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WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

VOL. XXXV. NO. 4.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1773.

Befuge of Oppression.

SPEECH OF FERNANDO WOOD, THE U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ed Anti-Slavery Amendment of the Con-

On the proposed Anti-Stainery Amendment of the Considerium of the United States.

This question, Mr. Speaker, has been very thorsold the used, and, I doubt whether it is possible the theory of the House to advance any neworgal proposition with reference to it. At the last result had the honor to submit my views to the consideration of the House, and to state the reason of the House, and to state the reason of the House of the House of the reason of the House of the House of the House of the House of the theory of the House of the Ho

that instrument, we can amend it

not propose to repeat what I n upon this question. I should I was wrong; but having former careful study, having delibands, and, as I think, without particonclusion, with all due deferent the united States, I am of

e then, and therefore I have taken the

is any regard whatever,

the President tells us in his annual message
be commencement of this session, that he hopes
will now pass this resolution. He refers to the
mof the people at the late election, and tells us
if we fail to pass it, the next Congress will, and
as the next Congress will why, forsooth, we
kt beass it.

that is very strange to the strain, old we anticipate it? Because any evil ging over the country or over us as indinevitable, shall we forsooth meet it hur als is inevitable, shall we for sooth meet it huriv and in advance? Sir, I cannot agree to the
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special stand that the President's premises are corThe next Congress may hold a different opinupon this question. Slavery, as it now exists,
terms that the president special stand to the stand special special
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But, ir, we will assume that Congress passes this manufactor; we will assume that Congress passes this manufactor; we will assume that Congress passes this manufactor; we will assume that the Legislatures of the States carry out, the recommendation of Congres, and agree to this amendment; what then? Will any man content that it will free one slave? Was it not, in his own expressive landary, which the Prope's bull against the comet. The slave would be a mere british fullises so far, as the States in rebellion are concerned. If they continue in rebellion are then a status of slavery within these States in rebellion are then action of this Congress; they will diargard any action that we may take in a mendment of the Constitution. In those States for yill continue, except in the triumphant path of the miner. Therefore the practical effect of this assessment will really be nothing. Without we did their certifiery by military power it will free no stress where our armies march, where their tread a sit, there slavery ceases; but it ceases only so large our armies occupy slave territory; and when you withdraw that, slavery will again exist if the concerned power so will it.

But I go further, because I desire upon this occasion to discust question freely and frankly. And wit I say, I say for myself, individually, I know the politicians of the North, looking for political preferment, and as second opartizan power, run with this popular current of the day. And the sum is looked upon as few whom is possessed partizan power, run with this popular current of the day. And the sum is looked upon as few whom is bounced, and frankly and bodily expressed in the constitutions to the contrary. But whether it is not the second partizan power, run with this popular current of the day. And the sum is looked upon as few words, politic or impolitic, so far as

stay will continue, except in the triumphant path of the which are trained and will really be nothing. Without we led their territory by military power it will free no state, stay miles are miles march, where their tread is the restriction of the stay and a stay there shaves compared to that of the American shave. Sir, as our armies occupy slave territory; and when it will not be contended that there shaves compared to that of the American shave. Sir, as our armies occupy slave territory; and when it will not be contended that there shaves only so may armie so coupy slave territory; and when it will not be contended that their condition of the American shave. Sir, the Africans live in their native wilds as alaves. The Africans are sold into slavery by themselves. The Africans are sold into slavery by themselves. The Africans are sold into slavery by themselves to the following the shape of the sharp of

ecuted or sustained, except that slavery existed within those States.

I will not stop to answer these fallaries. Our revolutionary fathers went into a rebellion, and were successful. The institution of slavery was not any hinderance to their success. When they threw down the gaundet to their masters upon the other side of the Atlantic, the colonies all held slaves, and yet they prosecuted a seven years was successfully, during which we lost all our large cities. They all held slaves, yet no one among our enemies in England declared slavery as among the evils of our rebellion, or that in consequence of its existence we were prosecution a bad cause for a wicked and bad

were prosecuting a bad cause for a wicked and pad purpose. Well, sir, we will assume that we have abolished slavery. What then? The gentleman from Ken-tucky [Mr. Mallory] asked you yesterday, what do you propose to do with these people when you have freed then? Deport them? As the gentleman told you, it would add \$4,000,000,000 to your debt; but that, in his own expressive language, would not de-ter gentlemen upon the other side of the House. The scheme of colonization has been abandoned; that scheme had for its supporters such men as Henry

The Almighty has fixed the distinction of the races; the Almighty has made the black man inferior; and, sir, by no legislation, by no partizan success, by no revolution, by no military power, can you wipe out this distinction. You may make the black man free, but when you have done that, what have you done? Have you elevated his condition? Have you advantaged him physically, socially, morally, or intellectually? I asserted here at the last ession, I now repeat the assertion, that the condition of domestic servitude as existing in the Southern States is the highest condition of which the African race is capable, and when compared with their original condition on the continent from which they came, is superior in all the elements of civilization, philanthropy, and bumanity. Sir, look at the African in his native condition, where he is supposed to be not only free, but "monarch of all he surveys." I will ask the Clerk to read an extract from the volume of Captain Garnot, published by the Appletons, in 1854, describing what he saw in Africa, and the condition of the negro in his native wilds.

"In my wanderings in African forests, I have often

a fresh cry of exultation, as a pole was borne into the spartment, on which was impaled the living body of the conquered chieftain's wife. A hole, was quickly dug, the atake planted, and faggots supplied; but before a fire could be kindled the wretched woman was dead, so that the binhardain were defeated in their helish scheme of burning her allow or their friends in the forest. This was the first time it had been my lot to behold the most savage development of African nature under the atmulus of war. The butchery made me sick, dizzy, paralyzed. I sank on the earth benumbed with stupor; nor was I aroused till nightfall, when my Knomen bore me to the conqueror's town, and negotiated our redemption for the value of twenty slaves.

I can only say further, Mr. Speaker, that I shall read against this resolution. I shall vote against in because it is not within the power of Congress to pass it. I shall vote against it because it is unwise impolitic at this time, if we could pass it legally the against it because it is another step to

want to see these men represented upon this floor-we want to obey the laws and the Constitution. Ad-mitting they have committed a wicked felly in at-tempting to robel,

To err is human : to foreive, divine :" "to err is numan; to forgive, divine;"
after it is only, in my judgment, by conciliation, by affording them every guarantee of the Constitution and every privilege under the Constitution, that we can bring that people back again with us to live under one common Governments, recognizing one common Constitution, one common head, and one common flag.

Selections.

SPRECH OF HON MR GRINKRIA . IN THE U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, On the proposed Anti-Slavery Amendment of the Cousts
tution of the United States.

I will detain the House but a few moments, intending to divide my time with the gentleman from
Illinois, [Mr. Farnsworth.]
I regard this as a marked day in American politics
and American history. I am happy to follow a
gentleman from a slave State—and a slaveholder too,
I believe—[Mr. King.] who advocates a constitutional amendment whereby slavery may become extinct throughout all the breadth of the land. I rejoice that the State of Lows, which I have the honor
in part to represent upon this floor, and is known by

joice that the State of Iowa, which I have the honor in part to represent upon this floor, and is known by her forty thousand majority for freedom, has so honorable a meighbor, so magnanimous and so able a philosopher and statesman upon this floor.

It seems to me this isse day of great opportunities great for the conservative Republican who shall never more have to apologize for his votes, correcting his record; and a great day for the Democrat, who may now break the shackles of party, and stand forth with great men and patriots in our early historic men and patriots in our early men and patriots in our early men and patriots in our early historic men and patriots in our early men and patriots in the men and patriots in our early men and patriots in the men and patriots in the patriots in the men and patrio

tion, and one half in wealth and in business for the

tree States, not withst anding that the free States exceeded the slave States almost one third-in-population, and one half in wealth and in business for the courts.

Thus do facts answer that assertion of the gratiomam. And hence it is the business, the high and holy work of the American people henceforth to under these specifies, and no more to be controlled by the system of slavery which was fast binding us, and defenceless, to be cast into outer darkness.

Mr. Speaker, I have noticed the agonies of gentlemen over the tomb of slavery. I do not forget how they agonized, even to the going down of the sun, agains the abolition of slavery in this birtie. There were, according to them, untold horrors loome ing up from that measure; but what has been did us. Then, again, when the enlistment of negroes was proposed, we were told that the negroes would not fight, and that if we tried to make soldiers of them our white troops would resist it, and the rebels would fight with increased desperation. Neither assertion law, we were told that if if we tried to make soldiers of the mour white troops would resist it, and the rebels would fight with increased desperation. Neither assertion law, we were told that if if we repassed would fight with increased desperation. Neither assertion law, we were told that if if we repassed the state of the configuration law, we were told that if if we repassed as a man and familiarity and proposed, such as a servicion law, we were told that if if we passed to the service of the read of the configuration and the service of the service of the service of the read of the configuration and the relation of the configuration and the relation of the configuration and the relation of the service of the s

Mr. FARNSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, "property,"

purpose of briefly answering those charges. It seems to me that they come from the wrong side of this question, when used by the men who oppose this constitutional amendment.

