221 WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM NO. 6. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

TERMS - Three dollars and fifty cents in advance Four copies will be sent to one address for TWELTE ent is made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all lette

il remittances are to be made, and all letters to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be rost PAID), to the General Agent.

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Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are ed to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

In The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Gentitute, but are not responsible for any debts of the myster, vii - Wennett Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Edward Jackson, and William L. Garrison, Ja.

Selections. LETTER FROM A CITY BESIEGED. Let us glance anywhere throughout the insurred

and we shall see that retribution has followed on the footsteps of wrong,— our own States, also, the same great les-

the sake of forming a Union, of

ns like chaff be-

d her barns and her homes, and farms. Never was retribution

of Palestine was from the country of Maryland shed the first blood in this

part whom she outraged.
was the first city to open fire on the
freedom that she hated; and she has
to fall a victim to its power. Day by
tradiciply. It seems almost a providensize that she was not captured; for
"by-sinary could she have been punished

being punished, and as she so richly

there been run so complete. And ner punisaritis not yet full.
Only one district of Virginia was somewhat true freedom during all her history since the colonial riod; and that portion has separated itself from a had been admitted into the Union as a sovereign dudependent State.
Georgia, at a critical hour, threw her sword into trembling seales, and settled the destiny of the dif States. Had she stood true to her convictions, rebellion would have soon been quelled. But not read to be a support of the south of

tigma, she has to mourn a desolated terri-lery, for her richest region is devasted; many of her tons are depopulated and in ruins; her governor's base is a heap of ashes; her domain has been the battle-ground of contending armies. Her gran-ties feed our invading forces, her slaves fight stains her. Her pride has been utterly humbled

Her power has departed, or is rapidly passing into The young Mississippi States can count their dead every battle-field; for although new territory has a comparatively untouched, their sons have been red to bite the dust wherever the flag of treason The punishment of South Carolina appears to be served as the closing scene of the great tragedy

The ponishment of South Carolina appears to be mered as the closing soene of the great tragedy. If our soldiers have their way, that penalty will be made a howing siderness, or divided exclusively between our consect soldiers and her former slaves. But she, too, in the persons of her sons, has shared in full measure the punishment inflicted on Virginia. Beneath a shaded battle-fields they lie, cold and stiff, where no small can awake them to fury again. She sees, too, the roll the first colored soldiers who were resided in the slave States—and heard in their first battle-ry the warning voice which told that slavery had ead, dead, dead!

New Orleans, the most lawlessly insolant of the

leans, the most lawlessly insolent of the

New Orleans, the most lawlessly insolent of the sharkedding cities, was whipped into quietness by a officer so stern and undaunted that she has been regarded since as a bully coward—not as a brave san defeated.

North Carolina, the bert of all the slave Stotes, where the anti-slavery spirit and the love of Union have been best preserved, has suffered least of all. Mone of her cities have been regined, none of her falls destroyed. To be sure, her sons have suffered seriously, but they were guilty, and deserved it. Had sivilence; for our armies would have occupied her temptation, she would have escaped all violence; for our armies would have occupied her temptation of the sake of dividing its domain of the rebellion.

crit whom she outraged.

has been the first to submit to the

WM LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1865.

1866. Alb. 2. Dele

SLLYES.

to be a wor or invasion or a war or insurrection, has power to corey on the war, and super canner are computer to the Laws or wan; and by the laws an invaded country has all its laws and municipal tions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TO

too that, under that state of things, so hat rough the fure that the States where slavery exists have the early management of the subject, not only the Principles was University States, but the Commitmen or wise Althas Power to Order THE UNIVERSAL EM. CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. "From the inn that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a civit, servile, or foreign, from that inntant the way por Commitment agreed to inchesses with the latest of the Commitment of the control of th

takes, for the time, the place of all music, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST;

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

WHOLE NO. 1770.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 1.

asked the nervous wife.

"Fact is," was the fatherly response, "can't find any place big enough."

The theory to be drawn from this story is obvious. But the second is still better.

One Sabbath, somewhere out West, an anti-slavery lecturer was denouncing the sin of slaveholding, and showing the complicity of the North with respect to it. Suddenly the clouds lowered; the wind rose; the rain fell fast; a thunder storm came on. It was almost dark in the room, and the thunder drowned the speaker's voice. A pro-slavery man arose, and said he regarded this storm asan indication of God's wrath at the blasphemy of the speaker, and the violation of the sabbath, some where out West, an anti-slavery their railroads with them."

On these car tops one often hears tales of deeds of the roim by privates that somehow seldom get into the regarded this storm asan indication of God's wrath at the blasphemy of the speaker, and the violation of the sabbath, some while respect to it. Suddenly the clouds lowered; the wind rose; of the roim by privates that somehow seldom get into the private state somehow seldom get into the private state some how a side he had been a steward in one of them several to the Sabbath, and added that he trembled at being found in such company. Sojourner Truth (the "African Sphil" of Mrs. Stowe) was present, and got up to quiet him.

"Sit down, chile," she said, "sit down; don't be skeered; I spects God's never heern tell on you!"

But, really, could so small a State as Delaware endure a greater punishment, and yet live, than to be represented in this great era in the Senate of the United States by such a man as Mr. Saulsbury? Yet her days as a slaveholder are numbered also.

Kentucky and Tennessee, both disloyal States, have been nunished by their own sons. The East of the same and the story of the same and the such that the same and the such the same and the such that the same and the such the same and the such the same and the such that the same and the such the same and the such that the same and the athers, for the sake of forming a Union, of an greedom and of securing peace, in an ared and unhappy hour consented to permit wrong to continue. Their Union is tornically a support of the cruel-teston; the whole land is in mourning bethe unionely blood by brothers shed. By the fites of thousands of once happy homes s, we see a desolated land and the graves of the unitinely distributed in lesson that though hand join in hand, however the control of the victims of civil war, and read to lesson that though hand join in hand, however was bless and posterity rever them, we of the Overruler, that punishment shall here follow injustice, can neither be repealed dela.

led.

in first led in the bloody strife between slad freedom. She sought the young child's
low is it with Missouri to-day? The child
is a young giant now, and has severely punto old enemy. Kansas, as soon as her arm
strength to strike, broke asunder the chains
theouri slaves, depopulated her once formitheouri slaves, depopulated her once formi-

Let her days as a slaveholder are numbered also.

Kentucky and Tennessee, both disloyal States, have been punished by their own sons. The East Tennessee loyalists exterminate the Tennessee rebels wherever they capture them, without beginning. Ace there by any 1 Tennessee, both disloyal States, have been punished by their own sons. The East Tennessee loyalists exterminate the Tennessee rebels wherever they capture them, without heistation and without mercy, and avow their determination to permit no one of them to live in the country. One portion of the State seemed destined to escape its just dues—for the operations of the East Tennessee, and see confined chiefly to their own section. Rousseau, the general commanding Middle Tennessee, has been very tender toward traitors. But Hood, whose army now lies encamped within three miles of where I write, has come up like a scourge of God, to punish her, and reduce her to rags. When I looked at the fortifications and positions of his army last Sabbath morning, I could feel no batred of him; for I knew he was plundering the slaveholders, whom we had protected far and near, and was accomplishing (Phiarabo or Judas like) a necessary task. I did not praise or excuse him; but I looked at this acts, and thanked God, and took courage. For I have seen that wherever, from motives of policy, we have tried to conciliate oppressors, we have failed, and been obliged to go over the ground and do the work again. And so, I felt no regret to see Hood near Nashville. If he enters Kentucky, he will do the same work there that he is doing here. The hearts of the slaveholders in that State are as hard yet as ever. This plague of the first born has taught them only to hate the prophets more—mot for repent. The plague, therefore, must continue; and if they do not heed it, they must be drowned in the Red Sea of civil war. Meanwhile, guerillas rove at large throughout the length and breadth of the State, plundering and murdering with impunity.

But it is useless to trace out the lesson more minutely as regards individual cities or States, for the record may be summed up in a single sentence; slavery built a gallows for the Mordecai of freedom, and hangs on it herself, an unpitied culprit, writhing in the agonies of death.

Let us see to her fertile farms. Never was retribution serical, more righteous, more speedy. It is sight of David and Goliath renewed between States. Again the young shepherd is the again the vannting champion of the enemy lee low. Again, too, the chosen people begin on the Promised Land. The Missouri of the rill be as different from the Missouri of the amother of slaves and slave-traders, perity was founded on the traffic in hundled body proud of her infamy, glorying mag-threw down the severed head of a gauntlet of defiance to the #fields of impartial justice, of human brotherhood, n love and social progress. Hardly had re hills wrapt the martyr's heary head in smantles; hardly had the coffins of his follow hidden from her fiercely malignantly had the echo of those immortal sevended away among the mountains of Hardly, and the expension white heroes on white States, treading with defiant and the provided from the cruelties to the slave and her muricifriends. And John Brown's five colers, they have been avenued! From

their friends. And John Brown's five col-liers,-phow they have been avenged ! From millions of their brethren a great army has ranized, who are destined to keep their for-ressors in subjection. Virginia is a blacken-rness. Her most fertile valley has been laid siderness. Her most fertile valley has been laid.

Rer slaves are free. Her once wealthy men biefly paupers. Her first families have been of extentinated. The home of her great slaves solidiers a camp for emaneipated slaves and them soldiers' cemetery. The house of her tone is a heap of ashes. Her capital is investman army which will either capture or destroy ler churches are hospitals for our national services. And the punishment of the destruction of Jerusalem here been ruin so complete. And her punishment yet full.

own lips.

I have seen the children of once wealthy slaveholders clad in the coarse "negrocloth" which formerly was only used by slaves.

I know that once wealthy slaveholding families
have often been forced to live for months one-corn
bread and a little bacon—formerly the diet of none
but the slave.

I know that once wealthy slaveholding ladies are

bread and a little bacon—formerly the diet of none but the slave.

I know that once wealthy slaveholding ladies are now obliged to work hard for a living; that they are forcibly separated from their husbands; that their children are wrested from them by conscript officers; that they are sometimes obliged to fly, and sometimes driven from their homes; that they are occasionally pressed by hunger to save their lives by begging and (God pity them!) by worse; that their fittle daughters can at some places be seen without shoes and stockings, while the negro children at their sides are comfortably clad; that their word is doubted and their petitions refused, when their former slaves are believed and protected; that they are compelled to endure without a word the insolence of blacks which, a few years ago, they would have punished by stripes till the blood ran down the culprit's back in streams. I know that wealthy slaveholding ladies have been halted by soldiers once their own slaves, and obliged to show their passes! In truth, there is hardly any humiliation that the negro formerly endured, that the laveholder and his parasites, "the poor white than they are more placed, the poor white than they are more placed to the provide of the provided to show their passes! In truth, there is hardly any humiliation that the negro formerly endured, that the laveholder and his parasites, "the poor white they have been along the scaled one of his chaplains as Superi the but the and complete the laveholder and his parasites, "the poor white the block of the provided the

show her pass said, "Halt is de sweetest word I ever spoke."

The poor whites were the slave-hunters of the hard old times. They hunted the runaways with bloodbounds. They have been hunted with the same dogs by conscript officers. The fugitive slaves were compelled to hide in caves, and holes, and in the depths of forests and swamps. So have been the poor whites. The slaves were arrested wherever found, and flung into prison. So have been the poor whites. The slaves were whipped and shot for trying to escape. So have been the poor whites. The slaves were forced to fly from their homes and families. So have been the poor whites. The slaves were forced to fly from their homes and families. So have been the poor whites. The slaves were driven like sheep to the slaughter, into the deadly cane-brakes of Louisiana and other States. So have the poor whites been driven into the still deadlier trenches of Virginia and Georgia.

Truly, the Lord liveth, and heareth the cry of the poor, and avengeth those who call on Him in their distress!

Nashville, Saturday night. Dec. 10.

Nashville, Saturday night, Dec. 10.

AN INCIDENT BY THE WAY.

On my last trip toward Huntsville we found the track torn up, and the cross-ties still burning. Nearly half a mile was destroyed—for the iron had been heated till it was bent and useless. Guerrillas were seen at a distance. Fickets were thrown out, and the negroes and white laborers went to work. As it was getting dark, the fences were soon made into huge fires to enable the workmen to see. Suddenly a "butternut" laborer came running along the line.

"The rebels! The rebels!"

"How many?" asked the captain.

"Oh! the world is full of them!" he shouted, without stopping a second. On my last trip toward Huntsville we found the

Shall we mention Delaware? The time has passed when laughter (one of the best gifts of a good Father to His children) was regarded as either wicked or out of place even in a religious paper. So I will venture to say that if Delaware has escaped punishment, the fact may be accounted for, perhaps, by one of two little stories which are as pat (PAT.) (or what the French call a propos) as any of Mr. Lincoln's choice collection.

"Why don't you spank that baby, husband?"

"The situation" had quite a serious aspection and part of the stories three to show our position, and no temperature dergrowth, great fires to show our position, and no temperature to say that if Delaware has escaped punishment. The fact may be accounted for, perhaps, by one of two little stories which are as pat (PAT.) (or what the French call a propos) as any of Mr. Lincoln's choice collection.

"Why don't you spank that baby, husband?"

prisoners.

In a few hours—with really wonderful speed—the hraak was repaired, and we went slowly on our way. These rapid repairs have caused the Georgians to invent a new military maxim: "The Yankees carry their railroads with them."

On these car tops one often hears tales of deeds of heroism by privates that somehow seldom get into print.

brave men in oatte, but I never knew what of avery was till I went to the hospital. They often told met to fix them out."

"Well, they would set that the Doctor gave them up, and they would ask me about it. I would tell them the truth. I told one man that, and he asked how long? I said, not over twenty minutes. He did not show any fear—they hover do. He put up his hand so, and closed his eyes with his own fingers, and then stretched himself out, and crossed his arms over his breast. 'Now, fix me,' he said. I pinned the toes of his stockings together; that was the way we laid corpses out; and be died in a few minutes. His face looked as pleasant as if he was asleep and smiling. Many is the time the boys have fixed themselves that way before they died."

I asked him another question:

"Yes," he said, "the soldiers when they are dying almost always speak of some woman. When they are married men, it's oftenest about their wives. If they are not married, it is mostly their mothers and sisters—oftenest a mother."

I saw that the soldier had a Bible in his pocket. "When I left my company," he said, "I thought nothing of the swearing; but when I came back to it from the hospital, it seemed awful."

Yet such is the power of the influence of association that my good friend—really and not sham pions friend—when I afterward spoke of their conduct, and called them the d——d rebels!

BERWICK.

"Nashville (Miss.) corr. of Boston Journal.

BERWICK.

-Nashville (Miss.) corr. of Boston Journa

WHAT GEN. BUTLER IS DOING.

There are few of our Generals who are more fertile in expedients than Gen. Butler. He is always active, and appears to delight in doing what other men regard as beyond their line of duty. Last spring he conceived the idea of establishing vegetable gardens on the grounds adjoining the hospitals located about Fortress Monroe. These grounds had been lying waste from the breaking out of the rebellion, but under his management they have been made to bring forth succulent and nutritious vegetables for the tables of our invalid soldiers, in quantities which attest most emphatically the thoroughness of his culture. The official return of this produce, just made, shows the total money value to have been over \$19,000, the aggregate including the following articles grown: 700 bushels snap beans, 100 bushels beets, 130 bushels carrots, 120 bushels lima beans, 470 bushels potatoes, 3,050 heads of cabbage, 28,930 ears of corn, 1,500 water melons, 2,500 musk melons.

Apart from any consideration of pecuniary gain, the amount of good accomplished by this vegetable garden, in furnishing proper food for the inmates of the hospitals, nust have been inestimable. This plan of raising vegetables on the grounds adjoining the hospitals, it is said, is the only way in which a supply of fresh vegetables can be procured for our hospitals at the South; and it will no doubt be adopted elsewhere along the seaboard, now that its practicability is so successfully demonstrated. At Murfreesbore and Chattanooga, similar gardens are There are few of our Generals who are more fer

hamiliation that the negro formerly endured, that the slaveholder and his parasites, "the poor white trash," do not now undergo. A negro soldier tolling how he had forced his old mistress to stop and show her pass said, "Halt is de sweetest word I ever spoke."

The poor whites were the slave-hunters of the hard old times. They hunted the runaways with bloodhounds. They have been hunted with the same dogs by conscript officers. The fugitive slaves were compelled to hide in caves, and holes, and in the depths of forests and swamps. So have been the poor whites. The slaves were carrested wherever found, and flung into prison. So have been the poor whites. The slaves were ownlies. The slaves were ownlies and the slaves were ownlies. The slaves were ownlies and the slaves were ownlies. The slaves were ownlies and the slaves were ownlies. The slaves were ownlies and the slaves were ownlies. The slaves were ownlies and the slaves were ownlies. The slaves were ownlies and the slaves were ownlies and the slaves were ownlies. The slaves wer

approved by the Superintendent of Public Education.

All white boys under the ages of ten years, and
all white female children, will be placed under the
instruction of female teachers, who will be nominated by the Superintendent of Public Education. A
boy's school for children above that age will be established in each city, under the direction of a male
teacher. In his order on this subject, Gen. Butler
says, that it being the duty of every parent and
quardian to see that children under their charge
have instruction, it is not the less the duty of the
Government to see that none of the children of its
citizens grow up without proper education, which
education only can be furnished and the means provided by the military authorities in the present disturbed state of society. It is therefore made obligatory upon every parent to cause every child to attend
school regularly.

A school will be established at Portress Monroe,
and some suitable apartment will be provided for

A school will be established at Fortress Monroe, and some suitable apartment will be provided for that purpose for the children of soldiers and employes of the Government who are residing there, or at Camp Hamilton, or Hampton. There is no provision made for colored children in this order, as they are already being educated through the humane benevolence of the charitable people of the North.

