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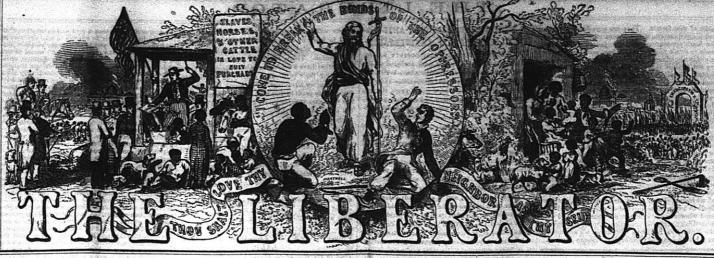
F TERMS - Three dollars per annum, in adva-Four copies will be sent to one address for TEX

MAIl remittances are to be made, and all le All remittances are to be made, and all letters to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be d, (rost raid,) to the General Agent.

firsted, (voi transport of a square and over inserted three fines at five conts per line; less than a square, 75 cents to store insertions. Yearly and half yearly advertiserted on reasonable terms.

of The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-planis, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are arbeired to receive subscriptions for The Labraton. following gentlemen constitute the Financia The following genuicinen constitute the Financial litte, bu are not responsible for any debts of the rit:— Weynett Phillips, Enguya Quisor, Endector, and William L. Garrison, Ja.

W. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

J. R. VERRINTON & ROW. Printers.

condition to the Laws or war, ; and by the laws of war an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and MARTIAL FOWER TAKES TO PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martia array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory. "J. Q. Adams."

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

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-lary authority takes, for the time, the place of all annih-lay institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where shavery exists have the exclusive management of the mbject, not only the Paranteeur of the University of the Management of the management of the mbject, not only the Paranteeur of the University of the Management of the Amy, IIAS POWER TO OLDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. . . . From the instant that the slaveloiding States become the theaster of a way, with service or feering from that instead the ex-

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 50.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1766.

# Selections.

#### OUR LAST DAY IN DIXIE.

"Edmund Kirke" contributes to the Decemb

outer.

At the outer door stood Jack and the ambulance being researce assured us a safe exit from Dixie and my feelings found expression somewhat as fol-

How are you, Jack? You're the best looking

y lever saw."
[s bery well, Massa, bery well. Hope you's
replied Jack, grinning until he made himself
r than Nature intended. "I's glad you tinks

Fe good-looking! You're better looking than any nan, black or white. I ever met."

You're bild notions of beauty," said the Judge, saling.

"That accounts for your being an Abolitions"

"Sait don't." And I added, in a tone too low for Jak to hear, "It only implies that, until I saw the dark, I doubted our getting out of Dixie."
The Judge gave a low whistle.
"Sayou smelt a rat?"
"Yes, a very big one. Tell us, why were you so log-beind time?"
"It tell you when the war is over. Now I'll

hor behind time?"
"I'll tell you when the war is over. Now I'll tell you to Libby and the hospitals, if you'd like to

We cal we would, and, ordering Jack to follow with the ambulance, the Judge led us down the principal horoughfare. A few shops were open, a few seen women were passing in and out among them, and a few womded soldiers were limping along the siteralks; but scarcely an able-bodied man was to be seen anywhere. A poor soldier, who had lost both kgs and a hand, was seated at a street-corner, asking sins of the colored women as they passed. Pointing to him, the Judge said:

"There is one of our arguments against reunion. If you will walk two squares, I'll show you a thousand."

Masking alms of black women? That is anoth-

The made no reply. After a while, scanning our here as the would detect our hidden thoughts, be n an abrupt, pointed way, that to have attacked us yesterday. Why

Hon should we know?"

"You came from Foster's only the day before.
This where the attack was to have been made."
"Why wan't it made?"
"I ston't know. Some think it was because you

case in, and were expected out that way."

"Oh! That accounts for your being so late! You think we are spies, sent in to survey, and report on

"No. I do not. I think you are honest men, ar

"No. 140 not. 1 times you make you was because he " said so " that we got out of Richmond.

By this time we had reached a dingy brick building, from one corner of which protruded a small sign, baring, in black letters on a white ground, the word.

#### LIBBY AND SON, SHIP-CHANDLERS AND GROCERS.

twas three stories high, and, I was told, eighty in width, and a hundred and ten in depth. In it, the first story was on a level with the street, ing space for a tier of dungeons under the side; but in the rear the land sloped away till the ment-floor rose above-ground. Its unpainted Tilk; but in the rear the land sloped away till the isseenet-floor rose above-ground. Its unpainted vils were scorched to a rusty brown, and its sunk-red does and low-windows, filled here and there with a deaty pane, were cob-webbed and weather-stained, ging the whole building a most uninviting and deside appearance. It ascenhaired boy, in ragged butternuts" and a Union csp, and an old man, is pray regimentals, with a bent body and a, limping pit, were pacing to and fro before it, with muskets wheir shoulders; but no other soldiers were in sight.

se their shoulders; but no other soldiers were in spile.

"If Ben. Butler knew that Richmond was defendably only such men, how long would it be before he took at 2 1 said, turning to the Judge.

"Steral years. When these men give out, our wasen will fall in. Let Butler try it."

Opening a door at the right, he fed us into a large, whe to be a large t

"Ah! Colonel Ould, I am very glad to see you." dudge returned the greeting with a stateli-hat was in striking contrast with his usual frank his as "Major Turner, Keeper of the Libby." I bil sa of the side of the Libby. I his said of him and it was with some reluctance that lack his proferred hand. However, I did take it, and athe same time inquired. , and then introduced the officer

"Are you related to Dr. Turner, of Fayette

"No, Sir. 1 am of the old Virginia family." (I here met a negro-whipper nor a negro-trader who set me to belong to that family.) "Are you a North trading a ""

No, Sir"——

prison."
Colonel, most certainly. I'll do it

As the little man bustled about, put on his cap, as the first pleasure."

As the little man bustled about, put on his cap, are a few orders to his subordinates, and then led sthough another outside door into the prison. He ta a few rods in advance with Colonel Jaquess when laborable man the colonel state of the colonel sta ar prisoners have belied Turner. You see he's

not sure of that," I replied. "These cring

hot sure of that," I replied. "Inesecting— sh-mannered men are the worst-ort of tyrants they have the power." is you don't think him a tyrant?" to. He's a coward and a bully, or I can's read the its written all over his face."

Judge laughed boisterously, and called out to

Tay, Major, our friend here is painting your

Those he is making a handsome man of me, "said

sope he is making a handsome man or nee, party in a sycophantic way.

a, he isn't. He's drawing you to the life—as if more you for half a century."

take the take the property of the state of the area of the state the property of the state of the state

of tin wash-basins, and a wooken trough which served as a bathing-tob, were at one end of it, and half-s-dosen cheap stools and hard-bottomed chairs were littered about the floor, but it had no other farniture. And this room, with five others of similar size and appointments, and two basements floored with earth and filled with debris, compose the famous the propose of with earth and filled with debris, compose the famous that had not been allowed the propose of the passenger of the best and bravest men that ever went to hattle have been allowed to more than hundred prisoners were in the Libby, its contents having recently been empitied into a worse ink in Georgia; but almost constantly since the war began, twelve and sometimes thirteen hundred of our officers have been hived within those half-dozen desolate rooms and fifthy cellars, with a space of only the feet by two allotted to each for all the purposes of living! Overram with vermin, persishing with cold, breathing a stifled, tainted atmosphere, no space allowed them for rest by day, and lying down at night "wormed and dovetailed together like fish in abaket,"—their daily rations only two ounces of state beef, and a small lump of hard corn bread, and their lives the forfeit, if they caught but one streak of God's blue sky through those flithy windows—they have endured there all the horross of a middle passage. My soul sickened as I looked on the scene of the wretchedness. If the filterly we are fighting for were not worth even so terrible a price—if it were not cleaphy purchased even with the obtaining of the preace, for peace on any terms?

And while these thoughts were in my mind, the cringing, foul-mouthed, brutal, contemptible ruffian, and, with half an effort, have crashed him, and—I did not do it! Some invisible Power held myrm, for murder was in my heart.

"This is where that Yankee devil Streight, that rised hell so among you down in Georgia, got out; said Turner, pausing before a jut in the wall of the wall, if you'd like to to see the place, step

weorgia dialect.

We descended a rough plank stairway, and entered the basement. It was a damp, mouldy, dismal place, and even then—in hot July weather—as cold as an ice-house. What must it have been in midwinter!

The kears in the stair was a stair was, and entered the basement.

The keeper led us along the wall to where Streight and his party had broken out, and then

Streight and his party has divided.

"It's three feet thick, but they went through it, and all the way under the street, with only a few caseknives and a dust-pan."

"Wai, they war smart. But, keeper, whar, wus yer eyes all o' thet time? Down our way ef a man couldn't see twenty Yankees a wuckin'so fur six weeks, by daylight, in a clare place like this yere, we'd reckon he warn't fit ter 'tend a pen o' niggers."

we'd reckon he wan't fit ter 'tend a pen o' niggers."

The Judge whispered, "You're overdoing it.
Hold in." Turner winced like a struck hound,
but smothering his wrath, smilingly replied:

"The place wasn't clear then. It was filled with
straw and rubbish. The Yankees covered the
opening with it, and hid away among it when any
one was coming. I caught two of them down here
one day, but they pulled the wool over my eyes,
and I let them off with a few days in a dungeon.
But that fellow Streight would outwit the devil.
He was the most unruly customer I've had into
the twenty months I've been here. I put him in keep,
time and again, but I never could cool bim down."

"Whar is the keeps?" I asked. "Ye's got lots
o' them, haint ye?"

much ter brag on."

The keeper soon invited us to walk into the adjoining basement. I was a few steps in advance of him, taking a straight course to the entrance, when a sentinel, pacing to and fro in the middle of the apartment, leveled his musket so as to bar my way, saying as be did so:

Ye carn't pass yere, Sir. Ye mest

Ye carn't pass yere, Sir. Ye must gwo round "Ye carn't pass yere, on.
by the wall."

This drew my attention to the spot, and I noticed that a space, about fifteen feet square, in the centre of the room, and directly in front of the sentinel, had been recently dug up with a spade. While in all other places the ground was trodden to the hardness and color of granite, this spot seemed to be

s and color of granite, this spot seemed to be, and had the reddish-yellow hue of the "sacree soit, and had the reddish-yellow hue of the "sacred soil." Another sentry was pacing to and fro on its other side, so that the place was completely surrounded! Why were they guarding it so closely? The reason flashed upon me, and I said to Turner: "I say, how many barr is hes ye in that?" "Enough to blow this shanty to —,"he an-

swered, curtly.
"I reckon! Put 'em thar when thet feller Dahl-green was a-gwine ter rescue 'em—the Yankees?"
"I reckon."

green was a-gwine ter rescue em—the Yankees?"

"I reckon."

He said no more; but that was enough to reveal
the black seething hell the rebellion has brewed.
Can there be any peace with miscreants who thus
deliberately plan the murder, at one swoop, of hundreds of unarmed and innocent men?

In this room seated on the ground, or leaning idly
against the walls, were about a dozen poor fellows
who, the Judge told me, ware hostages, held for as
similar number under sentence of death by our
Government. Their dejected, homesick look and
weary, listless manner disclosed some of the horrors
of imprisonment.

The Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph, the organ of the most Rev. Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, edited by the Rev. Dr. Purcell and Bishop Rose-crans, contains the following editorial article on the adoption of our new Constitution. It will no doub be read with interest by our Catholic subscribers in Maryland, and will repay perusal by all classes:

# MARYLAND A FREE STATE.

Among the many extraordinary events which have occurred since the commencement of the war, none have surpassed in importance the proclamation of Governor Bradford, proclaiming the adoption of the new Constitution, and declaring Maryland a free State. The first to proclaim liberty of conscience, she has now won an additional honor by excluding from her character the plague-spot of slavery.

Many persons, doubtless, will regret this determination of her people; some will maintain that it is an injustice and a grievance, and will attribute the result to illegal and tyrannical interference with State rights. This must be expected. An event so important cannot happen without exciting the passions of many, but the triumphant party can afford to hear with Charity much angry declamation. We rejoice that Maryland, the cradle of the Catholic Paith in the United States, is now untarnished with slavery; that the "Word made flesh" is no more dishonored by having His creatures in the same flesh sold as chattles in her markets; and that the Cross, the true sien of liberty, mora no than any happer.

But that fellow Streight would outwit the devil. He was the most unruly customer I've had in the twenty months I've been here. I put him in keep, time and again, but I never could cool him down."

"Whar is the keeps?" I asked. "Ye's got lots of them, haintye?"

"No—only six. Step this way, and I'll show you."

"Talk better English," said the Judge, as we fell a few paces behind Turner on our way to the front of the building; "there are some schoolmasters in Georgia."

"Wal, thar' ha'nt—not in the part I come from."

The dungeons were low, close, dismal apartments, about twelve feet square, boarded off from the remainder of the cellar, and lighted only by a narrow grating under the sidewalk. Their floors were incrusted with filth, and their walls stained and damp with the rain, which in wet weather had dripped down from the street."

"And how many does ye commonly lodge yere, when yer hotel's full?" I asked.

"I have had twenty in each, but fifteen is about as many as they comfortably hold."

"I reckon! And hen the comfut moughtn't be much ter brag on."

The keeper soon invited us to walk into the adjoining basement. I was a few steps in advance of feature of page to the short of page to the first of the page of that which was introduced by England into the slave trade.

All that is now wanting for free Maryland is the eturn of peace to make her fields fertile and hardson in the start rade.

took the place of that which was introduced by England into the slave trade.

All that is now wanting for free Maryland is the return of peace to make her fields fertile and her barren plains disappear beneath the hard hand and sweating brow of the white laborer. This will be the triumph of the poor white man who was heretofore excluded from the soil. Great farms, which were more and more exhausted from year to year will be subdivided, and the hand that owns will reap the harvest, and think it no dishonor. And, with this change in physical prosperity will be also a moral change. The Catholics of Maryland have done much for the Faith. Her prelates, her people, and the noble religious and literary institutions, which have given her honor before all the Catholics in the land, will now be placed in a position to accomplish greater things for God. They are too noble-minded and generous to regret the loss of slavery, if such results as we anticipate shall follow the political action of her people.

# REJOICING PATRIOTISM.

Several of our city ministers, (says the Syracose Standard,) we hear, preached most loyally and eloquently on Thanksgiving day. We are permitted to give the introduction of Mr. May's sermon, from which the character of the whole may be readily inferred:—

unit there be any peace with miscreants who thus deliberately plan the murder, at one swoop, of him dreds of unarmed and innocent men?

In this room seated on the ground, or leaning idly against the walls, were about a dozen poor follows who, the Judge told me, were hostages, held for a similar number under sentence of death by our Government. Their dejected, homesick look and weary, listless manner disclosed some of the horrors of imprisonment.

"Let us go," I said to the Colonel: "I have had enough of this."

"No,—you must see the up stairs," said Turner.

It was not so gloomy, for some little sunlight did

O! on how many anxious hearts did the morning of that day dawn! And what a burden of anxiety was lifted from them, when the result of the election was made known! It had seemed as if the power sort of this Republic; and no mere human foresight could see certainly that they would not effect their diabolical purpose. It was believed, with too much reason, that the sanctity of the brallot-box was to be violated by tens of thousands of fraudulent voters. It was feeling the votes of our absent loyal soldiers, and those for the opposing candidate be inserted in their stead. To what exert such outrages would be perpetrated, no one could foretell. Then there were signs of evil spirits coming from the North, as well as the South, to ply their every art to corrupt the election, and, if successful, to inaugurate a riegn of terror over our loyal States. Hundreds of thousands of traitors had leagued together, under such seemly names as "Knights of the Golden Circle," "Sons of Liberty," &c., to let loose the rebulprisoners, assassinate our prominent loyal citizens, rob our banks, and wrap our cities in flames. Never were a people in more imminent peril. We were on the cap of a social volcano—we were at the edge of a political mesture?

