it was making steady progress among the people—the great body at the nation.

Antherian decrease of liberty as an inhereat and universal right, is a very different thing from the Athenian liberty, and that Roman liberty, of white scholars talk with so much admiration: Liberty, among the Romans, was only for citizens of Rome. Spartacus, though a man of lofty powers and cole appirations, being by birth a barbarian and by state yould destroy them.

Even British society is only a modified feudalism

system founded more on class privileges than on uman rights.

Our revolutionary fathers took a different ground.

Our revolutionary interestook a different groad. They did not argue the principles of the Designation of Independence, but declared them self-trainflamed.—"The colonists are men and therefore entitled to freedom." Richard Henry Leichoed the Declaration. The Bill of Rights of the ginla says it is self-cyldent that men are created equal. Who shall dare to call this a "glittering generality".

After a brief reference to the eloquent lawyer a
Boston whose sophistry atterestyped itself in h
phrase above quoted, Mr. Curtis proceeded to an phrase above quoted, Mr. Curtis proceeded to an that the equality which underlies our doctrine of h-erty is an equality of rights, and that this is calle-

erty. The men opposed to us in this war hate the spiral of liberty as well as all outward manifestations of a Are our soldlers as zealous for the right as the enemy are for the wrong? If not, recal them, and send are imbased with the intensest love of true liberty. Only such can effectively fight on the Northern side.

After speaking of the power and the undue into ence of public opinion in this country, Mr. Caris said—He best educates the public mind, who, is said of opposition, persists in teaching the people what the ought, to desire.

After saying that our present contest is not car

for liberty but for civilization, Mr. Curtis spoke of the president, attributing to him the distinguishing med-of Washington and Jefferson, and wishing he lat those of Andrew Jackson in addition.

Even we in New England do not held the ful

American idea of liberty. Among us, sex and con still disqualify. If a man is born of the wrong cols, we assume that he is a rascal. The shameful facta

Our rights are ours because we are men, not in the tue of any fictitious qualification. Color should a more exclude any one from the rights of citizenship than social position or trade. Speaking of the prejudice cherished by many Ame

speaking of the prejudice cherished by many Ame-icans against foreigners, Mr. Cartis said he had lei the fortune to meet with one logical Know Nother. This man wished that every d—d nigger would lift d—d Paddy, and then bo hung for murder. The course of that ambitious intriguer, Stephes L Douglas, seemed to have sprung from the bliefths a long course of practical indifference to asterni field

therty. He was a gambler, playing for the Pro-dency. He was warned that "though the mile of God grind alowly, they grind exceeding small." It illeregarded the warning, and the miles of God crudel him.

must remember that not majorities only, but so, have rights. Such is the scope of our America de have rights. Such is the scope of unitary trine. The question is, Do we believe it! Ar willing to act upon it? The terrible war that is question; and it must be fairly answed. We are pledged to liberty. We must gain it. It wainly shall we seek it for ourselves and our chieful unless we also demand it for the unhappy race visa

a voice repeated the fearful question—
thy Brother?

By the lurid light of this war we see our day, al
we read our doom, corresponding to the fulfillent?
the violation of that daty. Our nation may come
from this contest like the wriggling worm, desired;
permanent debasement; or it may sour like the Egic
shaking off the chains that have hitherio returned?

shaking off the chains that have hitherto restmand.

Last Tuesday evening, in consequence of he is sence of Rev. J. M. MANNING, poetical readings have popular authors, by Miss Emilly State, yer said popular authors, by Miss Emilly State, yer said—Miss S. evincing superior elecutionary their lacking in power of voice for so large a hall.

Mr. Slack, the President of the Priternity, shahr their lacking in power of voice for so large a hall.

Mr. Slack, the President of the Priternity, shahr their lacking in the satisfaction of the Committee at the full sacross of this of the series of lectures. He thought they had complished their purpose, of giving to the pake a complished their purpose, of giving to the pake at complished their purpose, of giving to the pake in the same of the pake of the pake of the purpose of the pake of

appe man ble b far n the a be a symmetric three caste. Si

don Pi ME PI

here just returned from Standardshife, where re been notating including the state of the

seeins, and although I heard of many persons wit-southern sympathies, and though at every meeting sinded opposition, no antagonist appeared. William inted opposition, no antagonist appeared. William hadrew Jackson accompanied me, and at every mee-ing delivered an interesting and telling address. Of the speech of the processing of the processing of the processing the processing

the precenting states of the precent of the peak is sereral Sabbath Schools, and addressed; in all, are rank of three thousand children, besides speaking is

saids of three thousand contaren, desides speaking in the erening to the congregation worshipping at the independent Chapel. He has written a letter to Jef

independent Chapel. He, has written a letter to Jel genon Davis, informing him shat he (Jackson) canno to with him on the 25th inst, on which day it will be accessary for the rebel chief to produce him, to discharge a bond for \$1,050 which he has given to the

erner of his body.

This evening, I attend a meeting in London, called

This creating, I attend a meeting in London, earlier are express sympathy with the Anti-Slavery party in America." It will be addressed by the Rev. Newman Hall, the Rev. J. H. Ryland, and myself. On ma Hall, me ner. J. H. Ryland, and myself. Of the lish, I speak at a similar meeting in Spa, Field. Chapel; on the 16th, at Stratford; on the 17th, at Baingstoke; and on the 19th, at Banbury. After

and evil have been the account of the part of the green and for interference on the part of the Government, with a view to the resognition of the

Government, with a view to the resognition of the rebt States and the opening of the Southern ports. But they have been proof against all temptation, and have found amongst themselves able spokesmen to asser the arguments of the enemies of the North and of the cause of Freedom.

The meeting of the Confederate States Aid Society held the night before last was a miserable affair. The person they employ as a lecturer will not allow a question to be put to him, nor any remark to be made.

could be put to nim, nor any remark to be made policeman is in readiness to remove any person o may attempt to speak.

If you have not yet seen the reply of Prof. Newma

to Mr. Gladstone, you will have much pleasure is reading it in the paper sent with this, and will doubt

Our Emanchation Society in ministers of all religious denominations, urging their to call attention to the President's Proclamation.

288 you a copy, and hope you will approve.

I thank you for printing in the Liberator of the

Sch skimo my address at Leigh. You are at al times at liberty to use my communications as you deen expedient. Though Lam separated from you deen expedient. Though Lam separated from your by a wide interval, and am a poor correspondent, I am nevertheless continually with you in spirit, and do what I can to second the exertions made by yourself the alarge.