Gen. Butter has likewise just established at North.

blk a Savings Bank for the benefit of the 75,000 fixedmen in his department. Within a few weeks, over \$24,000 had been placed on deposit for the benefit of colored people. The above amount was received before the bank was in full operation.—Neuronic Daily Advertises.

STREET CARS AND THE RIGHTS OF CITI-

The pro-slavery rule which still disgraces the government of the city railroads cannot long be maintained in opposition to the judgment of the public. Wholesale proscription of any class of citizens cannot be tamely endured, and the exclusion of colorad people from the case in a raise of maintained in Wholesale proscription of any class of citizens cannot be tamely endured, and the exclusion of colored people from the cars is a piece of unmitigated injustice. This rule makes no exceptions. Whatever may be the condition of colored men or women, they are rigorously excluded, solely because of their color. The intelligence, education, and courtesy of many of our colored citizens obtain them the ordinary consideration common in respectable society, but are not respected in the rules of the street cars. Age has no indulgence, loyalty no reward, sex no respect, in these roles; and, far worse than this, they are enforced in scorn of justice. While all colored men, women, and children are refused admittance to the cars, or expelled from the very platforms at the pleasure of the conductors, the worst classes of the whitey may ride. It is a common thing in the cars to see the rules which forbid smoking violated with the full knowledge of the conductors; to hear-men swearing and using improper language in the presence of ladies; to be annoyed by the disgusting behavior of intoxicated persons; to have women of the town take places by respectable adies. These annoyances are as common in the street cars as in the streets; and yet the rules which exclude all colored persons are justified on the pretext that they protect the comfort of passengers.

The rights of colored persons in city cars recently received acknowledgment from Judge PRATT, of San Francisco, whose decision we print in another column. His answer to the argument, that rail-road companies have a right to manage their own affairs, is excellent. That he admits, but shows that they have no right to manage the affairs of the general public, which is exactly what they attempt to do by the exclusion of colored people. Where will they find the right to make such distinctions between one and another on the ground of color? They are constituted common carriers by the law,

tic, which is quite possible, and that our party will suffer for them, which may or may not be so. Some impute to us proscriptive and sectarian impulses which we utterly disclaim. We have had ten articles arraigning the conduct regarding slavery of the Protestant ecclesiastics of this country, for every one that even alluded to their Catholic fellow-craftsmen. We have no shadow of desire to exalt one church at the expense of another, nor to excite prejudice against any. We call attention to the shortcomings of the Roman Catholic priesthool respecting liberty and slavery, in the hope of inciting to reform. We mean that European Catholics shall know the fact that their American brethren, to-day, form the chief bulwark of the Man-owning, Woman-selling "institution" in this country. We hope to evoke remonstrances and counteraction from the Montalemberts and Dupanloups of the Old World; at all events, we shall try, and can at the worst but fail. Let us call their attention to a few additional facts:

1. The State of Maryland was first lawfully settled by a Catholic colony, whose chief aloys the high honor of having been the first to found a settlement in America on the proclaimed basis of perfect toleration for all forms of Christian faith and polity. Several of its lower counties are largely if not preponderantly peopled by native Catholics, and the Catholics is one of the strongest denominations in the

stance in which its Catholic priesthood considers our anthorities as "the powers that be" whom they are religiously bound to respect and defer to; on the contrary, they generally remain bitterly, though not demonstratively, rebel. And, whereas all the Catholic elergy within the rebel lines are acting rebels, we know of scarcely one under the Union flag who is any more loyal than the law requires him to be. As a body, their influence discourages enlistments in our armies, and tends to enfeeble and paralyze the prosecution of the war.

Are these statements disputed? Is it denied that the Empire just established in Mexico, in defance of the undisguised repugnance and the traditional policy of this country, is under special Papa blessing and guidance? that its Emperor visited Rome on purpose to obtain them, prior to setting foot on the soil of the New World? Does any one doubt that the crippling of the power of the United States, through the triumph of the slaveholders' rebellion, is among the means whereby the success of that experiment is expected—at Rome as well as elsewhere—to be assured?—New York Tribune.

PRISON LIFE IN THE LAND OF CHIVALRY.

Captain A. R. Calhoun, of Kentucky, for nine months a prisoner in the South, delivered an address in Odd Fellows' Hall, last Saturday evening, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. Captain Calhoun was an officer in the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, and was wounded and taken prisoner while in the Army of the Cumberland. On being introduced, he expressed his thank to the avalence guage in the presence of ladies; to be annoyed by the disgusting behavior of intoxicated persons; to have women of the town take places by respectable ladies. These annoyances are as common in the street cars as in the streets; and yet the rules which exclude all colored persons are justified on tills pretext that they protect the comfort of passengers. The rights of colored persons in city cars recently received acknowledgment from Judge Pratt, of San Francisco, whose decision we print in another column. His answer to the argument, that railroad companies have a right to manage their own affairs, is excellent. That he admits, but shows that they have no right to manage the failure of the general public, which is exactly what they attempt to do by the exclusion of colored people. Where will they find the right to make such distinctions between one and another on the ground of color? They are constituted common carriers by the law, and violate it daily in the enforcement of their rules. Judge Pratt well says that the only justification of the rules the railroad companies have alopted would be legislation authorizing the exclusion of colored people, and that, until such authority has been given, the color of a man's skin is illegal reason for expelling him from a car. If the colored people of this city are in earnest, and would maintain their self-respect, they must not cease to urge their civil rights. Not only justice but law is upon their side in this dispute, and their cause will be warmly sustained by all who despise prejudice, and the petty, inconsistent tyranny of these anti-Republican rules. Philadelphia Press.

THE ROMAN OATHOLIO CLERGY AND HU.

We stated, a few weeks since, certain very obvious facts bearing upon the conduct of the Roman Catholic priestbood of this country with regard to slavery and the rebellion. Those facts seemed to us so important and significant as to challenge, the gravest problem that the presson of another, care andividual to the proposition of the provided provided to the provi introduced, he expressed his thanks to the audience for responding and centributing to so worthy an ob-ject. He spoke of his situation when the war broke clad in the Federal uniform. After much hard labor, they succeeded in digging a tunnel under the main street, and one hundred and ten of them es caped. He and a companion started for the Feder al lines, marching at night and hiding in daytime but as they approached the lines of our army, wer retaken, and sent back to Libby Prison to underg the hardships they had be appealed as a continuous and the class of the same of the continuous con the hardships they had so nearly s

ing from.

Capt. Calboun's address was of the most thrilling nature, and received the closest attention, his remarks being frequently applauded.—Norristone

NEGROES IN THE HALLS OF CONGRESS.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, writing of the opening of Congress, has the following:

in America on the proclaimed basis of perfect toleration for all forms of Christian faith and polity. Several of its lower counties are largely if not preponderatily peopled by native Catholics, and the State, not only in numbers but in wealth. That State has just shaken off the incubus of slavery, after an earnest, protracted struggle, wherein nine-tents of her Catholic people (native as well as Irish-born, and we believe all her Catholic clergy, have stood for slavery throughout.

Now it serves no end here to babble of "Democratory" and "standing by the Democration of the instincts, traditions, leanings, are a later day, and Whigs of the school of Clay and Taylor. All their instincts, traditions, leanings, are against partisan democracy; yet they have since 1860 gone soil for what is called the Democratio ticket, because, and only because, that is the side of alavery. They have no other affinity with what calls itself Democracy.

If Missouri was likewise first settled under Catholic and the sterible struggle with the rebellious fine and the struggle, the great body of her Catholics, and expecially of their pricats, have been, as they still are long have atterly cast out. But, throughout this struggle, the great body of her Catholics, and expecially of their pricats, have been, as they still are, on the side of slavery and its adjuncts, resisted the only plain recognition of the rebellions fine in the case of the Confederate envoy at the Papal Coort, where he has elieited the only plain recognition of Mr. Jefferson Davis as a chief magistrate that has been as corded by any European government. But when the confederate envoy at the Papal Coort, where he has elieited the only plain recognition of Mr. Jefferson Davis as a chief magistrate that has been accorded by any European government. But when the confederate envoy at the Papal Coort, where he has elieited the only plain recognition of Mr. Jefferson Davis as a chief magistrate that has been accorded by any European government. But when the process the art of It was noticeable that there were in the Senate alleries about a dozen colored persons—sitting on

white men and women on several occasions when these colored men and women were present. Various semi-secesh women of Washington were also excessively shocked at this alarming evidence of our national relapse into barbarism, and charged it all to "Sumner and the nasty abolitionists"—declaring, with flashing eyes and sconfully turned upper lip, that it was an insult to every body in the land to admit "niggers" into the gallery. The enormity of the offence is shown by the fact that, in the two years, perhaps as many as fifty different colored persons have visited the Senate gallery; some of whom have actually been there two or three times. This revolution, at least, will not go backward. Horeafter color will not be a qualification for admission to all parts of the Capitol. This morning I actually met, in one of the lower halls, four soldiers exploring the building together; two of whom were whites and two of whom were negroes. When whites and negroes meet on such terms of equality as that, what may we not expect next?

"HOG WINDER."

"HOG WINDER."

When the sufferings of our poor fellows confined in the Libby Prison and on Belle Isle, near Richmond, became known, a cry of horror was raised here and in Europe over the barbarity of the rebels. What then did Davis and the other rebel leaders do? Did they order the refitting of the Libby Prison? Did they court-martial and punish Winder and his subordinates, who perpetrated this long, series of cruel outrages? Did they explain that these things occurred without their knowledge, and were disapproved by them? Not at all; but when the evidence grew too clear for them—when they found that, if these cruelties continued to be perpetrated under their eyes in and near Richmond, they, the rebel leaders, would be everywhere held responsible for them, they removed the prisoners. They sent them from Belle Isle and the Libby Prison to Andersonville—from a place where their cries could be heard and their sufferings known, to one so obscure, so remote, that no inhumanity practised there could be immediately known—a place where the prisoners were in a tenfold degree more at the mercy of their jailors.

And whom did they send to be the jailor? The

jailors.

And whom did they send to be the jailor? The same infamous wretch, Winder, whose cold-blooded and systematic cruelties had made the prisoners of Belle Isle and the Libby a scandal no longer endurable so near to Davis; the same who, known from his carly youth at West Point as "Hog Winder," notorious ever since in the old army for his meannies, his abominable cruelty, and shunned as the possessor of every shameful vice, completed his infamy by the systematic maltreatment of helpless prisoners of war in Richmond—this person was continued in his place, and was sent by Davis, with his victims, to Andersonville.

Would this have been done had not the intention Would this have been done, had not the intention been to starte and every way ill-treat, our men? Would not Davis have selected some other, person to rule over the prison had be desired, to alleviate the sufferings of the prisoners? Is not his selection of Winder proof positive that he and his confederates intentionally commit these attrocties?—New York

DEATH OF MR. DAYTON.

Mr. Dayton, our Minister at the French Court, died on the 2d Dec., in Paris, of apoplexy. He was in his 58th year, as he was born on the 17th of February, 1807, at Baskinridge, in the State of New Jersey. He was of good origin, and was regularly educated for the legal profession, on the practice of which he entered at the age of twenty-three. He was sent to the Senate of New Jersey in 1837, being then a leading Whig; and was made a Justice of his State's Supreme Court the Taxtyear, and held the office until the close of 1841. In 1842 he entered the United States Senate, and remained in that body until March, 1851, when the triumph of the New Jersey Democrats caused his Senatorial life to cease. He was a liberal man while in the Senate, and on the slavery question Senatorial life to cease. He was a libera while in the Senate, and on the slavery quantum in advance of most of our statesmen, is the more remarkable because New Jersey is now the most illiberal State in the Union, not only on the subject of slavery, but on everything else. She is far below the average of Southern States on every question, judging by the action of a large majority of her people; and her change from narrow whiggism to narrower democracy has wrought an beneficial change in her political course. Mr. Dayton was shead of his State, and was, until Mr. Hale entered the Senate, the most determined supporter of anti-slavery opinions that sat among American Senators in the first half of the time during which the struggle against the slaveholding rule has been going on. His vote was given against the figitive slave bill, and he supported the bill for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. He now the most illiberal State in the Unio going on. His vote was given against slave bill, and he supported the bill for to of the slave trade in the District of Col of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. He was also an advocate of the admission of California into the Union as a free State. When President Taylor had his trouble with the ultra Southrons, who then contemplated secession quite as ardently as afterward in 1880, Mr. Dayton was one of his most trusted supporters. These things won for him a national reputation; and when the republican movement had assumed shaps and consistency, in 1856, he was nominated for the Vice Presidency, Colonel Fremont heading the ticket: and he received 114 electoral votes, and a popular vote of more than 1,340,000. Appointed Attorney-General of New Jersey, in 1857, he held the office for several years; and he was selected for the important post of Minister to France, by President Lincoln, in 1861. At that time the secession movement had led to war, and it was necessary that the representative of the United States in Paris should be a first class man; and the whole course of Mr. Dayton while residing there has established the soundness of the President's selection. He managed affairs with great skill, and to his tact, discernment and firmness the preservation of a good understanding between the two countries is largely due. His place was no sineture, as the French Emperor, who hates us, and would injure us if he could find anything like a pretext for hostile action, has cought opportunity to do us ill-turns, and inspired his press organs constantly to assail us. Though residing near a Coort so moved by enmity to his country, our Minister behaved on all occasions in such manner as to command respect and to extort confidence. was also an advocate of the adm near a cours so above on pennity to his country, our Minister behaved on all occasions is used manner as to command respect and to extort confidence. His death at so critical a time as the present is much to be regretted, apart from personal reasons. A much abler new man than Mr. Dayton—and it would not be easy to find such a man—would be new on ground of the most delicate character; and it is by no means certain that his successor will be his equal in ability.

Mr. Dayton had good rank as a Senator, and his appeaches are remembered, as they commanded as tention at a time when the Senate was remarkable for the talents of its members. Among the eminent men with whom Mr. Dayton served were Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun, Gen. Cass, Mr.

The following account of Mr. Dayton's last day nd death is from a private letter received by sentleman in New York, and appears in the Eccing Post:

He and his family dined with me on Thanksgiving only, and on Sunday last we drove and walked to

ther. Mr. Dayton was in his usual health yesterday, but an dismor thought exercise would do him good, said after dipmer thought exercise would do him good, safere dipmer thought exercise would do him good, safered in the safe with his son to the Palais Royale They, there separated, and Mr. Dayton made a cal on a gentleman at the Hotel du Louvre. Not finding him in, he called on a lady acquaintance residing a the same hotel.

He remarked that he did not feel quite well, an He remarked that he did not rees quite wer, as applogized for lying down on the sofa. Cologne was applied to his temple, and he seemed to fall asleep However, physicians were sent for, but it was som time before one could be found. Finally, Dr. Beylart serived, and on examination said that life was extinct and that probably he had been dead for an hour omore without its being discovered.

By his genial manners, becoming modesty and un.

more without its being discovered.

By his genial manners, becoming modesty and undertailing patriotism, Mr. Dayton everywhere made atrong friends, and his countrymen resident here had for him great attachment. They will all, while deploring their own and their country's loss, sincerely sympathize with his afflicted family.

THE REBELLION ON ITS LAST LEGS.

To the Edition of the Boston Journal:

The statement of paroled prisoners who last arrived here is very interesting and cheering to all having the cause of the Union as heart. They left Florence on the 7th inst., and arrived in Charleston. S. C., on the 8th. The treatment they received at the former place was the same as elsewhere, most brutal. Their daily ration during the carly part of their confinement consisted of three spoonfuls of beans, three spoonfuls of meal and one gill of molasses, with a little salt every other day. The last part of their time, they received one pint of meal with the usual quantity of molasses. Men became emaciated and weak, stagering about like so many inchriates; the quantity of molasses. Men became emaciated an weak, staggering about like so many inebriates; the next day they would be found dead. Some forty to fifty died daily. James Barrett, of the 5th Georgia s the most ignorant as well as brutal of any of the rs placed over them. Seeing some of the pris-smiling one day at an exhibition of his stupid-instantly discharged his revolver at them. ers placed over them.

ity, he instantly discharged as terminated the lackily hitting no one.

The journey from Florence to Charleston was at unbroken testimony to the desolations of war. Sergt Major Getting of the 21st Mass. remarked to me that he saw only the white man fit for a soldier was a contract of the same plant of women and charter of women and contract of the same plant of women and contract of the same plant of women and charter of the same plant of the that he saw only the white man fit for a soldier. There were to be seen plenty of women and children. All along the route, many of the houses appeared to be deserted. Their crops were poor, potatoes excepted. Just outside the city of Charlieston were seen some eighty box cars, occupied as dwellings by refugees from Georgia. There is great distrust of their money, the rate of exchange being forty dollars to one in greenbacks. A rebel Lieutenant remarked that it took one year's pay to get a common soit of clothes. The pay of privates is eighteen dollars a month. Women of the first rank wear the common straw hat, with their dresses of homespun.

homespun.

