Farvard Colle Lib

THE LIBERATOR

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

HINGTON STREET, BOOM N RT E. WALLCUT, GENERAL A

ances are to be made, cuniary concerns of the p Ib.) to the General Agen



"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 2.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1863. WHOLE NO. 1666.

## Setuge of Oppression.

ONE HONEST ABOLITIONIST.

To the Editor of the Boston Courier.

The Right Rev. John William Colenso, D. D., gishop of Natal, on the eastern coast of Africa, has at published a book in England, which has just sweet from Appleton's press in New York, which is reasing greater excitement than even the famous Essays and Roviews." He denies the inspiration of the Pentateuch, and denies that the Mosaic rec-

ntateuch, and uccase istorically true. isinal difficulty in Dr. Colenso's mind, an ods are historically true.

The original difficulty in Dr. Colenso's mind, and which gave rise to the stupendous and dreadful results which have followed, was the declaration of the Moses, in the 21st chapter of Exodus, viz: For he is his money "; the whole passage being—If a man smite his servant or his maid with a rod, and be die under his hand, he shall be surely punished. Not withstanding, if he continue a day or two, he shall not be punished, for he is his money."

The Bishop had evidently made up his mind, as all Abditionists have done, what the Bible ought to teach; and when he found what it did teach, he as what, to be consistent, he must throw away his belief, or throw away the Bible; and as his belief are the could have made the translation bend, perhaps, and did at first suggest to his intelligent Christian nature assistant and the translation bend, perhaps, and did at first suggest to his intelligent Christian nature assistant a method of avoiding the ieritable conclusion. But he says the assistant translator whole soul revolted against the notion that the great and blessed God should speak of a serrant or maid as mere "money," and "my own belief in the historical veractivy of the Peritateuch las mapped altogether."

Yes. Such is the spirit of Abolitionism that.

sears and conscience sympatisms while all and since then, the cord binding me to the ordinary belief in the historical veracity of the Pentateuch has snapped altogether.

Yes. Such is the spirit of Abolitionism that, ruber than it should not be true, let the Bible burn. Jest reflect, reader! Here is a scientific mind, yea, a mired head, who says he has no difficulty with the seconts of the creation and the deluge, though these of themselves are very formidable "; none with the miracles of the sun and moon standing fill," with the waters of the Jordan standing in leaps, "or the ass speaking with a human voice, none "with the conversion of a rod into a snake,"—one difficulty in receiving all this and much more, but when one man is called another man's money, but been one man is called another man's money, but been one man is called another man's money, but been one man is called another man's money, but been one that it is, he launches out upon the presses of unmitigated infidelity as the lesser evil. And would it, not be well if every Abolition meacher were as honest as Dr. Coleaso? But is it of Take the published declaration of the American commentator, who has been boastingly called "the wedge that split the Presbyterian church." There are great principles in our nature," says be, "is 60 has mado us, which can never be set aside y asy authority of a professed revelation. If a look, claiming to be a revelation from God, by, any air interpretation, defends alvery, or places it on leasang basis as the relation of husband and wife, sweat and child, guardian and ward, such a book road not and could not be received by the mass of ankind as a Diwine revelation." And yet Dr. Bares claims to stand on the Bible, with all his tobilionism upon him.

There you have it. Every thing must yield to search and could not be received by the mass of ankind as a Diwine revelation."

#### THE TWO PROCLAMATIONS.

THE TWO PROGLAMATIONS.

off Davis has rather the advantage of President cola in regard to the negroes; for hanging slaves entanly more warlike than freeing them. Pens ink are very cheap, however, and, although ser in extravganily dear, still the President may in any quantity of fooleap by contract at the sonal expens, and it will be easy for bim to hang the rebe army by a proclamation. In this case hing would be left to Jeff. Davis but to retort by ratening not only to hang all our soldiers, but to the them like pork, and eat them, broiled, boiled the thing that the rebels, and the proclamation is the same plan with the rebels, but we doubted the same plan with the rebels. Davis would still here handwriters.

#### PROGLAMATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

PROGLAMATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

According to recent statements, the President's Emaneipation Proclamation, should he determine to bring it out, will vindicate for itself a closer relation to a comet than that signified by Mr. Lincoln's comparison. He used this vagrant through unknown space simply by way of illustration, in order to exhibit the fruitlessness of the document, which the crazy people from Chicago and elsewhere were urging bim to put forth. A proclamation of emancipation over a territory not in our possession, and which there was no immediate prospect certainty of our getting possession of, he either said osymplical, would be like the bull against the comet. But it is now alleged, that, if he fulminates the proclamation at all, he proposes to make certain geogetions, as to its application — for example, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Missouri, a part of Virginia, North Carolina, Louisians, and perhaps other localities, are to be exempted from the operation of this fearful shot at vacancy. In this will consist, then, a specific resemblance of the proclamation to the course of the comet. If that is erratic in its pergrinations, the proclamation, in intention at least, is decidedly signay. We imagine that the uncommonly apt and happy illustration employed by Mr. Lincoln at first must have been the means of suggesting to his mind, after careful study of the subject, no doubt, the propriety of so moulding the proclamation, as to maintain a resemblance between it and the course, which should be substantial, and not metaphorical merely. Hence, the circultous track of the former, by means of which the President proposes ingeniously to avoid those parts where no resistance is made to our subority. In fact, it will penetrate without difficulty the States not, in rebellion; while not one colored person in a thousand will ever hear of it, in States which call themselves seconded. But we shall trust that better counsels have at length that better due influence in awakening Mr. Lincoln from his extraordinary

## THE LATE RUPTURE IN THE CABINET.

which provides the first first and support of the section of the s

## Selections.

"CONCILIATION" IN NORTH CAROLINA.

#### THE HOUR OF DELIVERANCE.

[Rev. G. Haven, Jr.] Rome, (Italy,) Oct. 20, 1862.