THE PRESIDENT'S ABOLITION PROCLA-MATION.

The following circular has been issued to the ministers of all religious denominations by the London Emancipation Society:—

ise to a just Heaven.
We do not appeal to you from any political motive for any mere party object. We ask only that, it is crisis of the negro's tate, you will remember ther lat are in bonds as bound with them. Many amon the sares and oppressed colored people of America now looking to England for some token of he workell. Let us give it to them at a time when rill excite the deepest gratitude on their part, and the work of the color of the col

and your condjutors in the cause of the slave Always, most sincerely yours, GEO. THOMPSON.

rint if.

Emancipation Society has issued a circular to

eetings, I shall have others in the North o

LONDON, Dec. 12, 1862.

MARRIED—In this city, on Christmas Day, by John Phillips, George Washronn Smaller, Beq., of York, and Miss Phines Garraty, of Boston.

In the oblicary notice of the late venerable Zechanian Ozza, published in last week's paper, reference was made to his faithful testimony against the Fugitive Slave Law, he being 76 years old at the time of its enactions. That testimony was given in the Liberator, April 25, 1851, in the following emphatic manner:—

"How long, I ask, how long shall this nation be cursed with rulers that violate every rule of justice, set their claims above high Heaven's laws, and make this a nation of bloodhounds to calch the poor parting fugitive, and veof bloodhounds to catch the poor paning togitter, and re-turn him to hopeless bondage! Shall we, shall this mation say—'It is the law of the laud—we must obey it!? Ser-vile doughness will do it; but those whe fear God, and are determined to obey his laws, although devile rage and rulers threaten, will not fall down and worship the imag-

DEATH OF THEODORE PARKMAN.

DEATH OF THEODORE PARKMAN.

THEODORE PARKMAN, the Color Sergeant of the 45th
Massachusetts, who was instantly killed at Whitehall, N. C.,
though belonging by all the affinities of blood and principle to Massachusetts, was not personally known in this
community beyond the circle of relatives and immediate
friends. How much he was beloved, how sadly and long
he will be missed and mourned within that circle, this is

death has come as the result of his intelligent and conscientious convictions of duty.

The eldest child and only son of the Rev. John Parkman,
he was born in Paris, and at the time he fell was in the
prime of early manhood. He was educated at Columbia
College, New York, and a few years since went to Germany, accompanied by his faither's family, to finish his
studies as a practical chemist. He returned to Boston in
the autumn of 1861.

Bideacted by precept and example to believe in the right
of all men to be free, and in devoted attachment to republican institutions, he soon felt the imporative obligation to
give himself to the service of his country; though his
whole nature and all his tastes were averse, to the glories
and horrors of war.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST

ON MONDAY, JANUARY 5th, 1863.

WISS H. L. BOWEN, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural

PROF. T. F. PERKINS, Teacher of Vocal and Instal Music.

ed. ecial attention will be given to the health of the

The School Year will be divided into three terms: two of thirteen weeks each, and one of twelve weeks. Board and Tuition in English Branches, per term, \$60; per year, \$165.

HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE

PER MONTH, AND EXPENSES

JOHN S. BOCK, ESQ.

TRUMPS THROWN AWAY.

Towards the close of the ever to Venice, in 1849, the besiegers h

Towards the close of the ever memorable defence of Venice, in 1849, the besiegers had made such progress that their batteries commanded two-thirds of the devoted city, and the inhabitants, crowded into the remaining third, were assailed at once by the Austrian by pestilence, and by famine. But we read that whenever the enemy slackened fire to repair their damages, the Venitian women wept for fear less the silence abould mean negotiation and armistice.

Compare the situation of Venice and of the North after the 22d of September, and let any one say whether we might not justly have added tears to the thought of the possibilities of the last three months. Two doors stood open for the compirators of the Southeach, as far as human foresight can penetrate, marked, "This way to Vetory." There was the opportunity to return, at the eleventh hour, if desired, to a Union and a North more than ever their own. If you doubt it, regard the recent elections, our baffled and wearied army, the entire professions of the Fresident and of the leading Republican presses. Southers pride, or army, the entire processions of the fresheat and or the leading Republican presses. Southern pride, o the shrewdness which saw that no victory over con-science could be permanent, and that the conscience of the North was the occasion (not the cause) of the rebellion.—Southern pride or shrewdness and our defeats in battle saved us from the degradation and rule of a compromise. The South turned her back upon the olive-branch of conciliation, and closed door num-ber one.

the meetings, I shall have others in the North of Eastand and in Scotland.

I am greatly rejoiced to find that Theodore Weld is rise in the field. I have ever deeply-regretted the cause of his long silence. His coöperation at this cries cannot fail to prove very valuable.

Tam looking with impatience and nervous anxiety, for the specarance of the President's Message. I have been encouraged by what I have seen in the American papers to believe that it will be satisfactory on the slave question; but I want the assurance of the decament itself. My disappointment, would be reat, and the sorrow of the friends of the slave here and secure the rebellion beyond peradventure. The foreigner would have been won over by the common foreigner would have been won over by the common appeal to his humanity and his Interests. Unity would have been gained at home. The North, judged by sits recorded purpose of restoring the Union as it was, would have appeared as the enalayer of freement the oppressor of a people determined to be independent, and morally incapable of subjugation. Amid the best appeared to the common the oppressor of the common the common the common than the common that the common than the co the slave question; but I want the assurance of the document itself. My disappointment, would be great, and the sorrow of the friends of the slave hyre most poignant, if it, should show any infirmity of purpose in reference to emagination.

To much praise cannot be a swarpled to our unemplored and suffering population in the manufacturing districts, for the patience and uncomplaining fortitude with which they have borne their privations consequent on the stoppage of the supply of cotton. Many and eith have been the attempts made to stir them to their a demand for interference on the part of the the threatening murmur of Christendom, we must have had to acknowledge that the Confederacy was the le-

had to acknowledge that the Confederacy was the legitimate child of a successful revolution.

Size Deus an casus t. Was it God, or chance, that
prompted Jefferson Davis to issue his proclamation of
December 22.1 The slave not only not freed, but
subject to every punishment if caught in the armed
service of the North 1 We breathe again, and bless
the arm that withheld our victories in the field, lest
the humiliation or despair of the slaveholder might
culminate in compromise or emancipation.