A new iron-clad is nearly finished in Charleston harbor, named the City of Charleston, mounting 8 guns. A great change has taken place among the rebels in their feelings toward our men, and their relations toward the Union. In the journey from Florence to Charleston, the prisons received the charlest treatment from the common people. They relations toward the Union. In the journey from Florence to Charleston, the prisons received the kindest treatment from the common people. They expressed their disgust of the Richmond tyranny, and even Captains and Licutenants with them prayed for the coming of Sherman. They would welcome him as a deliverer. In South Carolina there are Union Leagues established. The Unionists, when pursued, take to the swamps of the Pedec and Sance. Pursurers on entering them are not long in discovering that they have got over the "dead line"—few get out again alive. The people wear a very subdued look, and are more humane in their expressions than ever before. In no instance were our men insestled with those epithets so freely bestowed in sions than ever before. In no instance were our men insetted with those epithets so freely bestowed in times past. Only the aristocracy adhere to the last diech doctrine. They will be annihilated before they still "cave in." They needn't wait long. The worden of Charleston, especially the Irish and Germans, bestowed upon our men the most generous aid and sympathy. One lady, formerly of New Hampshire, distributed one hundred and eighty dollars worth of tread among them. Rebel officers sought to prevent her, but did not succeed.

The common soldiers frebel) watch every opportunity to escape. They pleaded with our officers to receive them on board of their "truce boats." The garrison of Fort Sumer would have descreted in a body had there been a chance; as it was two escaped, a sailor and a soldier.

Lord."

a sailor and a soldier.

The guard who came with the paroled prisoners to

The guard who came with them, but were charleston sought to come on with them, but were watched too close, and did not succeed in their purpose. The evidence on all sides was overwhelming that the soberer hours of great sorrows had begun to tell upon the most irascible and disloyal spirits in wished to live under the the upon the most restored and used a space and the control of the under the same old flag and government that have protected and blessed them so much in other days.

I am indebted to the Sergeant alluded to, and other control of the sergeant alluded to. ers, for the information given.

A sad affair occurred at Camp Parole a few night

ago. One of the paroled prisoners was obliged leave his barrack at a late hour, and some of his con rades, supposing he had money, followed him, and murdered him with clubs. The friends of each tool sides, forming in line of battle, when a strong guard appearing, they dispersed to their barracks.

Annapolis, Dec. 17, 1864. W. F. B.

GENERAL DIX'S ORDER.

A very natural result of the refusal of the Canadian authorities to hand over the St. Albans' raiders is the warlike order of General Dix. We cannot say that it strikes us as well judged, or as called for just at this time. On the contrary, it is in tone and style likely to do much more barm than good. As a matter of law, it seems to be very clear that the British authorities should do one of three things: first, hand these men over to us; second, if they will not do that, then punish them themselves, and so prevent violations of neutrality; and if they decline to do that either, then clearly they must accept the third and last position, namely, to assume the responsibility of the acts of the raiders. A hostile band of men comes into our territory from Canada, and after acts of war, plunder and rapine, retires into Canada, and remains there. We have a clear right to demand from England either the men or and after acts of war, plunder and rapine, retires into Canada, and remains there. We have a clear right to demand from England either, the men or their punishment, or we must regardit all as a British act. For so far as we are concerned, we look upon the expedition as Canadian, and the only way in which it can cease to be Canadian, is by the British authorities disowning it, and declaring it to be a wiolation of their neutrality laws by the organized authority of a foreign government. In that case they must prove the declaration, if they have the men in their power, by convicting and punishing them.

The permission by a neutral power to one of tw belligerents to pass armies over its neutral soil habeen held to be good ground for a declaration of war A hostile force from the Southern Confederacy, com A hostile force from the Southern Confederacy, coming on our frontier through Canada, must either be acting with British permission, or violating Britis law. The first question has been as we understand disposed of, to wit, whether the raiders were authorized by the Southern Confederacy. It seems to be held in Canada that they were. Then it only remains to be seen whether they invaded our soit through Canada with or without British consent. It strikes us that General Dix's summary method of declaring war is not necessary for the settlement of this point. The more proper course would be a formal application to the British Government, in due course of diplomatic correspondence, and a warning that any more raids permitted from Canada will be held by us to be a national offence. If the decision of the Canada will be d by us to be a national offence. If the decision a Canadian judge, which has just been made, had na distinct refusal to punish the men, and, there e, are admission of national responsibility, the case up the law one aspect; but the discharge is only helical, on a flaw in a warrant, and his decision in oimportance whatever. The order of General warrant was the law of the case of a C of no importance whatever. The order of Generalized is very likely to lead some officer with a smarry into Ganada, in pursuit of raiders, and the bring us into actual war with England before we are quite ready. This is an imprudent proceeding a few proofs, these men were discharge on a flaw in the warrant. It needed a signature

which it did not have. Such things happen in our courts. We are always technical in the arrest and of Pharaoh be your shame, and the trust in the delivery of prisoners under our extradition treaties. We require the papers to be perfectly correct, or a writ of habeas corpus will set the prisoners free. It would be much more sensible to defend our borders, and wait for a dignified settlement of such question with Great Britain.—N. Y. Journal of Comment

The Tiberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1865.

I repeat the dictaration made a year ago, that while I remain in my position, I shall not attempt to retract or noddy the Bearghpathy Proclamitor, or shall I return to slaveny any person who is then ACTS OF CONGRESS. IF THE PROPLE SHOULD, BY WHATEVER SODE OR MEANS, MAKE IT AN EXECUTIVE DUTY TO BE ENSLAVE SUCH PERSONS, ANOTHER, AND NOT I, BUST BE THE INSTRUMENT TO PERFORM IT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

DURATION AND NATURE OF THE STRUG-GLE.

The commencement of the Liberator upon its THIR TY-FIFTH YOLUME is the evidence of the protracted nature of the struggle for the abolition of slavery throughout the United States; yet it does not cover the entire period of our anti-slavery labors, which goes back to the year 1828, when as editor of the Journal of the Times at Bennington, Vermont, we wrote so frequently and with such zeal upon the subject as to induce that early pioneer, Benjamin Lundy, to make a pedestrian tour from Baltimore to the Green in order to persuade us to remove to the in editing the Genius of Universal Emancipation,-changing it from a monthly to a weekly publication. We accordingly made our arrangements to join him in 1829, and did so. It was in Baltimore, of that year, that we first hoisted the ban ner of immediate, unconditional, universal emancipa tion, abandoned the idea of engaging in any other pursuit or profession while a slave remained to cland his fetters, and consecrated whatever of intellect o moral power might be given to us in the service of bleeding humanity. Thirty-six years have elapsed, therefore, since we first heard the cries of the en-slaved in our land, and began to plead for their deliverance. We are addressing another generation than that with which we commenced : nevertheless, as we were only twenty-three years of age at the start, we are not yet venerable in years, as some imagine us to be. When Parson Brownlow was introduced to us at the Baltimore Convention in June last, he remarked, "You are not as old a man as I supposed." Secretary Stanton and President Lincoln both made the same declaration on our introduction to them at Washing The mistake srising naturally from the supp ton. The mistake arising naturally from the sition, that we were considerably more advance life at the beginning of our labors. But if length of days is to be measured by unremitted service and per severing effort-by discoveries made and change wrought in the condition of the country-by persons experiences and eventful vicissitudes-by the triumph of a hated but righteous cause over the combined pre judices and passions of a mighty population—ther are entitled to a seat among the aged. For what agitation, of discussion, of violence, of treachery, of fidelity, of moral grandeur, of radical progress, of con-flict and of victory, has not been compressed within less than two score years in this torn and bleeding land! Torn and bleeding, not because we promulgated any false doctrines or resorted to any unjustifi-able measures, but because it was in accordance with eternal justice that the foul demon of slavery, in being cast out, should rend the body politic, and seek in his fury to destroy it. "We would have healed Babylon, [the South,] but she is not healed; for her judgment reacheth unto the heaven. Her whole land shall be confounded, and all her slain shall fall in the midst of her. Then the heaven and the earth, and all that is therein, shall sing for Babylon; for the spoilers shall come unto her from the north, saith the

expected to live to see the marvellous revolution which has taken place in the views and feelings of the people, as to the duty and necessity of the prompt and utter extinction of slavery. Our reply is, that we were never much given to conjecture on the subject. It must be remembered that nothing, comparatively, had been revealed, at the outset, as to the spirit and purpose of the Slave Power, or the total subju-gation of the North to its terrible will. As a student, an explorer, an "agitator," we had almost everything to learn. We knew absolutely nothing of the ramid-cations of the slave system, east and west, north and outh; nothing of its sorcery power over the literature and politics, the manufactures and commerce, the theology and religion of the falsely called non-slave holding holding or free States; nothing of the strength and virulence of complexional caste, poisoning the blood and inspiring the action of all classes of the people, often to a murderous extent. Certainly, we did not seek or expect to take a conspicuous part in the strug-gle for its overthrow; and therefore we confidently looked, in our simplicity and trustfulness, to the lead ing men in Church and State, -especially in the church and among the clergy, whom we had been educated greatly to reverence,-to go forward, assume its re sponsibilities, meet its issues, and receive the lauds tion, "Well done, good and faithful servants! Enter ye into the joy of your Lord!" Of course, in this frame of mind and state of ignorance, we were some what sanguine that, though the conflict might be sharp, it would not in all probability be greatly ex-tended. But it did not take us long to be undeceived in the matter. The painful revelation, day by day, hour by hour, made in regard to the utter corruption and abject subserviency of the Northern heart and mind, and their multifarious acts of complicity w slavery,—in addition to the fieldish manifestation towards all who denounced that system on the part of the Southern "brokers in the trade of blood."proved that the disease was deep-scated and desperate; so that it seemed more and more doubtful whether recovery was possible. No matter how tender the ap-peals in behalf of the oppressed; no matter how undeiable their claims to sympathy and relief; no matter low fundamental and time honored the principles enunciated in opposition to such a barbarous institu tion; no matter how exemplary their conduct, or hu mane and Christian the sentiments avowed by the anti slavery men and women of the day; these were all met with bitter denunciation, coarse ridicule, re ligious anathems, flery persecution, mobocratic viowith their mouth, and with their lips do honor me, but have removed their heart far from me, and their fear toward me is taught by the precept of men: there fore, behold, I will proceed to do a marvellous work among this people, even a marvellous work and a wonder: for the wisdom of their wise men shall perish, and the understanding of their prudent men shall be hid. Woe unto them that seek does to hide their Woe unto them that seek deep to hide their counsel from the Lord, and their works are in the and they say, Who seeth us? and who knoweth us! Surely your turning of things upside down shall be esteemed as the potter's clay." And so, for score of years before the present rebellion, we felt ed to deal in the language of warning impeachment, and hot rebuke, sparing neither sec nor party, neither priest nor politician, neither Constitution nor Union stitution nor Union; and crying aloud, in prophetic language, in season and out of season, "Woe to the rebellious children, saith the Lord, that take counsel,

but not of me; and that cover with a covering, bu

walk to go bown into Egypt, and have not asked at

that they may add sin to sin; that

We are not unfrequently asked, whether we ever

shadow of Egypt your confusion."

And how exactly applicable was this language to this whole nation, and especially to all the northern portion of it, in the diotic reliance placed upon the pro-alavery compromises with the South as enaming the perpetuity of a most unnatural and injustions Union! And how literally has the threatened "woe" been executed upon the land, in a civil war of unparalleled magnitude, the soil gory with human blood, the sky and sea lurid with the fames of retaliatory configgration, the Union dashed in pieces as a potter's vessel is broken! Where, now, is "the strength of Pharaoh."! and who but the vilely desperate or the incurably insane propose once more to "trust in the shadow of Egypt."! "Who is the wise man that may understand this? and who is he to whom the mouth of the Lord hath apoken, that he may declare mouth of the Lord bath spoken, that he may declare it, for what the land perisheth and is burned up like of wilderness t. Thus saith the Lord, Let not the wise man glory in his wisdom, neither let the mighty, man glory in his might, let not the rich man glory in his riches; but let him that glorieth glory in this, understandeth and knoweth me, that I am the Lord which exercise loving kindness, judge righteousness in the earth : for IN THESE THINGS I ELIGHT, saith the Lord."

The precise manner of our national punishmen was hidden from all eyes, but of its certainty and severity none who believed in the indissoluble connec ion of retribution with sin could doubt. It was solely with reference to slavery,—then comparatively insig nificant, that Thomas Jefferson, at an early day, ex claimed-" I tremble for my country when I remem ber that God is just, and that his justice will no sleep forever." As that vast system of robbery crucky is the essential cause of this awful visits so its instant and total abolition will give the lat rest, stop the effusion of blood, and procure for us, a people, an enduring union based on liberty justice for all, whereby our peace shall be like a river and our prosperity as the waves of the sea.

LETTER FROM RICHARD D. WEBB.

Dublin, Dec. 7, 1864. MY DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: You will be sorr hear that the Earl of Carlisle (better known in the United States as Lord Morpeth) died at his residence at Castle Howard, Yorkshire, on Monday, the 5th inst., in the 63d year of his age. He was attacked by a paralytic affection a few months since, while occurs ing the position of Irish Viceroy, and was obliged to go home to recruit his shattered health. I believe there never was a kinder-hearted or a sweeter-spirited man There certainly was not one of the English nobility se tenant of Ireland ever labored more zealously and con cientiously to benefit the country, and to reconcil the factions by which this nation is disgraced and dis tracted. Schools, prisons, lunatic asylums, manufactures, agriculture, were indebted to his patronage and oversight. When the British Association for the Pronotion of Science, and that for the Promotion of Social cience, held their meetings in Dublin, he attende their meetings, and extended his hospitality to their nembers of all ranks and classes in a way which evinced his kindly nature and no ordinary mo courage; for it was directly opposed to the habits a prejudices of the order to which he belonged. was in favor of every good cause, of every good ob-ject, and no man was ever more hostile to the institu-tion of slavery. He cordially welcomed many of the leading Abolitionists who visited Dublin during his viceroyalty; among them I particularly remember Samuel J. May and Parker Pillsbury. Whe Professor Cairnes delivered his celebrated lecture o the War in America, he was present on the platform and at its conclusion he cordially shook the Professor by the hand, and paid him very marked attention several times afterwards. His mind was highly cultivated; he was an eloquent speaker; and his accoun of his voyage in "Greek and Turkish Waters" is a delightful book of travels, possessing far more than temporary interest. His last visit to London was in last April, at the time of Garibaldi's stay in London and when the General paid his visit to the opera, he was surrounded by some of the highest of the nobili ty. Lord Carlisle was among the number who paid this tribute of respect to the most illustrious Italian of modern times. I do not remember any one of his rank who has attracted so much respect and affect to himself by the kindliness of his demeanor, and the possession of so many amiable qualities, as Lord Car

I take this opportunity to say, that I he erator may not be discontinued till all the slaves in the supporting the paper, I have sent, through my friend Rev. Samuel May, a contribution in addition to my usual subscription. Miss Estlin has also requested me to say, that any money received by Mr. May from the sale of the Life of John Brown may be hand ed in towards the same object, as a token of her good wishes to the Liberator, and her unabated interest in

the Anti-Slavery cause. I am rejoiced to learn of the safety of Captair Brown's family in California, after all the terrible reports which reached us of the risks they ran in their passage through the State of Missouri

I am, yours truly, RICHARD D. WEBB.

This fresh token of friendship and anti-slavery sympathy and co-operation, at this time, on the part of Mr. Webb and Miss Estlin, is particularly gratify-ing. Most warmly do we concur in the tribute paid to the character and memory of the Earl of Carliseadding thereto with great pleasure the following from

"The Earl of Carlisle was a firm and uncong friend of the American cause. Every "The Earl of Cartisie was a firm and uncompromis-ing friend of the American cause. Every instinct of his nature revolted at the purpose of building up a Southern Confederacy on the foundation of Slavery. His clear instinct at once detected the designs of the rebels, in spite of their audacious pretensions, and never for a moment did he withhold his sympathies from our gigantic struggle for national existence. Free from the prejudices of his order, free from the regime of the British national character, free from the patry conceit and malignity which too often ditinguish the manners of an inferior portion of his countrymen who share and abuse the privileges. American hospitality, he was noble by nature as we as by birth, a sincere, modest, high-minded man, who presented other claims on our admiration and low than that he belonged to the aristocracy of England.

CELEBRATION OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAM rion. The second anniversary of the promulgation of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lin in and of the abolition of slavery in the State Maryland, was celebrated on Monday last by the col ored population of Boston and vicinity, and others in terested in the welfare of the African race. The ce vices held in the Twelfth Baptist Church, South street, at 10 1.2 o'clock. The afternoon and evenin sessions were held in the Tremont Temple, and these were largely attended. Among the speakers were Rev. J. V. Himes, Messrs. Reed and Oliver, Dr. J. B. Rev. J. V. Himes, Assessa. Reed and Univer, Dr. J. S.
Smith, Rev. James Sims, Hon. Henry Wilson, Rev
A. A. Miner, D. D., Rev. Gilbert Haven, George
Thompson, Esq., Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Rev. Mr
White, and Robert Morris, Esq.
The Shaw Guards (14th Unattached Company of

Infantry, M. V. M.), under the command of Lewis Gaul, paraded in bonor of the day. The turned out with full ranks, accompanied by the Bo-ton Cornet Band, and made a fine appearance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS. We sha be reluctantly obliged to erase from our subscription list, on the 1st of March next, the names of such sub my mouth; to strengthen themselves in the scribers as shall at that time be included for the vol-strength of Yarrach, and to trust in the time of the Liberator from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1866.

ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN. DEPUTATION TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

THE LIBERATOR.

us and influential deputation from Emancipation Society waited upon the Hon. C. F.
Adams, the American Minister, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 15, at his residence in Portland-pl London, to present to his excellency, for trans to the United States, an address congratulating to the United Strees, an address congratulating President Lincoln on his re-election. The deputation consisted of the following gentlemen: Mr. William Evans, (chairman of the seciety Vota Con-(chairman of the society,) Sir Charles Lyell, Bart, M. P. A. Taylor, M.P., Mr. Thomas Hughes, (of Lin-colars inn.) Mr. S. Lucas, Mr. J. M. Ludlow, Professor F. W. Newman, the Rev. Dr. Brock, the Hor Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M.A., Mr. B. Scott, (cha lain of London,) M. Victor Schælcher, (formerly Un-der Minister of Marine in the French Provisional Gov. ernment,) Mr. James M'Henry, Mr. Cunningham Borthwick, the Revs. J. W. Massie, D.D., J. Burns, D. D., J. W. Bayley, D.D., J. S. Jones, incumbent o Christ church, Liverpool ; W. D. Corkren, (Brentford. J. C. Gallaway, M.A., T. Jones, (Blackheath,) and Dawson Burgs, Dr. Frederick Tomkins, (Temple,) Mr. W. T. Malleson, Treasurer, and Mr. F. W. Chesson, hon. secretary of the society; Mr. H. J. Slack, F.G.S., Alderman Towle, (Oxford,) Mr. J. Cunnington, (Brentford,) and Messrs. J. A. Nicholay, John son Jones, C. H. Elt. W. Johnson, (Cambridge,) R. Hill (Bedford,) George Newman, T. Cooke Leicester, J G. J. Holyoake, F. M. Edge, R. Hannah, Wainewright, G. Dornbusch, R. W. Biggs, (De-zes,) John Moore, W. Farmer, J. A. Horner, John Frost, F. Wright, W. E. Dawes, T. Hattersley, and

WILLIAM EVANS, addressing Mr. Adams, said : Sir, I have the honor, as chairman of the Emanci pation Society, to request you to do us the favor o transmitting to President Lincoln an address which been unanimously agreed to by the society, congratulating him on his election a second time as Pres ident of the United States. Perhaps it would not b proper for us ordinarily to interfere in a matter has reference to the internal affairs of the United States, but there is a significance in Mr. Lincoln's election which takes it out of the category of ordi-

nary events.

You are all aware that we have taken a zealous, ac tive, and important part in the emancipation of the negro. By example, by enormous sacrifices, by diplo-macy, and by every other means in our power, we have endeavored to rouse the sentiment of the world to the horrors of slavery. We believe that the example of this country has been the means of inducing in your own countrymen what we consider a sound and wise view of this question, and has awakened the conscience of the North on this subject. The awakened feeling of the North on the subject has driven the slaveholders to rebellion, and that is really the whole cause of the war. (Hear, hear.) The election of Mr. Lincoln, under such circumsta as an endorsement by the people of the United S of that policy which we conceive to be so important. We have seen, with the greatest satisfaction, the re election of Mr. Lincoln; we feel that it is a great ste in the right direction. We sympathize deeply wit the sufferings of the people of the United States. They are undergoing great trials, which we believ are undergoing great trans, when we observe to be in the world's cause; but we feel confident that success will crown all their efforts. We have much pleasure in asking that their address may be transmitted through you, than whom a better friend to the two countries does not exist. (Cheers.)

Mr. F. W. CHESSON, the hon, secretary, then read the following address, adopted by the Emancipation Society for presentation to Mr. Lincoln:

To His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America Sig.-We, the President and Members of the

ncipation Society, with profound respect for your on and for your office, congratulate you upon re-election as President of the United States of

Mour first election marked you out as the freely Your first election marked you out as the freely chosen leader of the people, for the express and avowed purpose of resisting the encroachments of the Slave Power; and we rejoice that, after four years' experience, your countrymen have again determined that you shall not as their chief magistrate for another term of office, in order that the hateful institution of slavery may be entirely abolished.

may be entirely abolished.

We agree with those who elected you, in their dethe face with a savery was the cause of the rebellion it ductions that 'slavery was the cause of the rebellion's your duty to quell; that it 'must be hostile to the principles of Republican Government; and that both principles of Republican Government; and that both pustice and anional safety demand its extirpation', and we at the same time feel confident that whilst vig-and we at the same time feel confident that whilst vigand we at the same time feel confident that whilst vig-orously conducting the remaining operations of the war, so as to accomplish this high purpose, your ad-ministration will be guided, as it hashitherto been, by an earnest desire to mitigate the sufferings insepara-ble from a condition of strife. We have noticed with peculiar satisfaction the sanction and aid given by your Government to the voluntary efforts of the San-itary Commission, whose agents have not confined their beneficent action to their own party in the strug-gle; but have bestowed the greatest care and attention gle; but have bestowed the greatest care and attentio upon the sick and wounded rebels who have fallen in to your hands.

upon the sick and wothset reacts who have been been to your hands.

We deplore the loss of valuable life in the protracted conflict which the slaveholders have forced upon your country; but it is an honor to you and to your tellow-citizens, that no prisoners have been put to death for the mere fact of being taken in arms against your Government; and we have faith that you will continue to alway all possible mercy and forbearance to the enemies of your republic, and thus leave to your contemporaries and to posterity the grateful task of placing your moderation in noble contrast with the delarable and sanguinnry ferrocity exhibited by Euro-

contemporaries and to posterity the grateful task of placing your molecation in oble contrast with the deplorable and sanguinary ferocity exhibited by European despots towards those whom their cruelty has driven torevolt.

That your exertions may shorten the duration of the war, and that your country, thoroughly purged and purified from the crime and curse of slavery, and with every clitzen, without regard to race or color, standing in perfect equality before the law, may enjoy internal happiness, and exert a useful and wide-spread influence for the advancement of liberty and the general good of mankind, is the wish and prayer of your sincere triends.

(Signed.) WILLIAM EVANS, Chairman.

WILLIAM EVANS, Chairman. P. A. TAYLOR, & Targetter P. A. TAYLOR.
W. T. MALLESON, Treasurers.
F. W. CIESSON, Hon. Secretary.
London, December, 1864."

I am glad to be allowed to add one word in addition to the address to President Lincoln, and to the obserdinary circumstances, if we took the course of presenting such an address to the President, we might be open to the criticism of taking an unusual if not ertinent step; and we might almost as well ex chants of New York meeting, and waiting upon Lord Lyons to congratulate him upon ccess or failure of one of our great parties-of the success of manie of one of our great parties—of Lord Derby or Lord Palmerston. But we take it that these are no ordinary circumstances, and that it is no ordinary crisis through which America has been passing. A struggle of so tremendous a nature that mod history does not afford its parallel, cannot be can ried on without causing a wave of sadness and distress We think we are in harmony with large numbers of our own countrymen, and with the best and truest of your countrymen, in rejoicing over the re-election of President Lincoln. We think we see in that re-election, first, a forecast of the entire reconstitution of the great republic; secondly romotion of the abolition of that system of si n the spot of disgrace upon your countrymen; and, thirdly, and as arising out of these two, we think we see in the future relations of Eng land and America, based as those relations will be sympathies of two nations looking back to a commo origin and animated by common aspirations, a state of things which will tend towards the realization of peace, progress, and civilization. (Cheers.)

The Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NORL said : I am very glad to express the feeling of great grain fication with which I, in common with the gentlemen here, heard of the reelection of Mr. Lincoln as a trib ute from the American nation to his wisdom, to

patriotism, to his honesty, and to his firmnes (Cheers.) It also, I think, expressed their thoroug conviction that, while they were putting into his hands the powers that were necessary to bring the great rebellion to a close, they were quite confident that their domestic liberties were safe in his lands. (Hear, hear.) Their choice seems to me to be as creditable to the intelligence of the nation as it was to his virtue. It must surely exercise a powerful influence upon the counsels of the South, because the na tion has taught those who are in rebellion—the lead-ers of that rebellion—that it is as firm and resolute to ers of that rebellion—that it is as firm and resolute to maintain its own rights as they are ardent to secure the triumph of their lawlessness. That being the case, the leaders of the rebellion—especially if the magnanious, generous, and Christian-like proposal of General Butler to include them in the amnesty, from which they would have excluded him, were adopted—would have no further grounds to sustain this struggle, except the resolute determination to mit two crimes—the crime of causeless rebellion and the crime of cruel slaveholding. I cannot but hope that the leaders themselves, when they see the equal firmness and generosity of the North, may yield to wiser feelings; and, at any rate, it is satisfactory to observe repeated and growing evidence that the non-slaveholding population of the South is not so reluctant to return to the Union, where they may e joy liberty, fraternity, and equality, under the folds of the old flag. (Hear, hear.) Whatever may be the case in the South, it appears to us here that, by the re-sult of that election, the nation has expressed its de-Whatever may be the termination, unmoved by any advice from any quar ter, by the weight of taxation and debt, by the and horrors which war may engender, lution to extinguish the rebellion-the only source by which, as it seems to many others, the cruelties of the slaveholding system can be brought to an end, and to itself. (Cheers.)

Sir Charles Lyell, Bart. :

I did not expect to be called upon to make any re-mark; but I may say that, having visited the United States several times, I feel thoroughly convinced that this is a struggle between a higher and lower civilizaon. (Cheers.) I have felt intense interest in the ontest, and, although I have been greatly surprised at the amount of the resistance which the South has been able to show, I have never felt a doubt of the is sue. Much as I deplore the suffering, the loss of life and the blood shed caused by the war, I feel satisfied that had the North been able more readily and imme diately to put down that rebellion, we should not have attained that result which this society so carnestly de sires—the emancipation of the negroes in the I believe that result would not have been so effective ly brought about as it will be in consequence of the esistance which the South has been able to make. (Cheers.)

Rev. Dr. Massie next spoke, and said he had much pleasure in giving expression to a sentiment which had grown in his mind since his visit to America as the deputation of the Anti-Slavery Conference, which adopted and sent an address to the ministers of all denominations in the United Stases. That sentiment was, that the English and Americans were one people though two nations. Their sympathies, their ture, their religion, and most of their laws have the same origin and the same tendency, and their union as one people, though two nations, would be of advantage to liberty not only in their own countries, but al over the world. (Hear, hear.) He was sorry to say that, from certain very ostentations displays of literary advocacy and the sympathy which had been give to the South, there was danger of an unkindly feel ing being engendered in the minds of their friends across the Atlantic; but those parties and the people who followed them did not represent the middle and working classes, the back-bone and sinew of the nation (Hear, hear.) He had lately visited the leading towns in the North of England and in Scotland, as a tion from the Freedmen's Aid Society, and in Scotland, ns a dep found in all the meetings which he had held that the sympathies of the people were unanimously with the North. They had hailed the re-election of Mr. Lin-coln with cordial, unanimous, and indeed, enthusiastic feelings as a great blessing not only to America but to the world. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. THOMAS HEGHES:

er, of testifying my deep and intense sympathy with the cause of law, of freedom, and of righteousness which I believe to be the cause of the North. I has also great pleasure in taking this and any other occa sion of testifying my hearty admiration of the noble simplicity and grand steadfastness of purpose of Pre-

Rev. Dr. BROCK said that the moral spectacle pre sented by the election of Mr. Lincoln would be for admiration throughout all generations. When they recollected the prognostications that he would certainly be beaten—when they saw the efforts that were made to defeat him-his triumph was significant and complete : and when they recollected that everything was done in a peaceful and constitutional manner, and that upon Mr. Lincoln's election there did not rest a blot such as there did upon some elections with which they were familiar-(hear, hear)-they had reason to thank God, and take courage. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. FREDERICK TOMKINS said he had accom-. Massie as the deputation of the Freedman' Aid Society, and he could bear out his statement as to the universal sympathy of the working classes, in the places they had visited, with the cause of the

Rev. Mr. Jones, who represented the Liverpool Emancipation Society, said that that society had to fight one of the hardest battles and moral campaigns in which they had ever been engaged in this country and the result of which he ventured to say was high ly satisfactory. He believed that nowhere more than in Liverpool would the election of Mr. Lincoln have Mr. P. A. TAYLOR, M.P., the treasurer of the so- a marvellous effect. He believed that Liverpool sociwas rapidly developing into two classes—those who had always had a latent sympathy with slavery, n morally the vations of the chairman. We are certainly here to-those who had always had a latent sympathy with freedom, of whom the great majority, if not the der ordinary circumstances, if we took the course of lom was identified with the cause of union. (Cheers.) Mr. Lincoln's re-election had exercised a powerful ef fect on the public mind and in the future relations of Liverpool and the United States it would be found that nowhere more than there was the conviction rooted that the cause of freedom and the cause of

Mr. Mason Jones said he could confirm the obser vations of preceding speakers as to the feelings of the working classes on this question. He had ad-dressed meetings in Manchester; Liverpool, and other towns and he had found without exception that the working classes were in favor of the North. He re gretted to say, however, that while the hearts wer generally on the side of the North, the pockets wer enerally on the side of the South; the men wit the fusting jackets were in favor of liberty, and those with black coats were generally in favor of slavery (A laugh.) He hoped that, in the further construction of the Union, there would be no compromise with the Slave Power; that the Conservative party in the North would not be allowed to dictate to Mr. Lincoln that slavery would not only be abolished, but that th negro would be invested with full political freedom; and that there would be throughout the Union one andivisible liberty for all, of whatever race and color.

Dr. Burns wished to point out that the President and been elected under different circumstances this ime to what he was formerly. Then he was elected o be chief magistrate to both North and South, this time he was not tied by political bonds to act oth-erwise than as his noble head and his large heart might direct him

Mr. J. A. Nicholay, as one largery animal via the opinions of large masses of the working class, wished to add his testimony to their universal feeing wished to add his testimony to their universal feeing MR. J. A. NICHOLAY, as one largely familiar with riahed to and his testimony to incir universal leeing n favor of the cause of union and emancipation. Be expressed his belief that the expression of public fel-ing, which was inaugurated by the great Exete had ing, which was inaugurated by the St. James's Hall as meeting and followed by the St. James's Hall as other meetings, had had a very powerful effect and had preserved the country from serious complic His Excellency Mr. Adams made the following Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,-I receive the atdress which you are pleased to commit to my care with great satisfaction. Coming as it does from an with great satisfaction. Coming as it does from as association of such respectability in this kingdon, it cannot fail to be regarded in America as a strong proof of the friendly interest taken by a considerable proof of the English people in the welfare of the United States, whilst passing through her great perh. This will do great good. For I cannot disguise from

myself or from you the fact, that an opposite disposit myself or from you the lace, that an opposite disposi-tion has been manifested here in very influential ci-cles, and that the knowledge of this has given rise to eneral impression among my countrymen that the whole british matter team to the united State consequent downfall of the power of the United State Hence has sprung up a corresponding degree of it will which bids fair, if not counteracted, only to its crease with time. If such passions be permitted a fell indulgence between two nations, it needs little segre ity to foretell that, in the long run, the end is war. Very fortunately 'or us all in the present case the demonstrations already made by yourselves, and many other associations whose friendly communications the breaken I am need to be breaken I. from various portions of the kingdom I am now con-tinually receiving for transmission to America, will nable those who value the blessings of peace and international amity to prove that, whatever may be the ostility of some, it is by no means shared by the great r of the British people, and ought not to be presumed to be a national impression. (Cheers, Permit me, gentlemen, further to observe that the election to which you refer in your address has drawn out as full and general an expression of the opinion of the whole people of the region in which it has taken place as has ever been the case in the most practial times. Never was a canvass more perfectly free. nor more latitude taken in the discussion of questions and of the character of public men. Under questions and of the contracter of public men. Under these circumstances, it is needless to point out to you how mistaken have been the ideas of some, that any essential variations has taken place in the general operation of free institutions in all that portion of the Inited States (constituting much the greatest part not immediately the theatre of the war. (Cheers) would further beg leave to call your attention to two points which the history of the late election appear clearly to establish. The first is the practical impasibility of making any effective separation of the per onal and political interests of the two sections of America now involved in this deplorable struggle This is indubitably shown by the fact, that at no time in our history has so direct and persistent. effort at interference to control the event of the tion of President been made by the people of the in-surgent States as upon this last occasion, whilst they profess-and doubtless honestly-their desire to sep arate themselves wholly from it. The notorion jects devised by some of their agents at Niagara Falls in the autumn, followed as they were by the nomination at Chicago of a candidate for the Presidence committed to a policy dictated by that portion of the people well known to be in sympathy, if not inabso-ute communication with them, furnish evidence enough of this truth, if the same were not confirmed by the regrets unequivocally expressed by cer ain prominent leaders in the Southern States, at the This shows that whatever might be the sincerity with which either portion of the country might act, in the supposition that it should consent to pledge itself to complete separation, the fact that the political interests of the two are inextricably intertwined will, under every possible circumstance, tender all such promises a practice futile and void. The second point to which would advert is naturally suggested by the first. It is this-that the only real question of difference be tween the two parties in the election was that which directly involved the interests of the slaveholding in-surgents much more than those of the loyal States The nomination at Chicago rested on an Cheers.) mplied, if not express engagement, to protect domesic slavery so far as not to make it a question in any plan of pacification and restoration of the Union (Hear, hear.) The policy of the Government, on the ther hand, was well understood to be a restoration of the Union as a primary object, but the settlement of the slave question as a necessary preliminary to a durable re-establishment of peace. rect statement of the issue, it can be no cause of surprise to find the insurgents straining every nerve to bring about a result favorable to their interests. It was, then, the fate of slavery that made the turning point in the great decision to be made by the people of the United States on this occasion. If this be so, the result is one in which we may be permitted all torefolce in common. It has continue which has already done much toward in the progress of the war, and might be depended upon to go on doing still more, in proportion as ma-ters should approach more nearly the great end of its perfect work. (Hear, hear.) I will conclude then, with the expression of a hope that, without regard is national distinction, all good men may have case to rejoice in the termination of this melancholy strongle, if that end be at once the confirmation of a free ger ernment in America, and the eradication of the mos formidable evil with which its progress has been here tofore cursed. (Loud cheers.) The following letter was received from Mr. Karl

. " London, Dec., lo.

