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ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. F TERMS - Three dollars and fifty cents in adva

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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Per industries to the state of the

WM LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

conding to the LAWS OF WAR; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institu-tions swept by the board, and MARTIAL FOWER TAKES THE FLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial irray, the commanders of both.

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

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE RIST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where alaway exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the Pausiness of the United States, but the COMMANDER, of THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. "... From the instant that the slaveholding States become in the their of a war.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 2.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1771.

Selections.

SHERMAN'S TOUR IN GEORGIA.

HOWELL COBB'S PLANTATION.

howell. Cohis Plantano. be before his entrance into Milledgeville, Gensherman camped on one of the plantations of
ell Cobb. It was a coincidence that a Macon
r, containing Cobb's address to the Georgians as
ral commanding, was received the same dayplantation was the property of Cobb's wife,
eat a Demar. I do not know that this Cobb
eat a Demar. Demar. I do not know that this Cool and any great replation as a man of piety virtues, but I could not help contrasting on his fellow-citizens to "rise and defend tips, homes, etc., from the step of the inbern and destroy everything in his front, on all sides," and all that, with his owners, and the wretched condition of his neckale construct

al time on all sides," and all that, with his own does here, and the wretched condition of his new and their quarters. We found his granaries well-filled with corn and st. parko which was distributed and eaten by annuals and men. A large supply of syrup lefons orighum (which we have found at nearly replantation on our march) was stored in an above. This was also disposed of to the soldiers poor, decrepted negroes, which this humane, ry-losing Major General had left to die in this ce a few days ago. Becoming alarmed, Cobb to that place, and removed all the able-bodied less, horses, cows and slaves. He left here some roll men—cripples and women and children—kedding scarce covering their makedness, with he or no food, and without means of procuring. We found them cowering over the fire-places their miserable buts, where the wind whirled such the crevices between the logs, frightened at approach of the Yankees, who, they had been like the provisions left there, and assured in the work of the provisions left there, and assured in that we were focs. One old man answertim: "I spoof dat you'se true; but, massa, you'll say to-morrow, and anudder white man will see." He had never known anything but personal defars from the white man, and had been in asch ignorance of us that he did not dare to fifts in any white man.

h ignorance of us that he did not dare to

REBEL LIES TO NEGROES.

problem, which forms so striking a feature basehad marked illustration ever since we stand the negroes were told that, as soon at them into our clutches, they were put them to fithe battle, and we killed them if the ment of she battle, and we killed them if did not fight; that we threw the women and her into the Chestahoochie, and when the lings were burned in Atlanta, we filled them negroes to be roasted and devoured by the es. Base stories which appear so absurd tous, are to extravagant for the simple, untutored minds of herrors. They are easily frightened and full of ristinen. In most any other instance, such bloody would have frightened then entirely out of our to the woods and other hiding places, but they it with much earnestness and glee that "massa come dat over we; we know if a heap better it for de Yankees awant to hurt black men? a harse de Yankees, and he's no fren't er we; so me de Yankee bi's frens." Very simple logic but it is sufficient for the negroes.

WHAY THE NEGROES THINK.

WHAT THE NEGROES THINK.

to the negroes were also told by their mas-to flighten them, but the negroes never put one of a faith in them. I asked Judge Harris's head a: "Well, how do you like the Yankees?" ake 'em' bully, bully, bully. I'se wanted to see lang time: heerid a heap 'bout 'em. Say, Sally, be gentlemen dat's passing." A compliment to solders, which they nolloubt would have appre-ed could they have heard Mr. Lewis. sar, I'se hope de Lord will prosper dem

Why do you hope the Lord will help the Tan-

Because I tinks, and wese all tinks, dat you'se

banhere in our interests."

An object about right there. Did you ever hear the President Lincoln had freed all the slaves?"

No. sar, I neber heerd such a ting; de white folks white folks that for the talk fore black men; dey mighty free from the such a ting; describer talk fore black men; dey mighty free from the such as the su

a other parts of the South, the negroes I have m to understand there is a man named who had the power to free them, and had it. We have reached here a stratum of g upon that subject. All knowledge of the has not only been kept from the blacks, a few of the whites are well informed. The balastere has not only been kept from the blacks, but only a few of the whites are well informed. The settenant commanding the escort of Gen. Sherman wa born and has always lived in Milledgeville, is a soffier in the First Alabama cavalry regiment, the methat he never saw a copy of the New York Tribane until he joined our army. His history, by the ray, is a most interesting one, and will one day be worth the telling. His adherence to the Union may rew out of his natural abhorrence of Slavery, blac cracklies he had witnessed from childhood. His same is Snelling. A young man of good education albgh integrity, simple-hearted, brave, and who has been most useful to the cause of his country. We are continually meeting with comical incident illustrative of the ignorance of the people, and more especially of the funny side of negro character. One old aly, a white woman, stood at her gate which, with wondering eyes, a drove of cattle as they had. "Lor", massey, "said she, "whar did all har beef come from? Never seed so many in all by Etc."

Those cattle were driven all the way from Chi-

Those cattle were driven all the way from Chi-tee, more than one thousand miles."

Cloodness, Lor! what a population you Yanks

General Sherman invites all able bodied negroes (abar could not make the march) to join the color and the takes especial pleasure when they join the procession, on some occasions telling them they after it was all the states especial pleasure when they join the procession, on some occasions telling them they after it has a limen and go where they please; that it they earn their freedom, they should have it had they earn their freedom, they should have it had that Massa Limenon had given it to them anyles. They all seemed to understand that the proclamation of freedom had made them free; and I have at the few instances where they did not say they treeted the Yankees were coming down sometimes of the state of the was the state of the was they are they generally possessed with the last that we are fighting for them, and that their hedom is the object of the was. This notion they as from bearing the talk of their masters.

de heopie hereadouts were neap riginencu windey heerd you'se coming; dey dusted out yer sudden."

Pointing to the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, which had been destroyed, the question was asked, "It took a longer time to build this railroad than it does to destroy it?"

"I should tink it did, massa; in dat ar woods over dar is buried eber so many black men who were killed, sar, yas, killed a working on dat road—whipped to death: I seed 'em, sar."

"Does the man live here who beat them?"

"Oh no, sar; he's dùn gone long time."

The majority accept the advent of the Yankees as the fulfilment of the millennial prophecies. The "day of jubilee," the hope and prayer of a lifetime, has come. They cannot be made to understand that they must remain belind, and they are satisfied only when Gen. Sherman tells them—as he does every day—that we shall come back for them some time, and that they must be patient until the proper hour of deliverance comes.

At a house a few miles from Milledgeville, we halted for an hour. In an old hut I found a negro

proper hour of deliverance comes.

At a house a few miles from Milledgeville, we halted for an hour. In an old hut I found a negro and his wife, both of them over sixty years old. In the talk which ensued, nothing was said which led me to suppose that either of them was anxious to leave their mistress, who, by the way, was a sullen, cruel looking woman, when all at once the old negress straightened herself up, and her face, which a moment before was almost stupid in its expression, assumed a fierce, almost devilish aspect. Pointing her shining black finger at the old man crowched in the corner of the fire-place, she hissed out: "What for you sit dar? You spose I wait sixty years for notten? Don't yer see de door open? I see follow my child; I not stay. Yos, nodder day I gose long wid dese people; yes, sar, I walk till I drop in my tracks." A more terrible sight I never beheld. I can think of nothing to compare with it, except Charlotte Cushman's Meg Merrilies. Rembrandionly could have painted the scene, with its dramatic surroundings.

KILLING BLOODHOUNDS. KILLING BLOODHOUNDS

A significant feature of this campaign, which has not before been mentioned in this diary, received a marked illustration yesterday. Except in a few instances, private residences have not been destroyed. Yesterday we passed the plantation of a Mr. Stubbs. The house, cotton gin, press, ricks, stables, everything that could burn, was in flames, and in the door-yard lay the dead bodies of several bloodhounds that had been used to tear and pull down negroes and our escaped prisoners. And wherever our army has passed, everthing in the shape of a dog has been killed. The soldiers and officers are determined that no more flying fugitives, white men or negroes, shall be followed by track-hounds that come within reach of their powder and ball.—Corr. N. Y. Evening Post.

"SAMBO" ON GUARD.

[From Leaves from an Officer's Journal.]

[From Leaves from an Officer's Journal.]

It was very dark the other night,—an unusual thing here,—and the rain fell in torrents; so I put on my India-rubber suit, and went the rounds of the sentinels, incognito, to test them. I can only say that I shall never try such an experiment again, and have cautioned my officers against it. Tis a wonder I escaped with life and limb,—such a charging of bayonets and clicking of gun-locks. Sometimes I tempted them by reflusing to give any countersign, but officing them a piece of tobacco, which they could not accept without allowing me nearer than the prescribed bayonet's distance. Tobacco is more than gold to them, and it wastouching to watch the struggle in their minds; but they always did their duty at last, and I never could persuade them. One man, as if wishing to crush all his inward vacillations at one fell stroke, told me stoutly that he never used tobacco, though I found next day that he

burg," in honor of a rumored victory. But as I knew those hard names became quite transformed upon their lips, "Cartbage" being familiarized into Cartridge, and "Concord" into Corn-cob, how could I possibly tell what shade of 'pronuncia-tion my friend might prefer for this particular proper name? ' in honor of a But as I

many questions of the officer who had given them permission to join the column. "Stick in dar I it's all light; we'se gwine along, we'se free."

Another replied to a question, "Oh, yas, massa, de people hereabouts were heap frightened when dey heerd you'se coming; dey dusted out yer sudden."

Pointing to the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, which had been destroyed, the question was asked, "It took a longer time to build this railroad than it does to destroy it?"

"I should tink it did, massa; in dat ar woods over dar is buried eber so many black men who were killed, sar, yas, killed a working on dat road—whipped to death. I seed 'em, sar."

"Does the man live here who beat them?"

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THE DEMOLISHED DEMOCRACY-SLAVERY -A NEW DEPARTURE DEMANDED.

THE DEMOLISHED DEMOGRACY—SLAVERY

—A NEW DEPARTURE DEMANDED.

The Northern rump of the old national democratic party was demolished in the late Presidential election. The verdict of a "crowners" quest, "siting upon its remains, would be, "Died of the Chicago Shent-per-Shent Convention." Nothing but the name remains to its followers, and "a tose by any other name would smell as sweet." In fact, the mission for which the democracy were reorganized at Chicago is ended. They have failed in it. They may "hang their harps upon the willows;" for their silly songs of peace-at-any price have been "played out." But, as exiles from Zion or the flesh-pots of Egypt, they will never be reclaimed while they sit still with their faces to the past, and their backs to the future. They must look about them, take a careful observation, ascertain their latitude and-longitude, and take a new departure.

From the time of Martin Van Buren's election to the Presidency in 1836, the history of the democratic party is the history of a pro-slavery organization. The original nullification or secession movement of South Carolina on the tariff question having bean suffed out by Gen. Jackson in 1832-3, that restless and disappointed champion of Southern State rights, John C. Calhoun, began to work up the South on the slavery question for his ambitious purposes, in view of a Southern confederacy. Thus, when Van Buren was brought out for the Presidency, in 1836, as the lineal democratic successor to General Jackson, he was required by the Southern democracy never to interlere with slavery in the District of Columbia, or in any other place, except to give it a helping hand. He signed the bond, and was elected. In 1840, however, as a candidate for re-election, he was overwhelmingly defeated upon the money question. In 1844, the money question being settled, he was overwhelmingly defeated upon the money question. In 1840, however, as a candidate for re-election, he was overwhelmingly defeated upon the money question. In 1844, the money question being settled, he was required again to toe the mark on slavery, as involved in the project of the annexation of Texas. This time the Southern democratic leaders asked too much. Yan Buren declined to sign this bond, and so, with a majority of the national party convention elected in his name, he was thrown out by "Bobby Walker's two-thirds rule," and Polk, a genuine Southern pro-slavery man, became the democratic comings. Bulk was sketed; Texas was annexed.

and I can always disguise my voice. It was easy to distinguish those who did make the discovery; they were always conscious and simpering when their turn came; while the others were stout and irreverent till I revealed myself, and then rather cowed and anxious, fearing to have offended.

It rained harder and harder, and when I had nearly made the rounds. I had had enough of it, and simply giving the countersign to the challenging sentinel, undertook to pass within the lines.

"Halt!" exclaimed this dusky man and brother, bringing down his bayonet,—"de countersign not correck."

Now, the magic word, in this case, was "Vicksburg," in honor of a rumored victory. But as I horabam Lincoln, elected President in 1852, poor distinction of the discourage of the democracy been content with that liberal adjustment, they might have held the Southern leaders of the democracy been content with that liberal adjustment, they might have held the Southern leaders of the democracy been content with that liberal adjustment, they might have held the Southern leaders of the democracy been content with that liberal adjustment, they might have held the sourie on power in every department of the national government now all for an indefinite time to come. But they demanded the repeal of the Missouri compromise, incorporated in Mr. Clay's adjustment, and belance of power in every department of the national government now all for an indefinite time to come. But they demanded the repeal of the Missouri compromise, incorporated in Mr. Clay's adjustment, they might have held the visit that liberal adjustment, they might have held the southern leaders of the democracy been content with that liberal adjustment, they might have held the southern leaders of the democracy been content with that liberal adjustment, they might have held the Southern leaders of the democracy been content with that liberal adjustment, they might have held the southern leaders of the democracy been content with that liberal adjustment, they might have held the souther

Now, the magic word, in this case, was "Vicksburg," in honor of a rumored victory. But as I knew these hard names became quite transformed upon their lips, "Carthage" being familiarized into Cartridge, and "Concord" into Corn-coh, how could I possibly tell what shade of pronunciation my friend might prefer for this particular proper name? "Vicksburg," I repeated, blandly, but authoritatively, endeavoring, as zealously as one of Christy's Minstrels, to assimilate my speech to any supposed predilection of the Ethiop vocal organs.

"Halt dar! Countersign not correck," was the only answer.

"Halt dar! Countersign not correck," was the only answer.

I tried to persuasion, orthography, threats, tobacco, all in vain. I could not pass in. Of course my pride was up; for was I to defer to an untutored African on a point of pronunciation? Classic shades of Harvard, forbid! Affecting scornful indifference, I tried to edge away, proposing to myself to enter the camp at some other point, where my elocution would be better appreciated. Not a step could I stir.

"Halt I" shouted my gentleman again, still bolding me at his bayonet's point, and I wincing and Abraham Lincoln, elected President in 1860 up

the camp at some other point, where my elecution done away with. In eyould not see it—they of would be better appreciated. Not a step could not see it—they of would be better appreciated. Not a step could not see it—they of would be better appreciated. Not a step could not see it—they of would be the march to join the colar recoil not make the march to join the colar than the procession, on some occasions telling them they can see that Massa Lincoln has given them their they can go where they please; that Massa Lincoln has given them their freedom, they should have it that Massa Lincoln had given it to them anythey all seemed to understand that the process of freedom find am dade them free; and it have take were coming down sometimes at their instances where they did not say they stated hy ankees were coming down sometimes, and they are very generally possessed with one is the object of the war. This notion they she take it was are fighting for them, and that their one is the object of the war. This notion they she take it was are fighting for them, and that their one is the object of the war. This notion they she take it was the angry exclamation of one party of negroes to another, who was asking too.

SECESSION HATRED.

The depth of secession hard for the Union is illustrated by an observation of the Richmond Enquirer. Says that Journal of Dec. 16th, "We would not return into the Union; if every slave could be returned to his master, and every guaranty that human ingenuity conid devise were secured for the protection of the institution. We prefer liberty with ree society rather than Union upon the secure basis of slavery." This is the most astounding specimes of anti-Unionism that ever has come from the Confederacy. It occurs in course of an article in favor of converting slaves into soldiers, in which the writer also says.—"If we are prepared to abolish slavery, it will not be necessary to go to European nations for protection. They will give us not only recognition, secure necessary that the protection of the institution which we cannot maintain the constant of the protection of the protection of the secure basis of slavery; but until we are prepared to the secure basis of slavery in the United States. If the port of the secure basis of slavery in the United States, and have seen shall be complete with the maintenance of slavery. This is a frank admission of which the Protects have made the discovery too late to admit of its being very useful to them. If they resort to abolition in order to conciliate European communities, not of desperate rebels. Had the Soath been as wise in 1852 as it is in 1854,—had camanipation for boath of States, and the should now head to recognition, unless the emancipation would now leaf to recognition, unless th

gerents.
It says: "Our late reverses have done much to

not nestate to make the sacrifice. The consequences of emancipation would fall upon the negro. The act would be one of necessity, not of choice, taken against our judgment and convictions, but to save us from the horrors of a prolonged war, and the disgrace, ruin and destruction involved in the success of our enemy."

