

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1863.

Refuge of Oppression.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 3.

THE ENANCIPATION PROGLAMATION.

exacts crime ever committed by a Chief of a free people has been perpetrated seident in the promulgation of the Emany-relamation. A few short months ago, Mr. compared such a document to "the Pope's at the comet"; and he also said that such ling as this contemplates would institute Brown raid on a grantic scale." These is most forcibly charackerize the Proclaim of the speeded results, so far as the effect slave is concerned; for all intelligent men as a stupendous folly as a means of peace-tain of the slaves, and as a direct invitable perpetration by them of crimes and nexampled in the world's history. It is nexampled in the world's history.

ms at a lone, and endangers and disgraces us and the second of the secon

is ment and concord in the South; it augments the it all the surgeth and depresses, the it is discharged that the party in the Southampton slaughters, and an extract and depresses the state of the sta

Selections.

CHEAT EMANCIPATION DEMONSTRATION.

THANKSGIVING AMONG THE CONTRA-BANDS AT WASHINGTON.

M. Harriet Beecher Stowe 1" They were given with a perfect poil, and the moment alse tepped out of the carriage, came an imprompta clovus, diversified with all notes of joyane shouts.

We then went into the dining-hell, a near board bidlings decorated within with greens and pictures. Here, sitting on the platform with Dr. Ferpont Senior Decorated within with greens and pictures. Here, sitting on the platform with Dr. Ferpont Senior Decorated within with greens and pictures. Here, sitting on the platform with Dr. Ferpont Senior Decorated within the process of the senior of the control of the senior of the control o

WHOLE NO. 1667.

And I thought when they eang—

"And blessed be Abraham Lincoln—
The Union army, too;
May the choloset of earth's blessings
Their pathway over sizes"—

envirante de la contraction

his has been a fine, pleasant June-like day for mancipation Day." The steamer Beston left the real Hitton Head this morning with a large numer of negroes and others, and proceeded up the affort river about swelve miles to Parris Island, ore the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunt re encamped (about 700 in number), for the poss of celebrating the hirthday of "Negro Inventence." Upon arriving opposite the Planta, we were met by mother steamer from Beaufort, led down with human freight, comprising in part

shades of color, with an excellent name of mone, playing the national and other airs, while others were singing.

It was to us Northerners like a "regular Fourth of day morning." We landed on the beach, and in an hour's time were all gathered in a beautiful grove. A large platform, a real, genuine Anti-Slovery one, and probably the first one of the kind in rebellious South Carolina, had been errected for the services of the occasion. The next one, by the way, should be put in Charleston, with a cross-beam over it, for the special benefit of Jeff. Davis & Co., which I thirth would be the most suitable and appropriate place for their execution of any in the United States. A capital band of music, several ladies, Brigadier General Saxton, our highly honored and worthy Military Governor from Massachusetts, (let it be understood that it takes a Massachusetts man to role South Carolina,) and Col. Higginson, another Massachusetts man, the Colonel of the First Regiment Colored South Carolina, and Col. Higginson, another Massachusetts man, the Colonel of the First Regiment Colored South Carolina, Not South Carolina, and Col. Higginson another Massachusetts man, alter Colored Regiment. Col. Higginson spoke very highly of his command, and at the close of his remarks, after the presentation of a stand of colors to these who were, to carry them in their ranks, he requested them to say a few words in reference to the occasion, which they did, in a very creditable manner. General Saxton's remarks were capital, and were well received. He is just the man for this place; his flow would be an swerely felt as is that of General Mitchell. The stand of colors which I have mentioned were presented by Rev. Mr. French is the Colonel of the Regiment, and were a present from the Rev. Dr. Cheever's Society in New York. The flag is of rich thick silk, with

Mr. French to the Colonel of the Esgment, and were a present from the Rev. Dr. Obeever's Society in New York. The flag is of rich thick silk, with the following words wrought upon it, viz: "To the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers. The Year of Jubiled has Come." After singing an Ode-air, "Scot's who hat,"—the multitude adjourned for

Acer of Judoes as Come. After angin an Outair, "Scot's wha jax,"—the multitude adjourned for
the purpose of partaking of refreshments. The tables were loaded with plenty of roast boef, bread,
coffee, &c., free to all.

It was a regular Western barbecue, there being
four or five oxen roasted whole, and the way some of
the negroes pro fino the beef was astonishing. Some
of the negroes have probably not had a taste of fresh
beef for years, if ever, and several declared that
they never half such a good time afore, and wanted
to know when we were going to have another such a
day, &c. 'Upon' the whole, the celebration passed of
very pleasantly; all seemed to enjoy it, and in good
season left 'the 'beautiful grove for our mansions,
tents and hats. The following was the Ode sung
by the negroes:—

FOR EMANCIPATION DAY, JANUARY 1, 1863.

Air—" Scot's mas as."

Alc...' Soo's in
Ye sons of burning Afric's soil,
Lift up your hands of hardened toil;
Your shouts from every hill recoil—
To-day you are free!
A nighty arm has strick your chain,
The same that broke a tyrant's reign,
And took the Lion by beard and mane,
Beneath his knee.

Beneath his knee.

To-day you hear a nation's voice,
To-day you have the glorious choice
Forever, ever to rejolce,
In FREEDOM'S reign;
Or, ground to earth as fearful slaves,
Your thirsting soul forever craves
To find dishonorable graves
From earthly pain.

The Sun of LIBERTY'S first ray.

From earthly pain.

The Sun of LIBERTY'S first ray
Reveals a shaling throng's array;
Millions unbors to hall this day—
The day you are free!
They apread their shadowy hands to you;
'O, tathers, to your some be true;
Sanach us the fruit that early grew
On LIBERTY'S tree!"

On Library 12 o tree!

O. Abrikam Lincoln, thanks to you, from every Christian heart you drew The gread, the beautiful, the true, and sent it down.
To gradien, to uplift our hearts, To give the tile that hope imparts, The joy of dawn when night departs, and wells its frown.

And wells its frown.

We hall this dawn of future days,
And God's right arm that still upstays.
The cherring sum's perpetual rays,
Now makes its free.
Now makes us free.
We thank the Lord, we thank the North,
We those breath hall sent the tidings forth 'o day a people's glorious birth; To day we're FREE!

GEN. BUTLER IN NEW YORK.

Gen. Butler arrived in New York on Thursday, last week, on his way home to Lowell, and was waited on in the evening by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, who, through their chairman, presented bins a letter, tendering him a public dinner, congratulating him on the manner in which he had performed the duties of a very difficult situation, and complimenting him on the manner in which had attended his management of affairs in New Orleans. A sketch of Gen. Butler's reply to the deputation is given in the New York Times. After expressing his gratification at the flattering terms of the irritation, and his inability at present to accept it, he taid?—

"If they should allow him to be collequial, he rould speak of a few things respecting his course is lew Orleans, which had been carped at and severe

father feel from the city at the time of its occupation by the United States forces, leaving her in a state of destitution. She wanted to live in one of her father's houses, but her story was not credible, and he determined to investigate it. To his surprise, it was found to be well known, and testimony of its truth obtained from A, B and C, without difficulty. Notwithstanding this fact, widely known as it was, this man could be elected in Louisiana, in the city of New Orleans, a Judge of one of the courts.

