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PART JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

W LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Company of the state of the sta

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

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

"Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say that m ny this down as the law of nations. I may tune athority takes, for the time, the piace of all munica-stitutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; at, under that state of things, so far from its being at the States where slavery exists have the exclusive

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 52.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1768.

## Selections.

SPEECH OF HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

At the recent meeting of the Massachusetts Electe At the recent metals of the members had recorded their ni College—after the members had recorded their sets in favor of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew John-ss—on motion of Hon. Left Lincoln, a complimentresolution to Hon. Edward Everett was unaniy adopted, who responded as follows :-

gonity apopted, who responded as bollows.

Gedemen of the Electoral College:
I receive the resolutions, you have just been plessed to adopt as a new mark of your personal sad official kindness, rendered doubly welcome by the wnerable years, so freshly and gracefully worn, at the life-long and meritorious services of our ed associate, by whom they were offered. But ecasion is too serious for any further remarks

peered associate, by whom they were offered. But the exazion is too serious for any further remarks proval to myself.

Assembled at this time, in obedience to the will of the people of Massachusetts, signified by an almost supercedented majority, we have completed, as far is the State is concefned, the august act of the 8th of Noember last. In connection with the electoral elleges of our sister States, we have this day given the final official utterance to the voice and will of is people of the United States, expressed in an dection which, in many respects, has no example in beitory of the world. Never before has been dla alection throughout a territory like that dish stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific keta, organized in twenty-three republican States sociated in one federative republican Union, meeting at the same day, in their respective towns, cities of illages throughout the land,—with such mighty we at stake,—an election held after the agitations a strenous canvas,—amidst the feverish exciterate and under the heavy burdens of war, and that it war, which has clothed almost every family the country in moorning,—an election held under heireumstances, without the display of military to, without tumult or violence, without so much it riot at the polls which has come to the knowled the polls which has come to the knowled the instruction of the public, and resulting in the reelection of Chief Magistrate of this imperial democracy,—I must own, in my judgment, stands without a lide in history in affairs of this kind, at the height he misral sablime.

the permi sublime.

Nor who sequel of this great civic act less grand of amplitudes than its consummation. A contested ection seriainly does not often present a free county in the mess savorable light. From the asperity election pertainly does not often present a free country in the mean favorable light. From the asperity of the cansus, one neight have anticipated, at its due, that the successful party would break out into curvagant exultation, and the unsuccessful party gas look vent to the anger and bisterness of defeat. But far otherwise; with rare exceptions on the just of individuals and presses. the victors have unded a patriotic moderation, to which their opposets have responded by magnanimous acquiescence. We may therefore reasonably calculate on the effort of good men, on all sides, to restore to our blord and bleeding country the only thing that is now vanting to put an end to this fratricidal war, as bring about an honorable and a permanent pace, us; an era of good feeling and "a determised unity of sentiment" on the part of the loyal State.

Nor do I despair of the success of these efforts. Be tate of the country now is very similar to what a vas in the spring of 1861. We had then passed though a syverely contested election, in which four different electoral tickets had struggled for the master. Public opinion was in fact more divided on that occasion than on this, and the result was proportionably less calculated to be satisfactory to the Nor do I despair of the success of these efforts an occasion than on this, and the result was pro-ordioably less calculated to be satisfactory to the kfeated parties. Notwithstanding this, at that fated tgtal gun at Sumter, the people, forgetful of all arty divisions, sprung as one man to the defence of the country. All felt that the war was forced upon i; that it could not be declined; all felt that an in-fill to inteless. olerable to be borne was offered to the na nor; that the attempt to dismember the half its territory, to give up the outlet land seas, and of the mighty rivers that central basins, the fortresses that guarant a is central basins, the fortresses that guas-bine and protect our coasting navigation, it them up not merely to a usurping foreign pow but to half a dozen separately feeble States, like be re-colonized, at no distant day, by the Et an governments to which thoy so lately be for—all reflecting men feltethat this was a blo-ed at the national life, which was to be warde and repelled at all hazards and at every sacr This was the sentiment of all good patriots of letter party, and they rallied with one heart an see man to the defence of the outraged flag an imperilled Union.

peniled Union.

Bow came the great trial of popular govern
In the conduct of a protracted war, differ
f opinion as to men and measures was neces
worlved. Such is ever the case even in 'time
foundest peace. What wordy contests hav't
t with it. sk Cogress of Panama, the bank of the United States, the Cogress of Panama, the tariff, the distribution of the surplus revenue,—questions some of them so elements, that this generation bardly knows what they mean; and yet the mighty powers of Webster, Calvon and their associates were mainly extended to these questions. Half the pages in the rollings of their speeches are filled with discussions, a which parliamentary talent is displayed in its kiest forms, on subjects which, compared with the memodous issues of the present day, are scarcely seen interesting than the predictions of the weather a last year's almanae. It such subjects, in time of lesse, can array the intelligent citizens of a free country in opposing parties, under the lead of the fast and of the land, if on issues like these President and in the proposing parties, under the lead of the fast and of the land, if on issues like these President and in the second of the land, if on issues like these President and in the land of the land of the country in the exigence of an algonism, what bitterness of party opposition must not be called forth, by the exigence is always of the land, if of by the land of the land in which we are now engaged, instance of an algonism, what bitterness of party opposition must not be called forth, by the exigencies of antigonism so difficult, interests so momentals that the property is this condition of the country and of the public

rebellion, no, not the gates of hell itself shall prevail against it.

Passing, as the country has, unscathed through this fearful ordeal, coming out of this marvellous election with the kindest feelings on the part of the triumphant majority toward the patriotic masses lately opposed to them, why should we not again, as one man, rally to the support of the Government? There is now really but one question which divides those who hold, in good faith, that the military power of the rebellion must be subdued and the Union preserved at all hazards. I allude, of course, to the policy of emancipation; and will not our opposing beneds who so warmly disapprove that policy, and who think it creates an insuperable obstacle to the restoration of the Union, reconsider that opinion, on perusal of the remarkable letter of the second officer of the Confederacy written on the 5th of November, three days before the election—a private letter, but now published by himself; by far the most important utterance, on this subject, which has reached us from the South? In this letter, Mr. Stephens (the ablest civilian in the Confederacy) assigns the reasons why he desired the election of General McClellan. In that event, he assumed that an armistice would take place, and a convention of the States be held.

If that body failed to come to an amicable agreement, to acknowledge the independence of the

the States be held.

If that body failed to come to an amicable agreement, to acknowledge the independence of the South, and "General McClellan should renew the If that body failed to come to an autonoment, to acknowledge the independence of the South, and "General McClellan should renew the war, with the avowed object of restoring the Union with the old Constitution and all its guarantees," [which by his letter of acceptance he was pledged to do.] "at that moment," says Mr. Stephens, "or as soon as possible, our recognition abroad would come. The silent sympathy of England, France, and other European powers, at present with Lincoln, arises entirely from their mania on the subject of Slavery." Here follows an omission in Mr. Stephens's letter, made as he himself intimates from public considerations. The passage omitted no doubt enforced the idea, that if the North continued the war in order to restore the Constitution with guarantees of Slavery, Europe would instantly recognize the Confederacy, as an independent power. Mr. Ssephens then proceeds as follows:

"Lincoln had either to witness our recognition abroad, the moral power of which alone heave would break down the war, or to make it an emancipation war. He choose the latter alternative, and the more readily, because it chimed in so accordantly with the feelings and it is total extirpation:

"Lincoln had either to witness our recognition abroad would break down the war, or to make it an emancipation war. He choose the latter alternative, and the more readily, because it chimed in so accordantly with the feelings and the control of the work of the moral power of which alone heave would break down the war, or to make it an emancipation war. He choose the latter alternative, and the more readily, because it chimed in so accordantly with the feelings and the control of the work of the moral power of which alone heave would break down the war, or to make it an emancipation war. He choose the latter alternative, and the more readily, because it chimed in the moral power of which alone heave would break down the war, or to make it an emanic patient. There can be no doubt, I am confident, that their current of the moral po

phons then proceeds as follows:

"Lincoln had either to witness our recognition abroad, the moral power of which alone he-gaw would break down the war, or to make it an emancipation war. He choose the latter alternative, and the more readily, because it shimed in so accordantly with the feelings and views of his party. This, in my opinion, is the plain English of this whole matter, and just so soon as McClelian should renew the war to restore the Union and the old Constitution with slavery, would England, France and the other European powers throw all the moral power and influence of their recognition on our side. I am not certain that they would not go further rather than sey the old Union restored, if it should become necessary; but it would not become necessary.

In these explicit terms, the second officer of the

But it is plain that Providence has laid upon our generation the solemn duty of maintaining this august nationality; and we have now to choose between allowing the Union, like mediawal Germany and Italy, to be broken up into scores, I might say hundreds of petty States, involved in eternal border wars, wasting, desolating and barbarizing each other, and ending at last in the establishment of half a dozen military despotisms, or maintaining at whatever cost and by whatever sacrifice this admirable framework of government, the rich legacy of our Fathers, the priceless heritage of our children, and which, till this crucl rebellion had shown itself, the happiest device of human wisdom, by which the home-bred blessings of local administration can be combined with the safety and power of a great empire.

Again thanking you, gentlemen, for the marks of kindness with which you have honored me, and congratulating you on the manner in which your duties have been performed, I bid you each and all an affectionate farewell. But it is plain that Providence has laid upon ou

rains descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat upon the bosse, but it fell not, for it past, and consenting to be again marshalled by the was founded on a rock; yes, upon the rock of ages; debased apostles of effete and cruel institutions, we and here neither the arts of treason, the arms of rebellion, no, not the gates of hell itself shall prevail against it.

Passing, as the country has, unscathed through this fearful ordeal, coming out of this marvellow is formed and emphatic than that which was then this fearful ordeal, coming out of this marvellow is rendered.

deserved, and emphatic than that which was then a rendered.

I do not propose to reopen the controversy which, so far as the great mass of the American people are concerned, was thus finally closed. As a preliminary, however, to the votes we shall directly cast, it may not be amiss briefly to state the significance which, as I understand it, the citzens of Pennsylia vania, in whose behalf we are to speak, attach to the record we are about to make. That record intended to show:

That, as the Southern rebellion was commenced and has been continued utterly without justification, the war it has compelled us to wage must be prosecuted, at whatever cost, until the treason has been wholly subdued, and the flagrant traitors signally puniabed:

That the Union, in support of which the loyal portion of the American people are contending, is, in the highest sense, a National Union, and can never be surrendered upon any assumption of States rights, or upon any pretext of States wrongs:

That, as slavery, through its baleful agencies, profood, promoted, and now sustains the rebellion, and from its very essence cannot coexist with republican government, therefore the peace for which we are struggling, as well as the future bonor, dignity, and safety of the mation, demands its total extirpation:

That, as means to this end, not less than for rea-

loved, is there entertained for Mr. Lincoln a warmer or more affectionate attachment than that which we Pennsylvanians feel. His bonesty, his tenderness, his benevolence, his geniality, have won our kindliest regard for his personal character, while his sagacity, his foresight, his steadiness of purpose his remarkable aptitude for business, his large comprehension of affairs, his uncomplaining endurance of labors such as few besides himself have been called to undergra and his nuwarying patience. by the come necessary; but it would not become necessary.

In these explicit terms, the second officer of the rebel government, speaking no doubt on the strength of communications from their agents abroad, and holding back what he deemed it not prudent to divulge, not only treats the emancipation policy of the President as a necessary military measure, but maintains that that alone had prevented the great powers of Europe from recognizing the independence of the South, and if necessary throwing their swords into the scale to secure its establishment!

May we not reasonably hope, in view of such pipinous and disclosures from such a quarter, that this policy will cease to divide opinion at the North, and that we shall again, as in 1861, present a undivided front in defence of the integrity of the Union? Heavy, I know, is the burden, costly the war. Heaven is my witness that I would willingly have laid down the poor remanat of my life to avertit.

But it is plain that Providence has laid upon our latter that the policy will cease to divide the present and the control of th

more heartily than on reading the noble Message to which Congress and the Country have just leni listening ears. A document more full of sound sense, high-toned patriotism, fidelity to moral prinistening ears. A document more in or sound sense, high-toned patriotism, fidelity to moral principle, Christian courage in the Good Cause, has never come from his bomely pen. Like gold cast upon the counter, it falls upon the country with a true and genuine ring. Its closing portions, wherein the President deals with the war, and the war's great outgrowth of moral questions, will touch patriotic pulses to unwonted quickness. If there he any evasion, any delinquency, any compromise bidden in this Message, our eyes are not sharp enough to see it. Coming to us at too late an hour to print, and only in time to be hastily read before these commenting lines are given to the types, we arrest our press just long enough to say that the Message seems completely satisfactory in all points which it touches. We congratulate the President, Congress, and the must be come the great trial of popular government in the present of a protracted war, difference of opinion as the acceptance of a protracted war, difference of opinion as the sever the case over in times of opinion as the sever the case over in times of the sever the case over in times of opinion as the sever the case over in times of products peace. What wordy contests have it says with the experience of some of us, had been performed, I bid you each and all an affectionate farrowell.

ADDRESS OF MORTON McMIGHAEL.

Extract from an eloquent address delivered before the electronal college of Pennsylvania, by Morton McMightael.

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#### ELECTION OF MR. LINCOLN.

In 1860, Mr. Lincoln had three rivals in the field; this year he had but one. He owed his election in 1860 to the schisms in the Democratic camp. If the Southern States had then been content to go for Douglas—the nominee of the Northern Democrate—the Democrate would have carried the day, and the history of the Republic would have flowed, for some years at least, in the old channel. As it was, the obstinate determination of the Southern States to accept no candidate who would not advocate the territorial rights of slavery through thick and thin, broke the Democratic party to atoms, and split the Union into two warring sections. At the recent election, the issue was of a simpler kind. There were but two candidates, and the people had merely to choose between them. The Democrate endeavored to rally upon McClellan; but a large section of the party, led, by such men as Major-General Dix, declared for an unconditional prosecution of the war, and voted for Mr. Lincoln. Under these circumstances, it is rather surprising that they brought so large a number of voters to the ballot than that the aggregate majority for Mr. Lincoln is so large. In 1860 the total number of voters in the loyal States was 3,800,000. If the same number voted one the 8th instant, a majority of 1,700,000 for Mr. Lincoln would leave a minority of 1,700,000 for Mr. Lincoln would leave a minority of 1,700,000 for Mr. Lincoln's majority.

We heartily join with all who have faith in popular institutions, and all who are zealous for their honor, in offering our warmest congratulations to the people of the Northern States on the peaceful issue of this great contest. Certain it is that no such struggle was ever waged before in any nation on earth. There have been Presidential contests in the States themselves when party spirit ran high, and when vast consequences were supposed to be at stake, but the fiercest of these encounters must cede to that of 1864. On this occasion the battle has been nowate of strength on either side. The result has shown that, a ler's assumption of the command of the Federal troops in New York on the election day, and his is

ler's assumption of the command of the Federal troops in New York on the election day, and his issuing a proclamation engaging to protect the right of suffrage. The General's name is in bad odor on this side of the water, and we admit that it is only by straining the Constitution that Federal troops can exercise functions of any kind at the ballot-box, the duty of protecting the voters belonging solely to the State authorities. Still, it clear that no interference of any kind took place. It may seem strange that General Butler should have been sent to take command of the troops in New York during the election, but an obvious explanation is forthcoming. Major-General Dix had taken a very prominent part in the contest. His recent address to the Democratic party, and his speech at the recent meeting of "War Democrats," rendered him a very unfit man to be entrusted with Federal duties on the day of election. He was therefore very properly put aside, and his place filled by General Butler, who, though a politician of no doubtful bias, had at all events taken no part in the electioneering campaign. Thus the very fact which is adduced, as we may suspect, to exhibit the Federal Government in an odious light, is itself an illustration of its anxious desire to abstain from even apparent ernment in an octious light, is itself an illustration of its anxious desire to abstain from even apparent provocation. As for the people, both parties, Republicans and Democrats, have acted nobly. They have evinced a calmess, a moderation, a self-restraint, a respect for law, which attest the highest political virtues, and offer the surest pledge of their continued freedom and greatness.—Manchester, (Eng.) Exmainer.

## SIGNIFICANT CHANGE.

One of the strongest evidences of the great change which has been wrought in the public with reference to the question of Slavery is, that the New York Herald gravely advises the Democratic party to take the broad ground of the ultra and entire probibition of Slavery. The Herald, however lacking in moral principles, is not devoid of political sagacity. Having been the obsequious and pliant tool of the slaveholders ever since it had an existence, it now has the wit to see that the times have changed, and it is no longer inclined to serve a power that can no more reward its vassals. Its advice to the Democratic party is significant:—
"Abraham Liscola, elected President in 1860.

the Democratic party is significant:

"Abraham Lincoln, elected President in 1860, upon the platform of the exclusion of slavery from the Teritories, is re-elected in 1864 upon the platform of the absolute extinction and perpetual profibition of slavery over every foot of soil within the jurisdiction of the United States. It is altogether probable, too, that before the close of Mr. Lincoln's second term, the institution of slavery will have ceased to exist from the Potomac river to the Rio Grande. The course of events is drifting strongly in this direction. What, then, is the great fact to which the Northern remnants of the Democratic party, demolished by slavery, should turn their attention? It is this; that their vocation, as the servants of their former Southern pro-slavery maters, is gone; that there will be no more debasing concessions to slavery required, no more grovelling in the dust to Southern pre-slavery politicians for a

sop among the fat things of the government kitchen, no more Chinese sprawling flat on the ground to the three-tailed mandarins of the empire for their favor. All this is done away with. They could not see it—they of the Albany Regency at Chicago; but they can see it now, unless they are all as blind as poor old Buchann was in 1860. What, then, should be the new departure of the Northern Democracy? They should take the initiative in Congress, and co-operate in the States for that amendment of the Constitution which will remove this stumbling-block of slavery entirely out of the country, forever and ever. This done, the opposition elements of the Union restored can easily organize a victorious national party upon the great practical issues touching our foreign and domestic affairs that will then come into the foreground. On the other hand, while the Northern Democracy continue to cross themselves, and mutter their old party prayers before the grinning skeleton of Southern slavery, they can do nothing. We advise the forlorn Democracy to look about them carefully, and they will see that they are behind the times, and will never catch up by standing still."

