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ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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Hall renittances are to be made, and all letters thing to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be inside, (rost pain,) to the General Agent. Advertisements of a square and over inserted three F Advertisements of a square and over inserted three insertions of a square, 75 cents that it is easily and half yearly advertise-

ted on reasonable texms. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-irula, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are deried to receive ruberriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial The following gentiemen constitute the rinancial comittee, bu are not responsible for any debts of the spe, vis: - WENDLL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, EDMUND JUNEY, EDMUND ACRESON, Ja.

TL LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

"Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-

"I lay this down as the law of nallons. I say that mil-lary asthority takes, for the time, the place of all munic-lary asthority takes, for the time, the place of all munic-lary asthory and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being free that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the Prissipars or vita University of the Commander of the ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war,

power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of thrusten or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to can on the war, and must carry it on, accommon to the laws of wan; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and kantal down takes the place of the war. When two hostile armies are set in martial army, the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. Adams.

the inhabitants thereof."

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 49.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1765.

Selections.

LAVERY AND THE REBELLION ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

To give the second portion of Mr. Su (Fe gire the second property of the Union in his admirable Spe the Reconstruction of the Union in his admirable Spe See York, Nov. 5, 1864:]— Surrender by acknowledging Slavery.

Surreader by acknowledging Stavery.

Il have said enough of surrender by the recognized the slave States, or, in other words, of the Sur Power out of the Union. It remains now that is and say our attention to that other form of surreader which proposes the recognition of the Power in the Union. Each is surrender. The is, as we have already seen, abandons a part of Union to the Slave Power; the other subjects to whole Union to the Slave Power.

It is proposed that the robel States should be impted to lay down their arms by a recognition of surrender protection. Slavery cannot exist in any mostly glekt if does not govern. Therefore, wo are with the robel slave-masters to come back, and constit operen us. Such, in plain terms, is the surreader protection. Slavery cannot exist in respect to power. Such in plain terms, is the surreader proposed. For one, I will never consent to use the thebel proposition is not less pernicious has that other form of surrender; nor is it less standal. It is insulting to reason, and officiality to political.

Impossible, because it is a Compron

Impossible, because it is a Compromise.

(i) I say nothing of the ignominy it would be a possible to be country; but call attention at once use character as a Compromise. In the dreary until of Slavery, it is by Compromise that the in-masters have succeeded in warding off the birst of Liberty. It was a compromise by which it call condemnation of the slave trade was exceeded from the Declaration of Independence; it is a compromise which surrounded the slave trade is a compromise which surrounded the slave trade in protection in the National Constitution; it was wh protection in the Antional Constitution; it was incapronise which secured the admission of Mismias as alare State; and, without stopping to compare the list, it is enough to say that it was a companie by which the atrocious Fugitive Slave Bill we inneed upon the country, and the Slave Power at the high-ox, followed by years of cruel war, another supresses, greatest of all, is proposed, by which biliphots, followed by years of cruel war, another supresses, greatest of all, is proposed, by which biliphots, followed by the welcomed to more than it ancient supremacy. Where is national bear that the criminal petrilogners are not at once speciated? Where is national writtee that such a surresdr should be proposed?

This proposition is as specious in form as baleful instance. It is said that the rebel slave-masters and lare their "rights under the Constitution." Inthe plausible language is added the phrase, "the features as it is." All this means Slavery, and sting else. It is for Slavery that men resort to a solous duplicity. Thank God! the game is undertool. comise which secured the admission of Mis

woulde, because Slavery has fallen, legally and constitutionally.

constitutionally.

(1) But any compromise which shall recognize Sury in the rebel States is impossible, even if you are disposed to accept it. Slavery, by the very act inhelion, cased to exist, legally or constitutionally. It ceased to exist according to principles of pike law, and also according to a just interpretation of the Constitution; and having once ceased to us, it cannot be revived.

undit cannot be revived. "May I ay that it ceased to exist legally, I found upon a manuscript of public law, that Starry is a peculiar local institution, without are origin an atural right, and deriving its support uniarrely from the local government; but if this haw-and it cannot be denied—then Slavery and have fallen with that local government. "Man I say that it ceased to exist constitutionally, limit myself on the principle that Slavery is of what character that it cannot exist within the existe invisition of the Constitution, as for instance

required that it cannot exist within the ex-iquisdiction of the Constitution, as for instance the National territories, and that, therefore, it constitutionally when, through the disappear-of the local government, it fell within the the primise that the constitution.

The consequences of these two principles are most aparan. Taken in conjunction with the rule, was free aways free," they illustrate the impossible of any surrender to belligerent Slavery in the

account of Proclamation of Emanc

(b) If, in the zeal of surrender, you reject sol-ms praciples of public law and Constitution, then me remaily one of the Proclamation of Emanci-pius, where the President, by virtue of the power used in him as Commander, in-Chief of the Army us Xay of the United States, ordered that the dres in the rebel States are and henceforward ans in the rebel States " are and benceforward all befree," and the Executive Government, instag the military and naval authorities, are judged to recognize and maintain the freedom of the prosa. By the terms of this instrument, it is installed in the slaves in the rebel States; not sometiment of the military lines of the source of the source of the military lines of the military lines of the source of the military lines of the military l yi to those within the military lines of bound in simple b. imple honesty to maintain this Proclato the letter, he has not the power to undo it. this Act of Emancination

ha the Act of Emancipation. Sometimes as the Act of Emancipation Sometimes and that the Court will set aside a hodination. Do not believe it. The Court wild so such thing. It will recognize this act has a the Act of the as whost presuming to interpose any unconstitu-ted sea, and it will recognize it to the full extent, as rea intended, accorded to its letter, so that my tare in the rebel States will be free. But the presence of the rebel states will be free but as with the President or with the country, bound hard bonor to the freedom of every slave in the constitution of the presence of the presence of the bonds, the President or with the country, bound hard bonor to the freedom of every slave in the constitution of the presence of th

Impossible, because it would not bring Ped

(1) But if you are willing to descend to the un-timable degradation of renouncing the Proclama-tion of the proclamatic of the process of the state of the state of the state of the process of the state of the sta

ine Slavery is not understood, that peo-ding to tolerate it. See it as it is, and is no question. Slavery has in it all com-m. The slave-master is burglar, for by

night he enters forcibly into the house of another; he is highway robber, for he stops another on the road, and compels him to severated his purse; he is pickpocket, for he picks the pocket of his slave; he pickpocket, for he picks the pocket of his slave; he is sneak, for there is no pettiness of petty larceny which he does not employ; he is horse-stealer, for he takes from his slave the horse that is his; he is adulterer, for he takes from the slave the wife that is his; he is the receiver of stolen goods on the grandest scale, for the human being that has begn stolen from Airica he foolishly calls his own. When I describe a slave-master, it is simply as he describes himself in the law which he sanctions. All crime is in Slavery, and so every criminal is reproduced in the slave-master. And yet it is proposed to give to this whole class not only new license for their crimes, but a new lease of their power. Such a surrender would be only the beginning of long-continued, unutterable troubles, breaking forth in bloodshed and sorrow without end.

Impossible, because Slavery is the Rebellion.

Impossible, because Slavery is the Rebellion.

Impossible, because Slavery is the Rebellion.

(5) But, lastly, this surrender cannot be made without surrender to the rebellion. Already I have exhibited the identity between Slavery and the Rebellion; and yet it is proposed to recognize Slavery in the Union. Such a recognition will be the recognition of the Rebellion.

The whole thing is impossible, and not to be tolerated. Too much blood has been shed, and too much treasure has been lavished, to allow this war to close with any such national stuffication. The Rebellion must be crushed, whether in the guise of war or under the alias of Slavery. It must be trampled out so that it can never show itself again, or prolong itself into another generation. Not to do this completely, is not to do it at all. Others may do as they please, but I wash my hands of this great responsibility. History will not hold such surrender blameless. "An orphan's curse would drag to hell a spirit from on high:" but the orphans of this war must heap their curses heaven-high upon the man who would consent to see its blood and treasure end in nought.

declared themselves enemies, and to extend the nature of fellowship and take the hands of those who are reeking with our brothers' blood.

This I will never consent to do.
When by repentance and "works meet for repentance" the rebels acknowledge the wrong they have done the country and mankind, and submit to the laws of the country; when they have assumed their constitutional obligations and fulfilled their during the constitution them will be the time for

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND.

"Come in, thou blessed of the Lord."

Maryland is free I free by a fair vote. It was fair to exclude the ballots of outright rebels, and to exclude them ballots of outright rebels, and to exclude them. It was fair to let the soldiers who were fighting the battles of the country vote; who dare say it was not? If the old constitution made no direct provision for their vote, it was certainly within the power of a convention appointed directly by the people, for the reconstruction of the fundamental law of the State, to see well to it that the soldier's patriotism should not rob him of his franchise. And the Convention did it. It would have been base and pusillanimous not to do it. The lower counties rolled up wonderful majorities against the constitution, but Baltimore city and the upper counties and the soldiers out-voted them. It was a close contest, hardly and stubbornly fought; but

counties and the soldiers out-voted them. It was a close contest, hardly and stubbornly fought; but Freedom and the Union have clearly and rightfully won, and the good old State rids herself of the lifeling incubus of slavery.

Such a thing once done, is done forever.—
However it may be with small-pox, slavery once medicated out of the constitution of a State never attacks it again; like lightning, it never strikes

deshibited the identity between Slavery and the Rebellion. Are selected in the personal record of the personal rec

the action of the hour.

A vote to forget our manhood; to abandon the doctrines of our fathers; to give up the hope of republican liberty forever; to check at once and savery, and yet, by its aid, Maryland has gained incalcularity of the following the following the following the following to abandon the hopes of millions yet to be, can never be given by Massachusetts, or the country. It is the profoundest conviction of my judy ment that such is the effect of the vote demanded by those who seek to establish the principles of the Chicago resolutions.

Wealth has been sacrificed, but whateverother States may have suffered, Maryland has gained incalcular my have suffered, Maryland reand savery, and yet, by its aid, Maryland reand savery a march of civilization, progress and Christian freedom; to abandon the hopes of millions yet to be, can never be given by Massachusetts, or the country. It is the profoundest conviction of my judgment that such is the effect of the vote demanded by those who seek to establish the principles of the Chicago resolutions.

We are asked to yield all our most cherished convictions, to give up our principles, to stultify our reason, to abandon the graves of our brothers and sons on every battle-field, to proclaim their lives a failure, and their death as nought! And for what? To open negotiations with those who refuse to negotiate—to try the not doubtful experiment of meeting with diplomacy those armed to the teeth for a fight—to make friends with those who have declared themselves enemies, and to extend the hand of fellowship and take the hands of those who are reeking with our brothers blood.

This I will never consent to do.

When by repentance and "works meet for repentance" the rebels acknowledge the wrong they have done the country and mankind, and submit to the laws of the country; when they have assumed their constitutional obligations and fulfilled their duties under the constitutions and submit to the laws of the country; when they have assumed their constitutional obligations and fulfilled their duties under the constitutions and fulfilled their duties and such as a constitutional obligations and fulfilled their duries and such as a constitutional obligations and fulfilled their duries and such as a constitutional obligations and fulfilled their duries and such as a constitutional obligations and fulfilled their duries and such as a constitutional obligations and fulfilled their duries and such as a constitutional obligations and fulfilled their duries and such as a constitutional obligations and fulfilled t

pentance" the rebels acknowledge the wrong they have done the country and mankind, and submit to the laws of the country; when they have assumed their constitutional obligations and fulfilled their duties under the constitution, then will be the time for them and their friends to ask for their constitutional rights.

When they come bringing the olive branch of peace, let them be received in peace. When they come with the rifle and the bayonet, let them be received in war.

Thus have I ever read the glorious legend emblazoned on the shield of Massachusetts, "By the sword she seeks calm peace with liberty."

It has been said by the opponents of the government that the army vote would decide this contest. I carnestly and reverently pray God that it may for if expressed without the intervention of fraud or deceit, it will end the contest by about the same majority over the opponents of the government that will be found of the true men in the ranks of the army over the skulkers in the day of battle. In any manner connected with the State issues at home, if there are any, there must be still less use of my being with you.

No one can doubt of the re-election of the present Executive Government of Massachusetts, for I believe no one has ever questioned the ability, patriotism and zealous energy of the present Chief Magistrate. Although differing with him in some matters of policy and expediency, I have never, nor have the people of the Commonwealth ever questioned his fitness for his position, or the ability and integrity with which be has assuataned it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your obedient servant.

Major General

**The Patapsco will be, like the Hudson, coal to do not held with villas and villages and gardens, down to with villas and villages and gardens, down to where with villas and villages and gardens, down to with villas and villages and gardens, down to w

barities were perpetrated upon our dead and wounded, up to this hour, in which the re-election of Mr. Lincoln provokes from the Southern journals' an almost fetid efflux of ill-will towards him and all our people, we have had occasion to remark upon this violent distinction.

Our readers will recall the many expositions we have had, from returned soldiers and others, of the heartless treatment that has so often been inflieted upon our poor prisoners of war in the various jails, dungeons and camps of the South; and particularly the impressive and almost beart-reading accounts collected by the Sanitary Commission, and lately published in a pamphelt. It is true that Jefferson Davis and his Secretary of War, in their late messages to the Confederate conclave at Richmond, accuse our authorities of neglect and severity in their treatment of Southern prisoners, but this we know to be untrue; we have the evidence before our eyes; and it is in the power of any respectable inquirer to verify the facts for himself—to learn, as he may easily do, that the unfortunate captives from the rebels are housed, clothed, fed and disciplined with as much humanity as was ever before extended to persons in their condition. In fact, we believe that a mora generous spirit animates us in this respect than was ever shown by any other nation.

It is no self-flattery to say that in all other respects the North has evinced the greatest magnanimity throughout the war. When the Richmond journals cry out, as they now do, commenting on the recent election, that we are bent on purposes of ruthless strife and desolation, that we 'have vowed to destroy them, to ravage their fields, to burn their houses, to beggar their children, and brand their names with infamy forever," they do it in order to "fire the Southern heart," not because they believe it. Our purpose is to assert the supremacy of the constitution and the laws against armed violence, and to main a main against a med violence, and to main any main against a popular vote. On that line we mea

THE LIBERAL SPIRIT OF THE NORTH.

It is one of the many curious contrasts which our civil war has brought into distinct relief, that while the South, professing to be composed of high-mind cd, chivalric, refined and well-educated gentlemen, has exhibited a thoroughly savage, cruel and malignant spirit, the North, which is made up so largely of the mere industrial classes, is animated by the most kindly and gentle sentiments towards its opponents. From the beginning of the war, from the time of the rout at Bull Run, where, according to a Committee of the South, and well-educated and wounded, up to this bour, in which the re-election of Mr. Lincoln provokes from the Southern journals an almost feltid efflux of ill-will towards him and all our people, we have had from returned soldiers and others, of the heartless treatment that has so often been indicated upon our poor prisoners of war in the various jails, dungeons and camps of the South; and particularly the impressive and almost beart-rending accounts collected by the Sanitary Commission, and lately published in a pampliet. It is true that Jefferson Davis and his Secretary of War, in their late measures to consider the surface of the surface concluse at Richmond, as cuse our authorities of neglect and severity in their treatment of Southern prisoners, but this we know to be untrue; we have the evidence before our eyes; and it is in the power of any respectable inquirer to verify the facts for himself—to learn, as he may

HOW DO WE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT?

Every Presidential election revives to some extent the discussion, or at least the apprehension, of the anti-Republican absurdities of our mode of choosing the highest officers of the Government. We profess to choose our rulers by the voices of a majority of electors; but the facts are quite different. We interpose between the voter and his choice a cumbrous machine, called the Electoral College—a machine in fact, according to later usage; and if a machine, of what possible use can it be? We go through the forms of executing a power of attorney to have done what we could do in a hundredth part of the time ourselves, and, of course, far more satisfactorily.

section, that we are been on purposes of ruinies stroys and desclation, that we "have worded to destroy and desclation, that we "have worded to destroy and desclation, that we "have worded to destroy and the stroy of the theorem the t

that the sword should be at once sheathed, or the lightest reconciliation impair the energies of war, but that the amplest opportunity for reconstruction of return, adjustment, in short, for every overture and work of peace, should be afforded to those with the amplest opportunity for reconstruction of madness, had cast off their inheritance, abandoned of the wise methods of their fathers, set fire to the patternal home, and insanely sought the embraces of distant but designing and ambitious strangers. Let the wise methods of their fathers, set fire to the patternal home, and insanely sought the embraces of distant but designing and ambitious strangers. Let the wise methods of their fathers, set fire to the patternal home, and insanely sought the embraces of distant but designing and ambitious strangers. Let the wise methods of their fathers, as fire to the patternal home, and insanely sought the embraces of distant but designing and ambitious strangers. Let the wise work in the House of Representatives, have exactly the states, in a vote for President of the three the distant but designing and ambitious strangers. Let the united states in the House of Representatives, have exactly the states, in a vote for President in spite of the father and the war that welcome them as the Prodigal Son was welcomed.

The FOPLE TO ABRAHAM LINOULN.