On one occasion, one of his aids brought before him a young woman, almost white, who had been brutally whipped and turned out of the house of her father. For this outrage the man had been made to pay a fine of \$1000, and give the woman a deed of emancipation. (Applause.) These were the kind of charges which had been brought sgainst him. (Cheers, and crise of "Good!") Yes, no right-minded man could be sent to New Orleans without returning an unconditional anti-slavery man, even though the roofs of the houses were not taken off, and the full extent of the corruption exposed.

All the lower class of the people of New Orleans were loyal. During the first fourteen days after the Union forces entered the city, fourteen thousand took the eath of allegiance; and when he went on board the steamer on his return to the North, at least one thousand laboring men came down upon the levee, and uttered no words except those of good will to him as the representative of the Government.

Gen. Buller continued by saying that the war

incorantly supposed that great wrong was to be done them by the Lincoln government, as they termed it, if the North succeeded. Therefore, if you meet an old Hunker Democrat, and send him for sixty days to New Orleans, and he comes back a Hunker still, he is merely incorrigible. (Laughter.)

There was one thing about the President's edic of emaneigation to which he would call attention. In Louisiana he had excepted from freedom about \$7,000 slaves. These comprise all the negroes held in the Lafourche District who have been emancipated already for some time, under the law which free slaves taken in rebellious territory by our armies. Others of these negroes had been freed by the proclamation of September, which declared all slaves to be free whose owners should be in arms on the lift of January. The slaves of Frenchmen were free because the code card expressly prohibits a Frenchman holding slaves.

ty. After all the base is the English and a explained these laws to the English and a consuls, and had thus replied to demands which had been made by English and French residents of Louisana upon the Government for slaves alleged to have been seized. (Applause.)

Gen. Buller then adverted to the fight at Vicksburg, and explained how utterly impossible it was for Banks and Farargut to pass the strongly fortified rebel position three hundred miles below, at Portrebel position three hundred miles below, at Portrebel position three hundred miles below, at Portrebel position at the present low stage of water at the present low stage of water and the present low stage of water a rebel position three hundred miles below, at Port Hudson, in time, at the present low stage of water in the river, to cooperate with Gen. Sherman. A pleasant conversation on various topics followed, and the committee left, evidently pleased at the manner in which the evening had passed.

The guests at the hotel afterward pressed into the room to shake Gen. Butler by the hand, and the laddies especially appeared to be delighted with the opportunity of offering their compliments."

A popular ovation was given to Gen. Butler, at Lowell, on Monday afternoon. Here is an extract from his speech on the occasion:—

I want to Louisiana desiring to de everything to restore it as it was; to see if by any possibility I might bring the principles, the laws and the institutions which govern that State into harmony with the Union; but I found there no disposition to have that done. I found that the aristocracy looked upon us as their enemies; and I found that the working and middle classee looked upon us as friends. Within the first month, 14.000 of these who compose the bone and sinew of New Orleans had taken the oath of allegiances, notiby line service only, but from their barts; and from that day I found no man owning slaves who would take the oath of allegiance, except for the purpose of saving his property. That

The Miberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

STON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1863

By order of the Board of Mana EDMUND QUINCY, President Robert F. Wallout, See'y.

THE PROGLAMATION.

Proclaim liberty throughout ALL the land, to ALL inhabitants thereof."

the American Anti-Slavery Society, held at the Society's Rooms, Tuesday, Jan. 18th, the following res

Resolved, That this Committee heartily

Confederacy.

Resolved, That the number of loyal slaveh

had been killed by musketry from the rel It is said that but one or two of the office

FREE LABOR VS. SLAVE LABOR.

The toleration of a great social wrong in any coun-try is wer accompanied by bludness of vision, hard-ness of heart, and cowardice of mind, as well as moral deterioration and industrial impoverishment. Hence, illanies." They have done and sought nothing and this..." to deliver the spoiled out of the hand od," and who was willing to lay down his life eve

Those who are honestly desirous of learning who

THE BOSTON "PIONIER."

This is the ablest, most independent and outspoker nd most uncompromising in its opposition to slavery of all the German newsp

sis in the following cheerful manner:

For the New Year, on its tentib birthday, the Pionier presents itself, instead of growing, in a contracted form. That this new dress, although it is beginning to be fashlonable, is not the choice of our own taste, we need hardly assure our readers. The longer the war continues, the shorter the newspapers become, and the cheaper paper money is, the dearer printing-paper becomes. What priests and despots have sought so long in valn—a means for cramping intelligence and enlightenment:—the slaveholders, with the help of their friends in Washington, have found. They do not crush the freedom of the press but stave it. It is a vertiable triumph of roques (rogs, sampen,) and the greatest that the slaveholders have schieved, to wit, that they threaten to expel Guttenberg from his world-mastery, and to bankrupt the freedom of the press by withholding rags. Of what avail against that is abolitionism 3. The dealers in men extort even from the radical abolitionism 3. The dealers a concession—that they unst either reduce or abandon their papers.

MORE ENCOURAGING WORDS.

Gourt-House? Can he other she has now in observe others of his race from the same torments, and to defeat all who would inflict or perpetuate and to defeat all who would inflict or perpetuate and to defeat all who would inflict or perpetuate and to mental the history of the h

also, and be drunken !" We are reeling to and tro, like a drunken man. After this visitation shall be accomplished, and the people return to their homes, who will rally the friends of peace, and enlighten the wave-beforged minds of the people with the sublime principles of overcoming evil with good 1. The Likewister has led the way; and as long as its agency is needed not occase access of Justice, Truth and Peace, the means for its continuance will come as naturally as the wick draws oil from the lamp; and when its light is no longer needed, we may as willingly let it expire as extinguish the lamp for the broad light of day.

expire as extinguish the lamp for the drone flags.

Enclosed, please find three dollars for the Liberator for the current year. It avails nothing to say it, but I feel it, I wish I had the means to send three times that amount. But all these fruitless desires are laid by my faith that all necessary oil for the light will be drawn to it, and that the Britlegroom will instruct his servants to so arrange that the magnitude of the light shall be in proportion to the darkness to be illumed. That you may hold up the light to the end, I remain, yours, for Light and Liberty,

C. G. OLDS.

C. G. OLDS.

BANGOR, (Me.) Jan. 10, 1863.

DRAM MR. GARRISON,—I cannot forbear writing you a few words of thankfulness for all that the Liberator has been to me these last six years. In losing it, I should feel that I had lost one of my dearest friends. Surely, its readers are more than willing to pay the increased price of its subscription.

So long as there remains in the American heart a vestige of prejudice against the colored people, the work of the Abolitionists will be incomplete; and the Liberator will be needed to perfect the work so gloriously begun.

