If All remittances are to be made, and all letters taking to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be jected, (rost fail), to the General Agent. Advertisements of a square and over inserted three
Advertisements of a square and over inserted three
inest after cents per line; less than a square, 75 cents
or fire insertions. Yearly and half yearly advertise-

nserted on reasonable terms. of the Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-girain, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are substituted to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

B' The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, bu are not responsible for any debts of the paper, ris:—Wendell Phillips, Edward Quincr, Edito Jackson, and William L. Garrison, Ja.

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

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

thary authority takes, for the time, the place of all muni-liary authority takes, for the time, the place of all muni-lpal institutions, and SLAVERT AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where alarety exists have the exclusive management of the state.

two that the States where alavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the Principal of the University of the Commander of the Asser, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. ... From the Instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war power of Courance extend to interference with the Institution of always, its views war in which it is the institution of always, its views war in which is the institution of always, its views war in which is the institution of always, its views war in which is considered.

of Commands extend to interference with the institution of sharery, HE EVERY WAT HE WHICH IT CAM HE INTERPRETARING WITH, from a claim of indemnity for shaves taken or destroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with shavery, to a foreign power. — It is a war power. I say it is a war power. I say it is a war power ; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to cray on the war, and MUST CARRY IT ON, ACCORDING OT OTHE LAWS OF WAR; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions sweept by the board, and MANTAL POWER TAKER ITS PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in marrial army, the commanders of both armies have power to sman-

array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. ADAM:

en as the law of nations. I say that mil-

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 51.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1767.

Selections.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 14, 1864.

To the Prespect :—Sir—By your communication of the 24th ultimo, you require my opinion in whiting as to what amount of pay, bounty and clothing are allowed by law to persons of color who were free on the 19th day of April, 1861, and who is the ene clisted and mustered into the military strice of the United States between the month of December, 1862, and the 16th of June, 1864.

I suppose that whatever doubt or difficulty may

service of the United States between the month of Beember, 1862, and the 16th of June, 1864.

1 suppose that whatever doubt or difficulty may rist with regard to the amount of pay and allow-aces to which the soldiers to whom you refer are stided, has mainly its origin in the several probises of the Act of July 17, 1862, chap. 201, (12 stat., 539.) relative to the employment and enrol-med of persons of African descent in the service of the United States. The 12th section of that state psysides, that the President be, and he is here-hy, authorized to receive into the service of the Enited States, for the purpose of constructing inveschments or performing camp service, or any eder labor, or any military or naval service of which they may be found competent, persons of African descent; and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconstent with the constitution and the laws, last the President may preseribe." The 15th section of the size statute enacts, that "persons of African descent, who under this law shall be employed, shall necive tee dollars per month, and one ration, three dollars of which monthly pay may be in clothing."

The first and main question therefore is, whether the persons of color referred to in your letter, who were, mustered into the military service of the United States during the period of time which you indicate, are "persons of African descent" employed under the statute of July 17, 1862, chap 201. If hey are not thus employed, their compensation double not be governed, and is not regulated by the whele of the 15th section of that statute, which I lave just quoted.

to distribution in be led in a try by the earth of the manufacture of the led on the led

are just quoted. Now I think that it is clear—too clear, indeed, to

lawe just quoted.

Now I think that it is clear—too clear, indeed, to seem of doubt or discussion—that those persons of other who have been discussion—that those persons of other who have been operated into our military service, who have been operated with appropriate officers into companies, end and brigades of soldiers, and who have been operated with appropriate officers into companies, end are doing in the field and in garrison the day and service of soldiers of after United States, are not persons of African descent employed under the statute to which I have sentered.

I do not find, indeed, in the set, any authority to salit persons of African descent into the service as siders. It will be observed that the said 12th section enumerates two kinds of employment for which hose persons are authorized to be enrolled, namely, natrucing internchments, and performing camp serve. The section then contains a more general authority—authority to receive such persons into the minute for the purpose of performing the construction of the section that contains a more general authority in the reference to the character, state and quality of the particular kinds of labor gerral authority with reference to the character, state and quality of the particular kinds of labor gerral authority with reference to the character, state and quality of the particular kinds of labor gerral authority with reference to the character, state and quality of the particular kinds of labor gerral authority with reference to the character, state and quality of the particular kinds of labor gerral authority with reference to the character, state and quality of the particular kinds of labor gerral authority with reference to the character, state and quality of the particular kinds of labor gerral authority with reference to the character, state and quality of the particular kinds of labor gerral authority with reference to the character, state and quality of the particular kinds of labor gerral authority with reference to the character, state and suborised to be received into the service, and, thereweal, must suppose that Congress, when it conimed authority upon the President to receive into
be service of the United States persons of African
serval for the purpose of performing any other lawe or any military service for which they may be
made competent, meant and intended that such other
sher and military service should be of the same
meant character, nature and equality as that which
thad previously in the statute especially named
and designated. "Always in statutes," says Coke,
relation shall be made according to the matter premedia." Dwarris says, "Sometimes words and
whom are governed and explained by conjoined
when and clauses: noscitur a socti."—Dwarris on

Sec. 504.

1904.

Plyling these rules of construction, then, to the before me, I am constrained to hold that, if the outing to enlist and muster into the military sersidizes of African descent depended upon this cite (as it does not,) it would furnish no foundation and the constraints of t ach authority. It is manifest that the la-ervice that United States soldiers are en-perform are of an essentially different i to perform are of an essentially different teter from, and are essentially of a higher na-order and quality than those kinds of labor terrice specifically named in the statute, and be performance of which the President is espe-authorized to employ "persons of African its."

la my late opinion in the case of the claim of ler. Samuel Harrison for full pay as chaplain of les. Samuel Harrison for full pay as chaplain of les. 3th regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, I typessed this same view when I said that the act at Jely 17, 1862, chap. 201, "was not intended either to authorize the employment, or to fix the pay," any person of African descent, except those vio might be needed to perform the humbler offined chapter and service to which they might be fond competent."

and service to which they might be lead competent."

This view finds confirmation in a statute that recircle the approval of the President on the same day as the act before me—the statute of July 17, 182, etap. 193 (12 stat. 592)—which conferred on a fresident the authority to employ as many permas of African descent as he might deem necessary and proper for the suppression of the rebellion, and rea him power to organize and use them in such smarr as he might judge best for the public welfare. In these words we may find clear and ample subony for the enlistment of persons of African account at Inited States soldiers. It is under this stiff under either of the acts of July 17, 1882, that colored volunteer soldiers may be said to have seemployed. There is no need to resort, therefore, to the statute of July 17, 1882, the control of the present of African descent are not embraced at all, as have shown, by the act of July 17, 1882; chapita soldiers and we must, therefore, look to be accorded to the compensation of the resord of the compensation of the resord of the compensation of the compensation of the resord of the compensation o

I find the law for the compensation of the persons foor referred to in your letter to me, in the sens of Congress in force at the dates of the enlistments of the persons, respecting the amount of pay and many to be given, and the amount and kind of staing to be allowed to soldiers in the volunteer of the United States. For, after a careful na critical examination, I believe, of every stat-

ute enacted since the foundation of the present government relative to the enlistment of soldiers in the regular and volunteer forces of the United States, I have found no law which at any time prohibited the enlistment of free colored men into either branch of the national military service.

The words of Congress descriptive of the recruits competent to enter the service were, in the act of April 30, 1790, "able-bodied men not under five the age of eighteen years, nor above the age of forty-five"; in the act of March 3, 1795, "able-bodied, and elast five feet six inches in height, and not under the age of eighteen version height, and not under the age of eighteen nor above the age of forty-six years;" in the act of March 3, 1795, "able-bodied, and of a size and age suitable for the public service according to the directions which the President of the United States shall and may estables"; in the act of March 16, 1802, "effective, able-bodied citizens of the United States, of at least five feet six inches high, and between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years"; in the acts of December 24, 1811, January 11, 1812, January 20, 1813, and January 27, 1814, "effective, able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and fifty years"; and in the act of January 12, 1814, "free, effective, able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and fifty years"; and in the act of January 12, 1847, "able-bodied men." Some of the foregoing statutes are obsolete; others of them are still in force, and furnished, before the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the rule by which the validity of the habeas corpus, the rule by which the validity of the habeas corpus, the rule by which the validity of the habeas corpus, the rule by which the validity of the habeas corpus, the rule by which the validity of the habeas corpus, the rule by which the validity of the habeas corpus, the rule by which the validity of the habeas corpus, the rule by which the validity of the habeas corpus, the rule by which the validity of the habeas corpus, and turnished, before the suspension of the with of behaviors of the United States and Federal Courts. They organized the military establishments of the United States and Federal Courts. They organized the military establishments of the United States in time of peace and in the wars, previously to the present, in which the United States in time of peace and in the military service of the United States in the same of its the enlistment of free colored men into the military service of the United States, whether as volunteers or regulars, prohibited. After the wars of 1812, claims for bounty-land, preferred by persons of color who had enlisted and served in the army under the statutes of December 24, 1811, January 11, 1812, and December 10, 1814, were sustained as valid by the then Attorney-General, William Wirt, (1 Opinions 603.) And when I turn to more recent statutes—those which authorize the raising and regulate the organization of the whole body of the volunteer forces now in the field, and provide for the increase and maintenance of the regular forces in the service. I discover throughout them no other statutory qualifications for recruits than those established by the earliest legislation to which I have referred.

It is not needed that I should specially recite the words of those acts of Congress that provide for the increase and maintenance of the regular in the volunteer military service of the United States. It is enough to say that under the statutes relative to those subjects, and in force during the period of time mentioned in your communication, all volunteers, competent and qualified to be members of the nandation of time mentioned in your communication, all volunteers, competent and qualified to be members of the nandation to this may also be cided the university political crises. They are usually made to secure doubtful or wrong-competent and qualified to be members of the nandation to this may also teid the university political crises. They are usually made to secure doubtful or wrong-competent

the enough to say that under the statutes relative to those subjects, and in force during the period of time mentioned in your communication, all volunteers, competent and qualified to be members of the na-tional forces, are entitled respectively to receive like amounts of pay, bounty, and clothing from the Gov-

amounts of pay, bounty, and crothing from the corernment.

In view, therefore, of the foregoing considerations, I give it to you unhesitatingly as my opinion,
that the same pay, bounty, and clothing are allowed
by law to the persons of color referred to in your
communication, and who were enlisted and mustered into the military service of the United States
between the month of December, 1862, and the
16th of June, 1864, as are, by the laws existing at
the times of the enlistments of said persons, authorized and provided for, and allowed to, other soldiers
in the volunteer forces of the United States of like
arms of the service.

I have the honor to be. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD BATES, Attorney-General.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Sr. Louis, November 15, 1864. To the Editor of the Cosmos:

To the Editor of the Cosmos:

Sometime since, an invitation was extended to me by the citizens of St. Charles to address them on political topics. My health, much broken down since last winter, did not then permit me to comply, but a hope was entertained of ability to do so before returning to Washington. In this it seems I am also to be disappointed. Many reasons concur to prevent the carrying out of such a purpose before leaving. Still, I would do an injustice to my own feelings and to the warm support so zealously extended to me in the long freedom struggles of Missouri, by

to be disappointed. Many reasons concur to prevent the carrying out of such a purpose before leaving. Still, I would do an injustice to my own feelings and to the warm support so zealously extended to me in the long freedom struggles of Missouri, by those who made this call, if I were to omit a recognition of their courtesy, and also a hearty congratulation upon the noble affirmance radical principles have received in their midst at the late election.

Permit me to do so through the columns of the Cosmos—a paper that has ever so fearlessly advocated the advance positions of radical freedom.

The returns, which are as yet incomplete, nevertheless make it sure that Missouri, by an overwhelming majority, has declared in favor of our cause. Governor, State officers, the Legislature, a Convention, all elected upon unequivocal pledges, and all. charged as their first duty to extirpate slavery from the soil of our commonwealth—these are the first fruits of your victory. Nor is this all. A clear recognition of the fatal influence which any form of human bondage exerts upon society, has gone along with this judgment of the people, inducing everywhere the choice as representatives of those avowing the extremest liberal views, recognizing in all the outgrowths of opinion, or the prouppings of sympathy an identity betwixt slavery and rebellion, and connecting the franchies with freedom as a correlative term to be enforced as such in any reorganization.

A more absolute, unqualified decree was never rendered by any community upon any matter of great public concern, than has been delivered by the citizens of this State upon the fundamental basis that should characterize the recasting of our Constitution.

Let all friends of radical freedom be vigilant,

sis that should characterize the recasting of our Constitution.

Let all friends of radical freedom be vigilant, then, in this hour of triumph, to see that full expression is given, by those appointed to the task, to the will of the people thus declared. It is the Past, with its slavery, its inhumanity, its retardation, its sterility, its substitution of classes and castes, and masteries of that simple faith of the equality of all men before the law, which is to be obliterated. A future is to be inaugurated that shall be blurred by none of the disfigurements of bad passions taking the shape of oppressive enactments against the weaker members of society—none of the old prujudices of the slave code founded on color, done up into new idols to be worshipped by the ignorant, and blushed for by the good and brave. Let us have a charter of liberties that will not require to be applicated for whenever cited, that will carry on its face again united, or whether there is to be a full size are guarantees of freedom to all—freedom in its ultimates as well as its surface abovings—freedom that nockery and a sham.

Without doubt, assuming the abolition of slavery

Without doubt, assuming the abolition of slavery

ful assumptions against the corrections of awakener ful assumptions against the corrections of awakened virtue. And in all their operation they both discredit and embarrass any free or fair exercise of the elective franchise. If, therefore, we are to preserve universal suffrage as the corner-stone of our political structure, any reconstruction should carefully guard against those defects which have oo shaken the old edifice as to make its habitation unsafe.

Without undertaking to amplify the positions thus presented, it may be sufficient to state in brief the requirements at the hands of our new Convention on this head. They are:

1. Protection of the purity of elections by a registration that shall identify the person and the ballot.

lot.

2. Elimination of slavery from the State, not only in its present constitutional guaranty, but in all those recognitions which go to its support, and enable it more or less directly to control the suffrage.

3. Opening up the franchise to the attainment of all save the criminal—amongst whom must primarily be classed those whose sympathies have led them to foster rebellion.

o foster rebellion

to foster rebellion.

4. Facilitating the modes whereby popular expression may accomplish constitutional reform as the only complete assurance of future progress.

It is upon such points that the friends of radical freedom should be insistent with those representing them, and united in co-operation with each other. They involve the outlines of a reform that must take place in Missouri sooner or later, and those who are disposed to shirk such issues now would do well to reflect whether they are not likely to be agitated with increasing violence if deferred to a time when conservatism shall grow insolent in the arms of peace.

Trusting that our noble State may yet be the firs Trusting that our noble State may yet be the first to pioneer the way of deliverance from former afflictions, and that in establishing here freedom as the watchword of our new life, we may be paralyzed with no halting performance, but declare and set forth with undaunted faith the equality of all men before the law, I remain, very truly yours,

B. GRATZ BROWN.

LORD RUSSELL ON AMERICA.

Lord Russell has been honored by the scarletgowned lads of Aberdeen University, rather for his
political than his literary reputation; for, though
he has written a great deal—plays, poetry, history,
liography, essays, even a novel—he has not been
a successful man of letters. His installation address, which was elaborate and long, was a political discourse, into which he dragged the inevitable
subject of the war now raging in this country. As
Foreign Minister of England, his words have weight,
and he is too prudent to utter them without grave subject of the war now raging in this country.

Foreign Minister of England, his words have weight,
Foreign Minister of England, his words have weight,
Foreign Minister of England, his words have weight,
Foreign Minister of England. It is well-known, because
he rather ostentationsly proclaimed it, that his sympathies as an individual are strongly with the South,
while the policy of the Cabinet of which he is a
leading member is to observe neutrality. At Aberdeen he touched upon one part of our question in
language which is worthy of a man who claims to
act, in public life, as successor to Charles James Fox,
who is entitled to credit, amid a life-time of political failures, for the legislative abolition of the Slave
Trade.

mals—it is the interest of the master to keep them well fed, happy, and contented. He is quite sure that these animals have no conspiracy against him; but with regard to slaves—to the human being—every slave-master knows that the Almighty has planted a slave-master knows that the Almighty has planted a slave park of freedom in the breast of every man, and he always suspects, and always fears, that the day may come when the slaves may conspire together against his interest and against his person. [Applause.] For this reason, then, among many others, we must all wish that among future benefits that are to be conferred upon mankind, that kind of African slavery will reach its termination."

These sontences are not merely humanitarian—

will reach its termination."

These sentences are not merely humanitarian—they also are eminently statesmanlike, for they declare that, happen what may, African slavery—the bondage, in this country, of colored persons—must be considered as annihilated. Nothing can restore it. The relations of owner and slave have terminated. And, if nothing else come of the ordeal of blood and fire through which we still are passing, this troth, decidedly enunciated by the Foreign Minister of England, is a result worth all that has been paid for it.—Philadelphia Press.

THE ENQUIRER AND HON. GEORGE THOMP-BON.

BON.

It is well known that a sprinkling of holy-water will resolve any of the seductive shapes, in which Satan often disguises himself to deceive man and woman, and will expose him in his proper person, horns, hoof, tail and sulpharous perfume, and put him to flight, howling. A poetical version of an ancient legend, which must be true, for it was written by a serious clergyman of the Church of England, relates how the Evil One once tempted the Lord Abbot of the Abbey of St. Nicholas, by claiming, in the guise of a beautiful, distressed, noble maid, protection from a cruel parent who would force her to marry; and how the Abbot, touched by her distress and her beauty, promised her protection, and ordered a sumptuous dinner; and how, as his heart warmed with the cheer:

"He grew less plous and more polite."

"He grew less pious and more polite." And how-

"She pledged him once, and she pledged him twice And she drank as lady ought not to drink, And he press'd her hand 'neath the table thrice, And he winked as Abbot ought not to wink."