"Property.!" What is property? That is property which the Almighty made property. When at the creation He gave man dominion over things an imate and inanimate, He establised property. Nowhere do you read that He gave man dominion over another man.

noble people; put upon his track the blood and the bull-dogs, and when their hourse's was beard upon his track, his pursuers were, arts taught by the slaves, diverted from the

their arms were murdered, and in some instances negroes were burned. Those are scenes which were participated in by voters of that member's own city and district. You need not go to Africa to find

negroes were corned. Those are scene where hereinstated in by voters of that member's own city and district. You need not go to Africa to find scenes of borror.

I think we should deal jestly with the unfortunate class of people who will be freed by the adoption of this amendment. Justice, long delayed, should be awarded to them. Why, sir, suppose that, by some turn of the wheel of fortunesities laive should become the master, and the gentleman from Kentecky, [Mr. Clay,] who addressed the House yesterday, should become the slave. Would he then cry out, "Robbery! violation of vested rights! "I we sought to strike the shackles from his limbs? Yet his slave is a man. And Thomas Jeferon declared that it was by no means impossible that some turn of the wheel of fortune might bring about that state of circumstances; and he declared that it was by no means impossible that some turn of the wheel of fortune might bring about that state of circumstances; and he declared that it was by no means impossible that some turn of the wheel of fortune might bring about that state of circumstances; and he declared that it was by no means impossible that some turn of the wheel of fortune might bring about that state of circumstances; and he declared that it was by no the masters and their slaves, the Almighty possessed no attribute that would take sides with the masters.

Mr. Speaker, I thank God that, by the votes of my constituents, who sunt me here by over thirteen thousand unjority, I have the privilege to-flay of itaniding up here, and advocating this amendment; and I know that when the light of the past and the present and the future shall with their concentrated rays throw a focal blace upon the page of history and the present which I make and the vote which I give to day; while I know equally well that as to the men who may yole against this amendment, and particularly those who apologize for the institution of shaver, their action will be an evertaining discress to the macking it as. These things will not be looked upon fi come, and I manual through their quarters

THE LAST SPEECH OF EDWARD EVERETT.

The following speech was delivered by Hon.

Edward Everett, in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the evening of the 5th instant, at a meeting called to obtain relief for the suffering people of Savannah. It is his last speech, as it was delivered accreely five day's before his death. It breathes, from the first line to the last, a true Christian spirit of charity and love of neighbor.

and fore of neighbor.

Mr. Maxor: After the statements to which we have just listened from Col. Allen, the eye-witness of the scenes he has described, I do not feel as if anything I could say were wanting to induce the citizens of Boston to respond promptly to his appeal. The condition of Savannah certainly makes an imperative call upon our best feelings. It contains 20,000 men, women and children, suffering to a contain the contains of the contains and contains the contains and contains the contains and contains the co perative call upon our best feelings. It contains 20,000 men, women and children, suffering to a greater or less degree for clothing fuel, and food. Their care-worn looks, their haggard faces, their canceisted frames, as described by Ool. Allen, bear witness that they have long been in this condition. Gen. Berman having escaped into the city, and Gen. Hardee having escaped out of it, the authority of the United States has been restored in this principal scaport of Georgia, and cheerfully accepted, may joyously welcomed by the main bodylof the inhabitants.

ere can, I think, be no doubt of the last fact There can, I think, be no doubt of the last fact, at the great public meeting consened by the Mayor, —a meeting of all clauses of the citizens, held in Masonic Hall, the largest in the city—after the address of the Mayor, which has been generally copied into our papers, the resolutions, which have also been extensively inserted in our journals, were passed by acclamation, the allusion to the flag of the Mayor. pessed by sectamation, the allusion to the flag of the United States and the home of the President being received with hearty cheers. Now, this I consider one of the most remarkable and encourag-ing events of the war. It proves what I have al-ways asserted, because I have always known that there was a wide-spread Union sentiment at the South. There is not one of the Southern States, with the mostible strengths, of South Cardina—and I

there was a wide-spread. Union sentiment at the South. There is not one of the Southern States, with the possible exception of South Carolina—and I doubt even that—in which, if the question had been thrown to a popular vote, after a toll and free discussion for a year and three quarters, as was the case with the Constitution framed in 1787, the first blow of the rebellion could have been struck. But long before the outbreak a system of political proscription and intimidation, enforced when necessary by acts of violence, had established a complete reign of terror, so that when the time came, the masses were "precipitated". by a few ambitious and disappointed political and military leaders into the rebellion. Gladly would they have thrown off the yoke, but the means that placed it have riveted it on their necks. All history teaches, how small an organized military power suffices to hold an unarmed population in subjection. With all their able bodied men, of whatever opinion, forced into the army, and the pains and penalties of treason visited upon every one who manifests in word or deed. a wish for the restoration of the Union, it is not to be wondered at that an open expression of the sentiment has not taken place. Considering the vicissitudes of war, and the possibility, as it may seem to them, that the Confederate yoke may again be placed upon their city, though we well know that that event will take place when Savannah river runs up bill, I rather wonder that her citizens have even now to take the step they have. It is evidently a fair expression of sentiment of the city. The meeting was called by the mayor, at the request of leading citizens. None of Gen. Sherman's artured even now to take the evidently a fair expression of sentiment of the evidently a fair expression of sentiment of the evidently a fair expression of sentiment of the evidently as fair expression. Some of Gen. Sherman's a my, officers or men, were present. Sentinels were placed at the door to keep the soldiers out, at placed at the door to keep the soldiers out, at placed at the door to keep the soldiers out, at placed at the door to keep the soldiers out, at placed the soldiers out of the soldiers out at the door to keep the soldiers out at the door to keep the soldiers out at the soldiers out at the door to keep the soldiers out at placed at the door to keep the soldiers out, and none, in fact, were admitted. There have been other manifestations equally expressive of good will between the people of Savannah and General. Sherman's army. The best understanding exists between the military and local authorities. Private froperty is respected; the officers of the army are gladly received as private boarders in the houses of the citizens, and there is not probably in the United States, at this moment, a better governed and more quiet and orderly city than, Savannah. These precious boons have been brought back to its citizens with the flag of the Union. But something else must go with it. There is no store of food there. Their ware-houses, their dwelling-houses, are empty of provisions and other necessarily clapses of provisions and other necessaries of life, and there are 20,000 men, women, and children, who, in the interval which must necessarily clapses before trade can return to its accustomed channels. e trade can return to its accustomed be clothed, and warmed, and fed. before trade can return to its accustomed channels, must be clothed, and warmed, and fed. It is our duty, as I know it will be our pleasure, to do our part in this benevolent work. They offer, it is true, to send the rice which General Sherman has given them, and sell it at the enhanced price which it bears in our market, in payment of the supplies of which they stand in sore need. But New York and Boston don't want their rice. Savannah wants our pork, beef, and flour; and I say in the name of heaven, let us send to them without money and without price. By and by we will trade with them as we did in the good old times before the curse of secsion and rebollion came upon the land. By and by we will take the rice and the cotton, and give them our food and our fabrice in return.

Now, sir, I had rather not be paid for the relief we send them. Our storchouses and granaries are full—our farmers never had a better year. Some branches of trade and manufactures are depressed, but others are more than usually active and profitable. The great West, big as she is, hardly big snough to hold the wealth that is annually reaped from her fertile fields; and, as if the accustomed products of the soil were deemed insufficient by a bounful of the relief we the very clodes of the each

from her fertile notice; and, as it the accustomed pro-ducts of the soil were deemed insufficient by a boun tiful Providence, the very clods of the earth throughout the Middle States "are pouring out riv-ers of uil," till king Petroleum bids fair to sway the markets of the world as king Cotton did before his fibrous majesty was dethroned. In this state of markets of the worst and the fibrous majesty, was dethroned. In this state of things, sin, I don't want our great commercial cities, warm-hearted Boston and imperial New York, to ge to chaffering with poor, war stricken, starying wannah for the food she needs for her, famished zens. No, sir; I should as soon have expecter fond father in the parable, that loveliest page is vanian for any series of the s great majority, were so but nominally. But what if they were our enemies? "Il thine enemy lun-ger, feed bim: if bethirst, give him drink," especial-ly when he has laid down his arms and submits to ity, were so but nominal

certained, that the proportion of persons frozen to death is greater at the South than the North in consequence of our more effectual precautions to resist the cold. I mention these facts the rather now that, as an offset to the cruelty practiced on our prisoners at the South, an attempt is making to persuade the sympathizing classes in Europe that Southern prisoners are made to suffer at the North. Now, sir, I believe that this best way in which we can resultate the South for the cruel freshment of our prisoners are shaded to suffer at the North.

believe that she best way in which we can retainate upon the South for the cruel treatment of our prisoners is for us to continue to treat their prisoners with entire humanity and all reasonable kindness, and not only so, but to seize every opportunity like the present to go beyond this. Indeed, it is no more than our duty to treat the prisoner well. The law of nations requires it. The Government that refuses or neglects it does not deserve the name of civilized. Even inability is no justification. If you are yourself so exhauted that you cannot supply your prisoner with a sufficient quantity of wholesome food, you are bound, with or without exchange, to set him free. You have no more right to starte him than to poison him. It will, however, be borned in mind that while the hard fare of our prisoners is defended by the Southern leaders on the ground that it is a good as that of their own soldiers, at the same, time, they maintain that their harvests are abundant, and their armies well fed. There is no merit in treating a prisoner with common humanity: it is simply infamous and wicked to treat him otherwise. While we like no credit to ourselves that we do not starve our prisoners, let us show that we are glad of a chance to minister to the wants of our fellow-citizens of the South when we are under no more additional to the second of the sour course of the source of

fellow-citizens of the South when we are uncompared obligation to do so.