The Richmon of our enemy."

The Richmond Sentinel closes thus: "If France and England will enter into a treaty with these Confederate States, recognizing our nationality upon the abolition of slavery in all the States, rather than continue the war, we should be prepared to urgo the measure upon our readers. We believe such a pro-osition would be favorably received and acted upon by those nations, and it ought to be made to them."

such should, meanwhile, gain its independence, slavery can be no longer a question of Federal pollities but if we disarm Southern resistance, the anti-slavery amendment will have been put in force and have done its work before the Democratic party can be in power. Why should the party bind itself to a dead corpse?

Unless the Democratic party is blind enough to run the hazard of disintegration, it must distinguish between questions circularly settled, and questions that still remain open. It must so far keep pace with events as to accept their logic. Public oglinion has no efficiency without political combination; but for massee large enough to form a majority to act in concert, thought must be left free on all questions save those which rank as living, vital issues. The number who oppose the abolition of slavery (now a minority) is not likely to grow large but to grow less, with the progress of time. Every Democratic an, of corres, in the same property over Hood—Sherman's assonishing march through the heart of George in the same property of the federal government.—Thomas's great victory over Hood—Sherman's assonishing march through the heart of George in the same property of the federal government.—Thomas's great victory over Hood—Sherman's assonishing march through the heart of George in the same property of the federal government.—Thomas's great victory over Hood—Sherman's assonishing march through the heart of George in the same property of the federal government.—Thomas's great victory over Hood—Sherman's assonishing march through the heart of George in the same property of the federal government.—Thomas's great victory over Hood—Sherman's assonishing march through the heart of George in the progress of time.

"BE FIRM, MOSES."

els are no longer entitled to consideration as belligerents.

It says: "Our late reverses have done much toward preparing our people for extreme sacrifices if subjugated. The question is simply whether we shall give for our own use, or whether the Yankees shall take for theirs? It would be more glorious to devote our means to success than lose them as spoils to the enemy. Our situation, stripped of our property, but masters of our government, would be infinitely better than if despoiled by the enemy, and wearing his bonds.

Subjugation is a horror that embraces all other horrors. Troublesome times are upon us. Great exigencies surround us. We need all our strength and wisdom. Let there be a conference of our wise men. Let there be a calm investigation of our wants. Then let all obstacles to the employment of all our resources be removed.

So long as we have a man or a dollar, let the call for them be honored. It would be adding disgrace to our misery if we were overcome without exhausting every resource of defence. If the government determines that it needs our lands, houses, negroes, horses, money, or ourselves, it must have them.

If Providence condemns us to a master, let it not be a Yankee. Of all people on earth, we have most reason to loathe and dread them. Apy terms with any other would be preferable to subjugation by them. If statemanship cannot save us, it can palliate our misery by saving us from the Yankee. Our people would infinitely prefer a favorable alliance with European nations."

The Richmond Enquirer, after commenting upon the above, asays, "If it be necessary to convince the written are fighting for self-government of the whites that we should hiberate the negroes, and if that liberation should secure our recognition and the whites that we should hiberate the negroes, and if that liberation should secure our recognition and the guaranty of England and France to our independing the property of the

comps and Lioyd Garrison, are already chuckling over the conversion of so many of the bigots of slavery, as they call them, to the creed of universal liberty. They will be almost beside themselves with delight when they see the rebel government, by a solemn act, breaking the chains of a hundred thousand slaves at once, taking them away from the plantations, putting arms into their hands, and thus giving them the means of demanding the liberty of their wives and children before they have a second to the control of the control

to his work every morning, and flogged whenever his overseer, or his master, or any member of his master's family, may take a fañey to administer the lash; happier in a condition in which his wife and children may be sold from him or he sold from them, than if he were master of his own time and person,

those who are in the service of the federal government—Thomas's great victory over Hood—Sherman's astonishing march through the heart of Georgia—Porter's formidable expedition against Wilmington—to say nothing of other matters, including the gallant conduct of our colored troops wherever they have been tried. It is time that the rebel government should do something in its turn to make the world stare. Its time is short; its end is manifestly drawing near; and it should bethink itself whether it is not better to go out, as some fire-works do, with a grand explosion, rather than to be extinguished with a feeble sputtering and hissing amidst the expiring is not octive to go out, as some fire works of, with a feeble sputtering and hissing amidst the expiring amembers. We therefore, again and finally, say to the two most conspicuous members of the rebel organization, who have thought of arming, the slaves in the cause of the revolt, "Be firm, Jeffy; be firm, Judah."—N. Y. Evening Post.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

Theodore Parker, in a letter written from Rome the month of November, 1859, uses these words

in the month of November, 1859, uses these words:

"The American people will have to march to severe
music, and it is better for them to face it in season. A
few weeks ago, it did not seem difficult first to check
savery, and then to end it without any bloodshed. I
think it cannot be done now, nor ever in the future. All
the great charters of humanity have been writ in
blood. I once hoped that of American Democracy
would be engrossed in less costly ink; but it is plain,
now, that the pilgrimage must lead through a Red
Sca, wherein many a Pharaoh will go under and perish."

would be engrossed in less costly ink; but it is plain, now, that the pligrimage must lead through a Red Sea, wherein many a Pharaoh will go under and perish."

Looking back now over the dark and bloody record of the last four years, these words of the great reformer sound in our ears like the voice of a prophet of old. It would almost seem as if for him, whose steps were even then drawing near the confines of the other world, the veil of the future had been partially lifted, and he was allowed to see things yet hidden from other eyes. The verification of his words has not, perhaps, come in the manner in which he looked for it. It used to be a terror of many thoughtful minds that the chained black giant of the South, maddened by his wrongs, would rise some day, and fling off his fetters, marking his path to freedom with the blood of his enslaver. Not only to the northern observer was this danger apparent. The horrors of San Domingo have haunted the dreams of Southern womens for years. But not in that quarter was the storm to burst. The character of the black man is such as to make him the safe victim of a long course of tyranny. Inferior to the white in intellectual power, he is also less strongly moved by the instinct of liberty and the impulse of vengeance. Not through his own efforts have the chains of the oppressed been rent asunder, but the tyrant himself, blind and drunken with blood and crime, with his own hand lighted the torch which has laid his power in ruin.

And God, whose great Providence makes even the wrath of man to praise him, is bringing out of all results which but a brief time ago seemed utterly impossible. Through the parted waves of contention, which rise like the foaming Red Sea wall on either side, the slave will march forward into the promised land of freedom, where he will be enabled to work out unimpeded the problem of his capacity for a nobler development. He has already done much in this struggle to prove that he may be safely trusted for that work. But ours, not his, is the greater

stand at the commencement of this article said,
"The existence of slavery endangers all our Democratic institutions." And again: "Republicans will
eventually see that they cannot defend the natural
rights of freemen without desiroying that slavery which
takes away the natural rights of the negro."

Is it not well to take heed of such words?

—Maine State Press. EPSILON.

skindard may be sold from him or he sold from them, the stream of the sold from them of the sold from the

scale of slavery, and act adversely to the interests of a nation that stood pledged to freedom. But that we were thus pledged, the rebel victory at Fredericksbury would have extorted recognition of the Confederacy from France and England and Spain, and probably from other conntries. No one, either at home or abroad, then thought of limiting the terms of the proclamation. We were too glad to have it as a shield against British force and Gallie fraud, to think of limiting its terms. Like the greatest of poets, it was for all time. But now that success is crowning our arms, and the Confederacy is tottering, wretched political pettifogeracy, who were craven in the hour of failure, or whose courage was manifested only in threats of overthrowing President Lincoln through resort to mob violence, crawlout into the sunshine, and cant about the proclamation being limited in its operation to war time. They will not be listened to. The country has made up its mind on the slavery question, and is determined that it shall cease to trouble the world any longer. It is as clear as the existence of evil that slavery brought all our troubles upon us, whether it was the cause of the war, or simply the occasion of it; and the people have resolved that it shall cease out of the land: by force, in all territory that was hed by rebels two years ago; by more moderate agencies in the loyal States which still are cursed by its infernal presence. They do not believe that the proclamation is of a qualified nature, but understand, as for two years they have understood, that it is a sentance of death to slavery. They are justified in their, belief by the last deplarations of the President himself, whose recent Message shows how he interprets the document he wrote and put forth, against the interests of his most influential advisors. He is as resolute against slavery now as he was in the days that followed Fredericksburg. He sees in success no reason for being false to his word, insulting tô the world, and oppressive to a longforth, against the interests of his most influential advisers. He is as resolute against slavery now as he was in the days that followed Fredericksburg. He sees in success no reason for being false to his word, insulting to the world, and oppressive to a long-wronged race. Slavery is outlawed. It is a caput lupinum,—and we should treat it as we would any wolf that it is given us to dispose of. The people will not be any the more likely to support the limitation doctrine when they shall understand that it is a mere dodge on the part of sordid, selfish party men, who wish to preserve slavery in the South in order that they may have slaveholders there with whom to ally themselves as soon as the war shall have been brought to a close, hoping to find them as useful assistate as they were found by the democrats. Bet there has been enough of the pro-slavery element in our politics to satisfy the people, and they mean to have no more of it. Were there no other reasons for abolishing slavery, the desire to keep it out of the hands of politicians ought to suffice to make abolitionists of us all. That is the way to keep slavery out of politics, an object much sought it,—namely, the entire removal of slavery from the entire soil of the Republic.—Boston Trueller.

THANKS FOR SAVING MERCIES.

In reviewing the many cheering events of the pa year, the Boston Traveller pertinently observes :

It is to be hoped that we feel grateful for what has taken place, and that we render praise to the source of our country's salvation, and that our after course shall be such as to show that we have a proper sense of the evils from which we have been delivered by the goodness of God! The best way of returning thanks for saving me/cies received is by being merciful to others, to twose whose fate in some measure depends upon our action. This nation, having been saved from destruction by the aid and interposition of Providence, is doubly bound to use its victory, not only with moderation, but with strict justice. Let there be no patching up of show that the successes that have been gained were undeserved, and that we have no just sense of the character of the contest that was forced upon us, and which should be waged until not a slave be left throughout the length and breadth of this long and broad land. What a year 1864 would be in his tent of the contest that was forced upon us, and the theory the delivery that the last the headth of this long and broad land. What a year 1864 would be in his tent if the proper product the length and breadth of this long and broad land. What a year 1864 would be in his tent if the larger the delivery the last is the stake the section. and which should be waged until not a slave use left throughout the length and breadth of this long and broad land. What a year 1864 would be in history, if slavery should date its death therefrom! And it would so date it if our victories should prove to have been won over the slavceracy; for slavery could nowhere long survive the overthrow of the institution in the United States, which nation had become the shield of slavery, while the second and approximately as we meant to make it slavery's cession movement was meant to make it slavery as well. Gratitude alone should suffice make us firm in our purpose to rid the country an evil that came so near ridding us of a count In no way can was better the country of the country In no way can be better show our sense of greatness of heaven's blessing on our exertions by helping to accomplish heaven. preatness of nearests steems for our received and those purposes are the removal of sin, the suppression of wrong, and the promotion of justice Work has well been called worship, and the bette the work the purer the worship; and what work can be better than that which removes bondage, an confers freedom upon the oppressed?

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS FROM GENERAL JACKSON.

The following letters from Andrew Jackson, re-cently given to the press by Col. J. A Hamilton, to whom they were written, have never been published before. They are instinct with the sterling, practi-cal patriotism of their author, and may be read with profit by thousands who have been hitherto calling themselves Jacksonian Democrats, but who have sadly fallen away from the sentiments of these let-ters:

"WASHINGTON, November 2, 1832.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have just received your letter
the 31st ultime, with the inclosure, for which I

of the 31st ultimo, with the increasure, for which a thank you.

I am well advised of the views and proceedings of the great leading nullifiers of the South, in my native State, (S. C.) and weep for its fate and over the delusion into which the people are led by the wickedness, ambition and folly of their leaders. I have no doubt of the intention of their leaders, first to alarm the other States to submit to their views, rather than a dissolution of the Union should take place. If they fail in this, to cover their own diagrace and wickedness, to nullify the tariff and seconds from the Union.

secede from the Union.

We are wide awake here. The Union will be prescreed, rest assured of this. There has been too much blood and treasure shed to obtain it, to let it much blood and treasure seed to obtain it, to let it be surrendered without a struggle. Our liberty, and that of the whole world, rests upon it, as well as the peace, prosperity and happiness of these United States. It must be perpetuated. I have no time to say more. My health is good, improved by to you and your amiable family, I am sincerely your friend,

Col. J. A. Hamilton."

Col. J. A. Hamilton."

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1832.

MY DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 3d instant is just received. I accord with you fully in the propriety of the people giving fully and freely their sentiments and opinions on nullification, and the course pursued by South Carolina in her late proceedings. The ordinance passed, when taken in connection with the Governor's message, is robellion and war against the Union; the raising of troops under them to resist the laws of the United States is absolute treason. The crisis must be, and, as far as my constitutional and legal powers go, will be met with energy and firmness. Therefore the propriety of the public voice being heard; and it ought now to be spoken in a voice of thunder that will make the leaders of the dullifiers tremble, and which will cause the good citizens of South Carolina to retrace their steps, and adhere to the Constitution of perpetual Union they have sworn to support. This treasonable procedure against the Union is a blow against not only our liberties, but the liberties of the world.

This nullifying movement in the South has done

This nullifying movement in the South has done us great injury abroad, and must not only be promptly met and put down, but frowned down by public opinion. It is, therefore, highly proper for the people to speak all over the Union.

I am preparing a proclamation to the people of the South, and as soon as officially advised of those robellious proceedings, will make a communication to Congress. I can say no more, as I am surrounded at present, and bid you for the present addied.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Col. J. A. Hamilton.

In the rebel House of Representatives on the 24th util. a resolution, declaring that the writ of hobour corpus ought not to, be suspended, was offeated by forty-one negative to thirty-one affirmations.

MESSAGE OF GOV. ANDREW.

The message of Governor Andrew to the Legis ane message of Governor Andrew to the Legisla-ture of Massichusetts is a long, able, interesting, and in some parts eloquent document, reflecting great and deserved credit upon the Commonwealth whose his-toric renown has been so largely augmented under his efficient and patriotic administration. We give, below, the concluding portion of it.

AMERIMENTS OF THE PEDERAL CONSTITUTE.

The proposal to amend the Federal Constitute by empowering Congress to abolish slavery is us by the President, in his last annual message, us the reconsideration of the House of Represental. In the Senate it has received the needful two-tmajority. In the House it barely failed. It is he that reconsideration may disclose a change of we and establish the adoption by the present Congo of a measure which will ultimately extinguish als and prohibit it forever. davery is un

and establish the adoption by the present Congress of a measure which will ultimately extinguish slavery and probibit it forever.

If this shall be done, it will be the welcome duty, and the lasting honor of the present energy contents to ratify the amendment on the part of Massachusetts. If it shall fail, I trust the President will promptly call a special session of the new Congress, which its adoption may be considered certain. It would well become the Legislature of the Commonwealth, in such an emergency, by solemn resolution, to request the President to convene Congress for a duty to grand in purpose, as well as practical in

wealth, in such an emergency, by solemn resolution, to request the President to convene Congress for a duty so grand in purpose, as well as practical in character and exigent in importance.

I venture also to suggest the proposition of an amendment to the Federal Constitution, repealing its inhibition of duties on exports. A moderate tax on the exportation of cotton, and perhaps of some other articles, might be levied by Congress, which would materially increase the national revenue, without diminishing the production or sale of those articles; while at the same time indirectly promoting their manufacture at home, and thus strengthening the country in its competition against other nations in the markets of the world.

Had the rebellion been successful, the Southern

the country in its competition against other nations in the markets of the world.

Had the rebellion been successful, the Southern policy would have been to impose a light revenue duty on exports, (which would have affected the Northern as well as the European buyers,) and also to impose a greatly reduced duty on European manufactures. Thus on introduction of foreign manufactured goods into the South, they hoped by discriminating against our manufactures, and by controlling seven-eighths of the navigable rivers of the continent, and of their reach into the interior, to smuggle foreign good into the West and Northwest, despite the laws of the United States—with the intent to disintegrate the free States, to break down American manufactures, discourage skilled, intelligent labor, and reduce the laboring classes, by measures alike audacious and insidious, to the dependence held by the slave power appropriate for the masses of men.