But St. Nicholas, who saw the goings on and the perilous condition of his Abbot, came to the rescue in the guise of a Palmer, dusty and rusty with travel from Holy Land, who gave a thundering knock at the Refectory door, entered, and after expressing his astonishment at the sight, he pulled a flask from beneath his gown, drew the cork with his teeth, and making over it the savened size he lacked the making over it the sacred sign, he dashed the contents of boly-water over the beautiful maid. The effect we give in the words of the legend:

O! then did she reek, and squeak, and shriek, With a wild, unearthly scream; And fizzled, and hissed, and produced such a mist, They were all half-choked by the steam.

when a pro-slavery mob can reduce this city to terror; and that if a hair of a friend to the Government were harmed by violence of the Enguirer's instigation, it would be held accountable for it.

The head and front of Mr. Thompson's original offence is, that he publicly delivered arguments against man's enslaving his fellow-man. The Enguirer has lately argued that nothing has a right to exist that cannot stand the utmost liberty of speech. At the worst, Mr. Thompson has not spoken worse of slavery than Jefferson did, the father of the Democratic party. Yet the Enguirer would have him mobbed. Is not this Democratic patricide? The Enguirer was a "freedom-shrinker" against the extension of slavery into Kausas. This carried the whole principle of abolitionism, and this territorial defeat was what gave organic form to the Southern secession elements. Yet it instigates violence against Mr. Thompson for holding the same principle. Is not this Democratic suicide?

The Enguirer is too much tained with Abolitionism in the blood to feel this haired to Mr. Thompson for holding the same principle. Is not this Democratic suicide?

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The Enguirer is too much tained with Abolitionism in the blood to feel this haired to Mr. Thompson for holding the same principle. Is not this Thompson for holding the same principle. Is not this Country, the Enguirer's party declared it the duty of the Ohio Democracy to mitigate and finally eradicate the evil of shavery. But it is vivilant because Mr. Thompson for holding the same principle. It is similar to this country, the Enguirer's party declared it the duty of the Ohio Democracy to mitigate and finally eradicate the evil of shavery. But it is vivilant because Mr. Thomp

who has rendered efficient service in the preservation of the Republic. And in its impotent venom it commits the meanness of personal slander of Mr. Thompson, which it knows to be false; and which shows that the Enquirer does not regard his antislavery labors as a sufficient reason for its hatred.—Cincinnati Gazette.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SLAVERY IN KEN-TUCKY.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.

Taking the recent returns, and the result so unexpected by many of our people in the interior, of a heavy vote for Mr. Lincoln, we must look matters fairly in the face, and consider them practically. What is our case and the pressure upon us? In the central parts—the bluegrass regions and the Green river coultry—the heaviest slaveholding portions of the States their condition is deplorable. Our system of labor is utterly demoralized; no family know when they rise in the morning, whether they have a servant to prepare breakfast for them or not. But this is by no means the worst, for a family of any industry may contrive to cook their own breakfast, and dinner too, but many of our farmers are almost or quite deprived of their laborers. Some have lost only one or two hands, but some have lost a fourth or a half, and some all of their servants. The important considerations here suggest themselves, how are the farms of such men to be cultivated next season, and if not cultivated, where are our supplies of food to come from? These are practical questions for Kentucky planters and farmers to meet, and they have nothing to do with the result of the late election; they are contingent solely upon the rushing tide of uncontrollable events in the prosecution of the war to put down the rebellion. Again, many of the farmers have had the wives and small children of their men left on their hands, a present and prospective burden; and what adds to the perplexity of their position, the active men of every age, and many of the younger and middle-aged women, have been going away, and will continue to go, until, apparently, the institution of slavery will remove itself, and with it we shall lose nearly all our labor. The Government wants the active black men for soldiers; the policy of their enlistment has become settled by legal enactment, and by the same power it is decided that the wives and children of the colored soldiers, obtain with the enlisted negro the status of freedom, We are dea

beneath his gown, the same the beautiful small. The property is the work of beautiful small. The control of the

THE OBJECT OF THE REBEL WAR.

The present civil war in the United States is the last frantic attempt of a dying feudal aristocracy to save itself from inevitable dissolution. The election of Mr. Lincoln as president of the United States, in 1860, by the vote of every Free State, was the announcement to the world that the people of the United States had finally and decisively conquered the feudal aristocracy of the republic, after a civil contest of eighty years. With no weapons but those placed in their hands by the Constitution of the United States, the freemen of the republic had practically put this great slave aristocracy under their feet forever. That protino of the Union which was controlled by the will of the whole people had become so decidedly superior in every attribute of power and civilization, that the slave aristocracy despaired of further peaceful resistance to the march of liberty through the land. Like every other aristocracy that has lived, it drew the sword on the people, either to subdue the whole country, or carry off a portion of it, to be governed in the interests of an oligarchy.

This great people was not plunged into civil war. The present civil war in the United States is the

off a portion of it, to be governed in the interests of an oligarchy.

This great people was not plunged into civil war by unfriendly talking, or by unfriendly legislation of the Northern people, or by the accidental election of Abraham Lincoln as president. Nations do not go to war for hard words or trilling acts of unfriend-liness or accidental political changes; although these may be the ostensible causes of war—the sparks that finally explode the magazine. There was a real cause for this rebellion—the peaceful, constitutional nnany explode the magazine. There was a real cause for this rebellion—the peaceful, constitutional triumph of the people over the aristocracy of the republic, after a struggle of eighty years. If ever a great oligarchy had good reason to fight, it was the Slave Power in 1860. It found itself defeated, and con-

triumph of the people over the aristocracy of the republic, after a struggle of eighty years. If ever a great coligarchy had good reason to fight, it was the Slave Power in 1860. It found itself defeated, and condemned to a secondary position in the republic, with the assurance that its death was only a question of time. It is always a good cause of warto an aristocracy carea only for itself, and bonestly regards its own supremacy as the chief interest on cartn. This Slave Power has only done what every such power has done since the foundation of the world. It has drawn the sword against the inevitable progress of mankind, and will be conquered by mankind. It is waging this terrible war, not against Northern Abolitionists, or the present Administration, but against the United States consus tables of 1860; against the mighty realities of the progress of free society in the republic, which have startled us all; but with which no class of men were so well acquainted as Mr. Jefferson Davis and his associates in rebellion.

There has always been a conflict in our country between this old slave aristocracy and the people. The first great victory of the people was in the war of the Reyolution. This war was inaugurated and forced upon the country by the masses of the people of the New England and Middle States. The aristocracy of the South, with their associates in the North, resisted the mavement to separate the people from the crown of G. Britain, till resistance was impossible, and then came in, to some extent, to lead the movement and appropriate the rewards of success. But the free people of the North brought on and sustained the war. Massachusets was then the fourth province in population; but also sent eight thousand more soldiers to the field during those bloody eight years than all the Fourthern States of the Union, and Rhode Island the least; but great, aristocracy in the Middle and Southern States were the strongholds of Terrisism during the war. Indeed, a glance at the map of the Eastern and Middle States r

Abolitionism, as recognized by the Slave Power, is nolling more nor less than the religious reverence for man and his natural rights. This moral respect for the nature and rights of all men has always encountered the peculiar scorn of aristocracies, and no men have been so bitterly persecuted in history as those who represented the religious opposition to despotism. The Hebrew aristocracy in old Palestine called this sentiment 'atheism' in Jesus Christ, and crucified Him. The pagna aristocracy called it a 'devilish superstition' in the early christians, and alsughtered them like cattle. The prically and civil absolutism of the sixteenth century called it 'fanaticism' in the Dutch and German reformers, and fought it eighty years with fire and rack and word. The church and crown nicknamed it 'Puritanism, and persecuted it till turned and cut off the head of Charles the First, and secured religions liberty. The slave aristocracy stigmatized 'Abolitionism', and let loose upon it every infernal agency in its power.

The slave aristocracy stigmatized 'Abolitionism,' and let loose upon it every infernal agency in its power.

William Lloyd Garrison has been, for the last twenty-five years, the best-hated man in these Northern States, not because he failed to see just how a Union of Free and Slave States could endure; not because of any risionary theory of political action or the structure of society he cherished; but, strangely enough, because he stood up for mon and his divine right to freedom. This was what the aristocracy hated in him, and this is what, with inexpressible rage, it saw gaining in the North. It is truly said that our education, our arts, our literature, our press, our churches, our benevolent organizations, our families, all that was best in Northern society, even our politics, were being consolidated by this 'fanaticism,' Puritanism,' Abolitionism—otherwise, by recercace for man and his right to freedom.

It grew, however, almost as fast as the material power of the North—this moral conviction of the divine right of man to liberty; grew so fast, that in 1860, South Carolina glanced over the November election returns, saw the name of Abraham Lincoln

BRITISH VIOLATIONS OF NEUTRALITY.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Press :

SIR:—I have just read an article extracted from the Boston Advertiser, and ascribed to a statesman of the highest eminence, citing a long list of viola-tions of neutrality committed by Great Britain, as a retort to the comments of the British press in the

case of the Florida.

The writer appears to have been diligent in exploring historical antiquity, and to have been led back by his researches even into times when you were English citizens proud of the name, and when the shame of English dishonor fell on you. I when the shame of English dishonor fell on you. I will not venture to discuss the cases individually, not having the proper means of reference at hand. Any candid feader will, I think, see that a pretty strenuous effort has been made to press rather reluctant auxiliaries into the service. The seizure of the Danish fleet, for example, besides being a somewhat stale indictment, cannot be cifed in answer to a charge of violating a neutral port.

the Danish deet, for example, besides being a somewhat stale indictment, cannot be cifed in answer to a charge of violating a neutral port. It was, if anything, a case of commencing war without good case and proper declaration. If the author of the article will turn to the papers on the subject in Coleridge's Friend, he will see the act defended, on grounds of the highest morality, by a publicist who was opposed to it as a matter of policy, and who was certainly not a vulgar flatterer of the passions of his countrymen, nor regardless of the moral law. The general femark which I wish to make is, that of all the cases not one morally pertinent falls within the last half century. The only two pretended instances within this period are the burning of the Caroline was not in any moral sense a violation of a neutral port. It was an incident in an irregular border war, brought on by the interference of American sympathizers in the Canadian rebellion. The Santa Cruz was alleged, as the writer states, to be engaged in the slave trade, and was scized, not from any motive of national interest, or in, any spirit of aggression, but in exercise of the high police of nations. The exercise of this high police is a delicate matter, and is pretty sure to lead to some disputable acts, which, however, if done in goof faith, will not tain the general morality of the nation.

It is during the last half century, and since the

to lead to some disputable acts, which, however, it done in good faith, will not tain the general morality of the nation.

It is during the last half century, and since the conclusion of the Napoleonic wars, that moral sentiment has made its greatest progress on the subject of national rights and obligations, and especially in regard to the rights of the weaker nations. No one acquainted with the tone of European morality would believe a Government capable now of doing what Governments were capable of doing in the time of the French Convention. Yes are citing deeds done in comparative darkness, to warrant you in sinning against meridian light. The last great precedent in the international history of England is the voluntary cession of the Jonian Islands, which had been put into her possession half a century before. Such an act proves, in the eyes of all cantid judges, that the old age of aggression and violence, with all its precedents, is rapidly being numbered with the past.

violence, with all its precedents, is rapidly being numbered with the past.

As charges against English honor, cases half a century old are irrelevant. You cannot push the figurative personality of a nation so far. Scarcely an Englishman is alive who could by any possibility have been implicated, in the capture of the Essex; and no man believes that if that act was what it is inspresented on your side to have been, there is a single Englishman at the present time capable of Essenting to its perpetration. In the counsels of Enerotherice, the sins of the fathers are visited on the children; but, before a human tribunal, thesins of the fathers must be ratified by the children before they can be liad to their door. When praising the liberty of conscience enjoyed in this country, I have persecuted the Oguskers; but I have not paid much respect to the objection.

encountered the objection that the New Englanders persecuted the Quakers; but I have not paid much respect to the objection.

It is not to be forgotten, either, that since 1815 the English Parliament has been reformed, and something like the sentiment of the nation has begun to prevail in the counsels of our Government. Before that time we were ruled by an oligarchy, whose proceedings were sometimes as violent abroad as their government was oppressive at home. Legally, of course, this change does not affect our identity or our continuous responsibility as a nation; but morally at does. And you have need yourselves of the same equitable consideration. You would be sorry to be taxed as a free nation with all the international acts of your late slave-owning Government. I might, perhaps, from the history of those acts, cull the materials of a retort to the writer in the Boston Advertire. But I do not wish to be familiar with the criminal records of nations. Let the dead past bury its dead; and let us, as wisdom and generosity alike prescribe, rejoice in the improved morality of the living.

Suppose England to be as bad as you will—to be as base, as your fathers thought her glorious—it is not in the presence of England alone that you stand deciding between honor and dishonor. It is in the presence of the whole community of nations; and those who, instead of recalling to your minds at this most critical moment of your moral life the high principles of civilized morality and the brighter examples of your own history, divert your eyes to the bad precedents of evil times, conspire, however unintentionally, with that one of the two contending voices in the national breast which tempts you to take the downward path. There is a certain class of questions which, when an honorable man is called upon to decide in his own case, he puts all equivocal precedents and everything else behind him but the thought of his own honor.

I am, &c., GOLDWIN SMITH AND THE FLORIDA.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH AND THE FLORIDA.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Press :

SIR.: It is with unfeigned regret that one finds try and her cause as Mr. Goldwin Smith has proved himself to be; and one would be very much disposed to take in good part any reproof from him, however ill-founded it might appear, and even to suspect that, after all, he was likely to be right. But he will ever ill-founded it might appear, and even to suspect that, after all, he was likely to be right. But he will pardon a few simple strictures, offered in a friendly spirit, and in the way of deprecation rather than of dispute, upon his communication in *The Press* of Saturday last, in relation to the seizure of the

dispute, upon his communication in The Press of Saturday last, in relation to the seizure of the Florida.

1. The case is not that, an American ship having committed a violation of international law, the merican press, or an American statesman, forthwhith proceeds to ransack history and antiquity, in order to show that Englishmen have been guilty of similar and even greater outrage. But the case is this: an American ship is alleged to have committed an act contrary to the law and comity of nations. No soone does the report reach England, than, without waiting to hear the unbiassed story of the case, or to see what the American Government will do, the leading representatives of the English press immediately denounce the act in the most numeasured terms, and not only so, but charge the "American Navy" with being "the pests of the ocean," and incontinently call for a combination of the civilized world against American lawlessness. It is then, and only then, that English precedents are referred to in the way of retort, not in justification of the act committed in the port of Bahia, but in rebunke of the effontery of the British press in thus thrusting themselves forward as the conservators of the morality of the world, not in kindly reproof or in friendly advice, but in fierce and denunciatory condemnation. It might have been better, it might have shown a higher moral and Christian tone on our part, to have meekly submitted to objurgation, however ill-natured, dictatorial, or insolent; but if we have falled to do, it would seen that the imparial observer would find more to condemn in the asperity of the censure than in the impartience of the defence.

2. But although English precedents ought to stop the mouth of English censure, it is not to be presumed that the American press would deliberately urge

them in justification of the act of Captain Collins, in its international aspect, and still less that the American Government would either allege such a justification of that act, or any justification at all. On the contrary, there is no reasonable doubt that the American Government is ready promiptly to acknowledge that it was an infraction of international aw, and offer every possible and reasonable atonement—to Brazil, not to England or to the so-called

haw, and offer every possions are ment—to Brazil, not to England or to the so-called Confederate States.

3. I am not sure that I distinctly understand what is meant by cases "morally pertinent;" but if the pestilent, revolutionary, propagandist character of the "French Convention" could afford any justification of extraordinary or illegal acts for self-preservation on the part of England, surely the character of the Southern rebellion may furnish an equally good moral defence for similar acts on our partial of the seizure of the Danish fleet in the harbor of Copenhagen was not so much the "violation of a ucutral port" as the "commencing of war without a good cause and proper declaration," one would naturally suppose the violation of a neutral port of so gross a character that it was tantamount to a company of the proper declaration of a meutral port of so dights a character that it was tantamount to a company of the partial to be considered as indefensible in a moral point of view, as violation of a neutral port of so sights a character that it can be looked upon as only a formal infraction of international right. Surely in the proper declaration of the proper declaration of the proper declaration of the proper declaration, of a mentral port of the proper declaration, of the proper declaration, of the proper declaration, of the proper declaration, of the proper declaration to a company. Such a declaration that the proper declaration is the proper declaration to a company. Such a declaration in the proper declaration in th hardly fail to be considered as indefensible in a moral point of view, as violation of a neutral port of so slights character that it can be looked upon as only a formal infraction of international right. Sure It, the moral implication of our national character it, the moral implication of our national character of the Florida, instead of being the unauthorized act of Capt. Colline, had been directed by the express orders of the American Government. And still less would it have improved the moral character of the act, in our relation to Brazil, if the Florida, at the time of her seizure, instead of belonging to the Confederate rebels, had actually belonged to Brazil, and had been seized in the port of Bahia, merely on suspicion that she was about to fall into the hands of the rebels. And as to the case of the Caroline, how much would its "moral pertinency" have been improved if the Government of the United States had seen fit previously to recognize the belligerent character of the Canadian rebels? There are other instances of British naval encroachment upon the rights of neutrals, which, if they do not fall "within the last fifty years," fall in the present century, and even within the memory of many now living; and it is giving rather large credit to the rapid moral improvement of modern times to call the age of Pitt, an age of comparative moral "darkness." Though I am fully ready to believe that the English Government nor the English people have given any better guarantee that they would not do similar things under similar circumstances than this, that they have decidedly condemned the commission of such acts by others; for surely the cession of the Ionian-Islands has as little to do with respect for neutral rights as has the opin war with China. And if any coubbination of circumstances than this, that they have decidedly condemned the commission of such acts by others; for surely the cession of the Ionian-Islands has as little to do with respect for neutral rights as has the opin may now the respect to the surely the cession of the lonial islands has as little to do with respect for neutral rights as has the opium war with China. And if any combination of circumstances could mitigate our moral condemnation of an unlawful act, or justify us in rejoicing in the accomplishment of the end, even while regreting the character of the means, that combination of circumstantials. ces is found in the history and character of the Florida-a mere corsair, without any home, or recognized national authority, entirely dependen upon the aid and comfort of "neutral" sympathiz cognized national authority, entirely dependent upon the aid and comfort of "neutral" sympathizers, burning and destroying our commerce upon the ocean without adjudication or prospect of redress. While I am glad to believe that Professor Smith, and many more right-minded Englishmen like himself, and I would fain add the great body of the English people, would cordially condemn such a violation of neutral rights at the present day by any portion of the British navy as was committed in the harbor of Valporaiso, in the capture of the frigate Essex, I cannot help thinking he carries his good opinion of his countrymen a little too far, when he assumes that "there is not a single Englishman at the present time who is capable of assenting to the perpetration of such an act." Who are the editors of the London Times? Where are the Englishmen—nay, members of the English Parliament—notoriously engaged in building and fitting out ships for the use of the American rebels in preying upon American commerce? and where are the multitudes of Englishmen engaged in the profitable business of blockade-running, and the still greater multitude who sympathize with them and protect them in that business, in every possible way? But are not such proceedings morally wrong in these days of modern enlightenment, and, in a modified sense, at least infractions of international law? infractions on the part of individuals, and showing the spirit and the moral character and indement of individual Eng-

part of individuals, and showing the spirit and the moral character and judgment of individual Engnshmen?
4. It is doing a great honor to the American Government and the American people to expect of Government and the American people to expect of them that they should conform to a higher and purer moral standard than other nations, in similar circummoral standard than other nations, in similar circumstances, have been accustomed practically to recognize. Let it be expected. Let it be demanded. I would not abate one tittle from the hope or the requirement. I would not justify or encourage our Government or our people in any act of wrong whatever. And I trust that no temptation will ever induce our Government to bring a stain upon its well-carned reputation for a punctilious adherence to rules of international law; and that, alike undisturbed by the petulant denunciations and bitter aspersions of a foreign press, and uninfluenced by the thoughtless ebullitions of popular sentiment at home, they will pursue the even tenor of their way, and vindicate the national bonor, in the only proper manner, in the case of the Florida, as they were ready so promptly to do in the case of the Trent.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5th, 1864.