Under no moral obligation, did I say, sir? I am not so sure of that. Forty years ago, we thought it our duty to relieve the starving Greeks. We sent shiploads of provisions to them in charge of a worthy citizen (Dr. Howe) to make the distribution, and the memory of that kindly deed still dwells on the lates that crown the Ægean deep. When the icy hand of famina smote the toiling millions of Ireland. in 1847, the cry of their distress reached this and returned, with a generous response, awant of employment, caused by the cessation of supply of cotton, deprived the operatives of Lashire of their daily bread; our friends in New Ysent the George Griswidd, laden with provision their succor. The pirate Semmes showed what was made of by burning the vessel on her ret Not a twelvemonth has elapsed since the hear our community was stirred to its depths by the thetic eloquence of Colonel Taylor, setting fithe distress of our brethren in East Tennessee. relief extended by you in all these cases was now of the proposed of sentimental hearvelance: it was with a generous response, thetic eloquence of Colonel Taylor, setting forthe distress of our brethren in East Tennessee. The relief extended by you in all these cases was not a mere gush of sentimental benevolence: it was, you so considered it, the performance of a Christian duty, an act of obedience to the great law of love, which, paramount to the Constitution and law of the land, lays its sacred obligation on every rational creature, and makes us all brethren, mutually dependent on each other, in the one great human family. And shall we shut out from this great family our brethren of Savannah, who, by the valor and conduct of our annies, and the heroic skill of their noble leader, are again gathered, nothing loth, beneath the folds of the sacred flag? Gen. Sherman, as kind as he is brave, who desires only to preserve by the gentle sway of gratitude and love what his unconquered sword has won, has himself said that the timely relief of the suffering citizens of Savannah will be worth more to the Union cause than ten battles." For heaven's sake, my frien hasten to win these bloodless victories, sac we subdue the armies which a merciless or of old and young drives to the field, and corden of iron and fire around the shores their leaders, they have so long been strangers.

DEATH OF EDWARD EVERETT.

The death of this eminent statesman and admirable scholar is announced by our telegraphic dispatches to have taken place at his residence in Boston on Sunday, Jan. 15, after a brief and severe illness. Few of our public men have filled a larger space in the world of politics, or the brotherhood of letters, and there is perhaps none whose sudden decease would cause a deeper thrill of sorrow in the most refined and intelligent circles of society, although in the latter years of his life he had ceased to occupy the prominent positions which form the passports to popular fame. Of a reserved and fastidious turn of mind, of a singularly sensitive temperament, shy, almost to coldness, in the expression of personal feeling, with the timidity which proceeds from delicacy of organization, and a spirit of excessive caution and forecast, more food of the approval of his inferiors than is usually the case with men of decided originality and independence of character, and a constitutional aversion to extremes both in the sphere of thought and of action, he was little fitted by nature or habit for the stormier scenes of politics, the rude strift of parliamentary debate, or the adroit and ready sactics of an unserupulous party leader. His native tastes and endowments inclined him to a life of purely intellectual and asthetic pursuits; he was more at home in the quiet and still air of delightful studies." than The death of this eminent statesman and admira and aesthetic pursuits; he was more at home in the quiet and still air of delightful studies" that "quiet and still air of designuou studies amid the throng and pressure of practical affairs with the exception of strictly abstract and meta with the exception of strictly abstract and meta-physical discussions, there was no branch of litera-ture in which his capacity would not have enabled him to become a master, and there were few in which both his aptitudes and his attainments did not entitle him to highly honorable distinction. In the field of poetry, history, criticism, classical shieb both his aptitudes and his attainments did estimated which both his aptitudes and his attainments did estimated by when he has laid down his arms and submits to your power. And I hope we may never have to re-tailaise in any other way the cruelties of starvation practiced, and not proposed the control of the power of war have been treated at some of the depox. The soccounts of these creatities which have reached an have, of course, been constructed, but I know them to be tage. I know it from some of the depox and have to be tage. I know it from some of the the power to state of the power of the cruel manner in which our prisoners were treasted from Libby—a person as well entitled to credit as any one, high of low in offices, priest or layana, by each sing of hese cruelties. A young officer exchanged from Libby—a person as well entitled to credit as any one, high of low in offices, priest or layana, by each sing to be credit to be possible to the power of the cruel manner in which our prisoners were treasted in that the statement to frequently made of the cruel manner in which our prisoners were treasted in the prison are unexaggreated. An officer, priceduly except from Columbia, informed a friend of mine, who repeated it to me last Saturday, that its allowance even to officer was a very small quantity of uncooked cob med daily, with a spoofful respectively and the prison of the power of the pow

deem the error in the country, no admirer of genius and le ing, no worshipper of brilliant gifts of intellect read the tidings which we announce to-day with thrill of sorrow, and in how many cases, of unf

The Biberator. No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1865.

I REPEAT THE DECLARATION MADE A YEAR AGO, THA TOR SHALL I RETURN TO SLAVERY ANY PERSON WHO IS PE BY THE TERMS OF THAT PROCLAMATION, OR BY ANY OF THE CTS OF CONGRESS. IF THE PEOPLE SHOULD, BY WHATEVE ODE OR WEARS. MAKE IT AN EXECUTIVE DUTY TO BE

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"IN THE MAJORITY."

If we stood "solitary and alone," when we con menced the anti-struggle upon the basis of immediate and unconditional emancipation, it was not because we sought conspicuity or desired isolation. The stand ard which we unfurled to the breeze,-that of impa ple, at least in every free State. But for this ste here was, alas! no preparation of mind, no mor vision, no conviction of sin, no sympathy with the oppressed, no recognition of the inherent wro ness of slavery, no thought of national peril the national complicity with a merciless oligarchy, who the dissemination of light, and made use of every law ful instrumentality to change the views and feelings of the people so as to secure their co-operation—in other words, so as to place ourselves "in the majority." as soon as possible. Slowly but surely the lump t gan to be leavened, light began to spread, agitation to extend from east to west and north to south, till in their minds, and openly espoused the caus transgression, is, by this severe but m tion led toacknowledge that slavery is a terrible curs e decreed not only that the foul system ought to olished, but that the Constitution of the Unit within the domains of the republic. find their strongest utterances against slavery ever ular applause by the most influential men in Chur and State. They are no longer regarded as fanatisels followed, this terrible civil war would not have taken place. For a long and trying period constit n insignificant force, numerically speaking, they ind themselves " in the majority," and hear the shouts of ransomed millions. this marvellous change is made the occasion of a slulowing extract of a letter in Saturday's Commo

dated London, December 81, 1864:-"The anti-slavery men of America are just milletnium has come: "As Mr. Garrison to with the majority, it is to be hoped that the suphenomenon has been wrought by the majority, ing over to him."

The author of this petty thrust assu Earnest Loyslist; " but if he is (as we suppose) none other than Moneure D. Conway, he might, for the past year, have done the loyal cause in this country seditions overture to the rebel Com alth had been guided by the dictates of pro-

GALLAB active and the property of the second of the second of the Strategy of

saucer Militia, that Sergeant Stephen A Swalls of that regiment had been recommended for premotion by Col. Hallarell, on the ground of his comptioning siliantry in action, and his merit as a man of intelligence and character. Thereupon, on the 11th of March, 1864, a 24 Liceteann's commission was granted him by Governor Andrev.

Some time siter, Sergeant Shorter, an officer of distinguished merit in the 56th Legiment, received a similar recommendation from his Colonel, and the grant of a 24 Liceteann's commission from Governor Andrew. A subscription was raised among his friends in Boston to give him a suitable outfit, and great confidence was felt among those who tnew him that he would do honor to his new station.