There is no mistaking the verdict of the people last Tuesday. They did infinitely more than real elect Mr. Lincoln. They proclaimed radical war against the rebellion—against not only the trunk. The Union sentiment of the country is hearty and in a lain in it. Not opinion, however unanimous and clear, not self-interest, however potent, but rapid election—as they may be a modified to the country is hearty and in the rest of the country is hearty and in the product of the

[From the Knoxville Whig.].

To George D. Prentice:

Since the opening of the Presidential campaign, I have been repeatedly assailed through your paper, either editorially or by such dismissed officers and humbugs as Wolford. I have never replied, either to your editorial attacks, or the attacks of different correspondents. I have felt assured that you desired to make some little capital for your Constitutional-Conservative-States-Rights-Peace-on- any-terms ticket, and it has gratified me a little to know that my blows have been felt somewhere. In noticing your attacks at this late day, it will be apparent to all that I address myself to you, and not to the odds and ends of all God's creation, who compose the newly-organized party of Democrats and traitors with whom you are associated.

In your paper of the 30th October, you state, editorially, that "Brownlow, having received office from Lincoln, he now declares his approbation, as we understand, of all that Lincoln has done, and all that he may hereafter do. Every such man has his price."

that he may necessite our price."

This, Mr. Prentice, is a direct charge of bribery and corruption, and needs to be ventilated by a statement of facts, after which I propose to contrast my record with yours, and to take a brief view of the relations your family and mine sustain to this rebellion.

the relations your family and mine sustain to this rebellion.

I hold an office in the Treasury Department, which was conferred upon me by Mr. Chase without my seeking it, or any friend applying for me. The pay is not equal to the labor performed, and at no time has paid the board of my small family, with my two sons in the army. I have retained the position because I desired to serve my friends in East Tennessee, and to unite with them in restricting the benefits of trade to the loyal men of the country.

During the first eighteen months of the war, you associated with others, held office under Lincoln, or, if you please, were mixed up with contracts; and

During the first eighteen months of the war, you associated with others, held office under Lincoln, or, if you please, were mixed up with contracts; and when I last saw you, in Nashville, summer was a year ago, you was staving and puffing along, to and from the front, moving heaven and earth to secure some big contracts to supply the army of the Cumberland, and writing the most sickening and flattering notices of Gen. Rosecrans, in the hope of winning upon him and his officials. But all your flattery failed, and all the letters you presented failed to secure for you the contracts you sought; and thus refusing to give you your "price," you belted from the support of Lincoln's administration. While you were interested in contracts under the Government, you was as good a Lincoln man as I was.

To be candid with you, Mr. Prentice, you figured badly in your scramble after contracts and clamor for extra privileges—others, associated with you, and making a tool of you, and using your positions where they could swindle the Government. Indeed, I heard the remark made by men who had always been your admirers, that it was humiliating, may, mortifying and disgraceful, to see a poor old man, in his dotage, and under the influence of liquor and an inordinate love of money, in such a drive as you were in, going and coming to Rosecrans' headquarters, and calling at the St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, to muster up additional backers.

While I was North, after I had spoken extensively, and my speeches were reported equally extensively, and my speeches were reported equally.

While I was North, after I had spoken extensively, and my speeches were reported equally extensively, and I was made to say to the world what I really did say—that I endorsed Lincoln's entire war policy, and the putting down of the rebellion even at the cost of exterminating the Southern population—you wrote to me, and proposed to join me in partnership in starting a new Union paper in Nashville—an offer I politely declined. It is due to you to state that, at that time, you were receiving your price," and my principles were not offensive to you. You are the last man in America totalk about men having their "price," and selling out to Lincoln.

There is a slight difference in the positions occupied by your family and mine, and, as a necessary consequence, your principles and mine must difference and title children, after I had been incarcerated for three months and sent out of the country, were unceremoniously forced to pack up and vacate their house and home, and go North, at their cerated for three months and sent out of the country, were uncertemoniously forced to pack up and vacate their house and home, and go North, at their own expense, upon thirty-six hours' notice, and thus thrown upon my hands North, while my property remained here for the use of the Confederacy. I thought all the time; and still think, that the government ought to have done something more for me than to confer upon me this small office, although I have not expressed this opinion before.

My two sons entered the Federal army, and one of them is now at home on crutches, because of

have not expressed this opinion before.

My two sons entered the Federal army, and one
of them is now at home on crutches, because of
wounds received in leading his regiment of cavalry
in a charge upon Wheeler's forces in Middle Tennessee. My other son is in General Gillem's command, and was in the fight when the Great Kentucky horse-thief, Morgan, was killed, under whom
and with whom your sons have been fighting against
the government upon whose bounty their rebel mother and contract-hunting father are living. One of
your sons was killed in Kentucky while on a horsestealing expedition under robel officers. Your other
son is now on trial in Virginia for the murder of a
brother robel by the name of White. Your wife is
an avowed robel, and ought to be sent South by the
Federal authorities; and you are but one degree removed from a robel and a traitor, having completely
played out. There is not a true-hearted Union main
your office, unless be be some one of the employsee. Your paper is no longer Union authority, but
is rapidly sinking into disrepute, and meeting with
that contempt its treason meeris.

With pity for the sorrows of a poor old man, I
am, &c. W. G. BROWNLOW.

November 5, 1864.

November 5, 1864.

New CHANGE OF BASE, Gen. McClellan still

REBEL COMMENT ON SEWARD'S AND BUT-LER'S SPEECHES.

The Richmond Whig says, the firm hold which the impression that Lincoln's re-election would be the signal for the whole Southern Confederaby to ground arms and submit without conditions, has taken of the Yankee fancy, is one of the strangest phenomena it has ever heard of, and goes on to criticise the speeches of Mr. Seward and Gen. Butler in the following refined and courteous style:

taken of the Yankee Jancy, is one of the strangest phenomena it has ever heard of, and goes on to criticise the speeches of Mr. Seward and Gen. Butler in the following refined and courteous style:

"Seward goes before others in his credulity. He thinks we will not only knock under, but will give up the principal rebels, the ringleaders in this annatural war," as the defence of our homes is styled by certain politicians.

The Army of Northern Virginia, for example, paralyzed by the tremendous announcement that Abe Lincoln is re-elected, are expected to deliver up, bound hand and foot, that glorious chief who has so-often led them to victory, that he may endure the extreme of Yankee vengeance. And to whom is it expected to deliver him? To that flogged, kicked, bastinadoed, disgraced la dramy of the Potomac, which it has made run so often that it has at last become almost disgraceful to flog it. To that horde of assassins, thieves, and houseburners, for which Bottany bay would be far too good a home of refuge, assa-which deserves nothing on earth but the gallows. That 'old flag,' the Yankee buzzard and gridiron, which has witnessed more disgrace than all the banners united that ever floated above the heads of armies, is to witness, at last, this humilitating of the Confederate Army.

Butler seems to be not less firmly convinced of the paralyzing effect which Lincoln's election was destined to have upon the Confederacy than Seward. Butler is a thief in his heart. The first idea that comes across his mind in connection with this anticipated surrender is the rich spoils at will afford. He is for giving the Confederacy a chance, a nominal one, just enough to have appearances. He is for naming a day, not a long day, to allow sufficient time for parts of the Confederacy a chance, a nominal one, just enough to be averaged to the confederacy to be heard from, but a day is weeks off. He is confident that the time is too short, and that the surrender cannot be made effectual within that period. Then, if it be not made, come

SECRETARY CHASE IN CINCINNATI.

Secretary Chase spoke recently at Mozart Hall. Cincinnati. We extract a few passages from his

REBELLION NOTHING TO HOPE FOR

speech:

Again: This victory will assure the rebels that they have nothing to hope for from divisions, in the loyal States. They will no longer lay the flattering unction to their souls, that by divisions among us they may conquer. Every rebel officer, civil and military, and every rebel soldier, will have the news of this great victory, and it will take from him one balf his strength; while every Union soldier, having participated themselves in this great decision of the people, hearing the result announced, will feel that they are twice the men they were before. So that while victory divides the rebels' strength, it doubles ours. [Cheers.]

There is another thing: The news of this victory is already crossing the great deep, and in a few days it will reach the shores of Europe, and it will put an ead to all doubt there. There will be no question hereafter in the British Ministry, whether America is to remain united or be rent asunder. They will feel in their inmost convictions, that a people who could vote and decide as this people has done, cannot be divided in any legitimate object they undertake. [Cheers.] The same convictions will be felt in France, and everywhere where there is an unfriendly sentiment to this country. Even our enemies will be obliged to respect the majesty of the people of America. We shall hear no more of intervention. No foreign power will bereafter venture to question either the will or the ability of this people to subdue rebellion.

LINCOLN'S LITTLE FLATFORM.

hereafter venture to question either the will or the ability of this people to subdue rebellion.

LINCOLN'S LITTLE PLATFORM.

What else do we gain? We gain the opportunity for Mr. Lincoln to apply in practice that little platform which he made, and which I am going to read to you. It is addressed to you, because it concerns you, and it is addressed, "To all whom it may concern." It was written about the 18th of July, which you may remember was a pretty dark time; but the President didn't flinch from what he thought his duty. You may remember, too, the Chicago platform was being arranged about that time at Niagara, [cheers,] and that sertain gentlemen from Richmond had a part in it. And it was not long after that time when there was a council of the so-called-Sons of Liberty held in Chicago, at which we-are told by one Horace Heffron who has become evidence for the Government, and who has been, and may now be, State Senator from Indiana, every State but four was represented. This would include seven or eight rebel States. Mr. Lincoln was applied to sanction some terms of peace with rebels, and asked to give safe conduct for these persons to come to fa, these rebels who were at Niagara on business very interesting to them. At that time, Mr. Lincoln just said this, and I think it was one of the noblest utterances be ever made:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, | Washington, July 18.

To whom it May Concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, AND the abandomment of slavery, and which comes uy anu wan an authority that can control, the armies now at war with the United States, will be received and consid-ered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other sub-tainitial and collateral points, and the bearer or bear-crs thereof will have safe conduct both ways.

A. LINCOLN. This is a little platform of itself; a little platform with big ideas. What are they? First, peace we all want. Second, the integrity of the Union Third, freedom for all; the abandonment of slavery

[Applause.]
These are the ideas for which we have been con

These are the ideas for which we have been contending, in this campaign for union and freedom, as the essential conditions of peace, and the only sure road to peace. Mr. Lincoln said well, "that when these preliminaries are obtained, then we can be liberal, and will be liberal, upon other questions."

I do not know how far that liberality will be carried. I do not know how far that liberality will be carried. I do not think that some of the men who have sinued so deeply against the people, and against the nation, and against God, will be likely to receive much lenity from him. But toward all those who have been drawn into rebellion by the overshadowing influence of the leaders—who have gone into it unwillingly, or even willingly, under mistaken apprehensions—to all except those who have formed, plotted, arranged, carried out this gone into it unwillingly, or even willingly, unour mistaken apprehensions—to all except those who have formed, plotted, arranged, carried out this rebellion—to all except these criminals I suppose a liberal spirit may be shown. But upon the essential conditions there can be no change. And those conditions are the Union and freedom. The Union, embracing every foot of the old republic. Union under the old flag, floating everywhere, freedom for all men, so that wheresoever the flag shall float, it will float over no master and no slave. [Applause.]

This victory, then, gives him the opportunity of carrying out that just and liberal platform, and I have no doubt he will do it. I have no doubt he will fulfill the expectations he has excited in that regard, because I have heard him say that when he has put his foot down, even if it is not in exactly the right place, he did not like to take it up again.

GEN. HOOKER ON THE ELECTION-HIS WAR DEMOCRACY.

General Hooker was at Toledo on the 1 making a hurried examination of the harbor defensive purposes. The Blade says:

On his way from the depot to the tug, he stopped at the Board of Trade rooms to get a chart of the river and bay. As soon as he entered the room, it was filled with citizens, and he was completely flanked. Seeing no way of escape, he surrendered handsomely, in a neat and patriotic little speech. Upon being introduced to the gathering by Harry Chase, Esq., president of the Board of Trade, he spoke substantially as follows:

Chase, Eq., president of the Board of Trade, be spoke substantially as follows:

Gentlemen: I am glad to meet you bere today. My time and attention are entirely occupied with official duties. I was called from Chicago to Sandusky, and now stop here for a few hurried examinations, and must then pass on.

I said I was glad to meet you. I am specially glad to do so under such favorable auspices. Everything looks brighter for our county. The work which the people accomplished the day before yesterday will do more to put down this rebellion than anything done before. It was the greatest victory of the war. The hopes based upon the Peace party of the North have long been the chief prop of the rebels. They have been struggling along against defeats and difficulties for a long time, in the hope that the Presidential election of 1864 would bring them relief. They well know that armistice and negotiations mean nothing less than separation and dissolution of the Union, and hence their dependence upon the Peace party.

The managers of the Chicago Convention are dangerous men. Ohio sent one who claims to have put into the platform of that convention the declaration that the war was a "failure." That man claims to be a Democrat. I never was anything else than a Democrat, but I repudiate all such as him. He never had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins. I am satisfied, from what I heard in Chicago, that one half of the convention that nominated McClellan might be indicted for treason. The name of Jeff Davis was cheered there oftener than McClellan's. The Democratic party never failed to stand by its country in time of trial and danger, and never will. The only Democracy now existing in this country was represented at the recent meeting of War Democrats in New York. They spoke my sentiments.

I do not rejoice in this result because I am so

ing of War Demecrats in New York. They spoke my sentiments.

I do not rejoice in this result because I am so much a friend to the President, as I do for the success of the cause he represents, and I would support any man for the sake of that cause.

Gentlemen, I thank you for your kindness on this occasion. I have already said more than I intended to say.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S LATEST SPEECH.

The Vice President elect made a speech at a rent flag-raising in Nashville, in the course of which

The Vice Fresident etect made a speech at a repeat flag, raising in Nashville, in the course of which the said:

"Copperhead papers and speakers at the North had charged him with selfish motives in the course he had pursued. If losing all his negroes, if being robbed of forty thousand dollars in bonds, if sacrificing all that he had to sacrifice was selfishness, then he had been selfish. But the Government had been sustained in all its integrity, and he was more than recompensed. He had always been a gemocrat, but at the same time an aristocrat; but his aristocracy was the aristocracy of labor, the men whose brains and muscle had planned and wrought out those great achievements that-had made the laboring classes of America the true chivalry of the world. The men who sneered at greasy mechanics' and's small-fasted farmers' as the 'madsills of society,' were the very men who had not brains to conceive or ability to execute a plan. Labor was dignity, dignity was manhood, and manhood was aristocracy. Society was to-day in a chaotic state. The time had come to lay broad and deep the foundation of the new aristocracy, and by the blessing of God and the will of the laboring men it was to be done.

As for emancipation, he could say he was for it. The institution of slavery must go down like all other iniquities, but he was not only for emancipating the black man, but for emancipating and elevating the white men of the country. The democracy had prated of the 'Rail-splitter' and in the 'Boorish Tailor.' He had been a tailor, and was said to have been a good one; he made close fits, did his work well, got it done according to promise, and had the best class of customers. It used to be said that, it took nine tailors to make a man. Let them wait a while, and they will learn it is the term of the customers.

bromise, and had the best class of customers. It used to be said that, it took nine tailors to make a man. Let them wait a while, and they will learn that it takes more than nine men of their stripe to make a tailor. The 'Rail-splitter' and the 'Boorish Tailor' might some day have something to-say about the affairs of the country."

And access to it; and so that the traly loyal and the manneighted may not come under the State rule of the manneighted may not come under the State rule of the transcription. No other course can give repose or security, or make atonement for the horribotal rule of the state of the country."

Though the amnesty proclamation of the President,

ABOLITION !

"Abolition," the howling term with which Democrats have frightened their children to bed, and with submission for the last quarter of a century! What is the use of being afraid of it now, when rebels propose to go into the measure to achieve Independence? They will abolish slavery rather than yield. To dissolve the Union, they will consent to abolition. Cannot all northern men, as the negro is to go free by one or the other parties to the strife, be reconciled to his freedom in a restored government, rather than to his freedom in a dismembered Union? Cannot Northern democrats go abolition for their country when slavites, their former political yoke-fellows, go for it to destroy the government? Will they still hang to slavery, to benefit their party, when assured that the slave-holders care more for independence, which now means escape from the halter, than they do for either the copperhead fraternity, now badly "out in the wet," or their slaves either? They are nearing the last gasp with their slave confederacy, Will you prolong their gasping, still blindly striking for what you have undone yourselves, politically, in trying to win for them, or will you let them go on with their dying as fast as possible, that a new and better superstructure may rise upon the old solid foundation of Union and Liberty?