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON. M. P.

[Special Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

Springfield, ill, Dec. 2, 1864.

This distinguished philanthropist has been here for a few past days, a goest of Governor Yates. He delivered a very fine lecture on Tuesday evening, in the Hall of Representatives, and by his modest and according to the property of the p in the Hall of Representatives, and by his modest and unaffected manner, greatly won upon the sympathies and respect of the people. I had the pleasure of spending the day in his company on Wednesday, and showing him all that was to be seen of an interesting character here. The modest and unpretending residence of Mr. Lincoln seemed to strike him very forcibly, and he took away some photographs of it to send to his English friends. Mr. Thompson's conversational powers are most excellent, and his long residence among the leading men of Great Britain, the East Indies, and elsewhere, supplies him with a fund of anecdote which appears to be absolutely inexhaustible. I was particularly streek with some of his reminiscences of Daniel supplies him with a fund of anecdote which appears to be absolutely inexhaustible. I was particularly struck with some of his reminiscences of Daniel O'Connell, Macaulay, Bright, Cobden, and others. He considers Lord Palmerston, in some respects, the most wonderful man in the world, and Mr. Gladstone the ablest speaker of modern times. He says that Gladstone's speeches, delivered extemporaneously, are as perfect specimens of composition as the written productions of other men, and not even exceeded by the famous speeches of Edmund Burke. He looks upon the present Sir Robert Peel as a very able, although erratic man. Mr. Thompson thinks that the great contest between slavery and feeedom, between Union and disunion, is yet to come, and that our greatest danger is in our own party, the conservative element of which will be inclined to lower the standard of its principles and throw the country back again into the era of compromises and concessions, all of which latter, of course, are to be on one side, and in favor of slavery.

back again into the era of compromises and concessions, all of which latter, of course, are to be on one side, and in favor of slavery.

The Secessionists and Copperheads will assume a virtue, if they have it not, and thus delude the people. He says that no man should be selected for high position who is not thoroughly grounded in the great principle of human liberty. The great danger to the Union, the late election, has been tided over; but the conspiracy to establish a Northwestern Confederacy and disintegrate the loyal States, by exciting divisions between various sections, and by a war on New England, he considers scotched, but not kilied. Mr. Thompson's knowledge of the status of leading politicians of the country is really wonderful for a foreigner. He was greatly taken with Governor Yates, and the latter found, to his astonishment, that his record for many years past was not unknown to Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson is very anxious to see and speak in St. Louis. He looks upon the fact that he is allowed now to address the public in slave States and cities of the Union, as an index of the change in public sentiment with regard to slavery; and when he returns to England he can point to his reception in such places as evidences that slavery is fast being obliterated from the soil of the Republic.

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1864.

tinguished guest of the evening. It was a happy re union of friends, who, through the late exciting and hard fought political contest, have stood shoulder to shoulder in battling for the great principles of human It was a cordial greeting, a social communion, a good ime. It was the rejoicing after the battle had been fought and victory won. It served to cheer, strengthen and invigorate. It was a repledging of devotion and fealty to the fundamental principles of truth, lib erty and law, which in the late grand triumph of the Union party secure to the American people the perma-nency of her free institutions.

Among the letters read on the occasion were the fol-

CINCINNATI, November 24, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—It is with real regret that I find mynell unable to accept the invitation of the Union men
of the Tenth Congressional District, to meet them at
the entertainment to be given to their able and faithful Representative, General Ashley,
It has been my privilege for many years to rank
him among my true and faithful friends; but it is not
alone, or chiefly as a friend, that I rejoice in his reelection.

clection.

During his whole service in Congress, he has never wavered or halted in his devotion to Union and Freedom. His vote has never been separated from duty. To him, as Chairman of the important Committee on Territories, more than to any other one man, do we we the consecration of all new State to Liberty by irrepealable provisions of fundamental law.

These, and such as these, are his titles to the confidence, esteem and affection of his consiltuents. Let them be assured that the loyal people of the country partake their sentiments.

partake their sentiments. Very fruly yours,

S. P. CHASE. GEORGE R. HATNES, Esq.

GEORGE R. HAYNES, E84.

DEAR SIR:—It will not be in my power to unite in the banquet which you propose in honor of the reception of your most faithful Representative.

I know Mr. Ashley well and honor him much. He has been firm when others have hesitated, and from an early day saw the secret of this war, and I may add, also, the secret of victory.

In the questions of statesmanship, which will soon supersede all military questions, he has already given assurance of practical wisdom. His various indefatigable labors and his elaborate speech on "reconstruction" show that he sees well what is to be done in order to place peace and liberty under irresistible safeguards.

safeguards.

For myaelf, I have no hesitation in saying, that next to the rebellion itself, I most deprecate a premature State Government in a rebel State. Such a Government will be a source of sorrow and weakness incalculable. But I am sure that your Representative will fail in one effort to prevent such a calamity. There is also the Amendment of the Constitution prohibiting slavery throughout the United States. Nobody has done more for it, practically, than your Representative.

escutative.
cept my thanks for the invitation with which
lave honored me, and believe me, dear sir,
Faithfully yours,
CHARLES SUMNER.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, also sent congratulatory letter, accompanying it with the fol

wing sentiment : THE HON. JAMES M. ASHLEY—The soldier's hon

ored and favorite Representative. New York unites with Olio and the District he so ably represents, in paying tribute to his fidelity and firmness in the cause of resisting rebellion. Mr. Ashley responded in an eloquent and stirring

speech, in the course of which he said :

"We can, to-night, congratulate each other on a vic-tory which means something; a victory which the world can understand; a victory which proclaims with trumpet tongue, "Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereo;" a victory which sends forth at the inhabitants thereof. a victory which sends forth the glad tidings which shall give great joy to every slave and to the lovers of freedom in every land; a victory which declares to the rebels and their Northern allies that the integrity of the Union, the acknowledged supremacy of the National Constitution and the abandonment of slavery are our extensions.

Mr. Ashmun has been a faithful and efficient a cate of the cause of impartial liberty in the U. S. House of Representatives; and it is on his motion that that body is shortly to be tested as to its willingness to accord with the Senate in submitting to the people the proposed amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the republic. May his effort be crowned with success, and the righteous verdict be soon impartially recorded by THE PEOPLE !

REV. CALVIN FAIRBANK. This horribly outraged rictim of slaveholding villany—now happily release from his long protracted incarceration in the Kentuck penitentiary for the alleged CRIME of having aided i from his long protractes inscribed on the first posterior for the alleged on the first having aided in the escape of a fugitive slave—informs us that his postoffice address is Williamsburg, Mass., where let ters may be sent to him for the presents. After enjoying a little reat, he desires to visit such places in New England as may extend imitations to him—feel-New England as may extend imitations to him—feeling quite sure, from his experience at the West, during the past season, that he shall meet a hearty greeting "from all progressive, liberty-loving people"—and desiring to give them an account of his unlawful arrest, partial trial and conviction by perjury, and indescribable sufferings, (including privation, cold, severe labor, and more than one through privation, cold, severe labor, and more than one through the figure of inability to perform his alloted task,) during his dreamy years of imprisonment in Kentacky. He is preparing a narration of his prison life, which he wishes to publish as early as practicable. No doubt its revelarations will be equally painful and appalling.

From Sources Old an By L. Maria Chile OKING TOWARD SURSET. From Sc on : Ticknor & Fields, 1865.

Boston: Ticknor & Fields, 1865.

The tens of thousands of both old and young, an both sides of the Atlantic, who have been so thrilled with delight, so strongly fascinated, so morally elevated, and so wisely instructed by the various writings of Mrs. Child, will hall with delight this additional volume to her works—a volume which, though largely a compilation, contains many a page of her own felicitious composition. With exquisite taste she has here brought together some fourscore pleces, in prose and verse, from the works of many first class authors, such as Dr. Johnson, Mr. Pierpont, Theodore Parker, Bishop Heber, Burns, Richter, Miss Muloch, Wordsworth, Dickens, W. C. Byyant, Dr. Holmes, Wordsworth, Dickens, W. C. Byyant, Dr. Holmes, Whittler, John Sterling, Mountford, Mrs. Stowe, E. Whittier, John Sterling, Mountford, Mrs. Stowe, E. H. Sears, Eliza Cook, Uhland, Mrs. Barbauld, Henry H. Sears, Eliza Cook, Uhland, Mrs. Barbauld, Henry Ward Beecher, Zehokke, Elizabeth Hamilton, Convers Francis, Mrs. Whitpey, Thomas Hood, Mrs. Tighe, Tennyson, Dora Greenwell, Alice Cary, Miss Proctor, R. Bloomfield, Mrs. Gaskell, G. H. Clark, Miss Bremer, W. C. Bennett, and others. Nine of the pieces given are by Mrs. Child, and they are of the best in the volume. They bear the title of The Friends, Old Folks at Home, (two poems,) The Mys-terious Pilgrimage, Unmarried Women, Moral Hints, Letter from an Old Woman, Old Bachelors, and Hints sbout Health

We give her characteristically modest but brief

Preface entire:

"I occasionally meet people who say to me, 'I had many a plessant hour, in my childhood, reading your Juvenile Miscellany; and now I am enjoying it over again, with my own little folks."

Such remarks remind me that I have been a long time in the world; but if a few acknowledge ime as the household friend of two generations, it is pleasant assurance that I have not lived altogether in vain.

When I was myself near the fairy-land of childhood, I used my pen for the pleasure of children; and now that I am travelling down the hill I was then ascending, I would fair give some words of consolation and cheer to my companions on the way. If the rays of my morning have helped to germinate seeds that ripened into flowers and fruit, I am grateful to Him, from whom all light and warmth proceed. And now I reverently ask His blessing on this attempt to imitate, in my humble way, the setting rays of that great luminary, which throws cheerful gleams into so many lonely old homes, which kindles golden fires on trees whose foliage is falling, and lights up the silvered heads on which it rests with a glory that reminds one of immortal crowns.

and will be sure to attract the attention and secure th patronage of those who are soon to be seeking their most pleasing and useful Christmas and New Year's gifts. Especially will filial affection profer it to beloved parents, and friendship to other relatives who are "getting in years," and "looking toward sunset," as a most fitting present for the season. The Taunton Gazette says of it—" Familiar with the gems of European literature, whether set in classic works or float-ing fugitive, and possessing strong and true feelings, and a highly cultivated taste, Mrs. Child's book will long be regarded as one of the very choicest of its kind. It will even do what she hopes; namely, to throw cheerful gleams into many lonely homes.' The that it will be observed anywhere. Printed at the University press, on toned paper, it is more chastely beautiful in all its parts than any which have yet ap-peared to grace the approaching holidays."

Noble woman! what a benefactor she has been to nankind !

GAME OF BATTLE FIELDS OF OUR FATHERS. New York ; John H. Tingley, 152 1-2 Fulton Street.

This Game may be played by any number above two, though best adapted to five. In preparing it, the publisher has made use of the Book entitled "Battle Fields of our Fathers," published by John Bradburn, New York.

EMANOIPATION IN MARYLAND-CELEBRA-TION AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting of the cold citizens of Nost York was held on Monday evening, 8th inst., in the great hall of the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the African Civilization So-ciety, to celebrate the adoption of a Free Constitution by Maryland. In the absence of the President, the Rev. A. H. Freeman, the chair was taken and the meeting called to order by the Rev. H. S. Wilson. After a song and chorus, which were received with loud applause, the Rev. Sella Martin proceeded to deliver an able and interesting address on the subject of the evening, fully illustrating the benefits that might e expected to flow from Emancipation in Maryland, not only to the slaves themselves, but also to the State, and the influence which would be thereby ex-

Madame Keibler then sung a patriotic song, receiving the compliment of an enthusiastic encore. A letter of apology on the ground of ill health was receivto be present. Viva l'America was then sung by Mr. W. F. Sturgess and encored, after which the Rev. H. S. Wilson delivered a short address, in which he gave some interesting particulars as to the operations of the African Civilization Society, from which it appears that five schools have been recently opened by the Society in Washington, Georgetcwn and other places, and they have also made arrangements for a course of lectures to be delivered in New York by ome of the most eminent friends of the colored race. mong them Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and Horace Greeley. The Marcellaise was then sung by Madame Magnun, followed by a dialogue by three young ladies, and an address from the Rev. R. H. Cain, whose references to the reelection of Abraham incoln, and his utterances in his message, elicit storm of applause. Several recitations and songs ere then given, and received with loud applause, af were then given, and received with loud applause, af-ter which the proceedings of the meeting were brought to a close by a stirring speech from John Pe-terson, Esq. Miss Virginia Magnan was the pianist, and Mr. Peter Loveridge acted as master of the cere-

Dr. Dio Lewis's " Normal Institute for Physical Education," located in Boston, Mass., incorporated in 1861, and employing several eminent Professors, will open its Winter Term for 1865 on the 2nd of January next. Already nearly two hundred gradu ates of this institution are at work in the cities and owns of the Northern States. Of these, about two hirds are ladies.

Ladies and gentlemen who would enter the New Profession, and become teachers of the popular sys-em of Gymnastics, can send to Dr. Dio Lewis for a The old KNICKERBOCKER says: "Success to Dr.

Lewis! Gentlemen or ladies who would do real goo in this world, and would learn a calling whose pract oners are every day in more request, should qualify tenselves to become teachers at the Normal Insti

The crowded state of our columns forbids eport, this week, of Rev. Mr. Manning's excellen cture (excellent with a single exception) before the of the best of the admirable course now in progress, and was warmly applauded by a very large audience. A sketch of it will appear next week. The concluding lecture of the course will be given next Tuesday evening by Henry Ward Beecher. raternity on Tuesday evening last. It was one

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES.

The eighth lecture of the Fraiemity course was delivered on Tuesday evening, 8th inst., by Wendell Phillips. His subject was "The Situation."

He requested his, audience to recal the time, four years ago, when he declared the North to be divided into three classes. First, a discontented and defeated minority. Second, a large class of dominant Republicans, led by Secretary Seward, and ready to surrender anything to save the Union. Third, a considerable class of earnest, honest Republicans, determined to fulfil in office the pledges of the canvass. He had placed Abraham Lincoln at the head of the last class, and justly; for whatever criticism may be made upon and justly ; for whatever criticism may be made upon

and justly; for him, be has certainly carries him, be has certainly carries which he was elected.

Now, at the close of another Presidential election, Mr. Phillips thought the same division should be made. First, there is a defeated minority. Second, a large portion of the dominant party ready for dishonorable compromise. And third, those Republicans who are compromise. at the head of this last Lincoln. (Applause.)

The question now is-What is the significant this last canvass ! Does the President understand it as we would have him? Is he able to fulfil its implied promise, and is he willing? Many think that the adoption of a Constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery would cover the whole ground. But that ture are far greater. We must have not only one na-

tion, but a nation whose corner-stone is one idea.

What are the indispensable elements of a real and durable nationality? Who is to lead us in the effort to ound it? And what dangers obstruct our progress

Three elements underlie every great nationality, It

must be strong, prosperous and just. Each of these elements is indispensable.

Our present condition is not satisfactory. We are not seen to be a great, strong, immortal nation. We stand before the world as a second-rate power. England hastened to acknowledge the belligerency of the rebel States. Her Government made only tard ineffectual efforts to stop the piratical Alabama. our true friends in Europe offer us their counsel in s patronizing way, as if we were little children among

Two qualities have always attended a truly great nation. 1. They have always been governed by one idea. We, under the sham of a Republic, have al-ways been a slaveholding oligarchy. While slavery ruled supreme, we seemed to be a strong nation. When liberty claimed her rights, and a conflict arose in the nation, we fell to the position of a second-rate power. But in the future liberty must go with unity. The nation will go no further than the idea, no matter where Grant's cannon go. Massachusetts ideas must greatness. (Applause.) 2. No great nation has ever been founded on the

blood of a single race. They have always been a mosaic of races. France and England are the product of the fusion of a dozen bloods. We never could have got thus far with only the calculating, inventing, labor-saving Yankee, active with his brain and idle with his hands. We need Germans to till our Western prairies, and Irlshmen to make our network of railroads. You all see where I am coming, to the blacks.