Thus has the hugest lie of the releditor exploded of itself. It is, that the war has nothing to do with slayery. What fool at the North has not marked the lie from the outset? What fool in Europe may not mark it now, though he would not listen to Vice-President Stephens, when, to confirm the South in secession, he declared African slavery to be the "corner-stone" of the new Confederacy,—but hung rathsecession, as decirred African savery, but hung rather upon the smooth deceptions of Yancey and Slidel! Acts speak louder than words. The Conspirators saw imperilled, through the President's Proclamation, the existence of their State or of their divine institution.

The Confederacy if possible, but Slavery at any was the voice of the 22d of Decemb Plymouth Ro neuth Rock will be grateful to its antagonist, be e she removed her mask on Forefathers' Day

### ANTI-SLAVERY EFFORT STILL NEEDED.

If any body of men and women in this country ar any body or men and women in this country have a right to look upon the present struggle will serene confidence and hope, it is the Abolitionists They alone enjoy the consciousness that no drop o fratricidal blood attaches itself to their garments For more than a quarter of a century, they have alight and load and accountry they have toiled and plead and suffered that this nation be saved from the flery ordeal of civil war. The people were deaf to their relterated warnings, stoned the prophets and ridiculed the truth. Now the day of fulfilment is at hand, and the choicest lives are demanded as an atonement.

Abditionists may well rejoice. Not that they less than others the horrors of war, or are wanting in aympathy for the sufferers, but because the justice of God is made manifest to their eyes, and their faith in The following circular has been issued to the ministers of all religious denominations by the London Emancipation Society;—

LONDON EMANCIPATION SOCIETY,

65, PLEET STREET, E. C., Dec. 9. }

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—We begy very respectfully to urg upon you the propriety of giving prominence to the subject of negro emancipation in the religious services, which, in this country at least, always herald be alrent of a new year. President Lincoln has appointed the list of January, 1803, ag the day on which leavill, by virtue of the powers wested in him, declare starry to be abusished in the rebel States. That day will form the commencement of a new crain American history—and rain in which the whole power and authority of the Federal Government will be employed, for the first time, to effect the overthrow of a system late embolies in itself every iniquity known to man. It is, therefore, we think, a day eminently worthy of special recognition on the part of the great religious communities of Kingland. Every section of the Christian public cannot fail to rejoice in the prospect of the lares deliverance, and to pray that Divine Providence may bloss the efforts of those who are endeavorting to sproat a one and for all an institution which has sught in degrade to the level of brutes four million of human beings. We ask then, that, in your Start of the properties of the services of the services of the control of the complex of the properties of the control of the contr

the ultimate triumph of the right is undoubted. By the end is not yet, and, until the last black man on the continent is lifted into the snatight of reedom, it is not time for the Abolitionist to lay aside his ar-mor, or abste a single blow of his battle-axe.

True, the hated heresy of immediate emand starting in that small Boston chamber where

Toiled o'er his types one poor, unlearned young has in the short space of an average life-time con-quered obstacles that seemed formidable as the Andes. And in place of "a negro boy," who was the "only visible auxiliary" of Mr. Garrison that Mayor Otis could discover in 1831, behold, in 1863, Abraham Lincoln is substituted, and the despised printer speaks through the President of the United States!

For this much, gratitude and praise! When the liberation of every bondman in the country is effected, when the present bad of promise has ripened into the golden fruit of performance, the distinctive work of the Abolitionists will have ceased. Then it will be the Abolitionists will have ceased. Then it will be time enough to talk of disbanding anti-slavery societies and stopping anti-slavery papers. In that day, the war-work veterans of the cause will gladly rest in peace. The problem which has perplexed the Pro-slavery press so long, i. e., how to abolish the Abolitionists, will then be solved.

But the jubiles trump has not yet sounded. A partial proclamation of freedom, wrung from unwilling hands by the stern necessities of war, cannot, must not satisfy. Grant that it is to be faithfully executed, it is not enough. Loyalty to the old Union gives

it is not enough. Loyalty to the old Union give

LETTER FROM HENRY O. WRIGHT

THE LIBERATOR.

"I rejoice, with you, in the Proclamatic

name, together win the great pananturopate reases will be immortal.

"But of one thing I am fearful. Indeed, I see it already—i.e., the people of the Morth are not preparing for the Proclamation. They are not making a commensurate effort to prepare for the freed haves. Let me tell you, unless some preparation is made ere, the first of Jaquary for the emandpated shares, we shall see a reign of startation worse than Ireland ever saw. I foresee that event thus: In this city, the colored people who escape from slavery to our lines are now dying of starvation! Scores of combands daily arrive. They shock within our lines. We protect them; we render their freedom secure; but, slat! freedom cannot supply them food. So, in many instances, they die!

ponnos daily arrive. In ey noce winth our message protect them; we render their freedom secure; but, slata! freedom cannot supply them food. So, in many instances, they die!

"We have a Contraband Dopto here, conststing of one house—quite a large one: The house is filled to overflowing, and the street, for rods, is thereby filled with them. I have seen 500 mes men and childen in the street, but the street of the street

What, indeed, can the North do to meet the events of the coming year? Millions of chattels will, I trust, what, indeed, can his North and to the the events of the coming year? Millions of chattels will, I trust, be raised to men and women, millions of slaves, into free men and free women; and certain it is that no effort will be spared by the kidnappers and trailors, and their Democratic allies in the North, to make the condition of those emancipated slaves as wretched as possible; and then they, and the English allies of slavery and treason, will urge that starvation and suffering as an argumeth saginst the policy of emancipation. They will do all they can to hedge up the way of these free men to carn their food and raiment, and then urge the starvation and nakedness that are produced by their own statuic hatred, as a reason against the Administration which freed them. What can the friends of freedom, of Christ, of God and Humanity, in this and in other lands, do to sid those innocent and long-suffering victims of American Democracy and American Religion to carn a comfortable living till the hot wrath of their kidaappers, North and South, shall have had time to exhaust itself?