With deeper feelings of gratitude than I am about the colored people.

n deeper feelings of gratitude than I am able to

Very respectfully, yours, HENRIETTA HYDE.

HERRIETTA HYDE.

ELLSWORTH, (Mc.) Jan. 5, 1868.

DEAR MR. GARRISON,—I enclose to you \$3.00, to pay for another year's subscription to the Liberator. I most earnealty hope that it will not cease being published until every slave in our land is free.

Last Saturday, the bells were rung here in honor of the President's Proclamation; and in the evening, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Lord's Hall to celebrate the great event. The meeting was ably addressed by our old, faithful firend, Andrew T. Foos, and he was followed by the Baptiast and Methodist clergymen of this town. All were full of gratitude and joy at the hopeful and auspicious event which called us together. Let us "thank God, and take courage"; but, I pray you, do not let the publication of the Liberator cease, unless you are compelled to do so by the apathy and lukewarmness of its professed friends. I most earneatly hope it will not lose a single subscriber in consequence of the incresses in price. Yours, truly, CHARLOTTE II. HILL.

DEAR Ms. GARRIESS.—We must not give up the Liberator until the last slave is free. It must never be given up until its mission is literally fulfilled on this continent, though it cost five dollars a year to support it. Enclosed are three dollars for this year's subscription. GATSVILLE, (Vt.) Jan. 11, 1868 Sours, for universal liberty, and social, political and eligious equality, J. C. MARSDEN.

BRANTFORD, C. W., Jan. 9, 1863.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON,—I hope the Liberator will be sastaised during these hard war times. Had Lincoln's proclamation extended to the whole four millions instead of three, the Liberator were not less needed than when you issued the first number, especially in view of the fact of how careful Lincoln and almost all official persons are to confess to nothing but the lowest motives in promoting emancipation.

Yours, truly, GEO. SUNTER.

ther plan that will be add the Government less to pay for such sizes to prelong the war. Not that I believe it right the master for the slave, but as a metter of e-easy. Every sentiment of my starre & spa-war; but non-relation as I profess to be. I he been able to see how the Aortic could have war. Blayery must flor; till then, the count have no neery

re no peace.

I enclose fire dollars for my subscription to secont year, and hold myself as a subscribe each year, and hold myself as a subscribe at sum annually for the Liberator, as long at allowery remains to curse our soil. I as no get to give up either the Standard or Libon ag to give up either the Standard or Libon ag to give up either the Standard or Libon and much prefer doubling my subscriptional mich prefer doubling my subscriptions. g to give up ... oald mich prefer doubling my oald mich prefer doubling my be enabled to be that that they should stop or be enabled. With sincere regard I remain, thy friend, and seried of suffering humanity the world over, riend of suffering humanity the world over.

THOS. GARRETI.

THOS. GARRETT
[This venerable philanthropiet has succeed as leasant wenty-three hundred fugitive slaves!]—E4

SHORT COMINGS, AND WORSE

Our President is now indulged, through dries

The Pro The progress of events has made clear to him de impossibility of saving both, and the Production thus expresses the motive for its own promulgation:

thus expresses the motive for its own promiption:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the Unit
States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Comander-in-Chief of the army and nary of the Unit
States in time of actual armed rebellion agains th
authority and government of the United State, at
as nft and necessary war measure for suppressing aid
rebellion, do" order, &c. It is as a "necessary war measure

laimed certain slaves free. Now, if those three adopt his suggestion given in the same document at labor for wages (wherever allowed) in their acco-tomed places of residence, raising cotton and con, or el masters, how will that help the "war pe sures" of President Lincoln? How will that helps
"suppress said rebellion"? So far as this reasmendation shall be followed by the masters and sizes
of any rebel State, so far Mr. Lincoln will have diers, they may still keep the four millions on the side, and successfully maintain their independent against the whole force of the United States. If the

or, and on the control of the control of in it is the control of in it is in the control of it is i

o be expected from the Proclama explain the purport of the earlier P

"It is manifest that the changes suggested theris, and which may hereafter be established, do not all effect within the list State on the lat of January perins, nor at any precise period which can now be dependent on the latter established, and I call upon all persons, of whater established, and or edgree, soldiers, citizens or sizes, including or degree, soldiers, citizens or sizes, including the latter established. condition or degree, soldiers, citizens of serve this material and important fact, elves accordingly. And he further says :-

"The slaves are advised to remain upon thir pertations until their privileges shall have been defamily established. They may rest assured that visure benefit the government intends will be secure to them, but no man can be allowed, in the present edition of affairs, to take the law into his own land if they seek the protection of the government, against the process of the proces

See how arrogantly Gen. Banks proceeds to sub-the freedom promised in advance by the President former Proclamation, and now legally gratef is former Proclamation, and now legally all large number of the slaves in Louisiana! He sive at those slaves to wait until their "privilege at the fablished." But the freedom in question is heir pl. It was always their right by God's law, and it is now become their legal right, through the scin of the highest finiculonary of the government of the course, they have now a legal as well as a mortification, they have now a legal as well as a mortification. of the photological plane is not be completed become of the uniform and only in the control of the photological plane is not been always and the photological pl EVENING OF CHAINS

While reading the Anti-Slavery Standard of the 18thintent, my eye has lighted on an extract from the
Tantapring Sermon of the Rev. H. W. Beecher, in
yield I find these words—
The public sentiment of England has rapidly
been prelain vyyy. She has stood forth as a protent of the prelain vyyy. And this, because "her factories
are highly, her consenerce and manufacturing were
and the present of the present of the present of the pretent of the present of the present of the pretent of the present of the present of the pretent o

tribule linds of their ensisters. I would not prome that my record of the names of my country word appear as many of the titled and interestic as were contained in the volumes exhibited in the drawing room of the Duchess of Sutherland; set I that I might guarantee that there should be teamer of at less two hundred thousand women, where it this moment heroically and uncomplaining-insires it this moment heroically and uncomplaining-insired from the sustension of our sumply of slave.

suffering from the suspension of our supply of slave

h safering from the safe to the safe to continue to auf-gram cotton, and who are willing to continue to auf-fir rather than see the triumph of the slaveholder, or a compromise of the principles of liberty on the part

the Northern States. On New Year's eve, a great meeting of the w on New Year's eve, a great meeting of the working classes will be convened in the Area Trade Hall, Ruchestier, to consider and adopt Resolutions, and an Aldress to your President, on the subject of the Aboism of Slavery. The meeting will be, boam Afide, one of cyntiver-of persons plunged hito the deepest current by the want of cotton. Yet I venture to prede that there will be an all but unanimous expression of sympathy with the American slave. The ear that there will be an all our unanimous expires on a sympathy with the American slave. The spirit of slips, commerce and manufactures will not nign there; but the warm, generous, unselfals spirit of the industrial population of the seat of the cotton trate of this country. I have received a copy of the Resistions and Address which will be submitted, and Resolutions and Address when win to automate, and enable them to you for publication. You shall have the best account I can furnish of the proceedings. I shall not be there, having to be present at a similar needing in Sheffield, at the same time. In the endeavor to arrive at a sound and unpreju-