It is too manifest to admit of denial, that the popular voice of the loyal States has been announced against the continuance of the slave institution in any State of the Union. Whether this be wise or any State of the Union. Whether this be wise or rebel States, constitutional or unconstitutional under our federative system, the fact of such a distinctly expressed judgment by the people remains no less

uncontrovertible.

And this is not all. The people have created the requisite legislative forces, or agencies, to carry this decision into execution, so far as constitutional form is needed. They have elected a House of Representatives for the Congress that shall convene after the 4th of March next, having more than two-thirds—the requisite constitutional number—in favor of submitting to the States the proposition, already passed the Senate and control of the control the 4th of March next, having more than two-thirds
—the requisite constitutional number—in favor of
submitting to the States the proposition, already
passed the Senate and pending in the present House,
for a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.
The Administration will push hard to carry that
measure through the present House; and if it fails,
an extra session of the new Congress will be urged
for the early adoption and submission of it to the
several State Legislatures, wherein the same party
has been made strong enough by the popular elections to carry the amendment into effect.

This is, and we have always so maintained, the
only proper way, if any way exists consistent with
the Federal Constitution, for abolishing slavery, if
the people want it abolished. And since the people
manifestly have so ordained, it is useless to resist the
event, except on the ground of its costing, besides
this form of voting by the loyal States, a continuance
of the vear until it shall be decided that the South can
be subjugated.

For, amend the Constitution, on paper, as we
may, if the amendments are not to be enforced upon
the rebel States, and this only by subjugating those
States, they will prove useless—a Pope's bull against
a comet.

So then the judgment of the people may be said

States, they will prove useless—a Pope's bull against a comet.

So then the judgment of the people may be said at this time to have been virtually pronounced in favor of the total abolition of slavery, and, as an involved necessity, of continuing war until such abolition shall be practically completed throughout the Southern States. The people have put a party in power to abolish it in form, and to continue the war as a means of abolishing it in fact. To such results Eighteen Hundred Thousand voters, constituting the Democratic party voting for McClellan, have not been, are not, and never will be committed. If the dominant party can work out this expensive problem during the four years of the new Administration, they will do it, and be entitled to the credit or discredit of the act. If they fail so to do, at the end of four years the people may have experienced a change of views, revoke their edicts of abolition and war, and ordain a new and better covenant which shall give the nation peace, and, perhaps, the States unity. It is a gloomy future to look into—full of blood and bankruptcy.—Portland (Copperhead) Advertiser.

## THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

The Proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863, The Proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863, gave slavery its death-blow. Before the lapse of a year, Congress will have rendared the recovery of the barbarous system impossible. And the righteous decree, which but expresses the will as well of the nation as of the civilized world, will soon be carried into full effect by the national arms. Slavery is dead! Would that we could add, that the prejudices engendered by the inhuman "institution" have ceased also to live! Unhappily, this unworthy peculiarity of the American mind still exists, North and South, to a degree that calls for greater exertions on the part of the friends of the oppressed than they have hitherto made, if they would overcome it. His South, to a degree that calls for greater exertions on the part of the friends of the oppressed than they have hitherto made, if they would overcome it. His emancipation from moral bondage is far more difficult and remote than is his emancipation from physical bondage. Yet it is clear to every reflecting mind, that unless he emerges from this war a free man, in the full sense of the term, the lapse of a few years will see him driven into a condition to which even the old system of slavery would be preferable. Unless with the boon of freedom are also given the means of guarding the inestimable privilege against its foes, and the foes of liberty and equality, it is to be feared that the black man's emancipation will never realize the promises which it would otherwise give. Unless thus guarded, the future furnishes no exertain assurance that the cause of freedom will long survive the efforts and sacrifices made in its behalf. Unless the glorious and beneficent work is perfected by making our brethren freemen in fact as well us survive the efforts and sacrifices made in its behalf. Unless the glorious and beneficent work is perfected by making our brethren freemen in fact as well as in name, it is to be feared that the friends of freedom, white as well as black, will fall to secure the grand ends at which they alm, and failing, be alike left to the tender mercies of their enemies.

The claim of the black or colored man to a participation in the political privileges of American citizens is founded on considerations which will suggest themselves to every unprejudiced mind, capable of reflecting on the subject. He desires to preview the freedom which the nation has justly granted him. He desires to secure to himself and his country the countless blessings, moral and material, which the abolition of slavery, carried out to all its logical consequences, will assuredly bring in its train. He desires the privilege, that he may be enabled to give grateful aid to those who aided him: and for the reason, that if he did not d

character, a failure to fulfil which may possibly render the first great step nugatory for good. The work to be done, the sacrifices to be made, to render this freedom all that is properly associated with the name, in the face of opponents whose prejudices and interests make them as unreasonable as they are unappeasable, will call into active and untiring exercise every benevolent and ennobling quality. And in casting the mind's eye over the broad expanse of the nation, there are signs and tokens on every hand to be seen which inspire us with joy and hope. The minds and hearts that conceived the grand idea of liberating 4,000,000 of their fellow mortals from the most terrible species of bondage that the world ful consummation.

Considering the anticipations we indulge in an

Considering the anticipations we indulge in as regards the nation at large, we may cease to regret that those immediately within our view, who appear in the vestments of authority, and who claim to be the true exponents of Union sentiment, should have caught no portion of the spirit of the age which so generally inspires the country, but should, in spite of their assumptions of pre-eminent loyalty, display prejudices and aversions which can only be consistently held by rebels and pro-slavery men.—New Orleans Tribune.

#### THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

That the appointment of Salmon P. Chase to the chief seat in the Supreme Court of the United States would be received by us with more than ordinary pleasure, it is hardly necessary to say, for the high estimate in which we hold his intellectual and moral qualities have never been concealed. In that pleasure, a very large proportion of the people will sympathize, we know. On this point we are not left to conjecture, nor to the ordinary deduction that, in-asmuch as Mr. Chase has for many years filled positions of high responsibility and trust, always with honor to himself and with the popular approbation, therefore his farther advancement must be looked upon with favor; for we know from the testimony of men impartial, peculiarly fitted to form a correct estimate of the popular judgment, and who have recently travelled widely over the Northern States, that it was a universal and foregone conclusion among thoughtful and loyal men, that the vacant Chief-Justiceship should be given to Mr. Chase. That the President has thought fit to so bestow this office is, therefore, properly a matter of public congratulation, and Mr. Lincoln will receive the thanks of the country that his judgment is so perfectly in accord with the popular wish.

Mr. Chase was known for his eminent legal attainments and his high standing at the bar, long before he rose to any political distinction. From this, indeed, his course in early life cut him off completely; for he so identified himself with the Abolitionists of a quarter of a century ago and more, that political advancement was then impossible. But it was not merely the humanitarian aspect of the question that induced him thus early to identify himself with the anti-alavery party; he discerned that in the growth of the slave power, and its constant encroachments upon constitutional liberty, lay our future daments upon constitutional liberty, lay our future dament of the sardy propular representative, as Government. In the course of time political parties came to him, and, while his early p

or, Senator, a powerful candidate for the Presidency, and as a Cabinet Minister, has led the advanced column of the steady progress of popular love of Liberty and true Republican Government, which has so far carried the nation triumphantly through the most trying and terrible war the world has ever seen, waged on the clearest issues ever accepted by any people. To no man in the country, probably, has constitutional law, its relations to the absolute right of the citizen and the reserved rights of States, been a subject of severer and deeper study than to Mr. Chase. The natural bent of his intellect and the habits of his life have alike fitted him for judicial position. In the coming events, when the Civil and Military powers have done their part, there will still remain an important work for the Judiciary to do in the reconstruction of the Union, and in settling upon a sure foundation those great principles upon which the Republic is to be rebuilt. To no hands could it be so safely intrusted as to those of Mr. Chase. It was not merely proper that the new Chief-Justice should be a man learned in the law; it was absolutely essential to the perpetuity of the Government that he should also be a stateman of wide and comprehensive views, and one whose mind is habituated to the contemplation and study of the, new order of events which are crowding so thickly upon us. Never since the Huion was formed by is habituated to the contemplation and in new order of events which are crowdin upon us. Never since the Union was the office of a Chief-Justice required m the office of a Chief-Justice required more more eminent qualities of head and hearthas the appointment to that distinguished needed more careful consideration, or demanded a wiser adjustment of all the relations involved in the selection. In the choice he has made, Mr. Lincoln has bestowed it upon the man who, among all his compeers, stands out, by common assent, as best fitted by nature and education to fulfill its duties.—
N. Y. Tribune.

N. Y. Tribune.

The appointment and confirmation of Mr. Chase, yesterday, to the chief place on the Supreme Bench, will everywhere be well received among the friends of loyalty and liberty, and happily settles a vexed question as to this most important of all posts, next to the Chief Executive of the nation. It was necessary that the Chief Justice should be a sound and able lawyer, skilled in the Courts; Mr. Chase is all that. It was desirable that its ardeous duties should not be complicated by the failing physical powers of some one far past the noon of life; Mr. Chase possesses the splendid prime of a vigorous manhood. And more than this, it was necessary in the present life-struggle of the nation, that there should exist no bias in behalf of the waning cause of Human Chattelism. Since judges are mortal, and their sympathies tinge their decisions, slavery has all too long possessed this advantage in the Supreme Court. There is no longer a refuge for the monster at the feet of the Chief Justice of the United States. Mr. Chase is happily fitted by his antecedents for decisions that shall strengthen Liberty, and vindicate her irrecomis no longer a retuge for the monster at the feet of the Chief Justice of the United States. Mr. Chase is happily fitted by his antecedents for decisions that shall strengthen Liberty, and vindicate her irreconcilable quarrel with the man-stealers. His is no eleventh hour conversion to the doctrines the uvents of this war have brought this nation to sustain. For thirty years he has stood as the counsel of Freedom in our courts and before the people, every where and at all times hostile to the nationalisation of slavery, expressed as well by his position in the political movements of the country as in his efforts at the bar. The country is to be congratulated in a choice which so closely allies him with the final ending of the present conflict of principles, as ended it will be for Liberty and Humanity, the Receutive, the Military and the Judiciary of the nation, now standing arrayed on the side of Freedom.—Chicago Troung.

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sions of the Country and its Cause

An informal meeting of the Union League Club was held in New York, Tuesday evening, 18th inst, to meet the distinguished Professor of Oxford, Goldwin Smith, it being is last evening in America. After spending some time in conversation and the interchange of civilities, the members gathered in the parlors, where Mr. Erastus C. Benedict, at an impromptu call of the President, Mr. Johnstlyan Sturfis, made a hapow and appropriate valedictory. impromptu call of the President, Mr. Johnaths Sturgis, made a happy and appropriate valedicto address to Mr. Smith, to which he replied with r markable fluency and eloquence, as follows:—

"Gentlemen: Accept my hearty thanks for the words which Mr. Benediet has spoken in your name. This is my last evening in America—the last evening of three months which the kindness of my American friends has filled with happiness, and rendered fruitful in pleasant memories to be carried back to my English home. I trust that I have received from my visit not only great enjoyment, but some instruction, every facility for which has been afforded to me in the most cordial manner, so that I should be a doll learner indeed if I went away wholly uninformed. I have had the advantage not only of seeing all that a stranger could see within the limits of my tour, but the still greater advantage of conversing with many eminent men, from whom I have obtained knowledge and food for future reflection, not with regard to American affairs and institutions alone.—I have fulfilled the chief object of my have obtained knowledge and food for future reflection, not with regard to American affairs and institutions alone.—I have fulfilled the chief object of my voyage by witnessing the conduct of this nation at a great political crisis—a crisis unequalled, perhaps, in its importance, both as a test of national character and as an event in the history of our race.

The acquaintance with America which I carry away is in the highest degree imperfect, yet it is such as I could have have obtained by reading.

such as I could never have obtained or reading and it will enable me, I trust, to read for the futur with more intelligence and more profit on the mos interesting and important subject which the whol range of history and politics affords—the destiny an hopes of man in this new world.

hopes of man in this new world.

On the point of my departure, I find myself, and not for the first time, a guest in the house of the Union League. Under ordinary circumstances, I should not have thought of entering a political clob or receiving attention from a political party. But it is not in ordinary circumstances that we are now placed. The party whose guest I am is not conshould not hape tooght or entering a pointeal election or receiving attention from a political party. But it is not in ordinary circumstances that we are now placed. The party whose guest I am is not contending for any of those political objects of a merely sectional kind in which a stranger has no share, or in which he would shrink from showing his interest. It is not contending only for the salvation of this country, though that would be an object which might well enlist the sympathies and excuse the zealous participation of an Englishman who believes that the destiny of England is intimately bound up with yours. It is contending for a cause fear and vital to the whole race of man. I do not feel that a stranger, by coming to this club, displays want of your nation. For this war is carried on not to subjugate of oppress the people of the southern states, but to cast out the demon which possesses them, to overthrow the tyrannical oligarchy which crushes them, to restore them to a right mind, and make them really true.

overthrow the tyrannical oligarchy which crushes them, to restore them to a right mind, and make them really true.

I came to America, however, believe me, with no intention but that of seeing your country, gaining such information about it and its inhabitants as I could, witnessing the Presidential election, and verifying the views I had formed as to the progressive character of the history of man. Or, if I had any other object, it was that of simply indulging my own feelings of anxious interest and ardent sympathy. Nothing was further from my thoughts than to address any public assembly, or to take part in public discussions of any kind. If I have been drawn into any public utterances, it has been solely from the desire of contributing, as far as lay in my power, to allay the feeling which I found prevailing against England, and which I believed to arise, in part at iteast, from a misconception as to the real attitude of the main body of our people. I trust I am not wanting in appreciation of the greatness of my country and more than in loyal attachment to her interest and honor. But the greatness of the English race it as England is bounded by the narrow circumference of a famous island; or, if it extends beyond, it must be by the possession of conquests which history teaches us are always precarious, and of dependences which, as a little reflection will show us, must in the end becomes free. Here the greatness of our race need know no bounds but those of a continent which, in extent and in the variety of its resources, is in itself a world. Some Beglish writers and statesmen appear to think that the true policy of England is to treat America as 8 natural enemy, and to conspire even with a power so alien to English principles as slavery, for the destruction of her unity and strength. I am one of those who believe that this policy is at once malignant and chimerical, and that the opposite policy, that of endeavoring to promote the lasting unity of the two nations, and to make your greatness ours, is presented blood. And such I believe to be the view of the English people, to whom, and to my sovereign, not to any order, or class, or interest, I owe, as an Eng-lishman, loyalty and allegiance. It was inevitable that, in speaking of so delicate a subject as the rela-tions between the two nations, I should run the risk of exposing myself to some unfavorable criticisms and constructions; but without incurring some risk, things worth doing can very seldom be done. I do not he sitate to claim that at least as indulgent a sentence shall be passed on my endeavors, however tence shall be passed on my endeavors, however weak and ill-directed, to promote peace and goodwill, as on the persistent efforts of powerful organs of the British press to put enmity between kindred nations, and to sow the seeds of a disastrous and fratricidal war. I even venture to suggests that the writers in the Times, and its confederates of our press, if any sense of responsibility, if any feeling of humanity resides in their hearts, may hereafter be thankful to those who, without detracting from the popularity or the profits of literary incendiarism, have exerted themselves to prevent the actual conflagration; a conflagration in which, possibly, not the habitations of the people or of liberals alone would have perished.

perished.

erhaps the wish msy be father to the thought; it has appeared to me that, for some time past, eeling in this country against England has been ving less bitter, notwistanding the occasional rrence of causes of offence, and in spite of the svering efforts of individual writers and speak-on both sides of the water to keep animosity.

Whether I am right as to the present teny of public sentiment, I do not know, but I ure that I am right as to its ultimate tendency, he long run, the more powerful and the deeper as assert their ascendency over the less powerund the more superfield. The less powerful and the grows and the more superfield. The less powerful was the support of the supp In the long run, the more powerful and the deeper forces assert their ascendency over the less powerful and more superficial. The less powerful and more superficial forces are those temporary misunderstandings and transitory disputes, which, aggravated by invectives and calumnies equally ephemeral, have put enmity between kinsmen. The more powerful and deeper force, which will ultimately assert its ascendency is the unity of our race combined with the unity of our language, and still more with the essential unity of those principles of government and religion which we together represent, and which it is our joint mission to propagate over the world. In truth, I believe that the special resentment of Americans against England for her want of sympathy with them under this risk, itself proceeds from outraged affection, and is a proof of the peculiar tie, which has bound and will again bind the nations to each other. We do not expect sympathy from a mere stranger, nor feel will again bind the nations to each other. We do
not expect sympathy from a mere stranger, nor feel
special resentment against him when it is withheld.
I know of no better way of accounting for the fact
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moble efforts made side by side in the trans-ligion and humanity, we together build the Wal-halla of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Some natural enemies Eggland has, and I fear partly deserves to have, on this side of the Atlantic. Here, as in Europe, hereditary bitterners, the off-spring of centuries of religious war and persecu-tion which raged throughout European Christen-

dom, and brought misery alike upon the Catholic in Ireland and the Protestant in Spain, still fills the Irish breast. Few have felt more warmly or spoken more plainly than I have upon the subject of Irish wrongs. Those wrongs will be redressed, and some progress towards redressing them has already been made, by the exertions of the Liberal party in the British Parliament and nation. They would not be redressed, but exaggerated tenfold, by straining up another war of races and religions in Ireland, and filling the unbappy island again with fire and blood.

ing up another war of races and religions in Ireland, and filling the unhappy island again with fire and blood.