"Dear Sir,—Though unable to take part in the presentation to which your honoring letter/arite use. I am with all my sympathies on the side of the United and Emanchaption cause. Had the secret favorers of the South carried the election, the onward course of the Republican armise would have been checked by treacherous intriger and the result would probably have been a newest and the result would probably have been a newest and the result would probably have been a newest and the result would probably have been a newest and the result would probably have found to the pale of the compromise with principles which, from their ver-nature, ought forever to be placed out of the pair

humanity.

The sound sense and energetic will of the Americ people have nipped the intrigue in the Bud. Alli freemen throughout Europe rejude that free Gowment, free popular education, tree laber have cort the day. The representatives of millions of Germine and the day. meent, free popular education, free lalor have carried the day. The representatives of millions of German in the United States have voted in this sense. A hundred thousand Germans have fought for the acuse on the Transatlantic battle-fields. Our rative country at this moment rings with joy at the trumple of civilization and liberty over barbariam and arried assumption. It trusts that the victory of the American Republic will prove an auspicious ventile the emancipation of European nations.

Let us hope that the powerful decision of November 8th will imbue the American leaders with a resistion not to cease in their exertions until the very law of Southern Society be changed by free colonization, and "States rights," that last line of delease the oligarchs, be replaced by the superior right of humanity.

KARL BLIND Manity. Yours faithfully, "F. W. Chesson, Esq., Hon. Secretary to the Emancipation Society."

Joseph and Ruth Dugdale, from Jowa, and now making a religious visit to the prisons and free people in Maryland, and sometimes holding merus-for children, which are largely attended. A ref interesting letter from our beloved friend Dugdár, in reference to what he has already seen and head during this visit, may be found in another column.

We hope to hear from him again. MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D. will deliver the next lecture before this Association, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 11th, at Music Hall. Before the lecture, there will be given an organ concert by W. Eugene Thayer. Concert at 7 o'clock-lecture at 73 o'clock.

freighted with freedom now.

Our friend, J. N., related to us an anecdote of

the platform to the door. The minister, an interesting man, stated to us that the edifice would seat 1500 per-

man, stated to us that the connec would seat 1000 per-sons. If these people, under the despotic slave code of Maryland, could secure such places as these ten-

ples of worship, what may they not accomplish under

henew dispensation of liberty!
This day was foreseen by seers in olden time.
Among them was John Woolman, who, on the first of
the 4th month, 1740, at five o'clock in the morning,

wrete in his journal—"I have seen in the light of the Lord, that the day is approaching when the man that is the most wise in human policy shall be the greatest

fool, and the arm that is mighty to support injustice shall be broken to pieces. The enemies of righteous-ness shall make a terrible rattle, and shall mightily

toment one another; for He that is Omnipotent is raing up to judgment, and will plead the cause of the

opressed; and He commanded me to open the vis

At the close of a large meeting in their meeting house in Washington city, a fine-looking young man desired to speak briefly. He was a brother of our gifted friend Anna E. Dickinson, and offered his ser-

ces to teach evening schools among the freed peo

the blind, &c., all of which we have visited.

all my life before.

precepts of our Redeemer.

White in the Gun Powder settlement, where we had

When we were in the penitentiary, in solemn meet

To our meeting in the jail-which, by the war, is

e grasped his hand, and broken bread at his table.

r interview with Abraham Lincoln was one to

President moves slowly, but the interview confirmed

our convictions that he is an honest man, possessed of a religious spirit, and feels the tremendous responsi-

bilities of his position. The closing words of his mes-

sage has the true ring. Let us all work and pray un-

This we regretted.

ese things ?

the word

see the de

We did not see our old friend, Sojourner Truth.

It would seem a state of things similar to that ex-isting in our country was seen in the visions of the Prophet Daniel—" And the king of the South shall be mored with

be moved with choler, and shall come forth, and fight

with him, even the king of the North; and he shall let forth a great multitude, but the multitude shall be given into his hand. For the king of the North shall rulyn and an angle of the North shall ruly and an angle of the North shall ruly and an angle of the North shall ruly and an angle of the North and an angle of the North and the shall shall be s

area into his hand. For the king of the North snan high, and shall see forth a multitude greater than the femer, and shall gertainly come, after certain years, who a great army, and with much riches and the army of the South shall not withstand, neither his chasse.

his chosen people, neither shall there be any strength

North shall come against him like a whirlwind, with chariots, and with horsemen, and with many ships;

and he shall enter into the countries, and shall over-few, and pass over. And I heard, but I understood not and then said I, O Lord, what shall be the end of these bines.

m are, one by one, passing away. I do rejoice at thou hast been permitted to live until this day, to

the work of reformation go on, and may slavery be exterminated utterly! May we have a free and un

divided country, and may peace at last spread its wings

desire of

Thy affectionate friend,

And at the time of the end shall th king of the South push at him; and the king of th

And he said, Go thy way, Daniel

are closed up and sealed until the tim of the end." [11th and 12th chapters of Daniel.]
Our beloved friends in this blessed cause of free

re of thy soul so near being satisfied. May

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE.

us, we should have shared a similar fate. We rem

the freed people.

filled with the people of the several states at home and leave them for the United States. But as to use

than whites, and they mingle together without any ap-parent prejudice. I have seen squads drill together, parties playing, conversing, eating, working, worship-ing, doing everything men do, black and white, as

the town to cultivate, and plenty of work for the Gov-ernment. "What will they do when the war is over?"

Rev. Mr. Murchison, colored preacher and mayor, replied, "Go out into the land, and make their homes there, as many are doing now." They can buy 20 acres of land now for \$50. This is what should be : once settled on his 20 acres, and no one can oppress the negro hereafter. But without land, all the teach

ing, all the philanthropy, all the Christianity of the world cannot save him from the oppression of his

elfish neighbor, who holds the means of bread in his

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

The AMERICAN ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY WAS organized for the immediate and total abolition of slavery in the United States. Its labors have been unre.

mittedly prosecuted, "without compromise and with-

ti-slavery publications, the support of an official week-

ly organ, and other instrumentalities; and, to these

labors is largely due, primarily, that cheering and marvellous change in public sentiment, in opposition

to slavery and in support of free institutions, which

has taken place in all the loyal States, and which en-

ables the Government to maintain successfully its tremendous conflict with the Southern SLAVEHOLD-

ERS' REBELLION. But slavery is not yet abolished,

even in the Rebel States, except by the Proclamation of President Lincoln; and it still holds a tenacious

existence even in some of the so-called loyal sections

of the country. Not until its utter extirpation every-

be left without the necessary pecuniary aid to carry on its ordinary operations. Its time to dissolve will be

when liberty is proclaimed throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof, by the proposed amend-ment of the Constitution of the United States, mak-

Once more, then—and we trust for the last time— let the treasury of the American Anti-Slavery Soci-ety be replenished by the generous donations and

edge, quickening conscience, elevating the moral standard of individual and national conduct, and vin-

dicating the rights of human nature on the broad

platform of universal freedom and equality. From

all loyal men and women the Society is especially de-serving of consideration and co-operative support for its

prompt and uncompromising hostility to the rebellion

and to whatever at the North has been in sympathy with the rebels; and for the strong moral support and

its long and bloody conflict with the Slave Power

ning, January 25th, 1865; and to this convocation

every captive free. And may the result abundantly

neet the necessities of an association, whose crow

of glory is its unswerving fidelity; through years of conflict and martyrdom, to the "self-evident truths"

enunciated in the Declaration of American Independ-

Where personal attendance is impracticable or in

convenient, donations may be sent to either of the un-dersigned, or to WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH, Esq., 8 Railroad Exchange, Boston, Treasurer of the Ameri-can Anti-Slavery Society. All such will be duly ac-

Elizabeth Gay,

Mary Willey,

Eliza Apthorp.

Sarah Cowing,

Abby Francis,

Georgina Otis,

Caroline M. Severance.

day of meeting, may be directed to one of the ladie

residing in Boston, or to the Treasurer, (Mr. Bow

The presidential vote of 1864 will reach in the ggregate about four millions. The actual returns up o this time amount to 3,957,702, which are divided as

The majority for President Lincoln in all the Sta entitled to vote may be stated with truth at four hi fred and fifty thousand.

Majority for Lincoln.

Sarah J. Nowell,

Elizabeth von Arnim

Abby H. Stephenson,

Sarah H. Southwick,

Mary Elizabeth Sarge

Sarah C. Atkinson.

Katharine Earle Far

Rebecca Bradford,

Ellen Wright Garris

407 302

nowledged and faithfully expended.

L. Maria Child,

Helen Eliza Garrison,

Sarah Shaw Russell,

Sarah Russell May.

Anna Shaw Greene,

Sarah Blake Shaw,

Caroline C. Thayer,

Caroline R. Putnam

Mary Jackson.

Ereling A. Smith,

Sarah Bradford,

Mary May,

Louisa Loring. Henrietta Sargent,

where should the American Anti Slavery Society disbanded, or regard its mission as consummated

turing agencies, the printing and circulating of an-

ealment," for a period of thirty years, through

J. H. FOWLER.

own hands.

Truly yours,

Last Sunday evening, I preach

fill up state quotas. We believe those ought to be THE GRAND BATTLE AT WILMINGTON.

Great National Picture.

THE Emancipation Proclamation

BEFORE THE CABINET.

PAINTED on canyas, measuring 14 1.2 by 9 feet, and containing full-length life-size Periratis of President MINCOLA, Secretaries Ewayan, Chang, Yakwa, William Shirts, Postmater General Blats, and Attorney-General Stats, together with a faithful representation of the

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MR. GARRISON'S PORTRAIT.

MK. GAKKISUN'S PUKTKATT.

THE Portrait of Mr. Garrison, the publication of
which has been delayed in consequence of the severe
and protracted illness of the artist engaged in transferring it to stone, is now ready, and will be furnished to
subscribers immediately. Orders may be addressed to R.
F. WALLCUT, Eac, Liberator office, or to the Publisher.
Price \$1.50 per copy.

This portrait is deemed by Mr. GARRISON, and by his
family and most intimate friends, as the most accurate and
satisfactory of any yet taken of him. One who has long
been perronally acquainted with him, and whose judgment
is very critical, writes as follows:—"I have obtained a copy
of your picture of Mr. GARRISON from life, and it suits
my notion of the eternal finess of things." A lady in
New Hampshire writes;—"The picture gives us great
pleasure. We all pronounce it as nearly perfect as any
picture of Mr. Garrison can be."

C. H. BRAINARD, Publisher.

Boston, Dec. 20, 1864.

LUCIFER MATCHES. $\mathbf{\Gamma}^{ ext{HE}}$ philanthropist sighs over the fearful list of human woes, incurable diseases, and premature deaths, which

L woes, incurable diseases, and premature deaths, which have been caused by inhaling the fumes of phosphorus and ulphur in the manufacture of common Lucifer or Friction Matches. The most ghastly of these diseases is Necrosis shaded and the lower jaw bone. Thirteen of these cases, mostly young women, have been treated in the New York hospitals, within a few months: what then must be the aggregate of human suffering from these causes? Humanity drops a Tear

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 tembstone would be,-

This Child was Burned to Death BY LUCIPER MATCHES. Scarcely a week passes without a record of one or more hildren losing their lives by these dangerous articles.

THE PICTURE IS INCOMPLETE. dark as it is, without reference to the annual loss of val-uable property, which may safely be stated at millions of 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 mode of ignition, the rubbing of dry sticks together, or the still more useful advance upon that mode, the old-fashioned

TINDER-BOX, FLINT AND STEEL

While tolerating these Lucifers, (clearly as a choice of evils,) 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-

ination with two important requisites,—

First, Freedom from offensive and injurious odors.

Second, The insuring of perfect safety in its daily use

s 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 awarded to him whose persevering efforts have resulted in pro-ducing chemical combinations, the practical application of which in daily use will be the annual saving of thousands 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 ters into its composition. Satisfied of its great value and superiority over all others, the distinguished inventor was awarded the Prize Medal by the Committee of the In-ternational Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in London, while all other Matches were excluded from the building.

PEOPLE OF AMERICA

may share with those of Europe the blessings of this in-vention, arrangements have been under 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,

A Safety Flaming Fusee, or Wind-Defier,

which neither wind nor rain can extinguish.

A fair trial will verify the truth of our statem

JOHN P. JEWETT.

General Agent of the Universal Safety Match Company

NO, 18 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

P. S. A beautiful feature of this great invention is its daptability to wear compositions. Our arrangements are early completed for the manufacture of the neatest, safest st perfect wax tapers ever produced.

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

FOR SALE. THE St. Mary's Lake Farm, 3 1-2 miles North from the city of Battle Creek, Cathonn county, Michigan, is offered for sale. The proprietor wishing to retire, offers

This. St. Alary state Farm, 31-2 miles North from the city of Battle Creek, Cathonn country, Michigan, is offered for sale. The proprietor wiebing to retire, offers this Farm for sale on reasonable terms as to price and time of payments. The Farm consists of 1500 acres of a srich agricultural land as can be found in the Northern States; 1000 acres of which are improved in the best manner. There are on this farm thirty-even miles for fail and board fence, mostly new. St. Mary's Lake is one of the most beautiful sheets of clear syrstat water in the country, and one of the finest fishing lakes in the State. This lake is in the centre of the farm, and is a mile and a quarter long by one third of a mile wide. The surroundings of this lake are unsurpassed for beauty of seenery. There are some eight or ten beautiful sites for residences on either side of the lake. No low marnly grounds connected with the shore of the lake. There are about 400 acres of timber, and 100 acres of the best marsh meadow land on the west side of the farm. The buildings are, the large Farm House, SS by 56 feet, elevated 50 feet alova, the lake, commanding a view of a great portion of the farm and of the lake; also, a large frame Board fail the law, and asven frame Thements; two large Barns, 153 by 70 feet sach, with stabiling below for 130 head of cattle; also, four other Barns, 50 by 40 feet; also, a Steam Circular Saw Mill, 50 by 60 feet—said to be one of the best mills in the State; an Orchard of 800 apple and 1200 of the cach, with stabiling below for 130 head of cattle; also, four other Barns, 50 by 40 feet; also, a Steam Circular Saw Mill, 50 by 60 feet—said to be one of the best mills in the State; an Orchard of 800 apple and 1200 of the cach, with stabiling below for 130 head of cattle; also, four other Barns, 60 by 40 feet; also, a Steam Circular Saw Mill, 50 by 60 feet—said to be sone of the best mills in the Europe Saw Mills of the same stabiling than it this farm, every feld of which has head of cattle and head of the same stabili

Battle Creek, Nov. 18, 1864. HENRY WILLIE.

LETTER FROM JOSEPH A. DUGDALE. Near Baltimone, (Free) Maryland, 1 12mo. 24th, 1864.

Beloved Fairno, Wm. Cannisson—It was the privilege of my dear wife and self to be in Maryland when the proclamation of freedom was made. The roar of cannon, because of its association with the destruction of luman life, was always distasteful to as the his occasion its reverberations minuted.

destruction of human life, was always distanteful to me. On this occasion its reverberations, mingled with the chime of bells, were grateful to my ears, because they were heralds of liberty to the slave.

On the morning of the proclamation, it was our privilege to be seated at the breakfast table of our-gravilege friend John Nerdeles, with his wife and privilege to be seated at the breakfast table of our renerable friend John Needles, with his wife and greral of his children, and other guests. It was an occasion, like the blooming of the Ceres, to be long re-The almost unanimous support thus given to so occasion, like the blooming of the Ceres, to be long re-membered. Our dear friend seemed to us like a sec-ed Simeon; and as we sat around the table, the voice of thanksgiving to the God of the oppressed mingled with our tears of gratitude. Our visit to this State was from an impression of religious duty. Among the

The almost unanimous support thus given to so explicit a proposition implies much greater clearness than I apprehend pertains to the case in hand; and not without reason did Mr. Boutwell of your State choose to abide with the minority, rather than commit himself to a very doubtful assertion. The question is not whether Congress ought, in a proper ordinate of the congress ought, in a proper ordinate ries of meetings we have held, several have been for nation of the Republic, to have an authoritative voice in its foreign policy, but whether it has actually the right of dictation conferred upon it by the Constitution; for such is the qualified phraseology of the resolution. Now, this right is nowhere affirmed in the Constitution, and must be derived, if at all, from one or ctings among the colored people, both in Bal-Our meetings among the coroner per attended. We were delighted to find them receiving the boon of free-dom for themselves, and their people, in such a beau-nial, caim. Christian spirit. They certainly possess singe religious nature, and have more of the forgiv-ing temper of Christ than the Anglo-Saxon race. Our dear trients, John and Mary Needles, accompa-nied as to one of the meetings at the Sharp Street Church. The services were opened by a few impres-tive remarks from him. The house is large and taste-fel; but, what was better than all, the auditory was one of the most respectable in appearance that we had seen. ere delighted to find them receiving the boon of freemore of these powers: " to regulate commerce with foreign nations; to declare war, grant letters of foreign nations; to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water": the only dealings with other nations to which Congress—that is, both Houses—is admitted. The Executive, on his part, is empowered, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur"; in the same way, "to and any of the arrival here of many of his officers and men, whose time has more than expired; also, of isters and consuls"; and lastly, "to receive ambas-sadors and other public ministers." From this enu-meration it is evident that the Executive alone is di-The currents of air-that we breathe here-seem Our friend, J. N., related to us an anecdote of a brilly slaveholder, who, some years ago, went North; and while there, his chattel breathed air that gave him some new ideas, and his first lesson, in astronomy was to follow the North Star. The discomfitted claimant eams home minus of the man, and indignantly exclaimed, "It is abdminable to think of it! A man, rade in the image of God, to be deprived of his servants, and have to wait on himself!"