Ideair to see not only slavery extirpated, but its

dence held by the slave power appropriate for the masses of men.

I desire to see not only slavery extirpated, but its policy reversed, and an American policy inaugurated which will secure at once the freedom of the People, the strength of the Government, and the independence of American industry.

The statesmanship of the future gives cause for more anxiety than any military concern of the present. How to combine the austerity of a Government determined to vindicate its rightful power, with the parental forbearance which discriminates those who are swept into the current of treason from those who are swept into the current of treason from those who are the wanton architects of ruin; this is one of the problems. For myself, I would counsel forgiveness to the masses of our countrymen, hurried, precipitated by a superior power dominating their intelligence and their capacity of resistance, into the vortex of a ruin they neither foresaw nor even yet comprehend. Cheated, misguided, conscribed, overwhelmed, they have been led to battle by the light of their blazing homes. They have peried their own lives while they have assailed ours, without comprehending the occasion of the war, and without theability to avoid it. Victims of an evil, subjects of a whelmed, they have been led to battle by the light of their blazing homes. They have periled their own lives while they have assailed ours, without comprehending the occasion of the war, and without the ability to avoid it. Victims of an evil, subjects of a wrong which involved their own fate, they were unable to escape its meshes or to resist its power. Let the people of Massachusetts remember that the poor oppressed democracy of Georgia and the Carolinas are their brethren. We fight to carry the schoolhouse, the free press, the free ballot, and all the independent manbood of our own New England liberty to the people of the slave-ridden South. Delivering them from their oppressors—as Maryland has just now delivered herself—let them enjoy with us the fruit and feast of victory. Nor let sentimental politics surrender either them, or the black man, with whom they have shared the voiceless woo of his servitude, or the country on whose fate our own depends, to the possibilities of any reactionary theory. So, too, let the color of an African extraction, so long the badge of slavery, cease to be the badge of exclusion from any of the privileges of citizenship. Let intelligent manhood enjoy that recognition, and reapits due reward. Then we will reconstruct the States in rebellion on a ground of principle and faith which will command the friendship of the nations, the sympathy of mankind, and the benediction of Goi.

restore government, order and society. Then we will reconstruct the States in rebellion on a ground of principle and faith which will command the friendship of the nations, the sympathy of mankind, and the benediction of God.

The old Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, with which is associated the fame, the wisdom and the eloquence of so many American statesmen, has been set-apart by Congress for a National Gallery of Statuary, commemorative of citizens illustrious for their historic renown, or distinguished civic or military service, whose careers on earth have ended. Each State will be invited to furnish two statues in marble or bronze. Many years will elapse before this gallery of historic Art will be complete. But there are already names ample in number, belonging to history, and forming a part of the renown of our ancient Commonwealth—venerable names of men over whose graves retreating Time has long cast his shadow, and of whom such monumental commomoration would be worthy and becoming. I respectfully recommend the appointment of a Commission to report during the present session a plan of co-operation on the part of Massachusetts in this eminently patriotic national design.

If these honors are paid to the heroes and sages of the past, what commemoration awaits those who in this generation shall command the gratitude of posterity?

In the vestibule of the Capitol of the Commonwealth, you passed to this hall of your deliberations beneath a hundred battle-flags, war-worn, begrimed, and bloody. They are sad but proud memorials of the transcendant crime of the rebellion, the curse of

war began, four number and they have were pro-moted by the President to higher than regimental commands, have tasted death in defence of their

commands, have tasted death in defence of their country's flag.

The names of nine General officers, sixteen Colonels, seventeen Lieutenant Colonels, twenty Majors, six Surgeons, nine Assistant Surgeons, two Chaplains, one hundred and ten Captains, and two hundred and forty-five Lieutenants, illustrate their Roll of Honor. Nor will the history be deemed complete, nor our duty done, until the fate and fame of every man—to the humblest private of them all—shall have been inscribed upon the records of this Capitol—there to remain. I trust, until the earth and sea shall give up their dead. And thus shall the Capitol itself become for every soldier-son of ours a monument.

"Nothing is here for tears, nothing for wail Or knock the breast, no weakness, no conter

Then plant it round with shade
Of laurel ever green, and branching palm.
With all his trophies hung, and acts enroll'd
In copious legend or sweet lyric song.
Thither shall all the valiant youth resort,
And from his memory inflame their breasts
To matchies valor and adventure high;
The virgins also on feastful days
Visit his tomb with flowers.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Repr

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1865.

I REPEAT THE DECLARATION MADE A YEAR AGO, THA THEFAY HE POLITION, I SHALL NOT ATTEMETINE I REMAIN IN MY POSITION, I SHALL NOT ATTEMETING OF RODIPT THE ENANCIPATION PROCLAM OR SHALL I RETURN TO SLAVERY ANY PURSON WHO I BY THE TEARS OF THE PROPLE SHOULD, BY WHATEVER MODE OR MEANS, MAKE IT AN EXECUTIVE DUTY TO RE-MODE OR MEANS, MAKE IT AN EXECUTIVE DUTY TO RE-ENSIAVE SUCH PERSONS, ANOTHER, AND NOT I, BUST HE THE INSTRUMENT TO PERSONS IN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHU-

SETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the MELODEON, in Boston, on Thursday, January 26th, 1865, day and evening, commencing at 10 clock, A. M. The members and friends of the Soc

ety, one and all, are requested to attend.

At the morning session, with the least possible de lay of organization, addresses are expected from Hor GEORGE THOMPSON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., and

As heretofore, the National Anti-Slavent Su SCRIPTION FESTIVAL at the Music Hall, on the pre-vious evening, (Jan. 25th,) will constitute an addional attraction to all friends of the Cause

EDMUND QUINCY, Pre ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Sec'y.

EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS.

The liberation of those who are held in bondage as chattels personal is one thing; the possession of the elective franchise is quite another. In enumerating the grievances under which the slaves of the South been crushed so long, no abolitionist has ever al uded to their exclusion from the ballot-box as in that category. In the thirty years' discussion of the slavery question, we do not recollect to have seen or heard a single declaration as to the necessity or duty of granting the elective franchise in immediate con nection with the bestowal of personal freedom. Nor was that subject even once touched upon, that we are aware of, during the protracted struggle in England for the abolition of the do we believe it entered into the mind of any one that, whether the slaves under British control or at the South should be peacefully or violently delivered from their galling yokes, they would forthwith be in vested with all political rights and privileges. O course, there was no difference of opinion as to the fact, that, inasmuch as slavery was the extinction o every natural right, so its abolition wo for ultimate social, civil and political equality but this through industrial and educational develop ment, and not by any arbitrary mandate. Nor has there been, nor is there now, among the abo in this country, any conflict or division as to the wrongfulness of complexional proscription, whether at the ballot-box or elsewhere. If no his vote on account of his ignorance, then, they mair tain, no black man should be deprived of his vote, for the same reason. Whatever is made requisite to con stitute a voter in the one case, should also be in the other. But, because the white man is allowed to vote, and the black man is not, is it for any abolitionist to treat the overthrow of slavery as in itself a small mat ter? And are we not to indulge in singing and sh school- ing aloud, in chorus with the redeemed, in view of that stupendous change, without subjecting ourselve to the imputation of lowering the standard of equa and exact justice ?

The rebellion having culminated in the treasonable secession and hostile confederation of eleven States presents an anomalous and undreamed state of things as to what is to be done, when that rebell down, in the matter of reconstruction. There is no precedent to fall back upon, and the case must be put upon its own merits. Yet it is not without great difficulties as a practical measure, however easy it may be to form a theory. Conflicting opinions are already assuming a partizan shape. How many loyal inhabitants in a rebellious State shall be allo ize a new State, and of these who shall exercise th elective franchise? Or should no State organization be recognized, either by the Executive or by Con gress, until the rebellion is crushed in all its territo nains, and the people of the State, as such, in the ordinary political sense, determine by their votes what shall be the form of the new government, and who

shall hold the offices under it ? This subject is now before Congress, in the applica-tion of the loyal fractional portion of Louisiana to be recognized as the State, and represented in both houses at Washington; and must, of course, soon be auth tatively decided upon.

Our conviction has been from the start,-and w have been explicit in the Liberator in stating it,—that each secoding State, as soon as it raised the flag of rebellion, and declared war against the General Govern ment, forfeited its organic existence and relationship to the Union, and reduced itself to a territorial condition: that its reconstruction as a loyal State, cla all the prerogatives and exercising all the powers of a bona fide State, should neither be recognized by Congress nor attempted at home until, by its own for by the auxiliary aid of the Government, it had con quered the rebellion within its limits; that to make State out of a very small minority of the inhabitants and a mere fraction of the territory, while the grea body of the people are still in defiant revolt against the the transcendant crime of the rebellion, the curse of slavery, the elastic energy of a free Commonwealth, the glory and the grief of war.

There has been no loyal army, the shout of whose victory has not drowned the dying sigh of a son of Massachusetts. There has been no victory gained which her blood has not helped to win. Since the whose commissions bore our seal, or who were promoted to the property of the p ent, would present a strange spectacle in re amnesty proclamation of President Lincoln at the time it appeared, and still believe it will be "more gress decline to make it exceptional, as in the Louisiana or to make it the basis of general action Nevertheless, we have watched with interest the for mation of the new State in that quarter, upon the basis of universal emancipation, and have seen no n tion other than that of decided hostility to the longe continuance of slavery upon the soil of Louisiana. The experiment, locally, appears to be working well,

ane experiment, iocasis, appears to be working well, and the people are evidently satisfied with it. Our eloquent friend Wendell Phillips, in various speeches and lectures, has been particularly severe apon Gen. Banks for allowing only white vot cide upon the new State constitution. But Mr. Phi lieves that women should not be proscribed as hise on account of their sex, any more tha the blacks on account of their col uplaint of their exclusion from the polls by Ge Banks. Perhaps the same motive—the danger of creating a reactionary feeling, and so imperilling the safety of New Orleans Itself—may have led Ger Banks to follow the State usage, in providing only fo white voters. Remembering the extraord his situation, we certainly do not regard hi course in this particular as deserving of special anath ema; but charitably incline to the belief that he ha Standing, probably for the last time, before the General Court of Massachusetts, to assume the office of her chief executive magistrate, I cannot repress my gratitude for the opportunity I have enjoyness my gratitude for the opportunity I have enjoyness my gratitude for the opportunity I have enjoyness of her period so stirring to the heart, when every day is sublime; and for the generous indulgence of her People towards my efforts for the welfare and glory of the State.

And whatever may hereafter betide or befall me or mine, may the God of our Fathers preserve our Commonwealth

exacting advocate of the colored population. Was it to be presumed that demoralized, slavery-cursed, rebellion-tainted Louisiana would, in her transition period, surpass in fair-dealing to her liberated slaves, sober, evangelical, educated, loyal Connecticut in her treatment of her colored citizens? Why this set disposition that is evinced in certain quarters to decry Gen. Banks, without giving him a particle of credit with the facts when he says, "Many of with the facts when he says, "Many of the says, "Sanderd." So, also, he is at variance with the facts when he says, "Many of the says of th Gen. Banka, without giving him a particle of crean for anything he has done 1-no, though he has liberated every slave whom the Emancipation Proclamation left unredeemed, and planted the New England school system for the special benefit of the freed people. If if," said Mr. Phillips, in his Cooper Institute lee ture, "the school house remains planted when the can nou comes home, we have a nation." Then all possible credit to Gen. Banks for his educational arrange ments for the benighted negroes of Louisianal The value of these cannot be easily exaggerated. But, it is said, "such a reconstruction as puts the word white into the Constitution, and bases government on the white race, is neither safe for the negrotion. ence is not safe for the nat That, as suredly, is a sound political axiom; but it is no more true of Louisiana than of any other State. Yet of all the States, loyal and rebel, only Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Islan make no complexional discrimination at the polls! Is the South to be held to a higher standard than the North ? Intellectually and morally, where are the as to warrant this? With what face can thos States which place their own colored citizens under political ban demand of Louisiana, or of any other re onstructed rebel State, that she shall at on elective franchise to her freed population? that sayest, A man should not steal, dost thou steal ?"

Physician, heal thyself.' Hitherto, in our national history, each State has re served to itself the right to determine who of all its inhabitants shall be empowered to vote. The Con-stitution of the United States is wholly silent on the subject. It enumerates the various powers of Congress, but the right to prescribe the ballot in any State is not one of these. Hence the disfranchisement of color in most of the States; and Congress may not at tempt to interfere with it. The primary difficulty lies in the state of public sentiment towards the negro. It is to the honor of all the New England States, except Connecticut, that they make no distinction between white and black at the polls; but all the other States in or out of the Union do. How self condemnatory it would be, therefore, for the senators or representative of these proscriptive States to insist that Louisiana before her admission into the Union, shall know nothing of such proscription! and scathing. True, their injustice would not consti-tute a defence for her own; but it would properly close

A PLAIN-SPOKEN SUBSCRIBER

We like plainness of speech, especially with refer ence to our course, and therefore take no except the "rough and ready" style of J. D., of Miller Farm, (Pa.) whose laudatory and condemnatory letter may be found on our fourth page. His consistency is no more apparent to us than ours is to his own vision In one breath, he praises the Liberator as " the nearest approach to a free, impartial political (?) publication" that he knows of, and generously pledges five dollars a year to sustain it; in the next, he accuses it of being thoroughly partizan in its character, and "filled with the spiteful traductions of a partizan press" respecting General Fremont! This, we subincoherent language; and we explicitly deny the "spiteful" allegation he makes. Again—he does not question our right "to prefer and support Lincoln," but complains of our lack of partiality; that is, we ought to have also preferred and supported Fremont to prove that we were not "partizan"! More incoherency. Again-he did not want us to support Fre mont nor to oppose Lincoln; but he "did want the Liberator to be above partizanship," by not going for either of them! Again—he speaks of "the utter perfidiousness of the Government's treatment of the ne groes, of the constant leaning of the President towards his pro-slavery advisers, and of the utter lack of any sentiment of humanity in his dealing with the grea crime o' slavery ; " and then he makes a special merit of the fact, that he walked seventeen miles, on the 8th of November, over a muddler road than we ever saw. the rain falling on him every moment of the ti (what perseverance and patriotism!) "for no other object than to vote for Lincoln"—the perficious, inhuman, pro-slavery Republican candidate! Here, again, "the legs of the lame are not equal." In one thing we are happily agreed—J. D. "did not like Fre-mont's Letter of Acceptance;" nor did we, and we said so at the time without any "traduction" of its author. Nor did he like the fact, "that the agents of Fremont paid the railroad fare and hotel bills of a large portion of the delegates to the Cleveland Con-"-a charge we never made, and a piece of in telligence new to us, though we do not doubt its accuracy. Nevertheless, though he admits that "there were many farcical things about it," he did not like our speaking of the Convention as a farcical affair! In short, we failed to think and feel precisely as he did, and therein he was greatly grieved; but, notwithstanding all this, he "likes the Liberator very much, and don't want to do without it "—sweet consolation

for his sharp, paradoxical condemnation ! When we spoke of the Cleveland Convention as preposterous, we did so solely on the groun had no political strength in any of the States, Missouri excepted: that its members were not regularly con-stituted delegates, and represented none but themselves; that no credentials were required, and non given; that a large number of the loyal States had already unanimously gone for the reflection of Mr. Lincoln, while not a town or hamlet in the land had done so for Gen. Fremont ; that under such circumstan ces, to think of schieving the election of Fremont was in the highest degree ludicrous; that there was no radical principle involved in the issue presented, but which the Fremont movement cours not command beyond a small coterie of friends and retainers. Of ed Boston last week. One is very sick, and so much the impotency of the attempt, and therefore the corresponding to the strength of the stren rectness of our judgment, both Gen. Fremont and Gen. Cochrane at last became convinced, and therefore re-ired from the presidential arena. We impeached neither the patriotism nor the character of those who par ticinated in the Cleveland proceedings; we only tioned their wisdom and forecast, and pr This we had a right to do, and no offence should have been taken.

How did we display a "partizan" spirit in speaking favorably of Mr. Lincoln as against his malicious copperhead defamers, any more than did J. D. and th verwhelming majority who recorded their votes for reflection 1 It is a false accusation.