By the way, the Democrats, since the official re-

By the way; the Democrate, since the official re-port of the election in this State, are glad to keep dark—those of them whose sense of shame and de-cency is not quite dead. It turns out that Horatio Seymour, as the Governor elect of the Empire State, symptom, as the covernor elected that amples of one, is simply, and solely the representative elect of the 2743 groggeries, the 279 brothels, 170 places of resort for thieves, burglars and rufflans, and 105 gambling hells located in and around the Five Points in New Yity.] Seymour's majority in the whole State—including New York city—is 10,489. His majority in cluding New York city—is 10,480. His majority in the twelve wards, embracing the Fise Points and its precincts and dependencies, is 10,9831. Wadsworth having only 1681 votes in all these wards, and Seymour 12,064—being a majority over Wadsworth of 10,983—some 500 more than in all the State, these wards included. Never—in the history of popular elections—in this or in any country—can there be found a fact so significant of the character of a political party and its candidate as this1. It is simply a fact, attested by the official returns of the election, and by the police records of the above named wards and election districts in New York, that the Democratic party comes into power in the Empire State, and olection districts in New York, that the Demo-cratic party comes into power in the Empire State, the ally of kidnappers and rebels—simply and solely as the representative of the above enumerated grog-eries, brothels, gambling hells, &c., in the Five Points of New York city and its dependencies. These broth-els, groggeries, hells, and resorts of thieves and burg-lars were wheeled into the ranks of the Democratic allies of kidnappers and rebols by Lsaiah Rynders and Fernando and Ben Wood, who took up their abode in, the Five Points, with, a view to this end! Why should not the party which, for fifty years, has repre-sented slavery in the nation, now be the representa-tive of the groggeries, brothels, and gambling hells of New York city. It has been nothing else for fifty years but the representative of a huge nation of broth-els, in which are confined, without marriage, and in concubinage and prostitution, four millions of men-and women. It has been the mere representative of that "sum of all villany" and pollution, American Border State men no moral right to hold slaves; and until slaveholders, whether loyal or disloyal, are outlawed by this nation, this nation will be held an outlaw by the civilized world.

Again, what guranty have we that the present proclamation is given in good faith? Seward, who, since the inauguration of Lincoln, has studied only to betray freedom by a compromise, still leads the Cabinet. Democratic generals with pro-slavery antecedular outlands of the control our armies. The man who issued Order laptist deacon, to whom I allued in my last—to put the control our armies. The man who issued Order laptist deacon, to whom I allued in my last—to put the control our armies.

interest on the dear to us as a nation. This should take. It allows such an impression any longer to the control of the contro

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SCOLETY.

codore D. Weld and P.

genuine repentance and works to ed to adjourn to 2 o'clock, P. M.

1. Resolved. That a Union made with slareholders, and continued over the prestrate forms, the outraged rights, the crucified manhood of half a million slaves, with pledges and guarantees under which the lithuman system has fearfully enlarged its territory and multiplied its victims, was a Union accurated of God from the beginning, and sure to be soon overthrown, unless delivered from that element of certain destruction.

ressed.
4. Resolved, That with trembling anxiety and hope we wait the approach of the new opening year that is to be, to millions of blacks, "the year of jubi, lee," under Presidential Proclamation, or of black despair through a failure to execute it: and we hasten despair through a failure to execute it: and we hasten to register our hearty approval of that measure, not only as an act of justice, too long delayed, and a sign of contrition and penitence on the part of the government and nation, but also as the only possible escape from utter national destruction, under the just judge.

rom utter national actions in a speech Mr. Pillabury sustained the resolutions in a speech of great power. Like Jeremiah of old, he seems to be specially inspired to call the people to repentance.

On motion, it was voted to lay the resolutions on

the table.

The meeting was then addressed by that venerable apostle of liberty, Theodore D. Weld, on the hin drances of truth.

To say that the address was able would be tarr

It was sublime. Every word was a moral mirror that exhibited our frailties in their true light, but no per out the author's can do it justice. He was listened to with the greatest attention.

At the close of the address, it was voted to adjourn

At the close of the address, it was voted to adjourn to 7 o'clock.

Met agreeably to adjournment. Mr. Weld opened the meeting with an address on "The Lying Petences of the Rebedition." It was listened to by a large audience to breathless silence, for nearly two hours. It was a masterly argument of iron-linked logic, showing up the injustions course of the South in the most scathing manner. He completely demolished that popular humbug, State sovereignty, as defined by the Democratic nearty. It ought to be delivered in every city, ratic party. It ought to be delivered in every city

cratic party. It ought to be delivered in every city, town and parish in the United States.

Mr. Pillsbury, then briefly addressed the meeting, showing by facts indisputable that the great mass of the people of the North have not much to boast of over the South, as we continued to fellowship her until she broke from us, and the nation, as such, finds no fault with her to this day, only that she will no longer allow us to participate in her crimes, and we are ready to connive with her sguif in breaking the hearts of God's poor, if she will cease her attempts to break the Union.

the Business Committee.

Voted to adjourn three months at the call of the offi-

ers of the Society.

JOSEPH MERRILL, Sec'y pro tem.

Wendell Phillips gave a highly effective and felicitous discourse at Music Hall, on Súnday last, on the President's plan for colonizing the colored popula-tion of this country in some other land—demonstrat-ters, is a harmonic more large and imprison effects. got the interests of the whole country. An im-ense andience was present. Mr. Phillips will again coupy the desk at Music Hall on Sunday next.

The eloquent discourse, on "The Advent o Justice," delivered by E. H. HEYWOOD, Esq., son time since, before the Twenty-Eighth Congregation Society, at Music Hall, may be found on our lan page. Of course, it will repay a careful perusal.

THE PROCLAMATION. Three Million of Slaves set Free

sident of the United State
A PROCEAMATION.

have participated—shall, in the absence of strong countervalling testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Annaham Linkolat, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the United States are time of actual armed.

vested, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army Navy of the United States, in time of actual at rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure United States, and as a fit and necessary was measure, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one tundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit: Arkansas. Texas Lont. States, the following, to wit: Arkaneas, Texas, Loui siana, except the parishes of St. Bernard, Placque mines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James mines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary St. Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans; Mississippi, Alabams, Florida, Georgis, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northand also the countes of Berkley, Accounce, North-ampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Ports-month, and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued. And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid; I do order and declare, that all persons held

as slaves, within said designated States and parts of States, are and hereafter shall be free, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and mintain the freedom of said persons; and I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence. And I recommend to them in all case when allowed, to labor faithfully for reasonable wages armed service of the United States, to garrison loris, positions, stations and other places, and to man reasels of all sorts in said service. And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, an armed the seal of the United States to be selficed.

and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed Done at the city of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

(Signed.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
By the President, WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State

PROCLAMATION BY GEN. SAXTON.

A Happy New Year's Greeting to the Colored Peo ple in the Department of the South.