"Blessed be God! our dangers were discovered in time, to be averted. Measures of precaution were so wisely and generally taken, that the diabolical plots of our enemies were thwarted; many of the instigators and desperadoes were arrested and imprisoned, and their accomplices were intimidated. Nav, better still, the more enlightened portion of the Democratic party were alarmed by thy rashness and savagery of their base allies; and knowing fully the contents of the children were in shire sand savagery of their base allies; and knowing fully the contents of the children were in shire sand savagery of their base allies; and knowing fully the contents of the children were in shire sand savagery of their base allies; and knowing fully the contents of the children were in shire sand savagery of their

Nay, better still, the more enlightened portion of the Democratic party were alarmed by the rashness and savagery of their base allies; and knowing full well that neither fire nor the sword is discriminating, they co-operated with the loyal guardians of the public safety; and so effectually were the threatened outbreaks provided against, that never did an election pass off more quietly. Indeed, there was a serious, solemn aspect on the body politic, as if the constituents deeply felt that they were called to act in a fearful crisis—to decree the life or death of the Nation. And they elected it to live. 'Happy art thou, O Israel! who is like unto thee, O People, saved by the Lord?'"

### MATTERS AND THINGS AT BEAUFORT.

Beaufort, (S. C.) Nov. 9th, 1864.

The Election.—Yesterday was a gala day here with us. Excluded as we were from taking an active part in the exercise of that noble privilege, the clective franchise, it was thought best not to let the day pass without a public expression of our opinion, even though it could not Constitutionally tell in the final and great result. Accordingly, preparations having been made and notice given, polls were opened from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 4 o'clock, P. M., granting the privilege to all, black or white, who felt disposed to vote. It was done in this wise—each citizen or soldier came forward with his vote, a person received it in a closed box, with an aperture at the top, like a child's money-box, just large enough to receive the ballot: another sat by with a book to record his name, and the State he was from. Such was the course adopted with all, white or colored. The result was, that when the poll was declared, it

to receive the ballot: another sat by with a book to record his name, and the State he was from. Such i was the course alopted with all, white or colored. The result was, that when the poll was declared, it was found that 1009 had voted, and that 976 votes had been cast for Abraham Lincoln, and 33 only for George B. McClellan. A ratification meeting was held in the evening, attended with bonfires, patriotic speeches, and excellent music by the post (colored) band.

The negroes enjoyed it finely, and entered into it with patriotic zeal and life. I was amused and gratified at the good nature and earnestness manifested by them. At times, large numbers would gather around the place of voting; yet good order prevailed, and the voting proceeded as regularly as in the rural districts of New England. An attempt was made by a, white Irish soldier to practise a little deception. He was a McClellanite, of course; would ask to see their tickets, and then pass back a McClellan ticket, thinking thereby to deceive them, and thus improve the prospects of his own candidate. But it was no go; the negro was too shrewd, and was not to be caught in that way. The poor fellow was soon detected in his fraudulent scheme, and was in a good-natured way jostled about from fellow was soon detected in his fraudulent scheme, and was in a good-natured way jostled about from one end of the crowd to the other. He ventured to suggest that he was too roughly treated. One of the foremost in the play replied, "Look here, white man! suppose one of us should go among your jolks, and do as you have among us, would he have frampled him to the ground, and smashed his head for him." I verily thought the speaker was right; it evidently would have been so, and the poor fellow had good reason to thank his stars that African forbearance is more clastic than Saxon or Celtic.

An instance of cunning shrewdness came to my knowledge, which I cannot forbear to relate. It shows the aptness which some of the Africans have to make a good turn, even at the expense of

easy and comfortable circumstances; some of them laying up money. General Saxton, with that sa-gacity and prudential care that has ever character-ized all his acts, and wishing to encourage this desire to save, has established a Savings Bank. It has not been in operation quite two months, and now has in its vaults about \$20,000, belonging to contrabands,

scats precisely at nine o'clock, and the other tent immediately after, which is a decided improvement Northern teachers well know how much we appre-ciate this, when told that we have had scholars drop ping in from nine till ten, and sometimes till half-past ten o'clock.

past ten o'clock.

We are looking forward with hope for a good work this coming winter. The signs are propitious, work this coming wither, and our faith is strong.
Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE NEWCOMB.

### THE COLORED RACE.

THE OOLORED RACE.

Rev. Mr. Banvard, in his sermon on Thanksgiving day, which was on topics for the times said: The present condition of the colored race in this country, as well as of those in their father-land, is impressively described in that simple yet sublime conception of Anne Whitney in her statute of Africa, now on exhibition in Boston. It is the form, in colossal proportions, of a female with subdued African leatures, in the act of rising from her couch. She has risen sufficiently to lean upon one clow, whilst with her other hand she shades her eyes as the endeavors to look in the distance before her, and catch the first rays of the coming dawn. She is awakening to a new, day and looking forward with mingled feelings of curiosity and hope, endeavoring to penetrate the future. It is a grand embodiment of majesty, strength, anticipation, bopefulness, and a readiness to meet the events which the future may reveal. It is an appropriate and majestic symbol of Africa awaking to a new career, and is equally truthful and fitting as an emblem of Africa in our country as in her. She is arising from a long and terrible night. The day dawns. The morning star of hope shines serencly upon the brow of heaven. Africa has caught its cheering rays. She begins to stir. She rouses herself from her long night of ignorance, suffering and bondage. She looks before and around her to see what the unusual portents of the times reveal, and she is preparing herself for the future which awaits her. For a long time has her hand been stretched out in supplication to her God; and now there is put into it the alphabet and the Bible, the musket and the banner of freedom, and she is learning to use them all.

The question is asked, and will be repeated with increasing emphasis for years to come, what is our duty toward the colored race in this country? I answer, that during the natiful period of their

The question is asked, and will be repeated with increasing emphasis for years to come, what is our duty toward the colored race in this country? I answer, that during the painful period of their transition from slavery to freedom, which to them is necessarily a period of nakedness and hunger, want and wrechedness, the government and the people should unite to provide them with shelter, clothing and food, until they can make arrangements to provide for themselves. Furnish them also with labor and the elements of education. Send them teachers and books; and when they shall bave reached a settled, normal condition, then don't interfere with them. Let them alone; give them a fair chance, and let them carve out their own fortune, and we may be assured that as a general thing they will be amply able to support themselves.

# ATTACK ON GENERAL STONEMAN.

[The following extract from a private letter has

An instance of cunning shrewliness came to my knowledge, which I cannot forbear to relate. It shows the aptness which some of the Africans have to make a good turn, even at the expense of others. It exhibits, also, a new mode of electioneering, that would cap the climax of the cutest and most skilful Yankee. A small package of votes was given to one, the night before the election, to distribute. He pocketed them, and on the morning of the 8th obtained an early breakfast, then went among his neighbors, and offered the tickets for sale at twenty-five cents each, representing, of course, that they could not be had in any other way. He actually sold a number. This trick exhibits more cunning than honesty, and is an evidence that the passion for gain, aft any cost, is not confined to race or color.

This privilege of an informal vote, even, was highly appreciated; and though some did actually think that they were casting legal votes, I believe the greater part understood it to be only a formal expression of opinion. That many fully realize the importance of the election, relative to their own condition, is evident from the deep anxiety they express. In some localities they prayed and fasted through the day. This morning, as I was walking down Bay street, a negro of some fifty years of age beckoned me to stop, and with serious, anxious look inquired, "Do you think there is any doubt about the election of Lincoln?" I replied, I thought not, but as was expressed at the ratification meeting lastic or the election of Lincoln?" I replied, I thought not, but as was expressed at the ratification meeting lastic or the election and the content of the election of the election and the content of the election of Lincoln?" I replied, I thought not, but as was expressed at the ratification meeting lastic or the election of Lincoln?" I replied, I thought not, but as was expressed at the ratification meeting lastic or the election of Lincoln?" I replied, I thought not, but as was expressed at the retification meeting lastic or the e Gen. S.: "That lady," pointing to the elderly wan before referred to. Proprietor: "Who did a insult you over?" Gen. S.: "That woman sitti; there, who is my servant." Proprietor then structure, who is my servant. "Proprietor then structure. A service of the structure of the stru

dragged him off his chair, stunned and bleeding as he was, both kicking and knocking him, he being partially dragged on his knees, his arms banging by his sides, and unable to make the least resistance or defence. While his wife pleaded with them for her husband, one of them rodely thrust her away, and continued to pound and kick him, saving at the same time they would kill him. All this transpired in much less time than it takes to tell it, and the few men left in the room were so far away from them that they had lacerated, cut, and bruised him in a frightful manner before he could be rescued. And when it was done, they swore that they were only sorry they had not killed him, and declared their intention of doing it yet, if they could only get the chance. They would kill any man who would tell them that their mother insulted him over a Nigger. It was well the General did not make himself known, as there were some 148 soldiers on the train. They would have cleared the house, I think. The General was just from Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., where he had been confined for two months a prisoner.—N. Y. Tribune.

# AN AFFEORING DESCRIPTION.

A correspondent of the New York Times writes from Port Royal as follows, concerning the dreadful condition in which the Union prisoners exchanged on Friday, the 18th ult, were found to be, and in regard to the great joy the poor fellows felt at their release from captivity, cruelty and starvation, unparalleled in the history of civilized warfare. The letter from Florida, published to-day, describes the terrible treatment our soldier prisoners were subjected to by the enemy:

The letter from Florida, published to-day, describes the terrible treatment our soldier prisoners were subjected to by the enemy:

"The rendezvous for the exchanges is at Venus Point, on the Savannah river, a bend of the stream whence the spires and many of the bouses of the city of Savannah are visible. Our boats are invariably the first at the rendezvous, anchored in midriver awaiting the rebel vessels, whose tardiness proceeds from the fact that it is only at the proper tide certain obstructions of the channel above can be crossed. Finally, they appear over the low marshes, belehing their turgid clouds of dense black smoke, and in half an hour their uncouth, grotesque, towarding shapes are puffing and wheezing near us. Cel. Mullord immediately goes in a yaw! boat to the Gen. Beauregard, a small steamer used by Capt. Hatch, the rebel agent, as the flagship of his transport squadron, and after a few moment's consultation, during which the rolls of the prisoners are transferred, the two agents go together on board one of the floating objects laden with the released men, and she is at once laid alongside a neat Union vessel, and the poor fellows are transhipped. Those of them who are able to move without aid pass to the protection of the old flag first; then come those (alas! there are many of this class) who hobble on crutches, and last the few whose helplessness requires that they should be carried on stretchers. In all this operation, the greatest formality is observed. A number of rebel civilians, with bands round their hats, labeled "Committee for the wounded," whose position corresponds with our own Sanitary Commission, accompany the boats from Savannah to attend on the sick, and assist in the transhipment, but seldom on either side is a word spoken, except on the subject of the matter in hand. A different course is forbidden, and if on either side there happen to be a disposition to engage in conversation, watchful guards step up, and ask that the conversation shall cease. It is no uncommon thing to see a the last link which bound them to rebeldom has been severed; then rise hearty shouting and cheer-ing, which only can be given under these circum-stances. There is the music of intense gratefulness in it. Three cheers and a tiger for the old flag; three more and a tiger for Col. Mulford; then comes three more and a tiger for Col. Mulford; then co a burst of song, most often the words being! R round the flag, boys, from near and from far; d with the traitor and up with the star —the re still within hearing, probably gnashing their teet the pointed personal allusion, but everybody-feeling that the bad taste of the happy fellow excusable, even though exhibited under the sa-folds of a flag of truce. Then vermin-infested; till now highly prized as the only cover for nat ness, are rudely torn off and flung into the w or cast with glee into the flaming furnaces of steamers, and new clothes are issued, and a ger cleaning-time inaugurated. But the bathing long been needed, and exercely comes soon eno Many of the men, through illness or careless are so begrimed with filth, that, were it not for dead color of the blacked epidermis, they migh Many of the men, through illness or carelessness, are so begrimed with filth, that, were it not for the dead color of the blacked epiderais, they might be taken for the sons of Ham. The steamer Eliza Hancox, one of the exchange fleet, has a spacious deck, affording room for dancing, and Terpsichore finds her votaries, even though they are tatterdemailions, who dance not ungracefully in their streaming rags. As soon as possible, barrels of hot coffee are prepared, and hams are cooked, and boxes of hard bread opened for the refreshment of these men, to whom decent food had been for a long time unknown. It is a touching sight to see them, each with his quart can file by the steaming coffee barrela, and receive the refreshing draught whose taste has long been unfamiliar. It seems scarcely possible that men should feel such childish joy as they express in once more receiving this common stimulant. And then, the eager, hungry glare which their glassy eyes cast upou the chanks of ham as they clutch and devour their allowance with a wolf-like avidity! These facts can only be understood by the spectator in remembering that for mouths they have been deprived of a sufficient quantity of palatable food, and that the little they have received has been rarely cooked, because in a country abounding with fuel, and gloomy with immense pine forests, their jalors forbade them the poor privilege of adequate fires. At the prison pen near Milan, Ga., for some weeks there has been as meal or flour given to the prisoners, and the awest potatoes issued in lieu thereof have been caten raw, because there was no opportunity of getting fuel for cooking purposes.

potatoes issued in lieu thereof have been eaten raw, because there was no opportunity of getting fuel for cooking purposes.

Such is the condition of the men whom we are now receiving out of chivalrous Dixie. These the sons, brothers, hasbands and fathers of the North. Man reduced to living skeletons; men almost naked; shoeless men, surfless men, hatless men; men with no other garment than an overcoat; men whose skins are blackened by dirt, and hang on their protruding bones lonely as bark on a tree; men whose wery presence is simply disgusting, exhaling an odor so fetid that it almost stops the breath of those unaccustomed to it, and causes an

hivoluntary brushing of the garments if with them there is accidental contact. Imagine 23,000 of such wretched creatures penned begether in a space scarcely large enough to hold them, and compare their condition with the most miserable condition that can be imagined! The suffering of the Revolutionary captives on the prison ships at Wallabout Bay will not stand the comparison, and the horrible night in the Blackhole of Calcutta scarcely exceeds it in atrocity. Remember, too, that the men thus returned are the best specimens of the suffering. Only those are forwarded to us whom the rebel medical authorities decide to be strong enough to bear the fatigue of transportation." ong enough to bear the fatigue of transportation

#### REBEL SAVAGERY.

When the world hears of the late attempt to burn the City of New York, it will not fail to mark the peculiarly fiendish elements of the conspiracy. Under ordinary circumstances, an inn, the refoge of the weary and unsuspecting traveller, has a character which should protect it from the torch of the incendiary, as if it were a hospital. But our greatholes are full of families, of women and of children gathered together under a single roof—of those very classes to which, when they are in a beleaguered city, fair warning and opportunity of escape in given by a beseging general before beginning his bombardment. This wide-reaching crime, from which God has elivered us, would have been, if consummated, an agregate of hisleous assassinations, closely resembling those committed by the Indian Thugs in more particulars than one. The exigencies of war—and they must always be numerous and painful—have driven us to nothing approximating in all that is horrible to the scenu which this city would, but for the merciful interposition of Divine Providence, have presented. The very thought of what was, on that memorable night, but too probable, must send a thrill of horror through the hearts of the most stolid. The plot can never be forgotten. It will occupy a marked place in the pages of history, and the recital of its meditated atrocities, for years to come, will keep its projectors in a pillory of continuous exceration.

And yet their wickedness, so startling on account of its novelty, is no greater, perhaps not so great, as the advocation of the most of the most of the control of the prosection of the control of the pages of history, and the recital of its meditated atrocities, for years to come, will keep its projectors in a pillory of continuous exceration.

projectors in a pillory of continuous execration.
Add yet their wickedness, so startling on account of its novelty, is no greater, perhaps not so great, as the absolutely barbarous manner in which the Confederates have treated their Federal prisoners of war. It is hard to write with even decent and dignified moderation of the sufferings of our captive soldiers. It is impossible, without crimsoning with righteous wrath, to read of the filth, the fever, the festering wounds, the sickness, the starvation, the sharp and sure mortality which make a Confederate prison far more dreadful to our soldiers than the most hotly contested field. These shames have extorted from the rebel physicians themselves continual protests, the repetition of which shows that remonstrances have been at least inadequately heeded. These evidences of cruelty and neglect are enough of themselves to prove that both are without excuse, since it is not to be supposed that these surgeons would ask of their government that which they knew it was impossible to grant. Neither can there belany pretence of retaliation. Public opinion would not permit us to maltreat our prisoners, even if there existed any official inclination to do so.