New Nation was a creditable jou nal, in dignity and ability." It dealt freely in abusive epithets, and was as grossly "partizan," in the most fulsome sense of the term, as any journal ever published. It has since turned a short corner, and br aging accusations against Fremont and his New York . What does J. D. think of General Clusseret

J. D. complains that a criticism of our course by the editor of the New Nation was copied into o article was not in good taste, almost speeringly asks. "Is the person of William Lloyd Garrison so immaculate as to be the canonized embodiment of anti-slave ce of the system of slavery ?" for us to reply no. But everything depends upon the animus which clearly dictates a personal assault, and anti-slavery cause. An experience of more than thirany Western State—better, we heatate not to add, ty years enables us to readily perceive what is better than could have been reasonably expected by the most

General C's criticism, or rather his scandalous impeachment of our position, to that receptacle of personni spite and base misrepresentation.

J. D. is guilty of an unworthy fling when he speaks of "that parasitical echo and follower of yours, the data-Slavery Standard." So, also, he is at variance with the facts when he says, "Many persons have given you largely to sustain your paper, seemingly because of your course upon the late Presidential canvass." If this were true, we see nothing discreditable about it, but we are not aware that a single dolar has been contributed from any such motive, but only as a token of interest in the continuance of the Liberator, and to enable it to meet the pressure of the

only as a token of interest in the continuance of the Liberator, and to enable it to meet the pressure of the times: just as J. D. is ready, if necessary, to pledge his five dollars a year to sustain the paper!

Our worthy friend, it strikes us, has a good deal more real than discrimination; but he means well, and we accept his criticisms in the spirit in which they are made.

PAIR FOR DISABLED COLORED SOLDIERS AT ALEXANDRIA. VA.

In behalf of this Fair, expected to take place the last week in January, a letter from which the follast week in Sanary, a reter from an in-slavery lowing is extracted was addressed to an anti-slavery lady in this vicinity, by one of the colored teachers, whose position and services, among the colored soldiers and freedmen commend her appeal to the be-

An active promoter of this enterprise is Mrs. HAR-RIET A. JACOBS, whose mission in Alexandria has been fraught with blessings to the friendless.

"We have between eight and nine hundred sick lored soldiers, and more are daily expected. Fair will be for their benefit, to proc little delicacies as they need, and the hospital does

not furnish. Our colored soldiers are well quartered; their medical attendance is good; but you know very sick men cannot eat hospital rations; and when they look up to you and say, 'I have not eaten any thing for two or three days-could you bring me a little of so and so? I think I could eat it '-you wish by some magic your purse would lengthen, and you could give to each poor boy what he most craves. Their condition, each poor boy what he most craves. at least, has but little sunshine in it,-languishing an dying away from home, and all they hold dear—buried among strangers, who neither sigh nor weep as the pitiless earth falls on their coffins

Yesterday I visited some men who were brought in several days ago, nearly every one of whom was suffering from lung disease. Such fearful coughing I ever heard. It costs something to die for freed

Improvement among the freedmen goes steadily on; yes, even among the whites, civilization is on the increase here. A recent event illustrates this. Two weeks since, Frederick Douglass gave two lectures. He had the best hall the town affords, and each evening a crowded house. Quite a number of white peole were in the audience each time.

He spoke on the times with as much freedom as though he had stood in the Old Cradle of Liberty. At the close of the second lecture, he was invited by lawyer to partake of a supper prepared for him at he Magnolia House, which ranks among the first of the public houses. Among the guests invited was Governor Pierpont. In this we realize the rapid march of events-a man of acknowledged talent, one proscribed on account of his color, whose incendiary head, three years ago, would have brought a high price, is now an honored guest at the social with the Governor of a rebellious State at his side.

Do not let us be discouraged. I see the dawning of a better future for us. Since the Presidential election, I feel that this Republic will live, and in her new life learn justice and a broader humanity to the race she has hitherto despised—a race which, by its present bearing, is awakening respect from its stoutest oppo

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, for January, 1865 contains the following articles :- I. The Order of Saint Paul, the Apostle; and the New Catholic Church. II. The Unity of the Spirit. III. Saint Francis of Assisi. IV. Under the Ban. V. The Last Phase of Atheism. VI. Hawthorne. VIII. The

Its Review of Current Literature is varied and

It notices a work which we have not seen, entitled "The Confederate Secession," by the Marquess of Lothian, who exhibits his ignorance and effrontery concerning matters of which he either intelligently knows nothing, or which he knavishly misrepresents.
With all the coolness of a rebel "to the manor born,"
he declares that "the Southerners did not second from caprice, but from reasons which would have justified not only a secession but a rebellion "!-" All the provocation came from the Abolitionists."Of course, this terrible provocation was found their agreement with Wilberforce, Clarkson, and the entire body of British philanthropists and Christians —nay, of the Parliament and Throne, in sealing and executing the death-warrant of West India slaverythat to make man the property of man is the crime of crimes, and therefore the chains of every bondman should be broken without delay.

He denies that the blame of commencing the war elongs to the Southerners, and says that "the first act of war was Lincoln's perfidio act of war was Lincoln's perfidious (!) attemp throw supplies into Fort Sumter"! He gives a er piece of novel intelligence -to wit, that "there is no provision by the Constitution for such resistance as the Government is making to put down this mon strous rebellion! The name of this sprig of no (or, rather, debility) is William Schomberg Robert Kerr. There are "curs of high and low degree," and

THE ANDERSONVILLE SLAUBHTER PEN. About radical principle involved in the issue presented, but only a personal predilection; and that political success, unlike a moral struggle, depended upon numbers, and sent to Andersonville, Georgia. All of the party

On our last page may be found additional testimo-nies as to the absolutely flendish treatment of our infortunate soldiers in the Andersonville stockas are almost too horrible for perusal. Yet-such is the difference of spirit between the North and the South !public meetings have just been held in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to send prompt and generous aid to the starving citizens of Savannah, (now that city has capitulated,) in the same State of Georgia! Wha

It is estimated that at least twenty-five thou sand of the inhabitants remained in Savannah. Very few, not connected with the rebel military and civil service, left the city. Gen. Hardee's wife and family were left by him to the tender mercies of our army, which Gen. Hardee has so often described in the darkest colors. His practice seems to differ somewhat from what his general orders advise. They are, of course, as all other families, protected in their lives and property.

Notice to Delinquent Subscribers. We shall be reluctantly obliged to erase from our subscription list, on the let of March next, the names of such subume of the Liberator from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865

The Music Hall, we learn, has been sec for the Ladies' Subscription Anniversary on the evening of the 25th inst., and the GREAT ORGAN will an thirpleasant and attractive Anniversary be kept in retetter make liberal subscriptions.

The natural right of an editor, who has the seed
that pleasant and attractive Anniversary be kept in retetter membrance, and the friends of freedom prepared to
tetter make liberal subscriptions.

The natural right of an editor, who has the seed
as clear as any other right—there's no use arging
the case.

SPRINGFIELD.

REMINISCENCES ... THE LIBERATOR

Must the Liberator die because it went for Lines's and Liberty as against McCiellan and Slavery?

Liberty as against McClellan and Slarvy!

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

DEAN FRIEND—The first number of the thirty.

fifth volume of the Liberator I have just real. In
Jamuary, 1831, (I well remember the day and bon;

I received and read the first number of the first number.

It was an event in my interior and extens

tile, I can never forget. In the first public address

ever made (it was before a Society whose object who

to send preachers and teachers to Africa) Ire the

words:—

"The crushed and enalayed sons of Africa may be enlightened. Liberty and salvation must be sellightened. Liberty and salvation must be sellightened. Liberty and salvation must be sellightened to them. If there be a people on the value of the salvation of the sa and Christians. What heart so cold and sens not to beat with pity and horror to see his fellow beings turned into beasts and things, and compeled the cold and immortality, in the dark seek the cold and immortality, in the dark seek

Such was my first utterance against Such was my first utterance against American the very, and this was made in 1818, in the town of floot wick, Otsego county, N. Y. Soon after delivering the address from which the above is taken, I entered the Address from Smith and Address, i entired the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass. Ret. Dr. Bacon of New Haven, Rev. Dr. John C. Bag. ham, Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society, (now deceased,) Rev. Dr. Ander Society, (now ucceased, 1907, 1917, Anderson, Corresponding Secretary of the American Foreign Musics, and Society, and Rev. Dr. William Hallock, Corresponding Secretary, and Secretary Secretary, and Secretary Secretary, 1917, American Secretary, 1917, ding Secretary of the American Tract being my classmates. The subject of slavery, with reference to Colonization, was much discussed in reference to design said about its immediate or gradual abolition. I knew little of the facts of size. gradual abolition. I knew ittue of the facts of stars-ry, except that human beings were held and used and bought and sold as chattels. I felt that it via and bought and soid as changes. I feet that it was a colossal crime. In 1828-9 I had a few humben of

a colossal crime. In 1828-9 I had a few number of Lundy's paper, and got much light from them. You may imagine how my reason, my conscience, my heart and my whole soul responded to the ten-and fervid utterances in that first number of the Liband levels differences in that first number of the leb-rator. From that day to this I have read your pa-per, and up to 1862 have had every number of every ne bound; and they are now in Cambridge Col. volume bound; and they are now in camoring co-lege library—there to remain to tell to coming pre-erations what William Lloyd Garrison and his costutors have done to rescue this nation, its government its religion, its literature, its churches and priest, in political parties its cor villany of slave-breeding, slave-trading and three olding.

The Abolition of Slavery! Thirty-six years of your

life, including all your public life, have been devoted mainly to this one great object. Let the Lieute testify. In this it cannot lie. You have sought the destruction of whatever could not exist without see. taining or conniving at slavery. You have coun nanced and encouraged every man, and body of mer so far as they would contribute, politically, religious ly, commercially, socially, or in any way deeme right by themselves, to the abolition of slavery. When the Republican party, in 1861, took the ground of an extension of slavery, you gave them credit for so much.
When, Jan. 1st, 1863, the President preclaimed fredom to all the slaves of the rebel States, (2,000,00). you gave him your cordial and enthusiastic appearl, thus far. When the Administration, through the Baltimore Convention, in June, 1861, pledged lisely to the entire abolition of slavery in all the States, and to its everlasting prohibition within the limits of the United States, what could you do-to be con-sistent with your life-long record-but hearthy what could you do-to be consanction that party, and use whatever power you possess—you being judge—to give success to it! And when the sole and single issue before the nation, is he late Presidential election, was-Lincoln, Aboli tion and Prohibition-or, McClellan, Slavery and in unlimited extension and endless perpetuity—bo could you hesitate or keep silent? Had you oppose Lincoln, or kept silent or non-committal, you has been recreant to the one great end of your life for thirty-six years—the abolition of slavery. There su no other issue in that election—so far as slavery we concerned—but this:—Lincoln and Liberty: of McClellan and Slavery! Lincoln and Free Labor McClellan and Slave Labor Lincoln and Free labor ditutions; or McClellan and Slave Institutions! L coln and Democratic Institutions; or McClellan sto Aristocratic Institutions, for the nation and com-nent! As an Abolitionist, you had no concern in the election, except in deciding the issue in favor of lie-election, except in deciding the issue in favor of lie-coln and Liberty. Fidelity to the enslared, into cause of impartial justice and liberty, and to do and humanity, demanded of you to consects at and numanty, demanded of you to consecute it the power which, you being judge, you had, to the it umph of Lincoln and Liberty over McClellan ad Si-very. In taking the stand you did, you were tue to the spirit that gave existence to the Libertin, and which has controlled its effamns from the fre number, Jan. 1st, 1831, to the last, Jan. 1st, 185
You could not have been true to the spirit of Abol tion, that has controlled your editorial, public and priwate life for the last thirty-six years, had you res ed silent or non-committal in that great struggle which resulted so grandly for justice and liberty to all.

Yet you are blamed, and the Liberator is to be es aside and sacrificed, simply and solely because J advocated and did whatever your conscience vot allow, to secure the triumph of Lincoln and Libert This, I repeat, has been the sole and single charge against you: that you saw in Lincoln the embed ment of political abolition and prohibition of slaver, and you, therefore, did what you could to ensure his reflection. reclection-knowing, as you did, and as all do, that ne great cause to which your life has been dedicated as gone into the arena of national politics, and mu be settled there. The result is, a Congress, a Court and an Executive, all solemnly pledged to should and prohibition. For aiding to bring about the mighty result, MUST THE LIBERATOR BE SACHIO ED? and that, too, in the house of its former friends
I should be equally grieved and surprised to have

. For myself I must say, I have no sympath se who would kill the Liberator because t urged all voters who felt it their duty to rote, to To for Lincoln and Liberty rather than for McCleias and Slavery; for, to this extent, and no farther, your control of the state of the sta ence reaches. For this offence the Liberator, the per that has done more than all other papers on card of the Republic, and to save freedom, free labor as free institutions from being engulphed in the bell at chattel slavery, is, by some of its former friends, ire chattel slavery, is, by some of its former in mounced worthy of death! Could my will be and the Liberator should live while its fo lives in the body; and when his body dies, I won have one more number printed, recording that aclet the Liberator, the great vindicator of liberty, eq-ity and fraternity to all of human kind, sierp in his sleep by his body, and its august motto, "My Coltry is the World—my Countrymen are all Mackind ed by its words of faith and hope, and made pu and nobler by its stern but loving rebukes.

Yours. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

Yours, HENRY C. WRIGHT.
P. S. I enclose \$5 for the Liberator for 1865. He I the means, it should be five hundred instead of fre-

"Dr. Harriot K. Hunt has issued her twelfth annual protest aginst taxation without suffrage. Inatural right of woman to be man is as clear at right of a heu to crow—there 's no use arging taxas."—Springfield Republican.

CELEBRATION OF THE EMANCIPATION PROGLAMATION.

The second amiersary of the promulgation of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln, and of the abolition of slavery in the State of Maryand of the abolition of slavery in the State of Maryand of the abolition of slavery in the State of Maryand of the abolition of slavery and the state of the the colored population of Boston and vicinity, and othsterested in the welfare of the African race.

MORNING MEETING.

The celebration of the day was introduced by religious services held in the Twelfth Baptist Church, Souther agreet, at 10 1-2 o'clock. The exercises commenced with reading the Scriptures and prayer by menced with resume the comptures and prayer by the pastor, Rev. Leonard A. Grimes. Addresses were the pastor, Rev. Leonard A. Orimes. Addresses were made by Mr. Grimes, Rev. J. V. Himes, Messrs. Reed and Oliver, Dr. J. B. Smith and Rev. James Sims, interspersed with excellent singing by the choir of the church. A large audience was in attendance.

AFTERNOON MEETING.

The afternoon meeting in Tremont Temple was called to order by John G. Smith, who presented the same of E. G. Walker of Charlestown for President, with a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Pracer was offered by Rev. H. H. White of Boston, Prayer was offered by Kev. H. H. White of Boston, after which Mr. Walker eloquently addressed the asembly on the purpose for which they were met. He
indeed to the great progress which had been made
toward universal freedom, and appropriately commented on the conduct of the war toward that great

The announcement that Hon. Henry Wilson was in The annual methods was received with great applause, and upon that gentleman being escorted to the platform, he was most enthusiastically greeted. Mr. Wilson spoke briefly, but most pertinently to the occasion. He said that they were assembled to celebrate a great event in the progress of the human race. The advances made American nation during this war were not fully to the duties of the mass of the people. The nation was matching slowly but surely along to the consummation of universal freedom, He was in favor of imdiste and complete emancipation-an amendmen to the Constitution that should render it impossible to to the Constitution that should a slave within the territory of the United States. He thought that he might assure them that, in one week from to day, the House of Representatives would pass that measure, which had already passed the Sen-ste. Congress had a House of Representatives elected to pass that measure. It was one of the great purcoses called for by patriotism, justice and humanity, poses called for by patriotism, justice and number of to consummate the freedom of every slave upon American soil, and to thoroughly extirpate the spirit At slavery therefrom. (Great applause.)

Wilson was followed by Dr. J. B. Smith, Rev. A. A. Miner, D. D., and Rev. Dr. Gilbert Haven. The perches were all able, and of the most radical stamp as against complexional proscription. The Temple well filled, and the audience very enthusiastic.

'EVENING MEETING.