In one respect, if I may venture to say so, Americans are apt even to de England too much honor. They are apt to think, or to speak as if they thought, that the past errors or offences of English governments would cover the errors or offences of an American government at the present day. In this case of the Florida, for example, the erndite and eloquent chairman of your Committee on Foreign Relations has deemed it worth his while to appeal to instances, or alleged instances of British aggression, drawn most of them from times anterior to the growth of a sognal international morality in Europe, and connected in some cases with names such as those of Drake and Chathan, which belong to your history as well as to ours. I know that this has been done-not by-way of counsel to America, but by way of retort to a portion of the British press, which, by its previous demonstrations of enmity, had manifestly forfeited all claim to the moral censorship of your actions, and might perhaps have been safely left to rail without reply. But the tendency of such a line of argument, besides increasing the amount of irrational irritation, is, however unintentionally, to confuse the national conscience in regard to a question nearly touching the honor of the nation, and to lead America to put on the cast off precedents of old European governments as though they were a new robe ol honor, Most unhappy would it be for England if either by bad example, or through the perversion of your national judgment by the ungenerous language of a part (remember that it is a part only) of her pruss, she shall have really made: the hard path of honor harder to you on this occasion. For surely it is not too much to say that had the Florida and her crew been at once restored to the jurisdiction from which they had, as the American press and nation have honorably admitted, been wrongfully taken, an effect would have been produced upon the wori

noble side, have done their atmost to pluck a wreath of true and rare glory from her brow.

And now, with one foot as it were on the deck of an English vessel, let me presume with all deference to offer you a single word of advice, in case occasion should ever arise, in regard to your mode of dealing in controverted matters with the English nation.

Englishmen, unfortunately, have some qualities which are not calculated to make them popular any group of the patients and perhans their popularity. should ever arise, in regard to your mode of dealing in controverted matters with the English mation. Englishmen, unfortunately, have some qualities which are not calculated to make them populariamong other nations, and perhaps their popularity among their European rivals has not been increased by that which seldom does increase popularity—a somewhat disproportionate amount of success. But as a nation they are not regardless, perhaps they are more regardful than most other nations, of justice and of honor. If England has done you, if ever she should hereafter do you a wrong, approach her as one man of honor would approach another by whom he felt that he had been aggrieved, with a frank, manly and courteous request for reparation, but without acrimony or petulance or angry imputation of motives which can lead to no practical result, and which, after all, may be undeserved. Depend upon it, your application made in this spirit will meet with no ungenerous response, even though compliance with it should be difficult and onerous; and there will be many in England who will esteem it their highest duty to their country to second a fair claim courteously preferred to the extent of their power. And oh! persuade your government, if you can, to exercise a due control over the language of its subordinates, and not to suffer questions, a wrong solution of which may entail untold calamities on the two nations and on the world, to be prejudiced by any one who has not to bear the full responsibility of the result. One word more. You know that no syllable, even of hypothetical hostility, much less of menace to Americans, would ever pass my lips; but I ought not to permit any American to be misceby any anything that has fallen from me, or from more influential writers or speakers, as to the divisions of sentiment which prevail among Englishmen with regard to the American question, and which it is necessary to explain lest you should suppose that the whole body of the English people is animated by the hostility towards America ex

## GOOD ADVICE.

Fred. Douglass, in a recent lecture in Baltimo gave the following excellent advice to the color people of Maryland:— "I now desire to make some remarks to my

"I now desire to make some remarks to my colored friends. By the adoption of the new constitution,
your condition is radically changed. You are in one
sense free. But you must not think that freedom
means absence from work. Bear that in mind. I
would impress it upon your minds, that if you would
be prosperous, you must be industrious. I would advise those livinging the lower counties of Maryland
to stick to their agricultural pursuits. I believe \$150
in the country is better than \$400 in the city. There
they can live more economically, and there are not
so many temptations to lead them astray. If the
colored people of Maryland flock to this city, crowding alleys and by-streets, woe betide them! Sad indeed will be their fate. They must stick to the country, and work. They must be saving of their funds, try, and work. They must be saving of their tunds, and endeavor to buy land. They must continually strive to become landholders. Nor is this sufficient They must build up schools and educate their children. Hitherto you were won't to pride yourselves or your muscle. He who could shoulder the heavies your muscle. He who could snouther the burden was the greatest man in the neighborho ouruen was the greatest man in the neighborhood But you need something else now. You must have mind. You must make yourselves capable of thinking as well as digging. If we wish to enjoy the same privileges as the white man, we must labor to become his equal. We must educate ourselves. Let us reconstruct the first t privileges as the white man, we must labor to become bis equal. We must educate ourselves. Let us resolve to point the finger of scorn at every colored man who refuses to send his children to school. You will find that the more intelligent and refined you become, the more your white brethren will respect you. I hold that all men are equal naturally, but not practically. We need not strive to conceal that we are inferior to the whites practically. They have their Clays, Websters and Calhouns. We have not. They can build ships, while we can scarcely build a canoe, and it will be bepsiede. In fact, in all the arts and sciences they are immeasurably our superiors. Now if we will be studious and faithful to our interests, it will not always be so. The black man is just as capable of being great as the white. All be needs is an effort,—a persistent, untiring effort. You have now the opportunity, and I trust you will improve it."

George Thompson at the West. At Chicago Mr. Thompson spoke four times. The fourth of these addresses was delivered at a meeting of colored people, and was upon the "Black Laws" of Illinois. At Milwaukie he spoke twice. The first lecture, before the Young Mon's Association, Nov. 26th, drew a crowded house. The Doily Life says: "The lacture was one of the best which has ever been delivered in this city, and elicited frequent applause. He again lectured on Sunday evening at the Spring Street Congregational Church on the slavery question, and was most enthusiastically listened to and applauded."

The Biberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1864.

OUR NEXT VOLUME.

It has been erroneously stated in certain quarters, that the Liberator and Anti-Slavery Standard are to be united on the ensuing 1st of January. Such a union has, indeed, been under friendly consideration; but no such conclusion has been reached. If possible, it is desirable and fitting that both journals should continue until the JUBILER BELL Is rung in the land, proclaiming freedom to all the inhabitants thereof. They were both established to effect the utter overthrow of slavery; they have had essentially the same experislavery; they have had essentially the same experi-ence, and gone through the same trials and vicinsi-tudes; and now that the great victory is manifestly nearly accomplished, they should have the astisfactor to record the consummation of their labors, before reto record the consummation of their labors, before re-tiring from the field. But, so enormously enhanced it the price of paper, and also of printing, that we have left to us no other alternative than to increase the subscription terms of the Liberator, or discontinue it at the close of the present volume. Our subscribers, (faithful and kind in every emergency, though far from being numerous.) we are confident, will readily meet the small savance to be made in the price, rather than to have our flag go down at this time; especially as that advance will not make up the difference be-tween the old state of things and the new. We shall still have to struggle against wind and tide, in order still have to struggle against wind and tide, in order to keep our barque afloat. Those of our friends with whom we have consulted unanimously advise us to put the terms of the paperat \$4.00 per annum; but we are very reductant to do this; and have concluded, therefore, to make the trial at \$3.50, instead of \$3.00 We shall be sorry to oblige any to with draw their patronage on this account; but we impotune none to continue their subscriptions, and make no claims upon any for their considerate regard. What ever is done we wish to have done for the cause's sake and not on personal grounds.

SCHILLER'S COMPLETE WORKS. Edited, with car ful Revisions and new Translations, by Charles J. Hempel, M. D. In Two Volumes. Philadelphia: I. Kohler, 202 North Fourth Street. [With a Portrait of Schiller.]

In acknowledging our indebtedness to the pub lisher for these two large and handsomely bound vol-umes, we can do no less than to call the special attention to them—at this gift season of Christmas and New Year—of all admirers of literary genius and dramatic power. The fame of Schiller is world-wide, and his nerits are accepted as of a very high order. no eulogist. This is the first time his complete works have been presented to the American public in the English language; and public and private librarie should be supplied with them. The editor has per formed his task with great fidelity. In his Prefac he says he has been animated by a double impulse o ne says he has over animated by a would impute of particitism: first, the desire of perpetuating the works of a noble and pure-minded author, whose influence has been felt by every civilized nation of Europe as a living power for the outworking of a higher freed, and a more exalted humanity; and, secondly, t hope of contributing his share, were it ever so humble hope of contributing his share, were it ever so humble, to the warm sympathy and honest respect with which the American heart most naturally beats for the genuine qualities and the intellectual and artistic wealth or the German people. He believes that the more closely the different portions of the great Anglo-Saxon family are united in one common bond of political and social sympathy, the more richly the blessings of political and second politic litical and social freedom will be enjoyed by the who human family; and the study of the works of Schille to cement a union of the German and American nations, which the necessities of comthe achievements of science, and the inevitable re-sults of emigration have so happily inaugurated, and bid fair to consolidate upon the everlasting rock of Destiny.

"In the life of Schiller," says Sir Edward Bulw Lytton, "the student may gather noble and useful lessons of the virtue of manly perseverance—of the necessity of continued self-cultivation—of the alliance between labor and success, between honesty and genius; so in his poems there is that which no de ficiency in the translator can prevent from being liv ing and distinct; a great and forcible intellect ever ap-pealing to the beat feelings—ever exalting those whom it addresses—ever intent upon strengthening man in his struggles with his destiny, and uniting with a gold-en chain the outer world and the inner to the celestial hrone."

The first of these volumes contains Schiller's poeti

cal and dramatic works; the second, his history of th revolt of the United Netherlands—siege of Antwert —history of the thirty years' war—and prosaic writ ings. The amount of reading matter is very large.

THE GYPSIES OF THE DANES' DIKE. A Story Hedge-Side Life in England, in the year 1855. George S. Phillips-(January Scarle.) Boston Ticknor & Fields. 1864.

A neatly printed volume of 416 pages, embodying much that is droll, grotesque, coarse, and gossippy—gallimaufry which the author commingles his ow experiences and adventures among a colony of Gypsies who were encamped in the celebrated Danes' Dike and along the heights overlooking the German Ocean He says that his book, although the characters, inc dents and actions represented in it are, for the mos part, fictitious, may be accepted, in truth and honor as a literal reflex of wayside life in England. It i licated to Professor Longfellow.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS. An Illustrated Magazine for Boys and Girls. Number 1, for January, 1865. Edited by J. F. Trowbridge, Gail Hamilton, and Lucy Larcom. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

This new magazine will please all the "von pearance is very neat, (though we see he good reasor for preferring the old to the handsome modern-face type,) its illustrations well executed, and its content interesting. Here is its varied table: 1. Hum, th son of Buz, by Harriet Beecher Stowe. 2 The Vo unteer's Thanksgiving, by Lucy Larcom. 3. Thumbling, from the Finnish. 4. The Read Coats, b Gail Hamilton. 5. The Color-Bearer, by J. F. Trow bridge. 6. The Little Prisoner, by Edmund Kirke 7- Thomas Hughes (with an engraved portrait). Physical Health, by Dr. Dio Lewis. 9. Andy's Ac ventures, by J. F. Trowbridge. 10. Winning E Way, by Carleton. 11. New Year's Carol, by Jo Weiss. 12. Farming for Boys, by the Author of "Ten Acres Enough." 13. Affoat in the Forest, by Maine Reid. 13. Around the Evening Lamp.

Terms \$ 2,00 a year. Single numbers 20 cents

All subscriptions payable in advance. As this magazine has no rival in the field, its meriti will unquestionably secure for it an extended patro

HARPER'S MAGAZINE. The January number this popular magazine is received. It contains a quantity of embellishments and excellent reading matter. The following is the table of contents:

matter. The following is the table of contents:
A Tour through Arizona; Herole Deeds of Herole
Men; After the Storm; Scenes in the War of 1812;
O Don't become a Nun, my Dear; Tom's Education;
The Life of Flowers; Sheridan's Battle of Winchester; Nora and I; The Sunbeam; Janie Thompson's
Lovers; Armadale; An American War Correspond. England; Our Mutual Friend; Mo

ent in England; Our Mutual Friend; Mouthly Rec ord; Literary Notices; Editor's Easy Chair; Edi-tor's Drawer; Fashions.

This magazine furnishes a fund of useful and en-tertaining reading, at a low price.

whose, as a consideration of the discount of t not dreadful if white Unionists must thus suffer be-fore justice is done to the blacks 1

fore justice is done to the blacks?

I thank you for Gen. Banks's speech. It claims that Louisians shall be a pattern of future reconstruc tion; hence it is important enough to deserve a ma-ture review from some of our Anti-Slavery Societies. I can but touck on it here. I am glad that Gen. Banks desires freedom, and desies that he has been betablishing seridom; nor is it to the purpose to doubt or to admit his excellent societs—the sole question is the value and the security of his work. (In pessing, I must say that his statements about the West Indian Islands are flatly contrary to everything which I read

and believe.) Gen. Banks vindicates his work from being serido by a gross fallacy. He says serfs can be sold with the land; his blacks cannot be sold at all. Nay, but when men are attached to the soil and forced to labor, (which can only be by the whip, even if out of sight,) they are serfs; and when the soil is sold, they are virtually sold with it.

I am not anxious to defend our country, if he retor

that the English peasautry are virtually not serfs. The essential differences are:—1, that we have no traditions of slavery in the recent past, nor any whip, but poor-laws which vex rate-payers in proportion as the peasant is depressed; 2, that the laws are not made by the masters alone; 8, that the race is not discriminated by color; 4, that two-thirds of the progeny of the peasants regularly pass off into other

Ours is, in my opinion, an unjust system; but u less involved in a horrible revolution, we cannot cut the knot of it; we must sjowly untile it as we best may. You have paid the price; you have but to say the word, and establish justice. Gen. Butler was doing it. But the President "prefers gradual emanci nation" and with Gon Banks he gratuitously im poses this half measure. Thus he sedulously keeps up a relation between the old evil system and the new system, for fear you should not imbibe enough of the poison; and when be has a clear moral and legal right, and therefore is under clear moral duly to pronounce unconditional freedom, (as Andrew Johns has at last done;) he confers freedom by the vote and f the local whites; and actually t new Constitution reserves a right (!) for the local whites to deal out political privilege to colored men

who shall seem individually to deserve it!!! Mr. Garrison conceives that only a doctrinain democrat can object to this; but why are the ignoran white men of New Orleans, &c., (whom W. H. Ru sell of the Times newspaper describes as bloodthirsty ruffians,) to be more worthy of the franchise than those colored men of education who have been de-franded of the rights guaranteed to them by treaty with France ?

Worse than all is the artificial character of the nursing system as described by Gen. Banks. You great armies of occupation over Alabama Texas, Georgia, the Carolinas, &c., for two, three four years, in order to carry out this Louisiana pro cess. And all for what? To bring about the result that the colored race shall ultimately receive as much political power as the local whites think they deserve!

Meanwhile, the local whites will keep them di armed, of course, and go armed themselves; and then nothing can hinder irresponsible tyranny and nationa disintegration; and you will artificially build a sepa ration of the races at the very crisis when you migh rid yourself of this curse by a single bold word, such as Butler or Johnson would speak. Any arbitrary measures needed by immediate mil-

itary necessity I could not criticise; but Gen. Banks "education" as necessary ! as if the whites were highly educated !- and he prohis scheme as a type for, imitation, calmly expecting you to go on expending fifty millions sterling a year on great armies of occupation. Will not such an atempt give you, four years hence, a Copperhead President?

I fear so, if you allow it.

F. W. NEWMAN. To EPES SARGENT, Boston.

REMARK. Professor Newman, in e inst is still querulous and narrow .- [ED. LIB.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION BEFORE THE CABINET. The Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, freeing three millions of bondmen, will rank as one of the great edicts of history. It therefo ently deserves the attention of artistic genius and we are gratified to know that a competent hand has put on canvass the scene when the remarkable doc-ument was first brought to light. Carpenter's picture of "The Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabnet," now on exhibition at Williams & Everett's, 234 Washington street, is an admirable representation of the meeting at which President Lincoln had his proc-President and his constitutional advisers are grouped around the council board in thoughtful, yet uncon-strained attitudes, and the large size of the figures gives o them a life-like appearance otherwise unattainabl excellent. The features of the President, Secretary Seward, Chase, Stanton, Blair Welles, Bates and Smith are delineated with grea clearness, and their individuality is unmistakable The accessories of the picture are literal, it having been painted in the Cabinet room of the White House, and the furniture represented is that introduced in Jackson's time, and now familiar to all visitors to the national "sanctum sanctorum." The picture is well worth seeing, not only as the representation of a great event, but as a work of art.

ERRATA. In consequence of absence from the State, we were able to read but a small portion of t proof of the Inside form of last week's Liberate hence, much to our annoyance, there were numero typographical and other errors uncorrected, some of typographical and other errors uncorrected, some of them of a ludicrous nature. For instance—in a brief notice of Rev. Calvin Fairbank, we wrote, "He de-sires to visit such places in New England as may ex-tend invitations to him." It was printed imitations! tend institutions to him." It was printed ministrant, Again, we referred to his "drawy years of imprisonment in Kentucky." It was printed dreamy." Anything but that! Types are often made to perform very queer freaks. In an old newspaper, the following correction appeared:—"In our last number, for atom destroying porringers, read worm-destroying

TREMS ADVANCED. In accordance with the necessities of the case, the Anti-Slavery Standard has advanced its subscription price, for the coming year, from \$2,50 to \$3,00.

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR NEWMAN. | LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. NO. XXIII. Naw York, Dec. 15, 1864.

