W LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind

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

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 53.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1769.

Selections.

PEISIDENT LINCOLN-GENERAL BANKS

act from a speech delivered by Major B. Rust before the Free Colored Men of New Or omy Hall, on Monday ovening, No

cateen President Lincoln (loud applause) as safest friend of the colored man, and as the est friend of the white, because he is a friend of colored. With a simple honesty of purpose that he does not a simple honesty of purpose. In the he does much or little for us is not, to the wonder; but that he lives at all. Standing he focus of civilization, with all the Past and all. neess of civilization, with all the Past and all use converging upon him in the tremendous, is it not a marvel that he is not swent A tithe of his anxiety pressing upon Pitt in ainsular war, sent the great stateman to the ln our own history, a single surge of the breaks constantly upon President Lincoln to their graves those tough old soldiers, Harned Taylor, hardened though they were in and habitanted to command.

Taylor, partiened among the babitanted to command, in addition to the strength that Mr. aws from looking confidently through all to the assured end, he is sometimes recare by his elastic and playful habit that mirthfulness to relieve other overloaded a the commonwealth of the brain. Mr.

を言う。 まるととをなるとのをおする できるとのできば、 とれるとのできば、 できる。

this Department, opposed to what the policy of Gen. Banks, in relation and man. I have studied that policy we worked under it assiduously, watch-

canon, then at Natchez, to escort a commitmy planters from Natchez to Vicksburg, to ask
d lajor Gen. Grant some order for the control of
the colored labor of that department.

After bearing their statement, and examining the
theor Order of Gen. Banks, Gen. Grant said be
weld issue a similar order. Subsequently, the
labor Order of Gen. Banks was approved by the
weld issue a similar ordered to be made general.

A few planters who are opposed to the freedom
of the tolored man, or to any recognition of him,
either as slave, are writing against the Labor Order
of the colored man, or to any recognition of him,
either as a slave, are writing against the Labor Order
of the eightmare of St. Domingo, in the dread
of assurction and ruin. They are the Bourbons
of as revolution, of whom it may be said, as Naboses and of them in France: "They never learn
suphing, and never forget anything." They seek
a sake the Labor Order responsible for their lost
one than the color order responsible for their lost
one than the said are crying aloud against the Labor
Order as the cause of their success.

Neither of these classes are the men to develop
the tast recourses of this delta.

Their losses are owing to their unacceptance of
the continuous of revolution, to the chances of war,
a their grasping monopoly of too much land,
of the specialis management of which they are igseasile, to hasty and imperfect cultivation, to the
haces effects of an unpropitious season falling
than succeptance of the worm." that not the men
to are wedded to the past, nor yet the temporary
warms, are to reap the harvests of this production.

There are a firms "here of Northern men who
was the courted from twelve to twenty plantation."

there are "firms" here of Northern men who better control from twelve to twenty plantations, its remembered that these contain from one is the these contain from one is the them a crest cach, some idea of the wilden of the basiness tile for had.

There are "figurity" lawyers, ex-mainbert of

have exhibited that fitners that is claimed for him to become a constituent of a great Government, and nations or classes of men never receive benefits of the colored creeks of Louisiana! The condition of the colored man, on this continent, for years to come, may depend upon you.

Tree colored man, on this continent, for years to come, may depend upon you.

Combine your influence, calarge your patience, increase your labor, sustain the Government, and you will win.

Apart from all other considerations, believing as I do most firmly that the power and grandeur of my own race on this continent are to enlarge by justice to the colored race, I shall help them whenever and wherever I can.

HENRY VINCENT ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

The eloquent British platform orator, Henry Vincent, Eaq, delivered an admirable address before an excessively, crowded assembly, at the Lecture Blaid of the North, still hold by the decirine of my wening, 21st ult, the subject being—"I am not about to debate the crime of negro slavery with you. I have too much self-respect. I trust that no one in his assembly wants an argument against slavery. (Cheers.) If he does, I make bold to say he coald not understand it I put before his mind; for he who wants an argument against slavery we morally dead, and is fit for nothing but to be enslaved hisself, and placed under the most grinding of all bondages. (Cheers.)

If there were no slavery at issue, I would provide the most grinding of all bondages. (Cheers.)

If there were no slavery at issue, I would be the people. This grattleman has always had of the grattleman has always had of the grinding another prayer, that God in his great trust the hooth, and I will tell you why. For the last 60 or 50 years, there has been a little hope of the people. This grattleman has always had of the stream of the prophecy. He has always had of the stream and the direct which shall re-each through all the pool to the people. This grattleman has altree how the grand prophecy. He has always and the direct prophecy. It is to

OF THE Union and Emancipation Society, Manchester

HIS EXCELLENCY ABRAHAM LINCOLN tion to the Presidency, November 8, 1864

JOHN H. ESTCOURT, Chairman.
JOHN C. EDWARDS,
EDWARD O. GREENING, Hom. Secs.
Offices:—51, Piccadilly, Manchester.

WHAT HAS ALREADY BEEN GAINED.

Is this war for the Union indeed a failure? Ly our many and well-fought battles upon the ocea and the land answer the question. Let & count nearly as large as half of Europe, taken from the

THOMAS BAYLEX POTTER, President.
SAMUEL WATTS, Treasurer.
JOHN H. ESTCOURT, Chairman.
JOHN C. EDWARDS, Hon. Secs.

Offices:—51, Piccadilly, Manchester.

EENVARD O. GREENING, Hon. Secs.

RESOLUTIONS,

ENDORSING THE PRINCIPLES AND FOLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLS.

The following joint resolutions, introduced by Mr. Mecks, were passed unanimously, under suspension of the rules, in the House, by the Legislature of the Free State of Louisiana, on Friday, November 11th, 1884:

We, the Representatives of the people of the Free State of Louisiana, in General Assembly met, grateful to God, for ornelves and our constituents, for the restoration of our beloved State to loyalty and freedom, do therefore

Resolve, That our faith is unabated in the ultimate triumph of our arms, the liberation of our between the striours of the South from anarchy and treason, and the final and permanent reconstruction of the National Government upon the basis of freedom, and freedom, do therefore

Resolved, That, for the accomplishment of these great objects, we rely, under God, upon the loyalty and devoids on the severeign people, upon the water of our coldiers and seamon, and the skill of their leaders; but, especially, upon the firm hand, class, head, sound heart, and large experience of our coldiers and seamon, and the skill of their leaders; but, especially, upon the firm hand, class, head, sound heart, and large experience of our coldiers and seamon, and the skill of their leaders; but, especially, upon the firm hand, class, head, sound heart, and large experience of our coldiers and seamon, and the skill of their leaders; but, especially, upon the president of the firm without and within, such as the color of the severeign people, upon the specially of the Lieusent Are we to be handoned? Is the rebel flag to fine a factor of the seamon and the entry of rebeldom, if ever before, have been any people, the propose of t

tending parties of more than eight millions of peo-ple in favor of the North, and which has already in-creased our army 200,000, is not a most important war measure, aiding us to suppress the rebellion and save the Government? and, therefore, it is a policy eminently calculated to preserve and perpetuate the Union. Indeed, it is this measure which renders the maintenance of the Union certain, and, without it, the Union is subjected to great peril.—Continental Monthly for November.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AT A DISCOUNT.

The Lucifor of the Confederacy is below par. He is not only charged by public men and journals in rebeldom with a design to play the role of Louis Napoleon, but he has made himself obnazious to the more serious charge of military inbecility. The Richmond press is besigning him to point out the victories he had promised to the people of invaded regious, and the cotton planters denounce him for not annibilating Grant, and rushing to their recent. The proposition to make Lee dictator is amond at Davis. All quarters hold him responsible for Shorman's stoccus.

He is abused for having, removed Johnston, by the very men who claimored against that officers. I Fabian policy. It is an instructive spectacle. At the beginning of the war, Davis was the idea of the South. If was predicted that he would head the robel armies, and a weep away all before him. The recollection of a single charge led by him at Busan Vista gave him unwarranted credit as a military leader. His capacity as a statemarwan also, the theme of unbounded enlegy. To crown all, he was such a Christian gentleman in the terry type and mirror of chivalry.

But, lo I a change came ever the spirit of this bright creation at rebel fancy. In doe him a revarsant began to beful the Southern arms. It was himted that Davis was stalling blacked. When he should have been loshing to fields mbore buttles

were fought and lost. Then it began to be manifest that the great exemplar of rebel virtue was given were toget and conthat the great exemplar of rebet virtue was given
to vulgar jealousies, that he kept back competent officers, and advanced to high rank his persaites and
mere tools. It was discovered, too, that his capacity
for civil affairs did not procure that recognition from
foreign powers which had been expected. In short,
it began to enter at last into the glowing Southern
imagination, that Jefferson Davis was, after all, but a

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it began to enter at last into the glowing coulders in agnation, that Jefferson Davis was after all, but a common mortal, and by no means a first-rate specimen of the kind.

The foorth year of the war finds the rebel iconoclasts bosy as bees. They hammer away at, their, tield ast it afforded some relief in the general misery to assail the author. Davis stands to-day like the "Prophet of Khorassan," with his veil remorse-lessly torm away, exposed to the withering gaze of millions of people whom he has plunged into anarchy and ruin. His coadjutors in revolt are buried, or wander exiled from desolated homes. His own State has felt all the horrors of war, and in the midst of so much calamity he is exposed to the upbraidings of the people whom he betrayed into crime. When the end shall come, it may yet be his lot to share the fate of Acteon, as a fitting conclusion to a career that has worked so much disaster to a large section of the country.

REBEL CRY FOR HELP.

The following extract from the leading article of the Richmond Enquirer of Dec. 16 will be received a the highest evidence of the impending collapse of

he rebellion :-"Whenever we are reduced so low that we ot maintain the contest, then we can secure liber and nationality by the sacrifice of slavery. But atil we are prepared to make this sacrifice, it is n

"Whenever we are reduced so low that we cannot maintain the contest, then we can secure liberty and nationality by the sacrifice of slavery. But until we are prepared to make this sacrifice, it is no use to look to Europe for help either by recognition or intervention. All the military authorities, those who command the armies, and those entrusted with the administration of the conscript bureau, are prepared to say that the population of the country will maintain a force in the field that shall bear to that of the enemy the proportion that the armies of the two nations bore to each other in 1863; then no necessity exists for either arming the negroes or appealing to Europe for protection.

But if those authorities shall answer differently, then we subject that a crissis upon us that demands the alternative of subjigation without slaves, or independence by arming the negroes. There is every prospect for four years more of war; and as long as we rest on the defensive, the enemy can carry on the war without the risk of defeat. If they know that we never follow up our repulses, but must always remain on the defensive, they know that though they may not be able to defeat our armies, yet we will never defeat theirs, and the war is merely a question of exhaustion. Shall we prolong the war for the sake of the negroes? Shall we sacrifice our children to preserve our slaves? Shall we sacrifice our children to preserve our slaves? Shall we sacrifice our children to preserve our slaves? Shall we sacrifice our children to preserve our slaves? Shall we sacrifice our children to preserve our slaves? Shall we sacrifice our children to preserve our slaves? Shall we sacrifice our children to preserve our slaves? Shall we sacrifice our children for us faithful soldiers, experiment must test and decide this question. Gen. Lee asks that this experiment be made. But we hate, detest and deriges the enemy far more than we love and admire slavery; and if our liberties cannot be gained but by the sacrifice of Slavery, we are prepared to

make that sacrifice, and to urge the sacrifice and to our countrymen.

We would not return into the Union if every slave could be returned to his master, and every quarantee that human ingenuity could devise were received for the protection of the institution. We prefer liberty with free society, to re-union upon the securest basis of slavery. Such we believe to be the sentiment of the people of Virginia. But we know that great many doubts beset, this question of arming the negroes; and yet the experiment ought to be tested, and the fact ascertained, whether the neurons will make soldiers.

THE HORRORS OF ANDERSONVILLE!

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writ A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing from Annapolis under date of December 8th, furnishes a long and painfully interesting account of the condition of the Union soldiers that have just been released from the Southern hells. It is enough to chill the blood to read of these atrocities. After describing Annapolis and referring to the commission appointed to release the prisoners, the writer says that the condition of the prisoners, the writer says that the condition of the prisoners had been underrated in any descriptions yet published. They all testified to having been used like dogs at Andersonville. At Florence they received better treatment at the hands of Colonel Iverson, on of Senator Iverson, of Georgia. The following is the description of the men as they were received:

SKELETON MEN, VICTIMS OF PALSY, MAGGOT

EKELETON MEN, VICTIMS OF PALSY, MAGGOTS, AND VERMIN.

All the men were filty, ragged, or naked, and swarming with vermin. They came to "God's country", with searce enough strength to articulate their joy. Their limbs were palsied and stiffened with a scurry which marked them everywhere; their bodies were smeared all over with the excrement of their diarrhosa, in which they were compelled from sheer waskness to lie; their hair was matted with fifth of the same character; some with their limbs and bodies, filtily as they were, were avoiden to such an enormous tension as to suggest the idea of bursting to the pitying eyes that were bent searchingly upon them. Lice of great size swarmed over them—ravenous, torturing—living in burrows in the fieth, honey combing it all over with their dwelling places. They were almost the bulk and, shape of grains of wheat. Their bites keen—their combined attacks excruciating. Others were, in addition to these ills, afflicted with "ground sores." Their bones pierced their tightly drawn flesh, reduced by starvation; and at the hips, shoulder blades, and other projecting parts of the body, these sores were formed and peopled with hideous, slimy, maggots, whose every motion was untold agony to the unhappy sufferer, who had neither the means, nor the strength, nor perhaps, in the stupor of suffering, the will to remove them. They were but few of these, however; though, as the soldiers said on their oaths, such sights were quite common at "Andersoo." But the poor victims died too fast for any large number to accumulate at one time. They mere but had the poor his ching determined the portile pains, the maggots disporting, eatfor any large number They might be seen at They might be seen at all points, gasping un eir horrible pains, the maggots disporting, eat age there from panes, the magged unperfing, earing, pieroing, nearer, nearer every day, to the vitals. In some instances, they formed lines of communication between one sore and another, by eating little
conduits for some distance under the skin. Through
these ways they travelled in lines, the living areade conducts for supe distance water the arm. Inrough these ways they travelled in lines, the living arcade over them heaving up and down as they moved. No care was taken of these martyrs, no medicines given, no facilities for even a very moderate attempt, at cleanlines, and they died by scores, to be buried like brutes, in great heaps in tamarked graves. But we will not continue this reference to life at Andersonville. Our friends of the commission will soon present these facts, and others far more horrible, in a detailed way, and we will confine ourselves simply to what might be seen at the Naval Hospital wharf, on the Severn river. The terrible cases of suffering—those at which humanity would shudder to its inmost soul—had been hidden by the soft. Only those were seen which had not reached the point where death benevolently took the sufferer home. What fire character of those cases were we have just shown. Concerning those who died like dogs, and found graves in Georgia, the reader may indulge in the wildest conjecture. We assure him that he will find that he has scarcely imagined the truth. CHRISTIAN PATIENCE OF THE SUFFERERS.