Candid Democrats, you can daun yourselves deeper; you cannot beat back the tide flowing

Candid Democrats, you can dawn yourselves deeper; you cannot beat back the tide flowing strong and deep for freedom to all men.—Fond du Lac Commonwealth.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

the later is one man in the nation who will con-template with more bitterness than another the re-sult of the election on Tuesday, that man is Robert C. Winthrop. Starting in life with every possible advantage, social and political, he has sacrificed his principles, ruined his last hope of advancement, and sullied his name as a patriot, by the course he has pursued in this Presidential election. Mr. Winthrop pursued in this Presidential election. Mr. Winthrop was once high in public favor. He commenced life with the most wholesome political views. He stood up for New England ideas well in the House of Representatives at Washington, and nobly in his short term of service in the Senate. Had he followed out term or service in the Senate. Had no followed out consistently the career thus commenced, his would have been one of the most honored names in the State. But Charles Sumner and Henry Wilson crossed his path, and he could not forgive them To gratify personal antipathies, he turned his back on the entire body of Anti-Slavery Whigs, with whom he had acted, and went into alliance with their worst enemies. Gradually, from that moment, he passed enemies. Gradually, from that moment, he pas out of the public mind. But an opportunity length came to retrieve his reputation. The war But an opportunity at reputation. The war, in out of the public mind. But an opportunity at length came to retrieve his reputation. The war, in its fusing fire of patriotism, melted away the remembrance of old errors. Mr. Winthrop might then have placed himself by the side of Everett, and all his sins would have been forgiven. It is sad for him that the demon of prejudice conquered the good spirit of patriotism. When Butler had led the way, and Cushing and Loring and Heard were preparing to follow, from the ranks of a party which even they had been brought to realize was no longer a place for patriots, Robert C. Winthrop deliberately went over to it, and signalized the event by appearing on a platform with Issiah Rynders and Fernando Wood. But one thing could then have saved him even in appearance—the success of the men with whom he had allied himself. Instead of success, they have met the most crushing defeat on record. Alas for the once honored name of Winthrop! Alas for the perversity of the man who bears it in the present generation! Mr. Winthrop has lost his last opportunity. He has finally forested public respect and confidence, and has gone down politically past the hope of resurrection.—Roxbury Journal.

The Biberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1864.

RECONSTRUCTION. The recent Presidential election has shown that it

the rebellion, and perpetuate the unity of the repub-lic. The steadily advancing triumphs of the Federal arms, and the growing exhaustion of the traitorous Confederacy, demonstrate that the bloody struggle is confederacy, demonstrate that the bloody struggle is drawing to a close. There is no doubt, therefore, in a military point of view, as to the final result. The Government will be victorious; every rebellious State will be brought under its authority, to the full constitutional extent; Jeff Davis and his cabinet, together with the rebel Congress, will have to seek safe-ty in ignominious flight or foreign exile, unless cap tured, and subjected to the penalty of their flagitious crimes. Then will follow a task as momentous as it will be anomalous—to recreate or reconstruct loyal ou of disloyal States, and to admit them into the Union as though they had but just emerged from a territori as though they had but just though the war a territorial all condition. For those States having thrown of their allegiance to the General Government, and for a period of four years acted as independently of it as though they were in Europe or Asia, are under gen though they were in Europe or Asia, are under gen-eral outlawry for high treason, and therefore have for-feited their relationship and terminated their exist-ence as States, within the constitutional meaning of the term. There is no part of the Constitution to which they either can or do appear for justification or elemency; they repudiate and scornfully trample upon it, in the concrete and in detail; they have ceased to be represented in Congress, and nullified all the old pro-slavery guaranties embodied in the three fifths slave representation, the fugitive rendit clause, and the governmental duty to interpose, if need be, for the suppression of domestic insurrection. How, they can either theoretically or practically be considered within the Union, while waging deadly war against it and violating all its obligations, they have never undertaken to show : of such folly and effrontery they have not been guilty. This monstrous paradox has been left to their Northern pseudo Dem paradox has been left to their Northern pseudo Dem-ocratic sympathizers to frame and advocate in their behalf. For themselves, they ask no pardon, acknowl-edge no criminality, propose no surrender, claim no exemption from any liabilities they have occurred, proclaim eternal hostility. If they are overcome, they expect to pay the penalty; and if they suc-ceed, it will be by the recognition of their inde-rendence.

endence.

Assuming that their subjugation is certain, and no far distant, the conditions on which they may be re stored to the Union become a matter of the graves importance. Whatever distinction, by way of graces or pardon, may be made by the President or by Congress between the rebel leaders and the more or less deluded rank-and file of the rebel army, there must be no consideration extended to the rebel States, as such, whereby they shall be recognized as legitimately organized, or possessing governmental functions They are in a state of misrule, anarchy, chaos, out of which order and constitutional relations are to be evolved by the flat of Congress, which alone has the rightful power to determine the fact of the existence of a State. No amnesty of President Lincoln, wheth er as civil ruler or under the war power, can lawfully transform the rebellious into loyal States. Before they can be in a suitable condition for the political ac suppressed, slavery abolished, and the supremacy o the Federal Government acknowledged. It must be for Congress to determine the limitation of military control, even after resistance has ceased; and also a what time, and upon what conditions, a civil government may be organized by the inhabitants—taking special care to guard the ballot-box, so that those who may be still tressonable in spirit and design shall not find access to it; and so that the truly loyal and the

Though the amnesty proclamation of the President, in regard to the reorganizing of loyal State govern-ments in rebel territories, was unquestionably well-in-tended in the service of freedom, still it was at best only permissive, and evidently to meet a present emer gency in the pathway of returning loyalty, without assuming to be absolute or final as against the action not contravene the constitutional powers of Congress nor place in the Union a bona fide State without the sanction of that body. If in Louisiana and Arkansas, State governments have been organized upon the terms prescribed in the amnesty—namely, the abolition of slavery, and the number of persons voting be-ing not less than one-tenth the number of the votes cast in those States at the Presidential election in 1860-and if they have proved to be of local service. nevertheless, they must first receive the sanction of Congress, or give way to some other forms to be pre-scribed by the national legislature, before being represented in either branch of that assembly. The Presigress from any State shall be admitted to seats, consti tutionally rests exclusively with the respective Houses, AND NOT TO ANY EXTENT WITH THE EXECUTIVE." Let Congress therefore act independently, and up to its full prerogative, and at the same time aim to preserve as much unity of action as possible with the Execu

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for December contain. the following:—The Highland Light, by Henry D. Thoreau; English Authors in Florence, by Miss Kate Field; a Tobacconalian Ode; Halcyon Days, by Caroline Cheesebro; On Translating the Divina Commedia, by H. W. Longfellow; House and Home Papers XI., by Harriet Beecher Stowe; On the Columbia River, by Fitz Hugh Ludlow; Our Last Day in Dixie. by Edmund Kirke; The Vanishers, by J. G. Whit-tier; Ice and Esquimaux, by D. A. Wasson; The tier; Ice and Esquimaux, by D. A. Wasson; The Process of Sculpture, by Harriet Hosmer; Beyant's Seventieth Birthday, by O. W. Holmes; Leaves from an Officer's Journal, II., by T. W. Higginson; England and America, by Goldwin Smith; We are a Nation, by J. T. Trowbridge; Reviews and Literary Notices. Ticknor & Fields, Publishers.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY, for December, offer Organization and Movements. —I. An Army: its Organization and Movements. Fifth Paper. By Lieut. Col. C. W. Tolles, A. Q. M. 2. Aphorisms. By Rev. Asa L. Colton. 3. Ænone. Chapters XVI. and XVII. 4. The Vision. By George B. Peck. 5. The XVII. 4. The Vision. By George B. Peck. 5. The Undivine Comedy. A Polish Drama. Part IV. By Count Sigismund Krasinski. Translated by Martha Walker Cook. 6. Self-Sacrifics: Analect from Richer. 7. Shanghai: its Streets, Shops and People. By Henry B. Auchicoloss. 8. On Hearing a Trio. By Mary Freeman Goldbeck. 9. The Ideal Man for Distrement University University on the Sinises Perfection of Universal Imitation; or, the Sinless Perfection of Jesus. A Positive Reply to Strauss and Renam. 10. Sketches of American Life and Scenery, VI.—To Saranac and Back. By Lucia D. Pychowska. 11. Tidings of Victory. By C. L. P. 12. The Esthetics of the Root of all Evil. By George P. Upton. 13. Miracles. By Rev. Ass. L. Colton. 14. Letter of Hon. R. J. Walker in favor of the Re-election of Abraham Lincoln. 15. Genius. By Richard Bowen. 16. Literary Notices.—Editor's Table.

This is a very interesting number.

John F. Trowbridge, Publisher, 50 Greene Street, New York. Universal Imitation; or, the Sinless Perf

LETTER FROM M. D. CONWAY.

28 NOTTING HILL SQUARE, BATSWATER, LONDON W

BATEWATER, LORDON W. J.
To the Editor of the National Asti Slavery Standard:
I have only to-day (Oct. 18) seen your reply to my
letter about the black Sergeant and other matters, pub
lished in your issue of Aug. 27. This was on accounof absence from London. Even if it were not too late to make a discussion useful, I would not care to pro long it. Mr. Garrison and those who agree with him

have doubtless by this time seen the accomplishment of their object; and time will show whether they were wise or otherwise. But there are two points I am compelled to notice in your reply.

1. You say: "Mr. Comway appears to have a very inadequate idea of the nature of his mistakes in the correspondence with Mason." "Want of deference of the distance of the correspondence with Mason." for diplomatic forms and proprieties was of little con-sequence compared with the lack of deference for truth which he exhibited when he deliberately wrote these words: 'I have authority to make the following proposition' (a proposition, viz: that if the Confeder ate States would abolish slavery, the Abolitionist would immediately oppose the prosecution of the war for the restoration of the Union) on behalf of the lead-ing anti-slavery men of America, who have sent me to this ing anti-slavery men of America, who have sent me to this country (England.)? "Now, (you say,) in the first place, it was not true that the leading anti-slavery men of America sent Mr. Conway to England; and in the next place, they had not authorized him to make any proposition whatever to Mr. Mason." Permit me, in reply, to say that the Editor of the

Standard appears to have a very inadequate idea of what he is talking about in writing thus. The leading anti-slavery men of America did send me to England, paying my expenses hither, and giving me such introductions as would secure my representing the American cause before English audiences. Wendell Phillips first proposed the trip to me, and Mr. Garrison at once sanctioned it, and with some twenty letters of introduction gave me much instruction and advice as to how I should work, attending me to the station as I was departing. If I misrepresented the opinions of Mr. Garrison and other leading Abolitionists, in say the question of Freedom-that if the slaves were all free, they would not approve the slaughter of human beings for mere empire—why will not some of them come out and say that he sould support the war were emancipation not at all so involved? If they—the leading Abolitionists—will not say that, it proves that I interpreted them rightly; that I correctly represented in my letter the motives with which they support the war, and commend it to anti slavery Englishmen. If they will come out and say that they would suppor the war were the freedom of no slave involved, I wil then acknowledge my mistake, and try to show suf ficient reasons for my making that mistake. Until then, I affirm that I had authority to declare, on behalf of "the leading Abolitionists who sent me here," that their support was given to this war only because it is a war of emancipation. Then you say that, "in the next place," they had not authorized me to make any proposition whatever in Mr. Mason. The terms of my letter do not assume that I had authority to make that proposition to Moson. The form in which I made it—the person to whom I made it—were of my own choice and on my own responsibility. I had again and again said in public addresses, that the South had only to abolish slavery to disarm Abolition support of the war, long before I wrote to Mason-a propo I had authority to make. I asked you if you would support this carnage for a less principle: you refused to reply, calling it "hypothetical." It is not hypothet ical to me, for it involves the question whether you have justly branded me with falsification: you are bound to reply, or else retract the charge that I made an unauthorized statement of the motives of Aboli tionists in sustaining this war. In this connection, let Abolitionists in America on that correspondence, I have heard of no repudiation of the principle, but only of its being embodied in a proposition to the rebel Envoy—and that Mr. Phillips (who doesn't evade plain questions) earnestly and publicly endorsed that prin-ciple, without rebuke from the leading Abolitionists on the platform by his side.

2. I must protest against what is implied in the following: "In this he illustrates the spirit and practice

of his school-a spirit alike narrow, censorious, intoli erant and divisive—a spirit which makes no allow-ance for honest differences of opinion, which gives an inch the importance of a mile, makes a mountain of every molehill, gives to that which is incidental and temporary the attention due only to what is primary and fundamental, and holds dissent from the blindest extravagancies of speech and action tantamount to a betrayal of the cause." I protest that it is simply ab surd to represent the difference between those Aboli tionists who supported and those who opposed Mr Lincoln's reëlection as superficial and not fundamental Mr. Lincoln was opposed because he was deemed faith-less to the cause of Freedom in its very ordeal. Is it a molehill to have over a half million of men and women, legally free, held in serfdom with danger of re men, legally free, held in seridom with danger of re-enslavement for a year, or for one day? Does Col. McKaye's report tell of only "an inch" of wrong done under Banks, which Mr. Lincoln might have prevented (and has not) by a word? "Incidenta in temporary:" The compromisers who made the Con-stitution so declared servitude in the South, and the slave trade—but we know how incidental and temporary they turned out to be. Those negroes of New porary they turned out to be. Those negroes of New Orleans are now held by Gen. Banks as a fund from which Mr. Seward may presently wish to help buy back the old Union. He can easily throw the odium of the work on the Supreme Court. Then perhaps you will acknowledge that the policy which so retained them in danger, instead of letting them go, the work the started when restoration to always would be the started when the transition to always would though they starved when restoration to slavery would tal wrong. It Russell that resulted in all the depredations of the is absurd to say that it is a light question fundamental-whether in this tremendous crisis the nelm shall be given to a friend or foe of immediate and entire emancipation. If—and here I bow to the jus-tice of your indictment—I voted for Mr. Lincoln, I surely ought to try my best to undo the wrong I then

Yours, truly, M. D. CONWAY. REMARKS. We give Mr. Conway the benefit of the publication of his defensory letter to the Editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard, though not requested to copy it. Its confident assertions excite our astonish-

ment, and his persistency makes any palliation of his conduct difficult even for the broadest charity. In his absurd and ill-judged letter to the Confede ate traitor, J. M. Mason, last year, he explicitly de clared-"I have AUTHORITY to make the following proposition on behalf of the leading Anti-Slavery n That proposition was, that the Confederate States should abolish slavery; in which case Mr. Conway pledged the Abolitionists of the North, that they would "immediately oppose the prosecution of the war on the part of the United States Government," and induce "the immediate withdrawal of every kind

of support from it."

How this extraordinary a ed by the Abelitionists, as soon as it was received may be seen by reading the following preamble and resolution, unanimously adopted by the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society:—

"Whereas, the public may infer from his statement, that Mr. Conway represents or is authorized to speak for the Abolitonists of this country, we deem it our duty to declare that he an oauthority from this Society, nor, as we believe, from any member of it, or any sympathiser with it, to make any such offer—or, indeed, to enter into any conference with any one on national affairs, and that his visit to England, as far as we can learn, was entirely of his own motion, and that

he was neither sent by the Abolitionists, nor is in any sense their agent. And while we have not the alightest doubt of Mr. Conway's realous intentions to serve the cause of impartial liberty, at home and shroad; while we esteem him for what he has said and done so heroically and effectively he behalf of the millions in bondage, to his own outlawry from his native State,—and believe the sole object of his correspondence with Mr. Mason was to unmask more clearly to the people of Europe the slaveholding designs of the Confederate States as the only ground and motive of their rebellion,—we, nevertheless, utterly repudiate his action in this particular as ill-judged and unwarrantable; deeming our Government wholly in the right in this struggle, and its success the best hope for all races and all loterests on this continent; and regarding any other overture to the Confederate States, except that of immediate and unconditional submission, to be equally uncalled for and mischievous."

dopted at an immense mass meeting of the Aboli-ionists of Massachusetts, held at Framingham on the 4th of July, 1868 :-

4th of July, 1863;—

"Resolved, That this assembly of anti-slavery men and women, gathered from every part of New England, repudiates the act of Mr. M. D. Conway, in seeking any negotiation, with James F. Mason, of Virginia, father of the Fugitive Slave Law, and now agent in England of slavery and the rebellion; and we declare that in this whole matter he entirely misunderstands and misrepresents the anti-slavery people and sentiment of America.

Resolved, That netitler as Americans nor as Abolitionists, in both of which characters we stand openly before the world without compromise or concealment of any principle or purpose, we will never consent that Peace shall be asked of Jefferson Davis, or day of his slave-breeding associates; and we carnestly hope our Government will never stop to treat with them in any other character than that of rebels, traitors and murderers."

Notwithstanding these emphatic denials and dis-

Notwithstanding these emphatic denials and dislaimers, UNANIMOUSLY recorded, Mr. Conway has the assurance to reiterate that his untruthful declara-tion to Mr. Mason was based upon verity! And how does he attempt to make out his case? First, by saying that "Wendell Phillips first proposed the trip to me." Whether he did or not, Mr. Phillips assent-ed to the resolutions we have already quoted. Suppose he did make the proposal, what then? To sug-gest to a friend a trip to England is one thing; to clothe him with official authority to make any kind overtures to the rebel Mason, or to any other rebel, in behalf of himself personally or of the Abolitionists generally, is quite another. If Mr. Phillips did the first, (and we know not whether he did,) he certainly If Mr. Phillips did the did not the second; hor was it dreamed of by any one that Mr. Conway would act in this unjustifiable

manner.