ed judgment on the true state of public feeling try, certain facts should be kept-in mind. his country, certain facts should be kept in mind.
The rentiments of our leading journals, of a por-tice of our public men, and of the aristocratic circles, if the present time, on the subject of slavery, are pre-

o, its both of the condition of the cond

sely similar to those which prevailed in the same naters during the struggle for the emancipation of ar own shayes. In this respect, England is notified extensor worse. Blackwood's Magazine and the Times (stellar are the same as they were in 1882—the one essence of Toryism, the other of Mammon. In ts of the kingdom were being poured into the House Commons in favor of Abolition, if the Times, Fra Bilickwood, the John Bull, and a host of our other public instructors," had been taken as the exponents English sentiment, we might have been pronounced pro-lavery nation. Mr. Beecher visits upon the productly nation. Mr. Beccher visits upon tesses of the masses of courses of course of certain classes in our country, with which classes we are always in conflict when promoting any object connected with the elevation or freedom of the many. On the will question of slavery, the heart of the proplets sound, it would be impossible to carry a pro-slavery resolution in any unpacked assembly in the kingdoug. If

t its sentiments in any open meeting. London, or elsewhere, where an op unity was afforded of speaking the truth. The sally unable to appreciate the difficulties of you sident or to comprehend the caution, forbear and tendences which he displays when speak

or the control of the or than you and I how much the Northern people neives have done to furnish occasion to the ad-ary, and to justify the taunts and reproaches has harled against them. You can understand difficulty of my position during the first year of "Mt. when can The work of my position during the urse year.

If year so many ugly facts came out illustration of the production of your public mensures the production of Ios how how may plagues is has needed to bring as North to hear the command—which is not even yit depred—"Let my people go!" You know how instable it is at this moment to vindicate, as one said with, the coarse of Mr. Lincoln. In no one did in ditrances is there as assertion of a great princip—so appeal to right or justice. In every thing letter or say, affecting the slave, there is the alloy of expediency. The slave may be free—if it should be a measury, or "concessed," or "agreeable to his last." What we want to see him do is, to take his fast upon the doctrise of human equality, and man's harmaly light to life; liberty, and the pursuit of hispones. All class is pathering with conscience and yea truth. I sometimes feel anutterably indigent with the see the liberty of four millions of God's instal children made contingent upon the inclinate, justified the life of the pursuit continues the seed of the pursuit of hispones, and class is pathering with owned, extra the highest of four millions of God's instal children made contingent upon the inclinate, justified and the following the pursuit of the hispones of the latery and the later of the hispones of the later of the later of post price of his soul, the blessing of the later, the spreads of the soul, the blessing of the later, the spreads of the soul, the lessing of the later, the spreads of the soul of the later of post prices of manifest, the spreading of the later, the spreads of the soul of the later of post prices of the soul, the lessing of the later of post prices of the soul of the

Thanks to our ever faithful and untiring continue for his manly and instructive letter. We have it will find a place in other journals—especially at he New York Independent. The sentiment of Englas, we are consident, will manifest inself more and our on the side of the North, and against the Bouth; at the President's Proclamation cannot fail to contain and strengthen it throughout the kingdom. We upon the receive some arrong testimonies hereafter.

(Translated for the Liberator from the Pinnier of Jan. 1.
WHAT WILL BE DONE BY THE PROULA-

measure the transgressions of the past by another policy and a different conduct of the war. They will reflect that the Proclamation might have been issued a year ago as well as to-day, and will seek by renewed energy to make the losing delay forgotten. But that this design may find unequivocal expression, before all there is need of a recognition and suitable cuployment of those men who were formerly et aside because they were betimes the voluntary supporters of the policy retarded by others, and now adopted from necessity. When will Fremont, Hunter, Phelps again be entrosted with suitable commands? Memory of the suitable commands in the case of the policy retarded by others, and now adopted from necessity. When will Fremont, Hunter, Phelps again be entrosted with suitable commands in Memory of the suitable commands in the case of the policy retarded by others, and now adopted from necessity of the abolition of alwery. He was laughed at for a fool. To-day is preclamation is repeated by those who ridiculed him. Gen. Butler, with whom he came in collision by his free mode of thinking, has just now proclaimed, on leaving New Orleans, that the abolition of slavery is the indispensable means to the restoration of the Union. Mr. Lincoln merely annulled the proclamations of Fremont and Hunter, in order himself to renew them at a later date on a more extensive scale. Shall we live to see the disgrace and injustice of setting those aside who first boldly and honestly gave the example of the saving policy, in order that those who for this reason became their enemies may alone appropriate the profit and honor of their policy! So long as the men just mend and the proclamation, clogged with humiliating conditions, and a hundred days' grace, saving policy, in order that those who for this reason became their enemies may alone appropriate the profit and honor of their policy? So long as the men just named are not again busy at suitable posts, and others of opposite opinion are preferred, the friends of free-dom cannot wholly dismiss (spite of all proclama-tions) the distrust engendered by the uncomfortable

They had a meeting called for Saturday evening to They had a meeting called for Saturday evening to express their sentiments upon the President's Proclamation. It was a great and enthusiastic meeting. I was called upon for the first speech, and received the heartlest responses for the most radical abolition uterances. Not one word or whisper was heard against the Proclamation; only some of us regretted that it had not been earlier issued, and included every slave

had not been earlier issued, and included every save in the land, as well as those in States and parts of States in rebellion.

So far as I am able to judge, the people here are heartily in favor of the emancipation policy. Nine out of ten are open advocates for it, and the tenth looks sour, but is silent.

Mr. Williams, of the Baptist Church, paid a high compliment to Mr. Garrison, for his early, long, and faithful devotion to the cause of the enslaved people

Last evening, I spoke to a crowded audience in Mr. Williams's church. Yours truly, A. T. FOSS.

Extract of a letter from an esteemed friend in Ro-chester, N.-Y., dated Jan. 5, 1863 :

chester, N. X., dated Jan. 5, 1865:

"A large and deeply interesting meeting was held here yesterlay, in commemorate the President's Proclamation of Emancipation. Mr. G. B. Stebbins and Mr. A. M. Powell were the speakers amounced; but the colored people joyfully shared in the exercises, by prayer and the singing of appropriate hymns. The John Brown song second to have a new signification."

THE LIBERATOR. ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE. The Manachusetts General Court convened on Wednesday, Jan. 7, and was duly organized. Jonathan E. Field of Bertahire was chosen President of the Benate. Stephen N. Gifford was unginously re-elected clerk. John Morrissey was unminously re-elected clerk. John Morrissey was unminously re-elected clerk. John Morrissey was unminously re-elected clerk.