Some wish to get rid of them. You can't get rid of them. They are your cousins. Whatever element they have to contribute to the use and power of a nation, they are to give to us. Even if they are not, as some say, a prime race, here they are, and here they must remain. We must make all races and colors revere and love the Union as the common property of all. Only thus can we become truly strong and, per anently great.

An Irishman, hearing that a dancing-master had \$15 for his first term's instruction, and 810 for the second, said he would take the second term. Our nation wants Union without Liberty, but she can't have it.

In a true nationality, the interests are all common There must be, then, a certain homogeneousness in the whole nation. To strike out slavery by constitutional amendment is much, but not enough. The Constitution should not only prohibit slavery, but pro-hibit the passage of a law by any State, making a dis-tinction between her citizens on the ground of race, color or nationality. The negro must have the ballot before this convulsion ends. He must have it, first, because it is right, chiming with the principles of th because it is needed for his education. Whether excluded from the suffrage or not, he must be an ele-ment in our national life. If you exclude him, you vitiate the influences which form the character of the nation. And the proper sense of his responsibility in national affairs can be taught him in no way so clearly and so readily as by the power of voting on political questions as they arise. This is God's normal school for the negro. This education of responsibility is es

Another condition of our redeemed nationality must be the extension of our common-school system to the South. The beauty of Grant's cannon is, that behind every one is a school-house, and when the cannon comes back the school-house will not. We must carry our schools to the Gulf of Mexico. And we must have the wealth and respectability of the North pledged for the education of the poorest child born within the limits of the nation. When Beacon Street knows that the child of Broad Street is to wield the ballot, it will favor universal education on the ground of self-interest.

The military horizon is brilliant, and seems to prom

ise that within four years the work of reconstruction is to be effected. First in position stands President Lincoln. His doctrine is that the President is merely to obey the wishes of the people. I do not accept this as the proper function of a President. We are en-titled to the benefit of all the wisdom and courage possessed by those who have been chosen to act for the people. Mr. Lincoln chooses to obey the public further, he conciliates his enemies and neglects his friends. He neglected Massachusetts, and thought it safe to leave her out in the cold, and she gave him 78,000 majority. He folded Kentucky like a pet lamb to his besom, and she went for McClellan. Of one fault Mr. Lincoln cannot justly be accused. He never really believed in McClellan. Though bowing to him atedly, it was not because he believed in his gen regarded McClellan as the representative of a great and powerful party. This same mood will lead the President to postpone further advance in the direction of liberty; and to disregard this idea of the friends of iberty, na nely, that the cannon must not come back from the Gulf without bringing every fetter with We now see in the South a conflict of ideas more

momentous than any of Grant's engagements. One party is represented by Georgia, headed by its Gov-ernor and by A. H. Stephens, Vice President of the ernor and by A. H. Stephens, vice 'resident of the rebel Confederacy; in opposition to these are Jeffer-son Davis and Robert Lee. If Georgia conquers, we are in great danger. If Davis conquers, there is scarcely a cloud in our horizon. Stephens and Brown represent a class of men who would fight till success appeared hopeless, and then escape to some dirty for-eign port, and there lead dirty lives. Davis, on the contrary, is playing the great scarce for some contrary, is playing the great game for empire or the grave. He will have the whole country, or content himself with six feet by two. There is talk about the rebels freeing their slaves. Jefferson Davis would not only free the slaves, but give every black man a patent of nobility, rather than give up the contest. He will ofter no terms, but will be pushed to the Guilfreither them. mittee at Washington sent to the Army of the Potomac, 200,000 documents; the Army of the Potomac, 200,000 documents; the Army of the Cumberland, 100,000; forces on the coast, 30,000; forces west of the Mississippi, 100,000; forces in the Department of the Galf, 30,000; and forces near theriver, 50.000. To this aggregate of about 600,000 may be added 150,000 for handbills, newspapers, &c.

Butler, the indifference of Lincoln, the greed of the merchants, nor the malignity of the coperheads on obtain a dishonorable, compromising peace.

But when peace does come, how will it come! The honesty of Mr. Lincoln (with a qualification) is the

But when the second of the sec previous offer of Union and Liberty. But it is a beginning of a bargain, and every bargain holds a compromise. If Arkanasa, Louisiana, Maisiana, standing ready to return, and agreeing to the interpolation of the Union, shall say, as to the other proposition. Let every man actually freed by the stray remains. Let every man actually freed by the stray remains liberty, let those whom the proclamation has strikly reached be free, and let every child born after 18th freed when he is twenty—would not the North, wait not two thirds of this very audience, he ready as glad to accept it? {Cries of No! No! from da nation of the North wait glad to accept it? {Cries of No! No! from da nation of the North wait glad to accept it? {Cries of No! No! from da nation of the North wait glad to accept it? {Cries of No! No! from da nation of the North wait glad to accept it? {Cries of No! No! from da nation of the North wait glad to accept it? {Cries of No! No! from da nation of the North wait glad to accept it? {Cries of No! No! from da nation of the North wait glad to accept it? {Cries of No! No! from da nation of the North wait glad to accept it? {Cries of No! No! from da nation of the North wait glad to accept it.}

grau to ence.)

What is the Republican party! Does in income of numbers since 1860 show an increase of strength in opposition to alavery! Its growth has been by the accession of Bell-Everett men and war democrate to accession of Pell-Everett men and war democrate to access to the pell-Everett men and war democrate to access to the pell-Everett men and war democrate to the pell-Everett men and war democrate to access to the pell-Everett men and war democrate to the pell-Everett men and the pell-Everett men and the pell-Everett men and its ranks. The New York Times says this way web

If the South will come back on the ground of this,
we, will consult about all subordinate matters. Em

Butler proposes a repetition of the offer of amounts. Butler proposes a repetition of the offer of am all, leaders and followers, on their submission to the flag. Shall Louisiana, poisoned by the policy flag. Banks, shall Arkansas and the other rebel State. Banks, shall Arkansas and the other rebel States, to. bittered by defeat, come back and take their places in bittered by deleat, come once and take their place in the Union with a continuance of their slave system: Two men out of three in Boston streets will spread Two men out of three in poston streets will agree to close the war upon these terms. Yet, if a single sheet of slavery is allowed to remain after reconstruction the danger and the contest will have an indefinite cos-

What is the condition of the negro in Louisiana? What is the condition of the negro in Lonisians ! Banks, the pet statesman of the Preblem, place one race under the other, and sets Protest Marshals in whip them into obedience. If compromise in 6snd by States in which that condition of things persal by Olates in which per charge of remonstrance is per it will need all your energy of remonstrance is per vent this treachery to the blacks from being consu-mated. If such a compromise shall be made, the fa-

mated. It such a compromise shall be made, he fa-ture lies before us in the darket colors.

Mr. Lincoln is a politician. He cannot be sayding else. He must bend; the only question is, which wy! Compromise, said Lord John Russell, is the essent of politics. The message just sent to Congress in the most noble document ever issued by an America

most noble document ever issued by an America chief magistrate, but the President seems to kee rather than to expect the immediate overthrow of sivery. He looks for the passage of a Constitutional amendment not by this Congress, but a year hear. If Grant succeeds in the mean time, all sorts of ofen will be made; and as soon as the President makes or receives a proposition for compromise, we can as longer have the opportunity of amending the Const

TILE TO SERVE OF THE SERVE OF T

tution.
In 1884, Jamaica started on the same experiment that Banks is now trying in Louisiana, and fell behind twenty years. Her experience ought to teach us vis-

The negro is now no more in danger than we are. God has tied us together. It is our liberty as well as his that is in question. There is but one future from both. God has lifted the negro's cause out of the hands of the abolitionists, and placed it on the broat level of human progress. White and black harenov the same interest in making the Union what it should be. Let us use every effort to make the U.S. faz. formerly the symbol of oppression, represent a street rosperous and just nation.

Rest on no laurels. Put unlimited confidence in m

man. Common sense is our duty. Trust no party which, like that which has just elected its Presides, is only half educated to the demands of the box. Let us proceed to undertake the whole problem. "Freedom" is the voice of the chief magistrate; let "Suffrage" be the voice of the agitator. Four years have turned Mr. Lincoln from an abolitionist of the Cerritories to an abolitionist of the Nation. Four years more of further struggle will perhaps place him on the still higher ground of universal justice. Then
only can the nation be safe.

A very large audience attended Mr. Phillips's lee-

ture, the platform and balconies of the Music Hallbeing crowded, as well as the floor. His criticisms of the President were heard in silence, but his exhortations to a continuance of labor until the complete triumph of freedom were actively applauded.-c. x. v.

"RESOURCES."

This was the title of the third lecture of Mr. Raigh Waldo Emerson's Sunday evening course. He connenced by saying:

We are all inventors, each sailing on our royard discovery. We not only receive material benefitiva every victory of man over nature, but we are touched

and cheered by every such example.

Scepticism is slow suicide. The teaching of ps simiam make the teacher odious. The true domine is the opposite one, that there is always a way is everything desirable. This teaching chaers and beat us. It gives us content with our position in the world, and inspires gratitude to the Cause of cause.

A great teacher may divine all the possibilities the planet, and its inhabitants. St. Simon said to non said well the planet, and its inhabitants. St. Simon assets
The Golden Age's not behind, but before a. In'
dence is constantly accumulating in regard to belimense material resources of our country. Hor waderful, that Massachusetts, with but a million of ithabitants, should do with her machinery the world more than a hundred millions of men!

All delight in the man of resources. In the math rial world, we have unnumbered instances of the tent of human invention and ingenuity. Few heres benefit mankind so much as the physician and se-geon. In the hands of the discoverer, medicae becomes a heroic art.

1. I not it ince c 2. 1 allegis into f sgaina questi the le 3. 1 initiat blame Never (to sa bill si bi

but of the let the let

The man is all in all, Everything depends on his personal qualities and presence of mind. Then my protect you, even from the terrors of a mobile side constantly help the fisherman and the forester is even.

cape from their peculiar perils. Mr. Emerson proceeded to speak of the doctrine of resources in the intellectual sphere, and gare range illustrations, from the aunt keeping the children of a family employed and amused without their howing it, to the experiences of Newton and Wedworth. He recommended the cultivation of natural history is the country, speculated on the power and moods of the mind, spoke of the intermittent character of implication, suggested the inquiry how far these powers all moods are within our control, and proceeded is most to provide the country of the coun llectual sp

tion some distinct sources of inspiration.

First, Sleep. Health is the first Muse, and course. which constantly renews our lost vigor and compa the condition of health.

Is the condition of health.

Second, Solitary converse with nature. The genulae lover of nature will "prevent the morning," and feast himself with summer dawns and October wold.

Third, new poetry, or such old poetry as is set in the reader, makes a precious and lasting resource of indoor life.

Fourth, Conversation.

Fifth, fact-books, which all geniuses prize as ne material for their minds to work upon. Books of fact, especially if written without ambitious sim, see the conversation of the conversation of the conversation of the conversation. Fourth, Conversation.

nearer allied to poetry than one would think.

Mr. Emerson concluded by saying—That dy's
good in which we have had most perception. These
is no limit to the characteristics. good in which we have had most perceptuals is no limit to the chapter of resources.

His audience seemed undiminished by the left weather and wretched walking. His lecture for Sunday evening will be on—Table Talk—C. F. v.

PLEDGES made to the American

Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies are now payabit, and it is earnestly requested of all who may be wind such to forward the amount of their piedges, without such to forward the amount of their piedges, without such to forward the amount of their piedges, without such that societies respective. delay, to the Treasurers of those Societies re-ly, or to SAMURI MAY, Jr., 221 Washington

TE THIRTY-FIRST NATIONAL ANTISLA-TEST SUBSURIPTION ANNIVERSARY,

The AMERICAN ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY was or-ment for the immediate and total abolition of sla-ring the United States. Its labors have been unre-" without compromise and with ent," for a period of thirty years, through sgagencies, the printing and ci agencies, the printing and circulating of a publications, the support of an official wee-and other instrumentalities; and to the largely due, primarily, that cheering and of it target, and in public sentiment, in operations change in public sentiment, in operation and in support of free institutions place in all the loyal States, and which en the Government to maintain successfully its endous condict with the Southern SLAVEHOLDof RESELLION. But slavery is not yet abolished in it is Rebel States, except by the Proclamation in the Rebei Ostroln; and it still holds a tenacious resident Lincoln; and it still holds a tenacious gree even in some of the so-called loyal sections grountry. Not until its utter extirpation everyhe country. Not until its unter extrapation every ded, or regard its mission as consummated, or handed, or regard its intestion as consummated, of the sithout the necessary pecuniary aid to carry or gainary operations. Its time to dissolve will be shorty operations. As there of dissorte will be aborty is proclaimed throughout all the land to be inhabitants thereof, by the proposed amendof the Constitution of the United States, makgrated the control are any person on the American and the grand and glorious event, it is confidently That grand and grorrous event, it is confidently ped and believed, will take place during the coming of insumed as the potential sentiment of the peo-is regard to it was indicated by an overwhelming ority at the late Presidential election, and inac h as President Lincoln, in his annual message to res, urges this constitutional amendment upon confres, wifes this constitutional amendment upon as body for speedy adoption. Thank God that the set 1955 is, in all probability, to be the long-deget TEAR OF JUBILEE!

YEAR OF JUBILIEE: per more, then—and we trust for the last time— ac treatury of the American Anti Slavery Soci-le replenished by the generous donations and outions of those who have so long given it their plations of mose many space; and also of those who, regenerated in niewand feelings on the question of slavery, have a show their appreciation of the invaluable lanof the Society in disseminating light and knowl in of the Society in disseminately by and and anomal dg, quickening conscience, elevating the moral andul of individual and national conduct, and vinand the rights of human nature on the broad orm of universal freedom and equality. From comm of universal recedum is a specially de-liquimen and women the Society is especially de-rangel consideration and co-operative support for its upt and uncompromising hostility to the rebellion, the North has been in sympath all wantever at the Averth has oven in sympathy in the rebels; and for the strong moral support and easy sympathy it has given to the Government in jog and bloody conflict with the Slave Power.

The Managers of the Sonscription Anniversary
such announce that they will be ready to receive. of thankfulness, whatever the philanthropic, th ral-minded, and the patriotic, throughout the land, feel disposed to contribute, at anual gathering in Boston, on WEDNESDAY PV January 25th, 1865; and to this convocation of thirds of impartial liberty they cordially invite all addite to and in breaking every yoke, and setting or captive free. And may the result abundantly necessities of an association, whose crows for is its unswerving fidelity, through years of for is its unswerving fidelity, through years of effet and martyrdom, to the "self-evident truths" ated in the Declaration of American Independ-

here personal attendance is impracticable or in nt, donations may be sent to either of the uned or to WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH, Esq., at Exchange, Boston, Treasurer of the Ameri a low-Slavery Society. All such ewadged and faithfully expended. Society. All such will be duly ac Elizabeth Gay,

Mary Willey,

Ann Rebecca Bramhall, Sarah J. Nowell,

Elizabeth von Arnim.

Abby H. Stephenson,

Sarah H. Southwick,

Sarah C. Atkinson,

Abby Francis,

Georgina Otis,

Mary Elizabeth Sargen

Eliza Apthorp,

Moria Child, on May. wena Surgent, Heles Eliza Garrison rai Shaw Russell, wat Russell May, sa Shaw Greene, Sant Blake Share, wilne C. Thayer, lana D. Parker, Swine R. Putnam, Meie Griffith. May Jackson. Sent Bradford.

Katharine Earle Farnu Rebecca Bradford, Ellen Wright Garriso Caroline M. Severance, ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.

BT PROF. P. W. NEWMAN.

Duties are reciprocal. Whether it be written or * over protection.

The Federal Government has always claimed

space of the Africans on its soil. It put its claim is fact in 1812, when it drafted and armed slaves ninst English invasion. It therefore has had un able responsibility for any thing inhuman it legal status of the African race.

1 So long as it could not do them justice withou

mining a bloody and uncertain war, it could not be and for shrinking to face the negro problem direct beless, during the whole time that the Nort white life, be it supposed,) not only refused be did nothing whatever to undermine the system, tept accumulating against North as

6-05 the day that civil war broke out, the negro against the Union fell due. By rebellion, (as Mr her protested in the Senate,) the States forfeited il eral claim to have their peculiar laws respected m that hour the population on the rebel area stood was the release of the population on the rebei area stood by the Federal Government in two classes only,—by a or disloyal citizens; all owing allegiance, all policials equal. Delay in avowing their equality could be dauge the moral position of the North, lower felyshy of slaves to the Union, wesken the zeal of the state. colored men, and, in short, enhance the penalties reflect which in the justice of God had to be paid the Paid.

Where masters collectively desire to free their th, there are many possible ways of effecting i cipation has to come by force from bout, any measure which is not immediate and com is a cruel fraud to the slave. Apprenticeship to ork back into slavery itself.

Were, with the campaign of the Chickahominy, is when we will also be and annished of lessening the uncertainties with dissembling the rights of the negro; when saily way to save bloodshed was to develop the military lower of the North Tower of the North to its maximum, and strike and as possible; it was a culpable blindness Space justice to the negro, —a culpable weakness to sai, under mere cover of military necessity, for such

as note mere cover of military necessity, for such a findice as was done; as though justice were were it into be ashamed of, when the Republic was verify any concraing its brother,—and knew it!