Letter from Professor newman.

Lordon, Nov. 25, 1894.

As to your Presidential election, I never had any doubt at all how it would go, but I congratulate you on the great majority, and on the infatuation of the apponents. I trust with Mr. Summer that it is the function of the old minamed Democracy, which by cringing to the South has brought on you all this misery. I also look with high hope to the profound discouragement which such a defeat will cause to the rebels.

Andrew Johnson's speech, which I received by your kindness, filled me with delight. Lat once sent it to the Morning Star. I since have it in two other American papers. My first feeling was a fervent hope that Mr. Lincoln is going to turn over a new leaf. My second, on observing how cautously Johnson says it is only by his own authority, and how Seward keeps up his ambiguous tone, was, that it seems as if the President was giad to catch as many yours and the same on the Radicals through Johnson, from the Democrats through Seward. I was doubly delighted by the towe of Johnson's act. But, on the whole, as I cannot believe that the President will disown Johnson as he did Fremont, I am filled with hope that Freedom was a sufficent with the professional profession upon which the architect, the stone-cutter and the statuary have labored faithfully and enduringly. All constrain Kentucky. The geerillas in Tennessee these things, with the general novelty of the city to seem to me the true deliverers of the slaves. Is it your correspondent, would have filled pleasantly whole days in place of the few hours which it was practical ble to assign to them. But the object of my visit was ble to assign to them. But the object of my vidit was with the people rather than with marble and granite, and with the lowest grade of society rather than with the highest. The readers of the Liberator and the Standard are

tolerably familiar with the work of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association, from the occasional contributions of its Secretary, who kindly acted as contributions of its occurrent, was charged and companion in my recent trip. Together we inspected the five schools of his establishment, and of these I should like to convey some idea to you. They are, to begin with, open to the children of the free and the freed without distinction. The tuition is absolutely without cost to the pupils, though their research would frequently be glad to pay for the priviparents would frequently be glad to pay for the privi-lege: it is deemed just that they should be placed, in this respect, upon the level of the school-children of the North. Where there is the ability to purchase the text-books, this is commonly encouraged; for thus it is found that they are more highly prized and more carefully kept. There are three instructors, all women, to each school—a principal and two assistants; of these one is colored. The apparatus of the school-room is such as you are familiar with in Massachu-setts. Besides books, maps, blackboards, etc., as im-portant feature is the metodeon, which affords vent to the musical genius of the race, and is an invaluable aid to good order and education. It was a rainy day on which we made our tour, and there was nothing strange if this affected attendance and toilets; but I believe the decency of apparel could have been pared to advantage with that of most country to in the free States, and I have seen many worse indi vidual cases in your public schools in Boston. Ou foreign population do not exhibit half the pride, pro portionably to their means, which the people of th District had manifested in the dress of their children. The genuine pleasure which these experienced in learning was very apparent to the beholder, apar from the heartiness with which they sang their exer

## "One, two, three! Don't you see Where we love to be!" You will readily believe that the intellectual and

social lessons of the school room go out from it to the homes from which the scholars emerge. The alphabet is repeated in the cabin to the parents, who are bet-is repeated in the taum to the property all the more willing on this account to put their boys and girls to school; and whatever of integrity, property of demeaner and utterance, self-respect and priety of demeaner and utterance, self-respect and self-confidence is inculcated in the latter place, is naturally reflected in the former. So that this work of elevating the colored people, though directed upon the rising generation, operates effectively upon the The simple instrumentality which I have described will enable the colored man everywhere to compete with his white fellow-citizen, and to exemplify his fitness to possess those rights which are now cruelly withheld from them.

Of the teachers who have ardently embraced this

holy cause in the District, one can only speak in

holy cause in the District, one can only speak in the rems of admiration. They searlifee much in the way of home comforts and society, to brave the jeers of the incredulous and the abuse of the malevolent. They are worthy peers of their sisters, who, on the more exposed frontiers, exhibit a heroism which is not surpassed on the battle-field. I say this not alone of the teachers of the Pennsylvania Association, which is not some processing the selection of the teachers. is only one among many, though honorable in rank. Nor must I omit to speak of the young men of the city—mostly clerks from the Treasury Department who have inaugurated and sustained for a half-year past a system of colored evening schools, to their infinite credit. Mr. Needham, of the Post-office, is regarded as the pioneer in this movement; and Mr. E. A. Newton, formerly of Boston, bears in it a highly useful but characteristically modest part. Then there are numerous Sunday-schools, which are often managed by the same ladies whose week-days are con-sumed in the free schools first mentioned. Lastly, for my observations at the Capital, on Wednesday evening of last week I attended a meeting almost un mixedly colored, in one of the churches, to conside the proposition of the New York Association in re-gard to establishing a High School. The speakers on that occasion were chiefly of the same hue as the audience, and were all men of uncommon ability, —absolutely, I mean,—as speakers and thinkers.
They discussed more particularly the advantages of
education and the obligation of their brethren to help themselves. One of them, a minister, made bold to liken the free colored population to the pigs which he used in former times to carry to market. On first ty-ing their legs and putting them into his cart, they nade a vast ado with struggling and squealing; presently, soothed and shaken down comfortably by the motion of the team, they relapsed into quiet, which res only interrupted b or jolting stone : and arrived at market, when their bonds were cut, they did not know enough to rise, and had to be kicked up! (Cries of "That's so!"—"That's the ruth!") You will perhaps take greater personal interest in

eeting which was held in Baltimore as I was pass ing the night in that city on my way to Wash The men whom you saw last June, and to who Maryland will ever be grateful for a free Constitution and her rescue from slavery, joined by other philan-thropic and substantial citizens, have organized them-selves into an association for the intellectual and moral mprovement of the people of color. I was reminded of the early gathering of the anti slavery enterprises at the North; and it, was refreshing to see evidences of the same devotion to principle, the same carnestness, the ame solid worth and salt of the community combine same soud. worth and salt of the community combined to complete the imperfect emancipation of the State This was the second time they had come together in their corporate capacity, and they were hardly more than organized, but already they had raised over three thousand dollars by subscription—cannach to assure thousand dollars by subscription—enough to ensure the trial of at least one free school for the ensuing year. I look for great results from this undertaking now in its small beginning. It will be the nucleu for similar schools all over the State, and it is resolved for similar schools all over the State, and it is resolved that friend or foe who watches the consequences of abolition in Maryland shall not have cause to lament on the one hand, or insolently exult on the other.

Great is the value of an Executive who takes backward step in the career of freedom. Fortunate

osciward step in the career of freedom. Fortunate is to rite country's future that the Supresse Court is redeemed to the side of civilization. Indispensable are the victories of our defenders by land and sea. Yet greater, more fortunate, and not less indispensable is the effort to educate the despised color in our land; to give it a chance to secure itself from outrage and

nequality before the law; to extend the rindian the capacity of the interest of every white mas had citizenalise. The interest of every white mas had citizenalise. The interest of every white mas had volved in the condition of the negro hereafter as he been herectofore. Unless the vigorously, compute alvely assist him, and conjure him to rise from the helpless ignorance, we only prolong the barde was we have borne by reason of our injustice to have have borne by reason of our injustice to have been according to the control of the help of the black Ajux is here. or the theory of self-government by democratics the capacity of the blacks for the responsibility of citizenship. The interest of every white man his volved in the condition of the negro herestly. tion to wipe it out. Last it economy or philastray
—it is not charity. The most we can do will be an
than we ought. The cry of the black Airs had for light: we must heed it, or grope our M. DE PATE

## "TABLE TALK."

On Sunday evening last, at the Melodes, Rips On Sunday evening last, at the introdes, his Waldo Emerson delivered the fourth lecture of a present course, entitled "Table Talk." To beau present course, entitled "Table Talk." pasent course, entired and realist. The bear vas filled, in spite of unpleasant weather and repair and walking. Among the good things that Mr. Laerson said were the following :-

rson said were the lonowing :The pain of loneliness is to be heeded, like the The pain of toreitiess is to be needed, like the toothache, not because it is pain, but because it is presses a certain want, a need of help, which should be to b

s supplied.
The problem of the talker is the same with that The problem of the data; is the same was and the orator, the art of managing minds. The cute, task is to warm a poor, thin, down-looking assistant and make them rich and happy in the thought hat. and make them right, and the absent majority is the they are in the right, and the talker in a parier is a wrong. nove and persuade his smaller audience

move and persuade his smaller audience.

Oratory is the art of saying energhing, without
being sent to the Basile, in a county where it is ferbidden to say anything.

Conversation, when best, is a series of intuications.

Conversation, when best, is a series of intentiction.

A wise man joins it to play and be played type.

Madame de Staël was the most distinguished correser of her time. She valued nobiling but coronation.

But her skill in it was such, that, or on section. sion, those who listened to her were unc

Sincere and happy conversation doubles out power The effort to make our thought clear to our first spurs the mind to action, and arouses resources in security the mind to action, and arouses resources in security the mind to action and arouse resources in the security gaps, supplies all deficiencies. At dinner, a servant whispered to her mistress, "Please, Malan, tell them one story more. We have no ross to day."

Some people talk only for victory. Some mar their talk with untimely jokes. True wit never raises laugh. Beware of naming health or sickness beim wit never rises a a valetudinarian. Some persons are mere fagged of exasperated nerves, and will mercilessly release the whole catalogue of their ailments, if you give then the opportunity. Seek conversation only with the same. A good heart is the best preparation for it. Society in towns is infested by

y persons who, seeing that sentiment pleases, affect the frequent expression of it. The sentimentalist loses her soul by initing soul. This patient thinks her disease health. If one sentimentalist should be matched with another, and left without other audience, they might begin if

ter a while to suspect something wrong.

The law of the feast is beauty. Everything is then unseasonable which is private to two or three. Tat avoids misplaced privacy. Let nature bear the repense of conversation. Avoid fault finding. A lady said of some censorious tattlers—I don't care for slad they say, but for what makes them say it.

Stay at home in your mind. Don't recite other people's opinions. The way to have large occasional riews is to have large habitual views.

Questions between egotisms can never be settled The English are more Englishmen than they are men The triumph of culture is to overpower nationality by importing the best specimens of every country. It is an illusion which the form of our planet permits that our own country stands at the top of the world but the wise man will not fail to draw right distinc

Mr. Emerson's lecture next Sunday evening will be on "Books,"-c. K. W.

## LETTER FROM SOJOURNER TRUTH.

ORANGE, (N. Y.) Dec. 10, 1864.

I send you, herewith, a letter recently recire from SOJOURKER TRUTH, giving an account of bristerview with President Lincoln, in which, so dosh, many of her friends will be interested. Accompanmany of ner triends will be interested. Accompar-ing her letter was a very interesting one from Cut-Geo. B. Carse, commanding Dept. V. R. C., Gort. Farms, Virginia, in which he speaks of the greater vice rendered to the Freedmen and their insilied Sojourner, swho visits them in their cabins, takes he knitting, and instructs them how to sew and his make bread, and perform all the various household duties of which those who have been field hands are very ignorant. I will cheeffully take charge and in-ward any thing Sojourner's friends may wish to sel her. ROWLAND JOHNSON.

## FREEDMAN'S VULAGE, VL., Nov. 17, 1864.

DEAR FRIEND-I am at Freedman's village. Man my visit to the President, I went to Mrs. Swisshelm's, nd remained there three weeks, and held two need inga in Washington, in Mr. Garnet's Presbyttian church, for the benefit of the colored soldiers' play ciety, both of which were largely attended. I the spent a week on Mason's Island, with the Freder there; held several meetings, and was present it be celebration of the emancipation of the slaves in Mar-

land, and spoke upon that occasion.

It was about 8 o'clock in the morning when I cale upon the President, in company with Mr. C. (least-tering his reception room, we found about a ders tering his reception room, we found about a ourse persons waiting to see him; amongst them were seconded women, some white women also. Git of the gentlemen present knew me, and I was invokered as everal others, and had a pleasant time while wither and an incompany of the provided and provided as the provided while wither the provided and provided as the provided while wither the provided and provided as the provided while wither the provided and provided the provided while wither the provided and provided the provided while with the provided the several others, and had a pleasant time when the Presider and his auditors very much. He showed as much spect and kindness to the colored person press is to the whites. One case was a colored years of her heave, of account of her inability to pay her rest. The President listened to her with much attention and repid with kindness and tenderness that he had given to was sick, and likely to be turne with kindness and tenderness that he can a much, he could give no more, but told her where he could get the needed aid, and asked Mr. C. n dest and assist her, which she did.

He was seated at his desk. Mrs. C. and spec

He-was seated at his desk. Mrs. C. sad spike walked up to him. Mrs. C. said to him. "This kö-journer Truth, who has come all the way from gibgan to see you." He then arose, gave me hishal and said, "I am glad to see you." I said to him. ki. and said, "I am glad to see you." I said to him. ki. President. when you first took your seat. I feared to and said, "I am glad to see you." I said to bin." He President, when you first took your seat, I feared you would be torn to pieces; for I likened you usto limit, who was thrown into the lions' den; for if the bins did not tear you to pieces, I knew it would be do that had saved you; and I said if he spared so, I would see you before the four years had expired, Ast He has done so, and I am now here to see you for an would see you before the four years had expired. Ass.

He has done so, and I am now here to see you fee self." He congratulated me on my having been space.

I then said, "I appreciate you, for you are the self." It repeats the sear." He repie thus :-- "I expect you have reference to my laries thus :-- "I expect you have reference to my laries emancipated the slaves in my Proclamation; but said he, mentioning the names of several of his per said he, mentioning the names of several of his per-decessors, and particularly Washington, they are decessors, and particularly Washington, they are lust as good, and would have done just as I have, if just as good, and would have done just as I have, it the time had come. And if the people over the river," pointing across the Potomac, "had lehard themselves, I could not have done what I have." I replied, "I thank God you were the instruce," I received by Him and the people to do these thing, presented him with one of my shadows and sook, is which he thanked me, and said he would keep her as a remembrance. He then showed me the release. which he, thanked me, and said he would zeep as a remembrance. He then aboved me the shi-Bible presented to him by the colored people. doubtless, have seen a description of it. I have so resented to him by the colored people. In

for myrelf, and can say, it is beautiful beyond descrip-ion. After I looked it over, I said to him, "This is leastful; and to think that the colored people have gre this to the Head of the Government—and to think Government once sanctioned laws that would not it its people to learn enough to be able to read book! And for what! Let them answer wh dat book! And to say that I never was treated with
car. I am proud to say that I never was treated with
mre kindness and cordiality than I was by that great
mad good man, Abrahum Lincoln, by the grace of God
made of the United States for four years more. took my little book, and with the same hand tha good the death-warrant of Slavery, he wrote as fol-

"For aunty Sojourner Truth A. LINCOLN. October 29, 1864.

Ithen took my leave of him, and thanked God fro then took my teave of num, and thanked God from the bottom of my heart that I always have advocated the cause, and done it openly and boldly; and now I said feel still more in duty bound to do so. May God mittel I have obtained a little house here, through the lindness of the Captain of the Guard, and think and do all I can in the will remain, and do all I can in the way of instructpremain, and do at a can in the way of instruct-the people in habits of industry and economy, of them are entirely ignorant of house keeping, favors in the way of nourishment, and some is favors in the way of nourishment, and some seet and pillows, will be very acceptable, and may be fersired to Washington, addressed to me, care of opinin George B. Carse, Freedman's village, Va. Gire my love to all who inquite after me.

Sammy and I are both well and happy, and feel that et tre in good employment and find plenty of friends Your friend, SOJOURNER TRUTH.

#### THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CUTIVE BOARD NATIONAL EQUAL RIGHTS To the Colored People of the United States:

Is our late National Convention, held in Syracuse Y, we formed a National Equal Rights League 5.1., we formed a stational Equal Rights League The objects to be accomplished through the League great forth in the first section of the Constitution in nes words: "The objects of this League are to en other rous.

conge sound morality, education, temperance, frugrift, industry, and promote everything that pertains
us vellordered and dignified life; to obtain, by apgels to the minds and consciences of the American people, or by legal process when possible, a recognition popie, to y regat process when possible, a recognition of the rights of the colored people of the nation as American citizens." These objects, as well as the mote of their attainment and the advantageous resalts which must follow, are worthy most certainly o pur serious attention and consideration. The mode schiering these objects, as recommended by our Na-Convention, is two fold.

Webare the National Equal Rights League, with weave the medical and Executive Board. The province and served this branch of our organization are altogether stional. Its jurisdiction is commensurate with and mended only by the limits of our country. The lanpage of the 5th section of the Constitution, in defin-ing the duties of the Executive Board, is: "They the Executive Board) shall hire an agent or agents who shall visit the different States of the nation, ac who shall visit the distribution of the States to probe in Convention or otherwise, and urge theme to ake the steps necessary to secure the rights and iments for the attainment of which this League a formed." The other branch of our organization is the State Leagues auxiliary to the National League, gether with their subordinate organizations. In reand to these, the 7th section of the Constitution con owing words: " Persons in the different Sates friendly to the purposes of this League, (the National, may form State Leagues auxiliary to this with such subordinate organizations as they may been proper," provided that no distinction on account of only of nex shall be permitted in such auxiliaries substribute organizations. Such Leagues may at set discretion employ agents, and issue such docu nests sa they may deem conducive to the ends for while this League is formed. They shall collect and my into the treasury of the National Equal Rights leggs such sums as may be assessed upon them by the of the majority at the annual meeting, and shall respente with that Association in all movements thich it shall inaugurate for the accomplishment o see for which it was formed."

Thus it will be seen that the two great branches o ar national organizations are the National League with State Leagues, together with their subordinate paintions auxiliary thereto.