CHRISTIAN PATIENCE OF THE SUPPERES.

In our tour through the hospitals we saw these released men, black with sun-tan and the smoke of the pine fires over which they bent as they cooked their food that mocked their hunger and robbed them of their lives. They were in "God's country" now. The grand old stars and stripes waved over their, and the notes of their own sweet national music were wasted through the ensement to their grateful ears. Attentive nurses in the Union's bloc hovered round their heddides, anticipating every want, and watching with a more than brotherly fenderness each change of symptom. Words of cheer, assurances of esturaing health, were coaxing back the red blood to their wan cheeks, and lighting up their hollow eyes with a gleam of bope. But, alsa! there were and are cheeks—hundreds of them—that will not glow, and eyes that will not sparkle averance.

One hundred and fifteen have up to this morning already died in hospital, and the fate of many more is seeled. No medical still can eave them—so love, no hope jure them back to life spring, quenched the life.

lamp. One may gurgle yet a little while, the other glimmer; but both are ebbing, both shall disappear. It was a pleasant sight to see the Commission gathered around the beds of the wasted skeletons, aptly skeleton himself, as looking " like skeletons that tors have, you know, strung on wires, only covoer with skin so that you couldn't see how were made." Some of the Commission were of venerable age—the chairman, Dr. Delafield Wilkins, and Mr. Winston, for instance—all, with rowing faces, listened 56 the tale as it was gasped from the parched throat and withered lungs of a tyr. "On errands of pity and of mercy bent," tone found an echo in their bearts. There lay the ferera. Most of them had been hale men, wich the struct of life strong in them. The Commission posely selected such, so as 16 further the ends of

from the parched throat and withered lungs of a mary. "On errands of pity and of mercy bent," each tone found an echo in their hearts. There lay the sufferers. Most of them had been hale more, with the instinct of life strong in them. The Commission purposely selected such, so as to further the ends of treth and justice, and allow nothing like prejudice to interfere in their examination into the diabolism of treason. It would take many as effort, many a systematized assault, to break down the citadel of life in those frames. They were the granite. Weaker constitutions might, like anadstone, cramble under but little strain, but it would require constant dropping to wear the rock. There isy the strong man, punier in frame than the puniest stripling now. His tough thews and sinews had all melted away with the fiesh. The cheeks were gaunt in the strictest, hollow in the strongest sense. The ere was deep sunken in the head; the lids had lost their fullness, and refused to perform their office, leaving the eye to glare and stare at you, dimmed all over with motes, dull, lifeless, despairing. Its orbits and temperal boses were so far advanced that the white enamel shone through the skin, which every moment seemed to be losing its hold on its prisoners, allowing them to escape their thraidom. The thorax marked all its parts. The ribs were clearly visible; for the skin, tanned and smoked though it was, was stretched to almost transparent tightness, till the interstices between the bones were revealed, and the curious eye almost imagined itself peering through the pleura into the chest to see the terrible emaciation there. Each struggling breath threw out the bones still more prominently, until it seemed as if their filmy covering would fall off, like a garment, and leave a skeleton indeed. The abdomen was so shrunken that the valves of the digestive approximate of the course of the faces easily followed. The limbs partook of the general decay. One inch and three quirters was a common measurement of those who were stout

young willows TESTIMONY OF THE PRISONERS AS TO THEIR TREATMENT AT ANDERSONVILLE, ETC. A friend once remarked that he thought that na-ture had given to the human skull the peculiar ap-pearance called "grinning," to remind us of our

A friend once remarked that he thought that nature had given to the human skull the peculiar appearance called "grinning," to remind us of our utter worthlessness. The grin was a never ending sarcasm. In these faces, clothed as they yet were with the vail that hides the sarcasm; that sepulchral smile was present, the more functeal because of the medium through which it looked. The reply to pleasant words, or the recollection of some kindness that had been done them in their captivity, called up this smile—so sad, so solemn, so miserable, that all who witnessed it were touched. It was a beautiful tribute to their warmth of heart, that from among all the brutahities they have suffered, they would religiously cull some little good deed done them to show that so-and-so was not a "mean man"—the usual term they applied to their murderers. "There was Dr. Todd," (and "he was the brother-in-law of Abraham Lincoln!") chimed in another, "he was a very nice man." And then they would recoint how he gave them an ounce more of this, or half a pint more of that, or a rag, or a button, or some ordinary medicine, evidently finding pleasure in the recital. Most of the prisoners seemed to have a lingering respect for Colonel Iverson, of Florence. Although his treatment was none of the best, perhaps, yet because it happened to be better than that of superlatively horrible "Anderson." they rated him as a "gentleman" and "a very nice man." So it was with the "Sisters of Charity," who were "very good, and dressed in a queer dress," and the people of Charleston. The kind acts of the rebel regular soldiers were also applauded, and the entire "onus" of the morders of prisoners, when they did people of Charleston. The kind acts of the rebel regular soldiers were also applauded, and the entire onus "of the murders of prisoners, when they did not touch the forbidden dead-line, was placed upon them conscripts who hade all Kankees;" who were, in the words of an emaciated Fronch soldier of a New Hampshire 'Artillery Regiment, "comme les chasseurs, heureus delirer un coup." Poor withered beings! How beautiful it looked to the eye of the boul to see its sisters tenanted in those frail hotses, ready at almost any time to crumble, blessing those who had done them good, and 'uttering not a single word against those who had 'injured them! Christianity was in them, pure and undefield; and we felt ashamed of ourselves even that there should be men in this happy North, who feign to tremble for social order when our brave soldiers come home victorious from the wars. Could such an army, producing such men, even endanger the liberty or social well being of it country they had suffered to save? victorious from the wars. Could such an army, producing such men, ever endanger the liberty or social well-being of a country they had suffered to save? To that question there came with us, as we gazed on the meek, worn faces, the parched lips, and the utter, weary, heart-breaking helplessness, an indignant and decisive—No! Some, questioned whether they would like to punish their brute captors, would answer that their jailors ought to be punished, and that if God should ever spare them to stand on the battle-field again, they would try to redress their wrongs. Against whom? would be 'asked, The rebel soliers? Oh, no! but against Captain Wirtzeland hetti again, tue, Against whom? would be 'asked, The rebet soi diers? Oh, no! but against Captain Wirtz an Lieutenant Barrett, and other petty tyrants, an against the conscripts. They asked, in their whole heartedness, that none but the guilty should suffer In this spirit they live; in this spirit many have die and many will die.

A GLIMPSE OF ANDERSONVILLE.

The testimony of the rebel surgeons concer he treatment of our prisoners at Andersonville The testimony of the rebel surgeons concerning the treatment of our prisoners at Andersonville exhibits a picture of savagery surpassing even the imaginations of those who have heretofore sought to describe the horrors of that prison-house. We publish a number of official reports from the medical officers in charge of the prison, complaining of the want of food, clothing, bedding, water, air, room, and everything necessary to support life, either in sickness or health. Men in the last stages of emaciation from chronic diarrhear received no nourishment whatever, and starved to death on the coarse rations which the stomach of a strong man would reject. Others suffering from gangrene and ulcers were compelled to fester in putridity, without even sufficient water to cleanse their loathsome sores. Week after week the diseased and the dying were kept without shelter, and many of them without clothing; on the bare ground, exposed to a torid sun by day, and to heavy rains at all times, in total diaregard of the heavy rains at all times, in total disregard of the enruest and almost despairing appeals of kind-heart-ed-physicians for their relief. One surgeon com-plains that the beef served out for rations to sick plains that the need between two low for ranges to men had been blown by flies, and was crawling with maggots. Another says that the prison was so crowded that the sick men could not get up to the medical quarters to report their condition... Another medical quarters to report their condition. Another states that dead men had been kept four days un-

That some allowance must be made for lack of That some allowance must be made for lack of medicines in the South, everybody will admit; but when men die for want of food and straw to lie on, when they are poisoned with noxious air and putrid water, they are pint to death by slow torture. They are killed by inches. The priests of the Spanish Inquisition never conceived of torments so horrible. A chapter has been added to the book of cruelty which makes barbarians bush. The testimony of the Anderson ville surgeons covers a period of nearly a month, and yet it appears that no attention was paid to their appears that no attention was paid to their appears. They asked for things which were in easy reach; if there had been any disposition on the part of the rebel authorities to furnish them, they could easily have done son. The evidence is irresistable that they designed and intended the death of their eleven thousand victims, and they adopted the most shocking forms of execution that their ingenuity could conceive.

If the Government of the United States should take eleven thousand prisoners now in its hands, crowd them together in an unwholesome marsh, and gradually starve and suffocate them to death, the ends of justice would not be unceeded. Such a policy would raise a cry of horror from the whole civilized world. Yet that is exactly the case presented to us. The nations of the earth may well wonder what system of education has brought human beings up to the capacity of such horrid work. They may well inquire what manner of them are those who are waging war on the western continent in the

nineteenth century? Can they be judged before the bar of humanity as anything better than fiends? Can acts like theirs be tolerated anywhere on the face of the earth? Do we not owe it to ourselves, a our posserity, and all Christian people who now inhabit or may bereafter dwell on the face of the earth, to eradicate the seeds of such national and social disorder? We heartly agree with the well considered observations of our contemporary of the Detroit Tribune, that "no such barbarous rult as now bears sway at the South must be permitted on this continent; nor should the possibility of its future exercise be hazarded by any omission to cradicate everything that might give it feature existences. And the atroctices of that Andersouville prison-sepulchré should be laid bare in authentic form to the world, that the Christian civilization and aronsepulchré should be laid bare in authentic form to the world, that the Christian civilization and aronse du humanity of the age may blast with their scorn the horrid perpetrators of such acts."—Chicago Tribune.

The Ziberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1864

OUR NEXT VOLUME.

It has been erroneously stated in certain quarters that the Liberator and Anti-Slavery Standard are to b united on the ensuing 1st of January. Such a u has, indeed, been under friendly consideration; but no such conclusion has been reached. If possible, is is desirable and fitting that both ionroals should or tinue until the JUBILEE BELL is rung in the land, proclaiming freedom to all the inhabitants thereof. The were both established to effect the utter overthrow slavery; they have had essentially the same exp des; and now that the great victory is manifest! nearly accomplished, they should have the satisfaction to record the consummation of their labors, before retiring from the field. But, so enormously enhanced the price of paper, and also of printing, that we have left to us no other alternative than to increase the sul scription terms of the Liberator, or discontinue it a scription terms of the Liberator, or discontinue it a 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 advance to be made in the price, rather than to have a face of the contraction. than to have our flag go down at this time; especiall as that advance will not make up the difference b tween the old state of things and the new. We shall still have to struggle against wind and tide, in orde to keep our barque affoat. Those of our friends with whom we have consulted unanimously advise us to put the terms of the paper at \$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 as hitherto. We shall be sorry to oblige any to with draw their patronage on this account; but we impo 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.

THE CAUSE OF THE FREEDMEN.

The abolition of slavery in this country is the r lease of a population as large as that of all New Eng-land from a tyranny which crushed all the rights and claims of human nature at a blow; which left to its victims nothing but the capacity to suffer, and the ers as though they were created to be "yoked with the brute and fettered to the soil." For them there was no home, no parental or filial relationship, no freedom of locomotion, no right to think or speak, no scope for conscience or the fear of God, no develop ment of those faculties, and powers which take hold of immortal life, no moral culture, no educational im provement, no protection against even the most atro clous wrongs, no incentive to industry but the lash no power of accumulation, no thrift, no prompting to invention or enterprise, no art, no science, no phi emancipation, therefore, meets them just where slavery leaves them-in need of everything ertains to their physical, intellectual, and dition. Here, then, is opened an immen for philanthropic and missionary effort; and it is gratifying to perceive a disposition widely felt to culti vate it, both by individuals and associations. No doubt the charities of the benevolent, in this direction, will be sometimes abused, through the selfish As a friend remarks, "The term freedman is now a word to conjure with," and therefore is there a special turers or proselyting sectarists. As far as our know edge extends, we regard the various Freedmen's Ar without reference to theological differences of opinion We trust they will be vigilant and discriminating is the employment of teachers and agents, and endes vor to penetrate into the motives of those who apply for such situations; for if the animating spirit be sig ply to find employment or to get pecuniary gair moral and educational experiment will be neither essful nor creditable.

In this connection it is due to the American (Bo on) Tract Society to say, that it is largely concer-rating its means and efforts for the elevation of th iberated bondmen, and adapting its publications to heir understanding and needs with excellent ind ment, and on a liberal scale. In addition to its a mirable rudimental sheet for their instruction, of which an immense edition is issued monthly and distributed wherever a favorable opening pre-sents,—it has just published "THE FREEDMAN'S PRIMER, OR FIRST READER," to be followed soon by me for more advanced scholars;—and also the firs Brown"—a very interesting story that will convey pleasure and instruction to many a sable reader, who having had his yoke broken, is eagerly acquirin knowledge, and rapidly advancing in mental improve ment. All these publications are printed in a hand ome style, on large or very legible type, and ac ompanied by well-executed pictorial illustrations culated to arrest attention as well as to please an cultivate the taste.

Hon. GEORGE THOMPSON, of England, deliver a Lecture in Tremont Temple, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 4th, at half-past 7 o'clock. Tick ets 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Can be of ined at the Rooms of the Young Men's Chi ont Temple, and at the door o the evening of the lecture.

SHERWAY AND THE NECROES. The Washington rrespondent of the N. Y. Tribune says:

"The disposition to blame Gen Sherman for me organizing an army of blacks on his great mare through the heart of slavery is unjust. Before he started on his expedition, he extressly demanded of the War Department that Col. S. Bowman, who related the residue of Maryland six-very into the U.S. Army, be sent to him to organize the negroes whould flock to his solumns into regiments and brig ades. This request, most infortunately for the nation, was either neglected or refused. Sherman has to march without the man, the most experienced, in the United States in this business, and whom only hwanted."

An Extra Numers. This year, it so happens our subscribers will receive fifty-three leatest of fifty-two numbers which ordinarily complete a volume.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

conino Towanda Sunser. From Sc and New, Original and Selected. By Child. 12 mo. pp. 455. Boston. Tickno. We have already noticed this admirable book in armest commendation, and would ag on to it of those who are carefully call the attention to it of those who are carefully ac-lecting their gith-books -especially for each as have past the meridian of life—for New Year's Day. The first edition has had a rapid sale, and it has been diffi-cult to procure copies. The following handsome no-tice of it we copy with great pleasure from the New

tice of it we copy with great pleasure from the New York Tribune.