Months passed away, and the promotions thus or dered were not put into effect. The two Sergeants remained Sergeants, though their Colonels and the Governor sermestly, desired their promotion, and had taken all the steps needful for it. There was a hitch somewhere. After a good deal of inquiry, the point

somewhere. After a good deal of inquiry, the point of obstruction was understood to be in the mustering officer. He did not feel authorized to muster a colored man out for promotion, or to muster him in as com-missioned officer. An act so unusual required special warrant from Washington, he thought.

Had this been a groundless pretence of the mu-ing officer, he might have been cashiered for neg of duty. Had nothing been wanting but an official or-der, that might have been sent any week of the nine or ten months that have elapsed. The ways of high public functionaries are not as our ways, but if really

agreed in desiring them.

At last, however, one little step forward has taken. The Transcript of last Monday evening in formed us that the case of Sergeant Swalls has con tinued to be a subject of correspon War Department, the General commanding the Department of the South, and the Governor of Massa chusetts, until the present time; and that on that ver day the Governor had received the copy of an order m the Secretary of War, expressly authorizing the discharge of Sergeant Swalls, and his muster in as a

That the Government has at last moved to this ex tent, in this affair, is certainly a matter of rejoicing Unfortunately, it doth not yet appear whether it is a matter for gratitude. Some power in the country night have done this piece of justice long ago. I eems as if it ought to have been done long ag gently give either thanks for the act or censure for th But the form, and manner, and circumstan respecting the future.

omotion of Sergeant Swails of the 54th (if r further difficulties intervene) seems now to be assured But how about Sergeant Shorter of the 55th 7 And or who may hereafter give, good cause to be recom-mended for promotion! Will these cases proceed to completion without further delays than ordinarily oc-cur in the cases of other soldiers!—or is each such instance to be made the subject of a protracted corre ondence, a series of postponements, and finally

It is not merely justice to the colored per here in question : though that is not so small a matt that the Government can afford persistently to ignor the relation assumed to them by four and a half mil shoulder to this class of men. "He gives twice who their official acts to these people, and grant such acts How much rather should be who discharges a weigh obligation (or some small instalment of it) do so with an ungrudging aspect! If our rulers will not sp neously think of these things, it is quite time for people to think of them .- c. K. W.

REFORM MOVEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA

The Pennsylvania Telegraph of the 20th Inst. tains an able and excellent speech delivered in Senate of Pennsylvania, the previous day, by Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, of Erie, in support of a bill, intro-duced by himself, forbidding the exclusion of colored people from the passenger-cars of railroads in that

Assuming that the object of government is to exe

outo impartial justice between man and man, and es-pecially to protect the weak against the strong—and noticing the obvious fact that the existing war is God's noticing the obvious fact that the existing war is judgment against this land for its sin of oppress Mr. Lowry proceeded to show that it is not en for us to make the black man nominally free. Ce to enslaye him is not sufficient. We should make him really and truly free, and protect him in the rights which inhere in a freeman. Putting away slavery, we should also put away slavish things. system, and we should lose no time in removing every imposed upon the colored pe free. Mr. Lowry then sketch cible and impressive manner, the folly, injustice an meanness of such proscription of the ciety that wish this proscription continued, and paid a hearty tribute of praise to the exemplary conduct of the people of color, North and South, since the war

It is to be hoped that Mr. Lowry's bill may pass without delay, and that Pennsylvania may show self at least as much disposed to reform as her neigh-bor Maryland. We are making progress; but there is still an immense amount to be done. All of us, free States as well as slave States, owe a vast debt of justice to the Africo-American people. Even those of the New England States whose codes have been pron-ed from class distinction (through the assiduous labora

MEETING AT WORDESTER.

PROMOTION OF A COLORED OFFICER FOR h Division) Anti-Slavery Society was held in hourn Hall, Worcester, on Sunday, Jan. 15th, encing at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, and con-Meeting of the Word

A. T. For made a short speech in hopeful review of the situation, and of the bright prospects of the Kational and the Slave's affairs.

Stephen S. Foster followed in condemnation of Mr. Fors's positions, and of all those who hopefully lett or manifested any sympathy with the Anit-Slavery progress of the government, denouncing in particular Mr. Carrison and the Liberator, as having forsaken and betrayed the cause. He affirmed that the government had made no change for the better, but that it stood in essentially the same position it had done for many years past, when abolitionists refused it support. He declared the proposed Constitutional Amendment a deceitful device, and a pre-slavery measure: and

a deceifful device, and a pro-slavery measure; and speaking of the proposed arming of slaves by Jeffer-son Davis, he stated that he thought the prospect was that Davis would sooner recognize the man

Wendell Phillips from the Business Committee re

Resolved, That we acknowledge with devout gratitude the marvellous triumphs of the anti-slavery principle throughout the United States—the redemption of Missouri and Maryland from the curse and sin o the infamous system, and the bright hope tucky and Tennessee will soon follow their

Resolved. That while these successes give us un feigned delight, strengthen and encourage us, and while the victorious march of the national armies enables us to execute fustice between man and man, and teaches us meanwhile at every step its immin cessity, we still remind our anti-slavery coa that the end is not yet, that real and complete success is not achieved, and that the slave's cause needs ve

called reconstruction of Louisiana is endorsed by the President, and its admission urged by him in Co gress, either as an allowable exception or as a model for the other rebel States, we feel bound to protest rainst acknowledging such reconstruction, or its adnission to the rights of a State.

Resolved, That waiving our objection to it as A

ican citizens, which may not be fully discuss strictly anti slavery platform, we consider that re-construction a practical denial of the first principles of the anti-slavery sgitation, that a negro at once and of course to all the privileges that t to a white man in the same circumstances : that an system of apprenticeship or gradual abolition is at once impeable, unjust, and the seed of difficulty only. And we hold such form of reconstruction a continuance of all the evils of slavery, except the name, as putting to hazard all the fruits o stponing indefinitely justice to the negro.

Whereas, a nation's duty is measured by its power and whereas, considering the nature of our govern ment and the relations of the national and State gov no individual is safe unless he holds in his

wen hands the means of protecting his own rights; Therefore, resolved, That no reconstruction of the bel States will be safe for the nation, and no nation tional policy ought to be satisfactory to the al ists, which does not secure the ballot to the fr

Resolved. That, in our opinion, the United States ng slavery everywhere throughout the Ur another forbidding the States to enact laws which make any distinction among their citizens on accoun

Samuel May, Jr., from the Business Committee, of-

Resolved. That by the death of James A. WHIP-PLE, which occurred since our last meeting, this society has suffered the loss of a highly respected member and officer,—a loss which we sensibly feel and enlore : rejoicing, nevertheless, that his support and hat he scaled the testimony of ful unto death; and trusting that the remembrance of his earnestness and devotion may console those ho were dearest to him, and animate us all with a by which the perfect triumph of Liberty and Justic

Wendell Phillips made a brief speech, affirming that the Government had avowed no policy, nor taker any ground that recognized the negro as entitled to the same rights as the white man, giving ar er illustrations the alleged instances of Sherman, in his march through Georgia, taking up bridges afte refugees to enemy; which was, he said, an act of wickedness and criminality usparalleled in any history of civilized or

The afternoon session was opened by Mr. Foss with remarks justifying his support of the government, and in review of some of Mr. Foster's criticisms.

Mr. May followed in deprecation of all ungenerous criticism, referred to the marvellous progress of the Anti-Slavery reform under the administration of President Lincoln, spoke of the thorough manner in which the Republican party of the North had com-mitted itself to the strongest anti-slavery ideas and neasures, and remarked upon the striking ucan plored people, slaves included, in behalf o sident Line

ple was passed unanimously,

Wendell Phillips made an address setting forth in
a very clear and lucid manner his views of the Louthe arrangements of Gen. Banks for the freedmen and for the so-called recognized State, citing from va-rious letters and publications estatements that seemed to make Gen. Banks's claims for the leyal and popular basis of newly organized State government quite un-

Mr. Phillips also showed the danger to whites as well as blacks of any reconstruction that did not give the negro the ballot on the same terms as the white man held it.

The evening session was opened with brief re-marks by A. F. Foss and S. S. Foster upon the gen-

the New England States whose codes have been prime of from class distinction (through the assidoous labors of the Abolitoniss) have still much to reform in their manners and customs. Let us unite to do this work heartily and thoroughly. After talking so long about "the rights of man," let us unite to do this work heartily and thoroughly. After talking so long about "the rights of man," let us unite to do this work heartily and thoroughly. After talking so long about "the rights of man," let us unite to do this work heartily and thoroughly. After talking so long about the rights of man," let us unite to do this work heartily and thoroughly. After talking so long about the rights of man," let us unite to do this work heartily and thorough the same and the editors have prepared for their readers; Grievon's Raid; Pasos; Birds of Passags; A Tour through Arizona; At Rest; The King of the Amsgons; In the Autumn Twilight; The Sparcotes; The Billad of Jehnsel Day; John Jacob Astor; A New Year; Christmas at Triolty; Armadale; Sheridar, Victory of Middleton; Wanted—an Education; English Sonb; Monthly Record of Current Events; Editor's Bray Chair; Editor's Draw er; Fashions.