The life and power of the national branch of our eginization depend upon the formation of State Justies, while the State branch depends upon the in-disation, the purpose, and the action of the people in

To you, then, the people of the country, belong the ity and responsibility of carrying forward on its er-had of justice, humanity and freedom the great naional enterprise, inaugurated at our late National

Shall the National Equal Rights League be sustained! Shall we labor, concentrating our influence and our ness in this organization to achieve the objects and paperse, which it contemplates? All will agree that reted such an organization among us. All must achowledge the importance and necessity of doing thour power, by united and persistent action, to duis a full recognition of our rights as American dires. And all must admit that this, more than all other periods in our history, is the time to enter upo some well defined, energetic and manly course of ac tim looking to the attainment of a full recognition by neral and State governments of equality for u fore American law

Today two hundred thousand choice colored mer in the uniform of the American Union ad already by the brave and gallant use of the mus let and the sword on many bloody battle-fields, have they challenged the admiration of mankind as they have fought side by side with their white fellow-cour n, to maintain the integrity of the Union and the authority of the governm While the devotion, the gallantry, and the heroism

displayed by our sons, brothers, and fathers at Port Bahen, Fort Wagner, Petersburg, and New Market are fresh in the minds of the American peo the it is spare no pains, let us not fail to make every the in our power to secure for ourselves and our didrenall those rights, natural and political, which belong to us as men and as native-born citizens of Aberica. This we owe to ourselves—certainly, we will to our children. Let not theirs be an inherit nce of degradation. And who shall say that we do act owe it to the noble men who represent us in the truy months and years of laborious service, as solen and sailors, bearing the scars of hard-earned vic bries, to tread again the old ways of degradation and

may not be amiss, in this connection, to remind on that our fath iers were not behind other men in the volutionary war and the war of 1812, in exhibi ism and courage in the defence of the try. Indeed, history records the fact that the san man who fell in our Revolutionary struggle a colored man; and one of the facts that make ish of March, 1770, memorable in our Revolutionthe ach of M -Crispus Attucks, who stands nals is this one the representative of a host of colored and the same their lives in defence of the country. e representative of a host of colored Americans

It is true that these men and their des he other reason, certainly on account of the galhery, the courage, and the loyalty displayed by them nly the grateful acknowledgment o de action, but a full and practical recognition of their

But we know too well by our bitter experience of roes and degradation, how they were treated after the war. Wisdom, then, dictates that we should be war.

Then this our present war shall have ended, it will

far off West in this glorious work. Let New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan lead the way in the prompt and energetic formation of State Leagues, through which we may bring to bent upon the people and legislatures of those State by appeal and argument and memorial, our unit and carnest protest against a further continuance

legislative proscrip scription founded on color.

JOHN M. LANGSTON, President DAVIS D. TURNER, St. GEORGE R. TAYLOR, Secretaries.

#### OOLORED PEOPLE AND THE PHILADEL PHIA CITY RAILROADS.

At a meeting of the Board of Presidents of the Philadelphia City Passenger Railway Companies, held a few days ago, the following petition, signed by numerous well-known citizens, was presented:

To the Board of Monagers of the various City Pas

enger Cars:
The Colored Citizens of Philadelphia suffer very The Colored Citizens of Philadelphia suffer very serious inconveniences and hardships ddily, by being excluded from riding in the City Passenger Cars. In New York City, and in all the principal Northern cities, except Philadelphia, they ride; even in New Orleans, (although subject to some proscription,) they Orleans, (although subject to some proscription,) they ride in the cars; why then should they be excluded in Philadelphia, in a city standing so preëminently high for its Benevolence, Liberality, Love of Free dom and Christianity, as the City of Brotherly Love

Colored people pay more taxes here than are paid by the same class in any other Northern city. The members of the "Social and Statistical Association," although numbering less than fifty members, pay as about Five Thousand Dollars into the Tax Col lector's Office.

Therefore, the undersigned respectfully petition

that the various Boards of the City Passenger Car-rescind the rules indiscriminately excluding colored persons from the inside of the cars.

The petition was accompanied by the following ap

To the Board of Presidents of the City Pa Railroads. GENTLEMEN: The undersigned Commit tee, appointed by the Social, Civil and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania, who appeared before you, something over two years ago ith a petition, signed by three hundred and sixty highly respectable citizens of Philadelphia, praying that the rules indiscriminately excluding people from the inside of the cars be res would most respectfully again urge the claims of their cause by re-presenting the same petition, with an adeal annexed thereto

understood that the matter was finally disposed of by your Body, but simply postponed. Hence we trust our earnest efforts at this time will not be regarded by you as unduly obtru sive, especially when you shall have considered such facts as we are about to bring before you.

Since our netition was first presented New York has removed every vestige of proscription from all her city passenger cars, although the rules of their roads, long before this final change, carried colored people generally without proscription, excepting two roads. In these exceptional cases, they could ride in cars especially designated by the words "Colored péople are allowed, &c.

Can it be possible that there is more prejudice, and less humanity, in Philadelphia than in New We cannot think so, and our experience in this very matter of procuring signatures to the petition now under consideration fully justifies us in assuming this

We applied to men who had never rendered them selves publicly obnoxious by advocating anti-slevery or abolition views; men filling the highest positions in the churches, in the legal profession, in the mercantile calling, and in the editorial vocations, and to our great gratification we rarely applied in vain.

Amongst the signatures may be found a number of
Episcopal clergymen. Not a man of that order to whom we applied hesitated a moment about signing

it, but all freely gave their names. Also amongst the names may be found the pastors nearly all the leading Methodist churches in this city, who, with one accord, cheerfully furnished their names and the names of the churches over which they presided, to give additional weight thereto. Every Baptist clergyman also to whom it was presented gave

his name, and unqualified approval of the measure Other denominations to whom it was presented signed with equal freedom, so far as they were called upon. Hence we take it for granted that, so far as the public are concerned, should the oppressive and proscriptive rules be changed to-day, the great major ity of the citizens of Philadelphia would acquiesce in

And, we would further add in this connection, we are fully persuaded that if the Board should feel in test this question by allowing any ordin ly decent women to ride on any one of the roads, by an impromptu vote of the passengers, two-thirds would side with the women, as often as the trial

But, you may ask, "Will not the vulgar and the lower order of society rebel against colored people g!" We reply, no. No sooner here than in York, Washington or New Orleans.

The truth is, the colored people, in meeting with insult and vulgar epithets from the vulgar, cannot fail to observe that these abuses are, in a great degree traceable to severe and inhuman rules of this kind.

Nobody insults a colored man or woman in the Tax Receiver's office, however full it may be. Nobody insults a colored man or woman in entering a storeven though it may be the most fashionable in the city. Why, then, should the fear exist that the verpeople who are meeting colored people in various oth er directions, without insulting them, should instant ly become so intolerably inccensed as to indicate a ter-rible aspect in this particular? They say, fearless of successful gainsaying, that the rules of which the colored people of Philadelphia complain, in point of severity stand unparalleled, compared with the legislation of any other large city. The fifteen hundred soldiers who lay in pain at the Summit and Satterlee hospitals a few weeks since, received but few visits from their colored brethren, simply because the rules enforced in these cars would not allow decent colored people to ride; and eight or nine dollars per day, the isual charge for carriage hire, was beyond the of the masses to pay. Yet we repeat, by the regu-lations of the City Passenger Railways, not one mother, wife or sister could be admitted, even to see a United States soldier, a relative, although the pres-ence and succor of such mother, wife or sister might save a life. It is well known that through the efforts of the Supervisory Committee of this city, ten or eleven regiments of colored men have been raised for the United States service : and not a few of those man have already won imperishable honor on the battle-field. Nevertheless, thrice the number that has been thus Nevertheiess, thrice the number that has been thus raised for the defence of the country are daily and hourly compelled to endure all the outrages and inconveniences consequent upon rules so severe and inconveniences consequent upon rules so severe and incorvable as those which have hitherto governed the roads of Philadelphia.

In conclusion, permit us to express the carnest hope, that our efforts will this time meet with a more favorable result than before, and that many weeks or counts a faul not have nessed, ere such changes will be

months shall not have passed, ere such change will be made as shall remove the cause of complaint for the

be our duty to see to it that we have indeed a standing-place under American law.

Let us, therefore, proceed at once to call State Conventions and form State Leagues, and with vigor and purpose enter upon the work of accomplishing the objects of our National League. Let our friends and brothers of the Atlantic States vie with those of the far off West in this glorious work. Let New York, whose memory will long be held in loving remembers of the Illingia, Indiana, and Michigan brance he all who knew him. brance by all who knew him.

ANOTHER TRUE PRIEND OF PREEDOM AND HU MANITY DEPARTED. The intelligence reaches us of the decease of the venerable and much extremed Johns Wignam, (tertius.) of South Gray Street, Edinburgh, Scotland, in his Sist year. He was an honored member of the Society of Friends—a life-long friend of the poor at home and the enslaved abroad—and a truly good man. We were most kindly entertained under his hospitable roof, during our last visit to Edinburgh, as have been many others from America. His family have been foremost in the Anti-Slavery cause in Scotland, and still continue their interest in its triumph in

A PHILANTHROPIST GONE. Myrtilla Miner, who founded the first free colored school in Washington, years ago, when her heroic benevolence subjected her to mob violence and to social insult, died in that city on the 17th inst. of co igent, accomplished and noble woman, and

AN INTERESTING PAMPHLET. We have received, in a bandsome pamphlet form, the Proceedings of the National Convention of Colored Men, held in Syracuse, N. Y., on the 4th, 5th, 5th and 7th October; with the Bill of Wrongs and Rights; and the Address to the American People. These are deeply interesting, and evince talent of a superior order on the part of those who participated in them

The March composed by J. S. Jacobs, with ference to the 55th Massachusettts (Colored) Vols., and their leader, Col. A. S. Hartwell, (who was re cently wounded in three places at the battle near Pocotaligo Bridge,) as advertised in another column is a creditable performance, and will doubtless find a ready sale. The likeness of Col. H. is a very satis-

George Thompson has returned from his tour the far West, where he was every where received with marked respect and warm applause; and having taken rest for a day or two, has gone to New Jersey and Pennsylvania to deliver a series of lectures—ex-pecting to be in Boston on the 27th inst. He will lecture in Portland, before the Independent Association. on Friday next, 80th inst.

econstruction Act of last session is to pass, and receive the signature of the President, provided that exempt from its provisions. That State dmitted at once, the Senators and Representatives receiving seats in Congress.

#### WAR WITH ENGLAND.

One would think that Uncle Sam had about as much fighting on his hands as he could take care of, and pay the expenses of, but it is evident that certain politicians desire to get up a war with England. It is very true that Her Majesty's Ministers have behaved very badly since the rebellion commenced, and that our cians desire to get up a war with England. It is very budly since the robellion commenced, and that our Canadian cousins are not doing what they should do to prevent piratical raids across the border. But that is no reason why the two great nations should be involved in a third war. I remember a beautiful incident narrated by Daniel Webster. "When Lord Ashburton and myself," said the Farmer of Marshfield, "sat down at opposite sides of the table, entirely alone, as both had desired to consider the Northwestern boundary difficulty, I said to his lordship at the outset, "My lord, I wish to propose to you at the someonement of this discussion this simple resolution, to be adopted before we go further, namely: that the question at issue between your country and mine shall be settled anicably, and that the enemies of the institutions and religion of both shall not be allowed the delight of seeing both doing their utmost to destroy each other.' With the deepest emotion Lord Ashburton replied: 'I heartily accept the resolution,' and at the same time grasped my hand across the table.' Now could we have a Secretary of State again who would act as Daniel Webster then acted, and could such a spirit pervade the hearts of those in authority on both sides of the Atlantic and of the Lakes, we should not hear of another war with Great Britain.—Washington Corr. of Boston Journal.

PRESENTATION OF AMERICAN BOOKS TO PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

The collection of historical, statistical and other books presented to Prof. Goldwin Smith by their au-thors or publishers, through Mr. H. T. Tuckerman, has elicited the following reply:

NEW YORK, Dec. 8, 1864. "Dear Sir: My most hearty thanks are due to you, and to all those who have united with you in this act of courtesy and kindness towards your Eng-lish guest.

this act of courtesy and kindness towards your English guest.

No gift could be more welcome to one so deeply interested as I am in all that relates to American history, intellect and character. I shall regard these books partly as a trust placed, by you and your friends, in my keeping; on my shelves they will be open to all who may wish to consult them; and I shall be most happy if they are the means, in my hands, of diffusing a better knowledge of America than, to the misfortune of both nations, but especially o' mine, has hitherto been possessed by most English critics of America affairs.

My visit to America is now drawing to a close; and this pleasant gift crowns three of the happiest and most instructive months of mglife. I shall bear with

this pleasant gift crowns three of the happiest and most instructive months of my life. I shall bear with me to England the memory of great enjoyment, a most grateful sense of the overflowing kindness which has everywhere surrounded me, and a desire stronger, if possible, than ever to see friendship reign between the beloved land of my birth, and the almost equally beloved land which I am now leaving.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours, GOLDWIN SMITH.

HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, Esq."

## DEATH OF MRS. FARNHAM.

Mrs. Eliza W. Farnham, well known throughout the nation as a philanthropist and an author, died this morning at the residence of Mr. B. F. Voorhees in this city. Mrs. Farnham war born at Rensselaerville, Albany county, New York, in November of 1816. Her maiden name was Burhans, and she was married in Illinois to Mr. T. J. Farnham, a traveller and writer, in 1836.

in 1836.

In 1844 Mrs. Farnham returned to New York, where she took a deep interest in the philanthropic movements of the day, and particularly in prison reform. In consequence of her energetic yet benevolent character, she was appointed matron of the Sing Sing Prison, where her administration was remarkable for its blending of strict discipline with the atmost show of kindness. While in this employment, Mrs. Farnham published an edition of Sampson's Criminal Jarispruence, and also a book of sketches of western life, called "The Prairie Land."

In 1848 she was called to Boston to take charse of

alled "The Prairie Land."

In 1848 she was called to Boston to take charge of a institution for the blind; but her husband having emoved to California during the excitement created by the discoveries of gold, she soon after followed him to that State, and remained there till 1856. On her

ses to pay. Yet we repeat, by the regularities of the variety and the country assenger Railways, not one mothstaiter could be admitted, even to see a title soldier, a relative, although the presidence of such mother, wife or sister might. It is well known that through the efforts entries of colored men have been raised for the existery Committee of this city, ten or elevits of colored men have been raised for the existery Committee of this city, ten or elevits of colored men have been raised for the existery Committee of this city, ten or elevits of colored men have been raised for the existery Committee of this city, ten or elevits of colored men have been raised for the existery Committee of the sundy of medicine, partly with a view to practice service; and not a few of those men have have have have have been consequent upon rules so severe and in the consequent upon rules so severe and in the consequent upon rules so severe and in the consequent upon rules so severe and incommendation of the west and to California during the excitement created by the discoveries of gold, she soon after followed him that State, and remained ther till 1856. On her return to New York, in that year, she published "Call Stories of Sew Yargers and Out," a vigorous and somewhat impressive portrait of the peculiarities of life on the study of medicine, partly with a view to practice service, which she had partly to assist her in a scheme of female emigration which she had projected. As three the number that has been thus the deficie she well and to California during the excitement created by the study of medicine, partly with a view to practice of sealth she will be a subject to ald destine women in going to the West and to California, and in further of its news the deficie she well many times to the vest, and none, we think, around the Cape to San Francisco.

Woman, "to which she had dedicated the best energing to the will be a seen of its ends she went many times to the vest, and none, we think, around the Cape to San Francisco.

The Ind issue circulation Mr. Beecher's pulpit colonge-issued upon a golden basis of truth and prince which the country will take without a limit. Its tributors are courageous writers and thinkers, divi-sebolars, poets, harmonizing in their deal of a Ch-tian platform of government, and preaching the go-of the future rather than of the past. The edito Mr. Tilton—writes with more feeling than fourt-and meets with fair and fearless discussion ever justion which enters the moral. Ita of the fature rather than of the past. The editor-Mr. Tilton—writes with more feeling than flourish, and meets with fair and fearless discussion every question which enters the moral and political arena. In the recent canvas, no pen was felt with greater force, and each the touch of Quakerism in his character emphasizes the tone of his uncompromising votes for the Right. A poet and lover of poets, he gives to more than one department of this great newspaper the charm which taste, culture, and even genius only bring. Mr. Tilton is one of the "uncollected" hards of the country; but we think of no other, unless it be, perhaps, Miss Priest or Miss Larscom, whose verse so unquestionably deserves, though it has not received, the honors of American typography, and the "blue" or the "green" and gold which do so adorn the beautiful in words. But the purpose of this paragraph is to remind the reader of certain enlargements and improvements in the Independent, for the year to comeand after New Year's we hope to meet it in a faired dress, more in keeping with the editorial taste which conducts it, and the wish of its cultivated readers.—

Taunton Gazette.

GEN. SHERMAN AT SAVANNAH—DEFEAT OF HOOD'S ARMY!

OF HOOD'S ARMY!

NEW YORK, Dec. 20. The Herald's Fort McAllister correspondence says when Gen. Shermen arrived in front of Savannah, he had a drove of 1200 head of cattle, though he started with only 200, and had fed his army on full rations on a march of over 200 miles. He also gathered on the way over 7000 shle-bodied negrees, and so many horses, mules and wagons as a maharras him. His army during a considerable He also gathered on the way over 7000 able-bodied negrees, and as many horses, mules and wagons as to embarrass him. His army, during a considerable portion of the march, extended over a breadth of country 80 miles wide 40 miles at times intervening between the right and left wings. The whole loss of men from wounds, sickness, captures, straggling and all other causes up to the time of, arriving in front of Savannah, was only about 1000. The average daily march was 12 miles.

march was 12 miles. When Savannah was invested, the city was unprepared for a siege, and could not hold out more than a few days. Gen. Slocum's corps hold all the approaches on the north side of the city, including all the railroads leading out of the town. Gen. Howard's corps connect with his right, and swings around to the Ogechee River at Fort McAllister.