The charm of this beautiful volume consists principally in the brief stories and sketches by the distinguished clitrees, who has contributed to its page aome of the most attractive productions of the versatile and enticing pen. It contains a portion of the fruits of mature experience, mellowed by the kindly touch of time, but with an omarked winter frost, and treats and integrated by the kindly touch of time, but with an omarked winter frost, and treats and integrated by Mrs. Child relate mostly to the conduct of life, in the sweetness and fragrances of character is differentifications, and to the feelings with which persons in the decline of yeters should contemplate the sure approach of sunset. Without a trace of the ansert, diductic spirit of the professed moralist, she inculcates lessons of sevene wisdom, teaches the reader how to meet the inevitable lills of this morated sixtue with a brave spirit and smiling face, and points out the cheerful aspect of the path that alopes down towards the brink of the dark river. Mrs. Child has always winced array contained of graceful and faceinating narrative, but she has written nothing which surpasses the case and vivacity of her contributions to this volume. The paper entitled "Ummarried Women" because of impressive force. The personnal details contained in the original letter which graces the article, as well as the reminiscence so transparently presented by Mrs. Child berself, give a peculiar interest to this easy, without rudely infringing on the reserve of private life. "Moral Hints." Letters from an Old Woman." and "Old Bachelors," are each delightful papers of their kind, and are alone sufficient to stamp the writer as an agreeable and persuasive ethical teacher with but few rivals in modern literature. Besides the original contributions of the edirress, the volume comprise a variety of essays, sketches, and teacher with but lew rivals in modern literature. Be-sides the original contributions of the editress, the volume comprises a variety of essays, sketches, and poems, many of them from rare sources, and scarcely now without an attractive interest of its own. Looking either at the admirable character of its contents, or the beauty of its mechanical execution, we must give this book a high place among the Christmas novelties.

"WATCH AND WAIT," is the title of another me of the Woodville Stories, by that most popu ume of the Woodville Stories, by that most popular of American writers for boys, Oliver Optic, and which has been issued in peat and attractive form by Messrs Lee & Shepard. It is the atory of a fugitive slave, (the scene being laid at the South,) who, after a grea variety of stirring adventures, succeeds in reaching safe harbor in the North. The subject of the story and the attractive style of the narrative, must make this one of the most popular books of the season.

Lee & Shepard have also published in season for Christmas or New Year's gift, in a neat volume of 337 pages, "The Sallor Boy; or, Jack Somers in the Navy—A Story of the Great Rebellion, by Oliver and adventures, such as the youthful mind engerly peruses; and is "the record of a young man whose soul burned with a patriotic desire to serve his coun-try in the hour of her greatest need."

COUSIN PRUDY, by Sophia May, Boston : Lee an Shepard. 1865. This is a pleasing, sprightly little story-book "for two young girls anywhere, who choose each other for dear and only friends "-giving the results of the Ruby Seal society, organized by seven young misses to keep secrets—and an account of the friendship of Grace Clifford and Katharin Hallock. It will make an acceptable new year's gift to little girls.

THE LADY'S ALMANAC FOR 1865. George Cool idge, 3 Milk street, Boston, has published "The Lady's Almanac for 1865," in miniature form, which is very neatly executed, typographically and otherwise Besides the usual calendar pages, it contains a ruled blank page for each month for memoranda—a choice collection of poetical and prose articles, amusing, in-structive, and of a pure moral tone—and a number of receipts for the kitchen, prepared according to the ne cessities of the times; the whole making a tiny vol ume of 128 pages, yet furnishing much reading in condensed form. It cannot fail to please.

MR. Coolings has also just published, in its usual handsome typographical dress, The Boston Almanac ron 1885—an annual which has long been, a credit to the city, and found a sale far beyond the limits of Commonwealth. It contains a well-executed map of Boston; a chronicle of the events of the past year; a record of the weather for 1864; calendars and mer ditto State, County and City registers ; ditto franspo tation register; business streets lists; and an extende business directory. Every family and place of business should be supplied with it. Number of pages, 278. Price 50 cents; and sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of that sum.

new type, and with a circulation of more than copies, which is rapidly increasing. The table of cor

Nathaniel Hawthorne; The Wind Over the Chin by H. W. Longfellow; Between Europe and Asia, by Bayard Taylor; My Autumn Walk; by Wm. C. Bry-ant; Five-Sisters Court, at Christmas-Tide; Ice and Bequimaux, II., by D. A. Wasson; Kalundborg Church, by J. G. Whittler; George Cruikshank in Mexico; Leaves from an Officer's Journal, III., by T. W. Higginson; The American Metropolis, by Fits Hugh Ludlow; Neudle and Garden, I.; Memoirs of ors-Moore, by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall : Or The Chimney-Corner, I., by Harriet Beecher Stowe God Save the Flag, by O. W. Holmes: Anno Domini by Gail Hamilton; Reviews and Literary No

WARD " FREEDMAN." At Sowle's Gr Summer Street, is to be seen a fine collection of paintings of the French, Belgian and American schools.

Many of these are admirable, and worthy of attentive study. But I propose now to speak only of a bronz statuette which stands in the centre of the room, call

ed "The Freedman," by J. Q. A. Ward, dated 1868. This represents an athletic and finely proportioned Africo-American whose chain has just been broken. He is seated on the stump of a tree, the scantily cloth-ed figure showing a noble, manly form. The body in-clines forward, one cloow reating on the knee, and one hand grasping the shackle from which it has just freed itself; and the face, upturned, seems gazing anxiousl into the procestain future. The hands now, for the shackle still remaining upon one wrist, the contra-brow, and the counterance clouded with solicity give a forcible and affecting expression of the incom-pleteness of the liberation at the point of time indi-

This work is noble and beautiful, and fitly represents a point of the highest importance in the history of our country. It is well worthy of repetition in bronze and marble, as an enduring memento of the soleum period through which we have passed; and those who cannot afford such luxuries should find it secessible to them in a plaster cast. Especially should those, who buy the engraving of Carpenter's fine picture of the Debate in the Cabinet on President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, and see there the anxious faces of the President and his advisers, questioning whether they may safely give so much, possess this statuette size, and read in it the natural feeling of the negro, who receives only so much as that Proclamation gaves him. Every old advocate of freedom, and every new convert to it, should see this beautiful statue, which is open to the public at 14, Summer Street.—c. E. w.

Boston Commons.

mes—a colored preacher in Dochote
the Senate. It is not possible
the men who will elect Mr. Grim
a singling of colors not to be tolere
moticing the no

colorphobia as vulgar as it is criminal and us. The wonder is that he is willing to re-Commonwealth which recognizes all as preparerons. An source main in a Commonwealth which recognizes all as equal before the laws, without regard to race or complexion. He rabidly declares that "it is not possible to find a Senate of white men who will elect Mr. Grimes to the office of chaplain;" and in the spirit of slaveholding arrogance asserts—"It is a mingling of colors not to be tolerated." Mingling of colors, forecoth! Why, Mr. Grimes is at least as white as the editor of the Herald, and we think decidedly better lands as the said of the Herald, and we think decidedly better lands as the said of the Herald, and we think decidedly better lands as the said of the Herald, and we think decidedly better lands as the said of the Herald, and we think decidedly better lands as the said of the Herald, and we think decidedly better lands as the said of the Herald, and we think decidedly better lands as the said of the Herald, and we think decidedly better lands as the said of the herald of the looking! Besides, what legislative body is not inva-riably "a mingling of colors," from the fairest to the darkest featured ? The soundest objection to the apblack man, and therefore offers no radical test. As to the Springfield Republican, it is a paper notorious for its contempt of the colored race; and to quote it as authority in such a case is simply one indecorous spect attempting to botter itself up by another. The Republican is compelled to saintt that "Mr. Grimes is a very good man," which ought to be the highest quali-fication required in a chaplain; and secondly, that he is "useful to his congregation," which certainly implies no unfitness to offer daily prayer in the Senate But it speers at his want of "caliber"—a speer a pitiful as it is groundless. It further says that "color is no motive in the case, unless we mean to take the advance position that the black man is as good as the white man, and a great deal better." How any better? The election of Mr. Grimes would end complexional considerations in the choice of chaplain, and hence-forward color would be "no motive in the case," white or black is equally irrational, and at war with the genius of free institutions. Mr. Grimes is a citizen of Massachusetts, a voter under its constitution, and eligible to any office in the gift of the people, or their representatives. He is a courteous and refin gentleman, and a much respected clergyman, and in all respects qualified to be the Senate chaptain; and ist that body will be disposed to make ite worthy of historical remembrance by unanimously electing him—if it elect any one—to fill that office. Let Massachusetts still lead the van in the conflict with the spirit of despotism, and for the overthrow of a prejudice which is equally unchristian and unnatural

fortunate young man, whose affecting case we have briefly narrated in the Liberator—namely, that, fleeing from slavery after the rebellion broke out, he acted as a servant in the army of the Potomee for more than a year, and was at the battles of Williamsburg, Malvern Hill, Fair Oaks, and other places; that, through illnes and exposure to the wintry weather, he froze both o not having been regularly culisted at that time, be cannot look to the Government for any pay or pen sion, and is therefore left in a very deplorable situa pair of artificial legs, by which he would be able again to walk, and to be usefully employed-has been very kindly responded to by those whose charities we have already recorded, amounting in the aggregate to \$67,75—a sum, however, quite inadequate to accomplish the object sought. It now gives us unspeakable cleasure to announce, that, on the case being laid be-ore the Sanitary Commission in this city, they promptly expressed a willingness to assume the entire exense of the artificial legs for young Small-so it will not be necessary to send us any more money for this purpose. We now leave it for those who have already contributed to instruct us what to do in the emises. As Small is, and must be for some time to me, helpless, without a home or employment, and as is almost entirely destitute of clothing, we shall take it for granted-unless we hear to the contraryney will be glad to have the sum sent by them ously expended to cover his nakedness, and pay for his board. In due time we hope to find a situation for him, whereby he can earn his own livelihood, as he strongly desires to do. It is remarkable what patience and resignation he exhibits in view of his sad nutilation-never regretting that he left the house of ondage to obtain his God-given right to freedom, or nat he lost his limbs in the service of a Government which has virtually secured the total abolition of slavery wherever it holds jurisdiction.

ROBERT F. SMALL. Our plea in behalf of this un

OUR FREE LIST. For several years, through the co-operation of the Anti-Slavery Bazaar, and for the last two years by the aid of the Hovey Committee, we have been enabled to furnish, weekly, a hundred copies of the Literator to various societies, institutions, and worthy individuals not well able to subscribe for the paper, yet gratefully appreciating the gift of it, and reading it with pleasure and profit. We are now obliged to state that, as a majority of the Hovey Committee decline any longer to make an appr for this object—on the alleged ground, we un for this object—on the alleged ground, we understand, that the Liberator, for the countenance it has given to President Lincoln and his administration, "has no more claim to be circulated by the Commit any other Republican paper" (!)—we should be under the necessity of wholly discontinuing our FREE LIST for the next volume, were it not that our esteemed friend and steadfast coadjutor, (E. D. DRAPER, of Hopedale,) hearing of this fact, generously offers to bear a large portion of the pecuniary expense of this posed to help sustain it complete as hitherto,—we must curtail it to a considerable extent. Those, therefore, who have had the privilege of the Free List, but now find themselves cut off from receiving the paper as usual, will understand the reason why. We should be glad to supply them if we could bear the burde

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION. Carpenter's great painting, which so faithfully illustrates the grandest moral event in our national history, attracts rowds of visitors to the exhibition room at William crowds of visitors to the exhibition room at Williams & Everettie. Eight full length life-size portraits are delineated upon the canvass, which measures 14:1.2 feet by 9 feet; and the old Cabbact Council Chamber of the White House is given with almost photographic accuracy. The picture is purely historical, and as such must hold a place in public estimation not exceeded by Trumbull's "Declaration of Independence," which has been declared by competent critics to be the only vertiable historical painting in the rotunds of the national Capitol. ional Capitol.

tional Capitol:

A fine engraving from this noble work is now being executed by Ritchie, of New York, and will be published in about a year by Derby and Miller of that city. Subscriptions are received at the exhibition room, where a large list of subscribers has already been obtained, which includes the names of many of ur most noted citizens.

DEATH OF WILLIAM CURTIS NOTES. This DEATH OF WILLIAM CURTIA NOTES. This dis-tinguished lawyer died at his residence in New York on Sunday morning last, of apoplexy. He met with the New England Society last Thursday evening, and as President through the ensuing year delivered an address. The next day he suffered an attack of pa-ralysis, which induced his death.

LETTER PROM J. MILLER MAIN PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1864 PHILDELENIA, Dec. 19, 1864

MT DEER GARRISOR,—Enclosed, find four data to pay next year's subscription to the Library.

I am sorry that white you were about it yes at not make this the regular price. To real subscription to the practical difference, in a case like this, between a near the practical difference, in a case like this, between and 44 00; while to you the aggregate disma would be all-important. Any one who can affect a would take the paper at the former rice was would take the paper at the former rice was gradge the latter. Then, \$4 00 is even change and gradge the latter. Then, \$4 00 is even change and reduced to fractions, and convenient for resilies, which is something in these days of how.

grudge the latter. Then, 54 00 is even change, sail reduced to fractions, and convenient for realization, which is something in these days of hurry-same which is something in the same sairask. Yet I fully appreciate your reluctance to issue the pecuniary bordens of your subscribers. It is you to be willing to bear other people's below. you to be willing to bear other people's button, even though it increases your own.

But these times of inflated prices cannot last seal longer. They must collapse with the robust.

They you can come down to your old terms; a which would be "far better," you can ge as a a substantial. The time is near when there shall be no need of a blavery, and next to lift up the black man. We have lavery, and next to the age must now set to work with lone in effect the one; we must now set to work with renewed vigor upon the other. Savey is now that moribund; it is in the very "article," and should be moribund; it is in the very "article," and should be treated as it treats its victims—"pro norte." The head of they serpent is smashed; it is possile to larger over the monater with fear because it still norm in enster with fear because it still more in tail. Practical men take some things for pur they don't always demand ocular A Abolitionists are practical men. Assuming the death of slavery as a foregone conclusion, they alvance to the next duty-reconstruction; reto tion, not on Capitol Hill, but in Capitol Holow; not about Willard's and the White House, but out Tenth Street, and over on "the Island" abins and shanties that dot the commons, and forms fringe around the city.