The exercises of the evening meeting were intro-duced with prayer by Rev. Mr. Grimes; and a near, "The Banner of the Free," was sung by a close of children of the Colored Sunday Schools, under the direction of Miss R. M. Washington. The chairman, Mr. Walker, then introduced Mr. George Thompson of England, who very eloquently aduresael the meeting, and was very warmly applauded

A hymn having been sung by the children, Rev Mr. White spoke at considerable length. He was fol-loved by Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Robert Morris, Esc. It was expected that His Excellency, the Gov. the strong would be present, but he was prevented by important bysiness. The audience was large and enthunessic. The singing of the children was good, and the exercises concluded in a manner that apparently satisfaction to all concerned.

PARADE AND DINNER OF THE SHAW GUARD

Shaw Guards (14th Unattached Company of arry M. V. M.) under command of Capt. Lewis and paraded in honor of the day. They turned out with the ranks, accompanied by the Boston Cornet flash, and made a fine appearance. The company after leaving the armory passed through the principal web, and at i o'clock took dinner at Jameson's in A very handsome entertainment was hed by Mr. Jameson. Col. Albert J. Wright pre-At the conclusion of the knife and fork exercises, Capt. Gaul proposed the health of the chair-That gentleman resp seech of great eloquence, concluding with the senti-

"Capt. Gaul. Officers and Members of the Shaw Gwrdi-May you be able as giddiers to sustain the no-bie reputation for bravery and theroism of the gallant drd whose honored name you bear."

The band played "Auld Lang Syne."

Capt. Gaul then returned thanks for the generosit and kindness of their friends, and introduced the Char hin, Rev. Mr. Rue, who spoke briefly but eloquently ading with a septiment in honor of the memor of the late Col. Robt. G. Shaw, Jr. The band played "Pleyel's Hymn," the whole company standing. Mr. Robt. K. Potter then read a letter from Hon. F. W. Birl of the Governor's Council, which concluded with following sentiment:

Thus, Now, Hereafter—Yesterday it was announced but the negro had no rights which the white man was bond in respect; to-day the white man confesses that is that rights which he asks the black man to defend; to morrow the white man will acknowledge that his rights and the black man's rest upon the same basis."

Speeches followed from Messrs. C. Curry of Boston E. D. Foster of Cheshire, First Lieutenant J. P. Wat-kins of the Guards, W. H. Baldwin of Boston, and The festivities being about to conclude, Mr. Curry

"Abraham Lincoln—The author of the Emancipation Proclamation, which inaugurates the day we celetic." (Repeated cheers and applause.)

The band played "Hail, Columbia."

ning there was a levee and ball at the Armory of the Guards, in Chardon street, which very happily concluded the proceedings of the day.

EMANCIPATION OELEBRATION.

and anniversary of the issuing by President Licoln of his celebrated emancipation proclamation New Bedford, Monday, January 2, commencing at half past 2 o'clock. Rev. E. Kelly acted as president, William Jackson as secretary. Prayer wa

Sered by Mr. Jackson.
Mr. Kelly made a few remarks, in which he alludasstisfactory character of the meeting held to the unsatisfactory character of the meeting areas is Liberty Hall two years ago, from the fact that the anouncement of the issuing of the proclamation had not been received in this city when the meeting adjourned, and many did not believe it would be issued Bet now we have something to celebrate, and the obin behalf of freedom in this country during the

omas H. Jones, of Cambridgeport, said he adalways believed the day of freedom for his country would come in the course of divine providence. Three million slaves had already been set free, and is two years he thought there would not be a slave in the land. We have done with celebrations of Brit-iak West Inc. h West India emancipation, having something of our own to celebrate. Mr. Jones rejoiced particulary in the emancipation of Maryland, secured by the tota of her own people; and emancipation was as freia blessing to whites as to blacks. He expected to return to Wilmington, whence he ran away he was sometimes amused to hear the latest converts to abolitionism boasting of what "we" have done within a few years. The rights of the colored man were not we all. re not yet all secured, but there was abundant us for rejoicing in the progress of events. Rev. Mr. Trafton said the hand of God was in the

Rev. Mr. Traff cosmand degree to be attributed to the simple piety, carnest prayers and strong faith of the slaves. He thanked God that he had always been an anti-slavery father. Resolved, That we rejoice, in common with all loyal people of the land, over the many brilliant it reached the top and began to descend, hosts of new the slavery and availy leaves the top and began to descend, hosts of new the slavery and availy leaves the rejection awing their bate and shouted, "What a dust we kick have repole, also, over the rejection with the slavery; and we rejoice, also, over the rejection as the slavery; and we rejoice, also, over the rejection as the slavery; and we rejoice, also, over the rejection as the slavery; and we rejoice, also, over the rejection as the slavery; and we rejoice, also, over the many brilliant are slavery; and we rejoice, also, over the many brilliant are slavery; and we rejoice, also, over the many brilliant are slavery; and we rejoice, also, over the many brilliant are slavery and we rejoice, also, over the many brilliant are slavery and we rejoice. up!" But such things were not to be wondered at, and he could say that he was glad to see them. In bygone years he had never expected to live to see a general emancipation. He never thought slavery could be peaceably extinguished; our national con-fulsion is God's judgment to bring a mad people to their senses. He regretted that so many were slain in battle; but the land has been red with blood for two hundred years, and nothing has been thought of it. And our defeats are gain, for if the war had been uninterruptedly successful, the emancipation proclamation would never have been written. But slavery has received its death wound, and the speaker hoped to live until the day arrives when there shall not b a slave in the land.

Rev. Jacob Mitchell said that he felt unusually

happy, and yet sad when he reflected on the injuries cted on the colored race. Jeff. Davis displayed good pluck to tackle the government, but it has res ed to the welfare of the colored people. Mr. Mitchell spoke in affecting terms of his wife and children who have been in bondage. One of his sons had just arrived north, and was in the hall.

Rev. William Livesey, of Fairhayen, had always

been anti-slavery, but never could understand how just God should bring about emancipation peaceably The difficulty of avoiding the moral taint of slavery by those who are brought into continued acquain ance with it, had been mentioned by some; but the speaker had lived in a slave State nearly s speaker had lived in a slave State nearly a year, and returned a better anti-slavery man than when be went. He once saw a woman sold at auction, and as he left the scene, he felt in his inmost soul glad that there was a hell. He had long watched the political phase of the country. Pierce's administration beat the devil, though a comparison with Buchanan's made it appear respectable. But the policy of these two administra tions had educated the people, and at the next elec-tion slavery, received a blow in a vital point,—its ex-Mr. Livesey spoke of the wisdom manifest ed by the President in all his acts on the slavery question, and was ready to acquiesce in all his meas ough he had sometimes appeared to move very slowly. He admired the heroism of the slaves who no sooner gain their liberty than they enlist to fight for the liberty of others. He congratulated the colored people on this anniversary, and congratulated the country that freedom of speech is hereafter to have full sway.

The meeting was adjourned to half past seven, and the chairman pronounced the benediction. At the meeting in the evening, after a few remarks

by Rev. Mr. Kelley, singing and prayer, Rev. Mr. Potter took the floor. He spoke of the causes of con-gratulation, and said he could hardly realize the changes that had occurred in the last four years for justice, humanity and freedom. The nation entered on the new year with happy auspices. We could hardly conceive the state of the country four years It was just about the time of Buchanan's fast and of the execution of John Brown. Free speech was almost crushed out even in Boston. In New York foreigners thought the people more in favor of the South than of the North. A peace Congress had been held, in which it was proposed to introduce a clause into the constitution, forever prohibiting any action on slavery by the federal government. Those were dark days. Now what triumphs have been gained! Jefferson Davis confesses that two millions of slaves have been set free. The old system is tottering to its fall. In New Orleans, Baltimore and Savannah to-day any man, under the protection of the flag of the Union, can express his opinions freely. The flag carries freedom, free speech, human rights, wherever it goes. Note how the people have progressed, particularly in meeting practically the questions which arise, as in Missouri. The ideas of colonization and compensation are forgotten. What progress in the discussion of the question of abolition We have come up to the position taken by Garrison thirty years ago-immediate, unconditional, uncompensated emancipation on the soil. Even in Kentucky there is a prospect of the speedy abolition of slavery. Frederick Douglass speaks in Baltimore, visits Washington, and has interviews with the President, who he doubted not was influenced in his actions by those interviews. The crowning act of all is the decision of the people for an amendment of the constitution forbidding slavery. We are not simply passing through a political, a religious, a moral or material revolution. All of these are included in the changes which are taking place. It is a new civilization we are inaugurating. It is the overthrow of barbarism. The speaker concluded by speaking of the work yet to be done, and urging the audience not o relax their labors till it was accomplished.

Rev. Mr. Skinner spoke of the singing of the song,

"Let my people go," as kindling emotions like those he felt on attending a meeting in the District of Co-lumbia to celebrate the abolition of slavery there. But to-night we celebrate the emancipation of a na tion, and our joy should be so much the greater. He related a number of incidents in his experience, showing the meanness of the slaveholders and the capacity of the negro to take care of himself.

Rev. Mr. Quint said the emancipation we celebrate was one of the white as much as the negro. The dominant race had practised tyranny and outrage, and no man belonging to it but should rejoice at be ing free from this plot. He argued that the negro could take care of himself, and that full justice should be done him, by allowing him to hold commissions in the army as well as to take a place in the ranks.

Remarks were made by several other gentlemen, and the following series of resolutions were read by Isaiah C. Ray, and adopted :-

Remarks were made by several other gentlemen, and the following series of resolutions were read by Isaiah C. Ray, and adopted:—

Whereas, the most unexampled progress, beyond anything that the most hopeful philanthropists had ventured to expect in so short a time, has been made in this country during the last four years, towards the recognition of the rights of the colored race, and the total overthrow of the foul system of slavery, as witnessed in the President's Proclamation of Emanch Colombia and abolized always in the District of Colombia and abolized always in the District of Colombias in the States of States in the District of Colombias in the States of West Virginia, Loudsian acts of the latter State being about to be revised, and made more radical; in the recognition of the African and coastwise slave trade; in the emolment of colored solilers in the United States are in the Colored men as witnesses in the United States are constitutions of the requisition of the African and coastwise slave trade; in the emolment of colored solilers in the United States are pointment of Salaon I. Chase, the Heleong advocation of colored men as witnesses in the United States; in the States occurs, and the recognition of their citizenship y the Attorney General of the United States; in the spointment of Salaon I. Chase, the Heleong advocation of colored men as witnesses in the United States; in the spointment of Salaon I. Chase, the Heleong advocation of Salaon I. Chase, the Heleong advocation of the states are shown of the sta

of a common country and children of a common father.

Resolved, That we rejoice, in common with all the loyal people of the land, over the many brilliant military and naval victories that have crowned the Union cause, bailing them, as we do, as victories of right over wrong, of light over darkness, of liberty over slayery; and we rejoice, also, over the reflection of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, seeing in it an assurance that no step that has been taken towards justice and freedom will be reversed.

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause of this wicked rebellion, so alavery should be put to death with the rebellion; that in the reconstruction of the Union, no rebellious and second State should be restored to its rights as a State, except on condition that it forever abolish slavery by its constitution; and we earnestly implore Congress and the Executive to adopt and enact such measures of reconstruction as shall insure this end, and secure full justice to the colored race and others, averywhere, especially our soldiers on the battle-field, with whom we deeply aympathize and pledge our hearty support.

Resolved, finally, That we hail with hearriest approval, and give our entire support to, the proposed amendment of the Federal Constitution, by which slavery shall be abolished and forever prohibited in the States thereof, so that the fing of the Union shall never more float over a single bondman, but only over a nation of freemen.

The meeting then adjourned.

The meeting then adjourned. interspersed with spirited singing by the choir and the audience.

CELEBRATION IN PROVIDENCE.

rks at the celebration of the Anniversary of the Pro lamation of Emancipation, by the colored citizens of Providence, R. I., held in Pratt's Hall, January 24, 1865. BY REV. CHARLES H. PLUMMER

The occasion which convenes us, though joyful, and affording us much cause for congratulation nevertheless, full of solemnity, and requires calm, de-liberate and sober consideration. The great work of emancipating four millions of our brethren, although in process of accomplishment, is not yet an assured fact. We may thank God that we witness, to-day, that the power which was on the side of the oppresor is now broken, and is never to be reëstablished. A new era has dawned upon our land, and in all the coming time no day will be so sacred to humanity, all the

orld over, as the day which we now con We are wont to consider, and very justly too, that the grievances of which the colonies that they had good and substantial reasons for dissolv ing their political connection with him, and the government which he represented. But what were those patiently endured, of our enslaved brethren of the South !

In the colonial times, whose personal liberty (I ean, the right to possess and control one's own b and and soul) was interfered with or circumscribed ! Who wrung or wrested from them the earnings of their own hands? Who compelled them to live in a state of concubinage? Who separated husband and wife, parents and children, and sold them to the highest bidder, to be carried away far distant from each other, with no hope of ever meeting again this side of the grave? Whose right to learn to read, to instruct and inform the mind, was denied? Who could be made the victim of the lust of another, without hav ing recourse to law to bring the offender to punish-Who could inflict corporeal punishment at will ! In short, who among the three millions that then inhabited the colonies were despoiled of their manhood, and treated as beasts and chattels? We may search through the Declaration of American Inde pendence, without finding any such grievances as I have enumerated. And yet, all these things have been endured and suffered by the slaves of America. And so, if we compare, or contrast rather,—for the cases do not admit of comparison,—the condition of the colonies at the time of sending forth the Declaration of Independence, we shall see that they had far less to complain of than our enthralled brethren at the

The conduct of the King of Great Britain was in perfect keeping with his character, and such as we might expect from a man who holds his subjects bound to obey his own will. But what shall we say of our own nation, boasting of its freedom, and which had so earnestly protested against the encroachments and reneated acts of tyranny of the British Government, inflicting upon an unfortunate race the miseries of a servitude which, until the beginning of this war, had

seemed well high hopeless ? Who has not keenly felt the taunt of the British soet, as expressed in these lines?

"The fustian flag that proudly waves In splendid mockery o'er a land of slaves."

In yet another aspect does the struggle for independence dwindle in magnitude and importance, when viewed in the light of events transpiring around us. That had reference to the birth of a nation. These events are but the agonies of the travail of the nation now giving social, political and commercial birth to a

And now, as to the future of the black race. Soon, doubtless, the edict of emancipation will be made sure and irrevocable by an amendment to the Consti tution, forever prohibiting slavery in the United States of America. Then must follow, in all the States of the Union, as now in a few, the recognition of their well-earned right to citizenship, by securing to them the free and undisturbed exercise of that right. I trust that, in relation to this matter, we shall suffer no frivolous prejudice to control our reason and judgment-that we who so freely accord to foreigners o every nation, without any reference whatever to their educational qualifications, the rights and privileges of American citizenship, will accord to our native born fellow-countrymen, though their skin be of darker hue than our own, the same rights and priv leges that we accord to them, and claim and exercise for ourselves. Simple, common justice demands this at our hands. Doing this much for them, we place

fire and in blood. They, having wrestled in prayer, have wrought with God, and with most striking sig-nificance, may car out, "The kingdow of our God has come !" Therefore, my brethren, be not disheart-

ed in this work, but go on-ay, go on ! Second, PATIENCE. "In your patience

ble judgments have overtaken us. As a nation, we are verily guilty in the sight of God. When I have contemplated our social, political, commercial and reious corruptions, I have trembled for my country It has seemed to the that we have forfeited all clain pon the Divine Mercy; that we have merited swift estruction. While visited with such gloomy and depressing forebodings, and feeling that our punishent by the calamity of war was just I have turned to the black man and the slave, and hope has sprung up within my heart, and I have felt that if God would ot spare us as a nation on our own account, he Would save us on account of the black race. And this s now my faith. While God is chastising this nation on account of its sins and crimes, he is making that very chastisement the means of deliverance to the slave, and will save our nation in order to give it the rtunity of repenting of its sins and crimes, by do-ill justice to the black race, now so providentially ommitted to its care. And so, have patience, brethren! While the present is so full of promise and the han now the salvation of God. Accept from me this word of earnest exhortation.

And finally, PERSEVERANCE. We cannot mistake he call of duty now. Never were such great trusts ommitted to our care and disposal. We must be diligent, if we would rightly use and faithfully appropriate them. Heaven is a place of ceaseless activities. Said Jesus, "My father worketh hitherto, and I work." He bore upon his shoulders the weight of the world's woe; but he wearied not in the work given him to do. We are called to be co-workers with him and with God. "Work out your own salvation" is the apostolic injunction. This is specially a work day. "Continue in prayer, and watch thereunto with hanksgiving." "Let patience have her perfect work." et unflagging perseverance in duty ever characterize and distinguish you as a people, and the time will soon be when the soil of the United States of North America will not be pressed by the foot of a single slave-when, throughout all our borders, and the bor ders of every other land, every slave will be "re enerated, disenthralled, by the irresistible

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

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25 1865.