A Williams & Co., 100 Wishington Street.

127—The article signed Twann, in the Liberator of last week, should have been credited to the Watch was and Refector, and not to the Recorder.

maintained the right of the colored man, and as he doubted not that this society was fully impressed with the great usefulness of the Liberate; an invaluable instrumentality in the promutation an invaluance instrumentally in the promutation of the principles of our organization and morement as would move that our Treasurer be instructed to pay fifty dollars to aid the Liberator in sustaining in the

That motion brought Mr. Foster That motion brought Mr. Foster out in strong ex-position, and in denunciation of the Liberator. Mr. May replied to Mr. Foster, especially denying Mr. Foster's assertion that Mr. Garrison had tre-sproved the appointment of Gen. McClellas to the proved the appointment of ten accident to the appointment of the U. S. Army.

Mrs. A. K. Foster moved that Mr. Howlands as the pass Mr. Phillippe of the pass Mr. Phillippe of

Mrs. A. K. Koster moved that our, trowinds asthis motion failed, Mrs. Foster claim this motion failed, Mrs. Foster claimed her own that to the floor, and spoke at some length against he appropriation, and in defence of the "Hovey Trustee" for their withdrawal of funds from the free lists the Liberator; and then relinquished the flow is he. Phillips, to continue the criticism upon the 7.2.

Mr. Phillips commenced by a to; that he regretted the intend, and did no injenu to analytic this personal criticism and deep ters that elicited this personal criticism and deep alon; and that he held that person a traitor to the cause who would introduce such matters; and the went on to discuss the general questions before the meeting as involved in the Resolutions. From his lags of "prominent abouttouter" and "Aut Shrey, papers," his position in regard to Mr. Garrison and the Liberator were clearly understood by the address, although the would have as suppose he depressed on a criticism. In all Mr. Phillips discussion of the sonal criticism. ight of the Freedmen to the ballot, he seemed to the right of the Freedmen to the half while to us it seemed that no such

present, certainly none were expressed.

At the close of Mr. Phillips's address, Mr. Foster renewed her motion to lay the Liberator motion on the

Mr. Howland said that he must diss Phillips's criticism upon the introduction of personal-ties into our discussions; and if any one was blane-worthy for this introduction to-day, it was Mr. Foster, worthy for this introduction to-usy, it was Mr. 20ster, who had brought Mr. Garrison and the Liberater very prominently into his denunciations in his foreson's speech. And while the opposition were det scues the motion at great length, with the apparent intention of out-talking the audio the Society voting its own pleasure, the friends of the ere willing and desirous to have the rote without discussion, believing that the So sufficiently informed of its merits to vote aright without this long and unpleasant interruption, which be much regretted the opposition had made.

As a large part of the audience had retired on aclateness of the hour, with very many members of the Society friendly to the appropriation, he motion to lay on the table was now by a small vote carried. It being supposed at first that the motion to lay on the table had failed, Mrs. Foster sprang to the han come to the direct vote on the question

The Resolutions before the m adopted unanimously, although Mr. Howland sug-gested that some alterations would make them more n accordance with the facts as he undere but on account of the lateness of the hour, he woul waive the matter.

\$32,50. And the meeting adjourned sine die JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Secretary

WORCESTER, Jan. 16, 1865. To the Editor of the Liberator

At a meeting of the Worcester County Anti-Slavery oclety, held in this city last evening, a resolution was introduced by Joseph A. Howland to appropriate fifty dollars from the Society's treasury for the se-port of the Liberator. In the discussion which ensue I stated, as one of the reasons why the appropriation ought not to be made, that the Editor of the Liberator within the last eight or ten months, had said, through the columns of his paper, that he approved the ap-pointment of McClellan as commander in chief of the rmy, at the time it was made, and that this endorse of Mr. Lincoln's action was given with a full issued a proclamation warning the slaves that, should they attempe to avail themselves of this favorable op portunity to break the yoke of their rebel masten, is would crush them "with an iron hapd"! This statement was rulely discredited by Samsel

May, Jr., and denounced as a base slander. It was denied by Mr. Howland in a manner still more ffensive and discreditable, to the evident gratification of the outer ring of our audience.

As this denial and denunciation were made in the interests of the Liberator, by persons high in the e-teem of its readers, and with the apparent intening of weakening the public confidence in my rentity, se of thereby extending its lask, as a simple act of justice, that you will ins in your editorial columns the following your speech made at the last New England Coars-tion, and published in your issue of June 10th. S. S. FOSTER Yours, respectfully,

EXTRACT.

"Again I say-that, in regard to all his promises illitary appointments, the President has acted up to military appointments, the President has acted upin sill that layality and that abolitionism asked at is sill that layality and that abolitionism asked at is sill that layality and that abolitionism asked at hands. Both were satisfied, first with Gen. Section 2002 and a second asked as a commander-include it he army, until it became evident that, though is feedbuces of body and his great age, it was nor feedbuces of body and his great age, it was nor sary to make a change. Then Gen. McCallar was appointed; and I ask if he was not heartify halled appointed; and I ask if he was not heartify halled and change as a "the coming man." [Mr. grains." No; never."] Was there any party feeling with the minimal of the contrary, was there not unlevent on didence in his military ability and thorough loyaly?

DEAR MR. GARRISON,-Having been permitte to see the foregoing letter prior to its publication.

I would like an opportunity to disclaim any thought or intention of rudeness to Mr. Foster, personally, the extraording the contraction of the contr was, indeed, thoroughly astonished at the extraordinary character of his charges against the Literatural of the editor, and defended them with samely, as without thought of personally offenling Mr. Futer, whose pardon I most cheerfully ask if I put in cause of offence. He urged me very hard to girth an answer, Yea or Nay, to a question, as to whete Mr. Garrison, had not betrayed the Anti Stard Mr. Garrison had not betrayed the Anti-Slave Mr. Garrison had not betrayed the Antisamy cause by giving his sanction to the appointment of Gen. McClellan as Commander of the Army. Is efficient doing so until I had seen the parsymb a which he founded his censure. Having seet it, at it entirely, fails, to support his charge, (so ingost had it is not reply, early by a dehial of the elleged fact.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

SAMUEL MAY, JE

Boston, Jan. 24, 1865.

UPHOLD THE LIBERATOR

DEAR Mn. GARRISON—It affords me great pleases to comply with the wishes of the two following compondents:

BANGOR, Jan. 15, 1865. the enclosed three dollars I wish you to please take the enclosed three delinard fifty cents, and pay my year's subscription for he Ziberuter. I hope the Liberuter is not going to left want of support. I will be one of a handler specimen to pay ten dollars, on demand, towards is suffered to the support they ought to have done. Alter the support they ought to have done, the support they ought to have done, and they do the support they ought to have done for those whe think we have no further as for foartison or a Phillips, after they have borne the bridge of the day.

Yours, &c., MURRAY.

A letter from DANIEL SEALES, an enterprint of ored man of San Francisco, California, commission dollars for the benefit of the Liberator.

W. C. S.

LETTER FROM J. M. McKIM.

PESS'A FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION, 424, WALNUT ST. PHILA, JED. 17, 1855. MY DEAR FRIEND—I have read with much inter-strour article on "Equal Political Rights." It con-ross what I have all along said—that there is no what I have all along said—that there is no difference of opinion among radical anti slave-n of our school on the subject of negro auffrage. men of our school on the series well; "Nor has there been asy, and you say well; "Nor has there been asy, among the abolitionists of this court interesting the series of the series of

foodd have wished, that while stating this you had considered it more in regard to even generate than with reference to incidents past is the fature than which deferentially, that you had discussed it not so much deferentially, that you had discussed it not so much deferentially, as sprints inside critics, as aggressively against our springerits. In that case I think it would have on all essential points connect her manifest, that on an are in opposition with all, and with the question you are in opposition with all, and so in opposition to any, of the sincere friends of next in opposition. For there is not, and in the mature of examily. be, any difference of opinion am

science surrespond to the word waterce and tyrannous ostracism, fit only to be insperimence and tyrannous ostracism, fit, only to be despited and acquired. We are opposed to this odious direction not only in the abstract, but in the concrete; in the present and for the future; in heart and in present and in a cord, in a cord and in deed; as toward the old States as toward the cold states as toward the new; toward Louisians and toward all other Southern States to be admitted; toward the Lightster of Penthylvania' and thist of Illinois; toward the light of the light of States and toward Congressions of the Light States and toward Congressions of the Light States and toward Congressions. wed Gov. Hann and toward Gen. Banks ; foward the President of the United States and toward Congress torard all public bodies and all men in power, —when out and wherever the question may come up; or may be net and a necessary brought up.
In regard to Louisiana we demand—of all of who

le regard to Louisiana we demand—of all of whom the demand may be rightfully made—that whatsoever shall be the measure of political rights, the color of

sall be the measure of points with shall not be.