The school-house; the school-house; THE SCHOOL-

this is the lever on which Abol must now throw their main weight. As the sharing fall from the black man's limbs, our next day is liberate his mind. This is the way to recor thus we lay the corner-stone of simple instrumentally is the Philosopher's This stone for all our troubles. It furnishes a solution of he whole problem -social and political. It has been the and proved. It promotes order and directs industry, it enlightens and elevates. It is the "day of said things," which is not to be despised. It is the "life. leaven that leavens the whole lump. It is the simple but vital force that is to inform and receto the nation.

Our prime and supreme duty at this moment is to

educate the black man. We owe it to him; and we owe it not less to ourselves. For these educated slaves are to be enfranchised citizens. The see's a logical and inevitable consequence of the other The forces-of which the anti-slavery m one—that produced the former, are at work to bring about the latter. This work of emancipation will peon till it shall be complete. It will not be complete. till the black man and the white man stand equal before the law. In political as well as in natural rights, there must be no respect of color.

To your school-houses, then, O Abolitionists! Not forsaking the rostrum ; not abating the tone of you editorial demands; not omitting any opportunity of making and shaping public opinion; but demonstramaking and shaping public opinion; but demonstra-ting as well as asserting the black man's right to all the franchises of humanity. B. Gratz Brown-le whom all honor!—will doubtless tepeat in the Seaste his plea of The Cosmos in favor of "opening up the franchise to all save the criminal"; but, however elo quent, it will not equal in cogency the argument that comes from the twenty Freedmen's schools

around the base of the Capitol.

Let Abolitionista everywhere take hold of and promote this school enterprise. They can thus asset and demonstrate at the same times They can be both practical and theoretical. They can lift up the black an with one hand, and fend off the white man with man with one hand, and tend of the wine and the other. They can be both Abolitionists and Bevationists. They can be in the State, and yet—if they choose—not of it. They can shape politic, all be above their atmosphere. The Freedman cust is the Slave-man's cause. It is the Freedman, just in the Slave-man's cause. It is the Freedman in the state of the sta now, that is knocking at our door. saith Wiedom, "that lieth nearest to you."

Yours, ever truly. J. M. McKik.

Yours, ever truly,

"MARYLAND, MARYLAND, BRAUTIFUL MASS-LAND." In snother column will be found a document which will be read with the liveliest pleasure an address from an association lately formed in Bab-more for the moral and educational improvement of is colored people; an association which, as appears, is cludes some of the best, most influential men in that

The address is admirable in itself, and admirable well-timed. It shows a thorough appreciation of what is due—as a matter of justice—to the colored people, and as a matter of expediency to the best interest of the State. It shows that the men who have greate the slaves of Maryland their freedom know that that act will be incomplete, if not followed up by proper dfort to enlighten and elevate them

The address, we infer from its style and substitution is from the pen of the Hon.H L Bond, Judge of the Criminal Court of the city of Baltimore, and one of the truest friends of freedom in the country. To Judge Bond and Henry Winter Davi were, by Archibald Sterling, Joseph M. Cashing, and a few others—are the country and the cause indebted for the first example in history of immediate, mendi tional, uncompensated emancipation. All boor these brave men for their noble efforts: We rich ith them in the signal success that has thus far sh ended them.

Mr. Emerson's lecture on "Books," Sunday evening, was brilliant and delightly, all lectures always are. But in one passage, while me, ing of the literature of freedom, he seemed to state from his named while control of the literature of the seemed to state the m his usual philosophic quietude, and spoke s an impressive energy which deeply mored his selection. It recalled to some the remembrane of his tone and manner in the delivery of his admirable poem, called forth by Mr. Lincoln's recentled of at the Mr. Lincoln's recentled of the committee o tone and manner in the poem, called forth by Mr. Lincoln's proposem, called forth by Mr. Lincoln's proposem for the proclamation of Emancipation, and recited is the Hall in the afternoon of January 1st, 1st and the policies. very time when the news of the public very time when the news of the publication and document was passing the telegraphic wires. The feeling naturally aroused by that occasios, and sid-nalized by Mr. Emerson's poem, found appropriate or-pression in nine cheers given by the immense suf-ence, for Abraham Lincoln, followed by three better for William Lloyd Garrison. These two are better for William Lloyd Garrison. These two are better specimens of a devotion to the cause of freedom which Mr. Emerson has a corressed from time to time for Mr. Emerson has expressed from time to time nore than twenty years.—c. x. w.

One friend, M. B. Linton, under data of ton, N. J., 20th inst." says-

"George Thompson, the veteran and able advocting ave a very instructive and practical lecture intering in this place, upon the "American Crist. This is the first of a series to be given during the Montgomer, counties. Pa. Quite an inserts the vinced to see and hear one, whom, year ago the people at the North in many places so dishoursely militerated."

EDUCATION IN MARYLAND.

est of the Baltimore Association for the Moral and Educational Improve. No. 3, Bible House.

YELLOW-CITIZENS: Since the adoption of the Constitution, very grave issues are submitted for That instrument, by its benevolent provisions, has

That in the eighty thousand free colored people of state eighty seren thousand others, recently These two classes constitute the greater portion of abor of the State. They are likely to remain gong us; for they are attached to their homes, and

ment has ever consented to the violent re of one fourth of its population. For the most part, mey are ignorant. The liabita of their former industry have not been such as to see them forces of thrift, carefulness, or providence. These upon their own resources, though their labor is great demand, they cannot be expected to know in great definitioners a force to expected to know. esity of industry, or how to seek at home per

memoral occupation and employment.
We are forced to think it is the duty of every citi-We are forced to those it to the duty of every citi ga of Maryland to seek to make this population mos seful to the State, as it is the bounden duty of Chris men to seek their moral improvement.

There are two courses to be pursued. The one is to rete these persons in the ignorance and moral destision in which many of them now, unhappily, are nd the other to endeavor by education to improve ad the other to endeavor by education to improve not habits, instruct them in aheir industry, make dingent the idle, reform the vicious, and stimulate the pod, that they may rise in the scale of being, and be bette fitted for the varied duties they are called on to

The first course may, at first, seem the least trouble sme and expensive; but ignorance is the mother of rice, and unless these people are taught their duties rice, and unless these people are taught their duties to the State, and their more important duty to God, and are not suffered to remain in the helpless state in thich slavery has left them, the necessity for alms houses, jails and penitentiaries will teach the folly of sch economy.

Educated labor produces more than uneducated la

It is, therefore, the interest of the State that all her should be instructed.

One of the hopes of the friends of Emancipation one of the hopes of the friends of Philadelphilon ru, that that measure would induce ration in the State, raise the price of our lands, give demand our labor in erecting mills and dwellings, and in and are more than the same of the class of emigrants are defined that any number of the class of emigrants are define will leave their homes to dwell in Maryland, we desire will neave their non-state to dive in the Aryland, when know they are to be surrounded by an illiter-se, itserant population, whose ignorance and vice are table daily increased by withholding all instruction in be arts of labor, all educational improvement, and the rings range, an evaluational improvement, and every teaching of morality which would lead them to higher ideas of duty to God and to their neighbor. To pursue this plan would deprive the State, in the

nt place, of the productive labor of one hundred and any pace, of the productive unit do not of the manufactual with thousand people, and would prevent desirable entiration into her borders, and oppress those of us now residents of the State with additional taxastion to mish what the expense of education would have en

Perhaps those of the colored people whose more require daily toil for the support of their famlife from any effort now put forth : but we believe the room any control who put forth; but we delive be influence of the education of their children will be selt upon the home and the household, that fatnily reject will increase, that thrift and cleanliness will be moted: and the same beneficent effects which ed-

homes, but have been allowed none. Their present , when we consider what has been denied to think they are incapable of moral or mental cul-They long for opportunity to show how readily ome a people no longer degraded by, but us

ational improvement of the Colered People intends a do what it can to give them such opportunity. Its numbers will give their best efforts to this charitable

spose. Those of our fellow-citizens who feel any interest as people upon whom their vote has thrust the re-questilities of life, and those in whom Christianity tapts kindness and duty toward these people, are and logic us their support in such manner as they my hink the most useful, that we, if necessary, by mink the most useful, that we, if necessary, by mink the most useful, that we, if necessary, by mink the bendence may do what long since ought to the kendone, and we hope soon will be done, by the State—i. e., provide means for the moral and edurement of one-fourth of our population We annex a list of the officers of the Ass -EVANS ROGERS.

Vice Presidents-Archibald Stirling, Thomas illso, William J. Albert, Francis T. King

Rearding Secretary—George A. Pope. Corresponding Secretary—Joseph M. Cushing. Iransurer—Jesse Tyson.

F. Israel, Wm. Bruce F. L. Brau F. L. Brauns,
T. Stork, D.D.,
J. F. W. Ware,
H. L. Bond,
C. C. Cox,
R. W. Pease,
J. C. Thomas,
loway Cheston,
diam J. Albert,
a. Kennedy,

Managers.

Ashur Clarke,
James Carey,
Alex. M. Cartier,
Richard M. Janney,
Henry Stockbridge,
Wm. Daniel,
Jas. Carey Coale,
A. Stirling, Jr.,
Jno. A. Needles,
Jno. T. Graham,
E. Stabler, Jr.
George B. Cole,
Alex. T. Johnson,
W. K. Carson,
John S. Gilman.
Committee.

Wm. J. Albert, Archibald Stirling, Sr., Archibald Stirling, S I. T. King, John W. Randolph,

Wash. K. Carson, Wm. Daniel, Edw. Stabler, Jr., Alex. T. Johnson, Geo. R. Cole

JUBILEE IN FREEHOLD, N. J.

At 2 o'clock, a large procession of colored Americas, headed by the Revs. Andrew Till and Mr. Can, vas seen wending its way through the principal to the principal to the place had been seen do the meeting. It was a pleasant sight to this, as the long line of freedment's sons and daughter, preceded by their children, dressed in their holisy saits, and bearing evergreens in their hands, as the long line of freedment's sons and daughter. by sits, and bearing evergreens in their hands, was their way into the capacious hall. The chilles occupied the platform. The meeting was open-

"Blow ye the trumpet, blow," &c.

"Bow ye the trumpet, blow," &c.

ii myer by Rev. A. Till, who subsequently, on

leading the selected president. The meeting being,

the selected president. The meeting being,

the selected president. The meeting being,

the selected president. The meeting being

the selected president. The meeting being selected Banser; and during the meeting they samp sev
selected being the selection of the en, as to make their efforts a matter of consider

clikes, as to make their efforts a matter of consession was delivered by Mr. Its iddress for the occasion was delivered by Mr. Its iddress for the occasion was delivered, but elicited the consession was delivered, but elicited the consession was not a purery of a delivery. It was replete with instruction, and truly makes and cloquent. It has been said by some one has that it was doubtful if any colored man could be that it was doubtful if any colored man could be semisers can know but little of our public coloridates. There is a great curiosity to see the manufact, and our reverend friend has notified any one was any have doubts of its originality, that it is open the, and our reversed friend has notified any one to may have doubts of its originality, that it is open to be in managing.

The following resolutions were read, and unan ly adopted by the large assembly present: bondmen, gives us the assurance that fre thing by this rebellion; slavery, only, per

beneath the blows given for the Union.

Resolved. That the progress of liberal ideas, culm nating in the freedom of the slaves in many of the slaves obtling States in the Union, is a fresh proof that the mission of the Union is one of liberty and free

and not one of stavery and proscription.

Resolved, That we pledge to our hobie and excellent President, Abraham Lincoln, and to his advisers, whether in the cabinet or not, our thanks for the n ly and God-like position they took in crushing the re as an element of strength in support of the Union.

Resolved, That, like our fathers in the battles of the revolution, in the war of 1812, we will, in 1864, and in years to come, if need be, rally around the flag of our country—through triumph or defeat—at all

ABRAM POWELL, | Secretaries.

LETTER FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT.

constitutional prohibition of slavery—it is finished!—a national jubilee in may, 1865.

BARNSTABLE, Dec. 23, 1864.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:
MY FRIEND—Notice is hereby given, that the bill providing for the prohibition of slavery by an amend-Congress, then, so far as the Federal Government is concerned, slavery has no legal existence in the United States; the black spot on our national character is wiped out, so far as legislative enactments can wipe it out. Slavery is not only legally abolished but also forever prohibited ent of the Constitution will be taken up Jan. 6th.

hibited so far as it can be by the Constitution and by statute law, what more have we to do as Abolitionists?
Our great work, the abolition of chattel slavery, is No power will exist in any State to perpetuate or to establish it. No new State can come in, and no old State can remain in, with a slave. So far as villany," this consummation of all meanness, theft, robbery and piracy, is at an end in this nation. Only the debris of that temple of blood and tears remains to be removed. Its removal will be a colosal work. To educate and elevate the redeemed slaves will re-quire the energies of philanthropy for years to come.

In this work hundreds of thousands will join with us, who have not only taken no part in the abolition of slavery, but who have strenuously and persistently opposed it, by whatever ecclesiastical, political, social, mercial or literary power they possessed. With these we can unite our efforts to secure to the emanand industrial rights.

Equality as to natural rights, without regard to color, country or condition! This must be the watch-word of the Nation's future. To remove all ob-structions which the churches, the State Governments, and the mean and base prejudices of society throw in the way of the intellectual, social and moral elevation and happiness of the negro will re-quire great integrity and firmness of purpose, and great wisdom and energy of action. But slavery being abolished, and the negro no longer regarded nor treated as a chattel but as a man, by the State and National Governments, and by the church and clergy, his recognition as a man, by all schools and colleges, and in every department of life, will follow in due time. The self-evident truth that all men are created equal ought to be and must be the great test of the pulpit, at the bar, on the platform, on the bench, in the legislative hall, and in the executive chair. Equality of Natural Rights must be written on every pulpit, on every ballot-box, over the door of every school-house and college, home and nursery. On the practical recognition of this self-evident truth must the Republic exist, or it cannot long exist at all. But all this must come after the work of abolition

is done; and the negro, nationally, by Church and State, has ceased to be regarded as a thing, a brute, and is practically enrolled, by the State and National Governments, in the record of humanity. Should Congress and the people consummate this work this winter, what then remains for us to do, as Abolitionists, but to hold a National Jubilee in New York at then another great Jubilee at the New England A. S. Convention, during the last week in May? Could not all the old Abolitionists, however they may have differed as to measures and means, in the past, unite in such a National Jubilee over the downfall of chattel slavery, and the triumph of right over wrong, of truth over error, of liberty over slavery? I would like to see those few that remain who began with you, and who have stood by and worked with you in this greatest of all earthly achievements,-THE ABOLITION OF assembled in triumph where so often we have met in peril of our lives, and amid the threats, the scorn, and malignant wrath of Church and State. Let us meet in May, first in New York, and then in Boston, with this on our banner: "IT IS FINISHED!" and let us give a shout of triumph that shall be heard aroun

anave the honor to report that I have just returned from Gen. Sherman's headquarters in Savannah. I send Major den H. B.

anave the honor to report that I have just returned from Gen. Sherman's headquarters in Savannah. I send Major den Major den H. B.