In accordance, as I believe, with the will of our leavenly Father, and by direction of your great and good friend, whose name you are all familiar with, good friend, whose name you are all familiar with, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, on the 1st day of January, 1863, you will be declared "for eare free."

When in the course of annan events there comes a day which is destined to be an averlasting beaconlight; marking a joyful era in the progress of a nation and the hopes of a people, it seems to be fitting the occasion that it should not pass unnoticed by those whose hopes it comes to brighten and to bless. Such a day to you is January 1, 1868.

It therefore call upon all the colored people in this Department to assemble on that day at the Headquarters of the 1st/Regiment of South Carolina Vol. uniters, there to hear the President's Proclamation

quarters of the lat Regiment of South Carolina Vol.
unteers, there to hear the President's Proclamation
read, and to indulge in such other manifestations of
joy as may be called forth by the cocasion. It is
your duty to carry this good new at to your britten
who are still in slavery. Let all your voices, like
merry bells, join loud and clear in the grand chorus
of liberty—"We are free," "We are free,"—antil,
listening, you shall hear its echoes coming back from
every cabin in the land—"We are free," "We are
free."

Brig. Gen. and Military Governor.

We have delayed putting the Liberator to press, this week, in order to place before our readers, at the ear

In his address Gen. Banks, after relearning the objects and effect of the President's proclamation, calls upon all persons, citizens or al savej, to govern themselves accordingly. All unusual public demonstrations will be for the present asspeciated, and the Provost Marshals are enjoined to prevent any disturbance of the public peace. Slaves are a dytaced to remain so the plaintations until their privileges are definitely canabilated, resting assamed that whatever bere fit the government intends will be accurred them.

Attention is also called to the act of Congres for bidding the return of slaves by the accurry but to restore the constitutional relations to the plantation of the States and each of the States. If alevery is to be present again be established; for no military time, in the event of the continuations of the war, will be continuations of the war, will be continuations of the war, will be the continuations of the war, will be a subject to the continuations of the war, will be the continuations of the war, will be the continuations of the war, will be the will offer the continuations of the war, will be the will offer the continuations of the war, will be the will offer the continuations of the war, will be the will offer the continuations of the war, will be the will offer the continuations of the war, will be the will offer the continuations of the war, will be the will offer the present of the war will be the will offer the continuations of the war, will be the will offer the continuation of the war will be the will offer the continuation of the war will be the will offer the continuation of the war will be the will offer the will be continuated to the

CONTROL PHILLIPS, Do., will deliver course before the Tyenty Eighth Congregational fat Music Hall, on Sunday next, Jan. 4th. EF MEROY B. JACKSON, M. D., has remo-95. Washington street, 2d door North of Warren icolar attention paid to Disease of Women and C. Reference. — Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, Office hours from 3 to 4, P. M.

ceeling at Plymouth, (in Loyden Hall,) on Sund an. 4th, to be addressed by Transpara D. Wann a an Prilasury. Three residess may be expected ag, afternoon and ovening, at the usual hours.

For Persons disposed to give employment to freed, ill occasionally coming among us, both men and we an apply to EDEVER JACKSON, 22 Chatham Street, to Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington Street, Bost

IN MEMORIAM.

which king Darius has set up for the overthrow of freedom in this land.

O, ye Bostonians! Where is the spirit of freedom, that caused you to give Sims into the Iron grasp of fercolous itigers! Hell-rejoies; Hawren mours! Shame on them! Shame, as sternal shame must, ere long, be the reward of these modern Judases, who will consign a fullow-man to hopelers bondage. In the slave law in Beston to be paramount to the higher law, which forbids the returning of him who has escaped from his master to him mater again? Will not the hands of the traitors be greatly strengthened by this deed of villany? I would almost my, if such deeds are to be done in Boston, 'Up' jet ye from it, jest the Lord destroy it for its wickedness!'"

he will be missed and mourned within that sures, this is not the place to say. The hearts that sympathies the most with bereaved kindred must keep their sorrow sacred from what would be intrusive and distressing publicity. But we may, even whilst we grieve, proudly tell the sim-ple story of a medest and noble young man, whose early death has come as the result of his intelligent and con-

nd horrors of war. He endeavored to fit himself for efficien He endeavored to fit himself for efficiency as a soldier, and when the nine months men were called for he enlisted in the 45th. How calmly and steadily he here the flag in his strong arm, as the regiment marbbed down flate street, many to whom he was a stranger may have noticed. There was an unostentiations determination in his bearing, and a smilling good-bye for the friends who recognized him. In the spirit with which he took his departure he bravely served and nobly fell.

This is all that need be said, Since the conflict began, the land has lost those for more distinguished and far more widely known than Theodore Parkman. Except as his death gives him one, he has no public record. But ne purer, more affectionate or more leyal soul than his has

mmence the Second Term of her Bo and Day School for Young Ladies, AT 92 GRAND STREET, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST, Teacher of Mental and Mora

MISS L. E. SHEPARD, Teacher of Languages.
MISS F. E. NEWLAND, Teacher of Drawing,

M ISS PARKHURST has had seven years of stocosofts experience in the care of a Boarding School in this state, besides several years of tending in the best schools in Massachusetts.

But designs and promises, that all branches of study much detrakes in her School shall be thoroughly and efficiently

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

REFERENCES -- Bev. T. J. Essyer, D. D., Clinton, N. Y.;
Ray, B. W. Fisher, D. D., President of Hamilton, College,
Clinton, N. Y.; De Witt, C. Grove, Mayor of Utice, N.;
Rev. A. D. Mayo, Albany, N. Y.; Henry Bigelow, M. D.,
Newton, Mass.; Die Lewis, M. D., Botton, Mass.; Fact.
H. B. Fierce, Principal of Model School, Truston, N. J.;
Rev. E. H. Ghapita, D. D., New York; Hev. Austin Crug.
D. D., Blooming-Grove, N. Y.

deal<sup>9</sup>-5w

THE next form of this Institution will commence on wednesday, January 7, 1865, and continue Fifteen works. For particular, please address WM. S. HEYWOOD, A. B. HEYWOOD, A. B. HEYWOOD, Hopedale, Milford, Ham. Dec. 24, 1862.

\$50 to \$100

A GENTS WANTED, immediately, to sell J. T. Liope's A cloop and dispost Maps in Mains and New Hampshire. J. T. Liope's Maps of the United disters, Map of Virginia, and Map of Sontierp Bates. East to pediars and others, without desay, to any part of Mains or New Hampshire, by express.