We do not demand this in this case of a sine quid
so, but we nevertheless demand it. We do not say—
The ballet of the negro, or the bullet of the rebel."

It was not any, and mean to say, in terms not to be
tween the property of the total the property of the property but we on say, and mean to say, in terms not to be mittlen... The right to vote for the negro on the same terms that it is given to the white man."

is not I cannot be mistaken, and I am sure that you will say, "Yes." This is the doctrine and attitude of abolitionists, is

I am, ever yours, J. M. McKIM.

EQUAL RIGHTS OF TRAVEL IN THE CARS-

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At a meeting held at Concert Hall, Philadelphia, on Friday evening, the 13th inst., of which Matthew ss Friday evening, the 10th 11sts, or which Batthew W Baldwin, Esq., was President, a large number of the most respectable and influential citizens of that city seting as Vice Presidents and Secretaries, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :red. That, in the words of our venerable and

Resired, Inat, in the words of our venerable and mixed townsman, whose name leads the call for in meeting, [Horace Binney, Esq.], we are "opposed to the exclusion of respectable persons from our passesser railroad cars on the ground of complexion." Resolved, That we have heard, with shame and sor-nov, the statement that decent colored women have hes forced to walk long distances, or accept a hes forced to walk long distances, or accept a reging position on the front platform of these cars, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, while vis-ing, at our military hospitals, their relatives who en wounded in defence of the country.

Resolved, That we recognize as the two main causes of all our present troubles, the enslavement of the black man at the South, and contempt for him at the th; and we hold it to be fitting and just that both these great evils should disappear together. But, sake we accord to every member of society the fulinclinety of choice and action in whatever relates to general interests, subject only to the control of law one tonechone, we protest against the assumption, Sat enciriousn prejudice or a fastidious taste may larger be allowed to take precedence of justice and nity in determining the rights of any class of as to the use of our public conveyances and

Resolved, That we respectfully request the Presi dents and Directors of our City Railroads to with-draw from their list of regulations this rule of exclu-sion which deprives our people of color of their rights, and is in direct opposition to the recent de

chloss of our Courts of Justice.

Resolved, That in view of these recent decisions, the rights of our colored fellow citizens in respect to the cars are without reserve; and to confine them to the use of special cars, bearing aloft the degrading abels of caste, and running at long intervals, is a simple substitution of one act of injustice for another and is as much in violation of their rights as is th

timber, whose duty it shall be to present, in person topy of these resolutions, with the names of the of-fers of the meeting appended, to each one of the Presidents of our City Railroads, requesting, in respeciful terms, his response to the same, and to report the result of their mission, through the public person otherwise, on or before Wednesday, 25th inst. The Committee contemplated by the last resolution

s constituted as follows :- B. P. Hunt, Cadwalla der Biddle, Horace Binney, Jr., M. L. Dawson, John Abharit, N. B. Browne, Charles Gibbons, Stephen Carell, E. W. Clark, P. P. Randolph, John W. Field, Abraham Barker, Edward Wetherill, Robert T. Corson, George H. Stuart, John P. Verree, Len vel Coffin, James Mott, J. M. McHim, Francis R

GEORGE THOMPSON AT NORTH BROOK-

DEAR GARRISON-Our mutual triend Thompson ketured here last evening. The weather and travel the of the season. Our town-hall, a most capaciou mai profound attention for nearly an hour and a half.

I have heard Mr. Thompson many times within the last thirty years, but think I never knew him more thegaes. He gave the highest satisfaction to all, though, according to his word, he spoke with the Fulest freedom of our past history and present po-

I am glad to learn that he has frequent invitations to lecture, for I really think he does more for the noral education and elevation of the people by his secontres than any lecturer I ever heard speak, between the people as great amount of most useful infogration, and affording a brilliant illustration of the highest him here spain as soon circumstances will permit. the tind of oratory. We intend to have him here
spin as soon circumstances will permit.

I am, with great respect.

Your obedient servant,

AMASA WALKER.

North Brookfield, Jan. 10, 1865.

IP The following gratifying note contained the recross donation of fifty dollars:

BOSTON, Christmas, 1864.

BEAR MR. GARRISON, I cannot repay the Liberate the benefit it has been to me in forming a part of any electron; but I embrace this joyous Christmas to offer to it an humble thank-offering, with the loope that it may never swelve from its just and consistent results and that it may live as long as a vesture of starty shall linger in the land.

Your attached pupil,

MARTHA B. GOODERGE.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN TEN-

passed since we saw here the sid, threatening to earse Tennessee, and to the flag of the bank of our Ohio. Today, where are they 1. Broken, displitted, gymly disorder towards the Gulf, which is 1 seen to hear the million footed refreedom in hot and 1.

aboutd recolve itself into a Constitutional body, or merely set forth a declaration of principles, and pre-pare a general ticket of delegates to amend the Con-stitution, or proceed at once to destroy slavery, and offer for adoption by the layal voters certain necessary changes in the organic law of the State. There were also debates as to the policy of admitting any but citizens who had been always true to the National cause. Committee on Credentials and other Commit-tees were appointed; and the body was fully organiz-ced for action. Aumon the propositions offered for

up the Cross, and were determined to follow the Stars and Stripes until the rebuls had received their merited doom.

SECOND DAY.

On Tuesday there was some debate as to the mode of voing. It wers moved that each county have one vote, and one additional vote for every 100 Union ballots, polled against separation. West Tennessee delegates objected, because, they said, that election was not a fair one; Union men could not vote in West Tennessee. Beauregard's bayonets did the voting; hence, strong Union men could not vote in West Tennessee. Beauregard's bayonets did the voting; hence, strong Union counties gave but few votes against separation. The East Tennesseeans replied that if Beauregard was in the West, Floyd and Pillow were in the East, and yet that section did vote; and if, the West. Tennesseeans had wanted to vote, they could have done it; but harmony finally prevailed.

Dr. Bowen asserted that large slaveholders had voted for secression for fear of being called Lincolnites; that there were few of the aristocratic class in East Tennessee; and even if they had gone to the devil the massee and outled not have followed them. Another said that all Union men were in favor of finishing elavery. The oldest member said he was not particular about measures; get rid of slavery somehow, he didn't care about the Instrument used to kill it—a statement received with cheers. A West Tennessee member said that the life of an old man was threatened if he did no vote for separation. He at last yielded, and said he would vote for separation and damnation, for it would all end in that if secession prevailed. Another asid that his county had sent 2000 solders to our army out of 2500 voters.

These testimonies are important as showing the fallony of the assertion that the people of the South devant devant devant devant devents.

army out of 2800 voters. These testimonies are important as showing the fallacy of the assertion that the people of the South desired separation; and as showing also that this war is alliberating not the blacks only, but the whites, who never hitherto, as a class, have governed themselves nor enjoyed the rights of free speech. Men who have

The Bankers Committee gave in their report.
They presented four amended sections to the Constitutional contention to the Constitutio

his State ower a and Govern

COLORED PEOPLE'S CONVENTION—EQUAL RIGHTS WITHOUT REGARD TO COLOR. A meeting of the Executive Board of the Remayl-rania State Equal Rights League was held last eve-ning, at their rooms, on Lombard street. Vice Presi-lent Dr. Janes McCrummell was called to the chair. A report was presented from the Committee on Call for a State Equal Rights Convention, from which it appears arrangements have been made for holding the Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 8th lay of February, 1865. It was stated that delegates

The citizens of Boston assembled in Fanculi Hall, on Wednesday of last week, to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of Edward Everett. The Hall was draped in mourning. Mayor Lincoln presided, and made the opening address, alluding in fitting terms to the public services and the virtues of Mr. Everett, S. H. Walley offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted; among them the following:

Hesolved, That a life so full of well-directed, industrious effort, coupled with powers of a high order—a life marked strongly throughout, but brilliantly at its close by deeds of unselfish particulum, deserves to be held up, no less for the imitation of posterity than for the commendation of contemporaries: and in order to as occiated in the minds of future beholders the lineament of the cases, with the beholders the lineament.

ng letter, one of the last written by Mr. Everett:

"SUMMER STREET, 12 January, 1865. EDWARD EVERETT."

" WASHINGTON, January 18." His Excellency Governor Andrew, Boston: It is impossible for the President and the Cabinet to

attend the funeral.

The President of the United States, and the heads
of the departments, tender to the Commonwealth of
Massachusetts their condolence on the lamented death
and the state of the condolence of the state of the who was worthy to of the nation's benefactors.