Secondly, Mr. Conway pleads that we gave him in England. We certainly did so, at his request, and as a matter of good-will, thinking that as a Virginian the son of a slaveholder, familiar with the workings of slavery from his childhood, and ostracised from his native State for his abolition sentiments, he might be of freedom and humanity abroad; and especially in exposing the true character and diabolical designs of the leaders of the rebellion. He says that we gave him much instruction and advice as to how he should work. We sorely regret that he did not follow our friendly and well-considered counsel. He "sent" himself to England, and made personal appeals far and near to procure the means to defray his expenses -and that is the whole of it. Commenting upon his letter, an esteemed friend in Philadelphia, in a pri-vate note, writes to us as follows:-

"Mr. Conway insists that he "was sent" to England. Now, the less he has to say on his point, the better. It was a pardonable cuphemism in him at first, when speaking of this subject he put himself in the passive voice; but when he comes to treat it as a matter of fact, and to argue from it other things not less questionable as matters of fact, it is "time for those who wish him well to suggest a careat. If Mr. 'D. R.,' his newly converted friend—who some months ago thought that black was not white, but now on reflection, looking at the thing from another point of view, inclines to an opposite opinion—were as wise as he is zealous, he would let this part of Mr. Conway's history pass into oblivion.

Mr. Conway's mission—rhetorically so called—has a private as well as a public history. I happen to be one of those who know who was most carreet in urging the importance of this mission, and I happen also to be one of those who know who was most persistent in raising lunds to defray the expense of this mission. I therefore say to Mr. Conway and his friends, the less said on this point of being 'sent,' the better."

A CHEERING WORD FROM A PROMINENT FRIEND OF OUR CAUSE IN ENGLAND.

41 Dorset Street, Hulme, Manchester, (England,) Nov. 9, 1864.

M. LLOYD GARRISON, ESQ. :

MY DEAR SIR-By this date I hope the people have declared, by an unmistakable majority, that the Constitution shall be so amended as to preclude forever the possibility of slavery cursing your land again. I rest content that it is so, for my conviction, come to by patient and incessant study of their char-acter, is very settled on that point. I am, neverthe less, impatient to hear the glad tidings, and I know all the friends of America are also waiting anxiously for the mail that shall gladden the heart and raise the cheers of a multitude on this side of the Atlantic.

The course you have taken in the Presidential con honor to your long career of suffering, watching, teaching, and faith. The mistaken view of some of your friends, and their withdrawal of support from the than you expected, and the vacant places to be supplied by new names, but old and earnest friends They will live to regret their position, and to honor

Here, as the day approached for election, all the engines of the Slave Power were pouring their bitter streams on the public mind, trying to engender ha-tred, disgust and enmity towards the patriotic freemen of the States. Your people could afford to treat with contempt the adversaries of freedom, and we Alabama. I trust and pray that it may turn out that these fears are groundless, though there seems to me a heavy cloud for the anti-slavery cause shead; but it in steadily and consistently ours. The administration most suited to the crisis being secured, and their course settled by the people, the way is clear for the

Still a great work has to be done. The edu of people and Congress and President must go on The dangerous time is yet to come. When the re-bellion is crushed, the ambition of the leaders thereof blasted by the withered lightning of a people's power, and the people of the slave States are on their kneed, suppliants for freedom, re-union, pleading loyalty and obedience, then will be the crisis. Firmness almost supernatural will be required, and a vivid recollection of the past will be needed to illumine the minds of those in whose hands reconciliation and reconstructi are placed, so that the causes of the fearful rebellimay be clear and distinct, and their sagacity, fore sight and judgment in full vigor, sound and severely equitable. To do this, it will take all the forces of the free press, free speech, free pla lish, and therefore it is that I say, the great

In the first flush of the returning prodigal, mercy and forgiveness may overcome justice and principle—that justice to the free who have been so outraged by the Slave Power for generations, and to whom thermust be such a constitutional guarantee as shall, for all time, give to a free people security to property erson and speech throughout the entirety United State

The last few years have indeed revolutionized the mind of your people, and the next four years will need all the Garrisons, the Beechers, the Sumners the Chases in your land to direct, guide and support the people in the new era of freedom in your history With warm remembrances to our George Thompsot and yourself, allow me to remain,

Yours very faithfully, JOHN W. ESTCOURT.

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURE The seventh lecture of this course was delin Tuesday evening last, at the Music Hall, by le Charles G. Ames, of Albany, N. Y. It van "The American Experiment."

The American Experiment.
We, the people of the United States, said Mr. is We, the people of the United States, said Mr. as are going to school and learning aboutpebbe data. So many and so great are the public lends to have grown out of our existing straggle that was a constant of the control of the way.

licted."

Society stimulates mental activity. The boat forms of virtue as well as of intelligence as included to the mental to the forms of soft comes from the filment of our obligations to our fellow-mer. has bler to live for thirty millions than for cose him.

Lives only for one, lives for a very measurement. bler to live for thirty millions than for one. Even really lives only for one, lives for a very most. The unity of shis nation, formerly latest, as a more than nominal, has now become real and the more than nominal, has now become real and the livest work when the right hand of fellowships. The very word Union has experienced religion as now receives the right hand of fellowship from the thirting millions. "E pluribus unum" has take to place in our hearts which it held in the heart which it held in the heart which it held in the series. place in our hearts which it held in the bear of a fathers. We must retain and cherish this enture.

The Republic is mightly only as the faith, larger love of the people are mighty.

The decision of the 8th of November has might

The decision of the Confederate conspiracy. But even to midst of Thanksgiving, we must call to middle an advance of the hour. midst of Thanksgiving, we musican to mind the a dangers and new duties of the hour. The proper langers and new queres or the nour. The prophen of our ruin so confidently made by the English was ocracy should stimulate us to spare no effort and o precaution

o precaution.

Not only our institutions but ourselves have been a
rial. We trembled as each anomal election approach
d; much more at a Presidential carsas. Now v ed; much more as a courage. We march forward to name too and with a security of confidence nere elt before. Let the old nations extol their monarchi-We believe that whatever a wise and good king m lo, a wise and good people may do

lo, a wise and good people may do.

It is our system, and no man, that has sard as. We need, not a man, but men. God would not there is great country to be made merely a frame for a king General's face—though there were not wanting king Generals ambitious of such a position. It was marry that our idols should be smalled. The issue that the connection would be smalled. sary that our ideas should be smaned. The let dynasty (the lecturer said that the connection regard him to accent the second syllable of that world-to late dynasty has shown us with what despirable it the dynasty mas shown as the man despendents the people sometimes content themselves. It was said of Washington that he counselled and

pondered much, resolved slowly, executed and Lincoln is in these respects like Washington. In tallest man now in the world is Abraham Lincoln tanding on a monument wrought from brokes this Lincoln and his associates grew on this soil, tuiling institutions, the product of those institutions. Thus ame Butler's capacity, sagacity and audacity. Is rty has created her own defenders

The tides of divine virtue rise highest in thech the tides of divine virtue rise nignest in the ch cter of a free people. Force, faculty and public, t, combined with a love of freedom, can do work the work of human advancement Jefferson and Madison, though slaveholders, ven nmitted to slavery. They saved their souls min he intensity and heartiness of their labors for free Our political and social system make American E sohool for the public education of the people. And the war proves that our system works well.

John Stuart Mill has said that the advance Democracy is that it will not permit the people to be thence arises against Republican institution Republic, from the beginning, was vitiated by simit-ture with slavery. Ours has not yet been a free go-ernment. Our evils have arisen from this foreign and ostile element. When a vicious humor speers up the surface in ugly blotches of rebellion, what q ery would it be to drive it back for the purpose of oring the original status." Yet this is the desir

and proposition of some of our political doctors.

We will return good for evil to the rebellion

South. Instead of the three-fifths representation, v will give her representatives in proportion to be whole population. And she will have this further si wantage, that the added members will not marger sent their constituents.

It is a lofty level to which we have been liked

It is a folly reven to state the second with a long rital liberty, protected by impartial law, this is been the vision we have seen. Every man fet the Republic, the Republic for every man. This is the pattern which has been shown us in the Most. On we still parley with the deceitful Sain who wolf persuade us to relinquish it?

The question is not whether a Republic it possile but whether it is possible for such a people as w. Wr is a test which tries us, and will assign us out approp-ate place among nations. Let us not shrink you he ate place among nations. Let is not strink ron in flery trial. Only dross perales in the fir. If so prove unworthy of liberty, the best thing for us us by placed under masters. This is the best thing those who show themselves unfit for any better.

Even if we repress the rebellion, many other agers remain to be averted. What kills a Rejustic is gnorance. The ballot is a two-edged tool. No and has a right to vote till he can give a reason for in vote. We cannot realize the full benefit of frauctive until we have sense enough to put the right man n the right place.

Another great danger is of governing the Repulic to death. We want a government omnipotestion tain purposes, and powerless beyond them. Is very in peace, the sphere of government should be impered to absolutely necessary things. The more law there is, the more law there must be. When he was turkeys became tame, through allowing men top their food instead of seeking it them the power of flying, and incorred other chins fa-advantages. A people too much provided by the government have a tendency to sink into mere peop-le polisators should strive to reduce the amount of the lattice. islation. In this country, as well as in England, have a vast number of laws, many of them a deal is ter. Now laws dead but no effect on the atmosphere. National legislation be restricted to national affairs. Especially must re take care that philanthropy does not ride the hobby of

legislation. We are yet, however, to see an advanced system of social order. The man of noble character is abore the laws. Let us teach justice and self-count, and individuals seek to grow towards the position, both as individual nd a nation, of following the right for its ove sale.

The brilliant lecture of which the abort is but an imperfect sketch, lasted nearly an hour and abil, and eceived close attention and occasional appares large audience. The lecture next Tuesday evening vill be given by Wendell Phillips.-c. x. v.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.

Thomas F. Small, formerly a slave, and for more a a year in the service of the United Shift, is battles of Williamsburg, Malvern Hill, Fair calls of the Country of the Countr and other places, having, while sick, beat ke rik out help or care, froze his feet so that ampunia is mane necessary; and not having been regularly isted, cannot receive a consist any from the ferlisted, cannot receive a pension or pay from the ernment; he, therefore, appeals to the sympathetic the kind-hearted to help him in his efforts to a sum antificione to make the control of the control o sum sufficient to procure himself a pair of stribul a sum sufficient to procure himself a pair to legs—as in his present situation he can only a himself upon his knees. A portion of the sum of the for this purpose has been kindly subscribed by the benevolent people in North Bridgewater; and very desirable that the whole amount should be necessarily and the Editor of the presenting and to the Editor of the contract of the Editor of the contract of the Editor of the contract of the Editor of the Edi very desirable that the whole amount should be as in pspeedily. Any donations sent to the Editor of Liberator, or to Robert F. Walleut, Anti-Sarer face, 221 Washington Street, Boston, will be gateful acknowledged. This unfortunate but deserting man is about 20 years old, and his crippled consist demands the most compassionate consideration.

"EDUCATION."

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON

On Sunday evening last, at the Melodeon, Mr. Em on sunday enter of a course of six lectures which error read, the first of a course of six lectures which have been engaged from him by the Parker Fraterni have been engaged from stand by the Parker Frakershif.
The subject o, the opening lecture was "Education" Before touching upon that subject, however, be congratulated his audience on the good omens of

the hour.
He rejoiced with them on the fact that a large pro He rejoiced with them on one lact that a large pro-portion of the people of the United States have delib partiely given their voices in favor of social and state enter; have decided that this nation shall be a n ion, and not a casual assembly of travellers who may tion, and not a casual assembly of travellers who may remain or separate as the freak takes them; and have decided that a nation like this is not to be triffed with. In character and position-involve interests so momen-nes that it is an intolerable crime to treat them with lerily. These relations should be held binding a garriage, binding as contracts of property. lerity. These relations should be held bindin marriage, binding as contracts of property, in ing as the laws that guard the life and honor o ing as the laws can guard the many monor of the circe. They have resolved that the unity of this nation shall be held by force agains; any attempt to break it by force; and they protest in arms against the violation of their they protest in arms against the violation of their they protest in arms against the violation of their rights by any minority, smaller or greater, proceed-ing by steath and violence to disrupt the nation. This is not to decide that in no circumstances, and for no case, shall there be a separation. But such sep-sition, if it ever occur, must be a solemn and delib-rates act, with the clearest expression of the will of the whole people, and with mutual guaranties and

Emerson proceeded to enumerate some ad Mr. Deerson which have already grown out of the strug-yle in which we are engaged. True, the war has not us many valuable lives, but it has made many lives valuable that were not so before, through the lires valuance that were not so perfore, through the sart and expansion it has given them. It has taught therelity to selfish old men, and devotion to thought-less young ones. The papers tell us that it has demormany rebel regiments, but certainly it has moral aired many loyal ordes. See its effect on Maryland, on frenessee, on Missouri, on the border Free States. It has colarged the vision and expanded the hearts of the rhole Northern population. In every one of their houses hangs, unrolled and daily studied, the map of the United States. The towns, rivers, hills and plains of our country are known now to each citizen as never before, and that map on the house wall indicates that the whole country is added to his thought. study the condition, the means, and the future of shis estinent. America means opportunity, freedom power. The genius of this country has marked out her true policy; opportunity—doors wide open—ev-ery port open. If I could, I would have free trade If the world, without toll or custom-house, the man, black man, red man, yellow man. Let us offer hospitality, a fair field and equal laws, to all.

The lecturer then spoke of the immense important of early education, both for our own children and for those of our immigrant population. We should cling mon school, and enlarge and extend the or to the common school, and entarge and extend the op-portunities it offers. Let us educate every soul. Every native child, and every foreign child that is cast on our coast should be taught, at the public cost first, the radiments of knowledge, and then, as far as may be, the ripest results of art and science. The careful explanation of elements is the first of-

The land is wide enough, the soil has food enough for

fice of education; the second is, incessant drill and ce in applying those elements. Wherever nature has supplied zeal and enthusiasm in the the school and the college should be at hand to answer quitations, to afford facilities. Not only the knowledge existing in the minds of trained persons is requisite bacokill in the art of conveying that knowledge is in dupensable. A college is or should be a society of ex perts; of men selected for their skill in each depart ment of act, and for skill and readiness in communi-cating what they know. Severity of training also is at the highest importance. When once the power of larning is secured, the popul can learn anything that his important for him to know.

Mr. Emerson found some objection to the large pro-

portion of time devoted, in our colleges, to the higher mathematics. He wished that the living breath of America might blow through the present formularies of study, and effect large improvements. The professor ought to prove his claim to his chair. Th scholar should prove his claim to every step of ad-tancement. The student should prove his claim to scholarships and fellowships. And the class should have a certain share in the election of the professor, eren if only this, the making their attendance on hi lectures voluntary. The democratic sense which shides in this country ought to act upon all the depart

Mr. Rarey might well be offered the diploms of Doctor of Laws. He has turned a new leaf in civili-nuon. The Board of Education of Massachusetts would take a wise step by engaging that master to go to each College and Teachers' Convention in th State, exhibiting his pupils and explaining his treatment. What force, what excellence in his fundamenal maxim, that he who would manage a horse must have seither fear nor anger! Mr. Rarey seems to be ally satirist, reading sarcastic lessons to Colleges and Enterstities when he pretends to be thinking merely of tables. He knows horses and likes them. The He knows horses, and likes them. The tes see that he is a solid good fellow, up to all their ways, and a little better than they are in their own The schoolmaster or the professor should stand in a real a relation to his pupils.

Whater cles a boy learns, Mr. Emerson thought, be should learn to harness a horse, to row a boat, to camp in the woods, and to cook his own supper. These cup in the woods, and to cook his own supper. I nese the first steps to power. The first duty of the man of thought is to secure his own independence. The questions which the world asks of every young RENDS are—What are you!—What do you!—What is resulted. a your talent ?- What is your contribution to the comwali—Is there any decided tendency in your walife!—Can you help any other soul? Mr. Emerson always has a good audience in Boston.

On this occasion they Melodeor more than an hour with the deepest interest second lecture of the course, on " Social Aims, vil be given next Sunday evening .- c. K. W.

COLORED PEOPLE'S JUBILEE.

LEWISTOWN, (Pa.) Oct. 31, 1864. A mass meeting of the colored people assembled at the A. M. E. Church, to take into consideration the exactpation of the State of Maryland, and its great bands. this to the people of African descent.

The object of the meeting being made known by Suned Molson, the Rev. Wm. Hollen was called upon at the President, and James Ritcheson and Samuel Molson as Vice Presidenta Helen E. Molson was chosen Secretary

J. E. Griffith was invited to address the meeting. ch invitation he accepted, and occupied the atten-of the audience one hour and a half. He depict the sufferings and ill-treatment of the colored ple whilst b la sho read the laws of Maryland, in reference to sharery and our race, showing the evil effects of sharery and sharery und under hard taskmasters and tyrants stry in general. He also painted a delightful picture of the former conduct of the citizens of Maryland and the present conduct under the new and free Con

After the lecture, a vote of thanks was returned to he soldiers and citizens of Maryland for their hearty apport of the Union and the President of the United Sates. States; and also to Gov. Bradford and all the leaders armers of the new Constitution, which is not be the rule and guide of the State of Maryland.