But this Jubilee cannot be held in May next, unless the Constitution be amended so as forever to prohibit slavery in the Republic. Let all do what they can to back up and urge on Congress and the President. The city of Savannah was occupied on the morning of the 21st. Gen Hardee, anticipating the contemplated assault, escaped with the main body of his infantry and light artillery, on the afternoon and night of the 20th, by crossing the river to the Union caused the city is instea, and contains 20,000 citizens, quiet and well-disposed.

Any State may, if it choose, establish slavery. In God's name, let us have the Constitutional Prohibition! Then, in all coming time, not a slave shall clank a chain, nor shed a tear, on our broad domain.

Yours. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

Annarous, Md. P.

To-day will be witnessed.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 20, 1864.

To-day will be winessed a scene here, sad enough to touch the sympathies of the most hardened rebel in the country, and convince him of the cruel and barbarous treatment which the Union prisoners receive at the hands of the chivalry of the South. No less than 70 victims of their barbarity are to be borno to their last resting place, and 70 more horrid looking corpses never were seen by human eye. To such a state had they been reduced by starvation and exposure in open stockades, that their remains resemble Egyptian nummles, and can be kept any length of time, there being nothing to decompose but the frame, and a cadaverous skin slightly drawn over it; and I reget to say that there are many more who will soon follow them, for all the hospitals are filled to their utmost capacity with similar cases. The officers of the Northern Light state that, such was the anxiety of our men to get out of the hands of their jailors, that many would walk until death would strike them down, their last look being given to the old flag, under whose folds they hoped soon to be.

PASSPORTS FOR COLORED PROFILE. The following official letter from the State Department will give satisfaction to every lover of liberty and equality: DEPARTMENT OF STATE—PASSPORT BURBAU, WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1864.

THE THIRTY-FIRST NATIONAL ANTISLA VERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY.

The AMERICAN ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY was or ing it illegal to enslave any person on the America

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 peo-ple in regard to it was indicated by an overwhelming

ety be replenished by the generous donations, and contributions of those who have so long given it their yet to show their appreciation of the invaluable la-bors of the Society in disseminating light and knowldicating the rights of human nature on the broad

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"

Where personal attendance is impracticable or in Railroad Exchange, Boston, Treasurer of the American Anti-Slavery Society. All such will be duly ac knowledged and faithfully expended. Elizabeth Gay

L. Maria Child, Louisa Loring, Henrietta Sargent. Sarah Shaw Russell, Sarah Russell May, Anna Shaw Greene, Sarah Blake Shaw, Caroline C. Thayer, Lydia D. Parker, Caroline R. Putnam. Mattie Griffith. Evelina A. Smith, Sarah Bradford,

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 Garris Caroline M. Severance,

Mary Willey,

Ann Rebecca Bramhall,

Sarah J. Nowell.

Elizabeth von Arnim,

SAVANNAH CAPTURED! 800 Prismers, 150 Guns, and 25,000 Bales of Cott Captured.

DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL SHERMAN AND GEN

"SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, Dec. 22, 1864.

10 His Excellency President Lincoln:
I BEG TO PRESENT YOU AS A CHRISTMAS
GIFT THE CITY OF SAVANNAH, WITH ONE
HUNDRED AND FIFTY HEAVY GUNS AND
PLENTY OF AMMUNITION, AND ALSO
ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND BALES
OF COTTON. W. T. SHERMAN, Major General."

"STEAMER GOLDEN GATE,
Savannah River-7 P. M., Dec. 22.
Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant and Major Gen. H. W.
Halleck:

The captures include 800 prisoners, 150 guns, 13 locomotives in good order, 190 cars, a large supply of ammunition and material of war, 3 steamers and 33,000 bales of oction safely stored in warehouses. "All these valuable fruits of an almost bloodless victory have been, like Atlanta, fairly woo.

I opened communication with my steamers to-day, taking up what torpedoes we could see, and passing safely over others. Arrangements are made to clear the channel of all obstructions.

Yours, &c., Major General."

The value of the cotton captured at Savannah by Gen. Sherman will be from teeder to eccenteen militons of dellars, according as either statement as quantity may prove correct.

REBEL DESPONDENCY.

REBEL DESPONDENCY.

The Richmond Whig of to day says that Jeff. Davis has been suffering from neuralgis for a few days past, but is so much better as to be present yesterday at a Cabinet meeting. On the contrary, I am assured, and believe it to be true, that Jeff. Davis is lying critically ill with a nervous typhold fever, from which it is doubtful if he recovers. His condition is said to be rendered more preserious by the successive disasters which have befallen the rebel. cause at every point of the compass, rendering it difficult to keep his mind sufficiently composed to meet the wishe of his physician and the necessities of his case.

The rebel Senate, on motion of Mr. Hill of Georgia, went into secret acession immediately upon assembling on Saturday last, and a atorny time was had. The question of immediately arming the negroes was again son Saturday last, and a atorny time was had. The question of immediately arming the negroes was again brought up, and is believed to have been passed by an almout the property of the

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—PASSFORT BURBAU, | WASHINGTON, NOv. 29, 1864. | 5

J. B. NOYES, Esq., New York:

DEAR Sin: Your note of the 28th inst., relative to passports for colored people, came to hand this P. M. In reply, I have to sequalist you that there is sell institutions made in report to colored Passports can be obtained by any one complying with the regulations.

Tours truly,

A. TUNSTELL, WELCH,

Passport Clerk:

Passport Clerk:

RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION IN MARY-

ere American of Saturday say in, now that 'tree labor' has become a settled act. In every county of the State, large aske of land have taken place during the past two months, and the purchasers are men who intend to settle in our midst, and who do not purchase for the sake of speculation. The wormout and half-tilled tracts of the large slavebolder, in the hands of farmers who till their grounds by free labor—who encourage free schools, and all the accompanion of the reconstructions—will soon place Maryland in the position among the free States that shad in the position among the free States that so nd in the p

Mr. James G. Redden has sold his farm near-town, containing near three hundred acres, to Mr. Jacob L. Zook, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, for \$9,000. It is a healthy and desirable residence.

Mr. Redden has also sold the Mansion Farm, formerly the residence of the late Wm. Jones, near Andersontown, to Mr. J. W. Cline of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, but at what price we have not learned.

learned.

'Mr. Redden also sold his Burraville farm, near th
Delaware line, to Mr. Tobias Miller of Cumberlancounty, Pennsylvania, containing one hundred acres
for \$3.600.

We have always understood that the land in Car We have always understood that the land in Caroline is among the poorest in the State, and believe that the prices above specified are remarkably good. The Union, in commenting on the above sales, says: We would advise all persons, whether residents here or cleavehere, who wish to purchase farms in this county, to do so speedily, before the price of land goes up. They are cheap at present, but how long they will remain so, now that Maryland is a free State, no one can tell. "The Somerset Hendi says that "nore land is wanted; Northerners continue to visit this county (Somerset, looking for farms." Well may the President say that 'the genius of rebellion will no more claim Maryland." That day is gone forever."

FREE COLORED SCHOOLS. A free school for cel ored females was opened on Monday last, in the lect ture room of the Bethel Church, Saratopa street, us der the auspices of the American Missionary Associated for the President of the

reents of the churren was attend this senson decades to call it the "Lincoln School."

Soon after General Butler, pronounced the work "Contraband," and the freedmen began to collect a Fortress Monroe and vicinity, the Association above alluded to sent boxes of clothing to cover their naked ness, and afterwards well-educated teachers to oper schools for them; and during the past, year has sen more than two hundred and fifty teachers and mission aries to Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newbern, Roanoke Island, Beaufort, New Orleans, Vicks burg, Port Hudson, Naswille, Menpinis, Washington Arlington, Harper's Ferry, and other places.

Several months ago, some of the colored clergymen of this city applied to this Association for teachers to open schools; and after a visit here of several day by one of the Secretaries, and learning that they

of this cry "".

open schools; and after a visit here of several unys by one of the Secretaries, and learning that they greatly desired to have their children educated, he promised to send them two excellent teachers at once and open a school, which has been done as stated

and open a serious, some above.

The whole expense for these schools to those that have the benefit of them is to provide a room and pay the board of the teacher, their salaries being paid by the Association or the friends of the teachers; and has Association has a large number of teachers, with the Association has a large number of teachers, with their salaries provided for, ready to go wherever room and board is offered them. No teacher is sen out, unless qualified to teach in the common schools in the North—Baltimore American.

PROGRESS IN MARYLAND. The new constitution of Maryland is a great step in advance of former legislation in that State. Besides giving freedom to 76,000 slaves, it provides for a system of free schools for the children of the whole State, colored as well as white, and now schools are being organized by private benevolence, until the State adopts a system for colored children, in various sections of Baltimore, and a few in the counties. One large school was opened last week under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, with two excellent and experienced female teachers from Massachusetts, and this school, together with others that will soon be opened, are unfemale teachers from Massachusetts, and this school, together with others that will soon be opened, are under the supervision of Mr. Nathaniel Noyes of this city, a gentleman admirably qualified for the position. Mr. Noyes is now on a brief visit to this city and vicinity to obtain funds to help extend these schools. There is great prejudice by many against educating the blacks, and it may be some time before the people will be ready to tax themselves for the support of schools for the colored children; but by a little assistance from the friends of the colored people in the North, schools can be opened and made, so successful that it will tend to hasten the State in organizing a system of, free schools for the colored as well as the

system of free schools for the colored as well as the white children —Boston Journal. THE BATTLE OF HONEY HILL, S. C. REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE ACTION.

The Savannalı Republican of the 3d instant of following account of the battle of Honey

The Savannali Republican of the 3d instant contains the following account of the battle of Honey Hill:

"Honey Hill is about two and a half miles east of the village of Grahamville, Beaufort District. On the creat of this, where the road, or the highway, strikes it, is a semi-circular line of earthworks, defective, though, in construction, as they are too high for infantry, and have little or no exterior alone. These works formed the centre of our lines on Wednesday, while our left reached up into the pine lands without protection, and our right along a line of fence that skirts the swamp below the batteries. They commanded fully the road in front as it passes through the swamp at the base of the hill, and only some fifty or sixty yards distant. Through the swamp, during the winter months, runs a small creek, which spreads up and down the roads for some thirty or forty yards, but is quite shallow the entire distance. Some sixty yards beyond this creek the main road turns off to the left, making an obtuse angle, while another and smaller road makes off to the right from the same point.

The enemy came by the former road, and turned the angle apparently before they were aware of an opposing force. They consisted of four regiments of which ten or twelve are in our possession, state that this force was commanded by Generals. Potter and Hatch; some of them say that General Foster was also present as chief of command. The negroes, as also present as chief of command. The negroes, as subsual, formed the advance, and had nearly reached the creek, when our batteries opened upon them down the road with a terrible volley of spherical case. This threw them into temporary confusion; but the entire force, estimated at five thousand, was quickly restorded to order, and thrown into a line of battle parallel with our own, up and down the margin of the awamp. Thus the battle raged from eleven in the morning till dark. The enemy's centre and left were most exposed, and auffered terribly. Their right was posted behind an old dam t

maintained its position till the close of the fight. Our left was very much exposed, and an attempt was once or twice made by the enemy to turn it by advancing through the swamp and up the hill, but they were driven back without a prolonged struggle.

The centre and left of the enemy fought with a desperate earnestness. Several attempts were made to charge our batteries, and many got nearly across the swamp, but were in every instance forced back by the galling fire poured into them from our lines. We made a visit to the field the day following, and found the road diterally strewn with their dead. Some eight or ten bodies were floating in the water where the road crosses, and in a ditch on the roadside, just beyond, we saw six, negroes piled one on top the other. A Colonel of one of the negro regiments, with his horse, was killed while fearliessly leading his men across the creek in a charge. With that exception, all the dead and wounded officers were carried off by the enemy during the night. Many traces were left where they were dragged from the woods to the road, and thrown into ambulances or carts. We counted some sixty or sevently bodies in the space of about an acre, many of which were herribly mutilisted by shells; some with half their heads sho toff, and others completely disembowelled. The artillery was served with great accuracy, and we doubt if any battle field of the war presents such havoc among the trees and shrubbery, innease pines and other growth were cat short off or torn into shreds.

From all indications it is estimated that the loss of the enemy is fully five or six hundred. This is the lowest estimate we have heard. Many officers are of the opinion that their loss cannot be less than one thousand. Ours was eight killed outright and thirty-nine wounded, three or four mortally. The enemy fought to some disadvantage, as they fired up hill, and most of their shots ranged too high."

DEATE OF LORD MORPETH, EARL OF CARLIELE.

—The death of George William Frederic Howard, seventh Earl of Carlisle, widely known in this country as Lord Morpeth, took place on the fifth of December. His grandather, the fifth Earl of Carlisle, was distinguished in the House, of Lords by his reconsendation of conciliatory measures towards the Americans, and was one of the three commissioners appointed to visit America, with a view to the restoration to peace. Lord Morpeth was a truly noble man.

THE TRIBUNE for 1865. PROSPECTUS.

The Military and Naval mocesses of 1864, with the auspicious result of our Presidential contest, have lifted a
heavy weight from the breasts of the Loyal Millions of
our countrymen. It is now felt, even by those who have
been distructful and faint-hearted, that the Union is to
emerge triumphant from the desaity errife whereinto she
was so wickedly precipitated by her assillants, and that
Slavery, her releutiess foo, is to encounter the fair of Haman. The perils of foreign intervention and that of Haman. The perils of foreign intervention and of Western insurrection are meley passed; Annama Lixton, no longer annaliable as the choice of a minority, holds the belm of State for four on insurroction are safely passed; ARLBAN LINCOLN, no longer assailable as the choice of a minority, holds the helm of State for four years longer; the Rebellion, palpably weakened by its defeats and losses during the year now closing—with its credit so reduced that its purse-bearer officially declares that its Treasury Notes can only be exchanged for coin at the rate of tennity-five for one, while changed for coin at the rate of twenty-five for one, while its bonds command but six cents on the dollar—but swaits the blow which shall acon strike the sword from its parri-cidal hand, and remit its master-spirits to the justice, or it may be the elemency, of a sorely wronged and justly in-cessed, but forbearing and magnanimous People. Such are the auspices which justify our faith that the year soon to open will see the Stars and Stripes food, unchallenged from svery battlement in the Republic, and she perfect the of the stripe of the stri law of Liberty for All immovably imbedded in t

pon its twenty-fourth year with quickened hopes and nlarged means of usefulness. Its principles need no restatement: its aims are the diffusion of Intelligence and the inculcation of a spirit of Freedom and Himanity. When this truth shall have been generally recognized and established, as the basis of our institutions and policy, that regarding as the basis of our institutions and policy, that injustics to the poorest, the weakest, the mest despised, is a fearful mistake—that no community or State can afford to wrong even its numblest member—then will our land

perity.