W. H. SEWARD.

FUNERAL OF EDWARD EVERETT. Boston was draped in mourning on Thursday, last week, and business very generally suspended, in respect to the memory of Edward Everett, whose funeral obsequies were observed at the Channey Street Church. Appropriate resolutions and remarks were made in the Legislature in the morning, and committees appointed to attend the fineral. Messrs, Lovering and de of this city, were on the committees appointed to attend the fineral. e Chaune.

a and remarks

a corning, and comm.

neral. Messis. Lovering
on the committees from their
The following distinguished gen.

all-bearers; John A. Andrew, Governor
amonwealth. F. W. Lincoln, Jr., Mayor of
Thomas Hill, President of Harvard UniverGeorge T. Bigelow, Chief Justice, George
or, Trustee Public Libray. Robert C. WinPresident Historical Society. C. G. Loring,
President Union Club. Asa Gray, President
demy Arts and Sciences. J. D. Graham, Colon

Army. Silas A. Stringham, Real Admiral.

The remains were conveyed to Mount /

wial procession was large and imposivolunteer cavalry, two of infa
sa from the Navy Yare Navy. The rema

MR. EVERETT AND THE FRENCH MISSION

"Late last evening [Friday] as Judge Kelley, Hon. Charles O'Neil and Major Harper were sitting at the creat rumor shat he was about to to to the late Minister Dayton to to the late Minister Dayton to to the late Minister Dayton to the French mission, if has been the French mission, if has been to the prove the way to the French mission, if has been to the prove the way to the French mission, if has been to the provent of the first of the first

CONDITION OF KENTUCKY.

suffered terribly and it a remedy is not soon apon her vitals, and it a remedy is not soon the disease will become hopeless. Lands are accounting property is going to destruction, an

as we have a man or a dollar, let the call for honored. It would be adding disgrace to our

The Richmond Enquirer has an article on early peace resolutions in the rebel House of Reprenitives which concluded by saying: "If we would peace, we must gain victories. The army must more men and better organization. This is the work for our Congress to do. Let them do it, and quickly. Turn peace over to Mr. Blair and Mr. e. Let them hobs hold work is to their bearts' con-

leff. Davis, has a long editorial headed "Subjugation and Reconstruction," which are set down, as equivalent." It says: "A distinction between them would be a distinction without a difference. Lincoln has laken anxious pains to assure us of this. The only reconstruction—the only peace—he will allow us is by submission. This is aubjugation. The reconstruction.

THE ATTACK ON JUDGE KELLET. A Washington dispatch gives the following particulars of the assault on Judge Kelley of Pennylvania by Judge Field of Louisiana:

"Late last evening [Friday] as Judge Kelley, Hon. Charles O'Neil and Major Harper were sitting at the

next is a d

THE EMANCIPATION JUBILEE AT NAWHERN, N. C.: The anniversary of the issue of President Lincoln's Emaneigation Proclamation was celebrated at Newbern, Jan. 2nd. in a very enthusiastic manner. Therefewing procession of the military. State League, Therefewing procession of the military. State League, and Schools, and on its arrival in the Park, a miseting

The Richmond Sentine' says: "Mr. Blair sought an interview with the President, ostensibly for the purpose of procuring certain captured documents, and broached the subject of peace, but adonited that he had no authority to negotiate on the subject. The answer of the President is said to have been that the Confederate Government is now, as it shways had been, readly to receive properly authorized Commissioners from the United States, or to send Commissioners to that Government, to negotiate a settlement of the difficulties now existing."

"The exodus of the negroes from here to the dif-crent localities in Maryland, from whence they came rior to their conancipation, is large and greatly ang-neating. They go to seek employment from their names owners, which they readily proque at fair re-uneration, with the addition of comfortable quarters,

It strikes us that these people evince good sense—considering that they are nothing but "niggers." They didn't like to work longer for nothing—so they ran away from slavery in Maryland to freedom in Washington; but, now that Maryland is free, they quietly return to their old homes, and hire out to their old masters, or such neighbors as they like better or "ill not then more. They like their dat neighbors and opperhead question—ith the niggers after you have freed them alone.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Presidential vote thus far exceeds by 10,116 the aggregate clied by Mr. Lincoin to demonstrate the continued growth of the loyal States, not with a growth of the continued growth of the loyal States, not with a growth of the loyal States, not with an angle of the war.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1865

third edition of this popular Annual tentarious, it contains;
Ited States Government, Ministers, Sc. 22177, HE
stors and Representatives of XXXVIIII Congress.
XIXt) Congress

XXXIXth Congress, so far as chosen.

Laws pieced at the last Session of Cong
Public Baselutions and Proclamations.

&c., in 1864, compared with the Presider 1860. 1860.
State Capitals, Governors, Salaries, Time Legislatures
meet, Time of State Elections.

erritorial Capitals and Governors.

opular rote by States in 1854, 1860, and 1864,

ote of 1860 cluborately analyzed and compared, by Popuiation, Free and Slave, with perceptage, &c.

PRICE 20 CENTS. SEVEN COPIES FOR ONE DOL!

THE TRIBUNE, New York.

tion of America will hold their Annual Conventi Evans Hall, No. 3 Tromont Row, near Howard St., , on Sunday, Jan. 29, 1865, (the annive

Boston, Jan. 20, 1865.

THE PAINE BALL! The One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Anniversary of the Binth-Day of Thomas Pains will be celebrated by a Grand Ball, at Minot Hall, 1131 Washington Street, (cor-

Ample preparations will be made to equal, if not surpass, ny good time ever enjoyed on a similar occasion. Minot Hall contains ample room and superior accomi lations, and the Committee will space no palms to rend the Ball one not to be forgotten by those who hones

Music-Savage's Quadrille Band. DANCING to mence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, 32, for sale at the Investigator Office, or by any of the fol-owing Committee of Arrangements

JAMES M. BECKETT, HORACE SEAVER, JOSTAN P. MENDUN, T. L. SAVAGE, Oris Clarp de la Galex Coppin, F. G. Harrshorn, Philip Prak. GALEN COPPIE,

BOSTON YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCI-TION.—The next lecture in the "Popular Course

will be delivered by Hon. Groner Trouversor, on Wednes-lay evening, Feb. 1st, in Tremont Temple, at half-past T 'clock. Subject—"Now and Then."
Tickets may be obtained at the rooms of the above Association, Tremont. Temple, at 25 cants each. A few reserved seats are at the disposal of the Committee at 50 Jan. 27.

A FARM OF 1500 ACRES FOR SALE.

FOR. SALE.

THE St. Mary's Lake Farm, 31-2 miles North from the
city of Battle Creek, Calhoun county, Michigan, is
offered for sale. The proprietor wishing to regiter, offered
this Farm for sale on reasonable terms as to price offered
time of payments. The Farm consists of 1800 acres of as
rich agricultural land as can be found in the Northern
States; 1000 acres of which are improved in the best smanner. There are on this farm thirty-seven miles of rail and
board fence, mostly new. St. Mary's Lake is one of the
most beautiful sheets of clear crystal water in the country,
and one of the finest fashing lakes in the State.

reatest bargain.

Letters of inquiry, addressed to me at Battle Creek, will cooled prompt replies. There so Henry C. Wright, harles C. Barleigh and Parkey Pillabury, who have visitithes the St. Mary's Lake Farm.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF ghs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, B., Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of

been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When one tried, its superiority over every other expectorant is too apparent to scene observation: and where its situes are known, the public no longer besitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our elimate. While many inferior remains the store that the store its superior community have failed and been discarded, this me gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflieted they can never forges, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotion.

We can only assure the public, that its qualify is carefully keps up to the best its ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that it has aver done.

Great numbers of elergymes, physicians, statesmen, and eminent personace, have least their sames to 'extify the unparalleled usefulness of our remedies, but space here will not permit the interition of them. The agents below mamed furnish gratist the Armacay Arazarca, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the complaints they cure.

Those who requires an enterestic and canse to 'extify the blood will find Arma a Cours, Ext. Sanaaratuta the remedied by J. C. A. Firs. & OD. Lowelly, Mass., and sold by all draugates.

Jan. 6.

CARPENTER'S

carpenter's

Great National Picture. to Present THE A Consent of Emancipation Proclamation

BEFORE THE CABINET.

PAINTED on convex, measuring 14 1-T by 2 feet, and containing full-length life-size Portraits of President Lixcotx, Scoretaries SHVARD, CHARR, STATTON, WILLS, STRIP, PORMASER CHARRES HAVEN, AND A Altomore-General RATES, together with a faithful representation of the Old Cabinet Council Chamber in the White Home.

FOW ON EXEMPTION AS

WILLIAMS & EVERETT'S. 284 Washington Stream.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS, James of

goetry von

THE PREEDMEN OF WASHINGTON TO CHARLES SUMMER.

BY MATT CARLISIS On reading the anecdate of a black uses who begand as mittance to the Senate Chamber with "Boas, could go led a poor sig be Massa Sum'er?"