1. To refuse protection to the innocent is a win in the who have power to defend them. Overwhelm-state that the power to defend them. Overwhelm-state that the not cover the disgrace of Francis of the state of the power to defend them. Overwhelm-state that the not cover the disgrace of Francis of the state of the state of the power to defend them. dating in surrendering his faithful soldier, Andreas face, to the vengeance of Napoleon I. Under no hospital at City Point. Here there is a decided dismost of calamity would Generals or Presidents like to lice. So the men, on arriving here, are stripped of their warm woot shirts and drawers, washed thorough the away the natural and indefeasible rights was the men of administrative convenience, is not a survey and turned over to the tender mercies of the elements. Is it any wonder that many of the men die I—that pneumonia is not only the most commend in the commendative convenience. hand, in surrendering his faithful soldier, Andress leget, to the rengeance of Napoleon I. Under no monit of calamity would Generals or Presidents has been villing to proplitate great rebels by sacrificate with loyalists to their malice or cupidity. To explain away the natural and indefensible rights of black men, for administrative convenience, is not a mally crime.

itorious, much more forbids the hereditary degrada-tion of the innocent. If a Northern State were to tion of the innocent. If a Northern State were to pass laws for enslaving or otherwise degrading the Irish race or the German roce, Congress would over-rule this as inconsistent with Republicanism. To pretend difficulty in equalizing the races is absurd; the difficulty is in sharply defining them: and what General Butler found practicable, General Banks cannot persuade us to be impracticable. When Southern loyalists see the full equality of the races to be im-portant to their own safety, lack of zeal in this cause becomes doubly disgraceful to the North.

11. The greater the animosity of certain classes to the equalization of the races, so much the greater is the necessity of that equalization to the future of the Union. The development of Treason in Pro-Slavery fanatics makes it of double and threefold necessity secure enthusiastic devotion to the Union in the whol

12. Free colored men in Louisiana have an additional claim on the Federal Government. Having in-herited from France and by Treaty-equal rights with white men, the local injustice which degraded them might have been resented by France against the whole Union. To disown such injustice from the first moment of conquest was as much a duty of the Federal Government as to observe any other treaty

with a foreign power.

13. The policy which interpreted "men held to service" as limited to men of African race, and refused to inquire whether they were rightfully so held, was in its nature arbitrary, in its result cruelly unjust, and in Its intention temporary: it therefore could not bind successors. Congress has now disowned such policy, by repealing all Fugitive Slave Laws. It has hereby by repeating an Engitive Stave Laws. It ms herevy virtually protested that alavery, as understood by the South, is unknown to the Constitution. After this, it is not clear why this proposition should not be distinctly enunciated by Congress in a Declaratory Law.

By Declaratory Law (English histories tell us) the battles of English liberty were fought.

14. To start from the monstrous concession that State may rule any class of citizens to be slaves, and define all blood to be African which is mixed with a drop of African; and then hold conventions to alter the Constitution with a view to remove this monstros ity; is surely to give immense advantage to an inhi What if Kentucky had sold chil-shambles? Who then would hold Conventions to put into the Constitution a prohibition of Cannibalism? Let the Constitution be put fairly on its trial, whether it is at present competent to put down every form of immoral iniquity, before we praise the Convention of Baltimore for its suggested move against slavery.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR."

HOSPITAL FOR COLORED TROOPS, CITY POINT, Va., Nov. 21, 1864.

DEAR MR. GABRISON-As I know that both your self and readers take a lively interest in every fact or circumstance that in any way illustrates the capacity of the colored race to go forward in the on-ward movements of our race, I shall send you indica.

tions of capacity as seen at this place.

The hospitals at this place contains, at date of The hospitals at this place contains, at date of this letter, about 4500 patients. The number of their patients varies from time to time. About 700 of these 4500 are at the hospital for colored troops with which I am laboring in the service of the U. S. Saultary Commission. The hospitals for white troops here are corps hospitals, and at each of these this great and good Commission has its tent and its agents for the receiving and disbursing of its various articles for the comfort, health and well-being of the soldier. At the hospital for colored troops, Miss Gilson, who has laid her very life on the altar of her country in her devotion to sick and wounded men, has he light diet kitchen. From this kitchen an average of ninety of the sickest of the men receive daily their rations. The food, as far as possible, is adapted is drawn from the Commissary and Steward of the hospital, and, of course, furnished by the Govern-ment. Many things, however, which the men require, and which the Government does not furnish, are sup-plied by the Sanitary Committee; and, indeed, very often the Committee and Steward get short of some of the articles which they are accustomed to furnish, and of which they ought always to have plenty, and then the Sanitary Committee steps in and supplies the deficiency. Government also furnishes so the manual labor for the establishment. There are other light diet kitchens connected with the different corps hospitals at City Point. Aside from what the Sanitary Committee furnishes these kitchens, they keep a stock of clothing, consisting mainly of shirts drawers, socks, towels, handkerchiefs, suspenders arm-slings, and pillows. They also keep constantly on hand writing materials, pipes and tobacco, needles, thread, pins, buttons, and various articles as forward-ed by the loving hearts of the nation. These are daily supplied to the men, either at the door of the Sanita-ry Committee tent, or sent to the several wards of the hospital. The only drawback there is upon th unalloyed pleasure of delivering these goods to th persons for whom they were intended by the givers ls deficiency in supply, great as it is, to meet the pressing demand. In the matter of writing materi als there is usually a good supply; and every man ink, and some one to write for him if he needs such evangelizing the army would be too barren in its reassistance. This is a great matter in itself. But with some other articles, and those too of the first importance to the very life of the soldier, a discrimination has to be made, and to make it is often enough to break a tender heart. This painful work is mostly confined to the distribution of the good wool shirts

to break a tender neart. Anis paintul work is mostly confined to the distribution of the good wool shirts, socks and drawers, of which, though the supply seems large, it is not sufficient to meet the immense demand which presses upon us. It may seem a strange statement, that more men die at the hospital where they are sent to be cured, than from any previous hurt or disease. Yet I believe that this statement comes near the truth. Let me give my reasons. It is a well-known fact, that nearly all the men who are in the active duties of a soldier at the front find it impossible to keep them-selves entirely free from vermin; while the more untidy and careless gather large supplies of the gray back crawlers. Now at hospitals there is a dec prejudice against creepers. The men at front wea test weather, and as a matter of course become care less of exposure; indeed, their duty is a constant ex-posure to the bullet of the enemy, the dangers or change of climate, and the inclemency of the ele-ments. Well, he gets hurt in battle, or exhausted by work in the trenches, or overworn by his duties of various kinds, and is sent first to the field hospital, and

the institutions which they sanction. Partial guilt for Southern slavery always rested on the North. The whole guilt will be hers for whatever of seridom or other unjust degradation she shall permit in conquered districts.

3. Where, as in Turkey, one race carries arms, and another is disarried, no good intentions of the supreme Government can hinder irresponsible tyranny and national disintegration. Unless the Federal Government can keep in its own hands full control over arms, it is vital to the future of the Union to maintain at all hazards the right of colored men to carry them.

10. The Constitution, which forbids, under the name of Peerage, the hereditary elevation of the mertiary degradations, and here dollars per man, their lives are put in peril by this expense of two or this control of the mertiary degradations.

three dollars per man, their lives are put in peril by this violent change in their clothing!

But I am wandering from my main subject. I suppose that we suffer no more in this particular than the men of other corps; though I believe it is generally conceded that the colored troops are the greater sufferers where the exposure is to cold, while the white troops suffer most when the dangers come from heat. from heat.

I started to make a comparison between the race n spiritual matters. The Christian Commission maintain an establishment at the City Point hospit als. They have a large force of twenty five agent in their employ. They have a reading room, a new log building which will accommodate two hundred persons. They hold Sunday meetings, and evening meetings during the week. Their agents visit the tents of the sick and wounded daily, carrying paper envelops, tracts, books and other articles, and offer-ing the men such counsel, consolation, advice and cheer as teir peculiar views of these various matters will allow them to furnish. The agents of this Commission come through our Colored Hospital on pleas-ant week days, in their ministerial garbs, with their haversacks of wares awarg over their shoulders, which they deliver with their conversation to all who will accept. I have often met them, and heard then arging their peculiar notions of original sin and actual in, &c. upon the men. Now, then, it is agreed on all hands, that so far as

the Colored Hospital is concerned, their spiritual work here is one of purely supererrogation. How is this? Do not the colored troops need the ministrations of religion as well as others? Yes, they do. But they have at least four preachers of their own numberthree of them sergeants, and one private. All of these men are good preachers, considering their op-portunities; and one of them, (sergeant John K. V. Morgan,) born on the eastern shore of Maryland, and educated in the Methodist connection, partly in Philadelphia and partly in Boston, is a man of reading and culture, and by far the ablest preacher at City Point. This I believe is a universal verdict. I have been present at his meetings when many of the hos-pital officials were present, the very highest among the rest, and I never have heard but one opinion or the subject. His meetings, too, in the crowded at-tendance, outdo any other held at this place. I have building where his meetings are held not only packed in the ordinary meaning of that term as applied to full meetings, but the gentlemen in shoulder-straps were roosting like turkeys around on the rough beams of the building, while the outside crowd, who could hear just as well as those inside the house who could hear just as well as those inside the nouse, was half as large as the inside one. Week after week his evening meelings are thus fully attended. Those who wish seats must go carly. The evening meetings on Wednesday and Friday evenings equally well attended, there always being a large surplus of listeners on the outside of the house. I have several times attended the Christian Commission service, both their Sunday and week-day evening service, and though their house is generally well filled, I never saw it packed, and never on any occasion saw any person taking the trouble to stand outside the house to hea what was being said inside of it; yet they have a population of over four thousand from which to draw their hearers, and we of less than one thousand They maintain a speaking force of about twenty-five ministers of the various sects calling themselves evangelical! with all the talent found in the white corps hospitals; and we having nothing but what is found in the enlisted men of our hospital. Christian Commission agents are constantly changing. each one of them staying six weeks o give their services, it is said, and only receive in compensation their expenses. But their expenses amount to a pretty heavy sum of money. Allowing that they stay on an average forty days each, and that their expenses in travel and board in coming and going and staying are two dollars per day, it make the round sum of eighty dollars per man, or fifty dol-lars per day for the force of fifty-five men. Now, then, to the condition of the patients. A large portion of the raw materials with which their kitchen is supplied mous expenses of the Government itself in maintain ing the war, as well as the smaller expenses of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, all come from the hard earnings of the people. That each church pays its own minister's expenses does not show that the money is well expended. Are the labors of these men worth what they cost? What a contrast between the Colored Hospital and the Corps Hospitals for white troops 1 In the Colored Hospital the maintenance of public worship on week-day evenings and Sundays does not cost one dollar above the soldier's pay; and yet the meetings are more numerously attended and the preaching abler than those maintained by the Christian Commission at an expense of three hundred

and fifty dollars per week. But it may be said that these evangelical agents de other work besides holding meetings. Well, in so far is they do the same kind of work as that done by the Sanitary Commission, it is doubtless a good work. The articles of use and necessity furnished the soldier do him good, whether furnished from love and good will, or for the sake of melting his feelings that he may be the more easily run over in the evangelical mould.

persons who started the Christian sion, if I am rightly informed, disclaimed all intention of supplanting the Sanitary Commission in the work which that Commission was doing. They seem who calls gets his paper envelope, pen and holder, tions; indeed, I think they found that their work of sults without doing something for the soldiers' phys-cal wants; and so, instead of supplementing the Sanitary Conmission, they work to supplant it. During Miss Gilson's absence East, two ladies (1) of th Miss Gilson's absence East, two ladies (†) of the Christian Commission came and offered to take charge of her light diet kitchen, but the Surgeon in charge declined to make the proposed change. It is a great waste of money to have two such association in the field to do similar work, and a heavy responsibility rests upon those who put the Christian Commission into the field. All good men can work together in the Sanitary Commission; none but those in regu lar standing in evangelical churches are allowed to labor in the Christian Commission. Then why not call it the Evangelical Commission?—or, at any rate, the Evangelical Christian Commission: In its very

naming there is something crooked.

O this sectarian, exclusive spirit! how it mars what ever it touches! May it, with slavery, which it has done so much to defend, receive a mortal blow by the fervent heat which war engenders!

Yours, for whatever is Christian D. S. WHITNEY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10. The Herald's Army of the Potomac correspondent says: On Wedneeday last, owing to the amoyance by rebels firing upon working parties at Dutch Gap Canal, portions of two correspondents of infantry and a section of Martin's foth Artillery, under General B. C. Ludlow, crossed to the north site of the James River, and drove the rebels back, and effected a lodgment at the upper terminus of the canal, where they entremeded themselves, thus protecting the laborars on the canal.

The people of the Northwest propose to hold another great Sanitary Fair at Chicago, to open on the 22nd of February, and close on the 4th of March, 1865.

letter of thanks from the Hon. Gerrit Smith, which speaks for itself:

PETERIONO', Nov. 21, 1864.

GEN. BANES—My Deer Sir. I have read your specific the state that on the state of I thank you for having made it; the whole country is your debtor for it. I trust those, with whose clamor against you I have never had the least sympethy, will now be satisfied with your relations to the black population of Louisians, and with its condition. Your manifestly great love of Louisians may exaggerate her merits. If it does not, (and I confess your statistics go very far to prove it does not, then is she worthy to be in our sisterhood of States.

Sincerely do I thank you for your honorable mention of my name, in connection with Mr. Garrison and Mr. Thompson.

ion or my name, in connected with the first through through the first through through the first through the first through the first throug

The late election is one of the many voices which declare that this dear country shall live, and not die.

With great regard your friend,
GERRIT SMITH.

THE BATTLE OF HONEY HILL.

The N. Y., Herald has an account of the battle at Honey Hill, near Savannah, on the 30th ult., from shich we take the following: The Thirty-second United States colored troops

The Thirty-second United States colored troops were ordered to charge the rebel fort as soon as we had got in position at the head of the road. They attempted, but got atuck in the marsh which they found impassable at the point of their assault; and a galling fire of grape, canister and masketry being opened on them, they were forced to retire.

The 84th U. S. colored troops also essayed an assault, but could not get near enough to produce any effect upon it. These regiments, however, only fell back to the line of battle, where they remained throughout the entire fight.

The 65th Massachusetts (colored) went into the fight on the right of the brigade, commanded by Col. Hartwell. The fire became very hot, but still the regiment did not waver—the line merely quivered. Capt. Gorand, of Gen. Foster's staff, whose gallantry was conspicuous all day, rode up just as Col. Hartwell was wounded in the hand; and advised him to retire, but the Colonel declined, and was anxious to charge the

wounded in the hand; and advised him to retire, but the Colonel declined, and was anxious to charge the works.

Gol. Hartwell gave the order, the colors came to the extreme front, when the Colonel shouted, "Follow your colors!" and then led the way himself, and marched off obliquely, in column by division. Col. Hartwell was mounted, and so was Capt. Crane, his adjutant General. Just as they reached the marsh in front of the turn in the road, and within a short distance of the rebel works, brave Col. Hartwell's horse, while struggling through the mud, was literally blown in pieces by a discharge of canister.

The Colonel was wounded at the same time, and attempted to jump from his horse; but the animal fell on him, pressing him into the mud. At this time he was riding at the side of the column, and the men pressed on past. But as they neared the fort, they nut a murderous fire of grape, canister, and bullets at short range. As the numbers of the advance were thinned, the few who survived began to waver, and finally the regiment retreated.

In retring, Lieutenant Ellsworth, with a few men, exticated the Colonel from his perilous position after much delay, and by cutting the saddle from his horse. In carrying him away, he was again wounded in the side, and advised Lieutenant Ellsworth to leave him behind; but the Lieutenant tallsworth to leave him brobably arrive. He is now at Beauforf, doing well. The Flity-fourth Massachusetts, herges of all the hard lights that have occurred in the department since their arrival here, were too much scattered in this batte to do full justice to themselves. Only two companies went into the fight at first, under Lieutenant Ch. Hooper. They were posted on the left. Subsequently they were joined by four more companies, who were left to duty in the rear.

The Twenty-fifth Ohio, soon after the commencement of the engagement, were sent to the right, where ment of the engagement were sent to the right, where ment of the engagement were sent to the right, where

Hooper. They were posted on the left. Subsequently they were joined by four more companies, who were left on duty in the rear.

The Twenty-fifth Ohio, soon after the commencement of the engagement, were sent to the right, where they swung round and fought on a line nearly perpendicular to our main front. A portion of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts were with them. One or two charges were essayed, but were unsuccessful; but the front was maintained there throughout the afternoon. The Twenty-fifth had the largest loss of all the regiment. The colored troops fought well throughout the day. There was probably a greater proportion of stragglers among them than among the white troops, but not a single regiment broke as a regiment.

Counter charges were made at various times during the fight by the enemy, but our infantry and artillery mowed them down, and they did not at any time get very near our lines. Whenever a charge of our men was repulsed, the rebels would flock out of their works, whooping like Indians; but Ames's guns and the terbe volleys of our infantry would send them back. The Naval Brigade behaved splendidly.

Gen. Foater, finding the enemy's position at Honey Hill too strong to be easily taken, and not of sufficient importance, considering the object of the expedition, to warrant a continuance of the engagement, withdrew to a strong position on the Savannah road, from which he will be able to conduct future operations.

GEN. FOSTER'S EXPEDITION—CASUALTIES IN MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS. The Traveller pub-lishes the following list of casualties in Massachusetts regiments, at the battle of Honey Brook, Nov. 30:

FOURTH MASS. CAVALRY. Co. B-Chas. H. Weaver, left arm amputated.

NAVAL BRIGADE MARINES.

Killed—Orderly Serg't. Knapp, of the Mingoe.
Wounsed—Corp'l Clancy, of the Pontiac; Corp's
Koung, Canandaigua; privates Maloney, Canandaigua; Willes Paranes mortally. wunnee—Corp'l Clancy, of the Pontlac; Cor Young, Canandaigua; privates Maloney, Can daigua; Kelley, Sonoma, Walker, Paronee, mortal Wilson, Mingoe. Missing—Private Joy, Ming (rebel.)

FIFTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS.

FIFTY-FORETH MASSACHUSETTS.