Now, with these facts before them—and how easy it would be to add to their number! we hope, when

tion to do so.

Now, with these facts before them—and how easy it would be to add to their number! we hope, when our foreign critics again take occasion to expatiate upon the unnatural cruelty of this war, that they will be good enough to state upon which side, in their opinion, the want of nature and of humanity exists. It is time for the truth to shame these slanderers into something like decency. It is time that derers into something like decency. It is time that the distortion of facts, and the deduction from them of malicious and obstinate libels, met with some-thing like a check from the moral sense of mankind or maticious and oustinate libels, met with some-thing like a check from the moral sense of mankind. All the world is interested in the suppression of the shameful criticism to which we have been subjected; for although it may be our turn to-day, to-morrow some other and perhaps far-distant people may be made the object of like calumnies. The comity of nations is not merely an idle phrase. Public reputation is quite as important, quite as much in need of honest judgment, quite as sured in the eyes of all intelligent observers, as private character; and The London Times has no more right to file about us in the mass than it has to lie about us individually. We perfectly understand the full import of the words which we are using when we speak thus plainly. A foreign observer, who sees no shame in a war waged for the publicly-avowed purpose of perpetuating Slavery—no crime in a treason utterly causeless, or for which no valid cause has thus flavened assigned—no-barbarism in murdering prisoners being the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction. causeless, or for which no valid cause has inustial been assigned—no barbarism in nurdering prisoners by inches, instead of mercifully putting them to death at once—nothing but ordinary retaliation in a plot to burn, thousands of women and children in heir beds—a critic who finds in all these iniquities. o reason for even the mildest censure, confe his silence, or by his stammering extenuations, tha ne is prejudiced, or interested, or maticious. There is no room for argument. There is no question for debate. The iteration of a few threadbare phrases and stale insinuations amounts to nothing. The member of Parliament who has, or who thinks he has an interest in promoting the Slaveholders' Rebellion may rise in his place, may hem and haw, may stutter and sophisticate and insinuate to some purpose for a night or a week; but he really changes nothing; he does not make secession a virtue, nor the seceder a patriot. And as if those who have undertaken to carry a bad cause upon their shoulders were not already dreadfully overloaded, they must now find room for one of the most diabolical projects of the age; and whereas they have found excuses for murder and treason and man-owning, they must now invent some petty subterfugo by which to make the attempted conflagration of a great city an act of commendable bravery and or righteous retribution. They are welcome to try it. Let them seek in their repettory of soft words for a neat and mild one which can be twisted into an application fitted to their-present embarrassing emergency! Let them exert themselves to show that we ourselves brought this great peril to our own doors! that we are more fortunate than deserving!—that the Gay Fawkeese of Mr. Davis did not, after all, the innocent creatures! effect what they attempted, and that if they had effected it, they were duly provoked and are not to be severely consuced! The charitable ingenuity which has already been so atrenuously exerted in softening Confederate crimes, and in exaggerating Federal failure, has now a fairer field for its exercise. Not man-stealing, nor murder, nor theft, nor perjury, nor brutal cruelty are now to be argued into something like virtue; but here is a hellish scheme worthy of the glibbest lawyer-logic of the leading columns! The devil himself never had a better reportunity of making the worse appear the better reportunity of making the worse, appear the better reportunity of making the worse, on for argument. There is no question fo The iteration of a few threadbare phrase

persisted in, let us hear no more of apology is to be persisted in, let us hear no more from newspapers printed in England, or from boroughmongers proging in Parliament, of Sepoy cruelties, of Chinese sreacheries, of Kaffir crimes! Fighting is fighting, bombarding is bombarding, and besieging is besieging; but sending spices, in the garb of civilians, into the enemy's cities to fire them under cover of the night, and to doom a sleeping population to the most frightful of deaths—this is a feature of war white to getting well had be like the state of war. most frightful of deaths—this is a feature of wa akis to poisoning wells, and to like strokes of mil-tary genius. Something of the old African nature which kindles villages that cattle may be con-veniently stolen, must have been transmitted, per haps through concubinage, to the Confederate lead err. If so, the relationship must be a remote one and the blood debased by mixture. An ordinar-laws mustle abrink from such a crime. We were uld shrink from such a crime. stave would shault from such a crime. We were told that emissipation would bring terror; but when our houses are to be burned, the torches are applied by the hands of the lordly and superior race. This opens a fine field for speculation, which we leave to the shreed and learned pro-Slavery ethnologists.—New York Tribune.

# REBEL BRUTALITY.

The treatment of our prisoners in Georgia is disgrace to the American name and to humani-itself. The heart sickens at the details of the te Itself. The heart sickens at the details of the terrible condition of those prisoners who have recently been exchanged, and yet we are told that these are the best cases—as for the others, exchange is impossible! Are they demons that can colly and by system perpetrate strecisies which have hitherto been unheard of outside of heathen darkness? If we had to do merely with the deprivation of the ordinary food and conveniences of prison life, excuses might be found in the straightened condition of the South. But the prisoners suffer for want of a sufficient quantity of even the coarsest and commonest food in the heart of the producing regions, where there are no difficulties of transportation. They are chilled to death for want of feel in the

# The Biberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1864.

THE CONWAY CONTROVERSY.

With no desire to engage in the "Conway Controversy," I hope I may be allowed to offer a few remarks on the reference to "Anti-Slavery Englishmen," which appears in the letter, from Mr. Conway to the

Anti-Slavery Standard, reprinted in your last.
Mr. Conway's letter to the "Fugitive" Mason was
as much regretted, if not as strongly condemned, by
"Anti-Slavery Englishmen," as by the American Anti Slavery Society. Yet when Mr. Conway represented that the first, if not the sole, motive of American can Abolitionists, in supporting the Federal Govern-ment in the war against the Rebel Confederacy, was the hope of thereby freeing the slaves, rather than the restoration of the "covenant with death and the agree-ment with hell," he certainly was understood to represent the sentiments of the most earnest and arden Abolitionists, both leaders and followers. If he had made any other statement, for example—that the "covenant" was to be sustained, and the "agreement" enforced, by fire and sword, irrespective of the rights and wrongs of the slaves, and thus speaking had pretended to represent the sentiments of, or to be in communion with Messrs. Garrison and Phillips—he certainly would have been scouted as an impostor by Anti Slavery Englishmen.

all honest and thinking Englishmer would have admitted that-leaving the question o slavery aside-the South had no just cause for the rebellion initiated by South Carolina; and that having gone to the ballot-box, the minority had only to submit to the vote of the majority, which refusing to do, and appealing to the sword, the United States Government had a perfectly legitimate right to employ the sword to compel obedience to the Constitution and the Laws. But I doubt if American Abelitionists, who, by abstaining from voting, had refused to recognize the Constitution, who had wished the dissolution of the slavery-cursed Union, and desired that the slavery that the slavery cursed Union, and desired that the slavery that the oligarchy would carry out their threats and "go," could have consistently taken part in any such contest. Any way, the North in such a quarrel would have had no claim on the sympathy of "Anti-Slavery Englishmen." The secret of their good wishes was the trusting belief, that the war was a war of Emancipation; or to be made such, and prosecuted as such, by the strenuous labors of the American Abolition-

Mr. Conway has put a very important question as to the real policy of the Anti-Slavery party in connec-tion with the war. I beg to submit that that question is not answered by discussing whether Mr. Conway was "sent" to England, or went there on his own in-spiration, or as to where the money to defray the expenses came from, and the means employed to obtain that money. Such matters have little interest for the public; but great is the interest which attaches to the course to be taken by the Anti-Slavery party during the remainder of the war, and in view of possible, or probable, contingencies arising out of the struggle. I Mary Jackson, offer my opinion with some diffidence, but will suggest that some action, over and above occasional lectures in country towns and villages, should be taken by the Anti-Slavery Associations to enlighten public opinion, so as to bring "the pressure from without" to bear irresistibly upon the President and Congress in favor of Immediate, Universal and Unconditions Emancipation, whether through Peace and Reconstruction, or War and Subjugation.

I am, very respectfully, an Anti-Slavery English

man,
5, Van Rensselaer Place,
Boston, December 6, 1864. G. JULIAN HARNEY.

REMARKS. We "beg to submit" to our English friend, that the question which he so readily disposes of as of no importance is, in our judgment at least, the only one pertinent to be settled in this discussion. It is a question of veracity between Mr. Conway and the "leading Abolitionists of America," with reference to an act of Quixotic folly—he persistently declaring that he was sent by them on a special mission to Eng land, whereby he was warranted in making his prepos terous overture to Mr. Mason, the Rebel Envoy; and they denying his assertion in the most explicit man ner, and disclaiming and reprobating his conduct in that particular. He declares, moreover, that he was sent as their paid agent; whereas he solicited the pecuniary aid which he procured, otherwise it would not have been forthcoming. If our English friend deems this a light matter, we do not. It is neither defence nor palliation to say, that the Abolitionists would not have given their sympathy to the Government, if for that is another issue entirely, and Mr. Conway can-not be allowed to escape behind such a subterfuge. He was not sent to England by anybody but himself; he begged the needed funds to take him thither; he had no authority from "leading Abolitionists" to confer with Mr. Mason, or with any other rebel, and pledge them to oppose the Government on any conditions in regard to slavery or the rebellion; and, therefore he

s guilty of misrepresentation and untruthfulness.

It is no part of the moral philosophy of Abolition ists to do evil that good may come. The rebellious South being wholly without excuse for her course, and the Government entirely in the right, neither as Americans nor as philanthropists could the Abolition ists with honor or propriety pledge themselves to endeavor to force the Govern secure so great a boon as the abolition of slavery.

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURE. The eighth lec ture of this course, at the Music Hall, was delivered Tuesday evening by Wendell Phillips, upon the ther hall was well filled. The usual organ concert pre the lecture. Mr. Phillips occupied an hour and a half in the delivery of his lecture, which was marked by his usual eloquence; and a pretty full abstract of which we are obliged to omit till next week.

THE THIRTY-FIRST NATIONAL ANTI-SLA-VERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY.

midst of vast forests. They are crowded into close and filthy quarters, whose extent of space is not of the least consequence to the jailers. They are made to drink filthy water when pure can be obtained in abundance. The rebel surgeons themselves ery out against the pitiable condition of their patients. But all in vain. Some malign power, behind the mysteries of rebel statecraft, continued in a power, behind the mysteries of rebel statecraft, continued in the united states. Its labora have been useful to any some malign power, behind the mysteries of rebel statecraft, continued in the united prosecuted, "without compromise and sont concealment," for a period of thirty years, throughout a distribution from the central organs of rebellion.

It is impossible to say what can be the animating purpose of such a system of atrocity—whether it to discourage the North from its great undertaking, or to disable all prisoners from future service. But as no other civilized people on the face of the earts would dare to assume. Is not the barbarism of slavery at length fearfully established before the eyes of all men? For if these atrocious deeds, not confined to any spot or method of execution, but pursued wherever our prisoners are consigned and with a devilish fertility of invention, are not the fruits of the distinctive Southern institution, we are utterly at a loss to imagine their origin.—Boston Journal. The American Anti Slavery Society was organized for the lumediate and total abolition of alvery in the United States. Its labors have been unr alment," for a period of thirty years, through agencies, the printing and circulating of an publications ablications, the support of an official week d other instrumentalities; and to these y organ, and other instrumentalities; and to declare is largely due, primarily, that cheering and abors is largely due, primarily, that cheering and abors is mubile sentiment, in oppositor marvellous change in public sentiment, in oppositon to slavery and in support of free institutions, which has taken place in all the loyal States, and which enables the Government to maintain successfully in tremendous conflict with the Southern SLAVEHOLE ERS' REBELLION. But alavery is not yet abolished even in the Rebel States, except by the Proclamati where should the American Anti-Slavery Society b disbanded, or regard its mission as consummated, or be left without the necessary pecuniary aid to carry or its ordinary operations. Its time to dissolve will b when liberty is proclaimed throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof, by the proposed amend ment of the Constitution of the United States, mak-

ing it illegal to enslave any person on the American soil. That grand and glorious event, it is confidently hoped and believed, will take place during the coming year, inasmuch as the potential sentiment of the people in regard to it was indicated by an overwhelmin majority at the late Presidential election, and inac nuch as President Lincoln, in his annual message t ongress, urges this constitutional ame that body for speedy adoption. Thank God that the year 1865 is, in all probability, to be the long-de ired YEAR OF JUBILEE!

Once more, then-and we trust for the last ti let the treasury of the American Anti-Slavery Soc ety be replenished by the generous donations and contributions of those who have so long given it their countenance; and also of those who, regenerated i their views and feelings on the question of slavery, have yet to show their appreciation of the invaluable la-bors of the Society in disseminating light and knowledge, quickening conscience, elevating the mora standard of individual and national conduct, and vin dicating the rights of human nature on the broad platform of universal freedom and equality. From all loyal men and women the Society is especially de serving of consideration and co-operative support for its stility to the rebellio prompt and uncompromising he and to whatever at the North has been in sympathy with the rebels; and for the strong moral supp hearty sympathy it has given to the Govern

The Managers of the Subscription Anniversart hereby announce that they will be ready to receive, with all thankfulness, whatever the philanthropic, the liberal-minded, and the patriotic, throughout the land at home or abroad, may feel disposed to contribute, at ual gathering in Boston, on WEDNESDAY eve ning, January 25th, 1865; and to this convoca the friends of impartial liberty they cordially invite all who desire to aid in breaking every yoke, and setting every captive free. And may the result abundantly meet the necessities of an association, whose crows of glory is its unswerving fidelity, through years of conflict and martyrdom, to the "self-evident truths"

its long and bloody conflict with the Slave Power.

Where personal attendance is impracticable or in convenient, donations may be sent to either of the undersigned, or to WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH, Esq., 8 Railroad Exchange, Boston, Treasurer of the Ameri-All such will be duly as knowledged and faithfully expended.

L. Maria Child, Mary May, Henrietta Sargent, Helen Eliza Garris Sarah Shaw Russell, Sarah Russell May Anna Shaw Greene, Sarah Blake Shaw. Caroline C. Thayer, Ludia D. Parker Mattie Griffith. Evelina A. Smith Sarah Bradford, Caroline M. Severance,

Elizabeth Gay, Mary Willey, Ann Rebecca Bramhall, Sarah J. Nowell, Elizabeth von Arnim, Abby H. Stephenson, Eliza Apthorp, Sarah Cowing, Sarah H. Southwick. Mary Elizabeth Sarge Sarah C. Atkinson Abby Francis, Georgina Otis, Katharine Earle Farn Rebecca Bradford, Ellen Wright Garris

#### "SOCIAL AIMS." BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

The second lecture of Mr. Emerson's Sunday eve ning cours; was on the subject above named, and was heard by a highly refined and intelligent audience completely filling the Melodeon.

Fine manners, Mr. Emerson said, are the finest of the fine arts. Behavior, in some persons, is the first sign of force, making it manifest before performance. Self-command is the main elegance as well as the great virtue. The minute of silence observed by the Quakers before their meals is a good lesson of quiet ness and repose. To avoid exaggeration is an import ant rule. A man should stay at home in his own

mind, keep quiet possession of himself, and preserve the ability to form a calm judgment of others. Of dress it may be said that some people need it and some do not. Manners and talent are sufficient o themselves, and need not regard dress. Mediocrity i more dependent upon it. The insignificant man do well to have a screen of attire, behind which t

conceal himself. Every person needs one or two intimate companions with whom to hold real relations of mind and heart In assembling friends together, it should be borne in mind that the exclusions are always in the interest of nists would not the invitations. It is the necessity of confiden had sought to restore the old "covenant with death"; sive. No one should complain of being excluded These societies are desirous of merit, and will seek it

as soon as it appears.