The question of the effectiveness of the Proclamation Continuous with the question of the season of the Nameblest of pure continuous continuous with the question of the season of the third effectiveness by things which will fully reported the effectiveness by things and the entirely will are both to work the process of the contrary. Will have be paderly couple for the contrary, will have be paderly couple for the entire of principle of the contrary. Will have be paderly couple for the entire of the process of the entire of the entire

Is the Republican party or its representatives prepared to endorse this atterty absurd, not to say damnable doctrine? And let me humbly ask, Can you, kind sir, the honored representative of the first district of a State first and foremost of the thirty-three in loyalty and patriotism, endorse it? I cannot believe it. At the fall of Fort Sumter, at the fatal defeat at Bull Ran, or the still more dissistrous "Run" when McClellan and his army ran to escape capture, the President had but neglected a golden opportunity to immortalize his name with the world's approbation, and the bondman's lasting gratitude and benediction, by proclaiming universal emancipation. At the eleventh hour, when Death is knocking at the door, the President issues his Proclamation, clogged with humiliating conditions, and a hundred days' grace, equivalent to an invitation to the robes to return and take possession of the Government, as they certainly

take possession of the Government, as they certainly would, with lavery lumbering at their backs, if they came at all.

The President is often commeaded for his honesty, and I know not as any, to-day, call it in question; and I well recollect that Calhoun was characterized as "the honest nullifier" before most of our present

THEODORE D. WELD AT MILFORD.

DEAR GARRISON,—It is sometimes, perhaps generally true, that we anticipate more than we realize in expectation of future enjoyment. From the reputation and antecedents of our tried and veteran friend Weld, we anticipated much, but our realization exceeded the high expectations raised. As advertised, we had two elaborate, logical and profound discourses from Mr. W., last Sunday, at Lyceum Hall. The morning theme was "Truth's Hindrances." To those who have been fortunate enough to hear this discourse, it would be useless to add a word; and to those who have not been thus fortunate, it would be those who have not been thus fortunate, it would be those who have not been thus fortunate, it would be those who have not been thus fortunate, it would be those who have not been thus fortunate, it would be those who have not been thus fortunate, it would be those who have not been thus fortunate, it would be those who have not been thus fortunate, it would be those who have not been thus fortunate, it would be those who have not been thus fortunate, it would be those who have not been thus fortunate, it would be those who have not been thus fortunate, it would be those who have not been thus fortunate, it would be those who have not been thus fortunate, it would be those who have not been thus fortunate, it would be those who have not been thus fortunate, it would be those who have not been thus fortunate, it would be those who have not been thus fortunate, it would be those who have not been thus fortunate, it would be those who have not been thus fortunate, it would be those who have not been thus fortunate, it would be those who have not been thus fortunate. To thus the profound the prof

Extract of a letter from a Massachusetts chaplain at Newbern, N. C.:—

"You will remember that my views on the slavery question were what are called 'conservative.' Those views are now changed. Since I have been here, I have learned to hate slavery with a perfect hatred.'

When I see how it not only mailreast and defrauds the black man, but also debases and brutalizes the white, atuning the intellect, quenching the finer sensibilities, and obliterating the conscience, I am ready to cry—Away with the accursed thing from the face of the carth! And when I see, as I have on two marches, the negroes hall our advancing columns as their deliverance; when I fand them willing to brave hunger, cold, fatigue, and danger from lurking ngurillas, in order to escape; when my heart is pained in its core at the sight of weak women and todding infants struggling onward beside our array, with a haded feet turn and bleeding with travel over the frezen ground; is it any wonder that my old ideas are always away as chaff, and that I say—God forbid that this contest should close until the possibility of such things in the future is clean gone forever! May all the people say, Amen!"

Extract of a letter from an esteemed friend in Re.

Extract of a letter from an esteemed friend in Re.

Extract of a letter from an esteemed friend in Re.

Extract of a letter from an esteemed friend in Re. eloquent persuasiveness, and analytical power. It is must be heard to be appreciated.

The overling theme was the "Lying Pretences of the Rebellion." The hall was closely packed with the those who came, and came only to hear. The evidence of this is in the fact that, with profound attention, they followed the lecturer in his copent and perfect argument for mere than two hours. The occasional episodes, which extemporaneously interspersed the reading of the manuscript, gave an inkling of the power our pioneer brother possesses, and left in inwardly praying for a full and complete restoration of the very state of the first power of the first hand, but we lose much of the latent heat, for the reason that the "spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak." May the infinite and dear Father of us all give new strength and power to our brother, to "cry aloud and spare not," in this intense hour that tries the soul! And let none of our friends full to selze upon every opportunity presented, by the labor of this aposts of Freedom, to catch the new and wonted inspiration that is some to follow the listening ear and recoptive heart.

But I must not draw too freely upon your crowded columns. Suffice it to say, we had an intellectual and moral least. We feel better and stronger. And I am happy to add, as the result of our collection, all expenses were met, and the additional sum of \$10 forwarded to the Massachuestia Antl-Slavery Society.

Milford, (Mass.) Jan. 12, 1863. G. W. S.

IMPORTANT CONGRESSIONAL MANIFESTO. RESOLUTIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE

RESOLUTIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES RENATE.

First—The only course of sustaining this government and restoring and preserving the national extensions and successful prosecution of the war—to recommend a successful prosecution of the war—to recommend the successful prosecution of the war—to read the successful properties, a causeless and atrocious rebellion.

Secoul—The theory of our government, and the carly and uniform practical construction thereof, is that the President should be aided by a Cabinet Council agreeing with him in political principles and general policy, and that all important public measures and appointments should be the result of their combined whadom and deliberation. This most obviously ne-

NEGRO REGIMENTS. In the Senate, Dec. 23, Mr. Lane, of Kansas, gave notice of a bill to authorize the President to raise 200 regiments of infantry composed of persons of African descent.

The President signed the West Virginia,bill on New Year's eve, before the Proclamation of Emancipation was sent forth. William H. Polk, brother of ex-President Polk, died at Nashville recently.

med at Nanville recently.

The Lare Lyman Benchen, D. D. On Saturday, Jan. 10th, at 6 P. M., Rey. Dr. Lyman Beecher died in Brooklyn, N. Y., at the age of eighty-seven years. His death was amounced in a very touching manner by his son, at Plymouth Church, on Sunday.

hy his soo, at Plymouth Church, on Sunday.

Tarrisas Callerty. A very mouraful classrophe occurred at Harpersville, Browns County, N. Y., on the 12th inst. A pleasure party of 37 ladies and gentlemen were slating on a pond in that vicinity, when the lee gave way, and 27 of them were drowned.

PRIORITYPE RAILROAD ACCURRET IN PORTUGAL—A frightful accident had occurred on the Eastern railway. A bridge gave way white a train, with about two hundred of the men were killed, and many others wounded.

THE TWENTY-WINTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIP-

TION ANNIVERSARY.