Co. G—1st. Lieut. David Reid, wounded and reported killed; Serg't. Henry J. Carter, missing. Wounded—Corp. William: A. Cunningham, privates Aaron Cummings, Samuel Duncan, Stephen Franklin, Geo. Reynolds, John Shorter, Lewis L. Simpson Corp. Hill Harris.

Co. C. Killed—Corp. Richard M. Foster. Wounded—Privates Henry Gladden, Peter Harden, Wm. J. Pennington, Wm. Van Alstine.

Co. D. Wounded—Corp. Alex. Renkins, privates Wm. Butler, Chatles Hawkerson, Sam'l Hunter, John Sandls. Missing—Wm. H. Rennard, Hezekish Stewart.

Col. A. S. Hartwell, hand, contusion of side and foot: Capt. W. D. Crane, killed; Lieut. Winthrop P. Boynton, killed; Lieut. Winthrop P. Boynton, killed; Lieut. Josiah C. Hall, wounded in side, probably not dangerously: Capt. C. C. Soule, alightly, arm; Captain G. M. Woodard, thigh, flesh wound; Lieut. E. H. Jewett, lip; Serg't. Major J. M. Trotter, slightly, graze of neck.

Co. A. Killed—Privates—W. Purnell, H. Morgan, E. Porter. Wounded—Serg't W. H. Saunders, land; Serg't. David Spears, finger; Serg't. D. Moss, very slightly; Corp. J. Patterson; privates A. Cialborne, leg and shoulder; James Manley, foot; W. Lewis, thigh; James Gowena, P. Spencer.

Co. B. Killed—Privates J. Smothers, A. S. King, W. Jones, C. Brown, J. Haven, G. W. Bush, E. Lewis, J. Boyer. Wounded—Serg't G. Bazil, flesh of thigh; Corp. O. Oglesbee, Corp. Dobbs; Privates W. Bodry, finger; J. Chiem, W. Christy, S. Cox, scalp; R. H. Curris, W. Howard, W. H. Moore, T. Oreston, J. Smith, T. Ventris, A. Wiggins, W. Yox, J. Kees, P. Mitchell, R. Ritchie, E. Thomas, F. Whetsal.

Co. C. Killed—Frivates A. Haggins, O. Duncan. Wounded—Corporals G. Barret, D. Adams; Privates D. Barrett, W. Bowlin, J. Crockett, L. Roberts, S. Hill, fingers; W. C. Roberts, B. Scott, T. Connor, E. J. Stuart, J. Bowlin, J. Crockett, L. Roberts, J. P. Botts, J. P. Blethower, D. Harrison.

Co. D. Killed—Sergeant A. R. Lewis, Corporal G. Taylor; Privates E. Allen, C. Stafford, S. Ward. J. Poecey, W. H. Griffin, Wounded—lat Sergeant J.

GEN. BANKS'S CIVIL POLICY IN LOUISIANA.

On the evening of the 31st of October last, Major
Gen. Banks delivered an address in Boston, before the
Young Men's Christian Commission, upon the organization of the Freedmen of Louisiana, and their condition.

Subsequently, Gen. Banks received the following
speaks for itselt:

PETERBORO', Nov. 21, 1864.
GEN. BANKS—My Deer Sir: I have read your
Ray of the state of the stat

UNION MOVEMENT IN KENTUCKY.

A STATE CONVENTION CALLED.

A meeting of prominent Union men of the Sixth
Congressional district of Kentucky was held at Covington on the 30th day of November last, W. W.
Trimble, of Harrison county, presiding, and A. L.
Barke, of Pendleton, acting as accretary. Seven
counties were represented.

After a full comparison of views, a series of resolutions was proposed and adopted declaring in favor of

Burke, of Pendleton, acting as secretary. Seven counties were represented.

After a full comparison of views, a series of resolutions was proposed and adopted, declaring in favor of measures to be set on foot in the district and Commonwealth, and urged upon the State and Federal authorities, "which shall effectually and speedily secure a total extinction of slavery" in the State; and that peace to them as a people demands that African slavery, the foundation principle of the insurgents, shall be removed, and "a new, fixed, and reliable element of labor established."

The meeting also concurred in the call for a convention of the friends of the Government, to meet at Frankfort on the fourth day of January next.

A central committee for the Sixth Congressional district was appointed, a headquarters established at Covington, and arrangements made for the thorough organization of the Union party on a radical basis, as set forth in the Baltimore platform, and since reaffirmed by the President of the United States.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME. The following

being circulated throughout the loyal States:—
Whereas, It is desirable to establish a Home for abled soldiers; and whereas, the flaw or crack in old historic bell, imported from England in 1752 the State House in Philadelphia, by order of province of Pennsylvania, and preserved in Indepence Hall, is ominous of the failure to carry out the State House in Philadelphia, by order of the province of Pennsylvania, and preserved in Independence Hall, is ominous of the failure to carry out the injunction of the motto imprinted on it; therefore we, the undersigned, citizens of the United States of America, hereby attest our loyalty for our glorious Union, our gratitude to its noble defenders, and our love and veneration for our divine law of liberty, by contributing one dollar each to a fund for the purpose of procuring a large bell, to be called the Union Liberty Bell, which is to be placed on the steeple of Independence Hall, preserving the same Scriptural motto as that on the old bell, viz.

"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."—Leviticus xxv. 10.

The naw bell to be rung for the first time when we shall be blessed with a righteous, just and honorable peace, based on the principles of the Declaration of American Independence.

The excess of the contributions beyond what will be required for the purchase of the bell, to be applied for Invalida, for our brave soldiers and sallors, who, by loss of limb or otherwise, have been deprived of their ordinary means of support, and are thereby justily entitled to the protection of a grateful community. Should the subscription be sufficiently general and liberal, some judicious system will be sought for the relief of helpless orphans, widows and others who have been rendered destitute by the loss of those who have been rendered destitute by the loss of those who have been rendered destitute by the loss of those who have been rendered destitute by the loss of those who have been rendered destitute by the loss of those who have been rendered destitute by the loss of those who have been rendered destitute by the loss of those who have been rendered destitute by the loss of those who have been rendered destitute by the loss of those who have been rendered destitute by the loss of those who have been rendered destitute by the loss of those who have been rendered destitute by

G. USBER, W. DENNI EDW. BATES, JOSEPH J. LEWIS, WELLES, Philadelphia, July 4, 1864.

THE INHUMANITY AT CAMP NELSON. We are happy to learn from our correspondent at Camp Nelson, Ky., who communicated the facts regarding the wives and children of colored soldiers being driven from the camp, that when the afiair reached the ears of Gen. Burbridge, now in the field, as commandant of the District of Kentucky, he inneediately revoked the unjust order, and directed that the families should be returned to camd. Adjustant General Thomas, who happened to visit this place, was also instrumental in procuring speedy redress.—Boston Journal. THE INHUMANITY AT CAMP NELSON.

pened to visit this place, was also instrumental in procuring speedy redress. —Boston Journal.

Thomas Whitzson, the venerable Pennsylvania Quaker, who died last week, aged 69, was one of those remarkable men who are occasionally met with in private life unknown by wide reputation, yet nevertheless recognized by all who know them as ranking among the good and great. One of the original members of the American Anti-Slavery Society, he remained one of its pillars till his death—always a staunch, clear-sighted, and useful advocate of Emancipation. His character, appearance, manners, methods of thought and speech, in a word, his whole personality, if truly described, would appear like some fancy-sketch of a novelist—such a personage as Dickens or Thackeray would have set in a book. How can we ever forget his stalwart frame—his massive head bent on one side, as if with over-weight of intellect—his merry winkling eyes and constant smile—his immernorial white hat—his admirable awkwardness of gail—his entertaining offences against the King's English—his wit and drollery—his pith of sense in every word he uttered—and, above all, his pure delight in the social circle and the "friends' meeting." Unique, eccentric, and attractive, he was everywhere a favorite, both in public and private. In debate we have heard him floor an antagonist amid such general merriment that even the beaten wrestler would laugh and enjoy it. And some of "Uncle Thomass" speeches, when in his best mood, were as delicious and memorable as we have ever heard from more famous lips. Always rough ore, unsmelted, they were nevertheless veince with pure gold. Such a good man's life and death are a gain to the world—showing the best fruit, fully ripened, of the Christian charity—such is the tribute due to this rich-minded, sweet-tempered, noble old man, over whose grave a hallowed memory now remains for his monument!

THOMAS WHITSON.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, held on the 30th ult., the following resolutions were unanimously adopt

Wn. Butler, Chatles Hawkerson, Sam't Hunter, John Sandia. Missing—Wm. H. Rennard, Hezwkin Stewart.

Co. E. Wounded—Ist Lieut. Charles G. Chapman, et alightly in arm; Corp. Henry T. Stewart, Corp. Andrew John Sandia. Missing—Wm. H. Rennard, Hezwkin Stewart.

Co. E. Wounded—Ist Lieut. Charles G. Chapman, et alightly in arm; Corp. Henry T. Stewart, Corp. Andrew John Sandia. Witson, the society has lost one of its earliest and most devoted members, and the community a valuable citizen, whose long life was a beautiful illustration of true Christian democracy; whose earnest sympathies were with every enterprise of philanthropy, and whose unitring labors were freely given to the work of abolishing American elavery.

Etheridge, Wm. Henderson, John Johnson, 2d, Tyrrel Roundtoe, Jeff. B. Stewart, David Walker.

Co. I. Wounded—Lorenzo S. Lewis; missing—Thos. E. Burger.

Co. K. Wounded—David Bronson, Robert Nelson, Francis Parkis, Samuel Stevenson.

Officers—Ist Lieut. Edward B. Emerson, Co. D, wounded in face, severe; 22 Lieut. Chas. O. Hallett, Co. B, left thigh, severe.

FIFTY-FIFTH MASS

Col. A c. That in the death of our Vice President, the following resolutions were ananimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of our Vice President, the stand in the death of our Vice President, and the community a valuable citizent, whose long life was a beautiful illustration of true Christian democracy; whose earnest sympathies were with every enterprise of philanthropy, and whose unitring labors were freely given to the work of abolishing American elavery.

Resolved, That in the death of our Vice President, Thomas Whitson, the society has lost one of its earliest and most devoted members, and the community a valuable citizent, whose long life was a beautiful illustration of true Christian democracy; whose earnest whose one of the community a valuable citizent, whose long life was a beautiful illustration of true Christian democracy; whose earnest whose current and whose untiring labors were freely given to the except of large

DIED—At Chambers Island, Wisconsin, 2d June last, Mr. Abban. D. Tarker, aged 44. His remains were brought to his home and friends at Saco, Maine, in charge of his only remaining son, and funeral services were conducted by his old friend, and co-laborer in the work of freedom and humanity, Rev. John Stevens.

Mr. Tarker was well-known as an uncompromising Aboliticnist, and a fearless rebuter of all pro-slavery conduct and compromise, during a large part of his life; in times

Ittenies, and a rearries require of air pre-stavery conduct and compromise, during a large part of his life; in times and places when, as his friend Mr. Stevens truly said, "it cost something to be an Abolitionist." For nearly a score of years he has been a constant reader of the Liberator, and has never heritated anywhere to stand by the great principles of freedom right and control to the property of the present principles of freedom right and many principles of freedom right and principles of the freedom right and co. B. Killed.—Privates J. Smothers, A. S. King, W. Jones, C. Brown, J. Haven, G. W. Bush, E. Lewis, J. Boyer. Wounded—Sergt G. Bazil, Reis de Grand as a constant reader of that paper base of thigh; Corp. O. Ogleabee, Corp. Dobbs; Privates W. Bodry, finger; J. Chism, W. Christy, S. Cox, capit. R. H. Curtis, W. Howard, W. H. Moore, T. Overton, J. Smith, T. Ventris, A. Wiggins, W. Fox, J. Kees, P. Mitchell, R. Ritchie, E. Thomas, F. Whetsal. Co. C. Killed.—Privates A. Haggins, O. Duncan, Wounded—Corporals G. Barret, D. Adams; Privates D. Barrett, D. Harrison, Co. D. Killed.—Sergeant A. R. Lewis, Corporal G. D. Killed.—Sergeant A. R. Lewis, Corporal G. Taylor; Privates E. Allen, C. Stafford, S. Ward, J. Posey, W. H. Griffin. Wounded—lat Sergeant J. Footh, W. W. H. Griffin. Wounded—lat Sergeant J. Footh, Rein of side; Corporal P. Cowder, back; Corporal B. Henry, groni; Privates L. S. Bown, arm; W. Crainsbard, E. Darrickson, W. Glaspy, W. J. Peel, S. Sharp, J. Billey, wrist; R. Burk, C. Dixon, T. H. Fittgerraid, F. Hall, T. Sarmons, B. Lee.

Co. E. Killed.—Privates C. Butler, C. Charleston, Co. E.

EF TO THE BENEVOLENT.—Thomas P. Small, formerly a slave, and for more than a year in the service of the United States, at the battles of Williamsburg, Malvern Hifl, Fair Onks and other places, having, while slet, been left without help or care, frose his feet of that amputation became necessary; and not having Dear Negularly enlisted, cannot receive a pension or pay from the Government; he, therefore, appeals to the sympathy of the kind-hearted to help him in his efforts to obtain a sum sufficient to procure hisnelf a pair of artificial lege—as in his present situation he can only more himself upon his knees. A portion of the sum needed for this purpose has been kindly subscribed by octain beavocates people in North Bridgewater; and it is very desirable BY TO THE BENEVOLENT.—Thomas F. Small, le in North Bridgewater ; and it is very desirable people in North Bridgewater; and it is very desirable that the whole amount should be made up speedily. Any donations sent to the Editor of the Liberator, or to Robers F. Wallout, Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington Street, Boston, will be gratefully acknowledged. This unfortunate but deserving young man is about 20 years old, and his crippled condition demands the most compassionate consideration.

THE TRIBUNE for 1865.

PROSPECTUS.

The Military and Naval successes of 1864, with the au-picious result of our Presidential contest, have lifted a heavy weight from the breasts of the Loyal Millions of our countrymen. It is now felt, even by those who have been distrustful and faint-hearted, that the Union is to emerge triumphant from the deadly strife whereinto she Haman. The perils of foreign intervention and of west-ern insurrection are safely passed; ABRABAE LIRCOLX, no longer assailable as the choice of a minority, holds the helm of State for four years longer; the Rebellion, palpa-bly weakened by its defeats and losses during the year now closing—with its credits or reduced that its purse-bearer officially declares that its Treasury Notes can only be exofficially declares that it i result, roots can only be sa-changed for coin at the rate of twenty-five for one, while its bonds command but six cents on the dollar—but awaits the blow which shall soon strike the sword from its parri-cidal hand, and remit its master-spirits to the justice, or it may be the elemency, of a sorely wronged and justly incensed, but forbearing and magnanimous People. Such are the auspices which justify our faith that the year soon

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

THE TRIBUNE has for the last year been published with-THE TRIBUNG has for the last year ocen pointed with-out profit to its proprietors, solely because of the depreci-ation of our currency below, the specie standard, compel-ling us to buy paper and other materials at a cost consid-erably above the full amount received from our subscri-bers. On our Weekly edition, the not loss has amounted to many thousands of dollars ; while our large receipts from Advertising have been wholly absorbed by the exfrom Advertising have been wholly absorbed by the ex-traordinary expenses of Correspondence, Telegraphing &c., devolved on us by the war. As we do not suppose our patrons desire that we should work for them at our own cost, and prefer not to be patronized by any who may de-sire it, we have somewhat advanced for the ensuing year the prices of our Semi-Weekly and Weekly, as we had al-ready done with those of our Daily editions. This increase ittle of their own products or labor as they can by the

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receive one copy Daily, graits.

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remittance. But where drafts cannot be conveniently procured, United States or National Bank bills are the next
best, and may be sent by mail; but in case of loss, Tha
TATRUNX will not be responsible, unless furnished with a
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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE St. Mary's Lake Farm, 3 1-2 miles North from the city of Battle Creek, Calhoun county, Michigan, is offered for sale. The proprietor wishing to retire, offers this Farm for sale on reasonable terms as to price and time of payments. The Farm consists of 1500 acres of as rich agricultural land as can be found in the Northern States; 1000 acres of which are improved in the best manner. There are no this road thirty-seven miles of rail and board fence, mostly new. St. Mary's Lake is one of the most beautiful sheets of clear crystal water in the country, and one of the finest fishing lakes in the State. This lake is in the centre of the farm, and is a mile and a quarter long by one third of a mile wide. The surroundings of this lake are unsurpased for beauty of secency. There are some eight or ten beautiful sites for residences on either side of the lake. No low marshy grounds connected with the shore of the lake. There are about 400 acres of the best mark meadow is and on the west side of the farm. The buildings are, this large Farm House, is also, a large frame Boarding-Hosis, and can frame Tenoments; two large Barns, 153 by 70 feet each, with stabling below for 130 head of cattle; also, our other Barns, 155 by 70 feet each, with stabling below for 130 head of cattle; also, our other Barns, 50 by 40 feet; also, a Steam Gircular four other Barns, 50 by 40 feet; also, a Steam Circular Saw Mill, 30 by 60 feet—said to be one of the heat mills in the State; an Orchard of 800 apple and 1200 of the choicest peach frees, all in fine bearing order; 350 standard pear trees, a large number of plums, cherries, quinces, and a great quantity of grapes and small fruits, too numerous to mention. Perhaps there is not a 1500 acre farm in the Union better adapted to cattle and sheep-raising than is this farm, every field of which has never-failing water. The land is moderately rolling, and no outlay 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 sons to settle around him could arrange to make six or eight beautiful farms, each having a large front on the lake, with a beautiful sandy beach. Battle Creek City is one of the best markets in the State, and is 120 miles west and 152 miles east from Chicago on the Great Michigan Central Railroad. No situation is or can be more healthy. All the water on the farm is clear as crystal, soft and excellent. This farm affords a rare channees to one wishing to go into stock and sheep raising; it is now seeded down to clover and timothy. The farm with all the stock, sheep, house ulensilia and 250 tons of clover and timothy hay, is offered at the greatest bargain.