The hunger for society, though keen, should be discriminating. Etiquette should fix the exact term for a call, especially on official personages. The trifler is Washington often remorselessly occupies a nation

Wealth justly receives some distinction in society In America there is a general conviction that an man may become rich. There is need of wealth well as of education. Our Western settl first log cabins-then white wooden towns-the buildings of brick and granite-then marble edifice On these differences the distinctions of society resi Every community wishes to be officered by a class of accomplished and able men. In Europe they try to attain this by means of hereditary nobility. This method has certain advantages, but the heroic father were found not always to have heroic sons, still less

heroic gran Slavery, with all its evils, has this good in it, the pricing of men. It estimates, one man is worth so much, another so much. Can we have a balance that will measure human merit and talent, an anthropometer 7 The natural laws to some extent supply this measurement. The light of the public square w best show the statue, said Michael Angelo. Aristocracy has been much decried, but it is des

The lecture next week will be by Rev. J. M. Manning. Subject—"Victory through Sacrifices."

The Nomination of Ma. Chase Convirued.

Show us your natural right to a station of power and responsibility. Thus men naturally fall into their appropriate position. We need not plty the man who at any particular time is underplaced, but the man who was latifaction throughout the loyal States. This appointment will give immense satisfaction throughout the loyal States.

Aristocracy has been must decree, but it is desirable in the desirable in the following letters were then read by the Chair-man from Rev. Dr. Cheaver, and the anti-slavery papartics. New York, Nov. 28th, 1864.

New York, Nov. 28th, 1864.

The Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements;

My Dala Siz.—It is with very great regret that I delay, to the Treasurers of those Societies respectively an application of their pledges, without any particular time is underplaced, but the man who was latifaction throughout the loyal States.

The state of the Supreme Court of the Supreme Court of the United States. This appointment will give imman from Rev. Dr. Cheaver, and the anti-slavery papartics, Wm. Lloyd Garrison:

New York, Nov. 28th, 1864.

The Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements;

My Dala Siz.—It is with very great regret that I was many overplaced. The latter is really a misforture. The

LAND.

Held in the Hall of the Union, Cooper Institute, New York City, Nov. 28th, 1864. The doors of the Hall were thrown open at an ear-y hour, and by half-past 7 o'clock, p. m.—a half hour before the time for commencing the exercises—the great Hall was very respectably filled.

The back of the platform was tastefully draped with the Union colors—eight splendid flags of costly silk— and from out the folds of one flag looked the Eagle of

will be followed by other States: so that from the Atlantic to the Pacific, every foot of this soil shall

The Throne of Grace was then addressed by the Rev. Singleton Jones, Pastor of Zion Church, New York City. The audience, led by the sisters representing the States, joined in singing " The Year of Jubilee.

The chorus :

"The year of Jubilee is come— Return, ye ransomed sinners, home." The Chairman then introduced the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, who delivered a feeling, cloquent

address, appropriate to the occasion.

Mr. J. J. Spelman then sang, with applause, the new song, "Maryland's free,"

"Maryland! Maryland beautiful Maryland!
Lying in light to the sun and the sea,
Shout from the mountain sides—
Sing where each river glides—
Thunder with ocean's tides—
Maryland's free," etc.,

in place of the "Banner of the Free." The Chairman then introduced Mrs. Frances Eller W. Harper, as one of the worthiest daughters of Ma

In her own telling way, Mrs. Harper began by saying that the lightning may be a minister of mercy; the tempest, with all its evils, may have swept from the land disease and death: so amid the sorrows which this war has caused, eyes may be too dim by sorrow to read aright the lessons which the war is to teach. Mrs. Harper then considered those l and in beautiful, appropriate language impressed them upon her almost breathless auditors.

Mrs. Harper considered that this battle did not be gin at Ball Run, but when the first slave vessel was brought by the Dutch to the shores. The lade graph-ically described the past condition of the colored people of the country—pressed down by the Union and the Constitution—and then declared that the lessons of the war as to this reads thus—Simple justice is the

right of every race. Mrs. Harper claimed besides, that the war has introduced the colored man to the nation.

Before, he was not known: if known, only as a menial and a slave. In this the lady paid merit ed tribute to the 54th Massachusetts Regiment, who with others, had in turn taught the nation, by their own self-sacrifice, saying: "We can afford to die, if it break our brother's chains." That who could thus nobly die had evinced that the jewel which man prized above all others was the integrity of his soul. Mrs. Harper made honorable mention of Gen. Butler and his regiments in Louisians, and paid a glowing tribute to the Vice President elect, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

The lady very touchingly referred to Marvland a her native State, and rejoiced in the idea that she could now return to revisit it without fear of arrest. Mrs. Harper gave an earnest exhortation to remove the cause of the war, slavery; and bade her hearers to abate not heart or hope until every foot of this soi

Mrs. He which she modestly acknowledged. Mrs. Harr er's address kept up the interest of her auditors to the close. Her voice is not strong, but she speaks distinctly, and nerefore can be easily heard. Mrs. Sedgwick, of Philadelphia, was then introduc

d, and sang with precision and excellent effect the The audience appreciated the song and the singing

of it by earnest applause. The piece "All hall, day of gladness," was then sung by the select choir, the audience join-ing in the chorus, the singing under the direction of

Prof. P. H. Loveridge : "All hall day of gladness,
We banish fear and andness;
Our volces clear in loudest strains we raise—
And freedom's praises singing,
Our hymns of joy out-ringing,
To Him who crowns the labor of our days."

"Sing! sing! ye grateful hearted! Bring Songs of triumphant melody! In sweetest numbers sounding,
While hills and vales resounding,
My Maryland, My Maryland, is free!"

The chorus:

"There Freedom's am is shining.
The slave no more repining:
For wife and children separated wide—
Nor scourage without number,
Or shricks awake his slumber,
In slave marts by the river slowing tide."
"Sing! Sing!" etc.

former will soon regulate itself. What the people meed to know of their candidate is—Has the man a will? Is he anybody? If not, he should not go to Washington. There, the people habituated to office and station have a confidence, a relf-reliance, a power of putting their personality over you, which give them immense advantage. The South has been accustomed to profit by this fact, kreping her men in office year after year, and term after term. The North has made frequent changes, and has changed disadisantageously.

The present condition of our country has produced this great advantage, that our young men are now little the concerned about European opinion. Their thoughts are turned on their own country.

At this point Mr. Emerson abruptly closed, apparently in the middle of a paragraph. He is accustomed to pause punctually at the close of the hour. If this was the reason of his stopping where he did, the audience will hardly consider him to have chosen the less of ywo evils. The subject for next Sunday evening will be "Reforms."—C. x. w.

GELEERATION OF FREEDOM IN MARY—

LAND.

Held in the Hall of the Union, Cooper Institute, New Ideas in the Hall of the Union, Cooper Institute, New Ideas in the Hall of the Union, or government a government a government a government a government a government a government which a new the content of the right, and must demand it; and our national peril will not cease till that right be accorded, and we full it the promise and exercise the power of protecting all our citizens; a power and promise without which a nation is not a nation, nor a government a government. The judgment of God in the rebellion and war will be inestimable blessings, if they end in making our government a just government, and our nation a living nation, such as our Constitution provides for and warniegs.

equires.
With great respect, I am, most truly yours,
GEO. B. CHEEVER.

The boas and Daughters of Maryland, and, we suppose, some others, wore the trio badges, and upon the mass inscribed, "Liberty triumphant," "November 28th, 1864," and "Maryland is Free."

Just before 8 o'clock, young ladies representing the platform, amidst the applause of the audience.

Prof. Douglass's Band enlivened the exercises with good music.

On the platform was a host of ladies and gentlemen, some of them officers of the meeting.

At 8 o'clock, the Chairman, John Peterson, Esq., came upon the platform, accompanied by the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet. Their entrancé was the signal for continued applause.

After a few prefatory remarks, the Chairman said:

What brings us here to-night! Maryland is yersel, the signal for continued applause.

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What brings us here to-night! Maryland is yersel, the signal for continued applause.

After a few prefatory remarks, the Chairman said:

What brings and bend here were the profit of the people setting 87,000 of her slaves from the work of the first profit of th

ders!"
Thank God that, after thirty-five years of unceasing abor in the anti-slavery cause, I have been permitted to live to see the day when persecuted, stigmatized outlawed Abolitionism is the confessed duty and the confessed d to live to see the day when persecuted, stigmatized, outlawed Abolitionism is the confessed duty and the recognized policy of the government and people! Not that I am weary of longer bearing the cross, or shrink from being still longer reviled as a fanatic; but because Abolitionism is simple obedience to the divine command. "Undo the heavy burden, break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free." Hence I am sure as to what are to be the consequences of its adoption. Our light as a nation shall break forth as the morning; our health spring forth speedily; our bones shall be made fat; we shall be like a watered garden whose waters fail not; they that shall be of us shall build the old waste places; we shall raise up the foundations of many generations; and we shall be called, The repairers of the breach, the restorers of paths to dwell in. "For the mouth of the Lord has spoken it."

With a heart buoyant with hope for the future ele-ation and glory of the colored race, and pledged to teir cause while life is preserved, I remain, yours, with thanksgiving, WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

These letters were received with rounds of ap-

The "John Brown Song" was then sung with a

Notice was here given by Rev. Mr. Garnet, that the second of December, the anniversary of John Brown's death, would be observed by religious and other ap-propriate services in the Zion Baptist Church, Sulli-van Street.

The Chairman then introduced Prof. Wm. Howard Day, who, after a few preliminary remarks, entered upon the discussion of the question of Freedom in Maryland, and in reply to the charge that to decree it without compensation was revolutionary, showed that that measure was a most conservative and merciful one; that as the highest aim of all authority is to confer liberty, Maryland was merely coming back to irst principles.

m democratic authority, Prof. Day proved that every democrat ought to rejoice with us in celebrating Maryland's freedom, instead of carping at that free-

lom as revolutionary. Prof. Day said, until now, the sons and daughters of Maryland have been homeless wanderers in search of a ome. I have found them almost everywhere in Can ada-even amid the snows to which Mr. Garnet re ferred—even where they were dug out in the morn-ing—all for liberty. He then referred to the various representatives of Maryland he had met beyond Canada-and across the ocean, in Scotland and England Prof. Day paid a tribute of praise to the vitality of the Marylanders who had been able to "stand the storm" to the colored people of New York City and State who had received Maryland's sons when Maryland thrust them out—to the colored people generally who had lived and labored, and prayèd for just such a con-summation—to the members of khe cabinet, and to

Abraham Lincoln the President Prof. Day's address was listened to with deep in-terest, and pronounced one of his finest efforts.

After singing,
"My country, 'tis of thee," he meeting adjourned

THE ABOUTION OF SLAVERY IN MARYLAND. The colored citizens of Cambridge held a public meeting at the City Hali, on Monday evening last, to celebrate the abolition of slavery in the State of Maryland. The hall was crowded long before the time to which the chair was announced to be taken. Addresses were de two poems on Freedom were read by Madame Louise De Mortie, the talented colored lady whose public Readings are so acceptably heard through the New England States. The meeting appears to have left a very favorable impression.

GEORGE THOMPSON AT THE WEST. Mr. Thompson is every where receiving a most complimentary reception at the West, and delighting public audiences with his eloquence and ability. Writ-ing from Springfield, Illinois, (where he is the guest of Governor Yates.) he says :

of Governor Yates, he says:

"I have now spoken nine times since I left Boston. To-morrow night I speak in St. Louis, Missouri.

I have been very much pleased with my hasty trip to the West. I have had glimpses of the great lakes—lave seen the lumber yards, slaughter-houses, grain elevators, and noble stores of Chicago—have travelled over some of the prairie land of this State—have seen the develing place of Abraham Lincoln, and shall presently behold the Father of Waters, and tread the soil of Missouri. My route homeward from St. Louis will be Cincinnati, Wheeling, Pittsburg, Harpers Ferry, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York."

New York, Dec. 1, 1864 To the Editor of the Liberato If there is any place after Richm If there is any piace after minimum doe whom his the Confederates would naturally have been metals, itous, it is the city from which I write, and which a pro-cent exhibits no extraordinary marks of densiting in exhibits no extraordinary marks in nerminal life. We did our best in the recent election best attended in the rebellion in arms. Two out of everythments are with the rebellion in arms. rate with the rebellion in arms. I wo out of errythm of us voted to lie victory out of countenance by no claiming the war a failure; to forgive the parties years to the conspirators; to restore the old ones. n among the States; to renew the old Co in its most pro-slavery sense and vigor; and a seceive into office and power the perjused videos.

we into onice and power the perjuned videous man and divine obligations. I say we did at the very nearly succeeding in crushing out the very nearly succeeding in cruming out the manufactor of the country-folk in the interior and yet via omfortably through our Thanksgiving, we was a me the second day, and found that we had omined in chief cause of our gratitude, which was, that we led not been roasted and grilled by our misguides and ern brethren. I am afraid if a vote as soon as the facts were fairly developed, we migh have been guilty of a reaction in the direction of he olition; for there is a limit in the readiness to the ose who reciprocate your favors with phe turpentine and brimstone. I now recall indeed a turpentine and billustration of this amazing behavior, the react of a gentleman of your city, quite early in the n sellion: that he had received letters from such Southern cousins of his, and was struck with the had Southern country of mr, and was struck with the fast that not only did they express themselves marketons. ly towards the Yankee race in general, but they seen ed particularly desirous to begin their slood-letting upon himself and other common relatives, who cer ainly were not obnoxious for anti-slavery sentiments But as if to prevent a clear judgmen rious and by no means unimpo nounity of the New York Hotel from an incendary at-empt is traceable only to its being the notorious bash quarters of resident rebeldom; though this exemption would have counted for little with a configuration of which God only knows the possible metes and bomis The disparity between the success of the plot and in manifestly projected proportions has forbidden as a realize adequately the peril from which we haves caped, and to warn from the heart the epithen "size nal—flendish—diabolical," which the reason beams apon the exploded machination. Even the Day News admits the immediate implication of release o, that's a word it never uses, being particular the its English-Confederates in this design, but bent world not to believe that they were er Confederate authorities, who have always strive to be a pattern of Christian virtue and forbearance is the savage warfare to which they have been and still m ubjected by Northern Vandals. It warns them sel inted mischief-makers, however, that the pain effect of their operations would be to units the city as one man against the Confederacy; and the point is worthy of consideration. The World in rather surprised the community by not insisting the the whole affair is a contrivance of the Administ tion to influence the next Presidential election on the ground that the only incendiaries in our history has been the Abolitionists. This argues a decay of integence in the Belmont organ.

Seriously, the absence of any disclaimer on be half of the South, and of all astonishment thather citizens were capable of an enormity which involved besides the incalculable destruction of property, frightful sacrifice of human life, is proof that th nature of slavery has been so thoroughly ex n the rebellion that no man can pretend to be igno ant of it. And herein witness the corruption of sis very, which breeds such monsters within its own do-main as those which it has vomited upon us with lighted torches, and yet compels from with legiance of men who are witnesses of this damahis brood, and themselves liable at any moment to become its victims. Let the people of the North, let the an consider, what kind of a cause is maintained Southern battle-fields by atrocities like those of Bull Run, Fort Wagner and Fort Pillow; in Southers risons by starvation and murder, as at Libby prise, Belle Isle, and Andersonville; and in peaceful dis-tricts beyond the reach of its arms by the midnight lames of hired incendiaries.