The total number of rebel officers captured yester-day was 3 colonels, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 7 majors, 46 captains, 167 lieutenants, and 2 surgeons; also 3 brigaler generals, viz., Johnson, Smith, and Ruckner. All the prisoners are corralled in a stone quarry forme few hundred yards from the capital; the Penitentary and all the public buildings are full. Half of the prisoners are barefooted.

the prisoners are barefooted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20. The Times' Nashville despatch says, Gen. Thomas is pursuing the enemy to Duck River. We have nearly all Hood's artillery. All the rivers are high, and the bridges in front of Hood are destroyed. We have captured 9900 prisoners, including 3000 wounded at Franklin.

We have also taken four Major Genertis. Hood had 65 guns, 54 of which we have. The rebel killed and wounded is little less than our own Our loss is not much less than 3500. Forrest gave Murfreesboro another trial, and was repulsed by Rousseau and Milroy.

roy.

The rebel Gen. Johnston says their loss at the battle of Franklin was 5000, while ours was 1900.

Gen. Stoneman has given Breckinridge a clearing
out in East Tennessee, near the Virginia line, killing,
wounding and capturing a large number, and capturing most of his artillery.

The New York Herald says, "Hood's army has been crushed as a pyramid of confectionary might be by the blow of a sledge-hammer."

GARIBALDI. An English secessionist, who had presented Garibaldi as speaking adversely to the cause of our Government, is set right by Garibaldi numeelf, who says in a recent letter:

"My opinion on the American question is well known. Not only do I hope from it the abolition of slavery, but I consider the question to be one affecting all mankind; and wee to the world if the North do not come out victorious from this struggle!"

SLAVERY IN DELAWARE. The Wilmington (Del-ware) Republican, in an article noticing the increase of emigration to Delaware, and inviting Northern men to settle there, says:—

"The days of Slavery in Delaware are numbere Two years more, and we hope to see it banished fro our soil, and then our State will take her place amoiner free sisters. Maryland has set us a noble example. She has cast off the foul shackles which have logged her progress, and henceforth is destined to glorious future. Delaware will soon follow."

THE VOTES OF CITIES. At the late Presidential election, Lincoln carried eight of the large cities, and McClellan seven. The Lincoln cities were—Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore and Indianapolis. For Mc Clellan—New York, Brooklyn, Albany, New Haven, Buffalo, Milwaukie and Louisvile.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE. Hon. Salmon P. Chase has been appointed and confirmed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. This choice will be hailed with joy by all the friends of Freedom in the land. Abraham Lincoln has done just the right thing at the right moment.—Concord Dem.

The way the negro guards talk to the southern chivairy which Gen. Butler has put to work in the trenches: "Hurry up dar—hurry up, Lieutenant! Go on dar—go on wid dat are shubble, Major! Take up dat age pick, Cappun, and get to work libely, or I'll blow you out ob de ranks!"

blow you out on de ranks:

The resolutions in the South Carolina Legislature, objecting to the usurpations of Jeff. Davis, were, presented by Mr. R. Barnwell Rhett, whose extreme State Rights doctrines received no more honor in the Confederacy than in the Union he has labored so hard

DICTATOR DAVIS. Some of the rebels begin to charge upon Jefferson Davis the ambition to make misself Dictator of the Confederacy. What else-could they expect of a man who set up business as a rebel and a traitor?

DEATH OF MRS. CHOATE. We learn with regret the death, at Dorchester, after a brief illness, of Mrs. Choate, the widow of the late Hon. Rufus Choate, and daughter of the late Hon. Miles Olcott, of Hanover, New Hampshire.

Gov. Pierpont of Virginia, says a Washington lespatch, in his message delivered at Alexandria on Dreaday, took high ground in favor of emaneipation, and advised that negro testimony be received in the Contribution.

In General Sherman's army, the soldiers who voted for President supported Mr. Lincoln almost to a

Gold was twenty four times as valuable as Confederacy currency in Richmond, at the beginning of November. It is now forty times as valuable. Gen. McClellan's defeat is the cause of the fall in that currency. When the General was defeated by the rebels in the field, it improved their prospects: when by the federals at the polls, it obscures those prospects.

The bill to restore the disqualification for conveying the mails on account of color has passed he U. S. Senate—yeas 21, nays 5.

A call and draft for 300,000 troops, to make up the deficiency occasioned by credits on the last call, has been ordered by the President.

The Augusta (Ga.) papers assert that with the exception of the Richmond Enquirer and Sentinel, the press and people of the rebel States are unanimously poposed to putting arms in the hands of the slaves to light against the North.

Five Persian merchants residing in London have each sent £100 to the "Freedmen's Relief Committee" in Montreal, for the benefit of our freedmen. Surface a contribution for such an object does great honor to these Pareces,—fire worthippers of the East. The total amount paid by the city of New on account of claims arising out of the riot in 1, 1863, up to Nov. 29th ultimo, was \$1,444,788 22. outstanding claims will probably amount to

Official documents on file at Washington, it it aid, show that during the rebellion 40,000 more outhern, whites than blacks have received assistance out the Government. Egypt raised one hundred million of dollars

The population of Boston, acc us just taken, is 164,788, exclusive of the stury and navy. This falls short

At FAIR. The act of the Board of Trade the oth r day, in revising the committee of arrangements to kteed the hospitalities of the merchants of Boston o the gallant Capt. Winslow.—Boston Herald.

THE THIRTY-FIRST NATIONAL ANTISLA VERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY.

VERY SUBSCRIPTION AMBIVERSARY.

The AMERICAN ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY was organized for the immediate and total abolition of six-very in the United States. Its labors have been unremittedly prosecuted, "without compromise and without concealment," for a period of thirty years, through lectuaring agencies, the printing and circulating of anti-slavery publications, the support of an official weekly organ, and other instrumentalities; and to these labors is fargely due, primarily, that cheering and marvellous change in public sentiment, in opposition to slavery and in support of free institutions, which has taken place in all the loyal States, and which enables the Government to maintain successfully its tremendous conflict with the Southern SLAVEROLD-mas' REBELLION. But slavery is not yet abolished, even in the Rebel States, except by the Proclamation of President Lincoln; and it still holds a tenadious existence even in some of the so-called loyal sections of the country. Not until its utter extirpation everywhere should the American Anti-Slavery Society be disbanded or recard if mission as consummated. or of the country. Not until its utter extirpation where should the American Anti-Slavery Soc disbanded, or regard its mission as consummated, or be left without the necessary pecuniary sid to carry on its ordinary operations. Its time to dissolve will be when liberty is proclaimed throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof, by the proposed amend-ment of the Constitution of the United States, makment of the Constitution of the United States, ma-ing it illegal to enslave any person on the American soil. That grand and glorious event, it is confidently hoped and believed, will take place during the coming year, inasmuch as the potential sentiment of the pe ple in regard to it was indicated by an overwhelmin najority at the late Presidential election, and Inamuch as President Lincoln, in his annual message to Congress, urges this constitutional amendment upon that body for speedy adoption. Thank God that the year 1855 is, in all probability, to be the long-de-sired YEAR OF JUBILEE!

once more, then—and we trust for the last time— et the treasury of the American Anti-Slavery Society be replenished by the generous donations and contributions of those who have so long given it their countenance; and also of those who, regenerated in their riews and feelings on the question of slavery, have yet to show their appreciation of the invaluable la-bors of the Society in disseminating light and knowledge, quickening conscience, elevating the moral standard of individual and national conduct, and vinlicating the rights of human nature on the broad platform of universal freedom and equality. From all loyal men and women the Society is especially de-serving of consideration and co-operative support for its prompt and uncompromising hostility to the rebellion and to whatever at the North has been in sympathy hearty sympathy it has given to the Government in its long and bloody conflict with the Slave Power.

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

Where personal attendance is impracticable or in convenient, donations may be sent to either of the un-dersigned, or to WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH, Esq., 8 Railroad Exchange, Boston, Treasurer of the American Anti-Slavery Society. All such will be duly a knowledged and faithfully expended. Elizabeth Gay,

L. Maria Child, Mary May, Louisa Loring, Henrietta Sargent, Helen Eliza Garrison, Sarah Shaw Russell, Sarah Russell May. Anna Shaw Greene, Sarah Blake Shaw. Lydia D. Parker, Caroline R. Putnam, Mattie Griffith, Mary Jackson Evelina A. Smith.

Ann Rebecca Beamhall. Sarah J. Nowell, Elizabeth von Arnim, Abby H. Stephenson, Eliza Apthorp, Sarah Cowing, Sarah H. Southwick. Mary Elizabeth Sargent, Sarah C. Atkinson. Abby Francis, Georgina Otis, Katharine Earle Farnus Rebecca Bradford, Ellen Wright Garrison

Mary Willey,

Sarah Bradford, Caroline M. Severance.

CASE OF THOMAS F. SMALL. In addition to the sums already acknowledged as re ceived for the benefit of Thomas F. Small, am \$18, I have since received the following:-

From Hon. Gerrit Smith, Peterbore', N. Y.,
W—— M——, Northampton, Mass.,
Anonymous, Salem,
Wm. P. Atkinson, Cambridge, Anonymous, Brookline, Andrew L. Haskell, Boston, Mrs. L. Maria Child, Wayland, Mrs. L. Maria Child, Wayland,
J.— M.—, Northampton,
Ladiev Union Banaar Asso., Kew York,
Mrs. Ellis Gray Loring, Boston,
Dr. Jarvis Lewis, Waltham,
Geo. A. Philbrick, Seabrook, N. H.,
S. Waterhouse, Ellisworth, Me.,
Anonymous, Fall River, Mass., 1 00

> Total thus far received \$67 75

Boston, 21st Dec., 1864.

## OBITUARY.

Among our oblinary notices last week was that of Griffith M. Cooper, of Williamson, Wayne county, New Work.
His somewhat eventful life makes him worthy of more
than a passing notice. He was a son of the late Commander James B. Cooper, and brother of the late Commander Benjamin Cooper, and has a brother who still survives him in the U. S. Navy. He held a commission durlush the Alessina war. and the war with Great Britain in ing the Algerine war, and war with father both commanded guaboats during the action in Long Island Sound between our fictilla and the British men-of-war Matheman 1812-15, and took an active part in both. He and his f-war Maidstone and Sylph, off New London, Conn After the war, he became a convert to the doctrine of peace, and a member of the Society of Friends, a metapeace, and a member of the Society of Friends, a meta-morphosis which has no parallel in the history of our na-ry. Being a man of great natural ability, he soon bemorphosis which has no parallel in the history of our nay. Being a man of great natural ability, he soon became a preacher, and a very influential member of that
Society. When the great fraud upon the Senece. Indians
in the State of New York was attempted by the Ogden
Land Company, he became the champion of their rights,
and, with the aids of the Society, succeeded in haffling both
the Land Company and the administration of Martin Van
Buren, which took sides against the Indians, and undertook to confirm the treaty expelling them from the State,
which has since been decided fraudulent and invalid by
the Supreme Court of the United States. So potent was
his influence in that case, that the Company indirectly offered a large reward to induce him to cease his efforts. By
the Indians he was denominated "The Indian's Savior."
When the agitation of the slavery question was forced
upon the public, he became a champion of peaceful emancipation. His public speaking on slavery and peace did
not please the conservative portion of his denomination,
and he was expelled for the advocacy of the very principles which they professed as a body. His voice was still
raised against the wrongs of slavery, and no benevolent
enterprise appealed to him in vain. Netwithstanding the
war explicience, the died, as he had Hred, an opponent of
both war and slavery.—West Brusch, (Pa.) Bulletin.

DIED—In Haverhill, Dec. 6, Mouss Manaria, Eq., aged 88 years, 2 months, and 24 days. He was the oldest man in town, with the exception of the Hon. Mozes Wingate. He had been failing for some time past, and the last time he was down to the village was on election day, when he cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln.

EF A PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBER.—The Personal Property of January, appears with 32 quarto pages, and a beautiful finantated sover. It contains Potraits of Tennyan, Silliman, Barrian, Cobb, Phillips, Sumans Wesley—mother of Johnman Indian Chief, Frans Muller, Miss Muggins, Miss Fury, the Princess of Wales, Florence Nightingale, A Group of Warriars.—Handbal Julius Conce. Planta Conwell. Warriors—Hannibal, Jallus Casar, Pirarro, Cromwell, Charles XII., Frederick the Great, Scott, Wellington and Napoleon, with Ernvolcor, Pansactor, Parsicoror, Parsicoror, and Parcincoror. No. 1, Vol. 41st. Published at 20 cours a Number, or \$2.00 a year, by Mears. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

Dec. 23—29.

#### 55th MARCH.

WITH lithographic likeness of Col. A. S. Hartwell, 55th Mass. Volt., who was severely wounded while commanding a brigade at the battle of Honey Hill, S. C. the likeness is proconceed by the friends of Col. Hartwell to be a perfect success: Published and for mise only by

J. S. JACOBS, No. 8 Dix Place, Boston No. 8 Dix Place, Botton.

Extract of a letter to E. W. Kineley, 37 Franklin st.,
oston, introducing Mr. Jacobs :-

Boston, introducing Mr. Jacobs:—
"Mr. Jacobs was formerly leader of the Band of the
24th Mass, Ragt., and has been one month with the 55th
as teacher of the Band, &c. Mr. Jacobs has done the
good thing by us, and when better times come, we hope
to have him here again.

A: S. Hartwill,
Col. 55th Mass. Comm'ng.

Hilton Head, S. C., June, 1863."

MR. GARRISON'S PORTRAIT. THE Portrait of Mr. Garrison, the publication of which has been delayed in consequence of the severe and protracted illness of the artist engaged in transfer-ring it to stone, is nowleady, and will be furnished to subscribers inneciately. Orders may be addressed to R.

subscribers immediately. Orders may be addressed to F. Wallcur, Eq., Liberator office, or to the Publisher Price \$1.50 per copy.

C. H. BRAINARD, Publisher.

## LUCIFER MATCHES.

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

Humanity drops a Tear f sorrow over the numerous cases of accidental deaths aused by the use of these easily ignited, inflammable

agents. A truthful inscription upon many a little tomb-

#### This Child was Burned to Death BY LUCIPER MATCHES

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

dark as it is, without reference to the annual loss of valnable property, which may safely be stated at millions of lollars.

FIRE WE MUST HAVE, and the Lucifer Match, dangerous as it is, has been regarded as a very great convenience, when contrasted with the primitive mode of ignition, the rubbing of dry sticks together, or the still more useful advance upon that mode,

TINDER-BOX, FLINT AND STEEL.

While tolerating these Lucifers, (clearly as a choice of vils,) scientific chemists have, for more than a quarter of century, been experimenting upon the difficult problem if the production of instantaneous light and fire, in com-

with two important requisites,-First, Freedom from offensive and injurious odors. Second, The insuring of perfect safety in its daily use a match composition. The honor of the discovery be-

SCANDINAVIAN CHEMIST, who has produced, to bless mankind, the long-looked-for alchemy f and if it is true that he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is a public bene-factor, will not the meed of a world's gratitude be awarded to him whose persevering efforts have resulted in pro-ducing chemical combinations, the practical application of which in daily use will be the annual saving of thousand

A MATCH INODOROUS AND SAFE. all will admit, is a valuable discovery, and these are the

NO SULPHUR OR PHOSPHORUS enters into its composition. Satisfied of its great value and superiority over all others, the distinguished inventor was awarded the Prize Medal by the Committee of the In-ternational Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in London, while all other Matches were excluded from the building.

In order that the PEOPLE OF AMERICA

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

## The Universal Safety Match Co.,

who now offer to the citizens of the United States A DOMESTIC MATCH, INODOROUS AND SEFE,

and for out-door use A Safety Flaming Fusee, or Wind-Defier, which neither wind nor rain can extinguish.

A fair trial will verify the truth of our statem

JOHN P. JEWETT. . General Agent of the Universal Safety Match Company,

NO. 16 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON. P. S. A beautiful feature of this great invention is its adaptability to mear compositions. Our arrangements are nearly completed for the manufacture of the neatest, safest nd most perfect wax tapers ever produced.

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

THE St. Mary's Lake Farm, 3 1-2 miles North from the city of Battle Creek, Calhoun county, Michigan, is offered for sale. The proprietor wishing to retire, offer this Farm for sale on reasonable terms as to price and time of payments. The Farm consists of 1500 acres of as rich agricultural land as can be found in the Northern States; 1000 acres of which are improved in the best manner. There are on this road thirty-serem miles of rail and the control of the control o rich agricultural land as can be found in the Northern States; 1000 acres of which are improved in the best manner. There are on this road thirty-seven miles of rail and heard 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 fabling lakes in the State. This lake is in the centre of the finest fabling lakes in the State. This lake is in the centre of the finest side. The surroundings of this lake are unsurpassed for beauty of scenery. 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. No low marshy grounds connected with the shore of the lake. There are about 400 acres of this or western of the lake. There are about 400 acres of the western of the lake. There are about 400 acres of the western of the lake of the lake of the lake in the state marsh meaded land on the western of the lake of State, and is 170 miles west and 162 miles east from long on the Great Michigan Central Railroad. No mation is or can be more healthy. All the waster on the m is clear as crystal, soft and excellent. This farm of da a rare chance to one wishing to go into stock and so praising; it is new seeded down to clover and time-from the control of the control

realist bargain.

Latters of inquiry, addressed to me at Battle Orest, will receive prompt replies. I refer to Henry C. Wright, baries C. Burleign and Parker Pillsbury, we have visited the St. Bary's Lake Farm.

Battle Oreck, Nov. 18, 1864.