## MR. KIRKLAND'S REPLY TO JUDGE OUR-

# THE POLICY OF A FEORO ARMY FOR THE FORTH.

and that the people of England did not abbor slavery as once they did. He did not believe in (Lood cheers). Whatever might have been expressed by certain newspapers and by certain public mes, so believed that the heart of Old England beat now as it ever did—true to freedom. (Loud applaue.) This was a bong fulc meeting, and every non would be at liberty to projece what amendment to fiscal. But will be a thirty to projece what amendment for sited, but while he, as chalman, would act with perfect partiality, he was tar from feeling neutral. It was so would be a diagrass and a fie. He loved two honoried the tause of labor, and therefore he realist not be neutral. Good cheers.) He was an hospitalisman, and could not be neutral. Ho believed in the rights of man, and could not be meetral. (Renewed cheers.) He was an hospitalisman, and could not be neutral. (Renewed cheers.) He was an hospitalisman, and could not be neutral. (Applause.) Man had no more right to rob a working man of his labor than to rob the landowner of his acres or the capitalist of his gold. But slavery degraded the laborer, and thus degraded labor all over the world. Englishmen had equal rights every where. Lot any one come here with a band of servants, though he might call them slaves, the moment they touched these slores, masters and all he equally free. It was the inalienable right of every man to seek to promote his own happiness as he bought best, so long as he did not interfere with all be equally free. It was the inalienable right of easy man to seek to promote his own happiness as be thought best, so long as he did not interfere with similar rights of other people. It was impossible morally or rightfully for man to bold property in his fellow-man. The Gespel of Christ was wholly opposed to such a honstrous dectrine, and therefore slavely was pippesed to Christianity. If there were a set of people who claimed a right to hold property in man as a fundamental principle of their federation, and to perpetuate and spread slavery all over the world, Englishmen could not desire to recognize them as a separate empire, or see their representatives kneeling before our glorious Queen, and defling the hands which held a sceptre only overthe free. (Loud applanse.) He rejoiced itself the sentiments which he expressed were sympathized with by so many of his fellow-countrymen, and he thought, therefore, that they were bound to extend their cordial sympathy to those who, equally with themselves, were the freends of emantipation, and who were bravely and carnestig fighting its battles. Even if there were some persons in the North-and been decreed that whenever a State should voluntarily like-rate its slaves, it should be compensated by the United States Government. Since the war had been decreed that whenever a State should voluntarily like-rate its slaves, it should be compensated by the United States Government. Since the war had been decreed that whenever a State should voluntarily like-rate its slaves, it should be compensated by the United States Government. Since the war had been decreed that whenever a State should voluntarily like-rate its always with the should be compensated by the United States Government. Since the war had been decreed that whenever a State should voluntarily like-rate its always in the state of the should be compensated by the United States Government. Since the war had been decreed that whenever a state should voluntarily like-rate its slaves, it should be compensated by the

arnard course

tramples on the plainest precepts of Christiamity."

The Rev. Mr. Evans seconded the motion.

Mr. George Trompson, who was received with loud and repeated cheering, supported the resolution. He said that if he were addressing an addience composed of the privileged classes, or of the ship-owners, cotton brokers, and privateers, he might be doubtful of the result. But as he was speaking before a free meeting, composed of persons who had no direct interest, political or commercial, in the maintenance of slavery in America, and who were not jealous of the power, magnitude, and future destuy of America, he felt satisfied that the resolution which had been submitted would be carried all but unanimorally. (Cheers.) A week ago, he had received a letter-from a friend in the Staffordshire Potteries, who had been engaged in getting up a series of meetings, and who had come to, the conclusion than nearly three-fourths of the gunted classes in Staffordshire sympathised with the South. (Hisses, and "No, no.") He (Mr. Thompson) had, however, succe then addressed large and enthusiastic meetings at Hauley, Horslein, and Newcastle-under Lyne; and though be had courted opposition, the only kind of hostility that he evoked was one solitary "No." in response to a particular statement. That was the only form which the pro-davery feeling in the Potteries assumed. (Cheers.) There had been the most insidious and laborious attempts to pervert the minds of the sufferers in Lancashire. Twelve monthessed a meeting of operatives and others in his own borough, in a speech calculated to incite them to demand that the Government of this country should interfere in American affairs in such a manuter as should raise the blockade, and lead to the exportation of cotton to this country. (Shame.) the suffered was the such that he Government of this country is for the country. (Shame.) was afterwards fluty contradicted by the Moniter, that Nasaevards fluty contradicted by the Moniter, that Nasaevards fluty contradicted by the Moniter, that Nasaevards interference. It was his opinion that Mr. Massey was sent down to feel the minds of the people of the North, hat all the effects which had been made to insite them to discontent and remonstrance against our present neutrality in American affairs had utterly falled. (Load cheers.) There was a Confederate Society in London, holding its meetings in Devoshire street, Fordland place, and the first meeting was held last week. Persons attending had to write their name and address on the licket, and the locturer in the course of his address complained of the Morrill tariff, and secribed to it the Southers seesson. In grathening in the room, saked him if the Southers Sonators might not have exerted them salves in Congress to modify that tariff, and whether they acre not too busy about secession to do so.] The lecturer replied that no question was to be put, and on being raminded that the lecturer himself had had fall liberty accorded to him at a meeting convend by the other side, a policeman was called into the room, and the interrugator was quietly walked off. (Haser, hear.) Greating that there might be many persons in North America who were not aircress Abolitionists, what great measures of reform last was been carried in this country with entire unanimity? It was not so with the anti-elavory movement as Regland were was, as a anton, on any of those great questions. He pitied thous mon who could not expandities with either the North or the South, in the processes of a slavsbolders' redelition and to store, and trenty of their Constitution, and to store, and surenty of their Constitution, and to store the free institutions which were to dear to them; and so institution which were to dear to them; and so institution which were to dear to them; and so institution which were to dear to them; and so institution which were to dear to them; and so institution which were to dear to them; and so institution which were to dear to them; and so institution which were to dear to them; and so institution which were to dear to them;

Mr. PARKES, of Southwark, a gentleman whose father was tarred and feathered in the Slave States, in consequence of his abolition principles, seconded the motion.

The Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, the deputation from the Emancipation Society, said, it was high time that the voice of the masses of Englishmen should be heard on the question. He had travelled through the United States, and having had an opportunity of knowing the people in their own homes, he was sick at heart to see the systematic course of libedling which several newspapers in England pursued to wards them. Many persons were led to believe that the Yankes cared nothing for the slaves. Nothing could be farther from the truth; but even supposing that it were so, was there less need of the earnest remonstrance of Englishmen against slavery? (No. no.) Would England be justified on that account in helping those who would tighten the bonds and fetters of the slave? ("No.") But the Northerners had a very good answer to make to us. It was Great Britain which imported pro-alvery sentiments into the Free States. John Mitchel had found a congenial home in Tennessee upon's aplantation well stocked with slaves, and Mr. Edwin James, who in this country stood shoulder to shoulder with the men who had fought the anti-slavery battle, was now learning the alphabet of his adopted country, under the tutorship of Fernando Wood, of New York. (Hear, hear.) We imported such men, into New York, and then specred at the Americans for not being what they oeight to be. New York City gave a majority of 30,000 voices in favor of the Democratic candidate for Governor. When the State votes were added, the flanjority was reduced to 10,000, showing that among the honest yeomen, the true sons of America, there was supplied of discontented Europeans were disembarked every year, the proslavery sentiment was in the ascendancy. Solve these difficulties as we might, they were facts, and the Americans do not thank us for them. (Hear, hear.) He was not insensible to the faults of America, but it m

DESPERATE AND PROLONGED CONFLICTS

ADDRESS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.

Brown constitute in the species of the reason, and the plane of the pl

April, through the bloody streets of Baltim slonline the Carolinas; and she will not stop, done: (Applause.) No, not if she stays fifty, n, not if the energy of the fight shall dirt; Jalon for a generation. The Union is an indule ble fact; no battles can divide it. (Applause.) Vain te the strife! when its fury is past, or future shall more in one channel at last, or future shall more in one channel at last, or torrents that rush from the mountain of month old mingled in peace through the valleys below toll mingled in peace through the valleys below

Our Union is river, lake, ocean, and sky.
Man breaks not the medal, when God cuts the die r.
Though clouded with staughter or cloven with stat.
The blue arch will brighten, the waters will heal.

## The Wiberator. No Union with Blaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1863.

ARUAL MEETING OF THE MASSAGRU-BETTS ARTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The TRIEFIET ANNUAL MERSING of the Massa-caseds Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Bostone on Toursday and FEDDAY, Jan. 29th and 30th, (day not creating) commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Society was organized for the utter abolition of sterry throughout the United States. However, led; and while any of these remain to wear the ensistents in while any of these remain to wear the jobr, the primary object and specific work of this Society will not have been accomplished. Slavery in the so-called loyal Border States is as inexcusable, as crisinal, as revolting, as unendurable, as pregnant with crit and rain, as in the rebellious Confederate States, and must be as vigorously and uncompromisingly assailed, until liberty is proclaimed "throughful Liberty in the support of a Liberty in the support of the confederate of the confederate of the confederate of the confederate of the company promises to be one of supassing interest; and it is not doubted that the thirds of universal emancitation, in the various accordance of the Commonwealth, (and, it is hoped, beyond

tions of the Commonwealth, (and, it is hoped, beyone the limits of the State.) will be encouragingly represented on the occasion. As hitherto, an additional at racion will be presented in the holding of the National ANTI SLAYERY SUBSCRIPTION ASSIVERABATY on the evening (Wednesday, Jan. 28th) preceding the speing session of the Society.

[Fatther pagiculars hereafter.]

By order of the Board of Managers. ponwealth, (and, it is hoped, beyon

Farther pagiculars interacting

By order of the Board of Managers,

EDMUND QUINCY, President.

ROBERT F. WALLCOT, See'g.

THE WAR POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT, AND THE LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF CONGRESS IN RELATION TO RESELLION, TREASON AND SLAVERY. By WIL TO REBELLION, I REASON AND SLAVERY. By WILLIAM WRITING. Boston: John L. Shorey, 18
Washington Street. 1862.

The object of this masterly essay is to prove—to sake the author's own language—that, when the in stitution of slavery no longer concern only the house bold of smilly, and no longer continues to be a matter exclusively appertaining to the domestic affairs of the State in which it exists; when it becomes a potent now involved in a gigantic rebellion; when slavery has been developed into a vast, an overwhelming sour power, which is actually used by armed traitors for the overthose of Government and of the Constitution; when it has become the origin of civil war, and, the means by which hostilities are maintained in the dead-ly struggle of the Union for its own existence; when a local institution is perverted so as to commet three ly struggle of the Union for its own existence; when a load institution is perverted so as to compel three millions of loyd colored subjects to become belligerent traitors because they are held as slaves of disloyal haster,—then indeed slavery has become an affair most deeply affecting the national welfare and common defeace, and has subjected itself to the severest enforcement of those legislative and military powers, to which slone, under the Constitution, the people must look to save themselves from ruin. In the last extensity of one content the question must be decided. temity of our contest, the question must be decided whether slavery shall be rooted up and extirpated, or de country be torn asunder and given up to erors, our Union destroyed, and our people d. Are any rights of property, or any tioned, to be held, by any just construction of the Con stitution, as superior to the nation's right of sel-

e conclusion stated in these pages, "that Con has the right to abolish slavery, when in time o is abolishment is necessary to ald the commander ief in maintaining the 'common defence.'" chief in maintaining the 'common defence.'"
This very able treatise has quickly passed to a second
ition. It was complimedted in a recent lecture detered at Roxbury, by Wendell Phillips, Esq., as fol-

"To yes. I need not argue the question how much power the President and Congress have in this respect. Year neighbor and fellow-citizen has settled that point by not all the president and the president whose wealth of instration, doesness of logic, and kindling leoquence, blace it among the highest judicial efforts. Now and then there are speeches and arguments which may be but said to dispose of the question at issue. According to John Quincy Adams, the speech of Uriah Inaxy on the purchase of Louisiana was one of these properties of the president." It was not that the properties of the president of the power of the President." entitled to a "On the War Powers of the President." entitled to a "On the War Powers of the President."

braide them.

It the thirty years of our anti-siavery struggle, we been often told by lawyers that they planned to be been often told by lawyers that they planned to be active. Yeary rarely has that pledge been kept.