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

Battle Creek, Nov. 18, 1864,

GAS FIXTURES.

THE underlighed bega leave to inform his friends and the public, that (owing to ill health) he has been obliged to leave his situation at Mesers. H. B. Sanwood & Co., now Mesers. Shreve, Stanwood & Co., now Mesers. Shreve, Stanwood & Co., where he has been employed for the least fourteen years, the work being too heavy for his physical strength, and is now prepared to do all manner of

JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES,
in the most careful manner. New Fixtures fernished and
put up, old Fixtures and Glass Drops cleaned, leaks stopped, das Fixtures done over, and Gas Glasses of all thirds
furnished at short notice. Also, Gas Burners of all the
approved kinds.

Particular attention given to Lighting up for Parties.
Shop under the Maribore Hotel. Orders may be left at
Messrs. Hall & Stowell's Provision Store, 132 Charles streets,
Boston.

NELSON L. PERKINS.
Refers to Shreve, Stanwood & Co.
Oct. 30—1y

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Boetry.

The following poem, which, in the light of pret prophetic, was read by Re in years ago, before the Bor

THE VOICE OF LIBERTY.

e spirit of the Pilgrims Is spreading o'er the earth, d millions now point to the land Where Freedom had her birth :— Hark !- Hear ye not the carnest cry
That peals o'er every wave!
"God above, O LIBERATE THE SLAVE !"

Ye heard of trampled Poland, And of her sons in chains While daring thoughts flashed through your minds,
And fire flowed through your veins!

Then wherefore heed ye not the cry

That breaks o'er land and sea?—

"ON RACH PLAIN REND EACH CHAIN, AND SET THE CAPTIVE PRES!"

O think ye that our fathers,
That noble patriot band,
Could now look down, with kindling joy,
And smile upon the land? would a trumpet-tone go forth,
And ring from shore to shore, "ALL WHO STAND IN THIS LAND

SHALL DE PREE FOREVERMORE!" Great God, inspire thy children, And make thy creatures just, That every galling chain may fall, And grumble into dust ! OUR PATRIERS DIED TO SAYE,

SHALL AGAIN, BY PELLOW-MEN BE BRANDED AS A SLAVE!

JUBILATE-November 8, 1864.

Well done ! victorious nation ! Well done ! redeemed land ! Now surely God will set the Auear to His right hand ! Now surely wrong must falter, And all its forces fail, When 'neath thy righteons verdict Our home-bred traitors quail.

Oh, country ! sorely stricken ! Sublime in greatest need;
The world is debter to thee,
Because of this one deed?
What love the antions owe then The coming time shall tell : For soon the morning dawneth, And all shall yet be well

From martyrdom to glory, Out of the vale of weeping, Thou shalt walk forth clate ; And hand in band go with thee

No tear shall fall unnoted, No wail shall rise in vain, Although thy martyred heroes Lie thick on every plain.

The dear, good God shall treasure
These jewels in His crown;
For their dear sakes His blessing Upon thee cometh down !

Go on, then conquering nation ! Go on, thou glorious land! Shake from thy skirts defilement, And with the righteous stand! And with the Gird thee in loyal earnest— Thy hand put boldly forth-Cones pure, thy God shall make thee Dines pure, thy too sumi man ...

Eis vicerry on the earth!

Howard Glyndon—(Laura C. Redden.)

SLAVERY A REWARD.

"We hold it to be an act of cruelty to deprive the slaw of the care and guardianship of a master. If the slaw must fight, he should fight for the blessings he enjoys as slave, and not for the miseries that would attend him i freed."—Richmond Whig.

"The President refuses to employ slaves under arm ut adopts the fatal principle of emancipation as a rewar but adopts the fatal principle of emancipation as a rew for service in our army as pioneers. This is an absurdit for we hold that the negro as a slave is in a better con tion than, in a state of freedom. Emancipation, the fore, is a punishment, not a reward."—Richmend Exc. nor.

Hear it, oh, dark-browed brothers, hear ! Long toiling at the rebel guns, lejoice in trench and fort, and cheer On pirate-decks, 'neath tropic suns

Hear it, beneath the cane-brake high,-Stay, flying victims! cease to fly,—
Nor hide in shades of cypress gloom!

Here's glorious, rich reward for you :-And shield the dastard traitor Your black forms falling for the white

So shall ye never henceforth fear The threatened curse of Liberty, But generous masters, kind and dear, Rebind your chains of slavery!

Be yours, henceforth, the whip and rack, The auction-block, the burning brand, Be yours the bending, deep-scarred back, And kiss your noble master's hand.

Be yours the daughters sold to shame, And yours the sons of unknown fate,— All blessings which the slave may claim, Nor curses of a freedman's fate.

Hear it, oh, Northern homes, whose som

Point Southward to the land of slaves Eche it up the Shenandoah, And down to Richmond's rebel Hear, naval hosts, by sea and sh

Where blaze of burning vessels shines Is it for this our beroes die?

For this still bleeds our martyr band?

Vainly our flags in triumph fly,
While yet a bondman walks the land! Hall, victory, hail ! by valor won, d victory gained by ballot free

God help us till our work is don And Freedom reigns from sea to sea !

EDMONIA LEWIS.

. [The young colored woman who has su the bust of Colonel Sha She hath wrought well with her ampractised
The mirror of her thought reflected clear,
This youthful hero-martyr of our land.
With touch harmonious she has moulded h mory and a prophecy—both dear: That God gave him (what only To an unsullide soul; the right to be A leader for all time in Freedom's chivalry; The prophecy of that wide, wholesome cur. For foal distrant and bitter, creel wrong, Which he did give his life up to secure. The fitting the secure is a secure of the secure in the secure in the secure is the secure in the sec Which he did give his life up to secure.

The fitting that a daughter of the race
Whose chains are breaking should receive a gift
So rare as genius. Neither power nor place,
Fachion or wealth, pride, custom, caste, nor husCan arrogantly claim what God odth lin
Above these chances, and bestows on few.

The Tiberator.

RATIONALIST THEORY OF THE BIBLE AS A RULE OF FAITH.

MR. EDITOR: DEAR SIE-The huma capable of faith and unbellef on different grounds. If we were only capable of believing the truth, it would save us much trouble. But we are capable of knowing much that is true, and consequently of believing it correctly, also of believing much that is not true, and, consequently, believing it incorrectly How is this? and why is it? Our belief of what we to be true proceeds on certain infallible rules of and our belief of what we do not know to be true on such as are uncertain and fallible. We have these two kinds of rules of faith, the certain and infallible, and the uncertain and fallible.

If we note rules of correct faith, and discriminate

them from others, we find them to be numerous and diversified; but they consist essentially in objects of knowledge. Every thing which we know is a rule of faith in respect to whatever can be believed on its account, and a rule of unbelief in respect to every thing which it precludes us from believing. Real and which it precludes us from believing. Real and objects are rules of correct faith, and un-f incorrect faith. Real objects are rules of correct faith, however, only for those objects which are known from them by correct and certain deduc-tions. All other conclusions are incorrect. This in-troduces the element of logic and reasoning into the theory of faith, and makes it necessary for us to reason correctly from certain premises by certain methods, in order that our faiths may be correct.

Scriptures are rules of a vast amount of cor rect and certain faith. They are infallible teachers of much; and many of their infallible teachings are of great value. But those teachings are not all received at a glance, nor all reached in a life-time, nor in an age; nor will they be all reached in countles ages. Science is progressive, and its faiths strike ou into infinity. There is no end to possible deduction from the principles of human knowledge. And this applies equally to those contained in the Bible, in other books, and in other things.

The Scriptures are monuments of the ages and

countries which produced them, and teach us much of those ages and countries; especially in respect to their religious faiths, affections, and other religious experiences. It is much to know what those faiths and predecessors. affections were, and what living they produced. The ures are records of human thought and life, ow how men have thought and lived, with some Scriptures are records of human of the consequences of such thinking and living Many of these showings are of infallible certainty In regard to them, however, many are the subjects of great mistakes, and need to reverse their opinions. In many things the Scriptures report facts and truths and report them correctly, with evidence that show their correctness. In some things, they report the erring judgments and opinions of the authors and times, and do not accompany them with evidence that shows the correctness either of the reports or of the opinions and judgments which they relate. The lover of truth must discriminate, and only accept as true and reliable what he finds proved to be so uncertain he should receive as uncertain, and the false reject as false. The sacred books are light-houses track of human experience, showing what positions have been taken, and commending them to our examination, but not to our unquestioning ac-

ceptance as final deductions of reason.

The Scriptures are infallible rules of faith as far as they relate to objects of certain knowledge, and ac company their teachings with certain evidence of the truth. Beyond this they cannot be depended upon. To depend upon them beyond this is an exercise of sinful credulity, and not of legitimate Christian faith and exposes the sinner to just providential punish

ments.

The Scriptures are not given us to supplement reason, or to supersede it, but to serve it. They re-veal God and his laws as apprehended by the wise and good, whose experience and opinions they report. How far they reveal God and his laws correctly we must determine by their evidences of the faiths re-specting them which they teach; and by other legiti-mate and reliable information.

Bible opinions cannot be accepted without evidence of their correctness, any more than those of other good books. Still less can they be accepted contrary to evidence from other legitimate sources. To make the Bible an end of controversy for all it asserts is to elevate contradictions and errors to the dignity of truths, and to introduce into the family ideas apples of endless discord and contention. False assumptions cannot be permanently believed, on any autority or any showing. They are not at home in the family of truths, and only make trouble when admitted there.

They are not a home in the family of truths, and only make trouble when admitted there. They are sure to be ultimately rejected.

The progress of the human mind in emancipating itself from traditionary errors is one of the most remarkable lessons of history. The Roman Catholica assumed the infallibility of the church, and took human (aith and man faith under its tutelage and authority. The as its guides, and made the fathers lights by which to derstand the Bible and limit the domains of truth The early Protestants perceived that there was a mis-take here somewhere, but did not perceive exactly where, nor what it was. They commenced the solution of the difficulty, and concluded very justly-

1. That the church was not an infallible teacher of religious truth, and that its teachings required to b verified before being accepted.

2. That the church fathers were as little endued

with the virtue of infallibility as the sons, and that their opinions must be admitted with discrimination, and only on proof. This put the church of the past e footing in respect to opinions as that of the present.

The next step naturally was, to deny that the Bible which is really the forefathers, was infailible in it opinions, and require them to be verified and received with the same discrimination as the opinions of the fathers. But they did not get so far. They transrred the infallibility scheme of the Catholics the church and fathers to the forefathers, and there left it, and there it remains to-day in the generally faiths of Protestant Christendom. agine that it will remain there forever. God seems in minion of error is only fo night of this error is at hand. The forefathers are even less to be trusted than the fathers, and their opinions more imperatively demand

Had Protestantism assumed a tenable position, and planted itself on the rock, the results of its conflict might have been different; but its retrocession from the ground assumed by the Catholics, and substitution of the opinions of the forefathers for those of the fathers and sons, as the rule of all correct and legitimate religious faith, was an enormous blunder; and God has set upon it unmistakable marks of his displeasure in the endless divisions that have ariser among Protestants over their new basis. With the principle that the Bible is the rule of all religious faith, no two can resolve it alike, or agree as to what it teaches. Correct rules of faith do not subject inquirers to such embarrasament. They teach one thing to one, and the same thing, not its opposite, to another. The Catholic church is one. The name of ntism is Legion. The Rationalistic church Protestantism is Legion. The Rationalistic church will again be one, on the basis of certain truth. The recovery of the Protestant world from its declusion in respect to the supposed infallible correctness of the opinions of the forefathers is a great necessity. This opinions of the forefathers is a great necessity. This verdelusion is supposed by some to be the corner-atone of Protestant Christianity, as the slightly less absurd hopinion if one absurdity can be less than another, of plate the Catholics, respecting the infallibility of the church, its supposed to be the corner-atone of Catholicism. a C But neither is correct; the corner-atone of all true Ch

religion, both among Protestants and Catholics, is the common truth which both accept, and this is not im-paired or diminished, but promoted and increased, by the rejection of associated errors. Christian Re the rejection of associated errors. Christian Rationalism has the advantage both of Protestants and Catholics. It accepts all the precious truths held by both, and rejects only their errors. Besides, it wages no controversy with either, and has occasion to wage none. It loves both for all that they have which is good, and freely rejects the evil of both. Neither Protestantism nor Catholicism has any thing to kee by rejecting hitherto accepted errors, and correcting and

rejecting attherto accepted errors, and correcting and improving its system. Both have much to gain by these means; and every day that they defer the good work of correction and improvement, they suffer infinite injury and loss.

Rationalism is designed to be the salvation both of Catholicism and Protestantism. It can save both, and is the only conceivable scheme that can. Catholicism and Protestantism have found in the care of the catholicism and Protestantism have found in the catholicism and catholicis

licism and Protestantism have found it impos ble to supersede Mohammedanism and other anti-Christian systems of religion, including Judaism Christian systems of religion, including Judaism.
Christian Rationalism can both regenerate and unite
all Christian denominations, and aupersede with its
revised and corrected system of Christianity all opposing and dissenting religious systems. The first
step of Rationalistic progress is correcting the theory of the Scriptures, and giving then ry of the Schiphers, and ground the scharacter. The moment this is done, they will ceas to be instruments of division and superstition among Christians, and the course of human progress will receive an impulse such as it has r the days of Jesus. Rationalism wil he days of Jesus. Rationalism will inaugurate a eformation far greater than that of Luther; in which religion will be put on its eternal and imsis of evidence, and commence its universal comnuests and endless reign.

Manhood, with its full maturity of reason and judg ment, is only reached through childhood with is boundless play of fancy, and its limited and partial estimate of things. The human race has come up from childhood, and as it approaches the manly stage of its development and powers, has many childish errors to correct. How silly is it for the man to adhere stubbornly to the errors of the child to to errors to correct. How silly is it for the man to adhere stubbornly to the errors of the child! or to eling to its toys!

The founders and fathers of the church gave recious examples of devotion to the true and right, nd furnish us honorable precedents by which as they did beyond their may advance beyond them What they nobly and magnanimously, with vast sacrifices, began, it belongs to us to carr forward and complete,

Yours, most truly, LEICESTER A. SAWYER.

THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

An adjourned meeting of persons in favor of tending the National Constitution, so as to recog An adjourned meeting or persons in account amending the National Constitution, so as to recognize the authority of God and the obligations of His law, assembled last evening in the West-Archstreet Presbyterian Church. The audience filed the large and elegant church building, and the proceedings were quite interesting. Hon, James Pollock, vice president of the Convention, presided. The Convention was opened with prayer by Dr. Edwards, Rev. Dr. Butler, Secretary, read the call of the meeting. The president then stated that the meeting was

The president then stated that the meeting was preliminary to the business meeting which is to take place to-day. He then read a letter from Rev. Dr. Eddy, president of the Convention, regretting his inability to be present, and expressing his hearty sympathy with the cause under consideration.

tion.

Rev. Dr. Edwards then read the following resolu-tions, which will be considered to-day:

Resolved, That a national recognition of Ged, the Lord Jesus Christ, and the Holy Scriptures, as proposed in the memorial of this association to Congress, is clearly a Scriptural duty, which it is national peril to disregard.

disregard. Resolved, That, in consideration of the general dif-Resolved, That, in consideration of the general diffusion of religious intelligence, principles, and institutions throughout our country—in view of the many express recognitions of Christianity by the Constitution and tile Legislative enactments of the several States—and in view, also, of the religious history of the founders of this Government, it is a striking and solemn fact that our present Fational Constitution is on devoid of any distinctive Christian feature, that one of our Chief Magistrates once refused to appoint a day of fasting and prayer in an hour of public calamity, because the nation, in its Constitution, recognized no God; and another, in contracting a treaty with a Mahometan Power, hesitated not to declare that "The Government of the United States is not, in any sense, founded on the Christian religion. It has in itself no character of enmity against the laws and religion of Mussulmen."

Resolved, That the measures processed by this set.

Resolved, That the measures proposed by this as Resolved, That the measures proposed by this as-sociation are not sectional, nor sectarian, nor partizan, but the general voice of Christian particitism, asking that which is right and wholesome, which is in keeping with our antecedents, and which will not operate op-pressively upon the conscience of any citizen. Resolved, That the state of the times, recent and present, and the state of public sentiment, warrants and encourages the attempt to secure the amendment to the Constitution which is proposed by this associa-tion.

to the Constitution which is proposed by this associa-tion.

Resolved, That the hour of chastisement is the hour of repentance and reform; and that while in such a day of national trouble and rebuke as has befallen us, every reformation from sin is valuable and important, it is clear that in acknowledging God, in exalting His Son, and in diffusing the principles of His word through all our Government and Administration, not only is there no mistake committed, but an end of the first dignity is secured.

Hon. Judge Strong and Rev. Dr. Goddard made speeches favoring, the proposed amendment. The Convention then adjourned, with prayer from Rev Dr. Junkin and the benediction, to meet again thi

morning, at 10 o'clock.

The following is the proposed amendment which will be acted on to-day:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

tives in Congress assembled:

We, citizens of the United States, respectfully ask
rour honorable bodies to adopt measures for amending
he Constitution of the United States so as to read, in
ubstance, as follows:

"We the people of the United States, humbly acnowledging Almighty God as the source of all auhority and hower in civil government, the Lord Jesus.

knowledging Almighty God as the source of all au-thority and power in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the Ruler among the nations, and His re-vealed will as of supreme authority, in order to con-stitute a Christian government, and in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the inalienable rights and blessings of life, liberty, and the pursuit of hap-piness to ourselves, our posterity, and all the 'linka-tants of the land, do ordain and establish this Consti-ution for the United States of America." stablish justice, insure don

tution for the United States of America."

And we further ask that such changes be introduced into the body of the Constitution as may be necessary to give effect to these amendments in the preamble

There was an amendment circulated amongst the audience in the early part of the evening, with blanks for signatures. This is not the amendment of the Convention.—Philadelphia Press.