In view of the colessal magnitude of the S
rebellion, on the one hand, and of the correngement, on the other, the same of the corresponding to the other, the same of the corresponding to the other, the same of the corresponding to the c

an ethorate, the set observed modelines, where the production of the Cosmonwesth, and in patriols and self-room for only the flatpress for resolution. We have been for the production of the Cosmonwesth, and in patriols and self-room for only the flatpress for resolution. We have been found to be for the control of the cosmonwest of th

conscience, some me near, and we will be a seen that to the banishment of all complexional hatred and oppression, and, consequently to the reign of universal justice and good will. It should be remembered that the

	our labors and aspirations	A CARL SHIELD COME STORE
	L. Maria Child.	Sarah H. Southwick,
	Mary May,	Caroline E. Putnam.
ĕ	Lydia D. Parker,	Mary Willey,
ŕ	Louisa Loring,	Abby H. Stephenson,
ģ	Henrietta Sargent,	Sarah J. Nowell.
ļ	Sarah Russell May.	Elizabeth von Arnum,
إ	Helen E. Garrison,	Eliza Apthorp.
Š	Anna Shaw Greene.	Sarah Cowing.
ź	Sarah Blake Shaw,	Abby Kelley Foster,
í	Caroline C. Thayer,	Mary E. Stearns.
í	Mattie Griffith	Mary Elizabeth Sarger
ŀ	Mary Jackson,	Sarah C. Atkinson,
	Evelina A. Smith,	Abby Francis,
į	Caroline M. Severance,	Mary Jane Parkman,
	Elizabeth Gay,	Georgina Otis.
Ó	Ann Rebecca Bramhall.	Katherine Karle Farns

ners are to be sent to Richmond, the Federal Government having refused to receive them unless their officers are parcied. The latter—some 200 in numberwill be held in confinement, in accordance with Davis's proclamation, until Gen. Butler shall have been delivered up for punishment, and the men retained until the Federal Government consents to take them on rebel terms.

Especial attention with a pull, and in the federal. Daily religious exceedees will be held in the femily and in the federal. The federal Confinement, and the men retained until the Federal Government consents to take them or rebel terms.

until the Sectors of voverance consents to take them on rebel terms.

Gen. Butler has obtained leave to visit his home, the had a long lateries with the President and Cabinet on Saturday. The President expresses every confidence in him, and entire satisfaction with his course at New Orleans.

A REWARD FOR BUTLER'S HEAD. We see that a South Carolinian has officed \$10,000 for Butler's head. We are not supprised. If he can get the amount of brains that Butler's skull contains for that aum, he may think he has a good bargain. But it is rather late for Mr. Yeadon to begin to supply the deficiencies of nature.—Providence Journal.

Reencies of nature.—Frondence Journal.

A REWARD FOR BUFLERS's HEAD. We see that a South Carolinian has offered a reward of \$10,000 for Butler's head. We are not surprised. If he can get the amount of brains that Butler's akulf contains for that sum, he may think he has a good bargain. But it is rather late for fur. Yeadon to begin to supply the deficiencies of nature.—Providence Journal.

GEV. BUTTAR RIGHT AND REVERDY JOHNSON WONDO. A Paris letter says.—"The head of the house in the Rae Duffitte, in this city, whose money was selved by Gen. Butter in the city, whose money was selved by Gen. Butter in the hands of one of the Consule in New Orleans, and relunded on the recommendation of Reverley Johnson, declares to may one who wholes to hear him that this money was for clothing furnished the Southern army."

hundred of the men were killed, and many others commonded.

Jeff Devis, in his recent speech at Bichmond, was even more insolent than in his Mississippi address. He said that the rebel semise were engaged in fighting "the officourings of the earth," and that if the Confederacy had the choice between uniting with hyenas and Yankees, it would choose the hyenas. "Like to like."

Like to like."

11 1 1 2 2 16 RELEASE PROM THE HOUSE OF BONDAGE "A LEAF FROM THE HISTORY OF TO-DAY."

AN APPRAL TO THE PRIENDS OF PRICATION

Anti-Slavery Rooms, 221 Washington St ALBERT JACKSON, At Smith & Loveli's, 57 Devenshire St. ms, 221 Washington St. ALBERT JAN.

ALBER JOHN P. BROWN,

At Thomas Groom & Co.'s, \$2 State St.

Weld will deliver a lecture in SOUTH READING, on a compared with the section of t

F SHELDONVILLE - PARKER PILLERURY WIII 100-11 ure in Sun-noxville, on (this) Friday evening, Jan. 16th,

AARON M. POWELL will lecture upon Es

ANDREW T. FOSS will speak upon Emancipation, e Rebellion, and Slavery in the United States, as fol-Portland, Maine, Sunday, Jan. 18.

EF DR. MARIE E. ZAKRZEWSKA will deliver a LECTURE ON HOSPITALS, TUENDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 71-3 P. M., at CHICKERING'S HALL Tickets 25 cents-for the benefit of the Hospital for Women and Children, No. 60, Pleasant Street, Boston.

EF MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on 695 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-licular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. Reference. — Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

Members and friends of the Massachusetts Anti-Si-Your Scotety, who are indebted for Pledges made to the Scotety in January last, or previously to that time, are requested to pay the same as early as practicable, either to the Treasurer Enzuro Jackson, or at the Scotety's office, 221 Washington Street.

	mer Doorder
* RECRIPTS.	
E. D. & Anna T. Draper.	\$100.00
Samuel May, Jr.,	25.00
T. Martin.	2.50
Collections by A. T. Foss,	2.00
Wendell Phillips,	100.00
Abby Stevenson,	2.50
Sarah H. Southwick,	2.50
Mrs. Frederick Tudor,	10.00
Edward R. Place,	1.00
W. W. Dutcher and wife,	25.00
M. M. Brooks,	20.00
William Ashby,	5.00
Samuel May,	50.00
Benjamin Snow, Jr.,	10.00
Samuel L. Hill,	10.00
Jonathan Buffum,	5.00
EDMUND JA	CKBON, Treasur
nnary 14, 1863.	AVALANCE STORY

MISS H. M. PARKHURST nmence the Second Term of her Boo and Day School for Young Ladies, AT 92 GRAND STREET, NEWBURGH, N. Y., ON MONDAY, JANUARY 5th, 1865

MISS H. M. PARKHURST, Teacher of Mental and Moral Science, Rhetoric, &c. MISS H. L. BOWEN, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Sciences MISS L. E. SHEPARD, Teacher of Languages.
MISS F. E. NEWLAND, Teacher of Drawing, Paintleand Penmanahip.

and Penmanship.
PROF. T. F. PERKINS, Teacher of Vocal and Lastre

Each, because wreary
in Massachusetts.
Ein designs and promises, that all branches of study undertaken in her School shall be thoroughly and efficiently
purmed.

Especial attention will be given to the health of the

REFERENCES. Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., Olinton, N. V.; Rey. B. W. Fisher, D. D., President of Hamilton College, Olinton, N. Y.; De Witt C. Greve, Mayor of Utlen, N. Y.; Rev. A. D. Mayo, Alkamy, N. Y.; Henry Bigsiow, M. D., Newton, Mass. J. De Lewiss, M. D., Bosco, Mass.; Park H. B. Pierce, Principal of Model School, Trankon, N. J.; Rev. E. H. Chapite, D. D., New York; Rev. Austin Criti, D. D., Blooming-Grove, N. Y.

HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL

THE next Term of this Institution will commence on Westweeder, January 7, 1863, and continue Filtum works. For particulars, please address. WM. S. HEYWOOD, A. S. HEYWOOD, Hopedale, Millord, Man., Dec. 24, 1862. doi:10.11

WEIS & ZOEBISCH.



European and Fancy Furs, Washington Street, 306 IN BOSTON.
Parlionize attention in paid to altering and repu

NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1868.

f makeum freedom to the slaves, their oyes in beauty, calm and bright? from the chill Atlantic more, th sun! shad down thy softest light!

Let no revenge, helred, or cruelty,
Mar the rejoining of this secred day:
Borget, forgive the masters' tyranny,
And for their evil only good repay. So shall ye prove deserving the great prine This blessed day brings to your fettered hands; So show most grateful in your Father's over-Hastings, Sussex, England.

JANS. ASSETS

THE YEAR OF JUBILER.

Oh, saw ye the sun as he purpled the shy?

As he rese on the morning that St.Avany must die?

Chows...Oh, happy New Year! Oh, happy New Year!

To good Abraham Lincoln a happy New Year! II.

Sixty-thrae, Sixty-three, Freedom's grand jubilee! From the proud Southern Pharach the people go free! Chorus—Oh, happy New Yoar, &c.

III.

He hash thundered His word! He is bathing his sword
In the blood of Idumes! Oh, praise ye the Lord!

Chorus—Oh, happy New Year, &c.

IV.—
The "high towers fall"—on the mountains they call,
To be relied from the wrath of the great Lord of all! Chords-Oh, happy New Year, &c.

Year of his redeemed, of which prophets have dreamed How resplendently real on our sight thou hast beamed Charas-Oh, happy New Year, &c.

As if from their graves, arise the poor slaves, While o'er them, ascending, the Star-banner w Charas—Oh, happy New Year, &c.

See, there is Jonn Brown, with his rich martyr crown; And Tonner and Lovesov look radiantly down. Chorus-Oh, happy New Year, &c.

VIII.
he crisis comes on—soon the battle is won—
rom the temple comes forth the great voice, "It is done
Cherus—Oh, happy New Year, do.

IX.

First beam of that day, first millennial ray,
All hall this New Year! we exultingly say. Cherus-Oh, happy New Year, &c.

Chorus Oh, happy New Year, &c. S. L. L.

THE AFRICAN'S HYMN.

"All glory to the Highest!"
On Earth good will to men"—
Echoes through every valley,
Resconds through every glen.
Hallelrjah! We are free! ve no Master, Christ, but Thee

II. To-day, the sun of heaven Shines on no fettered slave !
To-day, the mighty Ocean
Bears freemen on her wave!
Hallelujah! 'We are free!
We have no Master, Christ, but Thee III.

Peace, with ten thousand bleedings,
Shall rule with gentle away;
We hall, in grateful homage,
The Primes of Peace, this day,
Halleinjah! We are free!
We have no Master, Christ, but Thee

All glory to Jehovah!

Now may his kingdom come;

Now may the strike be over;

The victory is won!

Halledglah! We are free!

We have no Mester, Christ, but The

THE SLAVE TO HIS BETROTHED

BY RESERVETTA WELLINGTON BOATE

There's music in thy roice. Dinah re dear it is to m Then the mellow tones the nig Doth warble in you tree.

Your tests up to tree.

Your tests up like the pearl, Dinah,
And your dark eyes shine as bright
As the twinking stars that glisten
In the sky of Heaven, by night.

Test heart is fined and warm, Dinah,
And your love is dear to me
As the lowe of the fair browd maidea
To the heart of the white man, from
Test, I would that then were dead, Dinah I
Thould grieve my hourt less sore

But there's worse than lack and soof, Dinah, And deeper I feel the pair That he who makes thee slave, Dinah, Has rent our hearts in twaln.

Has rent our hearts in train.

My syste window with Years, Dignal,
For thy loss mad for thy shares,
That thy children's children hearts,
Danil hear the white mark mann.

But Privay flavorid to thee, Dienal,
And Till lay no down to die;
My sobing heart will reak, Dienal,
In the heart of God on highly
But the their gilden thory, Dienal,
Plumit my epithe bridge
And ones, forevermore, Dienal,
We'll live, pure, glorified.

street tenant of period become unit Ten

The Tiberator.

EMANOIPATION DAY IN BOSTON.

Jeanary I sis—forence, afternoon and evening—under the ampices of the Union Progressive Association. The meeting was called to order about helf-pas-ten, by Mr. Mark R. DaMoxras, and the correla-vere opened by a prayer of thanksgiving by Rev Etital Garneon, of the Revers street church. The following officers of the meeting were then an

President—WILLIAM, C. NELL.
Presidents—C. L. Beword, Robert F. Walleut, Wm.
Brown, Lewis Hayden, Charles W. Sinek, John J.
John J. Smith, Samuel Hay, Jr., Col. E. F. B.
ram, John F. Coburn, Wn. H. Legan, James M.

pendence, that, on the memorable 19th of April, 1775, as the patriots, Hancock and Adams, were retiring from the field of conflict, the latter exclaimed—"O what an ever-glorious morning is this !" considering the contest at Lexington as the prejude of events that were destined to accure the freedom and independence of his country. May so not, in like manner, accept the present crisis in our national affairs as a condition

President Lincoln's Emancipation and the Opinion of Attorney Con-

through that memorable struggle and the war of 1812, both by sea and land, down to the heroes, Tillman and Robert Small, in the present Slaveholders' Rebellion.

Promit Be that hand where it may at the line or the fole. It still foods the magnet that draws book the son!; The loved by the owner, its loved by the slave, The loved by the country, more dear to the brave. Ask of any the specialty like best on the easth, and they it amover with pride, The the land of our birth.

the true character of slavery; and now they were awake to it, they would not pause till the work was done, and the struggle between despotic institutions and freedom ended for ever. The speaker spoke of many meetings in the suffering manufacturing districts of England, full of sympathy for the North in this struggle, and of the falsehoeds of the London Times in reference to that and other matters. The masses of Northern Proceedings of the London Times in reference to that and other matters. The

at cosing, ar. Citer spoke of the loops of the list, setting free the slaves in Camden jail, and, showing some of the handcuffs brought hither by a Yankee soldier, threw them to the platform and trampled on them, rejoicing that he was able to do so where two years ago the friends of freedom were mobbed. The words of a Boston publisher were true, that this great contest was not alone for black or white, but for the liberties of the world.

At Mr. Cluer's proposal, cheers were given for the cause, for Abraham Lincoln, and for the army and navy, and then the meeting adjourned, to meet again at half past two.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Dr. J. B. SMITH was then introduced

clamation was in the 724 Psalm.

le wondered how any Christian in the land could be wondered how any Christian in the land could be with indifference on a day that brought a dawn the millionnium to millions of men. This Temple laid be filled. Let any white man's child be kiddled, and how gladly would be revised over the staveholder, which is a crime against God and the staveholder, which is a crime against God and the staveholder, which is a crime against God and the staveholder.

as at would be as effective as the Declaration of In-pendence, although it might be with the loss of uch blood. He thought the presents

The meeting was called to order at 7½ o'clock, and EDWARD ÁTRIERON, Esq. of Boston, was introduced as the first speaker. He exhibited a specimen of the crop of Sea Island cotton cultivated by free labor,

Wm. C. Nell, Eq. .