The American Anti-Slavery Society was ganized for the immediate and total abolition of sla-very in the United States. Its labors have been unremittedly prosecuted, "without compromise and with ut concealment," for a period of thirty years, through ecturing agencies, the printing and circulating of anti-slavery publications, the support of an official weekly 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 to suvery that in support of tree institutions, which has taken place in all the loyal States, and which enables 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 Proclamatic existence even in some of the so-called loyal sections fo the country. Not until its utter extirpation every where should the American Anti-Slavery Society be 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, making 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 overwhele najority at the late Presidential election, and inas-nuch as President Lincoln, in his annual message to Congress, urges this constitutional amendment up that body for speedy adoption. Thank God that the year 1865 is, in all probability, to be the Jong-desired YEAR OF JUBILEE!

Once more, then-and we trust for the last time let the treasury of the American Anti-Slavery Socicontributions 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 laoors of the Society in disseminating light and knowledge, 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 deserving 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 hearty sympathy it has given to the Government in its long and bloody conflict with the Slave Power.

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

Where personal attendance is impracticable or onvenient, donations may be sent to either of the ut ersigned, or, to William I. Bowditch, Esq., ailroad Exchange, Boston, Treasurer of the Am can Anti-Slavery Society. All such will be duly acknowledged and faithfully expended.

L. Maria Child Mary May, Louisa Lorina. Henrietta Sargent, Helen Eliza Garrison, Sarah Shaw Russell, Sarah Russell May, Anna Shaw Greene, Sarah Blake Shaw, Caroline C. Thayer, Lydia D. Parker, aroline R. Putn Mattie Griffith, Mary Jackson,

Evelina A. Smith

Sarah Bradford,

Elizabeth Gay, Mary Willey, Ann Rebecca Bramhal Sarah J. Nowell, Elizabeth von Arnim. Abby H. Stephenson, Eliza Apthorp, Sarah Cowing, Sarah H. Southwick, Mary Elizabeth Sarg Sarah C. Atkinson, Abby Francis, Georgina Otis, Katharine Earle Far Rebecca Bradford, Ellen Wright Ga

SAVANNAH AVOWS ITS LOYALTY. The following is a full report of the speech of Mayor rnold at the meeting of citizens on the 28th uit.:

Arnold at the meeting of citizens on the 28th uit.

"Fellow-citizens of Savannah: At the request of the Aldermen of the city of Savannah; and of a large number of the citizens, I have convened you together this day for you to give expression to your views and sentiments in the trying state of affairs in which you are now placed. It is for us no longer a crisis. The crisis is past, and it is for you to decide upon the particular line of action each and all of you may determine to pursue.

Our action is to be determined solely by our situation, as we have no authority or power to speak for others outside of our limits. But we are the judges of our own situation, can speak for ourselves, and ought so tod, by all the considerations of prudence, and I will say, common sense and humanity, to mitigate, if we can, the effects of the heavy blow which has fallen upon as.

gate, if we can, the effects of the heavy blow which has fallen upon us.

Our city contains twenty thousand inhabitants, without food, without fiel, without any premunerative industrial pursuits, without any place of refuge, cut off from all connection with the country. The heart sickens at the sight thus presented.

It is our duty to mitigate, as we cannot avert, this terrible suffering by all the means which reason and common sense may dictate, regardlers of all abstract views. I have weighed the matter anxiously, and have arrived at a positive conclusion that there is but one course to pursue. But it is not my province, as calling the meeting, to say more at present. When the city was taken, through me, as chief magistrate, you asked protection. You all know that it was granted to you, and we all feel deeply indebted to Brig. Gen. Geary for his conduct as commandant of the city. Having convened you and expressed in part my views, it remains for you to appoint a Chairman of this meeting.

The following Resolutions, reported by a Committened.

The following Resolutions, reported by a Commit-tee, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by the fortunes of war, and the surrender of the city by the city authorities, Savannah passes once more under the authority of the United States and, whereas, we believe that the interests of the city

once more under the authority of the United States; and, whereas, we believe that the interests of the city will be best subserved and promoted by a free and full expression of our views in relation to our present condition, we, therefore, the people of Savannah, in full meeting assembled, do hereby resolve.

1. That we accept the position, and in the language of the President of the United States, seek to have "peace by laying down our arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution," "leaving all questions which remain, to be adjusted by the peaceful means of legislation, conference and voters. Resolved, 2. That laying aside all differences and burying by gones in the grave of the past, we will use our best endeavors once more to bring back the prosperity and commerce we once enjoyed.

Resolved, 3. That we do not put ourselves in the position of a conquered city asking terms of the conquerer, but we claim the immunities and privileges contained in the Proclamation and Message of the President of the United States, and in all the legislation of Congress in reference to a people situated as we want and will save on our parts agrical studies. tion of Congress in reference to a people situated as we are; and while we owe on our part a strict obedience to the laws of the United States, we ask the protection over our persons, lives and property' recognized by those laws.

over our persons, lives and property, those laws.

Resolved, 4. That we respectfully request His Excellency, the Governor, to call a Convention of the people of Georgia, by any constitutional means in his power, to gife them an opportunity of voting upon this question, whether they wish the war between the two

people of very any any power, to give them an opportunity of voting upon this question, whether they wish the war between the two sections of the country to continue.

Resolved, 5. That Major General Sherman having placed as Military Commander of this post Brigadler General Geary, who has, by his urbanity as a gentleman and his uniform kindness to our citizens, done all in his power to protect them and their property from insult and injury, it is the unanimous desire of all present that he be allowed to remain in his present position; and that for the reasons above stated, the thanks of the citizens are hereby tendered to him, and the officers under his command.

Resolved, 6. That an official copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, the Governor of Georgia, General Sherman, and to each of the Mayors of Augusta, Columbus, Macon and Atlanta.

Mayor Arnold has divided the city into Wards, for the purpose of distributing food to the destitute, and seems to be doing everything in his power to ameliorate the condition of the citizens. Gen. Geary, commanding the city, holds frequent conferences with him, and complies with all reasonable requests for the benefit of the population.

Gen. Sherman has issued an order giving protection to citizens in legitimate pursuits, and requiring only reasonable restrictions, continuing the Mayor and City Council in their functions, who, in concert with the Commandant of the Post, are directed to make provision for the needy. Those who wish to leave Savannah are given permission, and those who remain are required to prove themselves loyal. The newspapers are restricted to two, the editors and publishers of which are held responsible for what appears in print.

Print.

The Savannah Daily Loyal Georgian is the name of an able daily paper just started from the office of the News, by Capt. M. Summers, A. Q. A. It is probable that another daily paper will be started in a day or

two. Republican has already been revived by Mr. J. E. Hayes of the Tribune, who came through with Gen. Sherman's grand army, and the Loyal Georgian has been merged in it. Another daily paper is to be started in a day or two, by the proprietors of the Palmetto Herald, who have received permission to occupy the Daily News office for that purpose.

REPLE CRUELLY. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, who accompanied Sherman's army in its march across Georgia, says hundreds of our men who escaped from the rebel prisons at the South have been chased by bloodhounds, which are kept at all guard stations and nicket-boast throughout the South, and cassed by bloodhounns, which are kept at all guard stations and picket-posts throughout the South, and especially at the ferrice and fords of the rivers, for the purpose of hunting escaped prisoners and rebel de-serters. He gives the following account of the pur-suit of a New York and two Illinois soldiers by a gang of twenty men and afteen bloodhounds:

"One man finding the dogs close upon them, and no chance of escape presenting itself, climbed on the porch of a house, and waited till the party came up. Earaged that their thirst for Yankee blood had not been gratified, they made Crummel come down to them, then knocked him on the head with a musket, formed a ring, put the dogs in it, and threw him to them. He was terribly torn, and soon after died. Harris and Close were treated in the same way, and badly torn.

Harris and Cloes were treated in the same way, and badly torn.

Pattérson, who was a mere boy, kneeled down and prayed these human fiends not to let the dogs tear him; but to no purpose. He was forced down, and on undertaking to regain the porch was kicked in the face, all his front teeth broken out and he rendered insensible, and in that State thrown into the ring. The dogs had satiated themselves with blood, and refused to touch him. This is only a single case of many which could be related."

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. The Legislature was promptly organized on Wednesday, last week, by the election of Jonathan E. Field, as President of the Senate, and Alexander H. Bullock, as Speaker of the House. Stephen N. Gifford was redlected Clerk of the Sanara and W. S. Rablinger as Clark of the House. Stephen N. Gifford was reclected Clerk of the Senate, and Wm. S. Robinson as Clerk of the House. Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis, of Charlestown, was chosen Chaplain of the Senate, and Rev. Samuel F. Upham, of Lowell, Chaplain of the House. John Morrissey was reflected Sergeant-at-Arms. The An-nual Election sermon was preached by Rev. A. L. Stone, D.D., of Boston.

STATISTICAL. During the past year, over 100,000 foreigners arrived in the United States, to become American citizens.

There were more people killed and wounded by railroad accidents last year, than in any year since 1864. One hundred and forty accidents occurred; four hundred and four lives were lost, and one thousand eight hundred and forty-six persons were wounded.

ed.

During the past year, the enormous sum of twentyeight millions five hundred and twenty-two thousand
dollars was lost by fire in the loyal States, withou
counting losses under twenty thousand or losses by
the war, as at Chambersburg. This amount exceeds
the losses for any previous year within the last decade.

cade.

Of the twelve Revolutionary patriots living on
the lat of January, 1864, but five survive to welcome
this New Year.

The Richmond Enquirer of December 27 contains a long editorial, urging the appointment of Gen. Lee as generalisation of the rebel armics. It says that the appointment is now absolutely demanded by our situation. The experience and knowledge of the President would still be of great service to the country, but it is not misstating the case to say that the country reposes more confidence in the experience of Gen. Lee than in that of any other man.

The London Times editorially applauds Seretary Seward's correspondence with Mr. Parke when that gentleman sought to submit a peace (address to President Lincoln, signed by 85,000 peop of Great Britain.

The London Telegraph contradicts the marvelious story of its Constantinople correspondent about the murder of a slave in the harem of one of the late Sultan's daughters.

THE NEW ENGLAND HOSPITAL FOR WO-MEN AND CHILDREN is new permanently established as No. 14 Warren Street, Hoston. Its object is to furnish to the women of New England the ministration of their own sex, and such isolation and culiar care as are, in many cases, essential to su

treatment.

The opinions of some of our ablest physicians, and the fact that patients are often sent to us from the Massachusetts General Hospital, prove the necessity for a Hospital for the separate treatment of women.

It is no longer a question whether women can become successful physicians and artificial sections.

occessful physicians; and public sentiment demands to omen who desire it shall have the advice of practition

ous house, No. 14 Warren Street, and three smaller house on Piessant Street connected therewith, have recently been purchased for the sum of \$20,000, of which \$13,500 have been already subscribed.

which \$13,000 have been already subscribed.
This is a most valuable property, edmirably adapted to
our use, and has already enabled us greatly to extend the
benefits of the Hospital.
We still own upon the property \$6,000, and we need
about \$4,000 to finish and fit the buildings for use. We therefore appeal, with confidence, to a generous coulty for the sum of \$10,000.

During the last year, 127 patients have been admitted to the Hospital, 120 have been visited at their own homes, and 1977 have been treated in the Dispensary, About one-half the patients in the Hospital were from

he various towns in New England.

It is, therefore, not to Boston alone that we look for the neans of carrying on the work, but to the kind-hearted broughout New England.

Thousands of women in our cities and large towns have homes in which to find refuge in sickness

Thousands of the abject poor live in damp cellars, or un-urnished, crowded, fitthy attics. Unfit habitations in sealth, what must they be in sickness? The wives of brave men, who have nobly laid down their

The wires of prayer near, who have nonly han town their lives in battle, appeal to us.

Gladly we do for the soldier—shall we not also provide for those dearer to him than his own life?

Give us, then, a portion of the abundance with which God has blessed you, to be used for the comfort of the suffering and the needy; and accept the accurance that rhatever you may entrust to us shall be dispensed with he most rigid economy. e most rigid economy.

Subscriptions may be sent to the Hospital, 14 Warren reet, to the Treasurer, F. W. G. May, Esq., 1 Broad

Mas. ELLEN C. JOHNSON, 78 Temple St.,

MRS. L. G. FRENCH, 8 Asylum St., J. H. STEPHENSON, 12 Arch St., n, Jan., 1865. Com

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE FRIEND OF PROGRESS.

NUMBER THREE, FOR JANUARY. CONTENTS.

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armia, trees.

An Condict of Creeds.

And Creed of all news-dealers.

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The Canal St., New York.

A PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBER.—THE PRINC LOGICAL JOURNAL and LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for January, ppears with 32 quarto pages, and a beautiful illustrated over. It contains Portraits of Tennyson, Silliman, Sheri-an, Cobb, Phillips, Susanna Wesley—mother of Johnlan, Cobb, Phillips, Susanna Wesley—mother of John— an Indian Chief, Franz Muller, Miss Muggins, Miss Fury, the Princess of Wales, Florence Nightingale, A Group of Warriors-Hannibal, Julius Casar, Pizarro, Cromwell, Charles XII.. Frederick the Great Scott, Wellington and Napoleon, with ETHNOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOC PHYSIOLOGY, and PSYCHOLOGY. No. 1, Vol. 41st. lished at 20 cents a Number, or \$2.00 a year, by Messrr. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH DIVISION ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Wor-cester County (South Division) Anti-Slavery Society will be eld at WORCESTER, on Sunday, Jan. 15th, con at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing at 2 P. M. and 7 in the evening ;-all the meetings being at Wasn-

The members of the Society are notified, and all are invited to attend.

WENDELL PHILLIPS and ANDREW T. Foss are among the oted on the occasion.

JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Secretary.

MARRIED-In this city, Dec. 25, by Rev. L. A. Grimes,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

sumptice Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

O wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous a ret he case of its cure, 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 once trird, its superiority over every other expectorant is too apparent to escape observation: and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidots to employ for the distressing 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 cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgetten. 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 ver done. Great numbers of clergymen, physicians, statesuren, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the

Oreat numbers of clergrome, physicians, state eminent personages, have lent their names to unparalleled usefulness of our remedies, but will not permit the insertion of them. The say made furnish gratis the American Amanaca they are given; with also full descriptions of plaints they cure.

Those who require an alterative medicine to purify the blood will find Ayen's CONT. EXT. SARSAPARLEA the remote to use. Try it once, and you will know its value. Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO. Lowell, Mass., and sold by all druggists.

WANTED,

A 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 intoxinating drinks, tobacco, or profass language. Such an one may have a good situation by corresponding with with West Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 4. 3w

55th MARCH,

W ITH lithographic liteness of Qoi. A. S. Hartwell, 55th Mass. Vols., who was severely sounded white commanding a brigate at the battle of Honey. Hill, S. C. The likeness is pronounced by the friends of Qoi. Hartwell to be a perfect success. Published and for calls only by the author,

J. S. JACOBUS, No. 8 Dix Place, Boston Extract of a letter to E. W. Kinsley, 37 Franklin st., oston, introducing Mr. Jacobs :-

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

A. S. HARTWELL. good thing by us, and when better times come, we hope to have him here again.

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

Hitton Head, S. C., June, 1863.

MR. GARRISON'S PORTRAIT

THE Portrait of Mr. Garrison, the publication of which has been delayed in consequence of the severe and the protracted lilense of the artist engaged in transferring it to stoom, it now ready, and will be furnished to subscribers immediately, Orders may be addragated to R. F. WALLCUT, Eds., Liberarder office, or to the Publisher. Price \$1.00 per copy.

It is a portrait which, as a work of art and as a likeness, gives great estimated to.

Poston Dec. 20 1864.

For the Liberato THE NEW YEAR.

Again, within the portals
Of the opening year we stand;
Another mile-stone has been passed,
On toward the "Better Land."

We're drawing nearer to the goal,
The Aiden of the blessed,
Where all earth's worn and wearled ones
May find a home of rest.

We're passing swiftly down the vale Where Death's cold waters glide; And the pale Boatman waits for all, The swift, dark stream beside.

Some go with fearful, trembling hearts, rink in dread away, Uncheered by Faith's pure, r Lighting the shadowy way.