## Boetry.

BHALL WE NOT KNOW THEM? BY ALMIRA SEYMOUR

thall we not know them in that world of beauty, The nearer presence of the perfect God,
Them who with us the paths of daily duty
In tender trust and loving waiting trod?
Their hearts were knit to ours by ties so ten Glance, voice and step, to memory how do ory how dear ! Shall we not know them as we knew them here?

Thus asks the heart in its o'er-mastering years of the seed in earth, insect in air; Then to the page of revelation turning, Seeks for an answer traced by God's hand th e, troubled soul !"-why vex thyself with q details here may not be understood? Asten to Faith's unfaitering, sweet suggestions Our Father is All-powerful and All-good.

He framed these forms so dear to mortal vision rbs of the spirit for the tour of tie He knit these ties that cannot know division ; The promise gave of Endless Life sublime ! s we know will still befriend us : With Him, unquestioning, our hope shall rest; faithful, still His love and care attend us, And what He loves must finally be blest.

#### VISION AND SONG.

BY S. E. GOOKINS. VISION.

Hark ! what is that sound that now bursts on the car While every blanched vision speaks horror and fear? Bahold the dread pageant! look up! look afar! What spectre is this riding forth in his car? Mark that visage, on which "Death and Hell" have!

That breath which exhales from Perdition's foul pit ! Rach hair is a viper, each eye is a flame,
That glows with the lava of hell, whence it came!
A hand red with gore waves a falchion on high,
Another directs the flerce steeds as they fly. His pathway is strewn with the wounded and dead, All mangled and crushed 'neath the horses' fierce tread All mangled and crushed 'neath the horses here treat.

The groans of the dying, the shrink of despair,

Pursus his career, and float up on the air.

Great God! what is this! He comes! lo, he comes!

The Demon of War—to our land—to our homes!

But say, who is this that pursues in his frain,

As he thunders along o'er the blood-deluged plain?

From the regions of biles comes a Spirit of Light, And follows the War Flend, unseen in his flight,
As, blind to its horrors, and deaf to its roar,
Through the conflict he rages, still thirsting for gore!
Ha! what has the Seraph fast bound to his car? ma: want has the ceraph has bound to his car;
What drags e'er the plain the foul Demon of War?
What meteor shines through the war-cloud's deep gloom,
Like stars that shall gleam through the darkness of doom!
What music, that floats o'er the disconnair roar,
Like Miriam's anthem on Araby's shore?
That meteor-chain which he drags at his car,
Ulseen by the death-dealine Demos of Wer-Unreen by the death-dealing Demon of War, Is formed of the fetters, all riven and torn Trom limbs that in anguish their burden had borne; That gleam, far outshining the clear stella light, That spangies in glory the dome of the night, As morn's flaming sword, as it gleams up the way, And Erebus drives from the portals of Day, As the glimmer of manacles, broken and spoiled, Late worn by the children of Ham, as they toiled; That pean, more glad than creation's first song, Which voices of angels in chorus prolong, Whose melody chimes through the battle's loud roar, Is the clink of the fetter-A FETTER NO MORE!

As stars cang together, ere Time's Morning Day, When Old Night and Chaos were hasting away,
An anthem of praise to Omnipotent Might,
Which spake to the orbs, and, behold! there was light! er the theme, and more joyous the lay, On a Nation regenerate-born in a day; Thus from the dread war-cloud, enshrouding the plain Over dying and dead, comes the fetter's refrain :

WONG OF THE FETTER.

In seavern dark and cold, Where the Alleghany rolled, From Time's early morning, there I lay; Then click, click, click, Came the shovel and the pick, Where the labor of the free bears the away, And bore me from my dark home away.

From the deep mountain gorge To the furnace and the forge, In the white-glowing heat, there I lay ; Then cling, cling, cling, I made the anvil ring, Then hastened o'er the sea far away To the land of the heathen, far away.

On the mountain, by the lake, In the jungle, in the brake, With the tiger and the asp, there I lay; "We came from a land far away, From the land of the Christian, far away."

In the ship's feetid hold, Dark as cavern home of old, tong the dusky forms, there I lay; With rattle, rattle, gattle, As I hold a human chattel, And bore him o'er the sea far away,

To the land of the Christian, far away

On the slaver's burning deck, Amid the squalid wreck
Of mother, sire and son, there I lay; While with groan, groan, groan,
Did the captive sigh and moan
For his home and country, far away,
For the home of his childhood, far away.

On the shore, in the pen, In the sight of Christian men, On the ankle and the wrist, there I lay; Then knock, knock, knock, Came the ham mer on the block, And I hastened to the cotton-field av Where Mammon, lust and I bore the sway.

On the bayou's mucky bank, In the received, fow and cank,
On the captive's stalward limbs, there I lay;
While with sigh, sigh, sigh,
Did the dusky heathen cry
To the gods in the mountains, far away,
To the gods of the heathen, far away,

Then came the cannon's roar,
Came the slaughter and the gore,
And rent my clasp aumder where I lay;
And a spirit from above,
By the magnet of his love,
Drow me off through the carnage, far awa
Through the din of the battle, far away.

Then loud the chorus rang, Through the battle's fearful clang. 'Mid the onset of the true and the brave. Ye are free! free! free! Let the glory ever be Him who destroys but to save, And all honor to the true and the brave -Chicago Tribu

## A SUGGESTION FOR DAVIS.

[By the editor of the Richmond Sentinel-perhaps.]

Jeff. Davis, our slaves, who their blessings well know, Will be sure not to fight when we need tem.
If they to told that good service, instead of reword, Will bring them the came of their freedom.

Let us look i' other way, then, and take the free blacks, From their sad degradation to save 'em, From their sad degradation to save 'em, ut them in our armies, and if they fight well, For their highest reward we'll englace 'em.

# The Wiberator.

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES.

The ninth lecture of this course was delivered on Tuesday evening, Dec. 18th, by the Rev. Jacob M. Manning. His subject was "Victory through Sacri-

fice."
Two guests, unbidden, meet with us to night Two guests, unbidden, meet with us to night—Exultation and Anguish. Our sorrow is mixed with joy, our joy with sorrow. Sacrifice and victory contend for the mastery in our souls. We have victory, in the field, at the polls, in the White House. Well may it astonish those who feared that a Republican government could not have the permanence and stability of a Monarchy. Those who called our Government a despotism have been hurled back from the throats at which they clutched. The souls under the altar have ceased to cry, "How long, O Lord, how long?" The blood of the martyrs is avenged; the moral tempest has past out of the sky, and peace promises soon to descend upon us. Mr. Lincoln, who, three years ago, said he would sacrifice the blacks to save the Union, now says he should deserve to be damned to all eternity for such an act; and most of us are sufficiently orthodox to agree with him. No won tre sufficiently orthodox to agree with him. No won ler that Mr. Phillips has taken his harp from the wil

the polls and at the White House. The Washington of Abraham Lincoln is a redeemed and sanctified city and has become the fortress of liberty. The Federal Government has conquered itself, and its old traditions. There is no slavery in the Territories, and the is soon to be none in the Slave States. Maryland Missouri and Louisians have arisen from their defile Missouri and Louisians have arisen from their defilement, and put on the white robe of liberty, and the area of slavery has been reduced to Kentucky and Delaware. The blacks, lately so despised, now wear the glorious armor of the Republic. By an overwhelming vote, the people have declared emancipat nation. The integrity of the ion is to be held inviolable, and Abraham Lincoln ommended an amendment of the Constitution a once. The rebellion is dwindling and failing every day; and now that Salmon P. Chase stands high priest in the temple of Justice, the decisions of the future are safe. Beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of them who have brought us these glad tidings!

Who now calls Lincoln's administration a failure!
Only Mr. Jefferson Davis and a few copperheads, now more appropriately called soreheads

But our victories have cost something. Oh, what have they not cost! How many young and noble lives! Our tears flow as we think of the successes of our arms. Our battles are sacrifices rather than victories. Battle is always a terrible sacrifice. War is carnage and devastation, carrying woe to unnumbered hearts. The overthrow of a giant wrong, and step forward of God's justice in the world, are its only justification. The victory of right over wrong may reconcile, but must not blind us to the accompanying sacrifice. Such are the light and shade of the great

picture of to-day.

Could this vast expenditure have been avoided?

Had we been base hire-This is now the question. Had we been base hire-lings, treacherous to liberty, had we thrown away our manhood, had we followed the counsel of the nor resistants, we might have avoided it. Otherwise there was no escape from the course we have take The Divine teacher who said, "Resist not evil," said on one occasion, "He that hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one." Men believe now in the Jesus who made a scourge, and drove the evildoers out of the temple.

doers out of the temple.

But for this war, the South would never have ceased to despise us. She has had a wholesome lesson.

The war, instead of intensifying the hatred of the Southern people against us, has caused them to respect us. Like peevish children, they have been whipped into good nature. When the process is finished, the golden era of good feeling will begin. Meantime our great sacrifice has softened our hearts, and we are ready to say to the repentant rebel that he shall not die, but live.

In past times, the Northern men who went South

d first to despise labor, and then to live by oppression. Without the sacrifices we have endured, that corruption would still have continued. Now, the effect will cease with the cause.

Again, this war was needed to show us the real importance of the black race to our country. The rights of this race are to be vindicated, and their condition improved. Our armies were slow to learn the rights of the negro, but, like Banquo's ghost, he would not down. At first, the blacks were driven from our camps; but when the danger increased, we called for their help, and well have they answered the call. If there are any who still object to arming the negroes, they are talking in their sleep, and will by and by wake up like Rip Van Winkle, and find that the world has moved on while they have slept. It was Now his splendid flighting is by degrees prevailing with us to let him finish the ascent. The spell of slavery is broken. The consciousness of manhood position of authority over his rebel master. The blue coat of the soldier has redeemed him from the fear of the white man. These things are practically convinc-ing us of what we so long held as mere theory, that all men are born free and equal, and that the blacks are as much entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of

appiness as the whites.

The sacrifices we have made were necessary to teach us the value of liberty. Before the war, we be gan to undervalue that which cost us nothing, and to gan to undervatice that which cost us nothing, and put on the aristocratic airs of a monarchy. The value of a thing is the cost of its production. Freedom formerly seemed to us to cost nothing. Woe, and blood, and taxes, have broken the spell of our ignorance dom. Not all, even yet, have their eyes open. There is one man among us who still believes that the American people have made an idol of liberty. The relatruth seems to be that of cause to effect. are dearly bought, grasped in the struggle of the soul, buffeting with adverse wind and stream.

dence and duty require that we should have full as surance that the source of our calamities is destroyed Though the struggle between liberty and treason is nearly over, it yet remains to be completed.

The true hero of the war is the honest and loyal

copie. After all, that man best serves his countr cognizes two hostile principles, right and wrong votes himself to defend the former and oppos We must not forget that it is sometimes a sacrifice to live. It is no credit to a man to die be-cause he is afraid to live. When Hamilton accepted cause he is afraid to live. When Hamilton accepted Burr's challenge, he acted a cowardly part. Mr. Bu-chanan and his followers of the Chicago platform would have sold the nation for the sake of peace, and they absurdly claim to have been actuated by the spirit of the Gospel. McClellan probably considers himself a martyr, a burnt-offering. But an honest man like Stonewall Jackson, though upon the wrong years McClellan was written up, but on a certain day e was written down.

We have seen wonderful changes. Is it not won derful, that men known all their lives for their hatree of abolitionism should now acramble upon its platform and blow through a trumpet their own names as and blow through a trumpet their own names as workers in that cause! The men who blew their blasts of warning before the rebellion began were the true heroes. Yet much credit is due to those who have now turned from old alliances, and ranged them selves on the side of the country; and much anstoried and inconspicaous devotion will prove to have been the best. The end is not yet, nor can we triumphantly reach the end except by a continuance of the same

We have resilected Abraham Lincoln, but he is only a man. His foolish scheme of colonizing the blacks, and his weak dailying with Kentucky, should teach us not to depend no much upon him. His sprointment of Mr. Speed as Attorney General is a hopeful sign, showing that he is not too old to learn, but his attitude to the blacks is negative rather than postive. He has stricken off the chains of the slaves, but he seems disposed to leave them a landless, non-voting dependent class. Plainly, he needs more discipline to make him understand that the black is a man like the rest of us. The negroes should have their rights, as well as be relieved from their wrongs. We have consured Wendell Phillips for his severe criticism; but it would be well for the country if he could be an immate of the White House, and lecture the President half-an-hour every morning before breakthe President half-an-hour every morning before break

fast. (Loud applause.)
As to our military position, it is eminently it
Sherman has gone into the wolf's den, as Putn and like Patnam he will succeed. Soon we may ex-pect to hear his signal, telling us to drag out the wol by the heels. Butler has already taken New York Rare old Ben! Shakspeare would say. New York to remember it. There is a lesson in Butler's Ne. York campaign which we may well lay to heart namely, how an armed force can overawe a city or if all our Generals were as patriotic as Butler, we Great problems crowd upon our future. Our youn en should recognize the fact that vast resp ties and peerless opportunities are before them. The South is to be regenerated. A literature truly demo cratic is to be cultivated in both sections of our cour try. The free-school system of New England is to be extended through all the States. The churches are to be delivered from the nightmare of tradition. Plymouth rock is moving on towards the banks of th otomac, and slavery is to be utterly obliterated.

are a thousand for carrying it on. Shall success crow he treason of Davis, Lee and Breckinridge, whi with thorns? Let us provide that no dishonor befal the noble dead. Their valor and devotedness requi that we complete their work. Let us resolve that they shall not have died in vain. The greater ou sufferings, the greater our glory, if we undivided nation to those who come after us. Let th result of this rebellion ever be a terror to despotisn the work before us.

Mr. Manning's admirable lecture received close at

#### RATIONALIST THEORY OF THE CHURCH AND ITS MINISTRY.

Church, from the Greek Kurios, Lord, kuriak Lord's, signified primarily the Lord's house, or house of public Christian worship, and is still used in that sense. Houses of public Christian worship are called churches, as St. Paul's church in London, St. Peter's in Rome, etc. It also means a body of professed Christians, as the church of England, the church of Rome, the Methodist Episcopal church of the Unite States, and a religious society worshipping together, independent, as among the Independent Congregationalists, or in connection with other similar bodie of the same order, as a Presbyterian, Catholic of Episcopal church of any particular place. In this ar-ticle, it is proposed to treat of the church considered as a religious society.

The Christian church is intimately connec the religion of Jesus, and is the great distinctive institution of Christianity. It unites Christians to-gether in religious bodies, and thereby enables them to co-operate effectively with each other in pro all the public objects of Christianity. The church is not a political society; it does not concern itself with they are involved in moral and religious questi-It is a religious society, and concerns itself entirely tian church commences with Christianity, and its history and fortunes are the history and fortunes of Christianity itself. Other religions are State institutions. This was the case with ancient Jud and this is the case with Mohammedanism. Bot those religions are maintained and administered by States, and no man in the States to which they belong is at liberty to neglect them. Christians are tol erated under Mohammedan rule, as subject national ities, but are not fully incorporated into Mohammedan States. The Christian church is also made State institution in Catholic, and in some Protestan countries : but in the United States, all churches are ble to the primitive societies of Jesus and tles, and has great advantages. But it also imp great obligations. The entire responsibility of sup-porting public religious worship and instruction is with the churches, and it is their duty to meet it This is not always done; and when done, is not always done properly. The Catholics have the contri utions of ages appropriated to the support of religious institutions; new organizations have every thing provide.

Christian Rationalism makes no war on the church in any of its denominations. It regards all churches as so many religious societies, having common rights, and owing mutual love and good will to each other like sister States. Republican States have no necessary hostility to kingdoms and empires; neither do kingdoms and empires rightfully disturb republics; all co-exist and co-operate together, in the family of nations, and each acknowledges the obligation to serve and benefit all the rest, to the utmost extent in its power. Such, according to the Rationalistic theory, are also the relations and duties of churches. There tion of sacrifice to the attainment of freedom and is one great difference between States and churches:

cases, have the same. A few Rationalists repudiate the ordinances of ptism and the Lord's supper, and most repudiate e festivals of the ancient churches; more general rally baptism and the Lord's supper are retained, and he celebration of the nativity of Jesus, while oth hurch festivals are discarded, and deemed inexped The Sabbath is almost universally respected by Rationalists, and its due observance, both as a day of weekly rest and of public religious worship and ir zealously encouraged. All these institution e received on the ground of their uses and adaptation are received on the ground of their uses and adaptations to serve the human race. The sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper are believed by most to have great uses, and to be incapable of being given up without great loss. The Sabbath is one of the most beneficent of all human institutions, and com mands the love and reverence of all go None of these institutions require any help from au perstition. They are infinitely better and more be eficent without any superstitious incumbrances that with them. Any ad burdens not to be tolerated.

The Roman Catholics make their church a close corporation, and claim to have received it from Jesus and the apostles as such. If they did, this is nothing in its favor. The only material question is, the right and the good. Does their church best maintain the rights of men, and most effectually promote r noble acting? If it does, it is the chief of c ote right an and is entitled to receive the preference of all good If it does not, others may be preferred. e Church of England follows hard after the Ro

nen. If it The Church or Lugary man Catholic, in perpetuating the principles and methods of the past, and adopts some things from the present which the Roman Catholics repediate.

patristic authority. These are of little account. Does the Church of England contain the greatest intelligence, piety, and virtue ! Is it the most effective instrument to make men noble and godilko! If it is, it may have the preference to all other churches—not otherwise. Churches, like trees, and like Christianity itself, are to be tried ultimately, and to stand or fall by their fruits.

There are those all.

There are three different systems of church polity I. The Episcopal; II. The Presbyterian; III. Th

The Episcopal system organizes individuals into churches, under pastors; pastors and churches into dioceses, under bishops; dioceses and bishops into provinces under archbishops, etc. This is the system of the Roman Catholies, Episcopalians, etc.