I instance it has been nobly fulfilled, and one included to long practice in the highest courfs and most included to long practice in the highest courfs and most included to the properties of the practice of the practice of the selled of the selled of justice and free institutions and her than the selled of justice and free institutions and her than the selled of justice and free institutions and her than the selled of justice and free institutions and her than the selled of the

The valuable high."

The valuable higher of the Recursion of Quartons and shall, till show under the highest parts. A Second to the Createrial. By the parts. A Second to the Harmonial Philosophy. New York years of the Harmonial Philosophy. New York and The Harmonial Philosoph

PROGLAMATION DAY IN BOSTON.

The first day of January, 1985, found this strong-hold of conservatism in an unwound state of accidence. Mingled with, and modifying, the usual joyful associations and occupations of New Year's day, a forestin unreat and expectation showed inself in the countenances and the speech of faces who met each other. Everybody had been thinking—and out of the fulleys of the heart every mouth asked—will the Privident lasse the promised Predamation I. And if so, will his new position be taken strongly, or weak by 1 in full, or with reservations? as the act of a powerful ruler, or with a reputition of feeble entreaties addressed to the public enemy? Has the Proclams its because it in advance for publication in the morn-

one idea contained in it. Referring to the persisten with which the President has insisted on compen tion to the loyal owner when a slave is ema-

not only admirable as music, but adapted, with good feeling as well as good taste, to the occasion. In a solo and chrors from Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," a plaintive and walling voice repeatedly asks—"Watchman, will the night soon pass!" A clear, brilliant, victorious tone replies—"The night is departing!" And a grand chorus answers—"The night is departing; the day is approaching."

The three pieces w the first part of the programme, closing with a Concerto of Beethoven exquisitely played by Mr. Dresel, had each been warmly welcomed by the audience. But an incident which occurred in the recess showed that the occasion was felt

by the audience yet more deeply than the music. A on has been issued, and is now coming over

before seen from such an audience in that place. Shouts arose, hats and handkerchiefs were waved, Annaham Lincoln; then "three more"; then "three more"; and then three cheers were called for and given, for William Liou Gamison. A few hisses, immediately ceasing, were heard through this last applanes, showing the presence of an unconverted minority. But it was no longer doubtful that the great mass of this audience, representing the highest culture, taste and fashlon of Boston, rejoiced in the Proclamation, and welcomed the approach of liberty. The inspired singer had truly said..." The night is departing—the day is approaching."

The second part of the concert opened with Dr. Holmes's beautiful "Army Hymn," set to admirable music for solo and choras, by Mr. Dresel. At the urgent call of the audience, this piece was repeated,

urgent call of the audience, this piece was repeated the solo being sung by Mr. Kreissmann. Read the hymn, and then judge of the progress made by con

Wake in our hearts the living fires, The hely faith that warmed our sires Thy hand hath made our nation free To die for her is serving Thee.

Be thou a pillared flame to show The midnight mase, the silent foe; And when the battle thunders loud, Still guide us in its moving cloud.

God of all nations! Sovereign Lord! In Thy dread name we draw the sword, We lift the starry flag on high, That fills with light our stormy sky.

LETTER TROM GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

Emancipation question, I mall to you servess the Stor, and this hasty note.

Since the 12th inst, when I last wrote you, I have attended four meetings held for promoting British sympathy with the American abolition movement. The first of the four was one of the fine et gatherings I have ever seen. The place of meeting was a building ejected for the purpose of a switning both. It is very namerously frequented during the summer months. It is situated about a quarter of a switning the summer months. It is situated about a quarter of a switning the summer months.

sage. I send you a telegraphic report of a speech delivered at Birmingham last evening by John Bright not yet had time to average Ever, most sincerely, GEO. THOMPSON.

#### JUBILEE MEETING AT MILFORD.

FRIEND GARRISON-Not willing that such an event as that consummated by Abraham Lincole, on the lat of January, 1863, should pass off unnoticed in Milford, a meeting was called and held at Lyceum Hall, on the evening of this memorable day. Notice was read at the several churches, on the Sabbath pravious, and 

THE REPORT OF A DIARY OF AMERICAN EVENT, 1860-62. Edited by Frank Moore. New York: G. P. Putnam, 532 Broadway.

This valuable historical work is in three Divi-us, viz., I. Diary of Verified Occurrences. II. comments, Narvatives, &c. III. Poetry, Anecdotes,

doings of some of the inhabitants of your city toward with friends of the Union, before my coming, were a sufficient provocality and justification.

But I have not as conducted. On the contrary, the worst punishable by every law, has been banishment with abor to a barren island, where I encamped my own soldiers before marching here.

It is true, I have levied upon the wealthy rebel, and paid out nearly half a million of dollars to feed 40,000 of the starving poor of all nations assembled here, and all out it is made so by this war.

I saw that this rebellion was a war of the aristocrata against the middling men; of the rich against the poor; a war of the land-owner against the labore; that it was a struggle for the retention of power in the hands of the few against the many; and I found no conclusion to it, save in the subjugation of the few and the disembrahment of the many. I therefore felt no heaitation in taking the substance of the wealthy, who had caused the war, to feed the innocent proor, who had suffered by the war. And I shall not only in the proof of the cottage, and in the cabin of the silve, and so am quite content to incur the ancer of the salve, and so am quite content to incur the sneer of the salve, and so am quite content to incur the sneer of the salve, and so am quite content to incur the sneer of the salve, and so am quite content to incur the sneer of the salve, and so am quite content to incur the sneer of the salve, and so am quite content to incur the sneer of the salve, and so am quite content to incur the sneer of the salve, and so am quite content to incur the sneer of the salve.

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

termination of our morts, inc. of the north condige.

The Managers of the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERT SUBSCRIPTION ANTIVERSAIT give notice, therefore, that is will be held, as usual, in Boston, the last week in January, 1863; and to that annual gathering they cordially and urgently invite all is he about treating the condiging our property invite all is he about treating the condiging and urgently invite all is he about the theory of the condition of

Elizabeth von Arnum, Eliza Apthorp, Sarah Cowing, Abby Kelley Foster, Mary E. Stearns, Mary

Bethel Chirch, Anderson street, Toesday evening, assense influence has not all but destroyed the very
sense to your society.