The Trisum has for the last year been published with out profit to its proprietors, solely because of the depreciation of our currency below the specie standard, compaling us to buy paper and other materials at a cost, considerably above the full amount received from our subseri erably above the full amount received from our subscri-bers. On our Weekly edition, the net loss has amounted to many thousands of dollars; while our large receipts from Advertising have been wholly absorbed by the ex-traordinary expenses of Correspondence, Telegraphing, &c., devolved on us by the war. As we do not suppose our patrons desire that we should work for them at our own cost, and prefer not to be patronised by any who may de-sire it we have assessed to the contraction. are it, we have somewhat advanced for the ensuing year the prices of our Semi-Wesly and Weslty, as we had al-ready done with those of our Daily editions. This increase is purely nominal: there sever before was a time when the farmers of our country could buy Tar Tarsuwa for so little of their own products or labor as they can by the

DAILY TRIBUNE.

rs, 1 copy, 1 year—312 numbers, \$10 00 SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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2 copies, do. do.
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A PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBER.—THE PURE NOLOGICAL JOURNAL and LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for January, appears with 32 quarto pages, and a beautiful illustrated It contains Portraits of Tennyson, Silliman, Sheri dan, Cobb, Phillips, Susanna Wesley-mother of John-an Indian Chief, Franz Muller, Miss Muggins, Miss Fury, the Princess of Wales, Florence Nightingale, A Group of Warriors—Hannibal, Julius Carear, Pizarro, Cromwell, Charles XII., Frederick the Great, Scott, Wellington and Napoleon, with ETHNOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIO PHYSIOLOGY, and PSYCHOLOGY. No. 1. Vol. 41st. Put lished at 20 cents a Number, or \$2.00 a year, by M FOWLER & WELLS, 380 Broadway, New York.

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE FRIEND OF PROGRESS. NUMBER THREE, FOR JANUARY.

CONTENTS.

Timid Tom and Old Gurdy. By Rev. Edward C. Towns.
With Dedication to Rev. H. W. Beecker.
Out and In. (Poetry.) By BRILLE BUSH.
Progress in Literature. By Mrs. ELIZA W. PARRHAM.
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274 Canal St., New York.

CELEBRATION OF THE EMANCIPATION PRO LAMATION. The Emancipation Proclamation will be elebrated at Transort Tentla, on MONDAY, Jan. 2, 865. Two meetings will be held during the day and amencing at 2 o'clock, P. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Gov. ANDREW, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, FREDERIC Douglass, Rev. A. A. MINER, ROBERT MORRIS, W. WELLS BROWN, DR. J. B. SHITH and others are expe

to speak.

The children connected with the Colored Sabbath Schools will sing.

OBITUARY.

On Sunday afternoon last, we followed to the grave, On Sunday afternoon last, we followed to the grave, railed with feelings of the deepest reverence, the lifeless tenement from which the soul of Isaac Austru had departed, to dwell in those mansions of the blest where those do not it that they will find a home of eternal peace. The death of Our once.

In an intellectual point of view, Mr. Austin was far above coing

Great National Picture,

PAINTED on canvase, measuring 16 1-2 by 9 feet, and containing full-length life-size Portraits of President LINCOLN, Secretaries Sawane, Chass. Starron, Welles, Sixter, Postmaster General Blain, and Attorney-General Blain, and Attorney-General Blain, and Attorney-General Blain, and Starren, Postmaster General Blain, and Attorney-General Blain, so the second secretaries of the containing the second Old Cabinet Council Chamber in the White H NOW ON EXHIBITION AT WILLIAMS & EVERETT'S PARTY 284 WASHINGTON STREET ADMISSION, 25 Canta. MR. GARRISON'S PORTRAIT. THE Portrait of Mr. Garrison, the publication of which has been delayed in consequence of the severa and protracted illness of the artist engaged in transferring it to stone, is now ready, and will be farnished to subscribers immediately. Orders may be addressed to R. WALLCUT, Eng., Laberster office, or to the Publisher. Price \$1.50 per copy.

This portrait is deemed by Mr. Gannisov, and by his family and most intimate friends, as the most accurate and satisfactors of any test taken of him. Thus price has consequent to the product of the pr

family and most initimate friends, as the most seeming and antifactory of any yet taken of him, the sho has loss been personally sequantied with him, the bay long men invery critical, writes as follow: ——I have obtained a form pletium of Mr. Ganatsor from He, and its reli my notion of 'the eiternal fitness of hims." "A lady! New Hampshire writes:——"The picture gives us gree pleasure. We ally pronounce it as nearly perfect as eap picture of Mr. Ganatson can be."

Boston, Dec. 20, 1864.

LUCIF ER MATCHES.

CARPENTERS

THE

Emancipation Proclamation

BEFORE THE CABINET.

THE philanthropist sighs over the fearful list of human woes, incurable diseases, and premature deaths, which have been caused by inhaling the fumes of phosphorus and nave been caused by inhaling the fumes of phosphorus and sulphur in the manufacture of common Lacifer or Friction Matches. The most ghastly of these diseases in 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 accreated of benches afficials for the second of the property of the second of the s

aggregate of human suffering from these ear Humanity drops a Tear of sorrow over the numerous cases of accidental deaths caused by the use of these easily ignited, inflammable agents. A truthful inscription upon many a little temb-

ne would be,-This Child was Burned to Death BY LUCIPER MATCHES. Scarcely a week passes without a record of dile or more

children losing their lives by these dangerous artic THE PICTURE IS INCOMPLETE. dark as it is, without reference to the annual loss of valuable property, which may safely be stated at millions of dollars.

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 me de of ignition, the rubbing of dry sticks to gether, or the still more useful advance

TINDER-BOX, FLINT AND STREL

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

Second, The insuring of perfect safety in its daily use as a match composition. The honor of the discovery be-

SCANDINAVIAN CHEMIST,

who has produced, to bless mankind, the long-looked-for alchemy; 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 award ed to him whose persevering efforts have resulted in pro-ducing chemical combinations, the practical application of which in daily use will be the annual saving of thousands of lives and millions of treasure?

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 Com ernational Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in Londo while all other Matches were excluded from the building

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 SAFE, and for out-door uso

A Safety Flaming Fusee, or Wind-Defier, hich neither wind nor rain can extinguish.

A fair trial will verify the truth of our stateme

JOHN P. JEWETT. al Agent of the Universal Safety Match Comp NO, 16 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON. P. S. A beautiful feature of this great invention is its

t perfect wax tapers ever produced. A FARM OF 1500 ACRES

FOR SALE.

adaptability to war compositions. Our arrange nearly completed for the manufacture of the near

THE St. Mary's Lake Farm, 3 1-2 miles North for city of Battle Creek, Calhom county, Michi offered for sale. The proprietor wishing to retting this Farm for sale on reasonable terms as to get time of payments. The Farm consists of 1500 acre-rich agricultural land as can be found in the W it that they, will find a home of eternal peace. The death of a man like him requires more than a passing netice.

In an intellectual point of view, Mr. Auntin was far above mediocrity. He possessed a mind of great vigor; his memory was remarkably retentive; his reading was of the choicest character, and he well digested the thoughts of his favorite authors. Keenly, regretting that he had to his favorite authors. Keenly, regretting that he had not in the continuous properties of the control of the carry life enjoyed the davantages of a scholastic trainging, he was an ardent, an enthurisatic advocate of our common school system, and was over ready, by night or common school system, and was over ready, by night of the blessings which he had never known. For many yard, he served with singular fidelity as one of the School Committee of this town,—a part of the time as Chairman,—and the high stand which our schools have so long hold is ideal targely to his carry and persistent efforts. In public, and when they furnished the theme, seither his tonges nor his pen was ever weary.

But, exalted as was his character in this regard, it is when we look at it in another view, that we particularly revers his memory. He was a friend of humanity. The poor, the despised, the oppressed, were aver seens and his heart. All is was no formal sympathy; it is was the outquahing of a noble nature which could not brook oppression or wrong; and the stand which he took for the standard of the provision of the standard which he took for the standard of the provision of the standard which he took for the standard which he took for the standard which he took for the standard was an abolition is when to be such was to subject one's self to contamely and abuse, was characteristic of him. He was a for of the part of the standard which he took for the standard was an article and the standard was a standard which he took for the standard was a standard which he took for the standard was an article and the standard which he took for the standard w

Mitte 100 Cale Color of the Col

determined to the state of the

rate jubilee! It was this

Zoelty.

137 The following is a very heartiful and folioitous tribute to redected and disponented Marghad.

RABYLAND TREE!

DECEMBER PORT TANDETH pland t Maryland ! beautiful Maryland !

Thunder with sceni's tides—)
Maryland 's free!
ryland! Maryland! beautiful Maryland! Maryland ! Maryland 's free ft 1 7

daryland ! Maryland ! oft-chartened Maryland ! Long has oppression hung dark over thee!

Now every fetter breaks; Now a new life awakes

Maryland's free! pland! Maryland! sorely-tried Maryland! ess God for Maryland! Maryland's free! Maryland Maryland! conquering Maryland! Blest are the patriots thy glory that see! fling, for thy form are dead, Drowned in war's billows red; Thou art to Cansan led

Maryland's free!
Maryland ! Maryland ! ball, bappy Maryland !
Thank God for Maryland ! Maryland 's free! Maryland! Maryland! glorified Maryland! Sanctified! sealed with the blood of the fi Now in thy streets no more, the last

New England's blood shall peur—
Baltimore free!
Baltimore! Baltimore! blood-redeemed Baltimore
Praise God for Baltimore! Baltimore free! Maryland! Maryland! position: Maryland! First from pollution and peril to fice! First fruits of them that slept! Where thy dark children wept,

Freedom's bright robe hath swept—

Weep for foy, Maryland's shout for joy, Maryland !
Bless God for Maryland! Maryland's free! Maryland ! Maryland ! not alone, Maryland, nds for the ransom the sweet jubilee ; Awed by the fear of it,
Fired by the cheer of it,
Soon shall be free!

All the great Southern land, down to fair Mexics str

Down to the Isthmus-band, soon shall be free LINCOLN AND LIBERTY.

From where the placid Delaware winds onward in its cours To where Nisgara's waters flow with their resistless force From where New England's stalwart sons, amidst, t re rings forth the anthem-rings forth the glad re

The miner in the land of Penn, the boatman at the oar. The farmer in the teeming West, among his garner

store ; The sailor on the ocean, amidst the surging sea, All, all have caught the glad acclaim-Lincoln and Lin

And when Columbia's patriot sons encamp at Richr

every shot and every shell proclaim the voice "The slave's dull ear" hath caught the note—the of the free,

As Dahlgren's voice pronounces clear-Lixcoln and Liz Twas thus along our country's shore from heart to heart

The lightning's wing conveyed the news that gladdene not a few;
All e'er the land, from lake to gulf, responsive thrilled

resch breast,
From North to South, from sea to sea, and in the "fair young West,"

I AM GRA BUDGOOMI BUTAR

And where Pacific's gentle wave, far towards the

From where the sands with gold are mixed, and silvery From where Nevada rears his head, and Winter's chaplet

There, in that land where Broderick lived, and where he

fought and fell, fought and fell,

In Freedom's runks his friends have ranged, and Freedom's cohorts swell,

The tide from out the Golden Gate is obbing towards the

Amidst the shrouds the sallor sings—Lincoln and Lin-

D. R. PRISON HORRORS.

Beneath the traitor flag defiant flying, a stream.

And watched by guards that glory in their sighing, And watered by guarus that gory in four agoing Ten thousand of our brother braves his dying. Men, nobles,—but a year ago they came From friends who lisped in love their every name, To fan Rebellion back through fields of flame. They earned a kind captivity, but fell
Mid four too mean to treat a forman well,
Proud of their honor—leagued in that with hell.

And so our heroes, by their craven hand Stretched like chained lions on the Southern sand, Die of slow torment in a Christian land.

No shelter know the sufferers ; bolder ones, Daring to seek it, scorched by Georgian suns, Drop on the dead-line neath the warders guns. No rest! The lafar filth, the charnel-core, A horrid couch they cannot shun nor choose, neath receives them when their strength they lose No raiment! Bare to shame from head to heel

No food—or worse! The carrion vulture's craws Would spew the allmy dote each prisoner draws, Flung rotten-ripe from Hate's byens claws. No water ! Thick with their own order

The scanty runs that cross their aloughy keep, Till their dead bodies dam them heap on heap So breath! A myriad mouths that gasp for air, Shrink at the still putrescence reeking there, And choke in foulness more than life can bear.

Humanity! There are no pitying tears, No feeling hearts, no wholescue, godly fears, Where Slavery's damning fester grows for year Ab, yearning kindred, helplessly afar, Question the lightning-wire, the whirling car, And weep, unanawored, at the fates of war! Unanswered, save to learn the gifts ye sent. To warm and comfort friends in bondage, w

Yet faint not wholly. Stay your hearts in hope; For from the womb of death your lost ory up, "Father, our sufferings! Bless the bitter cup!"

They shall not ery unheard! Though crushed ashile, Tacir roice shall run to satth a remotest sitle, Talling the decise of Libby and Belle-Inic.

And Darville, Anderson and Mason, made for corresponding the decised, the state of the Satth Sa Ton thousand ! Ays, if God the dred reasons.

From graves already much their dumpour faces
Shall start to judgment trenty thousand more.

Workham and Ref.

The Wiberator.

MRS. PACKARD'S PERSECUTION.

first volume of her book, entitled, "The Great Drama. Her persecution is of so extraordinary a type tha she finds it difficult to get her statements credited Therefore we have consented to publish the following letters in confirmation of the facts in the case leaving the public to judge for themselves in this

To all persons who would desire to give sympathy an encouragement to a most worthy but persecuted woman. The undersigned, formerly from the State of Vermont, now an old resident of the State of Illinoi would most respectfully and fraternally certify an

If and otherwise, cases of insanity; that he has given considerable attention to medical intrisprudence, and has attudied some of the best authors on the ashlete of insanity; has paid great attention to the principles and philosophy of mind; and therefore would say, with all due modesty, that he verify believes himself qualified to give an opinion entitled to respect ful consideration on the question of the sanity or insanity of any person, with whom he may be acquainted.

That he is acquainted with Mrs. E. P. W. Packard, and verify believes her not only sane, but that she is a person of very superior endowments of mind and understanding, naturally possessing, an exceedingly well-balanced organization, which no doubt prevented her from becoming insane under the persecution, incarceration and treatment she has received. That Mrs. Packard has been the victim of Religious Bigotry, purely-so, without a single circumstance to alleviate the darkness of the transaction; a case overly of the palmiest days of the Inquisition.