The Presbyterian system organizes individuals into churches, under sessions of elders and pastors, church sessions and ministers, into presbyteries, and presbyteries into synods and General Assemblies. All the judicatories of the Presbyterians are under medicatories.

judicatories of the Presbyterians are under modera-tors, with no diocesan bishops or provincial archbish-ops, and no general superintendents.

The Congregational system organizes individuals into churches, and in some cases unites churches and neators into diagnosts.

pastors into district and State associations and cor ns; but has no generally accepted systems of

tures, and after them the writings of the earlies church fathers, as infallible rules of faith and order and acknowledge the supreme authority of no aptolic or patristic usages and precedents any farther than they are founded in reason and expediency, and adapted to do good according to them. Expediency adapted to do good according to them. Exp and all church action. The question with Ration alists is, not by whom opinions and methods were introduced, but on what grounds of evidence opinion rest, and what good, or evil, usages effect. As far a lest opinions of Christians were correct. Ra as they are incorrect, they have as little hesitati in rejecting them. So, as far as the earliest church usages were beneficial, and still continue so, Rational ists are pleased to adopt them, and hand them along Whatever is injurious they reject.

special divine rights but to all the common rights of humanity, and hold all amenable to the common laws of truth, justice and mercy. The assumed divine right of certain churches against others they regard and treat as they do the assumed divine rights of kings and nobles against the people whom they oppress. Retionalists find the same basis for the church as

social relations of men. Men have natural, inaliena-from our statute books: and persons, individuals, not ble rights to institute States, and perfect them to the sex, be standards. greatest extent in their power; they have just the same natural inalienable rights to institute and perfect churches. Men have natural rights to adopt the best possible polities in churches.

The question with Rationalists is not what polity

is oldest, but what polity is best; not what polity the apostles instituted, and what variations and additions were admitted by the earliest Christian fathers, bu what polity and discipline the highest usefulness of demands. These questions may be deter-some extent, by reasoning from general prinmined, to some extent, by reasoning ciples, but mainly by experiments.

Any polity is better than none, and scarcely any is so bad that in good hands it cannot do much good; but what is best, on the whole, has required the experiments of many centuries to show, and is not yet clear to all inquirers. In good hands all organizations will Generally that will be best which is best the best administration is really the best. .

The Episcopal system of church polity, under ressonable restrictions, has some advantages over the two others; and has not been successfully assailed in modern times. It is at present gaining on both the other systems, and bids fair to leave them far behind. Insulated and independent Congregationalism cannot begin to compete with it. If at competition be possible, it must be by associated Con-gregationalism; and this is not yet fully tried. Most Congregational churches are but slightly connected with each other.

Some Rationalists abandon baptism and the Lord's in the manner of the Quakers; but more gen erally Rationalists retain this ordinance and baptism and purpose improved methods of using them, so as not to minister to superstition. The same may be said of the festival of the nativity of Jesus. This is rejected by some; but the greater number cheerfully cept it, and deem its discreet and pious observance

both proper and useful.

Many Rationalists have opposed church cre confessions of faith. Creeds and confessions of faith do no harm if they are correct. The mistake has been, to make faith transcend the bounds of knowledge, and embrace matters that are absurd and false.

This must be corrected. Creeds and confessions of faith cannot be laid aside, but as knowledge advance will be continually enlarged. No arbitrary rules of faith, however, can be admitted. Every man must be allowed to determine the highest and deepest questions of facts and principles with the utn freedom, and to hold the truth as he finds it.

The end of churches is the prmotion of the highest possible virtue and happiness of all their members, and by their co-operating together for the pur-pose, the highest possible virtue and happiness of the world.

The duties of churches are first to their mem bers, and, secondly, to the world. For the accom-plishment of these ends, a professional ministry is of the highest necessity. It is important as an office of and adm ers in the best and noblest ways doing. It is also a bond of union and fellowship, and an office of supervision, consolation, advice and encouragement of great use to many. From the false position in which the ministers of most churches are found, on great questions of improvement and refor iny have judged the ministeral professio at fault, and thought that it might be disp o advantage. Blind and erring guides are in ne; and when Christian ministers array themselves on the side of accepted errors and popula sins, they do great harm. So do others who occup positions of trust and power. But the true criterio by which to judge of the Christian ministry is not the se and erring minister, but the faithful and true one taise and erring minuser, post fee sixtum and true of the church wants faithful and true ministers, to be shepherds of the people, and lead them into the green pastures and beside fields of religious knowledge. These it must have, and will have; and these per-form invaluable services for their flocks and the world. Their positions give them great influence, and they are in many cases the lights of their times, times. The highest and nobles ministries are yet to appear. Luther, Calvin, Wes-ley and Jonathan Edwards are to be far exceeded by Christian ministers vet to arise.

The world has in all ages been cursed with minis rs of religion who fail to understand the duties of their high profession, or the true interests of their people, and who carry on their business on the sam people, and who carry on their business on the same narrow and selfash principles as the worst keepers of drinking and gambling salcons and houses of public amusement. Such ministers killed the prophets, procured the crucifixion of Jesus, have burned and otherwise tortured innumerable Christian martyrs, and are the most inveterate and detestable of all God's enemics. The ministerial profession is an excellent cloak for selfashness and hypocrisy, and is put to great use for that infamous purpose. But this is no reason why the true ministry should be disparaged. It is an incidental accompaniment of the Christian

arly progress, but destined with higher religious moviedge to be east off and discontinued. Let us ope that the day of these sacred abominations is early over, and that the brighter and better day of marter who shall feed men with knowledge, and not nurder or defame its promoters, is at hand. who shall feed men with knowledge, and not er or defame its promoters, is at hand. Yours, most truly, LEICESTER A. SAWYER.

CORRECTION. I observe two typographical errors my article on Rationalism in the Church in last in my article on Rationalism in the Cource in law week's Liberator. In the second paragraph, orthodoxy occurs without the h. This, however, will be readily supplied. The other is more material. It is in the third paragraph, near the bottom of the first column, and is as follows: "It [Rationalism] finds some [Scriptures] to be supernatural divine inspirations." It should read—"It finds none to be supernatural divine inspirations." With this correction, allow me to add, that the Scriptures have many divine lessons, and that the Scriptures have many divine lessons, and that the Scriptures have many grous reasons, and many inspirations of God, so called; but no supernatu-ral ones. Inspiration of God, however, is a rhetorical figure, not a literal fact. God is not a breathing being: neither are ideas literal inspirations, or of a nature possible to be received from without. The doctrine of inspiration by God and other spirits originated in a dark age, and has outlived its day. It was common both to the ancient Greeks and Hebrews, but does not their into the reported teachings of Jesus, nor is it found in the modern science of the mind and its phe-

Yours, most truly, L. A. SAWYER. Boston, Dec. 12, 1864.

#### TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

Boston, Dec. 7, 1864. To Frederick U. Tracy, Treasurer, and the Assessors and other Authorities of the City of Boston, and the Citizens

The question of freedom in a free country is, in most wonderful manner, becoming developed through the fulfilment of our obligations to the colored Nobleness of soul has burst forth through con ventionalism, customs and habits. Latent principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence, are

now demanding thought and practical application.

The question of suffrage now stands before the country as a gigantic subject. By whom, for whom, cised—what qualifications, what restrictions—calls for thought of not only the professed legislator, but the moral conservatist and political economist.

Our last election, when our ballot-box,was guarded by military power, though unseen, and our noble soldiers gave their votes, though absent from home, was significant of an advanced step on the subject; and States to secure their highest well-being, and they we confidently affirm that, as we have moved, so shall must equally have churches. Both grow out of the

Three-fifths repres through emancipation of color, based on principle Male representation will share the same fate, through

Each one of us is on trial; events are shaping them elves for the highest expression of philanthropy—of ove to the neighbor. Permitting the ignorant, the imbecile, the intemperate an equal footing at the ballot box with the poble, the brave, the true, not only degrades suffrage, but places over us rulers who are no

So, cheerfully, hopefully and trustingly, I enter again my protest against taxation without representation; and can say what my eyes do see even now is mar-vellous; and so, from year to year, until more marvels

E. Pluribus Unum has a deeper meaning; and Free dom will yet be scanned as to height and depth, as well as to length and breadth; for moral plummets will continue to sound depths which were suppose fathomiess, and the present method of suffrage will follow slavery in due time.

This is respectfully submitt HARRIOT K. HUNT.

32 Green street.

## SUGAR FROM CORN.

The public will be interested to learn that the claim of Prof. Goessling (a German Chemist, residing, we believe, at Cincinnati) to the discovery of a new process whereby crystalized sugar can be made from corn starch, is about to be put to a practical test. It was said that the Professor had succeeded by this process in obtaining three and a half or four gallons of beautiful white syrup from a bushel of corn; and had at last solved the problem which has heretofore puzzled the chemists all over the world, by discovering a method of turning this syrup into granulated sugar, similar to the product of the cane. The production of the syrup is doubtless true, although we may be a little skeptical in regard to the quantity said to be obtained from a bushel of corn. This syrup is beautifully white, and can be used even in tea without darkening the infusion. Moreover, the process is said to be so simple that it can be carried on in a small way in the kitchen of any farmhouse, with only the ordinary household utensils. If this syrup can be crystalized like the saccharine matter from cane, then the whole world may well be called upon to rejoice over the discovery. A company of wealthy gentlemen in this city have purchased the secret, we understand, for \$400,000, and having taken the steps to obtain a patent, propose to erect a factory to test its usediness. We have also been told, although we have not the means at hand to verify the information, that an old process is on record for making syrup from potato starch, which is very similar to the discovery above noticed. The whole questionis one of great interest, and will excite much public attention.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, which has heard something about Prof. Goessling's patent, is

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, which has seard something about Prof. Goessling's patent, is erry much elated. The editor says of the New York ediners who have taken hold of it,—

They propose to enter at once upon the manufac-ture of syrup and sugar from corn by the new pro-cess, upon a large scale, and to introduce its manu-facture throughout the country as fast as expedient. Experiments have already succeeded in the produccess, upon a large scale, and to introduce its manufacture throughout the country as fast as expedient. Experiments have already succeeded in the production of at least three and a half gallons of syrup from a bushel of corn, and of a quality which is pronounced by the most critical judges to be equal in every respect to the best syrups heretofore produced at the New York refineries from sugar cane. An equivalent amount of granulated, first quality sugar, it is also claimed, can be produced, but we understand that the present company will confine its efforts to the production of syrup. Active preparations are being made, however, to enter upon the extensive manufacture of sugar, and it is expected that the company will be prepared to put the new staple into market during the present winter.

The results which are destined to flow from this new discovery are so wast and of such national importance, that they will readily suggest themselves to reflective minds. The Northwestern States of America are the greatest sources of the world's production of maize or Indian corn. Their wast prairies are capable of producing an almost unlimited supply of corn, and under the process of development to which they have been subjected, the problem has arisen, as to how their golden harvast shall best be secured to the world, and made available in the great economy of life.

The corn crop of the West, limitless as it may be time the future, is now destined to become the source of the world's supply of sugar, or its equivalent of syrup, and the West the repository of untold wealth. The new era of sugar manifacture will, to a great extent, derange the old currents of trade. West will be compacted by the West will be cheapened by escaping eastward freight on the corn required to produce it, and the westward freight on the manufactured staple.

It cost \$0000 to relegraph the Constitution of Nevada to Washington. It occupied (wenty-four sours in transmission.

"THE LIE DIRECT."

RIGHNOSE, Va., Det. 2, 184

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

In the New York Duily Tribuse, of Nov.

appear two or three columns c. R. Gilmore, aw' and said, and did of his recent visit to the military priso Λ portion of this account appeared in the 30th alt. The statement is not α falsehoods of the grossest character, apparent to every reader, but in every the single one of his best at the 1 without foundation. The whole were well, if not better, known to be such by analysing the single one of the second of the whole were well, if not better, known to be such by analysing the single of the second of the secon

ic.
inferred with Judge Ould on the raise
i me in atigmatizing it as a thumbu ph
TH. P. TURNEL
Mujor Commanding Military Franches

The New Chief Justice. On both boys in realized in the appointment of Silmon P. Chang Judge Tange's successor upon the bench class preme Court of the United States. Predict has done himself high honor, and rickly tured is gratitude on the country, by this act. However, the preferences may have been in another directions in he has recognized the eminent filmers of the for, the position, and the marked expression of the preferences in the spirit of a stateman and pairs is commissances in the spirit of a stateman and pairs is was more necessary to Mr. Lincola's reputies to Mr. Chang's that the appointment should be said.

that the best talent should be selected for this key position; and it is well for all parties that there he been no disappointment.

To say that Mr. Chase is among the forement and of this generation in intellect and sequences are not this generation been to the selection and the repeat what every one knows. He adds to these tailities an ardent attachment to those advanced lies a human liberty and the rights of me self-prement which are the basis of all enlightened statements and the self-prement which are the to come before him is his new position, but will be true to these convictions. If a speciation signalizes, we trust, the wreating of the last cinded of our government from the hands of that stided of our government from the hands of that will be true to these convictions. If a speciation signalizes, we trust, the wreating of the last cinded our government from the hands of that will be a special to the second of the seco

SECRETARY STANTON. We are not surprised in learn that President Lincoln has no intention of parting with the services of this, the first in editors of all our Cabinet officers. We have never joined in the newspaper howl against Secretary Stanton, for the son that we have always believed him to be oned its ablest, most honest, industrious and particle such the nation. Spite of all the clamor that had her raised against him, our people are now fast sticking to this opinioo, Mr. Stanton has his facils. We sume he is more impulsive in speech and less course in manner than is desirable on all occasions. But offsets these blemishes with a hundred strong troat character which adapt him to the present crisis. Assigned and decided action, combined with indestriptie sink try, and an integrity against which no bruth of an piction was ever uttered. He may go too stated in far, on some occasions; but better this than a prise the golden moment to pass unlimpored.

ent could-blooded nestitation which is forest client,
the golden moment to pass unimproved.
To see the press of the country, and a few noise,
politicians at Washington, attempting to supplisted as an an to make room for political adventuring use
of partisan cliques, is enough to arouse the indepation of every patriot.—Roxbury Journal.

In the North Carolina Legislature, resolutes he been introduced favoring the sending of Commess-ers to Washington to negotiate peace. Resolutions had been introduced into the Senh Carolina Legislature, deprecating peace negotiate until the dissolution of the Union is conceded.

Governor Bonham, in his message to the Sor Carolina Legislature, opposes peace without inleps Caronian Legislature, opposes peace vinocit mere dence.

The Richmond Dispatch is bitter on the Sorder-ers in New York and at the North, and up; that the Confederacy triumphs, they cannot expect an turn to the South.

In the rebel Senate on the 30th, Mr. On radmind a report, denouncing the capture of the pinte Fori

In the rebel House, Mr. Foote had offered a resu

subject of emancipation, as recommendades a resolution against separate Stator peace, but favoring a convention to of securing peace through a more vigorous prion of the war.

THE ELECTION. Referring to the local aspects of the late Presidential election, the New York Tribus

"We were disagreeably disappointed in the snow of the vote that could be rolled up against us by for. Seymour's 'friends.' They naturalized some treafve or thirty thousand for the occasion, all of that went, and course, for McClellan. Those who can honeatly pretend that there is any such levium as was polled in our lith ward, for instance; and its same; is less conspicuously true of other bushed wards of this city and Brooklyn. We have last American vote, but the naturalized and expectagl of Irish vote of our whole State is not only much lept that the word of the word of the same than the word of th

.The Chicago Tribune makes the following chart-

tion respecting the election in that city:

"In the American and German wards, the Spib-lican majorities are largely increased, while he Irish wards the Copperheads have guined reals man in 1863. For example, the 5th Ward [orbit port] gave Douglas 214 majority in 1800. It put Sherman, in '63, 504, and now rolls up for 'she Italian' 623 majority. The 6th Ward has more its Irish majority of 440 for Sherman to 32 for 'the Ledlan." The 26th Ward, in spite of the spice! Bight made in the east precinct increases the Open t the "Irish element" met its North Side wards, where the

No Profit. The N. Y. Tribure, claiming airge circulation, including its daily and weekly coins than any paper in that city, and enjoying the sis extensive advertising patronage, saties as there is specting the profit of newspaper business dungle near very:

past year:

"The Tribune has for the last year been publish
without profit to its proprietors, solely because if a
depreciation of our currency below the profit and
ard, compelling us to buy paper and other smidfrom our subscribers. On our weekly solel, solel,
loss has amounted to many thousand of the solel,
while our large receipts from advertisely and
wholly absorbed by the extraordinary types
wholly absorbed by the extraordinary types or
subscriptions.

No daily paper in that or any other city hardyne better opportunities for a profitable busies, policy fact above stated shows the embarrasances and which it must be conducted in such timer as the

HEAVY SNOW STORM IN THE NORTH SHE HEAVY SNOW STORM IN THE NOTH BUFF.
Never, within the memory of the "older thabits.

In the present year. Since the beginning of keeber, frequent snow storms the beginning of keeber, frequent snow storms have visited man justice.

And the prevailing weather has been deciding sustant.

Along beine of the La Cross and Heater

Railway, snow fell to such depth as to seriody outfere with the movement of trains. The subset of the company of the company

TAILORS' LABOR AGENCY LITERARY INSTI-TAILORE LANDR AGENCY III. Tharsly MENTIFOTO CAUSEMAN. The Man Sarah P. Remond, formerly of liss Miss Sarah P. Remond, formerly of liss the United States, gave a most admirable side the members of the above Literaly extensive knowledge of the moral services of Southern American starety disposets of Southern American starety disposets of Southern American starety disposed of the Court was in every seed of the Court of t

Forty two of our poor starved maryands.

Annapolis on Tucsday, mostly of chronic during the property with military in ors.