In appealing the farewell words of one who is a
na speaking the farewell words of one who is a
na fortune, who in these words can have neither
not interest, save the good of those whom he
sees; and let me here repeat, with all the solity of an appeal to heaven to hear use witness,
such are the views forced upon me by experience.

Governor for demonstrating his principles publicly, in

EF AARON M. POWELL will lee

PARKER PILLSBURY will speak in WILLIAM'S 2 and 7 P. M. 137 MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed out 535 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Particular attention paid to Diseases of Womes and Children. References.—Lather Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4. P. M.

EF Persons disposed to give employment to freed slaves, still consistently coming among us, both men and women, can apply to Edwarn Jackson, 23 Chatham Street, or at the Anti-Slavery Office, 224 Washington Street, Soston.

The property of the second of

EF E. H. DEYWOOD'S Post-Office addr

MARRIED—In Newburyport, Jan. Ist, by Rev. & B. Mussoy, Mr. Reves Lesueron, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Canolini C. Andraws, daughter of John Andrews, Ecq., of Newburyport.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST

Will commence the Second Term of her Boarding and Day School for Young Ludier, AT 92 GRAND STREET, NEWBURGH, N. T., ON MONDAY, JANUARY 5th, 1865.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST, Teacher of Mental and Moral Science, Rhetorie, &c. MISS H. L. BOWEN, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Releases.

MISS L. E. SHEPARD, Teacher of Languages.
MISS F. E. NEWLAND, Teacher of Drawing, Painting
and Penmanship. PROP. T. F. PERKINS, Teacher of Vocat and Instrumen

M ISS PARKUURST has had even years of successful experience in the care of a Boarding School in this state, besides several years of teaching in the best-schools in Messen-hapets.

d. soial attention will be given to the health of the Especial susption will be given to the health of the upils, religious exercises will be health in the family and the School.

The School Ten: will be divided into three terms: two thirtness weeks each; and one of twelve weeks.

Board and Tultion in Regish Branches, per term, \$40; per year, \$10.5.

REFERENCE — Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., Clinton, N. Y.,
Rev. S. W. Flaher, D. D., President of Hamilton College Clinton, N. Y., D. Witts, C. Greye, Mayor of Usica, N. F.,
Rev. A. D. Mayo, Albany, N. Y., Henry Bigelov, M. D.,
Newton, Mass.; Dic Lewis, B. D., Bondon, Mass.; Prof.
H. B. Piarce, Principal of Model School, Teution, N. J.,
Bev. R. H. Chapin, D. D., New York; Rev. Annia, Graig,
D. D., Blooming-Grove, N. Y.,
60018-38.

HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL.

THE next Term of this Institution will commence Wednesday, Jensury 7, 1933, and continue Fifte weeks. For particular, please address

WM. S. HEYWOOD, Principals, Hopedale, Milford, Mass., Dec. 24, 1862. dec24.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED. THE RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION.

BY M. AUGUSTIN COCHIN.

Translated by Miss Mary L. Booth, translator of M.

Gasparin's Works on America.

Gasparin's Works on America.

No. COGBIN is as ox-maire and municipal councillor of M., the city of Paris. He has had great advantage for research among both public and private documents; and has devoted his life to the subject on which his forth-coming volume treats. He reconstly received the order of knighthood from the Pope, in acknowledgment of the ability displayed in this book; to which also was reconstly awarded the first prize of three thousand frances by the French Academy. French Academy.

So little is postlyrely known of the economical and social results of Emancipation in those countries where it has taken place, that the importance of this volume to the people of the United States, in the present crisis, san hardly be overestimated.

cents.

"This remarkable book," mays the Christian "discusses the question of Emuscipation as the laborator with a depth of conviction, a believes ance, soggest of segment, weath of Illinical Christian Chri Another critic remarks: "This eloquent, argumentative, electric work is instinct with the passion of the South and the reason of the North."

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

The True Story of the Barons of the Sorte; of The Rationale of the American Conflict. By Rev. S. W. Raysonia, saikor of "Records of Babbleton Parish." With Introduction by Rev. E. J. Max. Pino. 14 etc. WALKER, WISE & CO.; deci2-28-ia 245 Washington Street, Roston.

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OIL CARPETING.

For the Liberator.

JANUARY FIRST,

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTYherees, 'mid the heavenly arches with Jehovah's grateful praise..." Well do herees, in your weary marches northern snows or 'neath a tropic sun.

Hear it, ye anxious households, waiting, waiting for news from clustering camps and service line; Hear it, ye darkened households, drooping, bending above affection's last, most mered shrine.

West it, ye spirits of our patriot mages,
Who did all that ye could for man and (tod;
Mear it, ye vistims of the wrong of ages,
Bowed by the yoke and cringing 'neath the rod.

feer it, ye Traitors, with your scaled doom frantic, Your own salvation's summons, could ye read! lear it, across the Christo-born Atlantic; Oppressed, to hope! Oppressors, well to beed!

Catch it, ye chose of the loftlest mountains!

Chant it, ye thunders of the widest sen!

Angels and Men! shout from life's deepest four

TO-BAY, TO-DAY, COLUMBIA IN PART! Boston, January 1, 1863. Almira Sermour

> For the Liberator. BLAVE BONGS.

Let them my we'll prove idle and pareies.

We heed not the sincer; but heartily you,
True freemen of isborace funcies.

We are free, brothers, free! How sweet is the food, The food which our free hands have planted! The food which our free hands have planted! Let us thank, with full hearts, the great Giver of good Who the blessing of free toll has granted! We are free, brothers, free ! Each hut is a ho

Ah! we never had homes to return to! no the woods, in the fields, wherever we roam,
The thought makes the glowing heart, burn to We are free, brothers, free! How pleasant to toil
With free hands, to maintain each own dear one
No slave dealer now can make them his spoil;
What a thought this to strengthen and obser one

We are free, brothers, free! With eyes beaming joy, See, our free wires their babes are caressing! Can we better our free evening leisure employ Than in singing glad hymns for the blessing!