The meeting then adjourned the state of Maryland. ing then adjourned till 7 o'clock, P. M. Ber, Wm. Hollen was appointed to deliver a sermon to the occasion, which he did in a most masterly the

After the close of the evening service, J. E. Griffith was again called upon to make some remarks upon slavery, as it existed in former days. He gave the history of Maryland, from 1810 to 1864, and it showed some of the most barbanos transactions of modern some of the most barbanos transactions of modern days. The speaker retired amid great applause; af-ter which, a resolution was passed as follows:— That a Committee of three be appointed. Samuel Molson, James Richeson, and J. L. Griffith were ap-

pointed said Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted:

The tottowing resolutions were adopted:—
Resolved, That the present Administration is the true meaning and spirit of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created free and equal.
Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln, the President

of the United States, is the friend of the oppressed and a rod of chastisement to the enemy, and a friend to the Free Constitution. Resolved, That we will support the Governmen

of the United States and the present Administration whether at war or in peace.

Resolved, That with fifty four of our colored fellow-soldiers who left this county and borough to fight for the Union, we will do all that we are able to support their cause at home, standing up; at all times, in favor of the Union and free government. Resolved, That Generals U. S. Grant, Butler, Burn

side, Hooker, Sherman, Rosecrans, Sheridan and oth ers, in whose hands our sons, fathers, cousins and brothers have trusted their lives, will never sheath their swords until the old flag shall wave over all the States of this Un

HELEN E. MOLSON, Secretary.

THE HYGIENIC COOK-BOOK; containing Receipts for making Bread, Pies, Puddings, Mushes and Soups, with directions for cooking Vegetables, canning Fruit, &c. To which is added an Appendix, containing valuable suggestions in regard to washing, bleaching, removing ink, fruit, and other stains from garments, &c. By Mrs. Mattie M. Jones. New York: Miller & Browning, Publishers, 15 Laight Street. 1864.

The author of this little work well says that cook-book containing directions for preparing a variety of hygienic dishes, which shall be at the same time practical, concise, and in a form cheap enough to bring it within the means of every family, seems a desidera-tum hitherto unattained. But we think she has made a successful effort; and we have no doubt it will prove of practical value to those desirous of learning a more healthful method of living.

PLEDGES made to the American or the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies are now payable; and it is earnestly requested of all who may be owing such to forward the amount of their pledges, without delay, to the Treasurers of those Societies respectively, or to Samuel May, Jr., 221 Washington Street,

GEORGE THOMPSON AT THE WEST. Our eloquent coadjutor, George Thompson, Esq. is lecturing very acceptably at the West. He has spo-ken at Oberlin, at Chicago, and other places. The Chicago Journal of Nov. 23d makes the following ref-

erence to him:—

Gronge Thompson. There need be no feeling of surprise, much less of mortification, on the part of the Hon. George Thompson, by reason of the smallness of his audience last evening; as it was owing solely and exclusively to the fact that he was not sufficiently advertised. The matter was managed with unaccountable carelessness.

The audience which did assemble, however, last evening, at Byron Itall, was highly gratified and deeply interested. Mr. Thompson gave a most eloquent and searching resume of our history, and the history of the anti-slavery agitation, (his own and ours,) with which he has been zealously and influentially identified for the last five and thirty years.

We are glad to learn that our citizens are to have another opportunity of hearing this veteran English champion of human rights and the American Republic. We bid him welcome to the Northwest, and bespeak for him the attentive hearing and hearty hospitality of our people.

The same paper has also the followings proceed-

The same paper has also the followings proceedings of the Chicago Board of Trade :-

ings of the Unicago Board of Trade:—
The proceedings on 'Change, at noon, to day, were rendered unusually interesting by the presence of Governor Richard Yates, General John A. Logan, and Hon. George Thompson. The Governor was first introduced, and in a tew remarks, highly complication of the Board and to the unflinching particism of Gen. John A. Logan, prepared the way for the reception of the latter. Throughout his brief address, the Governor was highly applauded.
On taking the floor, Gen. Logan was received with three rousing cheers. He said that he had but few opportunities of becoming acquainted with the citi-

dress, the Governor was highly applauded.

On taking the floor, Geo. Logan was received with three rousing cheers. He said that he had but few opportunities of becoming acquainted with the citizens of Chicago, and was happy to meet them on this occasion. While all men looked with interest and pride upon the soldiers in the field, the labor and particitism of such associations as the Board of Trade at home should not be forgotten. It has furnished noble regiments and a battery for the war; it has neven englected any opportunity for serving the soldiers; it has done so much and so well against the rebellion that it is honored and revered among soldiers. And it could well afford to do so much, for unless the integrity of the Government is preserved, this association would amount to but little; and this thought should be an incentive to other demonstrations of particulum. He believed that in the suppression of rebels in the field and of trailors every where (applauselies the permanent peace of this Government, which has the power to restore its integrity. But unity of sentiment and action, without regard to party, is, necessary, for we can have no peace till very rebel shall lay down his arms. He had a duty to perform in the field; we, at home, have also duties to perform, and he believed that we should perform them until American arms shall accomplish union and freedom, giving us one flag, one country and one God, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Guif.

The General retired amid loud plaudits, when Hon.

from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf.

The General retired amid loud plaudits, when Hon. George Thompson, M. P., of England, and one of the strongest advocates of our Government there, was introduced, and received with much applause.

Mr. Thompson said, that if he ever had an unfriendly feeling towards this country, he would blush to meet so patriotic an assemblage as that before which now appeared. But he never had. On the contrary, he had been its unfinching friend; and although there are those in Enviand who are conposed to the success he had been its unfinching friend; and aithough there are those in England who are opposed to the success of your Republican institutions, they are not numbered with the democracy—the toiling, thinking millions of England—who cherish the names of Farragut, Grant, Sherman, Logan, (applause,) and awaited with interest, the day when we shall attain our "Liberty and Union—one and inseparable—now and forever! Applause. He desired the speedy restoration of the Union to its integrity. He had watched, with deep interest, the progress of the recent election, and seen in its results much that will soon lead to our national success and an unbroken Union.

The speaker retired, followed by enthusiastic ap

Bust of Charles Sunner. Millmore, a young sculptor of more than common promise in his art, has just finished a most admirable bust of Senator Sunner. The artist has succeeded in representing the essential spirit of his subject, as he will be recognized historically, when seen by those sufficiently removed by distance to do justice to his power and his sims. Courage and dignity, tempered by the humanity of a large and commanding nature, are expressed with great fidelity. It is no ordinary achievement for the artist to mould a representative man so that the idea or principle, which is the substance of his life, should shine through the form. In this, Millmore seems so carefully to have studied his subject as to have succeeded. If, thus early in his career, he evinces so strong a hold on the spiritual requirements of his art, it is not too much to predict that he will eventually rank among its eminent masters.—Transcript.

We fully endorse the above appreciative notice of Mr. Millmore's admirable work. Copies of the bust are on sale at the store of Williams & Everen, togeth-er with those of the poet Longfellow, by the same ar-

NARROW ESCAPS OF GENERAL BUTLER. The Journol has a dispatch from Washington, as follows:
Yesterday as Gen. Butler and staff were on their
way from Bermuda Hundred to Fort Monroe, in his
dispatch bost, the Greyhound, the head of the botler
blew out, and the boat was enveloped in fiames. Rafix
were hastily constructed of settees and doors, on one
of which Gen. Butler escaped, and all the passengers
and crew were saved, being picked up by a passing
tug. The boat sank in thirty minutes after the fiames
broke out. Gen. Butler lost his horses and nearly,
all of his personal effects.

w York, Nov. 26. The St. James, Low elmont hotels were on fire last night, but su

and Belmont hotels were on fire last night, but sunerce no serious damage.

The fires last night were made with phosphorus, and it is thought for the purpose of robbery. In Barnaun's Museum, the panic struck audience was robbed most theroughly, in the great smoke and confusion that ensued. In the hotels the robbers did not succeed so well. A woman halling from Baltimore was arrested at the Metropolitan Hotel, under circumstances that involve her in serious saspicion. She strong by protests innocence. Several other arrests were also made.

ly protests innocence. Several other arrests were also made.

The manner in which the fires were produced showed a preconcerd plot. In the hotels, the beds, clothes, trunks, &c., were covered with phosphorus. Matches were also scattered in the beds. The fires were then set and the rooms locked. As in the July riots, the thieves swarmed about the hotel doors, ready to rush in and plunder when the fire was under way. But the timely appearance of the police prevented this portion of the programme from being carried out.

The panic at the Museum was intense, but fortunately the fire was quickly subdued. The bottle containing the phosphorus was found, and is like those used by incendiaries elsewhere.

At the Winter Garden, a terrible panic was created by some one simply crying fire.

The entire fire department was aroused, and together with the police measures were adopted for the safety of life and property for the remainder of the night. The attempt which was really well planned has failed. It has shown what might be done here and elsewhere, and will inspire increased vigiliance throughout the North.

At Barnum's Museum, a quantity of phosphorus

the North.

At Barnum's Museum, a quantity of phosphorus
was thrown on the floor and stairs to the upper story,
and a fire was kindled, but soon extinguished. There
was considerable alarm and several ladies fainted. The giantess became so alarmed that she ran down the main stairs into the street, and took refuge in a neigh

boring hotel.

Several hay barges were also set on fire Friday night, phosphoras being used in every instance.

According to the theory of the police, it is supposed that the maranders numbered from fifteen to twenty-four, and were mostly commissioned officers in the rebel army—lieutenants, captains, &c. The plot probably originated in Canada.

The following letter was yesterday received at the Adjutant General's office for Mrs. Bixby, the lady of this city referred to in General Schouler's communication to the Journal of Monday evening last, as having 'sent fiv: sons into this war, every one of whom has fallen nobly in battle." It appears that she has also sent another son to the war, who is now suffering from wounds, at the United States General Hospital at Readville. On learning of her case, President Lincoln immediately forwarded this letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1864. }

DEAR MADAM: I have been shown in the files o
the War Department a statement of the Adjutan
General of Massachusetts, that you are the mother o
five sons who have died gloriously on the field of bat-

five sons who have died gioriously on the arch of the left.

I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine, which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming; but I cannot refrain from tendering texpou the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Falter may assuage the anguish of your betweenent, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of Freedom.

Yours very sincerely and respectfully,

upon the altar of Freedom.
Yours, very sincerely and respectfully,
BIXBY.
A. LINCOLN. Mrs. BIXBY.

The names of Mrs. Bixby's sons who have fallen in battle are as follows: Sergt. Charles W. Bixby, Co. D., 20th Massachusetts Vols., killed at Fredericksburg May 3, 1863; Private Edward Bixby, 22d, died of wounds in hospital at Folly Island, S. C.; Privates Oliver C. Bixby, E, 58th, and Geo. W. Bixby, B, 56th, killed before Petersburg July 30, 1864.—Journal.

Geo. W. Bixby, of Co. B, 66th regiment, one of two brothers reported as killed in this war, was not killed, as has been supposed, before Petersburg, the 30th of July last, but was captured unhurt by the rebels. His mother has mourned his death for four months.

A WHOLESALE MASSACRE. The Home Guards of Georgia have met a horrible fate. It is thus de-

A Wholesale Massacre. The Home Guards of Georgia have met a horrible fate. It is thus described by the Chattanooga paper:

"A company bearing the title of the Georgia Home Guard has been rendering good service to the Union cause in the upper counties of Georgia during the past six months. The band was composed principally of deserters from the rebel army, men who had been conscripted into the rebel ranks and subsequently escaped, and a number of citizens of Murray, Walker and Catoosa counties, Georgia, and were commanded by Col. Ashworth, of Walker county. They had been out on a scout for several days, and had captured and picked up several squads of rebel prisoners, among whom was a colonel. On their return they did not preserve as good order and discipline as they should have done, and the homes of many of thein being in that section of country, considerable straggling ensued. When near Elijah, about sixty-five miles northeast of Dalton, on last Friday, they were surprised by a force of rebels under the command of Tom Polk Edmonson. This rebel force is composed in the greater part of members of the First Tennessee Infantry, who got cut off from their main army at the beginning of the campaign last spring, and have remained in that county ever since. The Home Guard numbered one hundred and twenty-five men, while the rebel force consisted of over three hundred. Finding that they were surprouded, and that escape was impossible, the Home Guard aurrendered, and then ensued the fearful part of the tragely. The most of these men being deserters from the rebel army, as we stated above, and all of them being well known as having acted as guides for our forces, the rebel determined to show them no mercy. Taking the prisoners of into the woods a short distance, their inhuman captors shot or hung all but twenty-one of them! After the commission of this savage and unparalleled butchery, the monsters departed for their inhuman captors shot or hung all but twenty-one statement to the Provost Marshal. It is supposed that our

noun last Sunday."

Rebel Cauelty. Baltimore American, writing from Annapolis last evening, says such was the wretched state of our prisoners who have just arrived from Savannah, that our surgeons were appalled at the awful

vaniant, that our surgeous were appared at the awin sight.

Not a man among the number but that had to be sent to the hospitals, many to leave them only for the grave. Surgeons Vanderkief and Parker, and their assistants, evinced the deepest interest in the poor fel lows, and are doing all in their power to mitigate their sufferings. sent to

The Yorkville Enquirer's correspondent at Florence, South Carolina, states that there are over Florence, South Carolina, states that there are over ten thousand prisoners in the stockade there, and that one thousand have died from scurry. They exchange rings, pipes, inkstands and straw hats for potatoes, which are the only vegetables to be had. On election day they opened polls, 1284 voting for Lincoln, and 19 for McClellan.

DRATH OF PROFESSOR SILLIMAN. The country has lost the pioneer of physical science on its present basis in America, and one of its most effectual promoters by pen and tongue. Benjamin Silliman was born in North Stratford, Conn., Aug. 8, 1779. He graduated at Yale College—as his father and grandfather had before him—ins his father and grandfather had before him—in 1796. After teaching awhile, he began the study of the law, and was practising in New Haven when he was induced to accept the Professorship of Chemistry at Yale, tendered in 1802. He took two years to prepare himself for his new daties, upon which he entered in 1804. The next year he visited Europe, and on his return began a series of lectures on mineralogy and geology, to which subjects he was mainly devoted ever after. He was the author of two books of travel, and the compiler or editor of several scientific works. In 1818 he originated, the "American Journal of Science," which is still in the full tide of usefulness, owing in great part to the able editorable of the complished son.

From the date of his first appointment in Yale College till within a few years, Professor Silliman continued his duties as lecturer on physical science. In that capacity he will be fondly remembered by many thousandsof graduates. "Of a commanding figure, says writer describing him, "serene, open, and pleasant counteannee, musical and manly voice, the utmost self-possession and composure, great coolness and destriy of manipulation, and a high power of language both as to choice and flow of words, he was the very prince of lecturers." His enthusiasm over a fossil or a mineral was apt to provoke merriment among those who listened to him for the first time; but that nature must have been cold and stubborn in-ted, that did not soon find his love of nature contagious and inspiring. He was a man that would have word nating the nature has now done.—Beston Journal.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle of the 9th contains the llowing appeal to Georgians by Senator Hill:—

following appeal to Georgians by Senator Hill:

Remnount, Va., Nov. 18, 1864.

To the People of Georgia: You have now the best opportunity ever yet presented to you to destroy the enemy. Put everything at the disposal of our generals. Remore all provisions from the path of the invaders, and put all obstructions you can in his way. Every citizen with his gande and ax, can do the work of a good soldier. You can destroy the enemy by retarding his march. Georgians, be dirm, act promptly, and fear not.

(Signed) D. H. HILL.

I most cordially approve of the above.

(Signed) JAMES A. SEDDON,

Secretary of War.

Eght escaped Union officers from Columbia rison came up in the Arago, who state that great consternation exists in Charleston, Savannah, &c., in onsequence of Sherman's advance, and that while creted in the woods and swamps, they daily sawmall bodies of troops marching towards Savannah.

At the session of the Georgia Legislature, at Milledgeville, ou the 17th inst., the public funds were ordered to be removed to a place of Agalety, and measures taken for a speedy adjournment. On the 18th there was a general stampede of the members, and most of them had gone home, or were wandering

A vote was taken among the Union prisoner contined in Columbia, S. C., for President, when the columbia stood as follows:

aread and totto and .		
Massachusetts,	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Maine,		0
	25	0
New Hampshire,	All a Trace	. 0
Vermont,	29	1
Connecticut,	34	8
Rhode Island,	17	0 .
The state of the s	190 - Land 1992	
we of tera allow the	160	9

Of sixty-four counties in Iowa thus far reported, only five give Democratic majorities, only one of them having a majority above 100.

Lincoln's majority on the home vote of Ohio is 27,762, being a gain of 1611 over the Union majority in October.

in October.

The soldiers from the Western Reserve District Ohio, gave General Garfield, Union, for Congress 2033 votes, and his Democratic competitor eight. Garfield's majority in the district is twelve thousand.

POLITICAL. The Chicago Tribute says of the élec-tion of that State, that the total rote is 345,786, with a majority for Lincoln of 31,088. In 1880, the entire vote footed up 349,693, and a majority for Lincoln of 11,946. The vote of 1864 is 13,007 less than in 1800. Illinois has at least 69,000 voters in front of the ene-my, who were not permitted to vote. Ten counties in East Tennessee cast 10,259 votes for Lincoln. It is a large vote, considering the numbers absent in the Union army.

Ten counties in East Tennessee cast 10,250 votes for Lincoln. It is a large vote, considering the numbers absent in the Union army.

The number of documents printed and circulated by Union Congressional Committees during the Presidential campaign was only seven million one hundred themselved.

WASHINOTON, Nov. 26. Information from the Army of the Potomac is to the effect that Thanksgiving day was truly a festive occasion among the soldiers.