Some stand in sweet, calm patience by, The Boatman's voice to hear; No mists of doubt around their way, Their hearts unchilled by fear.

The Life-work which the Pather gave
Is well and bravely done;
And now, in earnest, trusting faith,
They wait the summons home.

They sought no flower-strown path to tread, Nor shunned the rugged way; Knowing 'twould lead far up the heights To realms of purer day.

Remembering ever Him who trod That therny path of old,
That he might lend earth's erring ones
Up to our Father's fold. And should the summons come to us,

And Death, the Boatman, stand, Waiting to bear us o'er the tide Unto the Spirit-land,—

Could we his cold hand calmly class, And pass with him away? Would Faith and Hope illume for us The dark and untried way? Have we been faithful to the work Entrusted to our care?

Have we obeyed stern Duty's call,
And sought Truth's voice to hear? Has love of praise, or love of gold, Ne'er tempted us astray?

Have we with firm, unfaltering step

Still kept our upward way ? Have we stood bravely for the Right, feared to bear the Cross ; And counted every worldly gain
If bought by falsehood, loss?

With solemn voice doth Conscience These questions of each soul : What answer shall we find impressed On Time's recording scroll l Brooklyn, Ct., Jan., 1865.

For the Liberator. IN NEW ENGLAND-NEW YEAR'S EVE. BY KATY CARLISLE.

et friends of mine, whose carnest eyes Have read my inmost heart— From whose unfelgned sympathies Nor time nor space can part—

Although this distance hides your smiles, That filled my skies with light, Still here—of all the round world—here · Is my heart's home to-night. Size your fair inland vales and plains,

How restless I have roved ! how longed the child of Ocean's inle For the blue sea she loved ! With ever turned hither wistfully, How prayed she, o'er and o'er,
For these door shies—Atlantic's coast—
New England's breezy shore!

Though now 'neath Winter's ermine vest My fair New England lies, And wild gray cloud-drifte seil away

The glory of her skies-Where these mad waves their caps of foam Far up the bleak shore toss,
The soft winds yet shall woo me forth
To gather shells and moss;

And by these streams that seaward sweep, Blue harebells yet shall blow; And round these rocks shall Mayflowers creep, And dalsies mock the snow.

And I may weep where Torrer's grave Guards well for Heaven its true And, softly kneeling, kiss the sod O'er CHANNING's sacred dust !

And in the city's thronged street My feet are daily set In their dear footprints, whom God spares To bless New England yet!

And, oh! the tones that I shall hear, The faces I shall see, Gathered to hall the third glad year Of the GREAT JUBILEE!

He will be there, whose heary hair Is not his only crown

Our chief, our pioneer;—and he
Who, cloquent and strong,
Broke his own chains, and thrilled two worlds With the story of his wrong.

And he who bears so worthily, This hour, the reler's sword,—
The Bay State's chief, to freedom true
In every deed and word!

ill not certain GOLDEN LIPS, As is their wont, demand, With their own faithful fearle Freedom through ALL THE LAND?

That voice whose music stilled, so oft. That voice whose mune and the mob's wild storm to peace;
That brow, whose white calm, hraving death,
Bade murder's fury cease! Oh ! down from Newbury's blessed hills

eet stream, whose music haunts my dreams. I almost hear thy flow !

Thou classic stream—for Freedom's Bard
Dwells thy green shades among;
The very wild-flowers by thy tide tal in his song! op. Dec. 31, 1864.

> For the Liberator: PALL, BEAUTIFUL SNOW. BY ALNIRA SEYMOUR.

'Fall gently, gently, beautiful Snow,
On the mered breast of my Mother-Land;
For the brave and beautiful sleep below,
Lost links from many a bousehold band;
Young hearts that throbbed high with herole Like thy gathered wreaths lie cold and still.

all gently, gently, beautiful Snow,
On the well-worn path to the cettage-door;
the familiar prints of a year ago
Shall break the white level of winter no more; The light in the window grows evermore dim, And midnight sobs choke the prayer for him.

Fall pure and deep, O beautiful Enow,
O'es the rents and stains of the field of strife;
Press thy comforting breast to its leagues of we,
And nurse the germs of that better life

Which a coming Spring shall wake, fresh and free, 'Neath the ruined roots of the Upas Tree.

Fall, fall triumphantly, beautiful Snow, Fall, fall trimphantly, consulted nowe;
In grace and purity still increase;
Fill all the welkin, above, below;
With thy stainless banners of coming Peace
For the hale North-winds of Justice and Right
Out-sweep thy banners, outstretch thy flight.

Fall, revently, fall, O beautiful Snow-The winding-sheet of our dreaty Past;

O, wrap it from eight till that morning glow
When a risen Nation steps forth, at last,
The Light and Leader of Ages to be,
Till our beautiful World from all chains is free!

10 Temple Place, Boston, Jan. 4, 1865.

The Tiberator.

LETTERS FROM SUBSCRIBERS.

To the Editor of the Liberator:
Accompanying are five dollars for your paper for the year 1865. I think it the nearest approach to a free, impartial political publication that I know, and, if necessary, I pledge five dollars a year to sustain it.
Your course upon the late Presidential canvass

necessary, I pledge five dollars a year to sustain it.

Your course upon the late Presidential canvass
gave rise to much criticism. Many persons have
given you largely to sustain your paper, seemingly
because of that course; you have gratefully filled
your columns with their puffery thereupon. But I
wish to protest against that course. I like the paper,
but I did not like the partizan character of your support of Lincoln, and traduction of Fremont. I do not
question your right to prefer and support Lincoln, but port of Lincoln, and traduction of Fremont. I do not the Liberator ought to have done it impartially. Many of the old-time, most carnest Abolitionists felt outraged at the President's halting policy; at the utter gredidusness of the Government's treatment of the negroes; at the constant leaning of the President towards his pro-lavery advisers; and at the utter lack of any sentiment of humanity in his dealing with the or any sentiment of industry in the state of slavery. But your paper only published partizan panegyries of him. Very many of those same Abolitionists felt that General Fremont was an abler and truer man—that he represented freedom and humanity; but your columns were filled with the spiteful traductions of a partizan press upon him. Not a word against Lincoln nor in favor of Fremon Not a word against Lincoin nor in savor to Fremon, and you ought to know, how much weight should be given to the utterances of the partizan press of the country. A junta of country politicians buy a printing establishment, and a journeyman printer, or half taught apprentice, with it, and the paper published is but the tool of the irresponsible limits. irresponsible junta.

I did not want you to support Fremont nor to op-cose Lincoln, but I did want the Liberator to be above I did not like the fact that agents of Fremont paid the railroad fare and hotel bills large portion of the delegates to the Cleveland Convention, nor did I like Fremont's Letter of Accept-ance; and I did walk seventeen miles, on the eighth day of November last, over a muddier road than you ever saw, the rain falling on me every moment of the time, for no other object than to vote for Lincoln. Nevertheless, I did not like to have the Liberator speak of that convention contemptuously, nor call it the broades convention contemptuously, not can the convention of farces. There were many farcical things about it; but, as a whole, the movement was as earnest, pure, and sincere as any of your own earliest abolition meetings that only called forth contempt. I voted for Lincoln because McClellan, in my view, was as there meetings that only called forth contempt. I voted for Lincoln because McClellan, in my view, was as thorough a traitor in principle as Jefferson Davis, and I had to support the country. And I will say that his late Annual Message and the appointment of Mr. Chase are steps in advance of any thing heretofore done by the President.

The New Nation was a creditable journal, in dignity and ability, and General Clusseret is most certainly and annislavery man. But a criticism of his purely personal against yourself, you copied into your "Refuge of Oppression," and that parasitical echo and follower of yours, the Anti-Slavery Standard, cop-ied it into its pro-slavery department. The criti-cism was not in good taste, most certainly, and one which would not have been written by one not a par tizan. But is the person of William Lloyd Garrison so immaculate as to be the canonized embodiment of anti-slavery, and that a denunciation of him is there-

fore a defence of the system of slavery?

But, notwithstanding all this, I like the Liberator very much, and don't want to do without it. JAMES DENSMORE.

Miller Farm, Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.

EAST WESTMORELAND, (N. H.) Jan. 7, 1865. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON—Enclosed, please find \$4.00 for the Liberator for one year more, hoping there will be no necessity for the Liberator after the progress, success and victories of another year; then, I trust, its mission will have been well and faithfully Then may its worthy, and indefatigable, and venerated Editor, after so many years of unceas-ing warfare in vindication of human rights, be en-abled to say with good old Simeon, "Now lettest thou

against us, that I should live to see my boyish prophecy fulfilled, viz: that slavery would die out, and be washed from the land in blood. But enough.

I thank God every day that I am living in such an end, which most assuredly draweth weth nigh.
J. LAMBORN. I am, as ever,

LYNN, 1st mo. 5th, 1865. MY DEAR FRIEND-I never expected to see the day that I should ask for the discontinuance of my Liber tor. But that day has arrived. I do not wish it or account of the fifty cents advance, but solely on ac-count of my inability to pay the three hundred and

count of my inspirity to pay the three handred and fifty cents. I think the paper cheap at four dollars. I ought to have written sooner, that my name might, have been erased at the commencement of the year, but I could not bear the idea of parting with my old friend. But we must part, though, I am glad to say,

to part as friends.

I have done what I could for the Anti-Slavery cause up to the present day. For fifteen years I paid,

directly and indirectly, not less than one hundred dollars to the cause of the slave, to say nothing of the loss of business in consequence. I feel now as though I might reasonably be excused, though my erest in the cause knows no abstement. I am no of those who think the wart to interest in the cause knows no abstement. I am not one of those who think the work is done, and there is no further work for the Liberator. I think there is yet a great deal to do, and that the Liberator ought not to be suffered to die. Die? it never can die! I well remember taking up the first Liberator, which I found on the table of the Mariboro' Hotel, 'not much bigger than a man's hand,' but it has since expanded until it has covered the sea and the land, and caused the stretch nation to make List the classe he increase. has covered the sex and the land, and caused the whole nation to quake. Let the glory be given to God! My subscription to the paper must have soon ceased by the common course of nature. This is my seventy-ninth winter, and will probably be my last.

I have read with much pleasure the excellent letter of our esteemed friend McKim, published in the last Liberator. I like the suggestion of changing (at day) the name of the paper to that of

some future day) the name of the paper to that of the Elevator.

And believe me to be, now and ever, thy sincere riend and well-wisher, JOHN BAILEY.

OUR ANDERSONVILLE PRISONERS.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: Having accompanied the fleet in the recent exchange of prisoners at Savannah, and having seen no account anywhere from an eye-witness, I desire to give your readers a statement of some facts. The exchange is still progressing, though but slowly. About 6,000 of the 10,000 have been received, and landed at Annapolis. The fleet, some 15 vessels, anchored at Port Royal, 25 miles from Point Venus in the Savannah River, where the exchange is being effected. The flagship New York, Col. Mulford's, the Eliza Hancox, and the Geo. Leary, were employed as lighters to heavy steamers that could not run up the shallow Savannah; and this afforded an opportunity for those on board these vessels to look into and behold wondrous things out of Rebel prisons.

To describe the wretchedness and misery, the fifth and starvation, is more than I can do. There is excepting about the office of the starvation of the other transfer.

this afforded an opportunity for those on board these vessels to look into and behold wondrous things out of Rebel prisons.

To describe the wretchedness and misery, the filth and starvation, is more than I can do. There is something about this suffering that cannot reach the mind through the medium of words. The indignation, mingled with a strange kind of pity, one feels, is not easily described. The suffering of our prisoners surpasses anything, I am sure, ever witnessed in any land, either Christian or barbarian, unless it may be the luquisition. At first we were disposed to blame our boys for their filth and blackness. It was difficult to tell whether we were receiving white men or negroes, from outward appearances. But when we heard their story, and the story of the 'dead line,' how it cut them off from all resources, the matter was made plain. We believed their story, for it was one and essentially the same thing out of every mouth. On receiving our men, we attempted to make them comiortable and clean, and save as many as possible, although an alarming per cent must and will die. They are dying from causes that run back to that living hell upon eexth, the Andersonville stockade. Here is an actual case; multiply it by 5,000. A walking skebton! yes, I mean it, a skeleton? how it had life I cannot tell, but I am sure it was a skeleton, and nothing more; once I should think a large and healthy man, now diseased as much as skin and bones could be—filthy—naked as when it came into the world—speaks: "Chapfain, I am in a bad condition." So I thought, and in the name of God and the "U. S. Christian Commission" I gave him clothing. I say multiply this case by 5,000, with this exception: it may be some of the poor boys have some part of an old garment upon them; if so, it is abundantly tenanted by other creatures than human. But multitudes are positively naked. Stripped of everything of value to the enemy, they were turned into a stockaded field, something as farmers turn sheep into a lot; and there they were left,

for no greater times to wash. A Reb brought up a tyrant, and confessedly reckless of h man life, would only want a very small pretext shoot a "Yankee" if he was anxious for a furloug There is still another feature to this prison. T sabed to say with good old Simeon, "Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

I wish to be kept on your list of subscribers until the Liberator and Slavery shall both cease to be. I owe too much to the old pioneer sheet to abandon it mow, just as it is nearly ready to publish the victory won.

I do not share with those who seem some what alienated, because of the expression of your honest convictions in regard to the reflection of Abraham Lincoln. I am sorry to see that any should be thus influenced.

God bless the Editor of the Liberator!—se millions, yet in the future, will rise up to bless his memory.

Yours, to the end of the conflict,

JEHIEL CLAFLIN.

MOUNT GILBORE, (Ind.) Dec. 25, 1864.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON—Enclosed find \$5 for one year to the Liberator. The old ship, that my good father and I have salled in for nearly thirty years, I never want to see sink—especially at this time, when the hour for which she has been striving has almost been arrived at.

I often fhink of my boyhood days, when you were incarcerated in a Baltimore jail, and all the rest of us Aboltitonists, big and little, were hunted like game in the prisines, by all the politicans, deeming a hand in the series of the sold is standard, and yet every man has the the six and wounded, and yet every man has the like and in the series of the sold is standard, and yet every man has the like and in the series of the sold is such as the same in the prairies, by all the politicans, deeming a hand in the series of the sold is such as the same in the prairies, by all the politicans, deeming a hand in the series of the sold is the series here; the emanciated, the lame, the sold is the sold in the series of the sold is the series of the sold is the practice of the sold is the practice of the sold is the s

incarcerated in a Baltimore jail, and all the rest of us Abolitionists, big and little, were hunted like game in their extermination essential to their own success. My mind has been made to run back to those days, to hight, by reading in the Liberator the death of our friend Whitson. How well I remember him at the little gatherings, called the "Clarkson Anti-Slavery Society"! Little did any of us think, in that hour, of living to see such an hour as this. Little did I think, in the days lighted up by the glare flashing from Pennsylvania Hall, and made terrible by mots against us, that I should live to see my, boyish prophecy fulfilled, viz: that slavery would die out, and be washed from the land in blood. But enough.

reged people would rise as to the flash to were by which such cruelties are perpetrated.

During the hot weather, as many as 170 have died in a day, in a single camp, and the poor fellows dying in their own filth, with none to lift them out of it, became alive with vermin, which actually ate away parts of the system, especially in cases of the diarrhea, while yet the poor fellow had life.

Here is a statement coming from Belle Island, in respect to food. They solemnly affirm that they were reduced to such a point of starvation that a dog or cat was a perfect luxury! The dog of a Rebel of Captain came upon the Island with him, and was no consument that a start of the post fellow which was not been than he was drawn aside and elain, and sooner seen than he was drawn aside and elain, and sooner seen than he was drawn aside and elain, and sooner seen than he was drawn aside and elain, and sooner seen than he was drawn aside and elain, and sooner seen than he was drawn aside and elain, and sooner seen than he was drawn aside and elain, and sooner seen than he was drawn aside and elain, and sooner seen than he was drawn aside and elain, and sooner seen than he was drawn aside and elain, and sooner seen than he was drawn aside and elain, and sooner seen than he was drawn aside and elain, and sooner seen than he was drawn aside and elain, and sooner seen than he was drawn aside and elain, and sooner seen than he was drawn aside and elain, and sooner seen than he was drawn aside and elain, and sooner seen than he was drawn aside and elain, and sooner seen than he was drawn aside and elain, and sooner seen than he was drawn aside and elain, and the sooner seen than he was drawn aside and elain, and sooner seen than he was drawn aside and elain, and sooner seen than he was drawn aside and elain, and sooner seen than he was drawn aside and elain, and sooner seen than he was drawn aside and elain, and sooner seen than he was drawn aside and elain, and sooner seen than he was drawn aside and elain, and the proposed free to t

they made soup of snakes and beans, a small black or brown beans, specimens of which I saw, and which had become sore cooked and as ten. And then too, in regard to some of the dead, it is affirmed by multi-take that the hogs feed upon the dead bodies of our proper boys. I will not say this is designed, but it is neverthelese a solemn fact; a horse bid human neglec; a base and revolting feature of inhumanity; lit is too shooking to give their statement off the his tory of bones out of which soup was maile. I refrain, Reader, it these statements are ravoling, as they are, and the steep statement are ravoling, as they are, and the steep statement are ravoling, as they are, and the steep statement of the history of bones out of which soup was maile. I refrain, Reader, it these statements are ravoling, as they are, and the steep statement of the steep statements are ravoling, as they are, so the lowest termity and the steep statement of the steep statement

REBEL PRISON LIFE.