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JANUARY 2. LETTER FROM GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

BEAR GARRISON

hold the full

y many Amerdine had had know Nothing, er would kill a der. er, Stephen A the bellef that a natural rights

the Voice of Freedon swells the blast— Our country shall at last be first! Shand out in summer warmth, ye hills! Barth, 'meath her lee-ribbed armor, thrills To welcome Liberty!

No wave her cotton fields shall blow,
To mock the slave's long patient toil.
Bursting with wealth he no'er may kne
Nor unpul hands the rice-plant grow
Within the dank, unhealthy soil.

Where coaseless work dur many a grave; No pitying hand stretched forth to save— No thought, except how large the yield.

No more the mether with a kine

Her babe to other hands shall give,
Fearful her contoued task to miss,
Urged onward by the white's force hier;
Living to delve, delving to live.

Is ring to deare, usering to first No more shall plereling walls be heard Where sandered are the holiest ties, And mirealled Christians stand around, Bidding as though 'twerr horse or hound, With stony hearts and tearless eyes.

With story leaves and the summer gleams, While winder rules the lakes and hills! In frozen hearts the post up streams Have caught the warmth of Freedom's beam And Life with new-found yigor thrills!

Shine down, O Moon, upon our land!
Henceforth your rays behold so slave!
No cow'ring forms despair unmanned;
Erect and free, thank God, they stand,
Finding new hope this side the grave. The Voice of Freedom swells the blast— Our country shall at last be free! The sport of foreign foes no more, Proudly her Engle learns to soar, Looks on the sun as ne'er before, The Sun of Liberty!

From the Taunton Gasette. OHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR,-1862-3.

And drown the merry morning chimes. Yet keep, O land, your festival,
In memory of the Man who came,
The Man Divine, to bear our blame,
And breathe His blessings over all?

He reigns not yet the Prince of Peace:
He came to bring on earth a sword:
Till men love Freedom's Gospel-word,
The sound of war shall never cease.

Twee Liberty He came to bring:
When He ascended up on high,
He captire led captivity,
And made the world with freedom ring.

This glorious gift He gave to men:

The stronger from the weaker steals;

But, hark! a clang of triumph peals!

The lost shall be restored again.

ld, O army of the Lord! The Presence that among you stands!

Most clean, most pure, must be the hands
That close on victory, His award.

O nation working His behest,
O army raised to wage His war,
Accept the end He called you for,
And soon the land shall be at rest.

Give freely as of old He gave: Your fathers owned the boon from His Before the golden hour grows dim, Stamp it with FREEDOM for the slave.

Ye hear, ye children of the free; And where an ancient Man hath stood, Ye plant, and water with your blood, ristmas Tree of Liberty

The Christ Child smiles its branches through,
With heavens clear smile on black and white
The Tree has filled the land with light,
And cooled its wounds with balm and dew.

Dark faces, you no more shall be Darker with shadows of our ha Receive our greeting-gift, though late, A Happy New-Year ! and be Free!

> From the New York Tribune HYMN FOR THE HOUR.

ne canns of the bondman are falling.
The jubites morning is nigh.
Now chant ye the nighty evangel,
And hasten the spirit to free;
For Liberty's beautiful Angel
Halb come from the Father to thee.

II.

There is not a bosom but pineth
To burst from all slavish contr To bask in the brightness that shouth To-bask in the brightness that shouth To-day from the Infinite Soul. Make way for the life-bringing Angel, And hasten the spirit to free; For Liberiy's boly erange! Halb come from the Father to thee.

III. The stars in their glory are singing;
The race of oppression is run;
For slaves into heroes are springing,
And Love binds the nations in one.
Christ conce in the Litherty Angel;
He hastess the spirit to free;
And speaks through the holy evanged
That comes from the Father to these That comes from the Father to thee.

H. M. J.

From the American Baptist. THE YEAR OF JUBILEE. "We look forward with bright anticipations to the Fire of January, 1883, as the day of Jubiles for our country.

—Anti-Steery Stendard.

in thee, thepesforward, and forever free."—Preside Projection.

This is, in truth, our Year of Jubilee.
Pall eighty years have passed since Britain's yoke was lifted from our need, and we were free.

Free, both on hand and wave; and we have brough The first-first of a nation's harvasting.
But when the hast pulse of the year dies out,
Then dies ways the hast and plaintive wall.

From out the created and bleeding boodman a hear
All quickly changes wall into a chost!

And rong of picrion triumph. Merry bells

Will ring out selection then, in forces tons,
To where in a nation newly born

With the New Year!

AN AUTUMNAL AUGURY. TAT INSCRIBED TO W

At every gust the painted feaves Pall lifeless on the golden shares— With Autamn's and wall, my heart gries For sumy Southern lands are red With blood of martyrs, who have blod, That Freedom yet may rear its head.

I see the eagle proudly soar O'er battle-moke and fields of gore, Free as the sea that laves our shore.

Prophetic may the symbol be, Of our great nation's destiny— When all men shall be truly free! ston, Oct. 23, 1862.

The Siberator.

THE ADVENT OF JUSTICE. A Discourse delivered in Music Hall, Boston, Sunday Nov. 16, 1862.

The shiver of joy and distrust, occasioned by the expected advant of justics to our national sfairs, is one of those mingled sensations of hope and fear, with which both individuals and communities approach an untried experience. But the electric strength usual to men in revolutionary periods—the vigorous wing of truth, rising from the ashes of falsebood—the traggle beauty of right in conflict with wrong—the glad flight of pure souls, vanishing, like summer clouds, into the serenity of heaven—the foliage of Autumn, like the dolphin, decking itself in the most varied, delicate, gorgeous hues, every tree a Joseph in his coat of many colors, to welcome a so-called death—the aweetest note of the swan its last expiring sigh—through all change and decay, essential law asserts an imperisha-

Orientals did their shoes—we around enjoy occur. Instants to man, and draw nearer the Paternal Spirit. But if Truth is supported in proportion as she deserts herself, if it is the cost which joins the church, and not the man—fashlon, not integrity—if government builds on falsehood and despair; if society objects, not

to the sin, but to your getting found out, as it would seem; why should not brute success be baptized, justice systed out of the Union, and the grog-shop be mayor?