Three great questions will claim the attention Congress at its coming session, or of its success.
They are the Constitutional amendment to abolish so forever prohibit slavery; the care of the freedent; and the reconstruction of the rescued States. The amendment in point of importance is first in order. and is perhaps the only one of the three which was expect to see consummated before the 4th of Mark bwing to the necessary business of the war said Government which must be attended to Then Government which must be attended in the ought to be no waste of time in argument: the post have discussed to the full the right of slavery note on this continent, and have voied overshelping that the system shall die. Whit now results is not the system shall die. Whit now results is not the system of the state original. embalm the public will beyond the brief eristent an Administration, in a statute more irrereable that of the Medes and Persians. As for the Oppor ion, there is nothing to fear, nor indeed much in ! pect. Outside of the purely rebel representing from the North, the only Slave State to serie us nucleus and in some sort a pretext for denomination is Kentucky, in decree of universal emancipation is Kentucky, in a decree of universal emancipation is Kestexty, seven she is learning wisdom from the late sleding her borders. The unanimity of her citizes is sixtingly dissipated—McClellan's majority, by the last returns, not exceeding, numerically or proportions, that of this city. The solitary press by which has been effectively austisined historius her time vative, semi-treasonable position—the Louisrille Incapation and proportions and the confession and th w abandons slavery to its fate, con practical disruption at this moment in Ketady and prays that the constant regimen of freedom and e substituted for the prevailing chaps.

The contest concerning a Freedmen's bares lie between the Treasury and the War lepstment I think I am not wrong in affirming that friends of the freed people—those with them, and are intideal directly with them, and are inimately acquised with their circumstances—prefer, while the war continues, that the military authorities hotel have control. There are at least two good reason for such adjustment: first, silent leges inter erans, and, where so enacted or not, civilians will always be substituted in a region where martial law nevalls. And the prein a region where martial law prevails. And the riticular means of maintaining this subordinates the rations for which the plantations and colored one are more on law of the plantations and colored one. re more or less dependent upon the The army, moreover, is indispensable for P. The army, moreover, is indispensable for P. against guerrillas, and its officers will invite against guerrillas, and its officers will invite feb. against guerrillas, and its officers will inertiasy lide with those whose business is not to fight he raise cotton. Second, the mercenary spirit of Treasury agents will diminish their humasily freedmen; and, brutal as has been in times pair conduct of military men towards this unfertastick they have redeemed their renutation in comprision. they have redeemed their reputation in congrue with themselves and with these very agent. as has been said against Banks's regulations is ana, the testimony now appears to be in favor against the latest orders from the Treasury, is

Reconstruction will come before Congress in the first Reconstruction will come before Congress in plication for seats from Louisians. Whatever be de-decision upon the merits of her case, the fundamental principle should be established, that the question is wholly benefit to the contract of the contract record wholly legislative. This done, and Tane's filled by a jurist who belongs to the present for some artistic remodel may hope for some artistic read While yet at sea, the patchwork that can keep her from si-ing in honorable if homely. When we get lain per we must plank anew from stem to stern, seems, known t—condemn the hull is toto, and build steep

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Congress convened at Washington on Monday last e two Houses promptly proceeded to their or ion. The Message of President Lincoln was ration. The Message of President Lincoln was rered at noon on Tuesday, and received with high-station and applause. It is commendably brief, and with the long-winded productions of Mr., mediate predecessors, and characterized by his implicity and directness. Its tone is firm, yet, listory, and on the subject of alavery radical and reader listory, and content and the predeced part of the predeced and the predeced amendment of the Constitution, making slave-ce amendment of the Constitution, making slavean illegal act in any part of the republic. All lumns will permit :-

of Norfolk, Ternandina and Pensaco

and effectual blockade.

have no doubt of the power and duty
, under the law of nations, to exclude
human race from an asylum in the
Congress should think that proceed-

unforeseen political difficulties by in Brazilian and British ports, boundary of the United States, and are likely to continue to re-of constant vigilance, and a just it on the part of the United States ions concerned and their govern-

of the instead of the

and trives us a pleasing view of social and progress in that Republic. It may be exderive new vigor from American influence, do the rapid disappearance of slavery in the states. I solicit your authority to furnish to the

ther States have again produced reasonably at remarkable feature in the military operate var is Gen. Sherman's attempted marches directly through the insurgent region. It was a great increase of our relative strength interest in Chief should feel able to confront necks every active force of the enemy, and ch a well appointed large army to move on pedition. The result not yet being known, in regard to it is not bare indulged. at movements have also occurred during the effect of moulding acciety for durability in Although abort of complete success, it is eright direction that 12,000 citizens in each test of Arkansas and Louisiana have organ-State Governments with free constitutions, mestly struggling to maintain and administration of the constitution of the

hat session of Congress, a proposed amend-the Constitution abolishing slavery through-United States passed the Senate, but failed for the requisite two-thirds yote in the House of statives. Although the present is the same

batract question is not ensured, exection shows almost certainly that a will pass the measure. Thence question of time as to when the pro-i will go to the States for their actors og oat all events, may we not oner the better! It is not claimed has imposed a duty in members it was or their votes any further thar the state of the chrough our popular elections. Judging by the restratars and its results, the purpose of the peomit carasts and its results, the purpose of the peomit carasts and its results, the purpose of the people within the loyal States to maintain the integrity
of the Union was never more strong nor more nearly
that the state of the property of the property of the promaterial state of the property of the promaterial ministed at the polls gave strong assurance
of this Not all those who supported the Union tick
of the called, but a great majority of the opposing paryearly to the state of the property of the promaterial to this fact that no candidate for any office
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Le Satis regularly holding elections, both now and he Satis regularly holding elections, both now and hay year ago, to wit: California, Connecticut, Delaway, Blimita, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Mayland, Mashanettis, Michigan, New Hampshire, Mashanettis, Michigan, New Hampshire, Walland, Walland

of war of 145,751. A table is appended showing parand who, I believe, in heaven growned him that day

ticulars.

To this should be added the number of all soldiers in the field from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois and California, who, by the laws of these States, could not voic away from their homes, and which number cannot be less than 400,000.

n their homes, and which number in the organ-gi-100,000.

for yet is this all. The number in the organ-it territories is triple now what it was four years of territories is triple now what it was four years while thousands white and black join us as the ion at arms press back the insurgent tines.

So much is shown, affirmatively and negatively, by election. It is not material to inquire how the in-nase has been produced, or to show that it would be been greater but for the war, which is probably the control of the probably the property of the probably the probably of the probably the probably

cases has ocen produced, or to show that it would have been greater but for the war, which is probably true. The important fact remains demonstrated that we have more men now than we had when the war began, that we are not exhausted nor in process of exhaustion; that we are gaining sireight, and may, if need be, maintain the contest indefinitely.

This as to men: Material resources are now more complete and abundant than ever. The national resources, then, are unexhausted, and as we believe, in-surraised, then are to continuing the effort remains to be chosen.

On a careful consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept nothing short of the severance of the Union—precisely what we cannot and will not give. His declarations to this effect are explicit, and oft repeated. He does not attempt to deceive us. He affords as no excuse to deceive ourselves. He cannot conductable severance of the content of the severance of the conductable of the content of the severance of the conductable of the content of the severance of the conductable of the conductable of the content of the conductable of the conductabl

submitting to the national authority under the Constitution.

After so much, the Government cannot, if it would, maintain war against them. The loyal people would not sustain or allow it. If questions should remain, we would adjust them by the peaceful means of Jegislatiot, conference, courts, and votes operating only in constitutional and lawful channels. Some certain, and other possible questions are and would be beyond the Executive power to adjust—as, for instance, the admission of members into Congress, and whatever might require the appropriation of money. The Executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war. Pardons and remissions of forfeiture, however, would still be within Executive control. In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised, can be fairly judged by the past.

the past.

A year ago, a general pardon and amnesty, upon specified terms, were offered to all except certain designated classes, and it was at the same time made known that the excepted classes were still within the known that the excepted classes were still within the control of executive clemency. During the contemplation of executive elemency. During the year, many availed themselves of the general provision; and many more would, only that the signs of bad faith in some led to such precautionary measures as rendered the practical process less easy and cer-

as rendered the practical process less easy and extain.

During the same time, also, special pardons have been granted to individuals of the excepted class, and no voluntary application has been denied; thus practically the door has been for a full year open to all except such as were not in condition to make a free choice—that is, such as were in custody or under constraint.

It is still open to all; but the trial may come, probably will come, when public duty shall demand the standard and that it be more rigorous than

pose it.

In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say that the war will cease on the part of the government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

# CAPT. DANIEL FOSTER.

CAPT. DANIEL FOSTER.

In all the records made by Christian ministers during this rebellion, I believe there is not one more purely noble and patriotic than that of the late Capt. Daniel Foster. Of his early history it is not my purpose to speak. I simply desire to pay a comrade's tribute over the grave which holds so much of what was noble and lovable; to perform for a friend. For many years an ardent advocate of the anti-slavery cause, a bosom companion of John Brown through the tragic history of Kansas, it is not surprising that, at an early day, he was ready to take an active part in the war of the Union. No chaplain ever entered the service with a loftler sense of duty than did he, in assuming that responsible position in the gallant Mass. 33d; and throughout all his connection with it, he acquitted himself most nobly of his sacred trust. With his strong, pure love of humanity, coupled with a sympathetic social nature, he soon won the love and confidence of his regiment, effectually removing the prejudice which is too often felt against the chaplain. But not until a later day, when the regiment joined Siegel, and entered into the more stirring campaigns of the winter and agoing of 1862.

and discarding at once the garb of chaplain, and discarding at once the garb of chaplain, and breaking up the pleasant associations he had formed in the 38d, he reported at Norfolk to enter upon his new duties. He was at once assigned to the Third North Carolina Colored Volunteers, (since made the Third North Carolina Colored Volunteers, (since made the Third North Carolina, fid valuable service in raise infancy; but Foster being temporarily assigned to the Second North Carolina, fid valuable service in raise infancy; but Foster being temporarily assigned to the Second North Carolina, fid valuable service in raise infancy; but Foster being temporarily assigned to the Second North Carolina, fid valuable service in raise infancy; but Foster being temporarily assigned to the Second North Carolina, fid valuable service in raise in the second North Carolina, fid valuable service in raise in defatigable in his labors to promote the welfare and efficiency of his men. Performing for them the duties of commander and chaplain, he threw his the work. No man ever labored harder or more zeno ously.

Butler opened the spring campaign with the advance up the James River. It is unnecessary to go over the details of our labors through that campaign. Suffice it to say that his ardent zeal never flagged. On the 26th of September he joined the division for duty on the river communication, and participated in the assault on New Market Heights. The country already knows the result of the assault, and the brilliant record which the freedmen made upon that eventful day. One of the strongest and most important positions about Richmond was carried and he decided for picture of the proposed of the day's strangle, the thirty-seventh was moved to the left, and the proposed of the authorities at Washing-farm. Half of the regiment was detailed for picture of the proposed of the authorities at Washing-farm. Half of the regiment was detailed for picture of the proposed of the parent of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the propos

#### A MONUMENT TO LOVEJOY.

With gratification we find that an association is organized at Alton to raise a monument to the marty Lovejoy. This work is scarcely more due to the memory of Lovejoy than to Alton, and to the better spirit of the age. The Alton Telegraph well sustifiat the murdler of Lovejoy was a crime for which the spirit of that time, rather than the citizens of Alton, should be held responsible. The erection of a monument to Lovejoy will be an appropriate expression of the wonderfully changed state of public opinion since

LOVEJOY MONUMENT MEETING .bblic call, a number of the citizens of Alton met at e Good Templar's Hall this evening, to consider e propriety of erecting a monument to the memory Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy. A temporary organization was formed by the olice of L. A. Parks as Chairman, and James New-

Rev. C. II. Taylor moved the appointment of an Rev. C. II. Taylor moved the appointment of an Executive Committee of three, with discretionary power, who shall take such steps as they may deem necessary to secure the permanent organization of an Alton Lovejoy Monument Association, which was adopted, and Messrs. W. C. Flagg, L. A. Parks and M. G. Atwood were appointed such committee by a vote of the meeting.

Adjourned—subject to the call of the committee.

J. NEWMAN, Secretary.

Alton, November 25, 1864.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF THE WIVES AND CHILDREN OF U. S. COLORED SOLDIERS.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.] CAMP NELSON, KY., Nov. 28, 1864.

CHILDREN OF U. S. COLORED SOLDIERS.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

CAMP NELSON, KY., Nov. 28, 1864.

This camp has recently been the scene of a system of deliberate cruelty, which, in ferocity of design and brutality of execution, suggests painful misgivings as to whether we, indeed, live in an enlightened age and a Christian land. At this moment, over four hundred helpless human beings—frail women and delicate children—having been driven from their homes by United States soldiers, are now lying in barns and mule sheds, wandering through woods, languishing on the highway, and literally starving, for no other crime than their husbands and fathers having thrown aside the manacles of slavery to shoulder Union muskets! These deluded creatures innocently supposed that freedom was better than bondage, and were presumptuous enough to believe that the plighted protection of the Government would be preserved inviolate.

Since June last, Camp Nelson has been a recruiting rendeavous for slaves. During this period, over nine thousand colored soldiers have entered the army from this post. When these men left their masters, they assumed the responsibility of their own acts. Most of them left without their masters' permission, and knowing the nature of Southern chivalry, they had clear perceptions of the torture to which their families would be subjected at the lands of their indignant masters. Indeed, in some instances, the wife and children were turned out of doors when the husband enlisted. Hence the recruit was frequently accompaned with his family, and received assurance that, on his entering the army, his wife and children would be provided with shelter, and allowed an opportunity to carn a livelihood by cooking, washing, &c., within the limits of the camp. Assured that his family was relieved from the vengeance of an exasperated master, and provided with a home, however humble, he entered with a cheerful heart upon his new career; and thus the ranks of our army were replenished by men whose subsequent aschiev

edge where they were taking them. At night, I wen in search of my family. I found them in Nicholas wille, about six miles from camp. They were in an old meeting-house, belonging to the colored people. The building was very cold, having only one free. My wife and children could not get near the fire, because of the numbers of colored people huddled together by the soldiers. I found my wife and family shivering with cold and familshed with hunger; they had no received a morsel of food during the whole day. My low was dead. He died directly after getting down from the wagon. I know he was killed by exposure to the inclement weather. I had to return to camp that night; so I left my family in the meeting-house, and walked back. I had walked there. I travelled in ill twelve miles. Next morning I walked to Nicholas illeft. all twelve miles. Next morning I walked to Nic ville. I dug a grave myself, and burled my own I left my family in the meeting-house, where still remain. And further this deponent saith no

JOSEPH MILLER.

Witness-James A. Sinen, William Smith. Sworn and subscribed before me, this twenty-sixtle ay of November, in the year of our Lord one thou and eight hundred and sixty-four.

E. B. W. RESTIEAUX, Capt. and A. Q. M.

THE LATE ATTEMPT TO BURN NEW YORK

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1. cretary of State directs that the followin on made known in New York and Philade

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, BALTIMORE, Dec. 1, 1884.

"A letter just received from Annapolis at the office of The Baltimore American, from a paroled prisquer from Georgia, contains a statement which appears to be important in connection with the recent attempt to burn the city of New York. I send you the substance of the letter. It is signed by John H. Ripple, 39th Illinois Veteran Volunteers. He says whefi he passed through Savannah on the 19th, he was informed by a professed Union citizen that he would hear of the greatest city burning on record if the Rebels succeeded in the North, and that it was to come off in a very few days. The party went on to state that one Captain Montgomery, formerly of Baltimore, who before the war was in the livery business, was the agent charged with the duty of firing the Northern cities. Montgomery, he said, intended to burn New York, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. He further said that the rebels in Savannah were high in expectation of soon learning of Montgomery's success, and that he was to receive a large sum of money if successful. The writer says he thought little of the statement until after his arrival. He saw the accounts in the papers, whereupon he deemed it his duty to make the statement for publication. Deeming it proper that this information should be communicated to the Government, I take the liberty of sending you this dispatch.

of July 24 appeared the following proposition:

"The Devoted Band.—It is believed that there are five or ten thousand men in the South ready and willing to share the fate of Curtius, and devote themselves to the salvation of their country. It is proposed that all who are willing to make this sacrifice shall arm themselves with a swort, two five-shooters, and a carbine cach, and meet on horseback at some place to be designated, convenient for the great work in hand. Fire and sword must be carried into the houses of those who are visiting those blessings upon their neighbors. Philadelphia, and even New York, is not beyond the reach of a long and brave arm. The moral people of those cities cannot be better faught the virtues of invasion than by the blazing light of their own dwellings.

durellings.