CHURCH AND STATE.

That the Convention which met yesterday at the West Arch-street Presbyterian church aroused so little interest is one evidence of the unimportance of its purpose. The change it proposed to make in the Constitution is not considered necessary by the majority of American Christians, or it would certainly have had general appoval. This it has not obtained, and we trust it never will. The objects of the Constitution of the United States are clearly set forth in its preamble: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect. Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." The assertion of religious ob-That the Convention which met yesterday at the do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." The assertion of religious obligations, the truth of the Bible, the existence of God, is not the legitimate business of a State document. Indeed, the Constitution itself forbids the establishment of a religion by law. Yet this is the very change demanded by the Convention; nor can the fact that the proposed amendment does not prohibit Judaism or Mohamedanism be confused with its plain establishment of Christianity as a national religion. In one sense, and the highest sense, this is a Christianity as the right guaranteed to every man to

worship God according to his own conscience. It may be objected that the proposed amendment respects that right; but no one can fail to see that the spects that right; but no one can fail to see that the Jew, Unitarian, or Deist could not worship in his own way, as an American citizen, precisely because the Constitution, under which his citizenship exists, would make faith in the New Testament and the divinity of Jesus Christ a national creed. So far as he should believe, he would be an alien. It is not a service to religion that the Convention would do, but an injury to civil freedom. The question does not concern Christianity, but the very elements of republicanism. Our fathers did well when they carefully omitted from the Constitution the very declaration a few well-intentioned gentlemen would insert in it, and we are glad to believe that the spirit of justice in which it was framed is not now to be sacrificed to a mistaken zeal. These gentlemen apparently forget that the object of the United States is not the conversion of mankind or the recognition of Divine truth; nor can they justly call its Constitution infield, because it does not declare the Bible to be the Word of God, any more than they could so brand the charter of an oil company. There are no people more profoundly and intelligently Christianithan the Americans, and we trust they do not need a Constitutional enactment to make their Christianity more perfect. Individuals have immortal souls, but nations have not, and the good sense of the people will continue to oppose any measures which, disguised as they may be, would in reality repeat the unnatural and criminal blunder of the world's ignorance—the union of Church and State.—Phila word adelphia Press. norance—the union of Church and State.—Phila-delphia Press.

THE REFORMER: HIS OFFICE AND HIS DUTIES

Among the leaders of mankind, of much abused fame but high desert, is the true Reformer. He has his appropriate office in all times and in all countries. He is likely to be caricatured and defamed by his

He is likely to be caricatured and defamed by his counterfeits; and from the unwise recklessness of the sham, the world is apt indiscrimately to scorn and despise its real benefactor.

For both the Conservative and the Reformer there is a natural' office in the commonwealth, in society, and among individuals. The only harm which can come of either is in the abuse of his appropriate function. Natural society is like the natural world. Its forces bear the same mutual play of relation. Conservatism and Reform, correctly understood and wisely applied, constitute the centripetal and the centrifugal forces of society. Each left to its natural impulses and unguarded extravagances would be ruinous of social order and destructive of social barmony; but, mutually co-operating, they become the

impulses and unguarded extravagances would be ruinous of social order and destructive of social harmony; but, mutually co-operating, they become the fountain of that law whose home is the bosom of God, whose voice is the harmony of the universe. In speaking of the Reformer and the Conservative, we refer, of course, not to modern political issues or recent party contests. Above all the war of factions and the din of civil conflicts rises in awful grandeur the image of the Common wealth, the common mother of us all. But the State borrows all its significance and its glory from the individuals composing it. It is not the ancestral crown, or the gilded title, or the broad lands, which constitute the dignity of the modern Republic. All this exploded with the fall of the Roman Republic and the decline of the Roman Empire. In our modern days men constitute the State. The individual is everything; society and the State and all the machinery of both exist for him only. The individuality of man, the independence and sovereignty of the individual, this is the central idea of modern thought. To develop and strengthen this truth in all its reaches is the greatest work of the true Reformer.

In character, the true Reformer is bold, truthful and teachable. He bows neither to see

of modern thought. To develop and strengthen this truth in all its reaches is the greatest work of the true Reformer.

In character, the true Reformer is bold, truthful and teachable. He bows neither to authority nor to novelty with undue faith. He doubts independently, and be believes circumspectly. Instead of suspecting men and despising their works, he inclines to believe in them, and think well of all they do and plan. He despises the cynic, and holds in little estem the scorner. His field he recognizes as the world, and his country men are all mankind.

No narrow conceptions of duty, no contracted ideas of nationality, no exclusive theories of the high and the low, no party bias and no party gervility will induce him to give up to the present, the near and the expedient, those large cosmopolitan sympathies which belong to mankind. By a natural law of lise nature, he becomes a citizen of the world. He is in his true outline neither a dreamer, a sentimentalist, nor a humanitarian. He seeks the true law of man's being, not in monks' caves or in herintis' cells, but amid the busy haunts of men. He recognizes the utilitarian nature of men, and adapts himself to it. What he proposes will therefore be based on man as he finds him, and on society as it is, rather than on the basis of Utopian tates not reached or likely to be reached by man. He is, therefore, a safe, logical, hard thinker on man—his nature, his destiny, and his deprairty, as well as his inspiration and his aspiration. He brings philosophy to the business of hie. The useful and the homely he estems more than the ideal and the sentimental. His office and his duties arise out of the natural law of man in society, which is by experiment and trial to press on to the best estate, by gradual steps and slow degrees. He is a natural leader in the order of nature; a captain in the army of progress.

Such a Reformer has his office in literature, in art, in physical, moral, intellectual and social science, in government, in the church, in polities; and not les

land and France had done nothing except to explode the false worship of the established, they would have been entitled to all the fame they have had accorded been entitled to at the name they have had accorded to them by those in sympathy with them. And this one service to the independency of the human mind should have shielded them against those anathemas in which the devout have indulged, to the serious detriment of their reputation for good temper and good sense. In the war of opinions there can

a great man, but his influence upon the world was a great mischief, until the genius of Bacon broke his espell, and opened the Universities of England to the light of a new day. Since then, Aristotle and Bacon are both read to the edification and improvement of the world. In our judgment of men and things, we are far more liliberal than we are willing to confess to conselves. Tired of the labor of trying and proving, we willingly accept whatever is plausible in its self and venerable in its standing, regardless of whether it be wisdom or nonsense, truth or falsehood. As we grow old, this tendency imperceptibly increases upon us, unless carefully guarded against. Coleridge has somewhere declared that he thought that the average opinion of men of thirty-five years of age must be the highest established standard of truth and wisdom in all speculative inquiries. The statement may appear at first sight paradoxical; but upon reflection, it will be found to contain more sense than some of the standards opposed to it. The scholar and the professional thinker are always baulked by their learning and fettered by established opinions; but the independent masses, trusting to the natural dictates of their own unperverted understanding, look at great speculative questions in their true light. Their guessing is more reliable than the logic of the booksib-wise men.

In a country like ours, there will always be a safe, prudent, honorable and indispensable function both ce. It a great man, but his influence upon the world was

standing, look at great speculative questions in their true light. Their guessing is more reliable than the logic of the bookish wise men.

In a country like ours, there will always be a safe, prudent, honorable and indispensable function both for the Reformer and for the Conservative. The only danger is in allowing them to encroach upon each other. The radical Reformer would turn it into a stagnant dead sea. The Reforming Conservative and the Conservative Reformer will each find a place in the economy of the universe; and for both there will be always a work, both useful, honorable and indispensable. It is of the essential nature of the human mind and heart to seek the new and the untried; in this we but follow a natural law of progress. This law of being must govern all institutions in which man forms part, or he will sooner or later despise them, and cast them off. Wise men will regard this decree of fate in their laws, their politics, their science, and their art. Change, destruction, reconstruction, are written on every page of nature; the permanent and the transient are equally commingled in the warp and woof of our being.

In the State is the especial work of the true Reformer; in its laws, its institutions, its policies, he finds his great studies. How to evolve a safe rule for securing the rights of minorities, and how to solve the great problem of Labor, are the greatest open questions for Reformers.

Happy that government and blessed is that people who, by a wise and prudent study of national instincts and tendencies, avoid the confusion inherent in a disregard of the natural laws of society, and by timely changes and prudent yielding to the progress of events temper men to events and events to men, and to men and events bring a sovereign law of impartial justice, so that the body-politic shall receive no sudden shocks, and be torn by no unnatural convulsions. In a healthy social state the Reformer performs what the thunder and the rain accomplish in the physical system.

The office of the Reformer i

upon the advance wave of human events, to sn the breeze of coming winds, and to prepare m and nations for them. With him to be forewarn is to be forearmed. He will seek out advance though is to be forearmed. He will seek out advance thought and discover advance action, and prepare the world for their reception and adoption. His function is to temper rash progress by safe conservatism; to destroy where he cannot save; but to save where he need not destroy; to stand upon the ancient ways, and move forward. He is always hearty, always carnest, always hopeful. He will let well enough alone, only so long as nothing better editions. alone, only so long as nothing better offers, that with a ready, cautious and just spirit he adopts.—

Boston Post.

DRESS OF OUR EXTREMITIES.

During the damp and cold season, deficient dress of the feet and legs is a fruitful source of disease. The head, throat and liver are perhaps the most fre-

The head, throat and liver are perhaps the most frequent sufferers.

The legs and feet are far from the central part of the body. They are not in great mass, like the trunk, but extended and enveloped by the atmosphere. Besides, they are near the damp, cold earth. For these and other reasons, they require extra covering. If we would secure the highest physiological conditions, we must give our extremities more dress than the body. We men wear upon our legs, in the coldest season, but two thicknesses of cloth. The body has at least six. Women put on them four thicknesses under the shawl, which, with its various doubling, furnishes several more—then over

in the collect season, but two thicknesses of cloth. The body has at least six. Women put on them to four thicknesses under the shawl, which, with its various doubling, furnishes several more—then over all, thick, padded furs; while their legs have one thickness of cotton under a balmoral. They constantly come to me about their headache, pajutation of the heart, and congestion of the liver. Yesterday, one said to me, "All my blood is in my head and chest. My head goes bumpety-bump, my heart goes bumpety-bump." I asked, "How are your feet?" "Chunks of ice," she replied. I said to her, "If you so dress your feet and legs that the blood can't get down into them, where can it go? It can't go out visiting. It must stay in the system somewhere. Of course, the head and chest must have an excessive quantity. So they go 'bumpety-bump,' and so they must go, until you dress your legs and feet in such a way that they shall get their share of the blood." In the coldest season of the year, I leave Boston for a bit of a tour before the lyceums—going as far as Philadelphia, and riding much in the night without an overcoat; but I give my legs two or three times their usual dress. During the coldest weather, men may wear, in addition to their gual drawers, a pair of chamois skin drawers with great advantage. When we ride in a sleigh, or in the cars, where do we suffer? In our legs, of course. Give me warm legs and feet, and I'll hardly thank you for an overcoat.

"My dear madame, have you a headache, a sore throat, palpitation of the heart, congestion of the liver, or indigestion? Wear one, two or three pairs of warm woolen drawers, two pairs of warm woolen stockings, and thick, warm shoes, with more or less reduction in the amount of dress about your body, and you will obtain the same relief permanently that you would derive temporarily from a warm footbath."

I must not forget to say that a thin layer of India rubber cemented upon the boot sole will do much

bath."

I must not forget to say that a thin layer of India
rubber cemented upon the boot sole will do much
to keep the bottom of our feet dry and warm.

DIO LEWIS, M. D.

ARRIVALS FROM DIXIE.

mas in which the devout have indulged, to the serious detriment of their reputation for good temper and good sense. In the war of opinions there can come no permanent wrong, save in the exclusion of men from; their natural right of independent thinking and unfettered believing. Thurlow embodied in a sound, but coarse and blod sarcasm, the substant the adhered to the established Church because it in the statements, so often already laid before the public in such a variety of well-authenticated with this subject, have been already laid before the public in such a variety of well-authenticated with this subject, have been already laid before the public in such a variety of well-authenticated with this subject, have been already laid before the public in such a variety of well-authenticated with this subject, have been already laid before the public in such a variety of well-authenticated with this subject, have been already laid before the public in such a variety of well-authenticated with this subject, have been imprisoned. They fully conceive the would be fairly not be the state of the public in such a variety of well-authenticated with this subject, have been it have the property of the public in such a variety of well-authenticated with this subject, have been imprisoned. They fully conceive the would be fairly not be the state of the morth-west and the property of the public in such a variety of well-authenticated with this subject, have been imprisoned. They fully conceive they have been imprisoned. They fully conceive they have been imprisoned. They fully conceive the would be fairly conceived with this subject, have been imprisoned. They fully conceive they have been imprisoned. They fully conceive the builty of the property and they had fore the public in such a variety of I yesterday met four officers who escaped, more han a month since, from Andersonville, Georgia,

behalf of the freedom of his race. the matter was perfectly blacks, and that the whit as he was too old to work much the white folks talk of the site The men had seen in the Southern are proposition to arm negroes, and they said man what he thought of it.

"Oh," said he, "they'll all take of med dey'll never shoot 'em at a Yankee, its bein friends; but if dey get any, dey'll fish kan't lill dey dies, if de Lord wills it.

In the evening their friend.

They did not approach a white man on the ney, and could not, therefore

They did not approach a white mas others new, and could not, therefore, say as not see there were, or were not, any Unionist samples there were, or were not, any Unionist samples might—they sought or a shelter in the work of the not seen and they sought of a negro, who so me them looked around for a negro, who so me them food—corn bread and sweet postor—as them food—corn bread and sweet postor—as carefully attended them all day.

One thing surprised them, and that was to go feet understanding existing among the black of the rapidity and secress with when they considered with one another. They have one way sisted in their seclusion by fifty of they considered with one another. They have one way is the secretal would said sense to serve them to the best of their shift; We them, at a distance, as the nonter is now present an object her cause mistresses and overseers are obliged her the relient just now.

Could they have found arms to make the ause insuresses and or cases are congress to be a unient just now. Could they have found arms to put in their be

Could they have found arms to put in the had, they could have brought away thousand of the groes with them. One of them that the never witnessed a parallel, and he believe the heart in the days of the Crusades than one could not yet a could only address the blacks of its South the could only address the blacks of its South the could only address the blacks of its South the could only address the blacks of its South the could not great which the political part is would desert these devoted arising to make the political part is would desert these devote of the south the traitors, and induce them one zer a back and resume their places as maters of saw tion! How cruel to desert our friends, and sign them to all the horrors of Slavey! I say could see their true interests, how are the same their same them. sign them to all the horrors of Slaver! If a could see their true interests, how easily might Rebellion be suppressed!

MR. NASBY HAS A DIFFICULTY WITH FLOOK, AND LEAVES IT. ON2 THE WING

The dy is kast! All is ore! If Fredon is we Kossikusco fell, she must be spaid in from inte, ez she beheld the mannymat corp of she ceratic party, which fell, crushing bille Makthe hopes uv sum hundreds uv thousad ry Dimecrats who spected to be persaded by frends in 2 accepting the various officia used Guverrment.

Finnerrate who spected to be persaded the formed in 2 accepting the various officis rules? Guverrament.

I am a lost and ruined man. My people are Dimecratic stripe. They her faith in me. In bloeve was I tell em. I told em Mick Lehrus certain us the election, and that I hedd entage the disposal us the officis in glast webban. Its mejitty becum a ery matter to borre man. I waz deliteful—wood, how ood that it cod les be perpetuoual! Bro. Saxij lent me \$50 with most that I would speke a good word for him he in the misshn. I assoomed a virchus look and reple us I never sold my inflocens, but I affer his a six-ashen for his massive intelleck and may riten. Bro. Guttle lent me munny, wanin this sel ha Studge wantin that; in breef, ery individe such who hed a forched a inch high speet sushin, "The returns cum in. Ohio, Links." Good! "Rah!" should with gate presence in mind.

"Why good?" available which a better the sustain.

" Why good?" anxshuly asks the expecta "Becoz, to carry Ohio, the abolishnists most brot votes from New York, which will give us

Noo York—Linkun!
"Good Lord!" ansers I promptly, the Noo In
ablishmists must have voted in Ohio, and her gon. ime 2 vote agin. But wate for Pennsilvan.

Pennsilvany—Linkun!

My frends, ther wuz fraud-Massychusetts ers, at least 40,000, must hey votid there

Injeana — Linkun!
"Not less than 40,000 Massychusetti sojenbroted there! Illinoise is sate, though." oted there! Illinoise-Linkun! 40,000 Massychu—"

"Give me my munny!" roared Savij and the ame remark with variasheng wuz made by 6:22

Same remark with variances were made of ob-Studge, and the balance avers.

"Gently, my frends," sed I, backin our its door, "we hev bin deletid, but the grate printip that a white man is bettogriban a nigget, for that they hev so long for, still lives. Let us ant the er considerations and—"
The miner considerations I referred to ****

ever, uppermost in their ninds, fer they all set for me, yellin like Cuscaroarious injus, "Gus my munny!" whereupon I retrected the set house, lockin myself in. They surrounded a grathey it starve me ou!

house, lockin myself in. They surrounded a rue they'd starve me out.

When an innosent boy, I read a harrowining a Rooshun muther who were persod by finish wolves, and who saved her own life by dropin he children to em. I by 1. My privit bard a winder, and kamly awaited results. The finish a winder, and kamly awaited results. The finish around it—they took turns at the bang-kin-a wun short hour they wur stretched helples mit plane, ded drunk. Then and there I reined at the plane of the drunk. Then and there I reined at the plane of the drunk. Then are used they had about em to make up arrear are sign and sich, bild adoo 2 em forever. I shell go Mar Gersey.

PETROLEUM V. NASBI,

SENATOR WILSON'S BOOK, NECTED WITH THE REORGANIZATION OF SOUTH

MENT IN REBEL STATES HOWING what the present Administration History of the Anti-Slavery Measures of the 57th

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