At the Bethel, on Saratoga street, we found their rectly concerned with foreign nations; that he controls the country's representatives abroad, by appoint-ment and instruction; that he cannot affect trade, nor declare war; but that he initiates treaties, which are a sort of permanent foreign policy. His authority, compared with that of Congress, seems more extensive, and, what is especially note-worthy, more con-At the Bethel, on Saratoga street, we found their place of worship much larger, and everything about it is most excellent taste—even the seats cushioned, from of international intercourse; and it is, at all events

rdinate if not superior. co ordinate if not superior.

Mr. Davis is notoriously a leading champion of the Monroe Doctrine, and engineered at the last session the resolution concerning Mexico, for which Mr. Sew-ard apologized to the French Government. This action that ever emanated from this nation, and yet it origin ated with the Executive, was never questioned as transcending his powers, and is now insisted by Winter Davis to be the authoritative roice of the Republic! Mr. Webster, speaking in 1825, said that "this declar-ation of Mr. Monroe was wise, reasonable, and patriot-ic," and that he had understood that "it was considered, weighed, and distinctly approved by every one of the President's advisers at that period. . . . It

met with the entire concurrence and hearty approba-tion of the country." Mark the terms of sequence— concurrence, approbation. Mr. Edward Livingston called it "a pledge to the world." Jefferson, comparthe mission is not only to these people, but to satentiaries and prisons, meetings for children, wars of refuge, orphan asylums, homes for the friending it with the Declaration of Independence, said "That [the latter] made us a nation; this sets our compass, and points the course which we are to steer through the occur of time." What an expression of the insresting meeting in the Friends' meeting house in the freed people, the spacious residence of Gorsuch extent to which the Executive had mortgaged the pur-

sated for the free Constitution. The world moves, a the Sandy Spring settlement, after we had conpose and honor of the nation!

Next of the recognition of new powers. In the dei our services in a crowded meeting, a colored case of the South American republics, in 1822, the man lowed in prayer; and I wever heard such fervor. House of Representatives passed a resolution, January 30, calling for information in regard to them. Mr. Clay argued in favor of recognition during February. Pub pathos and devotion of spirit, such meckness and fregreness of injuries, compressed into so few words, Before the close of the session, the House adopted a declaration of interest in the cause of South American independence, and pledged its support of the President ing with the prisoners, I could not forget that among them were thirteen men, incarcerated for sheltering in his measures. In his Message of the 8th of March, fugitives from slavery. If the law could have grasped the President announced his own persuasion that the time for acknowledgment had arrived, and "could no longer be withheld." Then the House made the necbered the martyr Torrey, who, within these walls, was suffered to wear the stripes of a felony for obeying the essary appropriations. Here we witness, in the midst of the strongest desires and the most decided convic tions, no imperious assumption of authority by either branch of Congress, but a simple expression of earnest new and artistic edifice—we were accompanied by several persons; among them Nathan Tyson, the son preference, and a confession of subordination in the of Epsha Tyson, the great-hearted abolitionist of old-

promise to sustain the proceedings of the Executive The second part of Mr. Davis's resolution was to this staims. He pointed to the place where the old jail one stood, in which a young man was locked up, who took for his motto the incendiary words, "My country is the world, my countrymen all mankind." "And the propriety of any declaration of any for-eign policy by Congress is sufficiently proved by the vote which pronounces it; and such proposition, while pending and undetermined, is not a fit topic for diplo-matic explanation with any foreign power." We have just heard of the translation of THOMAS Wafrson. He was a dear friend of ours, and we had hoped, ere we returned to our home in the prairies, to

Every Copperhead member, save two, voted for this declaration—from a very intelligible motive. There were 58 union votes against, to 21 union votes Be van a man of wohderful natural genius; without kholistic education; could floor any antagonist that ventured to grapple with him; and yet was gentle as a little child, and deeply imbued with faith in the powfor it There is no need, therefore, to discuss

this as I did the foregoing.

Gen. Sherman made of Savannah a Christmas gift to the President. It is confidently expected that Controf love to save the world. Peace to his memory! He did not live to see slavery dead; but, thanks be to God, he saw its back broken. gress, immediately on reassembling, will make a sur-passing New Year's gift to Mr. Lincoln and the na-tion. Nothing less than the Amendment of the Conbe remembered by us. We were indebted to the gen-tiemanly politeness of Isaac Newton, the Commission-et of Agriculture, for it, unsought for on our part: The Problem stitution

The World argues that slavery has become a dead issue for the Democratic party—their hope of spoils lies in fresh grounds of difference, which they ought to be discovering. Yet it advises the Democratic members of Congress to vote against the amendment. The gentlemen thus addressed have reached the conclusion of the World, but, balancing between their record in the past and their chances in the future, they will dodge if convenient the call of ayes and noes upon the doom of slavery. So the opposition will be light. Some timid souls are troubled lest the three-fourths of the loyal states, being fewer than three-fourths of the Union as it was, cannot give sanction to any Co stitutional amendment. Let them inquire by what tenure, then, Mr. Lincoln holds his office for a second term, when not a revolted state participated in the late election. The loyalty of the nation is ever

Reconstruction, too, is close at hand. To the best of my information, Louisiana will be recognized as a restored State in statu quo-on condition that every other returning State shall be erected on a basis which Remembering that the exclusion of red man from suffrage in Louisiana was not enacted without provision for his admission here after, if public sentiment demands the change, we may be grateful enough for this prospect. It is true, these anomalous exceptions are unjust, undemocratic foolish. Mr. Phillips, speaking here on Tuesday at Cooper Institute, made permitted in a single community. I should be more alarmed on this score, if I did not reflect that Louisi-

I write in the Old Year, but you will print me in the New. The twelvementh just expiring has been a remarkable period, and will be forever conspicuous in the annals of the war and of the States. To it belong: in legislation—the repeal of the fugitive slave acts, the abolition of the coast-wise slave-trade, the admission of colored testimony in the United States. T. Rebel papers say that Mosby is seriously if not fatally wounded, having been twice shot through

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. NO. XXIV.

New York, Dec. 29, 1864.

To the Editor of the Liberator:
On the 19th of this month, the House of Representatives adopted, by a vote of 118 to 8, the following resolution offered by Henry Winter Davis.—

Resolved, That Congress has a Constitutional right to an authoritative voice in declaring and prescribing the foreign policy of the United States, as well as in the recognition of new powers, and other things; and is is the Constitutional duty of the Executive department to respect that policy, not less in diplomatic regions than in the use of the national force when authorized by law."

The almost unanimous support thas given to so the field, and vaster changes in the social systems of half the Union. Presidential elections of course come only at stated intervals, and abcident distinguishes the years upon which they fall. Have we tinguishes the years upon which they fall. Have we not reason for believing the rebellion is withering to a speedy end, and that, a January hence, the war concluded, we shall see

Lie like a shaft of light across the land, And like a lane of beams athwart the sea, Through all the circle of the golden year." To this vision I trust it is destined that the Lil tor will be preserved. I know this to be the Pisgah's height of its ambition.

LETTER FROM CHAPLAIN J. H. FOWLER.

HILTON HEAD, Dec. 24, 1864.

nominate and appoint ambassadors, other public min-isters and consuls"; and lastly, "to receive ambas-sadors and other public ministers." From this enu-dition; the arrival of boats with news of Thomas's glorious successes; these are facts of exciting interest. Out of them I propose to cull a few incidents, which, as an abolitionist, you will be most interested to know, and may not readily obtain through the ordinary

Sherman's Expedition, which has brought up in Savannah, has greatly reduced the almost exhausted resources of the South. It has destroyed railroads stant. It must be independent, too, of any session of that body, in order to meet the current contingencies able-bodied, productive men, "demoralizing." tens of thousands of others, and convincing the rebels that the gathered up militia from the remains of a many times conscripted people can make no successful resistance to such an army of veterans as Sherman has, and that no town in the Confederacy can hold out long against the combined efforts of our forces thus purposed to devastate, besiege, and storm. The army of Sher-man, by virtue of its long series of successes, its exdevastate, besiege, and devastate, besiege, and devast against any parameter to England in 1823, sought in advance to commend this doctrine to Mr. Canning. The President enunciated it in his message of December 2d, in the same year. The people sustained him—following, not having dictated, as is shown by the nomenclature. Here was the declaration where I'm of a mind to." Yes, be will go he shooses. The whole South is open to him. and his soldiers are as ready for a start to Charleston or Augusta to-morrow, as they were on the 12th of last month for Savannah. They are more eager for it. At Augusta, and Georgia is ours-the gunboats holding the river. At Charleston and Columbia, the whole State is laid waste; for he himself is said to admit that his boys can never be controlled in South Carolina. Then, when united with Butler from Wilmington, where is Lee ? Shut up completely by our combined forces, or coming out of Richmond demoralized by the fact of Grant behind him, Sheridan and Butler on his flanks, and Sherman in his front. A

splendid little Spring campaign job! But I must not speculate, when you have enough civilians at home to do it so well. The facts for an abolitionist are what I purposed to state. It is uncertain, as yet, how many colored people Gen. Sherman has permitted to come along with him. Some say twenty, some fifteen, some ten thousand. He has a large number, but perhaps one quarter of those who desired to come. It is well known that he and many of his officers do not favor collecting them largely in to the army. They were not encouraged; they rather, as a general thing, discouraged, and often forcibly prevented coming along with his army. Several times the pontoons were taken up before they could get over them, leaving those who could not find means of their own to cross to go back, or fall victims to the brutal raid of the rebel forces as they came up full of cowardly rage. "Damn you," said the guards many times to the black men captured with me, "you are just such fellows as I like to kill." Unarmed negroes, negro women and children, who have followed the train of their supposed deliverers to the brink of a deep river which they are not permitted to pass, are just such people as the rebels like to kill. They slaughtered hundreds of them on the Weldon railroad, where Wheeler's raid ended. Whenever they come up with the fleeing or the returning negroes, they shoot them down as wild beasts. Negroes are "not worth" to them now; they have "no use for them" when they run away to the Yankees. And when it comes to this, they want to kill them. "Well," said the Sergeant, who conducted me to Richmond, "if these niggers are set free, we'll just turn in, and kill 'em all." "Kill 'em all" is the final argument for the free negro. "Kill 'em all" is what they seek to do with those unarmed fugitives from bondage that fall again into their hands. would have done this to the armed, as they declared at first, had they dared; but they have backed down from this; and I believe, after a year's imprisonment and careful inquiry, they have not even had the cour-age to put a single captured soldier into the slavery of his former master. But we do not claim protection for the recaptured men, women and children, declared to be citizens of the United States. They may en-slave or kill them with impunity, if they are outside of the army. Hence the cowardly creatures go at it

ple to follow the trains of our army, and then take up a pontoon between us and them, leaving them to fall into the hands of pursuing rebels, as did some of the officers of Sherman's army.

Such incidents are best appreciated when narrated at the same time with facts in the experience of our re-turned prisoners, who were almost entirely dependent upon the negroes in rebeldom for guidance, food and shelter, which they have never yet in a single instance withheld, but have often cheerfully granted at the greatest risk of their own lives. Said one of them, to "No man who has escaped from a rebel prison can help being an abolitionist." No matter what may be a prisoner's views of the negro, or of his rights there is not a man in rebel hands, who, if escaped would not instinctively go to the negro, and shun the white man. He knows that the former is his friend, and will help him. He expects not help but betraval from the other. Sometimes disappointed in latter, he is never in the former.

"The negroes throughout the South understand this whole thing better than we do," said one of the escaped prisoners to-day, using the exact words I' heard ime in pointing out the danger of imperfect liberty from ex-Governor Hamilton, of Texas, and express ing a fact which it requires but little contact with them to establish. "They understood it at the begin-ning better than I did," said Gen. Hamilton. "Every ana will not be behind Illinols in its legislation for the blacks; and that when the days of slavery are fairly numbered, the prejudices which it engendered will perish in quick succession, and the dawn of human of course, they will do all they can for an esca Union prisoner." Said one just in from Colum negro in rebeldom makes our cause his cause, and th 1 write in the Old Year, but you will print me in speaking of the negroes with Sherman, "Last night, I

THE GRAND BATTLE AT WILMINGTON.

We do not admit the repulse at Wilmington as a defeat, for we believe that the attack on Fort Fisher, the monstrous earthwork that defends the city, is not abandoned. But it is well to concede the truth to our foce, and confess that, if they did not win a victory, it has a donfess that, if they did not win a victory, it has a victory to the state of the preat rebel port of entry, but it is no longer act to the blockade runner, for the alege has begun. It is a national disappointment that it was not reduced at once by the mighty navy that a few days since sailed from Hampton Roads, after months of preparation. The plan was excellent. It was known that the garrison was not large, but that the immens strength of the furtileations multiplied the numerical force tenfold. The concentrated fire of six hundred and sixty-seven guns from the feet, it was thought, would crush the defence, and enable four or five thousand men to storm the works with comparative case. And the supposition was sound. On Treaday, the 20th inst. Fort Fisher was garrisoned by two companies of local troops. On the securing of the 20th, two diminions from Lee's army were poured into the works. This reinforcement saved the city. The great torpedo boat exploided; it shook the heaven and sen; the earth trembled, but the walls of the fort were not broken. The feet, splendidly and bravely mancoursed, silenced the rebel guns with an overwhelming weight of iron, but the fort still defied with enthusiam. A braver assault was never made, and the rebel colors were torn from the parapet. But they could not take the tort, garrisoned with a small army. Admiral Porter seems to have believed that with more energy in the land assault was never made, and the rebel colors were torn from the parapet. But they could not take the tort, garrisoned with a small army. Admiral Porter seems to have believed that with more energy in the land as any state of the fact to begin the attack on the 18th, or the failure of the fact to begin the att ing them, we believe in it. They will stand longer in ing them, we believe in it. They will stand longer in a fort than any other class of troops." And then be instanced several cases where they were surrendered by officers against their urgent desires. The negro will never surrender. He will sometimes break and equals. How different two years ago, when we were mobbed for attempting to recruit the 1st Rg't. S. C. Vols. at Hilton Head! people in a fine church they have built at Mitchelville, a perfectly free village of 3,000 colored people in South Carolina. What remarkable changes in their whole condition! Two years ago, they were dressed in dirty, ragged clothes; now they are cleanly, neatly, handsomely dressed. Then they were boused in huts and poor barracks; now each family has its own comfortable house and garden well fenced, many of which are owned by them—all of them having land outside

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

NUMBER THREE, FOR JANUARY.

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274 Canal St., New York.

A PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBER.-THE PHRE-LOGICAL JOURNAL and LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for January appears with 32 quarto pages, and a beautiful illustrated cover. It contains Portraits of Tennyson, Silliman, Sheridan, Cobb, Phillips, Susanna Westey—mother of John— an Indian Chief, Franz Muller, Miss Muggins, Miss Fury, Warriers-Hannibal, Julius Carar, Pizarro, Cromwell, Charles XII., Frederick the Great, Scott, Wellington and Napoleon, with Erinsoloov, Phresoloov, Phresoloovomy, Phresoloov, and Parcholoov. No. 1, Vol. 41st. Published at 20 cents a Number, or \$2.00 a year, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

hearty sympathy it has given to the Government in at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing, probably, afternoon and evening.

WENDELL PHILLIPS and ANDREW T. Foss are among the peakers expected on the occasion the friends of impartial liberty they cordially invite all who desire to aid in breaking every yoke, and setting JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Secreta

DIED-In East Lexington, Dec. 13th, Mrs. HANNAH S.

her kind co-operation and hospitality.

sumptice Patients in advanced singes of the disease.

Of which is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When even desperate to expect of the lungs by its use. When the paperant to example observation: and where is not it to a paperant to example one onger hesitate what antidote employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the palmonary organs that are locked to our climate. While many inferior remerces them to the contract of the contract

ing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced curse too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. We can only assure the public, that its quality is carefully kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that it has ever done. Oreat numbers, of clergymen, physicians, statemen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of our remedies, but space here will not permit the insertion of them. The agents below named furnish gratis the AMERICAN ALMANAC, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the complaints they cure.

Those who require an alterative medicine to purify the blood will find AYER'S COMP. EXT. SARSAFARILLA the remedy to use. Try it once, and you will know its value.

edy to use. Try it once, and you will know its value.
Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO. Lowell, Mass., and old by all druggists.

Jan. 6. 2m.

WANTED.

MAN and wife to take charge of a small farm; one who is willing to work with his own hands, and likes to take care of stock, and makes no use of intoxicating drinks, tobacco, or profane language.

Such an one may have a good situation by corresponding with ng with West Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 4.

55th MARCH.

J. S. JACOBUS, No. 8 Dix Place, Boston

Extract of a letter to E. W. Kinsley, 37 Franklin st., Boston, introducing Mr. Jacobs :—

"Mr. Jacobs was formerly leader of the Band of the 2th Mass. Regt., and has been one month with the 55th as teacher of the Band, &c. Mr. Jacobs has done the good thing by us, and when better times come, we hope to have him here again.

A. S. Harvyatt,
Col. 55th Mass. Comming.

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

THE FRIEND OF PROGRESS.