REBEL PRISON LIFE.

Mr. Robert Galloway, formerly of St. Louis, was among the returned Union prisoners who lately arrived at Annapolis. He yesterday called upon us, having a few hours previously reached this eity, and the statement he makes fully confirms the almost incredible accounts heretofore published, of the sufferings of Union captives in rebel hands. He is a young gentleman of intelligence and frankness, whose narrative bears every evidence of an honest intent to state only the facts which he knows.

Mr. Galloway was elerk for Frederick Avery, subler of the Ninth Iowa, and with two others was captured at Iuka, November I, 1863, en route to their regiment. After being robbed, they were taken to Tuscumbia, Alabama, thence on foot to Decatur, making from twenty to twenty-five miles per day, the guards mounted. There they found twenty-nine fellow-captires, and with them were marched to Gadsen, Alabama, two hundred and twenty-seven miles, on foot, half starved and in peril of being shot. They sometimes travelled all day without food, at night retired without food, and at dawn renewed the march without anything, except water, to appease hunger and sustain nature. One night they contrived to buy beef, but were not allowed to cook it, and could only get it cooked by paying a negro thirty-one dellars in greenbacks, or one dollar apiece, for his services. From Gadsen they were transferred ria Rome, Atlanta, Augusta and Wilmington to Belle Isle prison at Richmond. At Atlanta they were stripped of every remaining article, except hats, pants and shirt. From Wilmington to Richmond, the passage was made in flat open cars, in bitterly cold weather, and they arrived at Belle Isle with frozen feet.

Here were 10.300 prisoners. The rations were

AT BELLE ISLE.

Here were 10,300 prisoners. The rations wereight ounces of corn bread and four ounces of eight ounces of corn bread and four ounces of boiled beef per day. For the last two months of Mr. Galloway's stay, no meat was furnished, but a pint of a mixture of boiled rice and river water was served instead.

March 6th, '64. Having been there since the pro-

ninety-nine others were transferred to Pemberton Castle, opposite the Libby, where they were kep three days, and then sent on the cars to the

STOCKADE AT ANDERSONVILLE.

three days, and then sent on the cars to the STOCKADE AT ANDERSONVILLE.

In a snowy night they were driven, like hogs and sheep, into the pen or fenced enclosure which was to become the scene of untold suffering. As often tescribed, it was a shelterless field, with a swamp in the middle, furnished with no protection, or other means of shelter than the branches of the trees afforded. With case-knives the prisoners climbed the trees, and cut off boughs. These they leaned against each other, and covered with mud, and thus formed their sole refuge against a pitiless winter. Severely cold weather continued for above a month. There then were 3,500 prisoners there, in indescribable destitution, squalor, sick, and dying, at the rate of sixty per day. The only hospital for the sick was made by arfew pine boards leaned against the fence, and some pine tops or "pine straw" strewn upon the ground for a common bed. No medical attendance was given, but doses of oak bark were served to the sick—this being the sole medicine administered. About all who went to the hospital died. The dead were placed on a wagon, twenty or thirty corpose together, and hauled half a mile from the stockade. A trench that held about one hundred bodies was dug, and they were thrown into it, side by side, and sometimes were piled upon each other "cob-house style." The bodies would await burial two or three days, and would be seen in such plight that the lice could be seraped from the corpose with a chip! All the prisoners from Belle lele were removed to Andersonville, arriving in parties of from six hundred to and would be seen in such plight that the lice could be scraped from the corpses with a chip! All the prisoners from Belle 1els were removed to Andersonville, arriving in parties of from six hundred to eight hundred, and with each accession the rations were duced. With the opening of Grant's spring campaign, still other captives were crowded in, and the rations were diminished. In June they consisted of a pint and a quarter of mush, two ounces of hacen or half a pint of half-cooked beans with the husks on, and so dirty that the mess was little better husks on, and so dirty that the mess was little better has a capacity. From each bucket of the size of the country, and provides for further are again.

ed of a pint and a quarter of mush, two ounces of bacon or half a pint of half-cooked beans with the husks on, and so dirty that the mess was little better than an emetic. From each bucket of the rice soup furnished, a quart of bugs could be skimmed. The mush was hauled into the stockade in wagon-beds, like mortar, and shoveled into buckets, three or four of which were given to each one hundred men. Salt was unknown. Vegetables could not be had. The sole green things obtainable were smaple trees and blackberry leaves which were sought with availity.

The prisoners soon amounted to some thirty thousand, and were densely packed.

The accumulation of filth and noisomeness was horrible. Scurvy was universal, and no anti-scorbutic was provided. Rarely sumas berries could to be contained. Thousands became paralyzed, and crouched helpless on the ground, with contracted limbs, watching and waiting for death. A general and frightful disease, inflicted by a process called vaccination, from which the best cases only recovered in three or four months, while many died. The vaccine poisoned the arm so that, in frequent instances, it literally rotted off; and the cancer attacked the body also, mercifully causing death. The vaccine poisoned the arm so that, in frequent instances, it literally rotted off; and the cancer attacked the body also, mercifully causing death. The vaccination was performed by inserting in the muscle of the arm a saturated thread, which was then to take of the arm a saturated thread, which was then to took on the fortifications or opter public works of the Confederate States, then the said slaves with the content of the said states the confederate States. Provided, and economic of the confederate States, the public works of the Confederate States, the provided the arm of the said slaves the authorities of the Confederate States, the public works of the Confederate States, the provided and according to the proposition of this act."

beating Charles C. Pinckney and Rafus King.

1809—James Madison and George Clinton; beating Charles C. Pinckney.

1813—James Madison and Elbridge Gerry; beating De Witt Clinton.

1817—James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins; beating Rafus King.

1821—James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins; beating John Quincy Adams.

1825—John Quincy Adams and John C. Calboun; beating Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and W. H. Crawford—there being four candidates for President, and Albert Gallatin for Vice President.

1829—Andrew Jackson and John C. Calboun; beating John Quincy Adams and Richard Rusb.

1833—Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren; beating Henry Clay, John Floyd and William Wirt for President; and William Wilkins, John Sergeant and Henry Lee for Vice President,

1837—Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson; beating William H. Harrison, Hugh L. White and Daniel Webster for President, and John Tyler;

and Daniel Wester for Treatment, and John Tyler; for Vice President. 1841—William H. Harrison and John Tyler; beating Martin Van Buren and Littleton W. Taze-well. Harrison died one month after his inaugura-tion, and John Tyler became President for the rest

tion, and John Tyler became President for the rest of the term.

1845—James K. Polk and George M. Dallas; beating Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen.

1849—Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore; beating Lewis Cass and Martin Van Buren for President, and William O. Butler and Charles F. Adams for Vice President. Taylor died July 9, 1850, and Fillmore became President.

1853—Franklin Pierce and William R. King; beating Winfuld Scott and W. A. Graham.

1857—James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge; beating John C. Fremont and Millard Fillmore for President, and William L. Dayton and A. J. Donalson for Vice President.

1861—Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Haulin; beating John Bell, Stephen A. Douglas and John C. Breckinridge for President, and Edward Everett, Herschell V. Johnson and Joseph Lane for Vice President.

MOVING THE ARMS.

Dr. Dio Lewis treats of physical health in a way easily understood by any intelligent boy or girl, and illustrates his counsel about correct postures by cuts which teach the eye. He declares war against muffs, and gives young girls the following hints, which parents will approve:

which teach the eye. He declares war against muffs, and gives young girls the following hints, which parents will approve:

The first time you are walking with your arms at liberty, stop moving them, and hold them by your sides. You will be surprised to find how soon your companion will leave you behind, although you may hurry, twist, wriggle, and try very hard to keep up. One reason for the slow walk among girls is to be found in this practice of carrying the arms motion-lers. Three miles an hour with the arms still, is as bard work as four miles with the arms free.

I have seen the queens of the stage walk. I have seen a few girls and women of queenly bearing walk in the street and drawing-room. They moved their arms in a free and graceful manner. Could this habit become universal among girls, their chests would enlarge, and their bearing be greatly improved. See that girl walking with both hands in her muff! How she wiggles, and twists her shoulders and hips! This is because her arms are pinioned. Give them free swing, and her gait would soon become more graceful.

You have seen pictures of our muscles. Those of the upper part of the body, you remember, spread out from the shoulder, in all directions, like a fan. Now if yon hold the shoulder stop, and the whole chest become thin and ugly.

But some girls will say, "Swinging the arms must be very slight exercise." True, it is very slight iyou swing them ten thousand times in a day, you will obtain more exercise of the muscles of the chest than by all other ordinary movements combined. Indeed, if I were asked what exercise I thought most effective for developing the chests of American girls, I should reply at once, swinging the arms while walking.

NEGRO IMPRESSMENTS—REBEL CON-

NEGRO IMPRESSMENTS-REBEL CON-

The special order for one o'clock being the bill for the employment of free negroes and slaves to work upon fortifications, and perform other labor connected with the defences of the country, was taken up.

Mr. Hunter offered the following amendment to the fourth section of the bill, which was adopted:

"But when the slaves in any locality, or of any person or persons, have been or shall be exempted by the laws or regulations of any State from impressment to labor on the fortifications or other public works of the Confederate States: beat he said slaves shall not be impressed for any purpose whatever by the authorities of the Confederate States. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to exempt any State from furnishing its fair quota of slaves, for the purpose herein specified, and according to the proposition of this act."

The following amendment, offered to the fourth section of the bill by Mr. Sparrow, was adopted:

"Provided, further, That in each case care be taken to allow each owner a credit for all male slaves, between the ages aforeaid, heretofore impressed or impressed under this act, or hired to the Government, and who are still in service, or who may have died or been lost while in the service."

THE DEAD OF THE YEAR.

trepta expiorers and travellers; Hormblower and Ts-bar. Peére Enfantin, the head of the St Sinosito ana, is also numbered with the dead; and the ananis of Ticknor, Vettemare, Senior, McCallech, Amérs, Archbishop Hughes died in New York on the Managary, at the age of sixty-five years; and died of Ticknor, Wettemare, Senior, McCallech, Amérs, Archbishop Hughes died in New York on the Managary, at the age of sixty-five years; and died of Ticknor, which was anouncement came the tiding of the death of Thackeray on the previous Christmas Erc. Mr. Kirkland died in New York in April 1870. He was a Plymouth, N. II., in May; George P. Morris in July; Miss Sinciar in August; Walter Savage Lander in September; McCalloch, the statistican, in November; and Schoolcraft and Mrs. E. W. Farnham in December.

er; and School and the Wilderness, in Gran's During the battles of the Wilderness, in Gran's Richmond, the gallant Sedgwick march towards Richmond, the gallant & Wadsworth, Rice and Stevenson fell; McPh killed in battle at Atlanta in July; Birney di case in Philadelphia in October; and R ease in Philadelphia in October, and Rasson at early leader of the Rome, Ga., eleven days later. The rebel Bishop Gearal, Leonidas Polk, was killed in battle in June; J. Virginia in May; and John Morgan was shot in Tennessee in September.

ingina in anay; and soon alorgan was shot in Ten-easee in September.

The following is a classified summary of the ne-rological record of the year:—

W. M. Thackeray,
Nathaniel Hawthore,
Weiter Savage Landor,
George P. Morris,
Park Benjamin,
Henry R. Schooleraft,
Mrs. E. W. Fartham.

CLERGY. Archbishop Hughes, Hubbard Winslow Phomas Starr Daniel Waldo SOLDIERS.

General Stuart, General Polk, General Morgan, General Jenkins, General Gist, General Gist, General Cicburne General Ramseur leneral Stevenson, leneral Birney, leneral Totten,

SAILORS. dmiral Storer, Commodore McCl Commodore W. D. Porter, Captain Craven.

STATESMEN AND DIPLOMATISTS. Joshua R. Giddings,
Owen Lovejoy,
Chevailer Huisemann,
Win. S. Thayer,
Win. L. Dayton,
Governor Fairbanks,
George M. Dallas.

Joshuh Univa.,
Josish Quincy.
Andrew H. Reder
N. P. Tallmadge,
George M. Dallas. Caleb B. Smith, Smith O'Brien, Josiah Quiney, Andrew H. Reeder, N. P. Tallmadge,

ARTISTS, MUSICIANS AND ACTORS David Roberts,
Giacomo Meyerbeer,
Frederick George Robson,
James W. Wallack,
Samuel Cowell.

BCIENCE. Struve—astronomer, Edward Hitchcock, Benjamin Silliman, Eben Meriam, Dr. Franklin Bache.

KINGS AND NOBLES. King Kamehameha, King of Bavaria, King of Wurtemberg, Duke of Newcastle, Duke of Malakoff, Earl of Carlisle. TRAVELLERS.

Jules Gerard. John Speke, JURISTS. Chief Justice Taney, James M. Porter, William Curtis Noyes.

LEADING REBELS (CIVILIANS). James H. Hammond, James B. Ciay,
Thomas Butler King, W. R. W. Cobb,
Thomas F. Marshall. NEW YORK MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

Peter A. Hargous, Nathaniel March, Isaac L. Varian, John Hopper, us, John Chancy,
sh, Alexander Vattemare,
Pere Enfantiu.
William D. Ticknor,
Fohn C. Rives.

Wohn C. Rives.

This list contains the names of nearly one handred persons who have finished their lators size the year began. It will be seen that the range of war, have swept away many of the leaders of the loyal and the rebel forces, while the ranks of literature and art have also suffered the severest loss:

—N. Y. Ecening Post.

CONFEDERATE ROWDYISM. Yesterday, the eyes of the people going to church tere met in every direction by large posters, around which now and then groups of readers were gathered. They read as follows: They read as follows

"RRITONS!

TO THE RESCUE!

TO THE RESCUE!

TO THE RESCUE!

And others stilly dupes, intend to hold a PUBLIC NEEDERS for the purpose of denouncing a BREFISH JUNGE! for the conscientious performance of his duty, as also to the press sympathy with Ame Lincoln and his Descrited Government!

Will you permit this in free Canada!!

JENOT

IF NOT,

ATTEND AND VOTE THEM DOWN!"

The above needs no comment; its meaning is plain and significant. The right of free speech is to be livaded. A meeting adverse to the interest of the size Confederacy and of their Canadian tools will be allowed to proceed. A mob is invited to can so interfere. The attempt is thereby made to intendent peaceful citizens, and prevent their attendance. This appeal to mob, roit and violence must self-effinitely with all law-abiding citizens their opinion of Southern sympathizers in Canada. The cause as be judged at one glarnee by the means to which itresorts. If it ever had any respectability, it has rod degenerated to that of rowdyium.—Meatred Winness, 19th ult.

MARYLAND FREE. Rev. Samuel J. May, of Sym-

SYRACUSE, Dec. 7, 1864

Icongratulate you that you have lived to see the emancipation of your State from the thraidon of slaveholders, and have been enabled, at your slavench and the grand of the gr

Miss Harriet Martineau writes compliments of Senajor Wilson concerning his volume of Congre to Senajor Wilson concerning his volume of (stonal anti-slavery action, and takes the occadd:

add:

As far as I can see, the greatest blow yet sutsised by the thorough-going Confederate sympathizer in this country is the serious proposal among the Confederate authorities to make soldiers of the slares. Our secess partizans evidently don't know what to make of it. We of the Northern side are trying to test them; but probably the negroes themselves will be the first to make all clear to their heaven-born side dians and guardians' friends. I do hope that soldiers will be attempted. If not, the mere propogal is a gest dians and guardians' friends. I do ho will be attempted. If not, the mere pagin.