Since the news of President Lincoln's re-election, desertion from the rebel army has increased largely. It is said by deserters that the number of rebel soldiers known to be watching for a favorable opportunity to escape is astonishing; and the demoralization is so general, that the officers fear to trust any of their troops on picket. They have lost confidence even in South Carolina and Virginia troops.

South Carolina and Virginia troops.

Farl Russell had been installed Rector of the Aberdeen University. In the course of his speech he sald: "There is another portion of the globe where we still have to lament seenes of bloodshed; we still have to lament that the bloody arbitrament of war has not been brought to a close; and if there is any bright spot in the dark seene, it is for the African race. But I cannot but believe that for the civil war in America, whichever way it may end, whether the States again unite or whether there is to be a final separation, I cannot but believe that out of these events the African race will receive their freedom."

Major General Dana has reserved the plantations of Jeff. Davis and his brother, and General
Quitman, for the use of freed slaves. Hese estates
tie together in an easily defended "bend" of the
Mississippi, called Palmyra Bend. They contain
about ten thousand acres of arable land, and it is intended that cotton speculators shall be kept away from
this point, which the negroes can defend, and where
they can live in security and maintain themselves
without expense to the government.

By a Brazilian decree of the 24th of September all the "free Africans" existing in the empire were emancipated, whether in the service of the State of in that of private individuals, thus annulling the decree No. 1803 of the 28th of December, 1853, which exacted fourteen years' service from that date.

Western Copperhead papers are rapidly going by the board. The Illinois State Register, Bloomington, (Ill.,) Democrat, Madison, (Wis.), Patriot Evansville, (Ind.,) Times, Peoria, (Ill.,) Mail, and Lincoln (Logan county, Ill.,) Courier, have all become defunct. The people have no further use for copperheadism.

Mrs. Jeff: Davis was an unconscious contribute to the National Sailors' Fair at Boston; a box of cloth ing which was captured on the blockade-runner Hope intended for her, having been presented to the Fair.

More than one hundred lives have been lost in the Northern States alone, since October 31st, and many persons have been more or less injured, many of them for life, by railroad accidents in nearly every case, these accidents might have been avoided by such precaution as the merest common sense would dictate.

by The Richmond Dispatch recommends Con-gress to call General Lee before them, and ask his opin on on the great milliary question of the day, the recommendation of the President to employ forty thousand slaves as laborers in the armies, thereby re-easing nearly the same number of fighting men.

Wood is selling at Richmond for one-hundred

The Gen. Butler, in an order diamissing Secon Licutenant John Clancy, of the Colored Light Artilery, from the service, says: "He was in a state of in toxication, which is reported as beastly, but that is evidently a mistake, as beasts do not get drunk."

Mrs. Joshua R. Giddings died at Jefferso shtabula County, Ohio, on the 15th inst.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 25. Charles Williams, a colored U. S. soldier, was executed by hanging in the yard of the Old Capital Prison, to-day, for killing a colored woman near Casey a short time ago.

A missionary, who travelled some forty miles with Price in Arkansas, reports that Price told him he lost over 10,000 men in killed, wounded and deserters, and that his expedition into Misgouri had been most

Windsor, Vt., and his naturalization papers demanded. After much hesitation, he handed over a nanor that proved to be a bill against himself for tw of whiskey.

The receipts of the National Sailors' Fair a Boston, have not been correctly and clearly ascertain ed, but will exceed \$200,000.

ed, but will exceed \$200,000.

PRUDENCE OF THE NEORO. A bundle of bank deposit books of the savings of Co. H, 35th Regiment U. S. Colored Trops, Lieut. H. W. Batcheller commanding, now stationed at Jacksonville, Florida, has been exhibited to us. The deposits were made in one of the savings banks of this city. We can but consider this as a curious development of the times, and a striking evidence of the advance from slavery and ignorance to knowledge and cirilization of the blacks of the South. The amount deposited is about \$2000.

—Boston Journal.

Monticello, the former residence of Thomas efferson, in Albemarle County, Virginia, was sold tauction, a few days ago, under the sequestration act, or 880,500. Benjamin F. Ficklin, purchaser.

Wm. Burr, the inventor of the casemate iron-ald system, died a few days since at Greenfield Hill, T. It was from the stolen plans of Mr. Burr that he rebel ram Merrimack was built.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28. Seth Kinman, a Califor a trapper, presented a chair made of buck horns t nia trapper, presented a chair made of buck horns to the President this morning, receiving Mr. Lincoln's thanks for the gift in a few pleasant remarks.

The Mrs. Sarah Hutchins, a leading Baltimore sympathizer with the rebels, has been convicted on having sent a sword to Harry Gilmer, and sentence to pay a fine of \$0000, and to be imprisoned for five years at hard labor in the Fitchburg, Mass., House of Coveration.

NEOROUS 18 KANSAS. Not less than 10,000 negroes are said to have gone to Kansas from Missouri and Kansas. They now form an indispensable laboring population in that State. No complaints are made of them either as to pasperism or crime.

37 Mrs. Nanoy Rhodes of Breman, Maine, had all sons in the army—four have been killed in action, another is made a cripple for life, the sixth is still in

THE TRIBUNE for 1865. PROSPECTUS.

PROSPECTUS.

The Military and Naval successes of 1864, with the anspicious result of our Presidential contest, have lifted a heavy weight from the breasts of the Löyal Millions of our countrymen. It is now felt, even by these who have been distrustful and faint-hearted, that the Union is to emerge triumphant from the deadly strile whereinto she was no wickedly precipitated by her assailants, and that Slavery, her releutiess foe, is to encounter the fate of Haman. The perils of foreign intervention and of Western insurrection are safely passed; Assanan Lincoux, no longer assailable as the choice of a minority, holds the helm of State for four years longer; the Rebellion, palpably weakened by its defeats and leases during the year now closing—with its oredit so reduced that its purse-bearer officially declares that its Treasury Notes can only be exchanged for coin at the rate of twenty-fire for one, while its bonds command but six cents on the dellar—but awaits the blow which shall soon strike the sword from its parricidal hand, and remit its master-spirits to the justice, or it may be the elemency, of a sorely wronged and justly incensed, but forbearing and magnanimous People. Such are the asspices which justify our faith that the year soon to open will see the Stars and Stripes float unchallenged from every battlement in the Republic, and the perfect law of Liberty for All immorably imbedded in the Constitution of our Union.

The New York Trausure, founded in 1841, will enter

titution of our Union.

The Naw York Trinune, founded in 1841, will enter upon its twenty-fourth year with quickened hopes and enlarged means of usefulness. Its principles need no re-statement: its aims are the diffusion of Intelligence and the inculcation of a spirit of Freedom and Humanity. When this truth shall have been generally recognised and established as the basis of our institutions and policy, that injustice to the poorest, the weakest, the most despised, is a fearful mistake—that no community or State can afford to wrong even its humblest member—then will our land bask once more in the calm sunshine of peace and pros-

The Tanuxk has for the last year been published without profit to its proprietors, solely because of the depreciation of our currency below the specie standard, compelling us to buy paper and other materials at a cost considebers. On our Weekly edition, the net loss has amounted
to many thousands of dollars; while our large receipts
from Advertising have been wholly absorbed by the extraordinary expenses of Correspondence, Telegraphing,
do., devolved on us by the war. As we do not suppose our
patrons desire that we should work for them at our own
cost, and prefer not to be patronized by any who may desire it, we have somewhat advanced for the ensuing year
the prices of our Semi-Weekly and Weekly, as we had already done with those of our Daily editions. This increase is purely nominal : there never before was a time when ers of our country could buy THE TRIBUNE for so their own products or labor as they can by the TERMS:

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SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers, do. 2 copies, do. do. do. 5 copies or over, to one address, for each copy, 3 00 WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year, 52 numbers, 2 50 do. Clubs of five, to one address, 10 00 Persons remitting \$20 for 10 copies, to one address, will review one copy extra, graits.

Persons remitting \$40 for 20 copies, to one address, will review one copy Semi-Weekly, graits.

Persons remitting \$50 for 40 copies, to one address, will receive one copy Dailly, graits.

Drafts on New York payable to the order of "Thir Thirdeness" of the property of the pr

THE TRIBUNE, New York.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA SUNK. Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:
I have just received a telegram from the commander of the prize steamer Florida, informing me that
the bad sunk in nine fathoms of water. She had been run into by an army steamer, and badly dam-aged. I have not heard the particulars. I will in-form the Department when I receive the written

(Signed) DAVID D. PORTER,

No Compromise. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal pertinently says:— No COMPROMISE. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal pertinently says:—

"While Grant and Sherman are in the field, battling stalwartly against the foes of the Union, those in civil life should see that they are fully sustained at home. The plots and artifices of professed 'peace' men should be carefully scanned, and thier deceptive plans for the betrayal of the Republic should be frustrated ere they ripen to maturity. Although a majority of the voters of the loyal States have unmistakably pronounced against the continuance of slavery, the cause of the rebellion, mischievous plotters (masked behind olive branches) are planning how to preserve what remains of their idolized "institution." They talk of compromise and of conciliation, but the PROPLE want first to conquer a peace, and secondly to destroy the accursed cause of this cruel war. The able arguments of Senator Summer, in his recent speech before the Young Men's Republican Union of New York, are halled here as the keynote to the action of true men during the coming season of Congress. The rebellion is but belligerent slavery—destroy that, and we shall have the desired peace." season of slavery— peace."

WASHINGTON REJUVENATED. A Washington cor-

change for the better at the Capital:

"Although lamentations for the days of auld-lang syne are beard from the worshippers of slavery aristocracy who used to rule the metropolis, signs of real progress are visible on every hand. Therefare pleasant visiting circles of agreeable and educated people as well as the diplomatic, the army, the navy, and the secesh "sets." Churches of all denominations are well attended—so are two theatres and several concert halls. Nearly four thousand pupils are taught in sixty-three public schools. The horse railroad cars run regularly, and a new horse railroad is being built from the Baltimore depot past the patent office to the equestrian statue of Washington. Stores are kept closed on Sundays, pavements have been mended, water is abundant; gas ditto, (for illuminating and for water is abundant, gas ditto, (for illuminating and fo ratorical effect,) and the steamers are summoned to tree by the electrical telegraph fire alarm. In abort, he national metropolis is fast becoming a city worthy if the great republic of which it is the capital, with il the modern convenience."

Good for Dennis Connelly had the honor of driving Lieut. Gen. Grant from the residence of Col. Hillyer, in New York, to the Astor House, last Sunday
night. After depositing his illustrious passenger,
Dennis of course took a drink, and gave his friends
the following tosat: "Here's to meself, Dennis Connelly, the biggest man in Ameriky but one. I've
driven the Lieutenant General of the United States,
and it's more than Bobby Lee ever did."

27 The Danish question has at last been settled. A treaty was agreed to on the 30th of October, and the German troops were to leave Jutland before the loss of Movember, greatly to the pleasure of the people of that ill-used country.

One hundred thousand dollars we need to be built in Liverpool in aid of Southern prisoner aid in that city of slave-traders.

The Electors of President and Vice President meet on the first Wednesday of December, at the capitals of their respective State, to cast their voses, which are sent to the President of the Senate, and counted before both houses of Congress on the second Wednesday of February.

The most popular lyceum lecturers have raised heir prices this winter. Beecher and Gough have \$150 an evening, and the gentlemen who formerly taked \$50 now demand \$100.

The Fred. Douglass delivered an address last Thursday night to an immense sudlence at the Bethel Church on Sharp street, Baltimore. He was accompanied by his sister, a freed Maryland slave, whom he had not seen since he made his escape, thirty years ago. A number of white persons were present, and the enthusiasm of the colored population was resided to the highest pitch of excitment. His advice to them was most excellent. Baltimore American.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will deliver a lectur on the State of the Country, in the Universalist Church, at North Hanson, on Monday evening next, Dec. 5th, at half past 7 o'clock.

DIED—In Lawrence, (Kamess,) Oct. 26, of billions fe-rer, EDWIN HUTCHINSON, of West Randolph, (Vt.) aged 24

MR. GARRISON'S PORTRAIT.

THE Portrait of Mr. Garrison, the publication of which has been delayed in consequence of the severe and protracted iliness of the artist engaged in immerring it to stone, in nearly ready, and will be furnished to subscriber in the course of a few days. Orders may be addressed to R. F. Wallcur, Esq., Liberator office, or be the Publisher. Price 31.50 per copy.

C. H. BRAINARD, Publisher.

Nor. 25.

A FARM OF 1500 ACRES

FOR SALE.

A FARM OF 1500 ACRES

FOR SALE

THE St. Mary's Lake Farm, 31-2 miles North from the city of Battle Creek, Calboun county, Michigan, is offered for sale. The proprietor wishing to retire, offers this Farm for sale on reasonable terms as to price and time of payments. The Farm consists of 1500 acres of as rich agricultural land as can be found in the Northern States; 1000 acres of which are improved in the best manner. There are on this road thirty-seven miles of rails and board fence, mostly new. St. Mary's Lake is one of the most beautiful sheets of clear crystal water in the country, and one of the finest fishing lakes in the State. This lake is in the centre of the farm, and is a mile and a quarter long by one third of a mile wide. The surroundings of this lake are unsurpased for beauty of scenery. There are some cight or ten beautiful sites for residences on either side of the lake. No low marshy grounds connected with the shore of the lake. There are about 400 acres of timber, and 100 acres of the beat mark pendow land on the west side of the farm. The buildings are, the large Farm Heuse, 88 by 50 feet, elevated 50 feet above the lake, commanding a view of a great portion of the farm and of the lake; also, a large frame Bearding, House, and even frame Tonements; two large Barns, 113 by 70 feet each, with stabling below for 130 head of cattle; also, four other Barns, 50 by 40 feet; also, a Steam Circular Saw Mill, 80 by 60 feet—said to be one of the best mills in the State; an Orehard of 800 apple and 1200 of the choicest peach trees, all in fine bearing order; 330 standard pear trees, a large number of plums, cherries, quinces, and a great quantity of grapes and small fruits, too numerous to mention. Perhaps there is not a 1500 acre farm in the Union better adapted to cattle and sheep-raising than is this farm, A gentleman having som to settle around him could arrange to make six or eight beautiful farms, each having a large front on the lake, with a beautiful farms, each having a large front on the lake, w

and 250 tons of clover and timotay may, is observed an engreatest bargain.

Letters of inquiry, addressed to me at Battle Creek, will receive prompt replies. I refor to Henry C. Wright, Charles C. Burleigh and Parker Pillsbury, who have visited the St. Mary's Lake Farm.

HENRY WILLIS.

SENATOR WILSON'S BOOK, ON THE CONDITION OF THE NEGRO POPULATION AS CON-NECTED WITH THE REORGANIZATION OF GOVERN-

Battle Creek, Nov. 18, 1864.

MENT IN REBEL STATES. SHOWING what the present Administration has accom-History of the Anti-Slavery Measures of the 37th

and 38th Congresses.

Slaves used for Insurrectionary purposes made Free.
Fugitive Slaves not to be returned by Persons in the Army.
The Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.
President's Proposition to Aid States in the Abolishment of
Slavery.

Navery.

Prohibition of Slavery in the Territories.

Certain Slaves to be made Free.

Hayti and Liberia.

Education of Colored Youth in the District of Columbia.

The African Slave-Trade.

Additional Act to Abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Additional Act to Abolish Slavery in the District of Clumbia.

Colored Soldiers.
Aid to the Sates to Emancipate their Slaves.
Amendment of the Constitution.
Confinement of Colored Persons in the Washington Jail.
Negro Zestimony.
The Constructs Slave-Trade

Connements of the Control of the Control of the Control of Color on Disqualification for Carrying the Malis. No Exclusion from the Cars on Account of Color 12 No.—EXTRA CLOTH—\$2.

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C. M. PLUMB & OO., Publishers,
Oot. 21.

Ch. 21.

Ch. 21.

"FREE LOVE."

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B OARDING.

MRS. GIAGER wishes to insorm her friends and the public, that she has taken house 41 Washington st., Cambridgeport, where she can accommodate a few boarders or lodgers. References exchanged.

Dec. 2. tf

GAS FIXTURES

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that (owing to ill health) he has been abliged to leave his situation at Mesra. H. B. Stanwood t. Co's, now Messra. Shreve, Stanwood & Co's, where he has obliged to leave his munaton at the control of the control of the control of the last fourteen years, the value heavy for his physical strength, and is no JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES.

JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES,
in the most careful manner. New Fixtures furnished and
put up, old Fixtures and Glass Brops cleaned, leaks stopped, thes Fixtures done over, and Gas Glasses et all kinds
farnished at short notice. Also, Gas Burners of all the
approved kinds.
Farticular stiention given to Lighting up for Parties.
Shop under the Maribore Hotel. Orders may be left as
Mesars. Half & Stowell's Forvision Store, 137 Charles street,
Boeton.
REISON L. PERKINS.
Refers to Shrave, Stanwood & Co.
Oct. 30—1y

BRYANT'S SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

O even-handed Nature ! we confess This life that men so honor, love and bless, Has filled thine olden measure. Not the less We count the precious seasons that remain ;

Strike not the level of the golden grain, But heap it high with years, that earth may gain What heaven can lose-for heaven is rich in song : Do not all poets, dying, still prolong Their broken chants amid the scraph throng,

Where, blind no more, Tonia's bard is seen, And England's heavenly minstrel sits between The Mantaan and the wan-cheeked Florentine?