The question may be asked, how this could be a contraction of the could be a contraction.

a case worthy of the palmiest days of the Inquisition.

The question may be asked, how this could happen, especially in Northern Illinois! To which tnawer—That the common law prevalls here thesame as in other States where this law has not been
modified or set aside by the statute laws, which
gives the logal custody of the wife's person into the
sands of her husband, and, therefore, a wife cam only
be relieved from oppression, or even from imprisonment, by heahusband, by the legal-complaint of herself, or some one in her behalf, before the proper judicial authorities, and a hearing and decision in the
case, as was finally had in Mrs. Packard's case; she
having been in the first place taken, by force, by her
husband, and sent to the lineane Hospital, without
any opportunity to make complaint, and without any
hearing or investigation. But, how could the Supernitendent of the Insane Hospital be a party to so
great's wrong? Very easily answered, without necessarily impeaching his honesty, when we consider
that her alleged insanity was on religious subjects.
Her husband, a minister of good standing in his denomination, and the Superintendent sympathizingwith him, in all probability, in religious devotions and
belief, supposed, of course that she was insane. She
was legally sent to him by the authority of her husband as insane. Mrs. Packard had taught dectrinessimilar to the Unitarians Universalists, and many radical preachers; and which directly oppose the docwas legally sent to him by the authority of her hushand as iname. Mrs. Packard had taught doctrines similar to the Unitarians Universalists, and many radical preachers; and which directly oppose the doctrines her husband taught, and the doctrines of the church to which he and Mrs. Packard belonged. The argument was, that, of course, he woman must be crazy. And as she persisted in her liberal sentiments, the Superintendent persisted in considering that she was insane! However, whether moral blame should attach to the Superintendent and Trustees of the insane hospital or not in this transaction, other than prejudice and learned ignorance, it is quite certain that the laws, perhaps, in all the States, in relation to the insane, and learned ignorance it is quite certain that the laws, perhaps, in all the States, in relation to the insane, and their confinement and treatment, have been much abused by the artful and cuning, who have incarcerated their relatives for the purpose of getting hold of property, or for differences of opinion as to a future state of existence, or religious belief.

The undersigned would further state, that the published account of Mrs. Packard's trial, on the question of first sativity is not don't reaffectly veilable and over

The undersigned understands that Mrs. Packar

To a Kind and Sympathizing Public:

This is to certify, that I am personally acquaint with Mrs. E. P. W. Packard, late an inmate of Insane Asylum of the State of Illinois.

That Mrs. Packard was the victim of a foul an cruel compliacy, I have not a single doubt; and the she is, and ever has been, as sane as any other person yerlight believe. But I do not not be in the compliance of the c

That Mrs. Packard was the victim of a foot and cruel compiracy. I have not a single doubt; and that he is, and ever has been, as eane as any other person, I verily believe. But I do not feel called upon to assign reasons for my opinion. In the premises, as because was fully investigated before an eminent Judge of our State, and, after a full and carrell examination, she was pronounced sane, and restored to liberty.

Still I repeat, but for the cruel conspiracy against her, she could not have been incorcerated as lunation in the Asylum. Whoever reads her full and fair report of her case will be convinced of the terrible conspiracy that was predicted towerder a truly thoughful and accomplished lady,—a conspiracy worthy of a domonian spirit of ages long since passed, and such as we should be loth to believe could be practised in this enlightened age, did not the boards of our Court verify its truit.

To a kind and sympathizing public I commend her. The deep and cruel 'anguish she has had to suffer at the deep and cruel 'anguish she has had to suffer at

s truit.

a kind and sympathizing public I commend her deep and cruel anguish she has had to suffer a ands of those who should have been her protect iill, I doubt not, endear her to you, and you will do be your kindest sympathy and protection was in the protection.

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES.

The closing lecture of the Fraternity course was given on Tuesday evening, 20th inst., by Henry Ward Beecher. His advertised subject was, "Beauty and

the Beast."

Mr. Beecher commenced by rehearing the old fairy tale of a heautiful young lady who, having been liged by circumstances to form acquaintance with hideous beast, had passed, in the course of time, she would be his wife, dissolved the enchantment which had concealed his proper form, and obtained a handsome and accomplished prince for her husband. He then went on to say—

The first condition of mankind is a condition of

love and religion. Beauty alone does not purify nor elevate, but purification and elevation open the eyes to beauty. Art does not/civilize nor enlighten. The civilization of the Greeks proceeded not from art, but from religion and patriolism; and these aroused the sense of beauty, and created art.

The beautiful, in practice, should minister directly

The beautiful, in practice, should minister direct the life. All periods in which art has been get to the life. All periods in which art has been genuine and noble are those in which it has grown from
high elements of character. The study of beauty for
listelf alone effeminates and weakens. Leonardo da
Vinci and Michael Angelo were inspired men, who
expressed great ideas in beautiful and sublime forms.
The true artists are those who are seeking to elevatemen. The beautiful is the blossom of the useful.
The history of art in Europe refutes the lides that
beauty is a moral force. It does not so affect the
common people. They live beside the nobliest works
of architecture, without having the lessteys or thought
for the beauty which other people cross the ocean to
see. The population of cathedral towns is not a reflued population, but the reverse. At Milan and Antwerp the stores of the churches seemed alive, but
the people seemed atones. Only when men become the people seemed atones. Only when men become developed rightly from within do they begin to un derstand beauty. How is it with our American people? At presen

we are importing our art, not originating it. The pursuit of beauty, if it be merely the creature of wealth without culture, will tend to enervate and corrupt us. An appreciation of the beautiful, and a capacity to invent new forms of it, should be deve mark the dividing lips between patriolism and trea-son by the presence or absence of school-houses. Education is to redeem this people, and is to flad new and various channels of application, one rhich should be a cultivation of the sense of the

ompanying a sudden acquisition of wealth, feared might beset us after the termination otice, certainly no cause for anxiety. As or

Art was first employed for the benefit of the king now to serve the common people, and help the devel opment of the nation. It should become democratic ot, certainly, in the party sense, but in the Gospe

The word "home" is to us the most important word in the language. Home is the best sphere for art, and it should be the work of common school education to develop it in children. From the beginning, they should be made familiar with forms of beauty. The beau tiful is the natural language of intelligence and good ness, and children should have it constantly kept be fore them as a means of education. Instruction in forms and colors should be part of the business of beauty are most common. The sky, the clouds an the landscape offer attractions greater than the galleries of European art, if we would but notice them. We should call the attention of the young not only to the written record of God's goodness, but to the

the practice of landscape gardening as important educational influences, and said that the sin against the

ucational influences, and said that the sin against the Holy Ghost was the building of a close wall to prevent the common people from enjoying the beauty of gardens and ornamental grounds.

At some of the previous lectures the Music Hall had been filled, but on this occasion it was densely crowded, calling to mind its appearance when Theodore Parker preached or lectured there. The whole was the substitute of the control of of the audience were probably disappointed in Ma tentively for an hour and a half, giving some demo strations of applause towards the close .- C. K. W.

SPEECH OF ALDERMAN NASH.

e in the Board of Aldermen, on the subject of "Opening of the Public Library on Sundays."

After a careful reading of the very brief report po ented by the Committee to this Board against ope ing the Public Library on Sunday, I am free to co nable to find, from its beginnin leas that I have not been aute to thu, from its organized to end, one substantial reason why what I conceive to be so greats public good, should be requeed to any portion of our citizens who wish to enjoy the privileges of this institution on that day.

If the Aldermen will turn to this report, they will

find that there are not twenty lines of it which are not quotations from what the committee consider as "standard authority upon the casanagement of libra-rics," Mr. Edward Edwards of England, a writer who ries, Ar. Edward Edwards of England, a writer who, probably, never published a word upon public libraries that would not be agreeable to the aristocracy of his country. The following quotation, I think, will satisfy any one that what I have sated is correct.

"Until very recently, any discussion in the United Kingdom of the question—Ought our Public Libraries to be open on Sunday I would have seemed to most

persons superfluous. By a majority, at all events, o the educated and shoughtful amongst our countrymen such a step is still regarded as a manifest infringemen thoughtful," that is, the aristocracy, who have spler did private libraries of their own to which they ca and do resort on Sundays, refuse the same enjoymen

I wonder if the "educated and thought that it was ab," in-land ever entertained the thought that it was ab, "in-fringement of their Christian obligations" to allow their thousands of gla-palaces to be kept open on Sunday. O no, this is no infringement of the Sab-bath; the miseries of the poor pay the taxes of the bath; the miseries of the poor pay the taxes of the artebers(r), and the revenues of the Lords of the Church. The upper classes in England think they are free because they have an artitocracy, and hence their sympathy with all classes of artitocracy, and hence their sympathy with all classes of artitocracy, alway-mongers and the like. We here recognize no other dristocracy than this of mind, and well illustrated this principle a few years ago when a free granimar school was demanded for girls. The would be artiof the Lords of the tocracy said, "No, if this is allowed, the mechanic guast to pity, and from pity to love; and who by granting the beast's urgent request that ad concealed his proper form, and obtained a concealed his proper form, and obtained a concealed his proper form, and obtained a this free gramms school, and the Normal school for girls!

Went on to may—

Wherein, I sak, do we infringe upon our Christian first condition of manking is consistent of the public state.

Wherein, I sak, do we infringe upon our Christia obligations, when this government says the Public beasthood. Man's original value is not what he is, but what he may become. The common people have been the world's beasts. But Jesus loved them, and they gladly received the instructions which he addressed to them. The rude and unknown at the world's beasts. But Jesus loved them, and they gladly received the instructions which he addressed to them. The rude and unknown at the world's beast should be not throw open its doors with Library shall be open on Sunuay? As successive loaded with books containing the best thoughts of the best minds of pass generations, and of living writers. Why, I ask, should we not throw open its doors wide to the young apprentice boy, who is thirsting after knowledge? He has no library at home, and no convenient place to read; he is too poor to have a fire in his room in the winter, and the parior of his boarding. they gladly received the instructions which he addressed to them. The rude and unlearned are under enchantment, and need the processes appropriate for the restoration. My subject for this lecture is "Refinement and beauty for the common people."

After speaking of the irresistible claim made by beauty upon our attention and regard, Aft. Beccher said—We come to think persons beautiful as soon as re, love them. The newly-born infant is not and cannot be beautiful in us, but every one is so to its mother. A truly cheerful and loving nature will see heauty everywhere. Perception of the beautiful is not the cause, but the effect, of development and refinement. The two prime elements of education was fined in the individual and the individual and the individual and the mother at truly cheerful and loving nature will see heauty everywhere. Perception of the beautiful is not the cause, but the effect, of development and refinement. The two prime elements of educations were finement. The two prime elements of educations were finement.

I had was poor indeed to what is now offered to the his me

When I was a boy in a store, working eights When I was a boy in a store, working eighteen hours a day for my employer, I would have looked upon it as an incalculable blessing to myself if I could have had a public library to recort to on Sunday. What was my condition then, is the condition of thousands of boys, young men and women, in this city to-day. I wish to put myself right before this community upon this question. I know that my motives are variously criticised. My pies is for the apprentice boys in this city, and the unfavored classes. My object is, to improve their intellectual and moral condition, to draw them from the sempting haunts of vice—yes, from the two thousand barrooms in this city whose doors are wide open day and night, three hundred and sixty-five days of the year, and not a voice is raised at this Board to close them, even on Sunday, notwithstand-ing the oath of God is upon us to execute the laws. There never has been a time when barrooms were increasing so rapidly as now, and we all know that

fluences known to the City Government.

Why is not a stop put to them? Why are they not all closed? I will tell you: public opinion in this city is not against them. The aristocracy have elegant and expensive club-rooms, and more expensive barrooms attached to them—their moral juxtaposition to the whisky shop in North street makes them a unit li

the whisky shop in North street makes them a unit in forming public opinion.

The Committee fell us that if we open the Pablic Library Sundays, it will "be a step which, indirectly at least, must tend to aggravate evils afready very formidable." Who ever heard of a public library being productive of evil 1 I say, if you wish to cure present evils, open your Pablic Library Sundays; and as we have not a free gallery of paintings, make large appropriations of money for one that will be attractive, and open this also on Sunday. Let us at least try these experiments, and see if they will not fin a measure break down the formidable evils that now best aure break down the formidable evils that now bese us. Why fear to open the Library on Sunday Yield not to religious bigotry. Try the experiment We hold the keys in our hands; if it proves produc-tive of evil, we can close it; if it does not, you will never wish to close it so long as we preserve a vestige

Many people say, our churches are open on Sunday and they present attractions enough. Let a young man attend church twice a day, and he still has the evening left. Allowing they were all filled on Sun-day, they could not accommodate one-third part of our population; and why build more when what we have are not half occupied, excepting those where the most stupid superstition and ignorance abound?

The lexicographers say that the word Sabbath, right ly construed, means rest—cessation. We are told that it is the day which God appointed to be observed as a day of rest from all secular labor or employments, and to be kept holy, and consecrated to His service and worship. This was originally the seventh day of the week-the day, as the Jews inform us, on which God rested from the work of creation; and this day is still observed by them and some Christians as the Sabbath Sunday is the Sabbath of Christians; Saturday is the Sabbath of the Jews. Now I say that there is more and better authority for keeping Saturday than there is for keeping Sunday. If you believe that God appointed a Sabbath, why don't you close the Library on Saturday? There is as good reason for our obse vance of the Jewish subbatical year as there is for ou Observance of Sunday.

Over-tax the soil in some parts of the world, and f

will require rest; but I believe that this law does not apply to our Western prairies. Over-tax the physical powers of man; and he also requires rest; but what consense to tell me that you can over-tax a man's physical powers six days in the week, and expect hir to preserve the normal condition of his being by rest ing the seventh ! Who believes that God created the world in six days, and rested from his labors on the seventh? The creation of the world took more mil-lions of years than the Bible names days. Science, not theology, tells of God's perfect law. The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbati han be could physically endure, and thus debased both body and soul. But, thank God, man's scientific investigations have done and are doing more for man's advancement than all the theology that has been or ever will be written.