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

WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH DIVISION ANTI-SLAYERY SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Wor-ceatr County (South Division) Anti-Slevery Society will be held at WORCESTER, on Sunday, Jan. 15th, commencing

The Managers of the Subscription Anniversary hereby announce that they will be ready to receive, The members of the Society are notified, and all are

with all thankfulness, whatever the philanthropic, the liberal-minded, and the patriotic, throughout the land, at home or abroad, may feel disposed to contribute, at its annual gathering in Boston, on Wednesday eve-

Ronauxs, wife of the late Eli Robbins, Esq., aged 78 years. She was ever a true friend to the slave. She will be re-membered by many laborers in the Anti-Slavery cause for

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

ghs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchi-s, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Con-mptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

Ann Rebecca Bramhall,

As Mrs. Child's post office address is at Way-and, she requests that contributions to the approach-ing Anti Slavery Anniversary, sent previous to the

WITH lithographic likeness of Col. A. S. Hartwell, 55th Mass. Vols., who was severely wounded while commanding a brigade at the battle of Honey Hill, S. C. The likeness is pronounced by the friends of Col. Hartwell to be a perfect success. Published and for sale only by the author. Ired and fifty thousand.

The complete returns from twenty-one States in the last Presidential election, as compared with the vote of. 1860, show an increase of 291.643 votes. If there be added to this the number of soddiers from Massachusetts, Rhodo, Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois and California, who, while away from their homes, were prevented by the laws of their States from exercising the right of voting, and also the increase in the number of voters in the organized Territories, the aggregate increase would certainly be no less than four hundred thousand. This is a remarkable proof of the ateady progress of the North in population, notwithstanding the rayages of a great war.

contributions of those who have so long given it their countenance; and also of those who, regenerated in their views and feelings on the question of slavery, have yet to show their appreciation of the invaluable labors of the Society in disseminating light and knowl-

SEA-SHORE. BY RAIPH WALDO EMERSON.

I heard or seemed to hear the chiding Sea.
Say, Fligrim, why so late or slow to come?
Am I not always here, thy Summer home?
Is not my voice thy music, morn and eve?
My breath thy healthful climate in the heals?
My touch thy antidote? my hay thy bath?
Was ever building like my tarraces? My togeth by instance: my terraces?
Was ever couch magnificent as mine?
Lie on the warm rock-ledges, and there learn A little hut suffices like a town.
I make your sculptured architecture vain—
Vain beside mine:— Lo! here is Rome, and Nineveh, and Thebes,

Karnak, and Pyramid, and Giant's Stairs, Half-piled or prostrate; and thy newest slab Older than all thy race. Behold the Sea

Behold the Sea,
The opaline, the plentiful and strong,
Yet beautiful as is the rose in June,
Fresh as the trickling rainbow of July:
Sea full of food, the nourisher of kinds,
Purger of earth, and medicine of men;
Creating a west climate by me heath Creating a sweet climate by my breath,
And, in my mathematic ebb and flow,
Giving a hint of that which changes not. enving a nint of that whose campes now.

Rich are the Sea-gods;—who give gifts but they?
They grope the sea for pearls, but more than pearls;
They pluck Force thence, and give it to the wise. Iney pluck Force tuence, and give it to the wise.
For every wave is wealth to Diedalus,—
Wealth to the cunning artist who can work
This matchless strength. Where shall be find, O wave
A load your Atlass shoulders cannot lift?

I with my hammer pounding evermore The rocky coast, smite Andes into dust, Strewing my bed, and, in another age, Rebuild a continent of better men. Then I unbar the doors : I disperse Men to all shores that front the heary main.

I too have arts and sorceries; Illusion dwells forever with the wave-I know what shells are laid. Leave me to deal With credulous, imaginative man. With credulous, imaginative man.
For though he scoop my water in his palm,
A few rods off he deems it gems and clouds.
Planting strange fruits and sunshine on the shere,
I make some coast alluring, some lone isle,
To distant men who must go there, or die.

THE VANISHERS.

Sweetest of all child-like dreams In the simple Indian lore, Still to me the legend seems
Of the elves who flit before-

Flitting, passing, seen and gone, Never reached nor found at rest, Baffling search, but beckening on To the Sunset of the Blest.

From the clefts of mountain rocks, Through the dark of lowland firs, Flash the eyes and flow the locks Of the mystic Vanishers!

And the fisher in his skiff, And the hunter on the moss, Hear their call from cape and cliff, See their bands the birch-leaves toss. Wishful, longing, through the green Twilight of the clustered pines,

In their faces rarely seen Beauty more than mortal shines. Fringed with gold, their mantles flow

the slopes of westering knolls : In the wind they whisper lo Of the Sunset Land of Souls. Doubt who may, 0 friend of mine !

Thou and I have seen them too; On before with beck and sign Still they glide, and we pursue. More than clouds of purple trail

In the gold of setting day;
More than glemms of wing or sail
Beckon from the sea-mist gray.

Glimpses of immortal youth, Gleams and giories seen and lost, Far-heard voices sweet with truth, As the tongues of Pentecost-

Beauty that cludes our grasp, Sweetness that transcends ou ds our taste,

Loving hands we may not clasp, Shining feet that mock our haste— Gentle eyes we closed below, voices heard once more

ile and call us as they go On and onward, still before. Guided thus, O friend of mine !

Let us walk our little way, Knowing by each beckening sign That we are not quite astray. Chase we still, with baffled feet,

Chase we rull, with banned reet,
Smiling eye and waving hand;
Sought and secker soon shall meet,
Lost and found, in Sanset Land!

—John G. Whittier, in Atlantic Monthly.

LINCOLN:

Lincoln, of then the bards will sing When my poor muse may chang no more; Some little flower I too would bring, A fit and lasting offering To drop at Virtue's door.

No wordly gain will tempt aside Thy footsteps from the path of right;
While honest truth thy acts shall guide,
We will in steadfast hope abide
The issue of the fight.

Whatever cares on thee descend, While sitting at the head of State, The cause of Freedom still defend, And Fame's proud laurels in the end Thy hones

This simple tribute let me pay,
Now clouds obsoure thy rising sun;
God's hand will sweep those clouds away,
And friend and foe will one day say,

W. MARSH, U. S. Consul, Altona. N. Y. Evening Post.

BARBARISM.

Written after reading the Report of the Commission of Ir quiry appointed by the U.S. Sanitary Commission, 1864.

O rickening record ! most pathetic page, That fills the blood-stained volume of c ed volume of our years E'en Love itself is fired with holy rage
By scenes that bathe a Nation's heart in tears!

Reading, what woeful visions fill my eyes throme prisons crammed with starving r And baleful swamps, where, 'neath the open skies, The brave, like beasts, are herded in their pen!

I see their crouching forms, their vacant stare, The hopeless look of eyes that cannot weep, The wan, ploched faces that were once so fair, Of heroes grawing their foul rags in sleep.

I see their bony fingers spread in vain

For one sweet morsel—spread in vain to take

The dear home letter—or to still retain

The trinkets sacred for love's tender sake.

I hear the keeper's eath—the idiot wail,
Breathing the key-note of a voiceless wee—
The brutal scolls that broken hearts assall,
The murderous shot that lays the captire low.

There, coiled in ditches through the wintry night To shield each other from the cold they strive; Or, paoing fortid chambers, pray for light; Or, prone on blistering sands, creep just alive.

hese are thy fruits, 0 thou barbarie curse!

This Slavery is the crown that decks thy brow;
his is the Christian spirit thou dost nurse.

These the kind deeds thy charities allow!

O, dark the hour that saw thy shameful birth And dark and blighting all thy guilty reign !louse, freemen! smite the monster from the s And on the nation God shall smile again!

The Biberator.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER AND THE REV. LEIGESTER A. SAWYER.

Mr. EDITOR: DEAR SIE—I beg leave to commend to the attention of your readers the following no-tice from the New York Observer, with some remin-

A New Sect Proposed. Mr. Leicester A. Saw eer, in the Boston Liberator, makes an appeal to the yer, in the Boston Liberator, makes an appeal to the Rationalists of the United States, in the several religious denominations to which they now belong, to come out and be a sect by themselves. He says:

come out and be a sect by themselves. He says:

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

of all true Christianity."

We second the motion. By all means come out from your present associations with all those who take the Bible to be their rule of faith, and form your selves into a sect as soon as possible.

Mr. Sawyer says in this same letter: "We know the Bible miracles to be fictitious by the same rules by which we know anything, and with the same cerainty." We admit the right of Mr. Sawyer to say this for himself, and of him it may be true. But he must not affirm it of other people, who do know something, and know the Bible miracles to be gonuine by the same rules by which they know anything else.

Some twenty years ago Mr. Sawyer investigated, with much care, the principal questions of mental and moral science, in connection with the ancient languages and the early history of the human race. These sciences had been favorite objects of study with him from his earliest years. At this time they were forced upon his more particular attention by his Biblical and theological studies, and he felt it necessa-ry to ascertain what was known, and, as far as might be, what could be known, at this stage of the world's orogress, respecting them. An accurate knowledge of them seemed to him to be necessary to a correct udgment and appreciation of the sacred books, and to judgment and appreciation of the sacre their correct interpretation. To get this knowledge, he investigated first the philosophy of the mind as it is treated by the leading German, French, English, Scotch and American thinkers, and by the ancients; and then as it appears from the mind itself and its phenomena, as far as he was able to observe them. His first object was to determine the relation of the mind to its phenomena, then to define and classify its fer, and grouping together all that are alike; and lastly to determine the specific characters and relations of each class of mental phenomena, and its divinely appearance of the control phenomena on the principle of separating all that dif-

what satisfaction he could, on the nature of the mind and its operations, he proceeded to the examination of must be profoundly studied if we would become truly moral actious, with a view to determine their nature and objects, and the possibilities of good and evil connected with them. He found moral science to be entirely within the field of mental; mental science which all light is admitted. The Bible is one of the relating to the mind and all its phenomena; and sources of light, of which God is the sole central sun, moral, to that class of its phenomena called moral ac-

In both these departments of inquiry, he found the fields large and productive, and reached some new and many valuable results. Some of these he pub-lished in works both on mental and moral philosophy, and on the latter subject was pretended to be criticised by the New York Observer. The notice, however, was not criticism, but a denunciation, more in the style of a rough than of a calm, kind, humble, considerate, gentle and benevolent Christian scholar.

The author had a personal acquaintance with the editor of the Observer, belonged to the same ecclesinatical body, and regarded him as a kind and generous Christian brother, and, to some extent, a person al friend. It will be difficult for you to imagine the surprise and astonishment with which his denuncia-tion was received. The friend was of a sudden an enemy of the most violent character, the gentleness of the lamb giving place to the fierceness of the tiger; the humble, thoughtful, indulgent and charitable Christian, as he supposed, appeared to the author suddenly dismantled of those Christian graces, and

quite another figure rose frowning on his view.

This was the end of personal acquaintance and fraternal intercourse between Mr. Sawyer and the New York Observer. The present article, after the lapse of twenty years, is a forcible reminder of the past, and is to Mr. Sawyer the occasion of solemn and interesting reflections. It has no special violence of denunciation or detraction, but its tone is not quite amiable. It is not that in which we speak of the loved and lost even, but rather that in which we speak of the detested and despised. The thought with which the article concludes might have been express

According to the New York Observer " Mr. Sawyer has been going from one spot to another, in the downward progress of opinion, till he at last appears in Garrison's Liberator, proposing a new sect to be God, and then with all his subordinates i composed of Rationalists whose reason is more to them than the Bible, in the doctrine of God." When Mr. Community and the service of God." When and most especially with good men, whom we intend Mr. Sawyer published views on moral science that offended the New York Observer, he had started on the road of inquiry, and to some extent of discovery. He had begun the investigation of facts and princonquer to exalt and bies, and no main which all past ages
exploration of fields of inquiry in which all past ages
exploration of fields of inquiry in which all past ages have been at work, and which will equally employ all ages to come. The materials of science are inexhaustible, and its paths strike out into infinity. perstitions may be fixed and stationary, till they die and are put out of sight, but science is naturally progressive. Its possibilities are co-ordinate with the Supreme, in whom the perfect and absolute dwell God's knowledge is supposed to be subject to no variation; his works are subject to variations anal-

another for the last twenty years, is it quite certain that his progress has been downward ? Is the Observer a mpetent authority to pronounce on that progress?
ad if he is, has he examined the subject with suffi-And it he is, has no examined the surject with sun-cient care to be qualified for such a pronouncement? In other sciences, study is apt to lead learners on-ward and upward. Other sciences are naturally pro-gressive by means of study. Study led Ptolemy to his conclusions respecting the structure of the heav-ens; later and longer study led Copernicus to his, and om to Copernicus. Study has converted Christendom to Copernicus. Study, led Democritus and the old philosophers to their conclusions in respect to the material world; and longer and later study led Sir Isaac Newton to his, and has converted Christendom to Sir Isaac Newton. The converted Christendom to Sir Island Newton. The early studies of the Greeks and Romans led them to Polytheism; later and longer studies converted them

ed through indefinite periods.

to the religion of Jesus, and still later and longer studies have developed the theories of Christianity embraced and advocated by Mr. Sawyer. The Copernican astronomy and Newtonian philosophy had their day of condict and trial previous to being generally admitted, and both have been denounced as progressions document by as high authorities as the New York Observer. May not time, the great revolutionist, and the progress of opinion yet vindicate Mr. Sawyer as a true progressive, and condemn the Observer as an enemy of progress?

The honest and determined search for truth, persisted in for more than twenty years, is not apt to

siated in for more than twenty years, is not apt to be entirely unproductive. It does not ordinarily sink men, it generally raises them. There are men who are always learning, and unable to come to a knowledge of the truth; but the search for truth ha its laws, prescribed and maintained by the great Father, which, if duly observed, conduct as certainly to ther, which, it can be so ther of the divine laws of order and happiness. The scholar that observed them does not run with uncertainty in respect to the fight as one who beats the air.

There is much that is noble and god-like am rofessing Christians, many tender charities, many generous affections, many exalted virtues; but into erance, arrogance and superciliousness are great faults, and uncharitable judgments have in been a public scandal to the Christian cause. The appeared in the arliest times, and are still persisted in by many. The enemies of Christianity suppose them to be an incurable evil, otherwise than by the rejection of the Christian system. Christian Rational is to do not think so, and intend to demonstrate the contrary.

It was a beautiful conception of Jesus to an the divine law of love, as requiring us to do to others as we would have others do to us. Christians should conform to this rule; and not to do it is to be guilty ine by the same rules by which they know anything else.

Some twenty years ago, or more, a Presbyterian minister sent us a work of his own on moral philosophy. We thought it radically unsound, and said so. Its author complained grievously, but we saw no reason to change our opinion. We knew it to be a false system by the same rules by which we know any thing else to be false. The author has, been going from one spot to another in the downfill progress of opinion; till at last he appears in Garrison's Liberator, proposing a new sect to be composed of RATIONALISTS, whose reason is more to them than the Bible, in the doctrine of God. This is Sawyer's philosophy gone to seed. This is Leicester A. Sawyer.

Some twenty years ago Mr. Sawyer investigated. tual well-doing, and insists much on the injunction attributed to Jesus, "Be perfect as your heavenly Fa-ther is perfect." It proposes to run the Christian race as a struggle for knowledge and holiness. If the other schools of Christendom fanc ahead of their Rationalist brothers, of Christendom fancy that they are refuse to acknowledge the fraternal relati make no difference with us; we shall run still, for the same glorious objects, and endeavor not to be wanting in obedience to God, or any good faith or kind charities due to men.

There is one expression in the Observer's article which shows that he does not exactly apprehend the whiten shows that he does not exactly apprehend the principles of Christian Rationalism, and is denouncing those who profess them at least under one mistake. He describes Rationalists as persons "whose reason is more to them than the Bible in the doctrine of God." Rationalists accept the Bible as a collection of sacred books, and study its text, history and interpretation, to elicit from it all the information and instruc-tion it has to give. They do not oppose reason to the Bible, but exercise it on the Bible as they do on other books and things. The Bible to them is a source of information, and, as such, they accept it gladly, and prize it highly. It is not, however, the since information, or repositories of all possible knowling appointed objects and uses.

He was particularly concerned to know the precise nature of knowledge and faith, together with the faculties by which we obtain them, and the laws and fields of things, derives invaluable benefits by the faculties of things, derives invaluable benefits the positive of the faculties of the faculties of things, derives invaluable benefits from books; but the exclusive student of books is wise.

Reason is the faculty of interpreting both books and other things; it is the window of the soul, through which all light is admitted. The Bible is one of the and all his glorious works reflecters.

Rationalists accept the Bible for all that it is. Rea

son is its interpreter, not its rival or competitor. No conceivable exaltation of reason conflicts with the legitimate claims of the Bible. The intellect of an angel would not make the Bible teach less, but more anget would not make the Biole teach less, but more; as it teaches more to the intelligent than it does to the unintelligent. The more reason is exalted, the more the Bible will be exalted in all its legitimate offices. To animals, the Bible is a sealed book, the sealed book animals. omees. To aminant, it men of little intellect, it teaches little; to those of greater capacity, it teaches more, just according to their capacity, other things

Reason, according to Rationalists, comes in no con petition with the Bible. It belongs to a different class of objects altogether. The Bible is a book, a source of information to be studied, judged and interpreted; reason is the faculty of judging and knowing. The question between Christian Rationalists and others is not concerning reason or the Bible as a rule of faith, Christian Rationalists no more make reason a rule of faith than others. The real question is, concerning reason on the Bible, judging what it is, and what it teaches; and this must be decided by evidence; it cannot be settled by assumption or authority.