None need apply for admission to the 'Devoted Band' but those who are prepared to take their lives in their hands, and who would indulge not the least expectation of ever returning. They dedicate their lives to the destruction of their enemies.

All Southern papers are requested to give this notice a few insertions."

Some of the Democratic papers in New York are trying to prove that the attempted and successful in-cendiary fires there could not have originated with the Southern rebels, but the above is convincing evi-dence of their rebel origin.

GEN. LEE'S PLACE. The following interesting ex ract is from a letter from an officer in the army, da ed Fort C. F. Smith, Nov. 24th:—

This afternoon I took a walk of about two and a half miles to visit the rebel General Lee's place; that he left when he entered the rebel army. This place is the Custia estate, belonging formerly to the family of Mrs. Washington; and as General Lee married into the family, it fell into his hands. It is a most splendid place, lying about west from the capital, on the opposite of the river. The mansion is large and stately, though somewhat decayed, and with the grounds around reminds one of an old English estate such as "we read of." It contains about eleven hundred acres, and since its conflagation by the Government has been applied to a very good purpose as a settlement for freedmen, who manage it to very good advantage. I saw and talked with some of the slaves who were born and brought up on the place, and who know all about the Washington, Custis and Lee families. On the ground in the rear of the house is a cemetery, where are buried between seven and eight thousand solidiers. They are burying them constantly, at least fifty graves being already dug, to be filled as the bodies are sent from the front and other places. The graves are all made in a line, and a neat board, painted white, placed at the head and foot; and you stand at the foot and read on the headboard the name, title, company, regiment, age, and time of death of the deceased. There are forts and fortifications to be seen from General Lee's place in every direction, and at least fifty thousand soldiers are stationed around Washington. It would make lively work should the traitors come down, thinking to take it. They know better. I looked into a window of General Lee's house, and saw the furniture standing just as he left it four years ago, even to the brands in the fireplace. How he would rave to see his farm turned into a grave-yard! How God has confounded these rebels! Washington was to be theirs, New England left out in the cold, and a new government founded on the rains of the decease of the each of the decease of the read of the decease of th This afternoon I took a walk of about two and

turned against them.

27 That British Peace Petition humbug which was to help the rebels, has turned out a failure. Gov. Seymour would not touch it. Parker, or Barker, the ass who bore the bundle, then sent a note to Secretary Seward, in which he announced his "mission," but the Secretary sent him a fat flea for his ear; and after hearing all about him and his purpose, refused to allow him to present the petition, or to have an interview with the President. Parker, or Barker, bore a letter to Gov. Seymour from Sir Henry de Houghton; and that the baronet should have written to the Governor in such a manner is evidence that he knows nothing about our affairs. He should have addressed himself to the President, or to the Secretary of State, or some other person high in federal official rank, at Washington, so at least to have evinced respect for this country and its government; and his selecting Gov. Seymour as his correspondent shows either that he is ignorant of our modes of doing basiness, or that they are indifferent to him, and that he supposes we can be insulted with impunity. Si Henry is aid to be the unfortunate holder of Confederate bonds of the nominal value of almost two million dollars. This accounts for the milk of human kindness, which has that the milk of human kindness, which has the holds worth something, whereas now they are as a vorthless as the Mississippi bonds of Jeff. Davis, and they are no better than the Mississippi pages of John Lew. The petition will be presented to Congress, which may lead to a discussion in which may amusing facts shall be brought to light, and the whole thing made light of—Boster landle Rev. Joseph Barker,

made light of .-Boston Traceller.

27 The bearer of the British peace address says he is not the converted infidel, Rev. Joseph Barker, but that Parker is his true name.

The "BLACK LAWS" IN ILLINOIS. A petition from fifty thousand citizens of Illinois will be presented at the coming assion of the Legislature of that State, for the repeal of the Black Laws of Illinois. Mr. Jones, of Chicago, a colored man of great energy, formerly a slave but now the owner of one of the finest buildings in the city, is among the most active in urging this matter.—Chicago Journal.

Descon John Phillips of Sturbridge, whose treat age (104 years) has been the theme of much re-mark recently, has just received the following letter rom President Lincoln:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON

RESCUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,

21st November, 1864.

Mr DEAR SIR: I have heard of the incident at the polls in your town, in which you acted so honorable; part, and I take the liberty of writing to you to express my personal gratitude for the compliment paid the by the suffrage of a citizen so venerable.

The example of such devotion to civic duties in one whose days have aiready been extended an average lifetime beyond the paalmist's limit, cannot but by valuable and fruitful. It is not for myself only, but for the country, which you have is your aphere serves so long and so well, that I thank you.

Your friend and servant,

DRACON JOHN PHILLIPS.

Bust or Col. Staw. Among the thousand objects of interest at the Sailors' Fair in Boston was a bust of the hero, Colonel Robert G. Shaw, by Miss Edmonia Lewis. "Miss Lewis," says the Transcript, is a young colored woman of African and Indian descent, who was educated at Oberlin College. She has been modelling for about a year in this city, and undertook to make this likeness of one whom she had never seen, out of grateful feeling 'for what he has done for her race.' Col. Shaw's family consider it an excellent likeness, and have had it photographed by Mr. Marshall, allowing the artist to sell copies for her own benefit. We are sure that many will be thankful to possess a touching and beautiful memorial of one of the ablest in our long list of brave and truthful souls who have gone thus early to their

JEPP. DAVIS'S FIRST STEF TOWARDS A DICTATORSHIP. The Richmond Examiner and the Whig are extremely violent in their language towards Jeff. Davis for having recommended the repeal of the exemption of editors and newspaper employees. The Examiner says, "many" of the people believe it to be the initial step to dictatorial powers," and in this connection hints at assassingation as follows:

nection hints at assassination as follows:—
Girardio tells his readers that a scheme of making Patrick Henry dictator was talked of in the Virginia Assembly in 1779. Archibald Cary, nieeting with Col. Syme, the half brother of Henry, in the lobby of the house, accosted him: "Sir, I am told that your brother wishes to be dictator. Tell him, from me, that the day of his appointment shall be the day of his death; for he shall find my dagger in his heath before the sunset of that day." And the scheme was abandoned, for all knew "Old Iron" would have male good his threat. There are descendants of "Old Iron" living in Virginia yet.

THE FRIENDS OF THE REBELS IN THE NORTH In the course of a debate in the rebel Congress on Saturday last, on the subject of State exemptions from military service, Senator Foote said:

"The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Miles) says we have no friends in the North. I make issue

REBEL ARMING OF SLAVES. The Rev. Hon. vard Beecher, in his evening sermon of last Sunday week, referred to the rebels arming their slaves, in the following manner:—

the following manner:—

"But, we are asked, what if the slave shall be armed against us in this terrible war? To arm the slave is to destroy the fatal element in Southern society—their aristocracy—and with the destruction of this element we destroy the cause of the rebellion. Let us pray they may arm their slaves. But it can scarcely be. The very proposition is a death symptom. It is not an argument of coming strength, but of present weakness. Many a desperate sickness might be curred if the patient had constitution enough to bear up under it, and withstand the medicine he takes; but there is not enough stamina in the South to withstand four hundred thousand black soldiers in their midst."

ROGER A. PRYON'S ARRIVAL AT FORT LAFATETE.
ROGER A. PRYON'S ARRIVAL AT FORT LAFATETE.
ROGER A. Pryor has been heard from since his arrival at Fort Lafayette. Starting from this city shortly after daylight on Wednesday, he was not seen by manylpersons while in Broadway; but on the Brooklyn ferry-boat, which the party took in order to reach the Fort Hamilton cars. Pryor was recognised, and crowds gathered to look at him. His identity was also discovered at other points on the way, but there were no offensive demonstrations. In Fort Lafayette Pryor found himself among friends, who greeted him with much warmth. He was part cularly welcomed by the rebel General Page, of Mobile notoriety; the interview between these men was especially cordial. Pryor has been provided with money since, he was captured, and it is understood will be able to supply himself, under the regulations, with such articles as he may desire during the period of his confinement.

N. Y. Tribane.

Our Army in Alabama Voting under Fire. General Hatche, of the 8th, wrote to his father that he was in command of — regiments of cavalry, then at Taylor's Springs, Alabama, watching and preventing the advance of Hood's army, then at Florence, having some heavy skirmishing. "All those who have a right are voting to-day—the reserve voting when the skirmish line is relieved. So we are actually youting under fire. As they vote for Lincoln and Johnson, an occasional shell hisses over the ballot-box, and the patter comes up from the swamp. When a regiment has voted, it gives a rousing cheer, for Abraham Lincoln, and goes to its work again, with hope and assurance that he will be President of each and all the States of the Union before his present term expires."

ARLINGTON SLAYES RETURNED. It will be re-membered that several slaves on the Arlington estate, who were left free by the will of Mr. Curtis, but kept in slavery by Gen. R. E. Lee, ran away, were recap-tured, whipped severely by the General, and after-wards taken to Richmood. A gentleman who has tately visited Arlington informs us that these have been released by Gen. Lee's son, and have returned to Arlington, free. The young woman who was so badly treated by Lee, and whose case was this subject of some controversy in the papers about the time of the rebellion, is among them, and is living near her aged and worthy parents.—N. Y. Independent.

dollars. Benjamin F. Ficklin, purchaser. A negro unman and her seven children (all of the latter being under seven years of age) brought (wenty-three thou-sand dollars. A negro man was sold for upwards of seven thousand dollars.—Richmond Dispatch.

EF TO THE BENEVOLENT.—Thomas F. Small, formerly a slave, and for more than a year in the service of the United States, at the battles of Williamsburg, Malvern Hill, Pair Oaks and other places, having, while slet, been left without help or care, frose his feet so that amputation became necessary; and not having been regularly enlisted, cannot receive a penaion or pay from the Government; he, therefore, appeals to the sympathy of the kind-hearied to help him in his efforts to obtain a sum sufficient to procure himself a pair of artificial legs—as in his present situation he can only more himself upon his here. A portion of the sum needed for this purpose has been kindly subscribed by certain benevojent people in North Bridgewater; and it is very desirable that the whole amount about he made up speedily. Any donations sent to the Editor of the Liberator, or to Robert E. Wallent, Anti-Slavery Office, 211 Washington Street, Roston, will be gratefully schnowledged. This unfortunate but deserving roung man is about 20 years old, and his crippled condition demands the most compassionals consideration. TO THE BENEVOLENT,-Thomas F. Small. ate cor

The following sums have been received by the subscriber for the benefit of this young man, and will be carefully appropriated to procuring artificial legs for him:

From John R. Manley, Boston, \$5.00 Mrs. Hannah Castell, Boston, \$0.00 Mrs. Hannah Castell, Boston, \$0.00 Mim. Hebecon Bradford, Roxbury, \$0.00 Mim. Hebecon Bradford, \$0.00 Mim. Hebeco

Boston, Nov. 7, 1864. ROB'T F. WALLOUT.

DIED-In this city, Nov. 21, Mr. EDWARD FRANCIS

On the 24th of 11th month, 1864, at his residence, Werl Fallowfield, Chester Co., Pa., Thomas Whiteon, an earnest

tion of Sentiments at Philadelphia, and desisted in the formation of the American Anti-Slavery Scolety. He was over among the truest of the true to those in bonds;

He was buried on the 71th ultt., in the Prieuds' burist ground at Sadsbury. His funeral was attended by his widow and seven children, and an immense concounts of loving and admiring friends, among whom were many col-

MR. GARRISON'S PORTRAIT.

Nov. 23. C. H. BRAINARD, Publishe

# LUCIFER MATCHES.

THE philanthropist sighs over the fearful list of human wors, incurable diseases, and premature deaths, which have been caused by inhaling the funes of phosphorus and sulphur in the manufacture of common Lucifer or Friedic sulphur in the manufacture of common Lucifer or Frie Matches. The most ghastly of these diseases is Nec the decay of the lower law bone. Thirteen of these cases ostly young women, have been treated in the New York mostly young women, have been treated in the New York hospitals, within a few months: what then must be the aggregate of human suffering from these causes?

#### · Humanity drops a Tear

of sorrow over the numerous cases of accidental deaths caused by the use of these easily ignited, inflammable agents. A truthful inscription upon many a little tomb

This Child was Burned to Death BY LUCIPER MATCHES.

Scarcely a week passes without a record of one or mildren losing their lives by these dangerous articles. THE PICTURE IS INCOMPLETE.

dark as it is, without reference to the annual loss of val-uable property, which may safely be stated at millions of

FIRE WE MUST HAVE and the Lucifer Match, dangerous as it is, has been regard

TINDER-BOX, PLINT AND STEEL

While tolerating these Lucifers, (clearly as a choice of vils,) scientific chemists have, for more than a quarter of a century, been experimenting upon the difficult problem with two important requisi First, Freedom from offensive and injurious odors.

Second, The insuring of perfect safety in its daily SCANDINAVIAN CHEMIST,

who has produced, to bless mankind, the long-looked-fo alchemy; and if it is true that he who makes two biade of grass grow where but one grew before is a public bene-factor, will not the meed of a world's gratitude be awarded to him whose persevering efforts have resulted in pro-ducing chemical combinations, the practical application of which in daily use will be the annual saving of thousands A MATCH INODOROUS AND SAPE.

all will admit, is a valuable discovery, and these are th alities of the new match.

NO SULPHUR OR PHOSPHORUS

enters into its composition. Satisfied of its great value and superiority over all others, the distinguished inventor was awarded the Prize Medal by the Committee of the International Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in London, while all other Matches were excluded from the building. In order that the

PEOPLE OF AMERICA

may share with those of Europe the blessings of this invention, arrangements have been made for the working of the patent here, and an association formed under the name

The Universal Safety Match Co., who now offer to the citizens of the United States

A DOMESTIC MATCH, INODOROUS AND SAFE and for out-door use A Safety Flaming Fusee, or Wind-Defier,

which neither wind nor rain can extinguish.

A fair trial will verify the truth of our statements.

JOHN P. JEWETT, \*

ral Agent of the Universal Sufety Match Com NO, 18 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON. P. S. A beautiful feature of this great infinition is its adaptability to near compositions. Our arrangements are nearly completed for the manufacture of the neatest, safest ost perfect wax tapers ever produced.

#### Dec. 9 .- 4wis. A FARM OF 1500 ACRES

FOR SALE.

THE St. Mary's Lake Farm, 3 1-2 miles North from the lake, commanding a view of a great portion of the farm and of the lake; also, a large frame Boarding-Heuse, and even frame Tenenents; two large Barns, 153 by 70 feet each, with stabling below for 130 head of estile; also, four other Barns, 60 by 40 feet; also, a Steam Chreshar Saw Mill, 80 by 60 feet—said to be one of the best mills in the State; an Orchard of 800 apple and 1300 of the choloest peach trees, all in fine bearing order; 350 stand-ard pear trees, a large number of pluns; obseries, quieces, and a great quantity of grapes and small fraits, too nume-rous to mention. Perhaps there is not a 1500 ares farm in the Union better adapted to cattle and sheep-raising than is this farm, every field of which has never-failing water. rous to mention. Perhaps there is not a 1500 acre farm in the Union better adapted to cattle and sheep-rating than is this farm, every field of which has never-failing water. The land is moderately rolling, and, no cuttay need ever be made for manures. There is one of the most extensive Brick-yards on this farm in the interior of the State. A more beautiful residence cannot be found than is on this farm. A gentleman having some to settle around him could arrange to make six or eight beautiful faring, each having a large front on the lack, with a beat markets in the State, and is 120 miles west and 162 miles east from Chicago on the Great Michigan Control Railroad. No situation is or can be more healthy. All the water on the farm is clear as syrstal, soft and scellent. This farm afsituation is or can be more healthy. All the water on the farm is clear as crystal, and and excellent. This farm affords a rar chance to one wishing to go into stock and sheep raising; it is now seeded down to elower and timothy. The farm, with all the stock, sheep, house utensila and 250 tons of clover and timothy hay, is offered at the greatest bargein.