Dearn Sin,—I regret that it will be impossible for me to preside over the meeting to night, according to your invitation, but I find that I have been unable to de so, and have seen been compelled to forego the pleasure of being present at the Jabilee Concert of this afternoon.

pleasure of being present as use which is afternoon.

With my hearty sympathy, and the highest hopes of a great and happy future for our country, I am, Yery respectfully, your obedient sevent, JOHN A. ANDREW.

hear them. Their warnings were disregarde were called crazy fasatics, infidels, and distur-the "domestic tranquility," and were every should be filled. Let any white man, child be kit happed, and how gladly routed any control of the classical control of the particular of

id have to This day, in its results, must change the fortunes of our calling many of both races. The question of African slaver;

voted himself, in the Massachusetts Legiplature, to the Equal School Rights movement, till it was crowned with brilliant success. Mr. Slack encouraged the hope Equal School Rights movement, till it was crowned with brilliant success. Mr. Slack encouraged the hope of the President's Banacipation Proclamation, and gave some reminiscences of the mob in Boston in 1835. His mention of Mr. Garrison's name was received with cheers. While he was speaking, Judge Russell arrived with a cupy of the Proclamation, which was read by Mr. Slack and the most enthusiastic demonstrations. The scene which here ensued cannot be described. Every one seemed inspired by the occasion, yielding to the impulse of prayer, which was fervently offered by Rev. R. C. Waterston: Collections were then taken for the soldier who had received the seemed the process of the the National Street.

The following letter from Hon. CHARLES SUMMER, bough not received until after the meeting, is inserted ere, as belonging to the occasion:—

Arc, as belonging to the occasion:—

WY DEAR SIR,—Owing to the wretched condition of the mails between New York and Washington, I did not receive your letter of the Zith in scason for an answer to be used at the proposed meeting.

I am giad that you celebrated the day. It deserved your celebration, your dianksgiving and your prayers.

On that day, an angel appeared upon the earth.

Accept my best wishes for your association, and believe me, dear sir,

Faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

and A. Orimes, in Southas Street. Speeches of thrilling pathos were made by Judge Russell, who presided, Miss Anna E. Dickinson, Frederick Douglass, John C. Cluer, and others. The interest was augmented by Jubilee singing, and shouts of thanksgiving for President Lincoln's Emancipation. No words

EMANCIPATION MEETING.

The 1st of January, 1868, the day when the

God for the fulfilment of our hopes and expectation as the result of the proclamation of our Preside Abraham Lincoln, we look forward in faith to the times the state of the s

JANUARY 16.

REJOIDING ON THE PIRST OF JANUARI.

The colored citizens of Leesburg, Highland r, Ohio, met at Oak Grove school-house Jane

y Onlo, met at Oak Grove school-house, January le, 1888. A. Williams was appointed Chairman, as 6. Foster, Secretary.

The Chairman said that this being the day on what he President of the United States issues his frush mation to emancipate the slaves of all States, in which the property of the States of the Chairman said on against the government, we have met to Francisco against the government, we have met to Francisco against the government, we have met to Francisco against the government of the Chairman and the States of the

y soon come when peace will be restored tracted country; and that liberty may be procall the inhabitants thereof.

een a great and growing evil ever since its into on, and the cause of a wicked rebellion series ment of the United States, to the overnment of the United States, to the destrains

f thousands of lives
And whereas, in consequence of said realist,
And whereas, in consequence of said realist,
abraham Lincoln, President of the United State, in
assued his proclamation that on the lat day of Jasen
885, emancipation shall take place in all the State
885, emancipation shall take place in all the State

and vicinity, have assembled this day for the para and vicinity, have assembled this day for the para and vicinity, have assembled this day for the para and vicinity, have assembled this day for the para and vicinity, have assembled this day for the para and vicinity, have assembled this day for the para and vicinity, have assembled this day for the para and vicinity, have assembled this day for the para and vicinity, have assembled this day for the para and vicinity, have assembled this day for the para and vicinity, have assembled this day for the para and vicinity, have assembled this day for the para and vicinity, have assembled this day for the para and vicinity, have assembled this day for the para and vicinity, have assembled this day for the para and vicinity, have assembled this day for the para and vicinity, have assembled this day for the para and vicinity, have assembled this day for the para and vicinity, have assembled this day for the para and vicinity, have assembled this day for the para and vicinity as a second to the para and vicinity as a second to

and vicinity, have assembled this day for the paper of expressing our thanks and congratulations in the refere to said proclamation.

Resolved, That we regard this great decre a far-most important, in behalf of the colored race, thats ever been issued in America, and we hope that on this war comes to a close, it will be the means of in-

this war comes to a close, it will be the means of ming every alave on this continent.

Resolved, That should all this be accomplished, to name of Abraham Lincoln will ever be gratefully membered by the colored race of America, and a lat of January should be celebrated to our later peterity as the most important event in all our lister, A sumptuous dinner was then served to tee as gregation, for the preparation of which a vice of that was returned to the ladies, and the meeting adjument A. WILLIAMS, Proided.

G. FOSTER, Secretary.

Lewis's Normal Institute

Physical Education, No. 20 ESSEX STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

HHS Institution is a pioneer in a new preferies. Ladies and gentlement of enterprise and industry all oil in this field Arith, surfainess, and large prife. The minent medical rien teach in the department of absorber price and the properties of the Movement Cure. The course continues to well. Policies 575. Mistriculation '85. Diploma \$10. Institution of the Movement Cure. The course continues to well. Volkets, \$75. Mistriculation '85. Diploma \$10. Institution of the Movement of the Movement

[Incorporated in 1861.]

Dr. Lewis has solved the problem; he has nated at ne way. Many eminent teachers are pursing in the r. Lewis; he has done us teachers and repuls no r. Lewis; he has done us teachers and repuls and mounts of good.—D. B. Hagar, Pres. of the America history of January.

I am now satisfied that Dr. Lewis has found the trees entitle process for physical development. It was symbolicated the process for physical development. It was symbolicated the process for physical development. It was symbolicated the tree for the process for physical development of the process for t

Now, at the Pres' commencement of the Institut.

Henceforth we shall delight to think of Dr. Lewis as who holds our welfare very near his own; we always arm to him for sympathy and encouragement in set file arms, and shall lowe to bring our successes to him, as electing more, to him than to ourselver.—Man May, Febilitary at the first forgaturating Class.

I rejoice, Mr. President, that the Normal Institute for Physical Education has been established in Boston. I rejoice that it has at its head a gentleman so adminity will ided to give it eminent success. I believe that so infrituul has ever, in this country, given the sabject of Pape cal Education such an impulse as has Dr. Levik Bet

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