Nevertheless, God lives, and his laws are never broken. Plate said that the worst thing which can be fall a man, after he has committed a crime, is not to punished for it. But Nature has made punishment the surest thing in the matter; she has ordined her laws to execute themselves; that through us, or over us, truth always has its away; that the sinner is the most sinned against; that every transgression has reflex inflaence, a back stroke, a kick in the gun; that leaping from a precipice does not break the law of gravitation, but it breaks you. The minister was of the world, but the devil into the church—opened a path to hell, not to heaven. The statesman who "puts in the Capitol." The laws of disease and crime are more beautiful and impressive than those of heath and virtue, because, "honored in the breach more than in the observance," they protest against evil habits, are guide-boards lurid with pain and alarm—"This road to sanity." Are you addicted to vice, to liquor, to profability or licentiousness? The saful hange out.

The laws of disease and crime are more material surpremacy—commers are valients which flap their wings and virtue, because, "honored in the breach more than in the observance," they protest against evil habits, are guide-boards lurid with pain and alarm—"This road to sanity." Are you addicted to vice, to liquor, to profability or licentiousness? The saful hange out.

The laws of disease and crime are more material surpremacy—commerce whitening of more material surpremacy—commerce whitening over sea, navies.

"Andersone for God,"—herein is the count of the inchiental is the count of the law is the little to vice and crow site and creation of and the steep and tolisome sacent of society to the plane of fixed itses; which is the inchiental and temporary exponents which nations assume or case static in the most arrival in the craf beautiful and impresent virtue, because, "honored in the breach more than in virtue, because, "honored in the breach more than in the observance," they protest against evil habits, are guide-boards lurid with pain and alarm—"This road to sanity." Are you addicted to vice, to liquor, to profanity or licentiounness? The soul hangs out to profanity or licentiounness? The soul hangs out its signals of distress on every line of your counterand up plea of poverty or templation, no personal professional profession

street and State street of Athore, in wealth and finds of a nation's fite, when the foundations of society to be, we have all not streets and Plate to the waters and provided the provided of with the unmodified permanent forces of life, attength, innocence, beauty, humbleness—for if the oat, the infant and the violet are with you, who can be against you? If beakruptcy traches you self-reliance, it is a good bargain. A Grecian bequesthed all his fortune to his children, on condition that they would grow up fools, for if they were wise men, they would not men to his children, on condition that they would grow up fools, for if they were wise men, they would not his appetite, because he had no money to mend his shoes with—but recovered on meeting chemical faces going barefoot. Men in a tight pluch, who schieve great conquests over the difficulties that environ them—Cincinnatus at the plow—Locke producing. "The Conduct of the Understanding" in a Dutch garret—Goldanith writing "The Venr of Wakefield" to pay his board bill—Girard of Philadelphia climbing from a sixpence to millions—Garibaldi making candles at Sistem Island, to light Islay to unity and progress—Theodore Parker making a huckleberry his fast stepping stone to fame,—how such brave soult entrance on in the distance, careful as we are never to live by faith!

a Union idelized as divine, all on the alter of fatth. Summoned to the battire feld, the people, these "dumb, driven exitie," in pathetic devotion, open their veins, by their own vitality, to reasinate the drooping State—the same people who had fattened so long upon the life of the defenciesa, whose yes were so dimmed with the blood of the lanocent that they could not decern justice—now, in these very "little ones," in the executed Negro, welcome not merely "the romance of our history," but the redeemer of the Republic.

As I waited in a rail station, the other day, of the iron horses which careved sonting past, one was labelled "Olympus," another "Saint Louis,"—s name-sake of Grecian mythology and the medisval church, Heathenian and Christianity drawing in the same team, and both at work for commerce. Their joint whistle struck the key-note of this age—low utility, material gain. We degrade the inspirations of the past, tunnel the mount of beatitudes, drag the gods down from Sinal, Patmos, Olympus, and harness them as mules. In the absence of large views, "great events do not inspire great ideas"; our celebrity rests on trade, manufactures, industry, not on thought, conscience; confident that all men are eligible to the State Prison, to Congress, to the gallows, we doubt if all men are eligible to truth and freedom; think white men sprang from the head of the Creator, and black men from his feet. We ask of a moral reform, "Is it true, is it right?" "Will emancipation promote the growth of sugar in the West Indies, of cotton in the States; will it save the Union?" Seek ye first the kingdom of heaven, and cotton and augar shall be added unto you.

It must be confessed, however, considering the se-

rious social ills which we undertook to cure, since all foreign nations have opened their sewers in this direc-tion, that our civilization has shown indestructible viforeign nations have opened their sewers in this direction, that our civilization has shown indestructible vitality, and conquered surpassing obstacles. Was it Talleyrand who said, "To travel a thousand miles in America is to live a thousand years in history"; Inheriting monarchy, papacy, feutalism, prelacy, chattel slavery; herding together Iriah, French, Tallians, Germans, Chinese, Negroes; tolerating all the diverse and antagonistic political and religious opinious which, for ten centuries, have plowed Europe with revolution,—nevertheless, the hunted and forliers in the property of the property o

manence, the American loca, results not all prerogative, in conventional decrees, in material en terprise, in hero worship, Mr. Carlyle's wisest man theory, or the spread-eagleism of national vanily; but only in those moral principles essential to social life. To lift up the oppressed and pull down the oppressor to abash vice and crown virtue in the court of Truth.

And monarche tremble in their capitals;"
of armies whose embattled tread shakes the globe;—
we forget that Truth alone is the first class power.
Palestine for its religion, Greece for its knowledge,
Rome for its justice, Germany for its insight, such are
the only first class powers. The glory of that little
laland in the northwest of Europe is not that a hand
ful of its merchants hold two hundred millions of Asis the saint—as, among the Spartans, drunken helds were the best temperance lecturers.