It is not to be wondered at that the adherents o traditionary faiths should be harsh and uncharitable traditionary faiths should be harsh and uncaritable to innovators, and imagine that opinions which have braved the storms of nearly twenty centuries will maintain their ground forever. Precedent and approved practice are strongly in their favor; but science is developing improvements in religious opin-ions which will not long brook resistance. Men may clear the track and make way for them, or see them sweep by and pass over them, if they prefer. God is not dead nor asleep, neither is his vast scheme to be arrested, nor his arm stayed. It is the aim of Chris-tian Rationalists to put ourselves right, first, with to compel to be our friends and co-workers, and to come with us to God's marriage-feast of reason. Per haps we shall yet gain the New York Observer. We conquer to exalt and bless, and no man will enter our Yours, most truly,

LEICESTER A. SAWYER.

Boston, Dec. 26, 1864.

The Inauduleration of Mr. Chase. The ceremony was impressive, in that Mr. Chase awore himself into office—reading the oath in a solemn, forceful, nervous, and inpressive manner, and then raising aloft his right hand, and concluding, "So help me God!" In the clause, "Equal and exact justice to the poor as well as to the rich," he gave involuntary emphasis to the word poor, which sent a quick pulse of gladness through the hearts of many who stood before him, and touched his voice with richer intonation. It was as though he had directly said he knew what all the people expected of him—that he should specially remember the poor and humble, and those of low degree; and in his nervous emphasis there was assurance of the future.—Corr. of Boston Daily Advertiser

CHAPLAINCY OF THE SENATE. Rev. Leonard A. Grimes, a colored Baptist minister of Boston, is a can, didate for the chaplaincy of the Massachusetts Senate. As he is acknowledged by all to be competent for the post, we carnestly hope he will be elected. The opportunity is again presented Massachusetts to lead in the great canse of humanity. We desire Mr. Grimes's election because it will be a recognition of the right of the black man to the elevation to important effices: We trust Mr. Manning, and all other true friends of freedom, will join in this good work. We therefore hope to be able next week to record the election of the Rev. Mr. Grimes.—Christian Register.

GAIL HAMILTON UPON WOMAN.

WOMAN'S WORK.

Women are accounted the weaker sex; but there is no comparison to be made between the labor of the weaker and the stronger. Of fathers of families and mothers of families, the real wear and tear of life comes on the latter. If there is anxiety as to the sufficiency of support, the mother shares it equally with the father, and feels it none the less for not being able to contribute directly to the supply of the deficiency. Forced, passive endurance of an evil is quite as difficult a virtue as unsuccessful struggle against it. If there is no anxiety in that direction, the occupations of men can scarcely give men any hint of the peculiar, perplexing, depressing, irritating nature of a woman's ordinary household duties. Pamphleteers exhort women to bush up the discords, drive away the clouds, and have only smiles and sunshine for the husband coming home wearied with his day's labor. They would be employing themselves to much better advantage, if they would enjoin him to bring home smiles and sunshine for his wife. She is the one that pre-eminently needs strength, and soothing and consolation. She needs a warm heart to lean on, a strong arm and a steady hand to lift her out of the sloughs in which she is ready to sink, and set her on the high places where births sing, and flowers bloom, and breezes and a steady hand to lift her out of the stonges in which he is ready to sink, and set her on the high places where birds sing, and flowers bloom, and breeze blow. The husband's work may be absorbing and exhaustive, but a fundamental difference lies in the simple fact, that a man has constant and certain change of scene, and a woman has not. A ma goes out to his work, and comes in to his meals. Tw

he has only to walk mechanically along it. Rather stripid, but not wearing work; for generally, if he had been a man upon whom it would have worn, he would have done something else: always he has power to bring everything to bear on his business. If it is mental labor, he has the opportunity of solitude, or only such association as assists. His helpers, and all with whom he is concerned, are mature, intelligent, trained, and often ambitious, and self-respectful and courteous. Hagan set his fulerum close to the weight, and all he has to do is to bear down on the layer.

spectful and courteous. He gan set his fulerum close to the weight, and all he has to do is to bear down on the lever.

The wife's assistants, if she has any, are unspeakably in the rough, and little children make all her schemes "gang a-gley." The incautious slam of a door will shatter the best-laid plans, and the stubbing of a chubby too sinks her morning into the mid-day. Children are to a man amusement, delight, juveniscence, a truthful rendering of the old myth, that wicked kings were wont to derive a ghoul-like strength by transfusion of the blood of infants. The father has them for a little while. He frolies with them. He rejoices over them. They are beautiful and charming. He is now to them, and they are new to him, and by the time the novelty is over it is the hour for them to go to bed. He feels rested and refreshed for his contact wish them. They present strong contrasts to the world he deals with all day. Their transparency shines sweetly against its opacity. Even their little wants and vanities and bickerings are to him only interesting developments of human nature. His power is pleased with their dependence; his pride flatters itself with their future; his tenderness softens to their clinging; his earthliness cleaves away before their innocence, and he thinks his quiver can never be too full of them.

This is the poetry, and he reads it with great delight; but there is a prose department, and that comes to the mother. She has had the cherubs all day, and she know that the trail of the serpent is over them all. She sees the angel in their souls as well as he,

Cooking is the cook sprofession; she ought to attain akill, and her employer has a right to require it, and as great a variety and profusion of dishes as he can furnish material for. But if he is not able to hire a cook, and must depend entirely upon his wife, the case is different. Cooking is not her profession. It is only one of the duties incident to her station. It is incumbent upon her to spread a plentiful and wholesome table. It is culpable inefficiency to do less than this. It is plapable immorality to do more. No.matter how fond of cooking; or how skillful or alert a woman may be; she has only twenty-flowers in her day, and only two hands for her work; and one woman who has the sole care of a family, and one woman who has the sole care of a family,

cannot, if she has any rational and Christian idea of life, of personal, bousehold and social duties, have any more time and strength than is sufficient for their simple discharge. Over-doing in one direction must be compensated by under-doing in another.

She cannot pamper Peter without pinching Paul. Much that you land as a virue, I lament as a vice. You revel in the cakes and the dainties, and boast the skill of the housewife; and indeed her maryels are featly wrought; sweet to the taste, and to be desired if honestly come by; but if there has been plunder and extortion, if it is a soul that flakes the pastry, if it is a heart that is embrowned in the gravies, if leisure and freshness and breadth of sympathy, and keen enjoyment have been frittered away on the fritters, and simmered away in the sweetmeats, and battered away in the puddings, give me, I pray you, a dinner of herbs. Johnny-cake was royal fare in Weldon woods, when a king prepared the banquet and presided at the board. Peacock's tongues are but common meat to peacocks.

The pate de foie gras is a monstrous dish. A goose is kept in some warm, confined place, that precludes any extended motion, and fed with fattening food, so that bis liver enlarges through disease till it is considered fit to be made into a pie.—A luxury to epicures, but a horror to any healthful person. Just such a goose is many a woman, confined by custom and her consenting will in a warm, narrow kitchen; only instead of her liver, it is her life which she herself makes up into pies; but the pastry which you find so delicious seems to me disease. The ancients buried in urns the ashes of our souls, and pass them around at the tea-table.

WIVES THAT ARE STRANGERS.

Husbands do not talk with their wives. If a

simple fact, that a man has constant and certain change of scene, and a woman has not. A man goes out to his work, and comes in to his meals. Two or three times a day, sometimes all the evening, always at night and on Sinday, he is away from his business and his place of business. The day may be long or short, but there is an end to it. A woman is on the spot all the time, and her cares never cease. She eats and drinks, she goes out and comes in, she lies down and rises up, tethered to one stone. It does not seem to amount to much, that a man close his shop and goes home; that he unyokes his oxenties up his cows, and sits down on the door-step; but let the merchant, year after year, eat and sleep in his counting-room, the schoolmaster in his school-room, the shoemaker over his lap-stone, the blacksmith by his anvil, the minister in his study, the lawyer in his chambers, with only as frequent variations as a housekeeper's visitings and tead-finkings give her, and I think he would presently learn that he needs not to possess powers acute enough to divide a hair 'twixt north and northwest side, in order to distinguish the difference. A distance of half a mile, or even a quarter of a mile, breaks off all the little cords that have been compressing a man's veins, and lets the blood rush through them with force and freed and sown self. He is made over new.

But his wife toils on in the same place; dark care sits behind her at breaks at and dinner and supper. The walls are festooned with her cares. The floors are covered with them as thick as the dust in the little cords that have been compressing a man's veins, and lets the blood rush through them with force and freed and his own his feet, and goes home; her bome is in the dust. What wonder that it strangles and sufficates her?

Moreover, a man's occupation has uniformity, or rather unity. His path lies in one line; sometimes he has only to walk mechanically along it. Rather stapilly but not wearing work; for generally, it is had been a man upon whom it would have do turns as a persevering and anectioniae calculation resources of the heart which he calls his own. Many and many a man would be amazed at learning that in the tame, household drudge, in the meek, timid, a pologetic recipient of his caprices, in the worn and fretful invalid, in the common-place, in sipid, domestic weakling, he scorns an angel unawares. Many a wife is wearied and neglected into moral shabbiness, who, rightly entreated, would have walked sister and wife of the gods. Human nature, in certain directions, is as infinite as the Divine nature; and when a man turns away from his wife, under the impression that he has exhausted her capabilities, and must seek elsewhere the sympathy and companionship he craves, or go without it altogether, let him reflect that the chances are at least even that he has but exhausted himself, and that the soil which seems to him fallow might, in other hands, or with a wiser culture, yield most plentiful harvests.

PENNSYLVANIA AMONG THE FREEDMEN.

over it is the hour for them to go to bed. He feels rested and refreshed for his contact with them. They present strong contrasts to the world he deals with all day. Their transparency shines sweetly against its opacity. Even their little wants and vanities and bickerings are to him only interesting developments of human nature. His power is pleased with their dependence; his pride flatters itself with their future; his tenderness softens to their clinging; his earthliness cleaves away before their innocence, and he thinks his quiver can never be too full of them.

This is the poetry, and he reads it with great delight; but there is a prose department, and that comes to the mother. She has had the cherubs all day, and she know that the trail of the serpent is over them all. She sees the angel in their souls as well as he, often better; but she sees, too, the mark of the beast on their forchead,—which he seldom discovers. His playthings are her stumbling-blocks. The constancy of her presence forbids novelty, and throws her upon her inventive powers for resources. All their wariness and fretfulness and refreshed as with a difference, and her their search of the reschers at that point. We only hear from Walton that he petitioned the commander of the post at Stevenson to allow him to hold school her inventive powers for resources. All their wariness and fretfulness and refreshed as the camp, now rowded with colored refugees. To distribute with cess; no five or ten hours devoted to household work. NASHVILLE, Tenn., 12th mo. 7, 1864.

on their forchead.—which he seldom discovers. His playthings are her stumbling blocks. The contained of her presence forbids novelly, and throws her upon her inventive powers for resource production of her presence forbids novelly, and throws her of the presence of the

Treefth Month, 8, 1864.—"Mr. Hood," as he is facetiously called, is not so near us as he was a day or two since. One of the effects of his raid into Tennessee is the driving in of the Pelaski freedmen. I wrote you a day or two since that they were here, and not in want. Today I visited their camp. They occupy the "Sherman Barracks;" good shelter, but 1200 of them are in five rooms, and all without fire. The camp was this morning in a suffering condition. No stoves, no money to buy them with, and government doing nothing. Colonel Barnard, of our camp, has stoves, but I suspect is not willing to let them go. I left word for the two lieutenants to call on me this afternoon at the lodge. They called, and confessed that they did not know what to do. I told them that I would see that they had stoves, and would meet them at the camp to-morrow. If Barnard does not supply stoves at my request, we shall have to, as the poor children are shivering with cold, getting ill, &c. In less than ten days, unless something is done, half of them will die. I shall have to spend more money. I shall have to draw on you for \$500 more.

Very truly yours, Very truly yours,

W. F. MITCHELL.

THE EXECUTION OF A SLAVE.

Mr. George M. Arnold, in a private letter written from Dutch Gap, Va., August 13th, to a friend in this city, thus describes a scene which occurred while he was sojourning in the Capital of the South:—

from Dutch Gap, Va., August 13th, to a friend in this city, thus describes a scene which occurred while he was sojourning in the Capital of the South:

"Margaret Ann Ritter, a slave girl aged eventeen years, the property of a wealthy merchant of Richmond, Va., suffered death by banging, on the 10th day of February, 1863. The crime was merchen of minfant,—an infant which she had norsel from the day of its birth. The facts of the case as these. One Sounday afternoon, while the members of the family of Mr. Ayers, Margaret's master, were sitting quietly in the parlor, they were suddenly alarmed by screams of murder, coming apparently from the family cook. On rushing to the spot from whence the cry arose, they espied Betsy, the Cook, carrying in her arms the lifeless body of the infant which Margaret was accustomed to nurse. It seems that this woman, the cook, disliked poor Margaret, for mo other, reason than that Margaret was a devoted. Christian, and an honest, upright and virtuous girl; and she would often strike Margaret was, as usual, on the back porch nurse, when Betsy came by and said to her—"Why don't you go into the house? What are you standing less for?" With this she gave the cheding infant, and began to scream; so that with a semblance of sorrow she might save herself from Margaret; arms to the ground, a distance of thirty feet. The gully woman ran down, esized the bleeding infant, and began to scream; so that with a semblance of sorrow she might save herself from suspicion, and consequent punishment. The deceit worked well. The murder was laid to Margaret, and hour after she was an inmate of the county jail. After remaining in jail three months, each day receiving twenty stripes with the "raw binle," she was at last granted a trial. But what could she expect from those who were her judges? For what could she say. If for anything in the shape of justice, it was refused. Her sister was laif to Margaret, and were present to preserve order. Margaret left the prison-tad at half-past eyem A. M., in a wagon, c

stant smile made her countenance unusually radiant. She stepped lightly up the gallows ladder just at lad often seen her before when entering the 6l Baptist Church on Broad Street. She was followed

had often seen her before when entering the old Baptist Church on Broad Street. She was followed by the minister, the city sergeant, and the julio. The sergeant read to her for the first time the sentence. With her usual modest bow she gave assert. The sergeant who was quite a humane mas for such place as Richmond, then shook her by the hand, telling her she was at liberty to speak, and say anthing she wished. She thanked him for the very good treatment he had exhibited to her during her confinement, and then spoke as follows:

"Dear brethren and sisters and kind friends: you have come to see the last of Margaret Ritter, your late associate and companion as well as believe in the Lord who judgeth for us all. I must be bung though God knows I am innocent of the crine. I am prepared to go where I will see Jesus. I will meet him to-morrow morning—little Winnie (meaning the infant) will be there, and together we will sit by the side of Jesus, and forgive Governer Letcher, who refused me twenty-four hour's respite that mother might imprint the last kiss on her child. I forgive the witnesses one and all, who have worked hard to see me suffer. I forgive dunn Betry, the murderer; I forgive the stern judge who sentenced me; I forgive them an who took such delight in striking me with the strap and raw bide carh and every day while I was confined in the jail: and may God forgive them. Kind friends, do not weep for me, but prepare to be ready, as I am ready, to met Jesus. I am sorry indeed, friends, that I have not some token to give you. My dear brother, I am sorry that I cannot shake you by the hand, or law you farewell. Tell sister how happy I am today; tell mother I go to glovy. Tell Alexis (meaning the man to whom she was engaged to be married) that he must try and meet me in heaven. I refuse tell mother I go to glory. Tell Alcak (axang) the main to whom she was engaged to be married) that he must rry and meet me in heaven. I repreter me a change of clothing; but such is the case. I am to suffer death in the drest I wore the day the child was dashed from my arms. This is not your fault, and you must not think I blame you (speaking to her brother). Dear brother, give this ring (taking a ring from her finger) to our mother when a ring from her finger) to our mother when a ring from her finger) to our mother when he was the fine of the fine of

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES AND SERFS.

It is a remarkable historical coincidence that isvery or seridom, which was introduced about the same time into this Continent and into Rusia, should simultaneously have received its death-blor in the spring of 1861. The first shot fired by the Southern traitors at Fort Sumter sounded the held of slavery in this country, and precisely at the smattime the news reached us that, on March 17th, 1861, the Czar had issued his now celebrated proclamation, emancipating the serfs in Russia. We need not here give details respecting the annihilation of slavery here. Enough that events have accumulated since the rebellion broke out which have rendered the further existence, even the toleration of slavery impossible in any place over which "the stars and stripes" wave now, or will ever ware by right of possession. The present Czar, as soon as ever the war.

stars and stripes" wave now, or will ever wave of right of possession.

The present Czar, as soon as ever the rain the Crimea was over, seriously applied his earlies to the emancipation of the serfs. The whole population of the Russian empare is abet 74,000,000, in which there were 92,000,000 of serfs. The nobility, after the manner of the beated "Southern Chivalry" of our own South, obtained opposed the liberation of the serfs. The year for solved to carry out his plan, allowed two year for bringing its details into working order, and stake we can report what has been done, so far. Upo last August, nearly all the regulating charters were completed, (111,568, out of 111,576), and these referred to estates on which resided 10,001,250 serfs ferred to estate so make the resided to the serious of the plats of land allotted the whole body of Russian serfs, have come into complete possession of the plats of land allotted the to change them into small proprietary farmers, and 430,702 of these have required no assistance from the State. All the country people in the nine western provinces, without a single exception, have become proprietors of the rest of Russia. The portine of Kharkof ranks highest in emancipation, for 72 per cent. of its former serfs are entirely fred, and are in possession of their grants of land. Its per centage varies from 73 in Kharkof to 19 st. Smolensk, and 15 in a few remote provinces. It was expected that Russian serform would be extinct in twelvears from the Czar's proclamation of March, list the emancipation for the grants of land. The per centage varies from the car's proclamation of March, list of erfs who have become absolute landed proprietors is between 10 and 11 per cent. It was expected that Russian serform would be extinct in t Philadelphia Press