Just in proportion as the natural sciences have adyears ago, it took one person the whole year, working eighteen hours a day, to produce a very po of cloth to clothe four adult persons for a s low, a factory girl, after eating her breakfast, will go dinner all this work of clothing four adult persons is accomplished, and the quality and fabric of the cloth is a thousand times better than that of old times. So it is in regard to every other branch of industry Western prairies; steam sows the wheat, reaps it, it, grinds it, carries it through all the probarre), that contains it when ready for the market; steam transports it hundreds of miles in a single day, both by sea and land; steam manufactures it into bread; steam, and scientific machinery to which it is applied, do all this for man's staff of life, and nothing lieve there is no patent out yet for this last process

I think I have conclusively shown that the factory weaver of to-day has made a gain over the house weaver of a hundred years ago of \$1212 working days, us it applies to nearly every other branch of i dustry. If by means of the development of the natural sciences you have gained all this time, what are you going to do with it! If you compel the engineer to drive his machine fifteen hours a day, and the hours, you over supply the wants of man, labor cannot we have passed through in past years ab demonstrate. I have asked the question, you going to do with this gain of \$12 working days My answer is simple. Reduce the hours of labor to four or six hours a day with full pay—let the hours of labor be those which are least exhausting—give exercise every day for the normal development of man physical, mental, moral, and religious nature—le your halls of science be open every day to lectures or every subject of scientific investigation. For the farm er on agriculture and horticulture, the mechanic or the art of his profession, the merchant on the svien de, and the banker on the science of currenc and political economy.

Man's labor rightly proportioned is every day in the year. Thus is his physical, intellectual, moral and reli-gious nature perfected. "All time is holy time well kept." My motive for offering the order proposing that the Public Library shall be kept open on Sunday is for the reason I have given, that it will redound a the highest moral good of the citizens. I can record my vote for this measure with greater satisfaction near us cross. At. Bates, the Enguish onher, whose death we have recently noticed at this Board, was the founder of our Public Library—a monument to his name, and an honer to the city. Although Mr. Bates received a good education in his boyhood, this only gave him a thirst for higher attainments in knowless. gave him a thirst for higher attainments in knowledge. When he first came to Boston to live, books on varied subjects were not within his reach; but by the kindness of a friend, who kept a bookstore on Washington street, he was allowed access to any books he had upon his shelves. Remembering how much he lost when a young man for want of a free public likerary was, as I believe, the reason why he founded this institution in the city which gave him

his mercanilic education. It is from the munificent hand of our merchants that all our institution of learning have received largely from their accumulated wealth; and for the reason that, as they suppose, a collegistic education confers a higher dignily upon men than their own profession.

Thousands of our merchants and mechanics who resorted to this city when young men, and whose means of education had been limited, would say loday, open your Library on Sunday, that all who may come after ut may have the full benefit of this institution. Theodore Parker, who gave his life to humanity, and who has endowed this Library more liberally than any other man, making it the resort of the most learned for reference—he, too, to-day would say, as he

nings, but the Trustees were against it. This statement does not appear in the report, but if such is the fact, I wish the Committee had felt free to embody it in their report. I am also credibly informed that the remark was made by some member of the Committee, that this question was forever settled, and would never be brought up again. I beg leave to differ. The Public Library will be opened on Sunday, and that, too, at no datant day. For the credit of Boston, I wish that Boston should set the averaging to other I wish that flosion should set; the example to other, cities and two throughout this great and expanding nation of freemen. This is the third time this important question has been brought before the city government. The first time was by myself in 1856; it has since been repeated by others since that time. There are some acts in the lives of men which after-years of experience and reflecting cause them. satisfaction than another, it is that I introduced this subject to the City Council in 1856, and that I repeat it here to day. I believe it was an error to reject the order the first time it was introduced, and it will be an error if rejected now. An error repeated with conscious premeditation becomes a crime.

A CAPITAL BURLESQUE.

A MODEL AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.

The following, addressed to the editors of the London Morning Star, is inimitable. Those who are accustomed to read the correspondence addressed to London papers,—Sala's, to the Telegraph particularly,—will appreciate the performance:

ed to London papers,—Salas, to the Telegraph particularly,—will appreciate the performance:

Sir: I beg to offer you my services as an American correspondent from New York, Washington, Richmond or Charleston, or, if you prefer it, from all places, together with an occasional letter from Vera Cruz and Havana. Excuse me, sir, if I say you are saidly deficient in the right style of American correspondence. You do not hit the taste of the genuine British public at all. You go in for facts, sir; truth, realities, principles, common sense, fair play, and other such rubbish. May I ask, sir, if you ever happened to see any of your three great cotemporaries? If you did, you would at once understand the sort of thing which people like to read now. First of all we want the real, manly, down right, stashing abuse of everything Northern; next, we want sensation; next we want what I shall call romances. You might use a rude Saxon word for that style of thing, but I prefer to call it a romance—say: "Bomance of Cotemporary, History"—a pretty phrase, I think. Now I am ready to supply you with the right article—at so much per letter, per line, per yard—it is all the same to me. I can make the stuff as strong as you like. My great qualification is, that I know nothing of American politics, and I don't want to know anything on the subject. I don't expect you to take me matried, and therefore, shall send you a few specimens. One is enclosed. For a beginning, I take the slashing pictorial, allusive (bistory and literature and all that, and therefore shall send you a few specimens. One is enclosed. For a beginning, I take the slashing pictorial, allusive (bistory and literature and all that, and continued the production of the striking title. Let us say—the literature and all that. Then I start off, as you shall see. There is new.

AMERICA IN THE MIDST OF FLAMES. Then I start off, as you shall see. There is news, and nothing to write about. I dare say, you, now, in my place, would simply mention the fact, or not write at all. Now here is my notion of how to do

and nothing to write about. I dare eay, you, now, in my place, would simply mention the fact, or not write lat all. Now here is my notion of how to do the thing.

Odi profanum—I hate this profane place. Yet I am not squeamish. I have been in queer society. I have met queer people. As my particular and much lamented friend Thackeray would have said, I have observed the manners of many men and civies. I none supped with five inchring men and civies. I none supped with five inchring men and civies. I none supped with five inchring men and civies. I none supped with five inchring men and civies. I none supped with five inchring men and civies. I none supped with five inchring men and civies. I none supped with five inchring men and civies. I have been larve and have been far her hamses. I know the Haymarket and the Latin Quarter. I have hunted at Baden Baden, have been garoued in Islington, robbed in Vera Cruz, and bastinadoed in Cochin China. But until Leame to New York, I never knew what immorality and irreligion, blasphemy and impiety, robbery, murder, sudden death, gun-ticklers, revolvers, lying, swindling, and Bourbon whiskey meant. I have resolved to do my duty as your special commissioner, and to tell the sort of truth which my engagement demands. They may kick me if they like. Some dastardly desperadoes have already, indeed, thus insulted the Majesty of England and the Union Jack in my person. "Strike, but hear," was the phrase of Aristophanes, or Julius Cessar, or Francis the First.—I am not quite certain which; but I know it was some one or all of them, or some body else, or perhaps nobody. They may ride ine on a tail. They have not done so, but if they did i should glory in the martyrdom. Their women may cut me in the street. Shoddy may look the other way when I stroll up Fifth avenue, and Wall street may be from home when I knock at his door, about dinner time. But I must do my duty. This people, are going to ruin. They are all micked. They are all swindlers, oward, Hars, forgers. Don't I know the peopl

wine (your true New Yorker has a good palate for claret). I have firted with their wives. I have larked on their stairs. I have bribed their servants. I have borrowed their money. I am free, then, to say, without a molest blush, that I know the people. Rather I. I know the lanky, gannt, awkward, sock-dollaging, skedaddling, bowie-knife-drawing, Bourbon-drinking race. They need not 'try to defind me with their official telegrams. If have heard that you in England believe that Sherman has taken Atlanta. What did Peter the Great say when he heard that Napoleon had given Wellington a good licking at the battle of Preston Pans? "Gammon" was the remarkable expression of the great Russian; and he winked on General Todleben, who was just then turning the corner of the Newaco Perspective. Gammon, say I. Gammon, Mr. E. M. Stanton; ditto Mr. Abrahum Lincola. Only you can't gammon me. Nary bit. Don't I know that the last poor straggler of Sherman's defeated army has just been appointed to the head of the Post Office to buy his silence as to the dreadful battle in which the great Confederate General Hood covered the Atlanta, plains with 250,000 Federal dead? They talk of Sheridan's baving twice defeated Early. Pah! It is sickening: I—moi quieous parle—happen to know that Sheridan is now hiding in one of the upper rooms of Delmonico's, disquied as a nigger help, because Early gave him such a thrashing that he had not a man or a gun left, to bring him back to Washington. Where is Grant? At the Woldon Railroad, at Petersburg, besieging Richmond, you will say. Listen! Just is days ago the army of Gen. Lee was heard to break into one universal cheer. I heard it myself—here in the back attic—I mean the saloon of my lodging, Five Points—Fifth Arenue, I should have written. It know something of wondrous noises. Have I not, in my time, heard lions rour? I have heard the link hurra, the Grein and of Labrador. I have heard the link hurra, the Grein and heard how the Crusders abouted for Jerusalem, and the army of Kanophon for the earl

the truth. Why? Because they are deaf as the truth. Why? Because they have non- I say it with a tear standing in each eye cambrie handkerchief to my none—they a true piety in the Northern States. I have shocked. I have been horrified. I have shed that pure religion is diverganced here, a even virtue is not, prized as ne know how it. I see the signs of approaching destruction of the standard that presents of the signs of approaching destruction of the signs of approaching destruction of the signs of approaching destruction of the signs of the wall-indeed, at creast of Hiberrian birth only reserved hand had against one. Yes, they are doomed about I would be a significant of the signs of the significant of the significant in the significant of the significant of the significant in the significant of the significant in the significant baseness of the American da that I have not had one solitary invitation is through the whole of this dry and parelian that I have not had one solitary invitation is through the whole of this dry and parelian Anathema, Maranatha! What a country! a people!

a people!

Now, sir, that is one style. How do you he a!

It can be spread over as many columns as you pleas and, cutre nous, a touch or two now and the sir approaching the indelicate has a wonderful electric approaching the correspondence.

approaching the indelicate has a wonderful electric spicing up a correspondence.

Next time I shall take leave to send you a perimen of a different style. My dearly raised from M—nh—t—n is dead i but his mante may be seen, sir, by certain not unworthy shoulden.

Trusting to your good sense for a knowled no ply, I am, &c.,
MANDEVILLE PINTO LINAGE

MANDEVILLE PINTO LINAGE
P. S.—I can do up telegrams so at to keep in all
the facts, but at the same time to make a Onderate defeat look rather better than four visition, and
convert the capture of a Southern city into a unital
disaster for the North. Specimens shall be formeded, if required.

COLORED PERSONS AND THE CARS.

GOLORED PERSONS AND THE CAR.
George Moore, a conductor of the Sprees of Fastreet Railway Company, was charged with company, and charged with company, and charged with company company, and control woman, and maria Berrill.

The latter, a mulatto woman, tertified that the been to church on the evening of September the Bulleved with Mr. George W. Childs, and watersein be home by ten o clock at night. Finding it was a het entered a car, and passing through it was not entered a car, and passing through to a set of the control of t

ork.
Mary Nicholson testified that she saw her the and
orning, and she was badly bruised, besides her dub.

ng being torn.

David Paul Brown, Esq., who appeared for the pre-cutrix, now closed his case for the present.

ing being torn.

David Paul Brown, Eaq., who appeared for the preccutrix, now closed his case for the present.

Joseph Brewster, Esq., opned for the defeon at
proceeded to call winces for the present.

S. G. Fry, the President of the Railwy Comm,
testified that one of the rules of the company result
colored persons to be accommodated on the broighform, except when they were in charge of hillen, at
then they could ride inside the car.

Mr. Hancock testified that, at Seventh and Farstreet, a colored woman came into the car. Then
ductor told her she must go on the frost plattice; is
neas opened the front door at the request of her
ductor; the woman tood in the door, and aid it we
strange she could not sit down, there being plays it
from. She kept on talking, but witness pad subtention to what she said. The conductor moderably
put his hand on her, asking he to go out on the ferr
platform or get off. She said she did not wan to p
off. The conductor then put his hand on her, asking he to go out on the ferr
platform or get off. She said she did not wan to p
off. The conductor started towards the rars of the ax, who,
he was struck by the woman several times; he he
was struck by the woman several times; he he
was struck by the woman several times; he he
was struck by the woman several times; he
was closed her well.

J. R. Kenney testified that the presecuting in
the car, and said to the conductor, "Get set of a
was colored, and passed her in. She what the
was accorded to with her back against it. Some year
asked her why, she did not sit down; her all
could not, owing to the color of her shit. The ecould not, owing to the color of her shit. The e-

road, and let me in." The conductor did not set wit was colored; and passed her in. She shut the birdoor, and atood with her back against it. Sone gons asked her why she did not at down; he had tood in the birdoor of her thin. She could not, owing to the color of her thin. Enductor told her to keep quiet, or get off the no ductor told her to keep quiet, or get off the no she continued talking, when the conductor said ham get off. He took hold of her, and both seat of spotents. She then struck him; he jumped on he when she struck him with a carget sack; he get hold in the hope then, and felt to the ground. He was some murmoring in the car by the passegns he fore: the conductor apoke to her.

The Common wealth called in rebuild Jame Golf, who testified that he was at Tenth and Fize and when he saw is car stop, a young woman being an interest productor. The conductor saids he must give and then he kicked her and shoved her off. She out the car, when the conductor jumped off, and paller off; did not see her fall in the meles where the conductor, who was ranning sine timed dive minutes. As the car went of it was grasped at the conductor, who was ranning sine ther, and the dragged her two yards whe he had her off.

Mr. Kenney was called by the defence, and start that he did not see the vitines Goldey is be cars at the time of the occurrence. The affirm took her of the occurrence. The affirm took her of the occurrence.

Mr. Kenney was called by the orenee, that he did not see the winess Goldy is the orene at the time of, the occurrence. The affay took as after 100 colock, and not at 9, as goldy testified.

Mr. Brown deried the right of this or any other pany to make rules excluding any respectable permitted that the cars. He looked upon the rule as moment and supposed that after a while these corporations and supposed that after a while these corporations and supposed that after a while these corporations will be cars. These corporations should make rules the land in the cars, except those who have a black sin, if thought these corporations should make rules the land propriety, not complexion. At this period the sumply was being made to elevate the colored race, and the had been found to be fit for soldiers to fight the bard of the country. He contrapid that the conductor single of the country. He contrapid that the conductor single of the country. He country is the contrapid that the conductor single object the orders of his employer: and it his employer: and it his employer: and the manner of the country of the orders of his employer: and the manner of the country of the orders of his employer: and the denied in toto, and asked the jury to seguit his distingtion of the country of the orders of his employer: and the contended that the evidence of the protecting which highly varnished story.

Judge Allison reviewed the testimer, grig distingtion of the country of the conductor placed his hand speak sense to get her to the front platform, he would early the conductor placed his hand speak sense to get her to the front platform, he would early the conductor had a right of the conductor had a right of the conductor had a right to exceed the highly warnished story.

Judge Allison reviewed the testimer, grig distingtion the rules and the moment they was the present his distingtion. The conductor had a right of the conductor had a right of the conductor had a right of the c