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

Battle Creek, No.

Battle Creek, Nov. 18, 1864.

A SCHOOL MAGAZINE FREE! CLARK'S SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR-Vol. IX.-1865. SEVENTY-PIVE CENTS A YEAR.

Readings, Diologues, Speeches, Music, Poems, Mathematics, Grammur, Euigmas, Richuses, de.

THE Publisher of this popular DAY SCHOOL MONTH-LLY, in order to respic all parts of the country, will send the Visitoria country. The send of the Country, with send the Visitoria country want FREE to our rancox, (who will not as agent,) are are Poer Oursee in the United States. Address, with five cents, for particular, Address, with five cents, for particular, 1300 Chestant Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Boetry.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

he cloudy day that ended in October.
When winds were calm, and leafy woods were still, and in their colors gorgeous, rich and sober,
While yet their tints surpassed the painter's skill,
I stood upon the brow of Muldrow Hill,

I stood upon the prow of Muldrow Hill,
Where scattered cedars, slight and smooth and slim,
Rose green with life, no freet could kill or chill:
I saw below the childhood haunts of him
Whose fame and wreath and name long ages may not dim.

The man who now has nations for beholders, Who dared to say his Government was me To lift the weights from off of all men's she

Born in a region famed in song and story,

A poor man's son, his lot was one of rigor; But toll and training in his early youth Gave mind and body their unwouted vigor,

Imbued his soul with honesty and truth ; He was the man he seemed to be in sooth,
A patriot such as could never feel
That ruth for Treason with its serpent tooth
Which shameless scoffers often will reveal,

And haters of our land can never well co

Led by a judgment passion cannot cloud, A mind whose like we rarely ever find,

With that uncommon common sense endowed,

He timely came, when Treason was defiant, From prairie lands beneath the sunset glow, Our champion, and our rugged Western giant,

To deal the traitor Southron such a blow

That yet shall cause his utter overthrow ; A living type of Freedom's cause and creed,
Whose foe shall yet be baffied and laid low,
The man most fit to do that glorious deed,
And guide the "Ship of State" in peril's hour and nee

Few would have thought who heard him telling stories, And jokes that rustic bearers might appland, That he would be one of our country's glories, And live to send those edicts far abroad

That made enslavers tremble and be awed, And meet the punishment they well deserved For fraud and crime they long had loved to laud; That power which other rulers tamely served,

He ventured to defy, and have its arm unnerved.

Firm as that hill upon its wall of boulders,
His faith was that our fathers had this aim:
To lift the weights from off of all men's shoulders
And that their sons, if worthy of the name,

Would live and strive and battle for the same ;

One glorious boon their valor should retain ; He came to just conclusion to proclaim ands that shall loose the bondman from his chain

Though called to govern in our darkest season

He vaunted nothing by a mere display;
Not only had he to contend with Treason,
But with the loyal faint with one dismay;
Noth was accomplished by a wise delay

In his attack upon a power and wrong
Which they were long accustomed to obey;
Despite their prejudice unduly strong,
To even fight for Right be aptly won this throng.

main a man of rarer mould,

His heart be warm, his judgment calm and cold, Our chosen Chief of State, who wisely could be bold! Orners Wick, Company F, 17th Regt. Ind. Vols., Louisville, Ky.

Silver Springs, Wilson Co., Tenn., Nov. 8, 1864. MARYLAND IS FREE.

Raise me a little higher, boys ;

Yes, that was it; say, was it not?
Pray, comrades, tell to me,
Just once again before I die,
That Maryland is free!

We helped to knock her shackles off, We helped to know het.
We helped regenerate,
And wash away the awful sin
Of our dear native State.
Thank God He let me live so long

This happy day to see;
I care not, boys, how soon I die,
For Maryland is free!

She is my only mother, boys,
My own is in the grave;
I'm glad she said before I died,

She'd no mare hold a slave:
The air around seems purer, boys—
The sky seems bright to me;

I will not last much longer, boys ;

Fought with Phil Sheridan ;

Just say I was no coward, boys, That I leved liberty; And that I died upon the day

That Maryland was free ! I hope to see this fight fought out, And treason get its due; But if He had not taken me,

He might have taken you; No, I am satisfied to die— He has been kind to me,

And let me fall upon the day

That Maryland was free !

The air seems growing darker, boys,
My life is ebbing fast,
And every breath I draw now, boys,
Feels as it were the last.

ves, that was it :

**NOVEMBER 8, 1864.** We breathe more freely now the struggle's done, Now that the glorious victory is won; The grandest civil triumph which shall stand Recorded in the annals of the land.

We trusted in the cause—we knew that Right Must conquer Wrong, however hard the fight; That not in vain by patriots had been shed The precious blood with which our soil is red.

No, not in vain; to-day the pledge we give, That by that blood the Union yet shall live; And from the strong lips of the loyal North In thunder tones the promise new goes forth.

Dear Captain, read it o'er again.— Our Father! pity me—

Forgive my sins—yes, that
My Maryland—I'm free!
-Baltimore American.

So listen, if you can ; Please tell the folks at home how

Cap., read it o'er to me ; "We helped to wash away the stain,

And Maryland is free!

His ray be light that never leads astray,

Before that rest, wherein the body moulders. May he and we behold the brighter day may ne and we conclude a significant day hat lifts the weight from off of all men's shoulders.

And takes the strength of Treason quite away,

And gives to Freedom all her rightful away.

That lastly overmatches genius bright and proud

His dwelling places, like his callings, vary,
But helped to mould him as he was designed;
On wooded hills, for in the gramy prairie,
He gained than nature, double in its kind,
The statesman's with the woodman's tact combi

To lift the weights from off of all men's shoulders,
Though for a time its purpose was delayed;
While Treason's banded millions were arrayed,
He had become the chosen Chief of State,
Displayed the art that made those hosts afraid:
While others wavered, traitors were elate,
He caimly used his might to rule our nation's fate.

Born in a region famed in song and story,
Where rugged hills have lovely vales between,
Where pure, cold streams, like gleams of transient glory,
At once will burst from bluffs that gaps and lean,
And sink again to hide their crystal sheen,
Where cedars cluster in the forest shades,

Their green boughs screen the deep, unseen ravine, Where brooks will wind and sparkle through the glades, Or fall like molten silver brightly in cascades.

We have to record the most extensive and the

under the wheels; stutioners that use cangacet as frightened by suddenly discovering "a nigger in his wood-pile" on the tender, and overturned the shoomotive by attempting to change his base too not-denly. Whatever be the cause, there is no dock of the complete wreck of the whole train, and the fate of the exeurisonists. There are but sight fragments of the more distinguished persons the are recognizable. Ben. Wood is mising allogether, except his 4-11-44 badge. Fernando was recynized by a copy of the statute of limitations in his trousers pocket; Horatio Seymour and Valhasigham were found locked fast in each other's smand crushed under the weight of certain "by goods boxes" that contained bogus soldier's twist. Governor Parker was hadly bruised, and for the veg sight, so that he "can't see it" any mer; Pendleton was pitched headlong into a nast failled with secession mud, which choked him talls for the engineer, he was blown so mach light that there is no occular proof that any sat mover existed. The funeral of these exercision will very soon be attended in Richmond, Va. by Jeff. Davis and all his cabinet, and fifty corners and the character of a mourner. There will no more trains run on this road, as the computately wind up its affairs. The Union line, lowers is in good running order.—Jersey City Time.

A RAFT IN MID-OCEAN.

XX 1 1 // --((())))

A LL interested in Phonographic Storthand shealed for the PHONOGRAPHIC VISITOR, No. 5, and the PHONOGRAPHIC VISITOR, No. 5, and 4 now ready, 22 conts.

Address ANDREW J. C. AMDREW J. AMDREW J. AMDREW J. AMDREW J. AMDREW J. C. L. Chen. 1.

Faith in that promise makes my eyes to see Peace rising through the smoke of rictory; And as the cloud of battle drifts away, I see the white dawn of a future day.

Above the din of war I seem to bear s tower and roof the sweet-toned bell out the welcome tidings to the skies, is joyful peans on the air arise.

I see hold Freedom with a giant's stroke Hurl to the earth the bondman's heavy yoke; I see her strike from off his horny hands The galling chains and fetters where he stands. I see a temple ; from its dome on high

A glorious banner greets the broad blue sky
The starry emblem of a mighty land,
Whose people all are one in heart and hand.
Harper's Weekly.

# The Wiberator.

RATIONALISM IN THE CHURCH.

RATIONALIST ASSOCIATION AND ANNUAL CONVE

MR. EDITOR: DEAR SIR-Rationalism is the sul ject of much mistake and misconception, and friends of truth will be glad to have it assume definite and intelligible positions, and explain itself distinctly to the world. Worcester defines it—"{Theol.} Inter-pretation of Christian truth on the principle of human reason, or the adoption of human reason as a and sufficient guide, exclusive of tradition and sole and sufficient guide, excusive of tradition and revelation." The word is variously used in different works. Those Christians who accept it as descriptive of the religious systems which they embrace, may be allowed to show in what sense they accept it. The writer of this article speaks for himself, and he thinks that professed Christian Rationalists throughout the world concept it, bit views on the subject. out the world concur in his views on the subject Every denomination of religionists, and every school both of religion and philosophy, is allowed to define its own positions and principles, and is entitled to be judged from its own showings. Hostile critics cannot define religious denominations and schools correctly. With the best intentions, they will often grossly caricature and misrepresent them.

Christian Rationalism is distinguished from all tra-

ditionary and arbitrary systems of Christianity, on the one hand; and from all systems of infidelity and skep-ticism on the other. It departs widely from the opinions of Augustine, Calvin, Wesley, and others who follow them, as well as from the Roman and Greek Churches, and it deviates still more from the infidelity and skepticism of the English and French Deists, Pantheists and Atheists of the seventeenth century. It has many dogmas in common with the Orthodox, and receives the whole body of Orthodox truth and knowledge, but rejects the so-called Orthodox defu-sions; and it has some doctrines in common with all fers widely from both. It is in no danger of being taken for Ortodoxy, or confounded with it; and nothing can be more incorrect or unjust than to confound it with Deism, Pantheism, Infidelity and Skepticism-The common charges of Deism, Infidelity, Pantheism and Skepticism, which are made against it, are false and slanderous. Christian Rationalists are nei-ther Deists, Infidels, Pantheists nor Skeptics. Deism exalts Natural Religion against Christianity, which it rejects and disparages; Infidelity rejects Christianity, either with or without a substitute, and Skepticism adopts principles subversive of all historic faith and knowledge of the invisible and remote. Pantheism confounds God with his works. From all these systems of error, delusion and ignorance, Christian Rationalism declares off, and stands aloof. It re-ceives all that is proved, and all that is known to be doubtful, and only accepts them where all doubt is dispelled. It has in it, therefore, no element of Infidelity. Skepticism rejects valid evidence, and refuses to believe much that is fully proved. This is not Christian Rationalism, but unchristian Irrationalism. Christian tian Rationalism admits evidence of every kind, and gregates of facts and evidences. It has in it, there-fore, no element of Skepticism. It accepts all normal and virtuous faith in Christianity; pursues all possible knowledge, both of its facts and principles; and only disbelieves where unbelief is a duty, and faith a

npossible or useless.

Christian Rationalists are a school; they are not yet organized as a sect; whether they ever will be, remains to be seen, and will depend somewhat on the course of events. No founder of Rationalism as an organic body has yet arisen. Rationalism in its pres ent attitude makes no war on any sect or denomina tion; it offers its divine light and love to all, and proposes to benefit and serve all. In a few denomina tions it is freely tolerated, in most it is resisted and disparaged, and in not a few is hunted out and expelled. Rationalists are an unorganized party in all sects in which they are tolerated, and would quickly be found in all sects, if tolerated in all. This is well understood by the anti-Rationalists, and a thorough discipline and prompt exclusion of Rationalists from their respective bodies is publicly advocated as indispensable to the preservation of the anti-rationalistic pensable to the preservation of the anti-rationalistic faiths. This admission is constantly met with in Quarterlies, Sermons and Reviews, and deserves to be well considered. It is a virtual acknowledgment of the impotence of Orthodoxy and the power of Rationalism. Rationalism asks no factitious sids, and scorns them. It is perfectly tolerant of the old opinions and only asks leave to reason them down. ons, and only asks leave to reason them down Against the truth, reason has no power, and no hostil ity. Rationalism arises naturally in all sects where it is tolerated; its disciples are numerous and increasing, and it would quickly appear in strength in all sects, if tolerated in all. It is a great blunder in any not to tolerate it. When not tolerated, occasio appears in independent and earnest minds; and some that might otherwise be lights and pillars in their orders; become, like Jesus among the Jesus, stones of stumbling and rocks of offence and disquietuda to

It is willingly ignorant only where knowledge is

The sole first principle of Rationalism is respect for vidence as a ground of faith. Rationalism lath, and seeks to aid and strengthen it, but ad only a faith according to evidence. It is careful and anxious to believe all that is proved, and is just as careful and anxious not to believe the unproved. It takes the Scriptures and traditions of the Church for all they are, and all they teach, but only admits their egitimate showings. Any assumptions beyond these t repudistes and resists. On examining the Scrip ures, it does not find them to be in all cases authentic productions of the persons to whom they are gen erally attributed, and judges them accordingly. I finds some to be supernatural divine inspirations. In much that they teach, it finds them infallibly correct and their teachings divine; in some of their teaching it finds them erroneous, and the opinions of their writers requiring to be revised and corrected by the more extended and securate information and discrim

inating judgments of later times, and more advanced stages of human society and culture. The supernaturalisms of the Bible it finds to be fictitious, equally with those of the Greek and Roman poets and historians, and rejects them on the same grounds. It finds the miracles of the Bible entirely destitute of any valid evidence in their favor, and bearing decisive marks of fletion. It does not reject them from the estregory of facts on infidel or skeptical grounds, as has been often done, but on those of the most logical and convincing evidence. Its conclusions cannot be permanently discredited or resisted. We know the Bible miracles to be factitious by the same rules by which we know any thing, and with the same certainty.

Every man who embraces the first principle of Christian Rationalism, to judge of the Bible and interpret it agreeably to evidence, is a rationalist. Every man who understands the divine laws of faith and knowledge must submit to them, and honor them. They come home to the soul with irresletible effect, and command its unhesitating assent and love.

Rationalism is deemed by many to be destructive and disorganizing, and is lated and opposed as an enemy to true religion. All the true religion there is in Christendom is of the Rationalistic kind. Rationalism is disorgazing as Jesus was, and as all the sons of

allian is disorgaizing as Jesus was, and as all the sons of God have been. It destroys errors and shams, and de-tects and unmasks impositions and usurpations, but is profoundly reverent and conservative of all truth. It repudiates all fictions and sham miracles, but ac-knowledges with infinite delight the stupendous and true miracles of creation and Provinence. Insest is finds in all ages and countries, and they speak to us of God and his power with irresistible effect. It finds no facts and holds no dogmas subversive of piety to both. The living and everywhere present God is the object of its great idea, ever present and acting speaking to men face to face as of old, meeting them on the earth's high places, and visiting them in its calm and secluded retreats, challenging love and good will by his present doings; and the present rewarder of all human well-doing. Man stands out to the eye of a Christian Rationalist the noblest of God's terrestrial works, capable of infinite adorn ments, and of inconceivably exalted gifts and glories. in a high degree admirable and estimable for wha he is, but infinitely more so for what he is capable of becoming under God's benevolent tutelage and low-ing rateral and of God's terrestrial works, capable of infinite adorr

pared with the millions that abjure Ratio Many silently embrace its leading principles, and allow their divine light to shine but dimly. Profess ed Rationalists are found, however, in considerable numbers among the Lutherans in Germany and Re formed Churches of Switzerland, France, and Holland States. Several clergymen and many laymen in the Church of England embrace Rationalistic views, and are either partially or generally Rationalistic. Some laymen and a few ministers among the Episcopalians and Universalists in the United States are Rational ists. The Clerical profession is proverbially conservative in all denominations. If it were more independent, it would be less conservative, and more progressive. Independent conditions favor independen and manly thinking, and dependence tends in the op posite direction. Good men will resist it as well as they can, and truly brave souls will seek and accept the truth, whatever crosses it may impose, and a

it to continue a school ? or to emerge into a sect? Is it to decline and die, as many Christian schools and sects have done? or it to become general, permanent and dominant? We think it is to become general, permanent, and dominant; and advise good me eral, permanent, and dominant; and advise good men to prepare for its progress, and clear its track. It has all the elements of progress and power. It is the king-dom of truth and of God, and all its influences on men are benignant and elevating. The weapons of its war are mighty, and the ages are its inheritance. All things serve it, all sciences, all arts, and all go men. Its truths are precious and valuable. They are the gems and pearls of the universe. They are in napkins, and buried out of human sight with decay ing carcasses; and demand the open field of conflict and victory. Its lights call for light-stands, and can-not be allowed to continue indefinitely under beds and bushels.