When we swerve from the path of law, allow any disturbing influence to divert us from the natural orbit, or switch us off on a side track of selfshness, Providence takes care that we land amid the wreck of all partial interests, and are shut up to rain or reformation. So few are proof against case and luxury, so few survive the misfortune of inherited wealth, that Nature usually tosses the second or, third generation back to the hod and the handcart, while graduates of the spade and the lapstone go up to the Exchange and the Senate. No doubt fine ladies and gentlemen of ancient Greece feared to soil their delicacy by contact with the russet scholar and roughshod reformer of their day; yet now it is quite plain that the Beacon street and State street of Athens, its wealth and fashion, were the mere soil to raise Socrates and Plato. I care little for the transient upper tier of society honorables, doctors of divinity, mayors, governors, but wish to atand well with Irishmen and Negroes. I would like to deepise a reputation in Wall street or Washington, but am exceedingly anxious to be on good terms with children, mountains, birds, flowers with the unmodified permanent forces of life, strength, innocence, beauty, humbleness—for if the oak, the infinat and the violet are with you, who can be against you? I benkruptoy reaches you self-reliance, it is a single part of the resident, and the constraint which wrestled with and threw the impires of Alexander and the Cessars, "horned as a specific part of the colors of the surface of the president, "Break every yoke, and the surface of the president, and the colors of the surface of the president, "Break every yoke, and the surface of the president, and the colors of the president, and the colors of the president which we surface of the president which we resident which we surface of the president.

alayery which can be met by anything else than a struggle for liberty!

Mr. Lincoln may recede, but freedom never; for back is the only direction in which a just cause cannot go. The President marcies under "scaled orders," and his Proclamation is the decree of fate, rather than the act of any man. A memorable incident in the progress of a great idea, if honestly and bravely enforced, it will justly gild his mane with immortality. But its treasonous offer of terms and compromise with slaveholding rebels, and its heartless and immoral pledge of the rights of a race for a form of government, poorly commend it to the unbiassed moral sense; while, without the inspiring force of justlee, such a measure will be impotent on the rebellion of Jefferson Davis against the Federal Government against Almighty God. The nature and spirit of the old compact with slavery yet essentially unchanged, the Constitution still remains "a covenant with death and an agreement with heal," to be speculty amended or forever annulled. Nowise recognizing the nation's crime against the negre; proessentially unchanged, the Constitution still remains "a covenant with death and an agreement with heil," who kill the body more than those who destroy the who kill the body more than those who destroy the soul—in French phrase, if we had had the coursgo of recognizing the nation's crime against the negro; proposing to free slayes of rebels only, not slaves; holding out compensation, honor and emolument to the saveholder, and bunishment, nakedness and infamy to his victims; our Pharaoh, hardening his heart, boldly announces to the country and the world that he will not obey God, except under the pressure of "millier the pressure of "milli

America will never find peace until she finds it in the peace of death to slavery. The independence of a confederacy, whose origin and purpose was oppuression, war upon the race, is not peace; a return to the old Union, of fire with gunpowder, is not peace; nor lis victory to the Federal arms and military rule is victory to the Federal arms and military rule is returned to an infamy, in comparison with which bedy politic, except by foaming, isceration, and great convulsion. The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge. Deep seated diseases permit only a gradual convalescence; honce American society, for some time, will be chronic conflict. Slavery is doomed, but it will die hard, dragging after it the falsehood, the mistakes and crimes of centuries. If emancipation should triumph under the shadow of swords, it will require at least exceeding and triumph under the shadow of swords, it will require at least exceeding some behavior, and put the nation on the platform of equal rights.

solve or to preserve both the fishers and the wood; in wind do treasonous editors cling to this root of itstermes as stock in trade for a future rebellion, suspend the sword of Danuccles by one more thread of compromise; in value do foreign despotisms wish to prop their tottering fortunes with the ruins of democratic hopes;—the knell strikes, the ministers of justice move, belind them stalks the beademann—the retribution of slavery wift, terrible, annihilating, will be a heritage of warning and dismay to all future aggressors upon the rights of man.

Politice is a representative, not an original element of society, and political revolutions usually have their root in moral revolutions. Slavery, essentially despoile and turbulent, must be arrogant and destructive, must cut off-heads, or lose its own. The method of dealing with its plain. The frozen serpent, brought home and warmed to life on the peasant's hearth bites his children. Stall he get more reptiles, or she has children. Stall he get more reptiles, or she has children. Stall he get more reptiles, or she has children. Stall he get more reptiles, or she has children. Stall he get more reptiles, or she has children. Stall he get more reptiles, or she has children. Stall he get more reptiles, or she has children. Stall he get more reptiles, or she has children. Stall he get more reptiles, or she has children. Stall he get more reptiles, to the first men, then Americans, may we never furget that, as for the heart of the man who makes the squament. The Abolitionists were but the heralds of the heart of the man who makes the proposal pr

The safety of America is not to edu The safety of America is not to educate her citizens to war, but in avoiding the causes of war; in removing the injustice, the dishonesty, which alone induced the present conflict. Shall we continue in ain that grace may abound? A hot dispute among a parcel of children in one of our streets the other day was about to effloresce in flats and clubs, when a little Iriels girl struck up.—

"Stoke and stones may break my bones,
But names can never hurt me,"

But names can never hart me,"
and dissolved the quarrel. Ragged ruddy, a mere slip
of poverty, nourished by the heavenly manna which
slides from the roofs of five-storied affluence, in explaining to me how she quelled turbulent boys, from
those infant, outcast lips there fell precepts which
statesmen might well heed. If the free North had
not dodged hard names, if they had not feared those
the bill the hely more than those who destroy the

The boldy announces to the country and the world that he will not obey God, except on compulsion; will not let His people go, except under the pressure of "millitary necessity"; makes emancipation a strategy, and present of the His people go, except under the pressure of "millitary necessity"; makes emancipation a strategy, and the head of the favor of Heaven, and betrays Jesus in the bondman for "thirty pieces" of a Union irrevo was in the bondman for "thirty pieces" of a Union irrevo was the Union, inevitable law takes its course. The angulsh and gloom of this hour—disaster treading on the heel of disaster—a million Americans upon each others throats—dises sexced—States plowed with fire and drenched in blood—the death-angel from the battlefield darkening millions of Northern and Southers throats—dises sexced—States plowed with fire and drenched in blood—the death-angel from the battlefield darkening millions of Northern and Southers throats—dises sexced—States plowed with fire and drenched in blood—the death-angel from the battlefield darkening millions of Northern and Southers throats—dises and owell, the only thing for their barbarous despotism they calm of well and the sex of the only thing for their barbarous despotism they calm of well and the sex of the only thing for their barbarous despotism they calm of well and the sex of the only thing for their barbarous despotism they calm of well and the sex of the only thing for their barbarous despotism they calm of well and the sex of the only thing for their barbarous despotism they calm of well and the sex of the only thing for their barbarous despotism they calm of well and the sex of the only thing for their barbarous despotism they calm of well and the sex of the only thing for their barbarous despotism they calm

fall and burst with carnage and ruin through the isal.
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