This was the first sweet singer in the cage Of our close-woven life. A new-born age Claims in his vesper song its heritage.

Spare us, oh, spare us long our heart's desire ! Moloch, who calls our children through the fire, Leaves us the gentle master of the lyre.

We count not on the dial of the sun Rather, as on those flowers that one by one From earliest dawn their ordered bloom display

Till evening's planet with her guiding ray Leads in the blind old mother of the day. We recken by his songs, each song a flower, The long, long daylight, numbering hour Each breathing sweetness like a bridal b

His morning glory shall we e'er forget? His noentide's full-blown lily coronet? His evening primrose has not opened yet.

Nay, even if creeping Time should hide the skies In midnight from his contary-laden eyes, Darkened like his who sang of Paradise, Would not some hidden song-bud open bright

As the resplendent cactus of the night, That floods the gloom with fragrance and with light? How can we praise the verse whose music flows With solemn cadence and majestic close, Pure as the dew that filters through the rose

How shall we thank him that in evil days He faltered never,—nor for blame, nor praise, Nor hire, nor party, shamed his carlier lays? But as his boyhood was of manliest hue,

All dyed in royal purple through and through ! He for whose touch the lyre of Heaven is strung Needs not the flattering toil of mortal to Let not the singer grieve to die unsung!

So to his youth his manly years were true

Marbles forget their message to mankind : In his own verse the poet still we find, In his own page his memory lives enshrined, As in their amber sweets the smothered bees,-

As the fair cedar, fallen before the breeze, Lies self-embalmed amidst the mouldering trees. Poets, like youngest children, never grow Out of their mother's fondness. Nature so Holds their soft hands, and will not let them go,

Till at the last they track with even feet Her rhythmic footsteps, and their pulses beat ned with her pulses, and their lips repeat

The secrets she has told them, as their own : Thus is the inmost soul of Nature known,
And the rapt minstrel shares her awful throne O lever of her mountains and her woods,

Bur bridal-chamber's leafy solitudes, Where Love himself with tremulous steps intrudes, Mor snows fall harmless on thy sacred fire : Far be the day that claims thy sounding lyre To join the music of the angel choir !

Net, since life's amplest measure must be filled, Since throbbing hears must be forever stilled, And all must fade that avening sunsets gild,

Grant, Father, ere he close the mortal eyes That see a Nation's reeking sacrifice,

Its smoke may vanish from these blackened skies ! Then, when his summons comes, since come it must. He wraps his drapery round him for the d

His last fond glance will show him o'er his head The Northern fires beyond the senith spread In lambent glory, blue and white and red,-

The Southern cross without its bleeding load, The milky way of peace all freshly strowed,
And every white-throned star fixed in its lost abode!

BRYANT ON HIS BIRTH-DAY. BY JOHN G. WRITTIER.

We praise not now the poet's art, The rounded beauty of his song ; Who weighs him from his life apart Must do his nobler nature wrong.

Not for the eye, familiar grown With charms to common sight denied— he marvellous gift he shares alone With him who walked on Bydal-side; Not for rapt hymn ner woodland lay,

Too grave for smiles, too sweet for t We speak his praise who wears to-day The glory of his seventy years.

When Peace brings Freedom in her train, Let happy lips his songs rehearse; His life is now his noblest strain, His manhood better than his verse! Thank God! his hand on Nature's keys

Its cunning keeps at life's full span ; ut, dimmed and dwarfed, in times like these The poet seems beside the man ! So be it! let the garlands die, The singer's wreath, the painter's meed; Let our names perish, if thereby

BRYANT.

Not thine, O poet, is the song
Whose melody is heard afar,
Like music falling from a star
Upon a rude and heedless throng! But like the sunshine and the air, As healthfully as nature thrives Thy verse is woven in our lives

And breathes around us everywher Thy potent art is like to his And brings the people heart to heart With being's dearest mysteries.

Thy genius is the living blaze That burns at the great Mother's In peace and war alike divine, And most in these last awful days. eat Mother's shrine

For thee the fountain flows again, Whose waters lend enduring youth ; Then drinkest, and, in deed and truth ore years and ten.

WILLIAM OULLEN BRYANT CHANT POR HIS SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY

By BAYARD TAYLOR-SET TO MUSIC BY LOUIS LANG. One hour be client, sounds of war!

Delay the battle he foretold,

And let the bard's triumphant star

Pour down from heaven its mildest gold.

Let Fame, that plucks but laurel now For loyal heroes, turn away, And twine, to crown her Poet's brow, The greener garland of the bay.

For he, our earliest minstrel, fills

The land with echoes, sweet and long,
Gives language to her silent hills,

And bids her rivers move to song.

The Phosphor of the Nation's dawn, As Hesper, now, his lamp burns on-The leader of the starry host.

He sings of mountains and of stream Of storied field and haunted dale: Of storied field and haunted dale; et hears a voice through all his dreams Which says, "The good shall yet prevail. He sings of Truth, he sings of Right;

He sings of Freedom; and his str March with our armies to the fight, Ring in the bondmen's falling chains God, bid him live, till in her place Truth, crushed to earth, again shall rische "mother of a mighty race,"

Fuifil her poet's prophecies! [Oh, fair young mother! on thy brow Shall sit a nobler grace than now, Deep in the brightness of thy skies; The thronging years in glory rise, etc. etc. Bryant's Poems.]

The Tiberator.

THE CRISIS-WEEK.

[We are kindly permitted to print the following portion of an excellent Sermon which was preached to his people on the Sunday after the late Presidential Election, by Rev. NATHANIEL HALL, of Dorchester.]

I know not how it may be with others, but I cannot

stand in my place to-day, and not give voice to feel-ings which the great public event of the week past has excited within me. Nor can I feel that I am slighting interests which claim here a predominant regard, if, taking your thoughts where I assume to find them, I attempt to lead them up and on to the higher aspects and broader relations of the event referred to, and to express and emphasize, before the God as well of Providence as of Grace, its sacred lessons. God's teachings, my friends,-as I have often said to you,—are not confined to a Book. Not alone through Prophet and Apostle and his Christ does He speak to us. Providence is a Holy Bible. Events are the pictorial representations of the Hea-His special revelations, than when it makes those revelations its direct and only theme.

I see a Providence, I see God, I see a divine sig-nificance, I see cause for religious exultation, in the result of that crisis-week, towards which we have so long been looking, in mingled hope and fear; in view which loyal millions of our land have given their thoughts and care and labor, in the persuasic Heaven had for them, for the time, no higher work And while the spirit of our exultation should soar far above all mere party considerations—as if religious it must—it need not be restrained because of any permust—it need not be restrained because of any impliedly have. I will not so far distrust the magnanimity of any around me as to believe that they will object, for this, to honest, heartfelt utterances from the higher plane of thought and reflection; as to be lieve that the disappointment of defeat is not more than overcome by the consideration, that, in the judg ments of such multitudes of the wise and good, if no their own, the cause of their country has triumphed.

The crisis-week, so long looked forward to, by hoping, fearing, anxious millions, is to-day looked back upon; and we are allowed to see, how should our hearts rise therefor in earnest gratitude !- a country saved, and its institutions standing in their integrity unscathed, unshaken on their immortal pedestal—the golden sunlight beaming upon them, through the rifted cloud, more brightly than before. The hour has struck-greatest in our country's history, if not the whose peal was listened for by the ear of nait has struck—and the watchmen on a thous-and towers report, as the deep vibrations die away over valley and mountain and lake, "All is well." Aye, and did not celestial watchers, think you, say it to the listening spirits that went up from bloody graves, the love of country warm within their hearts "All is well-not vainly have ye died"? And the spirits that preceded them,—the fathers of the repub-lic, the apostles of liberty, the martyrs for humanity, to whom our case broadens into that of universal man did they not bend to catch the welcome tidings,-" all is well"; while, "as with the voice of a great multi-tude, and as the voice of many waters," they sang, anew, "Alleluia, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth." The hour has struck ;—and the great hear eth." The hour has struck;—and the great heart of the nation beats on, with steady throb, with emboldened hope, and feels the coursing of new life within her war depleted veins.

Do I magnify the event's importance and signifi-cance? I do not believe so. I know the common proneness to exaggerate crises that impend. They loom, by their nearness, into deceptive proportion issue which the nation was sum on, on the 8th of November, to meet, w too palpably solemn and momentous for the possibili-ty of deception. The self-same issue it had met in arms, was met in that bloodless encounter. Shall the nation, as a nation—free, united—live or die? Shall the institutions the fathers planted, the highest product of a Christian civilization; the nearest approxi the world has known to that point of socia and political advancement to which Christ, by his re-ligion, would lead the nations; institutions under which, as under no others, the natural, inalienable God-given rights of man, as men, are acknowledged and secured,—shall they, with all their privileges and benefits, and hopes and promises, be reverently sus d on and trampled out: be main tained in their integrity, be lifted to a higher perfecot directly, but surely-to strangely, by many, who, otherwise, would never have met it as they did; but, nevertheless, really this Can the importance of that act well be exaggerated in which such an issue was deliberately and directly met: in which the nation's decision with reference ed, entered on the scroll of history—a fixed, an un-challengable, an ineffaceable fact? that act in and by which the nation set the seal to its destinies, for an unmeasured future; resolved whether to be true to the cardinal principles of its institutional life, or re creant to them; whether to keep on whither the sta of its "high calling" leads—star flamed from Beth m's, or turn to the false lights which beckon back wards into darkness and shame ? No decision of merocal and temporary interest—its consequences limit d to ourselves, and bounded within a presidentia is that which the nation has just risen, in its majesty, to record. Tell me of a people, of a tribe, of an isle of the sea, that is not remotely affected by it. Let this republic, providentially elected to occupy the van of the advancing civilizations; to which is committed the trust for a world's behalf of free intitutions, which has been called to test before the atitutions, which has been called to test octover the gaze of the nations the competency of the people for self-government, called to bear aloft the ascred torch of constitutional liberty—a rebuke to the oppressor, a hope to the oppressed, promise and pledge to mil-lions of hearts of a better future;—let it have proved the in this nighty trighthour to its glorious mission;

dom, falling in arms, sought to ensure its nefarious ends,—and who can tell how far reaching, how long-enduring, how afflictive the results!

We can never know, indeed, the evils we have e caped—the measure or duration of them. They might have been less than our fears. They could hardly have been greater. And never, I think, wore predictions based on grounds more rational. It were a risk of mighty magnitude, when the Ship of State is rolling and plunging in the billows of bloody trea-son, and bracing itself, with all available force, in or-der to live through its aweeping storm, then, to change an,-with a new policy, a new aim, a new c stellation to steer by. Let the estimate of him of the friends of the unsuccessful candidate be just,—it would not have been he that would have stood at that essful candidate be just.—it high post, save nominally. But the majestic craft, and he hinself, would have been in possession of those whom only the insaneness of charity could make less than the worst and wickedest that figure in the pol-tics of the land; or could credit with a single throb of patriotism, still less of condemnation of that iniquity which made the war, and whose extinction alone from : but we do know him who, called by Providence and a people's will from his obscure Western home to the helm of State, through these tempestuous years has so bravely stood there. And we know that, whatever his deficiencies, he has a heart to seek the right, and a will to do it; has no ends lower than country, and no counsellor nearer than God. Behold—as he stands, in his high place, while the nation's verdict is borne to him, and the cheers of congratulating thou-sands are rising around—with what a calm dignity, with what a childlike simplicity, with what an unaf fected humbleness, he accepts it all; as less a tribute to himself, than a vindication of his policy; receiving Rev. 19: 6. "And I heard as it were the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings, saying, Alleluia: for the Lord God completent reigneth." with no three of self-elation the laurel of success; in towards his defeated maligners; returning not "railing for railing, but contrariwise blessing "-an example to us all of a Christian high-mindedness, and toler ance, and charity. Friends, the event of the week, with its accompany

ing circumstances, may well increase our faith in the capacity of the people for self-government, our hope for free institutions. To what a test has that capacity, have those institutions, now been put! There could not have been a more terrible and fiery one. The whole war has been an ordeal such as no other people was ever subjected to; demanding a measure unpre edented of heroism, of sacrifice, of endurance. And how it has been met, let the thousands upon thousands who have gone forth, on field and wave, from loved and peaceful and prosperous homes, unforced, but by the stress of patriotic and conscientious impulse, to venly Hill. And the pulpit is no less true to its mission when it seeks to interpret these, in the light of give their lives, if need were—and how many have given them—for their country's rescue: let the uncircumpted. given them-for their country's rescue; let the un complaining willingness to meet the increased taxa tion which the vast expenditures in the prosecution o outpourings of private bounty, from every town and village and dwelling of the land,-let these answer. But a severer ordeal was that through which the country is just emerging, in the glory of a proved sufficiency. Was ever such witness given, by a great nation, of heroic strength, of manly principle, of pa aching hearts, and a lengthening death-roll; with universal longings for peace; longings for the return to their homes of the exposed and endangered, and their longings to return—when, against all this, the question was put to the whole people-virtually, though not in terms.-" Shall the war go on-with more treasure evitable cost, rather than be abando treacherous, unstable peace; in an ignoble compromiswith an organized barbarism, in criminal and bloody revolt?—the people answered—freely, intelligently, deliberately, they arranged—"Yval." Two or three deliberately, they answered,-" YES! weeks ago, a noble Englishman-Goldwin Smith-in the course of a lecture, before an immense auditory in Boston Music Hall, asked, in substance,—" Had you known all the costs and sacrifices of your war, would you have gone into it ? " and, in spontaneous shout, they answered,—"YES." They answered for the country. And the country, to the question put to it, on Tuesday last,-" Whatever the future costs and sacri fices of the war, will you go on with it?" answered

> And it is a fact most notable and significant, that this result, which so many had made, for months, mos strenuous and determined efforts to prevent, was at tended and followed, in all the length and breadth o the land, by no one deed of disturbing violence. It was the voice of the majority; and as such respected. And the sun that went down upon that stern decision, went down in the stillness in which it rose—save sounds of irrepressible gladness; and these with no tone of taunt in them, and eliciting no angered response. The intense and passionate excitement of that momentous campaign culminated in quietness! Who now will doubt the capacity of the American people for self-government? Who now will question the stability of our free institutions? What trial can they be subject ed to severer than they have borne?

> Friends, how can we help but rejoice at these things, and give God thanks? Not that a party has been de-feated—O no—but that a country has been saved; a country as dear, I will not doubt, to many in con nection with that party as to myself, or any. Let our thoughts ascend, and our hearts with them, above the low plane of temporary antagonisms and partial disagreement, to the broad table-land of Patriotism, where we are all one. Let us be willing to forge every thing personal, in the blessed fact that we have a country to love, to serve, to live for and die for; worthy our love our service our life: dearer for the perils through which it has been brought—for the perils which yet besiege and threaten, but through whose remaining waves the Good Providence that ha thus far guided and guarded, shall still guide and guard, until the hour of Peace be reached, and her recreant tribes come back to their dishonored loyalty, and rally again to her sacred flag.

Aye, a Good Providence. Gratefully, reverently, the enemies and haters of them—foes of truth and train of antecedents. It is difficult, impossible, to man, of human rights and human progress? This was, virtually, the issue presented. Not, of course the workings of a Power that works in and by the second will and agencies; to demonstrably proce that, in so many words; not understood or seen as such, here and there, in specific instances, what seemed accidental was brought about by in is with God. But who can doubt that a Divine Super intendence and Overrule has been graciously gra in all this mighty conflict, for the salvation o nation, against those who would divide and destroy it !- causing defeat to be better than triumph, failur the condition of a higher success; causing the weak ness of personal ambition and the cunning of party intrigue to redound to patriotic ends; causing he ect friendly aid, and plotted the very things that were to tile machination to effe schief availing good-the very tell against the country's cause, in innumera stances actually promoting it; strengthening loyal sentiment, increasing loyal numbers.

It was a faith that God was with us, that He loved our country, loved its cause, and would at length succeed it, which has been the strength of many a heart, and the brightness of its hope, in the frequent darkness through which the crisis driew on, amidst the noise and beast and unscrupulous effort and reckthe noise and boast and unscrupulous effort and reck-less assertion of an electioneering contest. And now that he kes succeeded it; now that against all, at home and abroad, which had been brought to oppose it, our cause—the country's cause—liss so signally tri-umphed, while we may well feel rebuked for past

of man, shall never suffer for lack of what we may

give it!

That cause must triumph. The event of the pas week proves that it is dear to the American hear that it will not be abandoned; that the aword draw for it, by the clear mandate of Heaven, will be she ed but with victory. The future of our country is full of hope. The great experiment, for which God chose it as the theatre, has not failed. The blood of chose it as the theatre, has not laised, and the valleys is children has not been shed in vain. Its valleys and mountains shall again be vocal with the songs of Peace; aye, of a Peace that shall not be brokenfor Righteousness shall have gone before it, and rent

WELCOME TO GOLDWIN SMITH.

Professor Goldwin Smith, so well known in this country for his eloquent vindication of our cause in England, was entertained on Saturdsy, 12th inst., by a large number of the most distinguished citiz New York, at the rooms of the Union League Club is

that city, where an elegant breakfast was served.