But Rationalists have something to do to publish their great salvation, and make it effective. They cannot afford to stop with barren negatives; they must work with high and ennobling positive truths. Their great implements of labor, like those of all true religionists, are true doctrines of God and of his laws.

These must be noted and wielded by the Rationalist soldier. They are the sword of the divine spirit, and the ax and hammer for the erection of its magnificent edifice of regenerated souls. God and his laws must be cried in all ears, exhibited to all eyes, and everywhere loved, honored, and adored. Rationalists, as such, have not begun to work out their highest ser-vice, nor make proof of their divine ministry of happiness. But the time has come when this must be

done; the age calls for it.

If Luther had done no more for Lutheranism than Rationalists have yet done for Rationalism, where would have been the Protestant Reformation? Withas a watchword of picty and progress might have slumbered with the dead of old; and its untold triumphs have been unattained. If John Robinson had done no more for Congregationalism, Congrega tionalism might have never established itself America, nor inaugurated the reconstruction of all hu-man social order on the basis of justice and equality in the independent and free Republican government

of the United States. of the United States.

Lutheranism, Methodism, and Congregationalism
started from small beginnings at a recent period, but
have accomplished mighty works. A still mightler and nobler work is on the hands of Rationalism Shall that also be done? Time will show; and as in Shall that also be done? Time will show; and as in the past, some of its developments will be matters of great surprise to those uninitiated into the mysteries of the future. But the future is not all a blank. From the beginning of the world, and all along the tract of ages, great events have cast long and portentous shadows before. It is so now. The testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy, and has some glimpses of things to come. Rationalism must live and grow with the ages, and gild them with divine glories. It must perform its divinely appointed task, and fill the world with light and love. It is the complement of Lutheranism, Congregationalism, Methodism, and all other imperfect systems of Christianity, they have attempted and failed to effect. Let us then be known as Rationalists, and make our principles known; let us demonstrate their efficiency and power by applying them to their appropriate ends of human elevation and advancement. If they will not make nobler, braver, better men than the traditionary delu-sions which they seek to displace and supersede, they are also shame and should be given up; but if the are atso same, and should be given up; out they, meet man's necessities fully, and lift him up to the Godlike and divine, they are themselves of God. Let them be put to the test of an experiment.

them be put to the test of an experiment.

Finally, let us have a Rationalist association and
convention, and come together from our different denominations of Christians, during the next anniversary week in Boston, shake hands together, compare views, consider questions of policy, truth and duty, and address ourselves to saving [at last] the world; the true end and object of the miss all true Christianity.

Yours, most truly, LEICESTER A. SAWYER.

"Tis Well. Mr. Lincoln is the first citizen of the North, whom the honor of a re-election to the Presi-dential office has ever been conferred. The preceding two-term Presidents have been Washington, Jeffer-son, Madison, Monroe—all from Virginia—and Jack-

Theodore D. Weld, as was predicted, gave his hearers on Sunday at Florence, a rich intellectual and moral treat. His affluent and forcible diction, his splendid bursts of eloquence, and his sublime and elevating thoughts, stamped him an intellectual king.

A confectioner in New York got up a Thanks-giving cake for the Ladies' Home Mission, which was 20 feet long, 22 inches wide, and 16 inches thick. To make it it took 1000 eggs, 175 pounds of flour, 125 pounds of sugar, and 30 pounds of butter. Rather ex-pensive.

THE BRYANT FESTIVAL.

THE BRYANT FESTIVAL

EF We are permitted to publish (eays the Chiengo Tritions) the following letter, received by a gentleman of this
pity, from a lady who was a participant in the bonors paid
to WILLIAM CULLER BRYANT, the venerable poet and patriot. The charming sketchy description of the occasion
will cause it to be read with interest:

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:—I believe that I promised
in the summer to write you from Long Branch, but
I found the fascinations of sesside life too many for
me. My old accustomed pen-pleasure was entirely
thrown in the shade, while as for reading or any
other intellectual enjoyment, the only thing of the
sort which I indulged in was an occasional perusal
of the newspapers or the last Atlantic. One evening, however, we had in our large drawing-room
a literary treat which I shall not soon forget. Daniel
Dougherty—one of the most brilliant members of
the Philadelphia Bar—and as genial aman as I ever
met, recited us several dramatic pieces, including a
very powerful ballad of the Irish Rebellion by Reiard Larol Shiel.

The audience was profoundly attentive, and I observed, even among grev-haired men, several who

met, recited us several dramatic pieces, including a very powerful ballat of the Irish Rebellion by Richard Larol Shiel.

The audience was profoundly attentive, and I observed, even among grey-haired men, several who were moved to tears, as they might well be, for the reciter's pathos and eloquence were thrilling. His dramatic power was wonderful; and did I not know his eminence in his profession, I might say that a superbactor had been spoiled in the lawyer; but it is only fair to suppose that he could excel in either position. Speaking of actors—Edwin Forrest, who spent a week at our hotel, also gave us some recitations. I was not fortunate enough to bear him, having through sheer fatigue done an unwonted thing—retired for the night at half-past nine—but if one might judge from the most boisterous applause and the general astisfaction expressed, the next morning, I should say he was at least as entertaining as Mr. Dougherty. I was again reminded of the latter last night in a conversation with George Boker, par excellence the poet of Philadelphia. We were joining in regrets that Mr. Dougherty absorption in the engagements of the political campaign prevented his participation in the entertainment we were then enjoying—the festival in honor of William Cullen Bryant's 70th Birthday, given by the members of the Century Club in this city.

As might ensity be imagined, this was an event of great interest. Not only were the best representatives of our own most cultivated society present, but Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Albany, and other towns, contributed some of their most distinguished citizens to honor the anniversary and enlive the evening.

citizens to honor the anniversary and enliven the

I have appended a copy of the programme which was followed on the occasion:— ORDER

form, listening with quiet dignity to the address of the President, Mr. Bancroft. Around the bard, in all directions upon the walls, hung handsome decorations in natural flowers, drapery and gilding—including several quotations from Mr. Bryant's poetry surrounded by wreaths, and a harp hung with garlands bearing the letters W. C. B. For these as well as the other artistic adornments of the Anniversary, we had to thank Messra. John H. Gomlie and Louis Lang, together with other artists and men of colture in the Club, who had assisted the Committee on Art and Literature.

Though a great historian, Mr. Bancroft is not an eloquent or agreeable speaker. His evident love of the object of his sulogy, and his admiration for him, redeemed the congratulatory address from the charge of dullness; still we were agreeably relieved by the graceful response of Mr. Bryant. This was delivered with as much bumor and geniality as if he had been thirty years younger.

recoduce the congramancy amore from the during recodulation of the September of with a much vigor of voice and manner, with at much burson and greatily as the bad been thrity.

In fact, despite Mr. Byrant's diver hair, it is difficult to this of his an and diam, which by the way:

In fact, despite Mr. Byrant's diver hair, it is difficult to this of his an and diam, which by the way:

The season of the season had teached under the white of the season of the season had teached under the white of the season of the season had teached the season of the season of the season had teached under the season of the season had teached under the season of the season had teached under the season of the season had teached the season of the season had teached under the season of the season had teached under the season of the season had teached the season of the season of the season had teached the season had teached the season had teached the season of the season had teached the season of the season had teached the season and the season had teached the season and the season had teached the season had teached the season had teached the season and the season of the season of the season had teached the season had teached the season and the season had teached the season and th

edibles were spread in appetizing array—one extremity of the hall being occupied by a table containing brimming Knickerbocker bowls of century punch, (Father Prout would have given his oldest breviary for the recipe,) claret punch and lemonade, flanked by all the trickeries of the French cakebaker. These constituted a permanent base of supplies for anybody who chose to help himself or a lady.

At the opposite end of the hall, a table ran entirely across, loaded with the delicacies for which the century cusine is so famous—oysters, raw, scolloped and stewed; lobster and chicken salad, boned turkleys, Ferrigord pies; a variety of ices, creams, jellies and pastry; sand wiches, coffee and chocolate.

In some instances, these fascinating delicacies invited as to our doom no less than to their own. I know that I suffered, myself; for a drees fabricated "for this occasion only," as they say of the star combinations, came out of the hungry crowd a perfect bill of fare. The chicken salad, as if it wished to awenge the shades of all the fowls sacrificed on Mr. Bryant's altar, made me the vicarious sufferer of enough dyspeptic remorse to have atoned for all the wrongs of the hen-roots since the present salad's respected progenitress clucked her way out of the Ark. In spite of my having yielded to it, to my minding the century salad is so delicious that were I a lobster or a chicken, I should look forward to this as my apothesis, and after ascertaining that I was intended for the Century, should interpose no resistance when taken out of the lobster-pot or cop.

There are so many delightful things about the Club that I don't wonder gentlemen like to pass evenings there. The dining-room was pleasant, even after most of the guests had either retired or re-ascended to the saloon, where telling speeches were delivered by Drs. Oegood and Bellows, and Mr. Evarts, and Stoddard, Street and Buchanan Read had been invited to deliver poems. Stoddard's contribution was read by Taylor. Street read his own; but owing to a miscalculation

plause.

Those of us who had felt too weary to return up stairs, and had been satisfied with the attractions of the supper room, moved like myself and Mr. Linto a good sized ante-chamber at the left of the en-

into a good sized ante-chamber at the left of the en-trance ball, brilliantly lighted, hung as full as the walls could hold with pictures by our first artists be-longing to the Club, and enlivened by groups of ap-preciative spectators.

Le Clear, one of our strongest portrait painters, exhibited a head, modelled with his characteristic vigor. There was another bead—a charming ideal of Stone's—that of a beautiful girl, with dreamy blue eyes and golden-brown hair. The flesh tints of the was followed on the occasion:—

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BRYANT FESTIVAL,
AT THE
ROOMS OF THE CENTURY,
xov. 5, 1864.

[Mr. Bryant was 70 years old on the 3d of November, but the celebration was appointed for the 5th, that being the regular monthly meeting of the club.—Not by your correspondent.]

1. Address to Mr. Bryant by the President of the Century.

2. Response of Mr. Bryant.

3. A chant for his 70th birthday. By Bayard Taylor, Music by Louis Lang.

4. Responses and recitals of Poems, by the guests of the Century.

5. Presentation to Mr. Bryant of a portfolio, to contain finished sketches by more than fortyl artists, members of the Century.

6. Letters from absent friends, and further responses by guests.

7. Intermission for conversation and refreebments.

8. Addresses by guesta and members of the Century.

This programme was carried out to the letter, and seemed to give great satisfaction. We were fortunate enough to arrive in time for the opening of the exercises, and pushed our way through a crowd as bejewelled and perfumed, as beautiful and artistic as one ever sees in the most aristocratic of our sadors, to the great drawing-room of the club house, where the centre of attraction was standing on the platform, listening with quiet dignity to the address of the President, Mr. Bancroft. Around the bard, in all directions upon the walls, hung handsome decorations in natural flowers, drappery and gilding—intions and provided the provided the control of the president of the president of the control of the control of the control of the control of the president of the control of the control of the control of the president of the control of the control of the president of the control of the control of the president of the control of the p

when opening of the rough a crowd as utiful and artistic rough a crowd as utiful and artistic and the content of our adons, club house, where diding on the platto the address of unable of the content to the address of which and some decoration and gliding—in-the monthly meeting nights of the Century are almost one decoration and gliding—in-the monthly meeting nights of the Century are almost of the Anni-the part of artists, the Century being the first public to which the meeting of the Anni-the and the Anni-the Anni-the

fore going home, mingled in the crowd and listened to the gentlemen who were unrestrainedly talking to each other, while they supped untrami the care of ladies' dresses, or provision

During this period, I became convinced of a fact During this period, I became convinced of a fact which I have long held in privacy, but will now con-

sang with a harp accompaniment, in a little gallery or "chamber on the wall" projecting above the door of the saloon, and attracted much attention by the singularity both of their position and their costume.

Mr. Emerson was next called upon for a speech. He began in his usual conversational, deliberate and almost hesitating manner, but his thoughts soon flowed into the smoothest channels of speech and he made an address as beautiful as it was characteristic. In fact, if I had heard no one but himself, and seen no one clee, I should have felt repaid for the trouble of preparing to attend the featival. Among other exquistelty graceful and appropriate figures or similes used by him was this, which I give nearly in his own twords. Addressing Mr. Bryant, he said:

"You, sir, are regarded by this brilliant audience as the modestest of men. The American people would generally be astonished to hear you called a braggart. Yet you are the most arrogant of menths king of egotists. Like that wicked Philias, which is cover used the tripod if she had been born in that station of ite, She has just the pathetic and well-measured voice for oracular manifestations; and while reading one of a Pethoness. I am sure she would have adorned the tripod if she had been born in that station of ite, She has just the pathetic and well-measured voice for oracular manifestations; and while reading one of a Pethoness. I am sure she would have adorned the tripod if she had been born in that station of ite. She has just the pathetic and well-measured voice for oracular manifestations; and while reading one of her own pomm, as on this specific occasion, tooks at least the pathetic and well-measured voice for oracular manifestations; and while reading one of a Pethoness. I am sure she would have adorned the tripod if she had been born in that station of life. She has just the pathetic and well-measured voice for oracular manifestations; and while reading one of a Pethoness. I am sure she would have adorned the tripod if she had been born in that

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causalty ever known in this country. Yeachy Orange, N. J., en route for the White I was a control of the White I was a control of the White I was a control to more the charge of clief expans, the trip through in tweive hour. The trim was the George B. McClellan. It was expected to sale very beavily laden with merchandise shppel vi All the copperheads in the merchandise shppel vi All the copperheads in the merchandise shppel vi All the copperheads in the country were passive beautiful to taking an excursion trip by the sale was the conductor, assisted by Franklin-Para C. Vallandigham and Joel Parker. Bea, was fares, and wore a hatband marked compressed. L. Vallandigham and Joel Parker. Bea, was fares, and wore a hatband marked compressed. 4-11-44.

For convenience and comfort, the passing the charge of Robert C. Winthrop and Millad famore, the short boys under John Van Been and by Jack Rogers and Marble, editor of the West Capt. Rynders, the mountebanks Van Been and by Jack Rogers and Marble, editor of the West and a few clergymen marshaled by the wright and a few clergymen marshaled by the wright to the train that did not make the connection—and a roomy one from New York, filled wis few comments of the room of the room of the work of the work of the work of the work of the wish and a roomy one from New York, filled wis few unwarrantable interference of a man same Buto stop a spell. The cars were gorgoonly does ted with such elegant motices as the following the such scale of the Crage deep gally to the tune of Dixie, though the engines besisted, when the final moment of departure of the wish was depended and provided the wish of the control of the Crage deep gally to the tune of Dixie, though the engines besisted, when the final moment of departure with but in the train of the control of the