II.
Tis New Year's Day! Such a blessed day
As never before poor slaves have seen: Never before, and never again Such New Year's Day shall be, as has been !

A wonderful New Year! It has come, Full of new hopes to the toil-worn slave; Each hut is a home, each hat is our own; Our life, too, our own, from gradle to grave!

Let the past be past—we're freemen now; Worthy this title strive we to live; Bearing no malice for injuries pass— Tis noble to pardon, 'tis brave to forgive. III.

Chattels no longer! We're chattels no longer! Every strong arm feels firmer and stronger; Every stout heart beats fuller and faster; Freedom has made each slave his own master. Freedom has made a true home of each dwelling

No longer its echoes resound with the yelling of the yelling of the yelling of the save writhing under the slave-driver's lashes, While the bystander trombling his teeth vainly guarantees.

Why dwell on the past to recall only adness?
Let this plorious day be devoted to gladness;
And the wrongs of past times he wholly forgive
But thank-offering this for the bounty of Heav
Hastings, Sussex, England.

JAN Јана Азиву

THE DEPARTED YEAR.

Methinks I hear the waning year Fift by on his trackless road, To join the past in that ocean vast "With the years beyond the flood."

What tales of woe has Sixty two To render his successor ! The blood runs cold when the story's told

By his truthful prodecessor.

A sable gloom, like "day of doom,"
O'ershudows all our land;
And human blood, in many a flood,
O'climsons the Warrior's brand.

The race of man, since time began, Have warred against each other; With fiendish skill combined they kill

Old Sixty-two, with records true, In after times will tell, And History's pen shall write it then, What on that year befoll.

God of the just! In thee we trust Let not our prayers be vain! ey, Dec. 31, 1862.

For the Liberator JOHN BROWN'S AVENGER. has God's angry and visible frown ted these regions where old John Brow lorious martyrdom laid his life down!

How swill is the punishment! God was defied : Bay, shall the mockers in safety abide? Look for your answer in War's Serse tide! Look! From that town where the drama begs Ken to those fields where the murder was don Grim Desciption looks up at the sun! age has held his floror revelry there, ping his harvest of all that was fair, ing the land with the wells of despair ! 

When shall War's horrible carnival coase?
Rever till repentance bring pardot and peace!
Never till the hondmen are given release!

Got only knows; Yet the end shall be shown, When from the Red See He bringeth His own; And Pharach respe the full wrath he hath sown

Judice is certain, and Truth is subline ! God in the arrange, and now is illy time! Wes to Virginia ! she man pay for her cri B. Johnsbury, Va. 1961.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ARRAHAM LIBOULE.

\*\*\*ATUANY YEEF, MOTTHER SUPPLIED AND SERVIT-VERM
Brand libs an anvil, whose 'the Accidental Mind the full vigine of the smithly right into !

Stand libs the noble calcitor, whose 'the same.

By the Supersis and his reyeseest swarms!

For many mitths will strike the ringing blows,

Eve the red Turnia how smeating slow;

And human insects, grawing of thy huma,

Complete to bring thy housest head to shame.

Stand libs the Strimmin, typholden

By an invisible has Alesighty hand!

He whomeover rupper dath embelden,

Turnialsen, unschoolde, unavel shall stand.

Tavisible support is mightler for,

With makes since, then suclined granite are;

And simple commonwers of justice gives

Strongth to a purpose while that purpose lives

Strongth to a purpose while that purpose lives

Composed, determined, watchful, mell-rellant,
Be master of thysalf, and rule the storm 1
And thore shall soon behelf the how of peace
Span she broad heavier, and the vild tunuals can
And see the billyon, with the clouds that need,
Subdand and value, some eventhing to thy feet.
Kentucky, December, 1862. W. D. Gallade

OUR PRESIDENT.

OUR PRESIDENT.

Steady, O pilot! Though the temperts rave
Piercely around thee, let thy heart be strong!
God gives the power our laboring bark to save.
Steer bravely on; the storm will cease are long.
Be strong and steaffast! Even at the door
Freedom and Victory wait, evoked by thee.
The thine to bid them welcome. Speak conce more;
Proclaim the promiser year of jubiles.
O sorely tried, yet greatly honored! See
To what God calls thee! Cast thou not away
The crown he profilers. But the people free!
And, linked with Washington's, to time's leat day
Thy name shall live. God gird thee with his power!
God nerve thes now! It is our crists-hour.

R. A. R.

The Wiberator.

RIGHT OF SECESSION.

Editor of Liberator:
DEAR FRIEND,—In the Liberator of Dec. 19th, DEAR FRIEND,—In the Liberator of Dec. 19th, I read with interest and plessure your report of a speech delivered at Maidstone, England, by our highly-esteemed friend, George Thompson, Enq., in reply to a dinner speech of Mr. Biaxton, M. P., and have been much gratified with his remarks on slavery, as the ultimate cause of all our troubles, on the President's Proclamation, and, indeed, on the whole subject of the speech, with the exception of one paragraph, to which I wish now to refer. But this paragraph contains some errors of fact, which are much to be regretted, when given out by so able, well-informed and candid a man as Mr. Thompson, to a British sudience, who

discuss on any proper opportunity, if permitted,) but simply, whether there are or not some well qualified

ry rights?

In regard to the charge of treason, the only mention of that crime in the Constitution is, that "treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them sid and comfort." The applicability of this definition to this war of secession depends upon the solution of the right of secession. If there is no right of secession, and the people of the seceded States are to be considered merely as rebels, then, in levying war, the charge of treason clearly applies to them; but if, as I believe, the States had a perfect right to secede, they have then become de jure, as they plainly have de fecto, a foreign nation; and the charge of treason no more applies to them than to the subjects of any other foreign, hostile nation.