Among the persons present were Major-Gener
Butler, Bishop Potter, Professor H. B. Smith, Jol C. Hamilton, Professor J. W. Dwight, Charles Butler, Dr. Willard Parker, Henry Ward Beecher, ler, Dr. Willard Parker, Henry Ward Beecher, John Jay, Professor Draper, George Bancroft, Rev. Dra. Cox and Osgood, W. J. Hoppin, Dr. Francis Lieber, George T. Strong, William C. Bryant, George Griswold, William Allen Butler, Dr. Horace Webster, S. B. Ruggles, John A. Stevens, ex-Governor Morgan, Jonathan Sturges, A. A. Low, John C. Green, William H. Webb, President Barnard, C. P. Kirkland, Dr. Bellows, H. J. Raymond, Colonel McKaye G. W. Curtis, Parke Godwin, Wm. M. Evarts, Rev Dr. Prentiss, W. T. Blodgett, Charles H. Marsha Peter Cooper, Rev. Dr. Ferris, Wm. E. Dodge, Prof. Vincenzo Botts, and others, about seventy in all, representing nearly every Profession, and the best classes of society in this country, particularly the literary cial and benevolent institutions

The gentlemen present were introduced to Prof Smith in the Library; and at half past 10 o'clock the ompany sat down to breakfast.

Mr. Charles Butler presided. At his right, Prof Smith was scated, and at his left, General Butler At the conclusion of the breakfast, the welcoming address to Prof. Smith, on behalf of the company

audress to trot. Smith, on behalf of the company, was delivered by Mr. John Jay.

It was in excellent taste and spirit; and the reply of Prof. Smith was very felicitous. The most significant portion of it we gave in the last number of the Liberator. It gave high satisfaction, and was warmly It gave high satisfaction, and was warmly pplauded.

A letter from Gen. Halleck was read, and Gen Butier was then called on to make an address on be half of the army. When he rose, there was grea applause, the company rising. SPEECH OF GENERAL BUTLER.

General Butler said, that before paying that respect and the kindness of feeling which he was sure he could represent from the army of the United States to

the distinguished guest, he would accept, not for him self, the kind greeting which the company had ofered. (Applause.) ored. (Applause.)

Our army,—the General continued,—of all those

who have ever gone from home to battle for the right is essentially a reading and thinking army, (loud a plause,) and the fact that the men who, in the ha of science and learning, are calmly examining the course of events, and are approving and sustaining the army in that determined conflict of mankind, idds new courage to the heart, new strength to the arm. (Enthusiastic applause.) And therefore, he said, he could well give his thanks as the repre tive of the soldiers in the field, to our distinguished friend, (Professor Smith,) who was among the few that seemed to bid them God-speed. (Renewed ap-

General Butler added his assurance that if the Pro fessor, before leaving New York, would, as they say in the army, come down to the front, he would the with cheers to which those of the compa ny were but faint murmurs-(loud applause)-mu murs in comparison with the grand chorus which should speak.

In a few weeks, or a few months, the General c in a new weeks, of a remain as visible marks of our great conflict a few green mounds, a few unsightly lines of earth. But all would not have passed away. should forever furnish new teachings of right to con

ing generations.

General Butler, in conclusion, renewed his invita-tion to Professor Smith to visit the army, speaking of his own early return.

SPEECH OF MR. LAUGEL.

Mr. Laugel, one of the prominent writers for the Revue des Deux Mondes in Paris, and whose eloquent pen has often been used in defence of the Unio before the tribunal of European opinion, spoke in the following pertinent and touching words:—

Chairman and Gentlemen : Never before

did I address an audience in another language but my own, but I feel that I must answer in a few words the remarks that have been made, and thank you for the manner in which you have received them. There is nothing for me to add to the high and well-deserved which has been paid to your distinguished You may well say of him what our great heroine of Arc said of the oriflamme at the coronation of her king: "As it has been with me in battle, let it be with me at the hour of triumph." For this is an hour of triumph. You have shown to the world that the North is united and in earnest, that your people are determined not only to re-establish the Union, but to extirpate that only germ of disunion amo you, slavery. You have shown that your institution can bear the most severe test; I mean the renovation of the Executive in times of civil war and under cor ditions of uncontrolled liberty. Leaving these t and from yourselves, gentlemen, to turn a moment to position among you. It is not often that a an has occasion to address an American audience. Allow me to seize this opportunity, and to explain to you, in a few words, what I consider to be the feelings of my people in regard to the great strug-gle in which you are engaged. Let me first draw a distinction between the French government and the French people. I will not here open an attac government of my country, but this I ause it is a mere fact, that govern armed with an uncontrolled authority. I have not always been satisfied with its policy. I have deeply deplored the unnecessary haste with which it recognized the rebels of the South as belligerents; but that being once done, I owe it to justice, and I think you owe it to justice, to acknowledge that, whatever ma have been its sympathies, it has adhered to the rule Leaving the government, I turn to but peoples are liver more at none, and an any to assure you that the sympathies of my countrymen are almost unanimously on your side. Ask a hundred Frenchmen if they believe in a restoration of the Union, and one in the number, I will admit it, will tell you that he does not; but ask these unbelieved. ers if they desire the disruption of your Union, and se has had that singular privilege as

us to unite people of the most conflicting parties; it has enlisted legitimists, who remember that the last clorious act of the dynasty they still adhere to has been to help you in the conquest for your indepen-tence; it has enlisted Catholics, who see the Cathogaze of the nations the competency of the people for self-government, called to bear aloft the sacred torch of constitutional liberty—a rebake to the oppressor, a hope to the oppressed, promise and pledge to millined it in the future. God only knows through liberty—a reported in the protection of your laws; it has end aloes in this mighty trial-hour to its glorious mission; late in this mighty trial-hour to its glorious mission; late in this mighty trial-hour to its glorious mission; late it have suffered liself to be displaced from in God to subjected. May He make na equal to our day! I be subjected. May He make na equal to our day! Forcade, Lanfrey, our best journalists; Henri Martin, our popular historias; and how many others could I not name! Though which slave-

not, and, therefore, ought not to be everywhere the same, we all know how much we could borrow with advantage from your institutions, being ourselves a democratic people. We all admire your habits of self-government; we admire your powerful organization of parties, founded on that principle, and which, in the absence of an aristocratic class, are your means of transmitting great political traditions; we admire your public schools, your municipal institutions; we admire the ingennity of your people in all branches of industry and agriculture. of industry and agriculture.

of industry and agriculture.

Having so much to borrow from you, let me say that we have also something to give in return. Travelling over your great country, I have been sometimes surprised to find traces of French influence. where I had least expected to find them. In the far West, I have seen a new house-roof built after the fashion of our great architect Mansard. Entering your houses, I see everywhere reminiscences French art, of French fashion—that kind of which we call industrial art, and in which I may say, without false pride, that my countrymen excel, is pe-culiarly well adapted to the wants and habits of a cultarly well adapted to the wants and natus of a good democratic community like yours. Let us not despise those humble efforts to bring an methetic influence into the channels of daily life. But, if I go to a higher sphere, I will say also, that it gave me great pleasure to see how those of your literary and scientific men, with whom it has been my good fortune to associate, are well acquainted with the works of our writers; of our philosophere, of our historians. Well, may all communication, personal, scientific literary, commercial, become day by day more nu-merous; may soon the Atlantic swarm with vessels going from your shores to the shores of my beautiful country: may, above all, our tri-colored flag and your stars and stripes always meet, as always they have met, to bring tidings of love and good-will! Addresses were also delivered by Wm. M. Evarts,

Addresses were also delivered by Wein. B. Everte, Esq., Rev. Dr. Cox, Hon. George Bancroft, George W. Curlis, Esq., Peter Cooper, Esq., Rev. Mr. Putnam of Brooklyn, Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., Rev. Dr. Osgood, and Rev. Jonsthan Sturgis.

During the proceedings, letters from President Lincoln, Secretary Fessenden, General Halleck, Attorney-General Bates, General Dix. Edward Everett.

torney-General Bates, General Dix, Edward Everett W. M. Meredith, Professor Tayler Lewis, and other could not be present, were read.

> OHRONIOLES. BY C. C. P. MOODY.

red at the Town Hall, Malden, Mass., Nov. 15, 1864, on the occasion of the celebration of the victory at the late Presidential Election.

Abraham hath triumphed gloriously! The horse and his rider he hath overthrown in the midst of the slime pits of the Confederacy.

On a set day—even the 8th day of the 11th month

legions against Mac and the powers of darkness.

And it came to pass, that before the sun went down hat day, the man Mac was discomfited with a great confusion; and the men of Chicago have fallen into the pit their own hands have digged; and the platthey framed shall grind them to powder,-yea, they shall be abhorred as a stench in the nostrils of all loyal men, because they lifted up their hands against the government, and were in sympathy with those in rebellion against it.

Now Abraham was a just man-one who feared God and eschewed evil.

But wicked men envied him, and sought false wit-nesses sgainst him, and said, We will cast him down, that he shall no more be ruler over the land. And some cried one thing, and some another; but they could find none occasion against him, except

that he was merciful to the poor, and made proclams tion to let every bondman go free. Now there were certain rabid democrats of the baser sort—and they waxed exceeding hot against him; in the West there were two, Vall and Voorbies

—in the East there were two, Seymour and Wood; and they stirred up the people with many lies. But Abraham feared them not, for he was a righteous man. He said, I am content; let the people cast lots. Howbeit, there were certain brave men who called for one Benjamin, surnamed Butler, a valiant

cause he regardeth the poor, and hateth oppression But the name of the wicked shall rot, because elf against the government, and cast

contempt upon Abraham the just.

He that upholdeth the poor shall smite the oppresor, and the bondman shall be more honorable tha

SCIENCE AND SCRIPTURE. TESTIMONY OF ENGLISH SCIENTIFIC MEX.

A number of the leading scientific men of East and, in view of the present biblical actions there, have signed the following

DECLARATION.

"We, the undersigned students of the natural sciences, desire to express our sincere reget that researcheainto scientific truth are perverted by see in our own times into occasion for casting deals upon the truth and authenticity of the Holy stures. We conceive that it is impossible for the Word of God as written in the book of nature, and God's word written in Holy Scripture, to contrade one another, however much they may appear to differ. We are not forgetful that physicise that is not complete, but is only in a confidence when they are seen and that at present our finite reason enable us only to see as through a glass darkly, and we confidently believe that a time will come when two confidently believe that a time will come when two records will be seen to agree in every participation. us only to see as through a glass dark), and see confidently believe that a time will come when the worrecords will be seen to agree in experience when the cannot but deplore that natural science should be looked upon with sospicion by many who do not make a study of it, merely account of the looked upon with some are placing it opposition to Holy Writ. We be liver that it at duty of every scientific student to investigate the duty of every scientific student to investigate the control of the purpose of elections of the world appear to be in contradiction to the Writen Work or rather to his own interpretations of it, which may be erroneous, he should not presumptionally affirm that his own conclusions must be right, and the statements of Scripture wrong; rather lears the two side by side till it shall please God to allow us to see the manner in which they may be reconcluded and instead of insisting upon the seming difference between science and the Scripture, it would be as to see the manner in which they may be reconcluded and instead of insisting upon the point in which they are lost to see the manner in which they may be reconcluded and instead of insisting upon the seming difference between science and the Scripture, it would be as to see the manner in which they may be reconcluded and instead of insisting upon the seming difference between science and the Scripture, it would be a well to rest in faith upon the point in which they are seen that they are the following:

"Upwards of two hundred and ten times have already been received, including thirty P. R. St., forty M. D's, etc. Among them are the following: Thomas Bell, J. S. Bowerbank, LL. D. Sr. David Brewster, James Glaisher, Thomas Hell, J. S. Bowerbank, LL. D. D. Alan Sedge wick, M. D., Henry D. Rogers, LL. D. J. Alan Sedge wick, M. D., Alfred Smee and John Stenkers, LL. D. Stenkers, LL. D. S. David Stenkers, LL. D. S. Dav

Two eminent men, an astronomer and an author, have, however, declined to sign the declaration, and write as follows: LETTER FROM SIR JOHN HERSCHEL

COLLINGWOOD, September 6, 1864.

LETTER FROM SIR JOIN HERSCHIL.

COLLINGWOOD, September 6, 184.

"Sir: I received some time ago a declaration for signature, identical with its wording, or at all ereas in its obvious purport, with that you have sent me. I considered that the better course was to put it aside without notice. But since it is presed spone, and to prevent the repetition of a similar spead, it becomes necessary for me distinctly to decline signing it; and to declare that I consider the act of calling on me publicly to avow or distory, to approve or disapprove, in writing, any repious doctring or statement, however carefully or castoonly drawn up, (in other words, to append my asse to a religious manifesto.) to be an infringement of that social forbearanc which guards the freedom of religious opinion in this country with especial sanctity. At the same time, I protect agains my refunsal to sign your 'Declaration' being control into a profession of atheism or infidelity. My satisfies to the summary of the scripture and science have long been before the world, and I see no reason to alter or add to them. But I consider this movement simply mischrosos, laving a direct tendency (by putting forward a new seibbeleth, a new verbal test of religious partisanship) is add a frees' element of discord to the already to discordant relations of the Christian world. Ido not deny that care and caution are apparent on the face of the document I am called on to subscribe. But no nicety of wording, no arifice of human language will suffice to discininate the bundreth part of the shades of meaning in which the most world-wide differences of thought on such subscribe may be involved; or prevent the most gently worded and apparently justifiable expression of relevance of the prevent the most gently worded and apparently justifiable expression of relevance of the prevent the most gently worded and apparently justifiable expression of relevance of the prevent the most gently worded and apparently justifiable expression of relevance of the prevent the most ge -the battle was put in array : Abraham and his loyal world-wide dimerences or thought on the most gently may be involved; or prevent the most gently worlded and apparently justifiable expression of re-gret, so embodied, from grating on the feelings of thousands of estimable and well-intentioned men with all the harshness of controversial hostility.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. F. W. HERSCHEL. Capel II. Berger, Esq."

LETTER FROM SIR JOHN BOWRING.

stood by him, ready to hold up his hands; and he called for one Benjamin, surnamed Butler, a valiant captain of his hosts.

And Abraham said—Behold that great Babylon, New York, the mother of harlots and every abomination; she sitteth as a queen in her iniquity, and saith, Who shall discomfort me, or make me afraid? Am I not mistress of the great Empire State?

Moreover, Abraham said unto Benjamin—Leave thou thy hosts for a time on the south river, even thy habitation at Dutch Gap, and come thou, stand in the gate of that great city, whose transgreasion is Seymour, and whose iniquity is Wood; draw thou thy sword from his sheath, and if any man lifteth up himself against the government, or opposeth the laws, hew him down, that there be neither root nor branch left.

Then Benjamin said, So be it done unto me, and more also, if I let one of them escape that maketh insurrection, or opposeth the laws; for thy servant is not a man to deal softly with the enemies of thy country, as thou knowest well, oh Abraham!

Then Benjamin girded on his swerd, and came and stood in the gate of the city: and every Ishmeelite, and the heathen of every nation, and uncircumcised Phillistines, and all the plug-ugiles, and demons, and devils of every abape, gasshed their teeth, and won the course of truth and the interest and left from thy body, and the fowls of the air shall feed upon thy carosae.

Howbeit, they laid no hands upon him, neither did they set themselves to break the laws, for they feared before him.

Now when It was found that the lot fell on Abraham to the proper state of the city: and every Ishmeelite, shout from all the people, and they took up this song:—

The men of Mac are discomfited with a great over throw, whereof we are glad; their charlot wheels are broken, and they sank as lead in the Dead Sea.

Lift up your heads, oh ye four winds, and blow the trump of libertyal.

Sing aloud, How hath the righteous prospered, be cause he regardeth the poor, and hateth oppression!

But the name of the wicked shall rot, becaus " CLAREMONT, Exeter, August 27.

Professor Stenhouse, F. R. S., &c., London.

THE VOTE OF BALTIMORE.

He that upholdeth the poor shall smite the oppressor, and the bondman shall be more honorable than his master.

Rejoice, oh ye waters, wherein go the mighty ships; for they shoot out fire, and smoke of brimstone, and hail of iron upon the rebellious cities of the South.

And ye mighty hills and mountains, how beautoful are the feet of Sherman and Sheridan! Their horses are swift—they neigh for the battle—they bring tidings of good.

Ulysses, a mighty captain and a valiant man, lifteth up his spear, and maketh all the men of Richmond to tremble; for they remember all their wickedness that they have done in that they have rebelled with a very grievous rebellion.

Then Abraham, and all his hosts, and the inhabitants of the land, with the priests and Levites, the singes and principal men, sang with a loud voice, "We are marching along, we are marching along—Glory, glory, hallelejah?"

Ex-GOVERNOR James H. Hammood of South Carolins, whose death was recently announced, was the blackguard who, in a public speech, declared that free laborers of all classes were "the mudcills of society;" for which insult the "Natick cobbler" sewed up his mouth so effectually, that he server opened it again in the Senste in scurrilous abuse of the North. He was an original nullifier and secessionists and had been Governor of South Carolins, and a Representative as well as Sanator at Washington. Where all have done their best, and many here