J. P. B.

son omers applies to them than to the subjects of any other foreign, hottles mission. J. P. B., is a little to design of the subject of the s

port speak their want, want a cry one suresqui and encouragement would pierce our cars! Involuntarily
we turn hopeward to the Christian Church. From
its title and profession, such is our right. Its counsels are free, and its liberal subscriptions to ameliorate home destitution and far-sought heathenism are
proverbial. But how many young men have soughts
word of cheer in how many Christian churches, and
turned from thence cheerical. Beach on avery side
with temptations, struggling for truth and manhood,
a disparagement of self-availment is laying waste the
last hope. Yet book and pulpt glat with traditional
assertions that man can do nothing of himself. And
what equivalent is offered for this fliching of the soul's
native asfegurat? Tistins—Pin thy faith to my faith
This does not suffice, and there is no Christian reason
why it should. To live morally is to battle the world
continually. Every man is a battery of himself, and
the fewer his guns, the more his need of encouragement to Keep them mapping. To him flio has not
been fed with old traditions and supersitions—half
traths half told—nor pledged to narrowing formulas
and dogmas, God and Faith do not appear in the rites
of modern worship. He fails to recognize the Divine Spirit in decorated arch and towering spire,
in deep swelling organ peal and bowledering freeco.
The salaried notes that rise in hymns of praise, the
tuned prayer, alternately sycophantic and mendicant,
enter the ear, not the heart. If sensitive to the bouch
of inconsistency, he feels it a relief to go out alone
with nature. Each ripening tint of autum, each
glittering flake of winter, each apring-tide blossom,
each breath of growing aummer, to the natural man
is a voice from God. It appeals to his inmost soul.

Boston, Dec. 29th, 1862.

ECOLESIASTICAL REVOLUTION.

Investigation and hold research, in reference to the

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

Moultrie to Fort Sumter (on the ohn B. Floyd resigned position as of War. in the Senate,
in the Senate,
peparitars of the South Carolina Commissioners from Washington,
Buckanan's Fast,
Mississippi Convention passed ordinance o

Mr. Seward's speech in the U. S. Senate, Navy-Yard at Pensacola seized by the reb Secession ordinance passed by Georgia C

Louisiana passed the ordinance of Scotsalon, U. S. Mint and Custom-House selzed at New Orleans, The Montgomery Convention organized, Peace Convention organized at Washington, Jeff. Davis elected President, and Alex H. Stephens Vice President of the Southern Confederacy by the Montgomery Conven-tion.

Confederacy by the Montgomery Convention,
Joff. Davis insugurated,
Freedent Lincoln arrived in Washington,
Tessas declared out of the Union,
Commissioners from the Montgomery Government left Washington,
Artenda Santer,
Freedlent's call for 75,000 men,
Artenda at Hasper's Ferry burnt,
First troops arrived at Washington,
Massachusetts troops attacked in Baltimore,
New York 'Th Reg' is started for Washington,
Gosport Navy Tard abandoned,
21,000 stand of arms taken by Illinois troops
from St. Louis Artendal,
Capture of Camp Frost at St. Louis, by Gen.
Lyon,
Gen. Buffer enters Baltimore,
Ordinance of sectorsion passed by North Carolina Convention,

Gen. Butter two.
Ordinance of secession passed by North Carolina Convention,
Telegraphic despatches seized throughout the
North,
Death of Col. Elisworth,
Lient. Tompkins's dash to Fairfax Court-House,
Battle of Philippi, Western Virginia,
Ju
Border State Conv. met at Frankfort, Ky.
Battle of Big Bethel,
Western Virginia Convention met at Wheeling,
Fast Day in rebel States,
Harper's Ferry evacuated,
Massachusetta 1st Regiment, Col. Cowdin,
left Boston for seat of war,
Ohio troops fired on from masked battery at

Vienna,
Battle of Booneville, Missouri,
Marshal Kane arrested,
The Samter escaped from New Orleans,
Battle of Falling Waters in Western Virginia,

"Carriek's Ford,
Advance from Washington toward Man
Battle of Blackburn Ford,
Battle of Bull Run, Battle of Bull Run,
Gen. Fremont strives at St. Louis,
Gen. McClellan arrives at Washington,
Battle of Dug Spring, Mo.,
Hampton burnt,
Battle of Wilson's Creek, death of Gen. Lyon,
The banks agree to take \$50,000,000 of Government loss

The banks agree to take \$50,000,000 of Government loan,
oen, Fremont's proclamation,
Capture of Forts at Hatterss,
Gen. Crait takes possession of Paducah,
Battle of Summersville, Western Va.,
The Predictant modiles Fremont's proclamation
Battle of Cheat Mountain, Western Va.
Surrender of Lexington, Missouri,
National Fast,
Munson's Ellil evacuated,
Wilson's Zonares attacked on Santa Rosa
Island,
Attack on our fleet at mouth of the Mississippi,
Battle of Ball's Bluff and death of Senstor
Baker,
Zagonyi's charge at Springfield,
Gen. McClellan appointed General-in-Chief,
Gen. Fremout's removal from his command,
Battle of Belmont, Missouri,
Capture of Port Royal, S. C.,
Gen. Halleck appointed as Fremont's successor,
Fast in Robel States.

Gen. Halleck appointed as Fremont's succesor,
Fast in Rebel States,
News of the capture of Mason and Slidell
The rebels attack Fort Pickens,
Congress met,
Gen. Phelps landed troops at Ship Island,
Battle at Camp Alleghany,
Stone fleet sunk in Charleston Harbor,
Battle of Drainesville,
News of settlement of the Trent affair,

Gen. Burnside's fleet sailed from Annapolis, Col. Garfield's defeat of Humphrey Marshall, Secretary Cameron retires from the Cabinet, (about)
Battle of Mill Spring, death of Zollicoffer, Expulsion of Mr. Bright of Indians from the Senate, (about)
Capture of Fort Henry,

"Reanoke Island,
"Exp Donalson,

Fort Donalson,

Nashville occupied, (about, Battle of Pea Ridge, Particular of the Comberland and Congression of the Congress Destruction of the Cambridge by the Merrimac, by the Merrimac, by the rebels, Newbern, of New Madrid by the rebels, Captus Evacuation of New (about)

Rattle at Winchester,
Battle at Shiloh or Pittaburg Landing,
Surrender of Island No. 10 to Com. Fool
Surrender of Fort Pulaski,
Commodore Farragui runs past Forts P

Commodore Parage and Jackson, Our fleet before New Orleans, Eyacuation of Yorktown, Eattle of Williamsburg, Gen. Wool takes possession of Battle of West Point,

Head, Naval Battle near Fort Wright on the Missisthe Merrimac blown up, Charleston,
The Monitor and Galena repulsed near Fort

Hunter's Proclamation annulled by the Pres-ident, Federal victory at Lewisburg, Western Va. Col. Kenley's 1st Md. Regiment routed at

Front Boy

Great naval victory before Memphis,
Battle of Cross Keys,
Port Republic,
Rebel raid at White House, rear McClellan's

Negro troops engaged at King's Bay, Ga. Nov. Van Dorn, Price and Lovell defeated at Cor-

ry's, Ga., destroyed by the Mohawk, en routed in Western Virginia. pt. mary's, Ga., destroyed by the Mohark;
Indubden routed in Western Virginia,
Holly Springs, Ky., occupied by Grant'sforce
Burnside demands the surrender of Freder
icksburg.
Socretary of War issues an order for releasing political prisoners,
Message of President Lincoln recommending
alteration of the Constitution.
Battle of Fayetteville, Ark.,
Burnside crosses the Rappahannock,
Repulse of Burnside at Fredericksburg,
Battle of Kinston, N. C.

Whitchall, "
Gen. Banks supersedes Gen. Butler at New
Orleans,
Battle of Goldsburg.

burg, burg, Great Battle in Tennessee, near Murfree

AREWELL OF GEN. BUTLER TO HIS

TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. |
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15, 1862.

New OBLEARS, Dec. 15, 1862. 

GEN. ORDERS NO. 105. Soldiers of the Army of the Gald!—Relieved from further duties in this Department by direction of the President, under date of Nov. 9, 1882. I take leave of you by this final order, it being impossible to visit your scattered dutients, corring hundreds of miles of the frontier of a larger territory than some of the kingdoms of Ruspe. I greet you, my brave comrades, and say farewell This word, endeared as you are by a community of privations, hardships, dangers, victories, successes, military and civil, is the only sorrowful thought if have.

have.

You have deserved well of your country. Without a murmur, you sustained an encampment on a sand-bar, so desolate that bankhment to it, with every care and comfort possible, has been the most dreaded punlahment inflicted upon your bitterest and most insult-

tauntingly told that there was "no one to raise your flag."

By your practical philanthropy, you have won the condence of the "oppressed race" and the slave. Hailing you as deliverers, they are ready to aid you as willing servants, faithful laborers, or, using the tactics taught them by your enemies, to fight with you in the field.

By aleady attention to the laws of health, you have stayed the pestilence, and, humble instruments in the hands of God, you have demonstrated the necessity that His creatures should obey His laws, and resping His bleesing in this most unhealthy climate, you have preserved your ranks fuller than those of any other hattallors of the same length of service.

You have met double numbers of the enemy, and defeated him in the open field. But I need not further chiarge upon this topic. You were sent here to do that.

I commend you to your commander.

o that.

I commend you to your commander. You are orthy of his leve.

Farewell, my compades 1 see in face 1.

f his iqve. ell, my comrades I again farewell I BENJ. F. BUTLER, Maj. Gen. Com'g. CENSUS OF CURA. The census of the island has

White males 468,107
White males 252,877
Free colored males 109,027
Free colored males 116,816
Slaves, males 217,722
Slaves, females 151,831
Emancipadog, males 4,779 ... 1,871

The married among the whites are in the proportion of one to three, while among the colored the pro tion of one to three, while among the colored the portion is one to eleven. In the white population excess of males is 142,727 over females, while an the slaves, the females exceed by 82,211. "The increase in the white population since 180 stace 1859 i

"I send you a Charleston paper that was brought off to this ship, not long ago, by a boat-load of 'coarabands,' who claimed our protection. Foor crearves! There were four of them in a miserable dug-ures! There were four of them in a miserable dug-ures! There were four of them in a miserable dug-ures! of the same with a lack shife. They were pearly forty-eight hours in getting to us, snd the won less it has very reached in at all. They had to see it has very reached in at all. They had to see it has very reached in at all. They had to

have

Be deprecated, we advanced in price one hundred we handled, and a son we hundred per cent. (i. c., it has doubte, and a son asses nearly relief in market value?) and this has a nolly brought great distress and all those who was turnishing the public with reading matter, but he THE

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Rebellion:

The Historic comprises a full account draw from nonnost authentic sources, of all the Events of the Vernost authentic sources, of all the Events of the Verstrigues of the Southern leaders at home and about; it
requise the control of one section to the control
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The ILLUSTRATIONS comprise Pertraits of all these there a prominent part in the struggle; Maye & different localities; Plans of the leading action; it of every scene of interest, and of the most important lites. These Illustrations are mostly from drawing on the spot by artists depended for that purpose is ampany every division of our Army and Navy.

Every facility at the command of the Publisher halve employed in the preparation and execution of the action of the structure of the properties of the structure of the dependent of the Edward and they confidently believe that it will form the structure of the Edward and they confidently believe that it will form the of the Edward and they confidently believe that it will form the structure of the Edward and the confidently believe that it will form the of the Edward and the confidently believe that it will form the structure of the Edward and the confidently believe that it will form the structure of the Edward and the confidently believe that it will form the structure of the confidently believe that it will form the structure of the confidently believe that it will form the structure of the confidently believe that it will form the structure of the confidently believe that it will form the structure of the confidently believe that it will form the structure of the confidently believe that it will be a structure of the confidently believe that it will be a structure of the confidently believe that the structure of the confidently believe that it will be a structure of the confidently believe that it will be a structure of the confidently believe that it will be a structure of the confidently believe that it will be a structure of the confidently believe that it will be a structure of the confidently believe that it will be a structure of the confidently believe that it will be a structure of the confidently believe that it will be a structure of the confidently believe that it will be a structure of the confidently believe that it will be a structure of the confid

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The work will be issued in Numbers, each consing a pages of the size of "Hope" Weeks," prists is at type, upon fine paper, and will probably be consistent Twenty Numbers.

The Numbers will be issued at intervals, if possits, a nut three or four weeks.

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