The white hrew 'much the dark hair's carviers grace, The couling eyes and chicated lipe, the stature Like an archanged's and that form was bowed 'Neath ruffing hands—that brow, all bathed in blees, Bent went to the base earth, for me and mise 'And, lit by Preedom's fire on his beart's altar, Those eyes—that kindled like his own North star,

Those eyes,—that kindled like his own Active successful of shot indignant flashes at the sight of our wrongs, till our tyrants quathed before these.—Had well night closed in death's sclipse, while bright With their meridian nature, for the nake

Of those who might not dere to speak his name, brown the state of the same of the sa Writ in their hearts !- But now, when che When, with such hands as his reached do

When, with such hands as his reached down to us,
We may e'en rise to win a place beside himAnd, looking through the vistas of the years,
We see that in the future, we may look—
Aye, stand here as erect as our God made us,
Where none may dare to ppurit us from these halls
Our brethrea's swords, on hundred fields, have sar'd:
From treason's togic and plumbering hand—and game.
Of our deliverer's face i' You heary father,
So bowed with unrewarded toil, has fine
Pirrowed by ploushares of deep wore and wrongs,
Looks on the here in looks with his dim eyes
Glittering with tears, his temoliting hands outstreetche Gilithering with tears, his tremitting hands outsteetched Fraught with the besitson of the poor; his lips Moving in broken, whisperd words of blessing; And all for "Mass" Sum'er," who sits there Pendering in his great heart on some new plan For the lands forecom the Others standard North, Is this thy sen I. How does he look beside One braggart Southern lords, brave—when they carry Their leaded cames; and gallant—when they whip Our wives and mothers; generouswhen they heap—The hospitable board, and measure out His peck of form to the tiller of their soil! But the man, with his lips of eloquence, ars, his trembling had His Christ-like manners, and his sterling soul
That Premierahips or Judgeships cannot buy—
O far-off barron coast, that Southrons scorn,
If more such eagles dwell among thy rocks,
Methinks that I could bear to feel thy frost
Chilling my heart's blood, but to breathe a breath
Of thy free air!
Boston, Jan. 6, 1865. His Christ-like manners, and his sterling soul

MARYLAND REDEEMED. Hurrah ! hurrah ! let joyous shouts resound with deafer

ing peal;
The bills and rooks shall echo back the joy too they mus feel: Hurrah! hurrah! the mountain winds are calling to the

Hurrah! hurrah! chimes ocean's roar, "for Maryland i

How anxiously we listened for the sovereign people While doubtful murmurs filled the air, we did not dan

But londer, clearer comes the cry, bid trembling, doubting For, bark I it tells like silver bells, "Our Maryland i

Down Allegbany's mountain heights, up from her deep

mines, From every dashing rivulet within the county lines; From Washington's green levely hills, and eke the flow lea,

A mighty shout comes pealing out, "Let Maryland b
free!"

e fertile farms of Frederick in noble chorus join With Baltimore and Cooli too, and little Caroline; And with them in the city ten thousand men agree; Let rebels fight with rage and spite, Our Maryland is free For many armed citizens, when dreadful earnage stayed, Still shought upon their native State, and the curse tha

And bands that many a bullet sped against the rebel Lee
The ballots gave that loosed the slave, and Marylis
made free !

The air is fresher that we breathe, it brings no bondman selves are freed from haughty sway, that ruled in day

goe by; tripe is purer on the flag, one star more brilliant or ir ship-mast they tell the blast that Maryland is for

O, free and loyal sister States, again we clasp your hand With deeper love, with strengthened ties, together now And you, ye erring ones, 0 ! hear a sister's warning plea

Repent, return, and wisdom learn, for Maryland is free! Let joyful praise from thankful hearts to God our Father

That bonds have fallen from the slave, the scales from off our eyes : Pray Peace and Union, Truth and Right may soon in love

And millions say, "We bless the day that Maryland mad A. S. Standard.

FREE MISSOURI. JANUARY 10, 1865.

O, fitly may the silver light, From all the round moon's cycle bright, Shine o'er the sleeping town to-night. No smallest cloud to dim her ray, She moveth on her splendid way, To bless the night of Freedom's day. For unto many an humble home, With quiet feet no more to roam

And broken lies the heavy chain, That at his bidding snapped in twain

"Till many hearts forget their care, As joyous, solemn words of prayer Float upward on the quiet air. And North and South, where still the broad.
And swelling river sells its flood,
Go up the freedman's thanks to God. And West, to where, o'er war-worn lands, Our freedom-loving Kansas stands And welcomes him with outstretched hands.

O, earth I roll round, and bring the sun, To shine upon the sriumph won, Upon the better life begun.

To shine upon the rescued State,
All thrilling with the coming fate,
That saked but this to make her great.

For now at last, redeemed and free, She sends her voice to either sea, And crice, "O, sisters, welco me me!" Through all the storm-clouds of the fight Our God has led her stope aright, To Freedom's first, most blessed eight.

Hol Nor doubt we that He gustdeth still, And leadeth all the land until Regives he peace. We walt His will. . A. E.

DEATH. DEATH.

Way, what is death but life:
In other forms of being-life without
The bearset attributes of bean, the deal.
And momentary decaying frame which holds
The sternal spirit is and binds it down
The irrelative of with brate? There we said thing
As death; what he called see is but the beginning
Of new axistence, a fresh segment is
The sternal round of change.

The Tiberator.

GEORGE THOMPSON IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, 1st mo. 17, 1865. Berniams Paints—Lair evening.

Hall was crowded on the inauguration of a series of tacetings by the "Social Civil and Statistical Association of Colored People of Pennsylvania." It was expected that thy presence would open this remarks the movement—the first of the kind—in our city. It was with the deepest pain we learned that illness revented the coming, and a profound sympathy went It was with the deepest pain we learned that prevented thy coming, and a profound sympation out from that meeting, and many a fervent

colored people magnes was pees of purpose.

It was a splendid ovation. The reference to your early and long continued friendship, and his searching examination into the difficulties that surround our country, were happily and feelingly referred to. The climar of his oration was in bringing the matter to our very threshold. "Begin at home!" he said, "make diligent haste to fit gourselves for universal country."

This may well be the universal watchword of the liour. No wonder our friend Bachel Wilson Moore felt impressed to add a few words of benediction and felt impressed to add a few words of benedletion and encouragement. It was something new to find the plainly-stiffed "Friend" upon the platform, urging our people to accept the great truths of the orator of the evening; and it produced a profound impression. Mr. Thompson spoke for nearly two hours, and geemed almost overcome. Indeed, upon his arrival at my house, I noticed he was much fatigued. He is very weary with his constant labors. We must take earn of him, he need heat.

is to speak in the Spring Garden Hall on Monday the wants to be well rested for it. Hence he can not fulfil an appointment made for him in New York State, which he deeply regrets. Feeble health alone

The colored people are making laudable efforts, and must succeed in gaining that recognition and equality which are their birth-right and their salvation, and the

salvation of our nation My sincere regret for thy illness, and fervent hopes

for a speedy restorat Ever thy friend, ALFRED H. LOVE.

MARYLAND ADVANCING. Mr DEAR MR. GARRISON: Matters in Maryland

are progressing finely since the emancipation of our good old State. Already we have been visited by quite a number of our Northern friends, while a great many natives of the State, who were forced by the many natives of the State, who were described influence of slavery to seek a refuge clawhere, are (like the dove) again returning, and taking up their abode in the home of their earlier days. Frederick Douglass was among the first to visit us, to see the State of his birth arrayed in the beautiful garments of freedom, and progressing in the early dawn of the morn, which is yet to expand into a bright and glori-ous day. Mr. Douglass spoke six times to crowded

houses. Our white friends turned out in strong nun bers to hear this marvel of eloquence and statesman Governor of the State, Major Generals, clergymen and other dignitaries. They all seemed delighted him, and applauded most when he uttered his

most radical sentiments. There is a prospect of Mr.
Douglass locating in this city. There is no doubt that
he would exert a healthy and powerful influence with ur law-makers. Madam Louise De Monte of Boston has given thre readings here recently. The entertainments were a tended by our best citizens, and she was highly spoke

of by the press. Her pronunciation is perfect, her ges-tures easy and graceful, her voice rich and flexible and her physique pleasing and commanding. Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, Mrs. Frances Ellen Watkins Harper lectured in this city. You will remember that Mrs. Harper is also a native of this city, where she spent the better portion of her

life, and received her education. We would be more than pleased if you, Mr. Garrison, and your good friend Wendell Phillips, would come and speak a word to us. An overflowing house

would greet either of you. would greet either or you.

The great work of establishing a system of education for colored children free of expense has begun in
this city under the patronage of an association of gentlemen of generous impulses and philanthropic for ings. I send you a copy of their printed circular which I hope you will find room for in your valua ble journal

Yours, as ever, WILLIAM E. MATTHEWS. Baltimore, Jan. 14, 1865.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLORED RACE I BALTIMORE, Dec. 15, 1864.

-Your attention is called to the Association formed in this city for the moral and educational im-provement of the colored people.

The address of the Association to the public is

CIRCULAR OF THE ASSOCIATION

hereto appended, and your aid and countenance in furtherance of its charitable object is earnestly re-

Any amount of money you feel able to contribut may be handed to any member of the Financ mittee, and will aid the Association in their to aid the education of the colored people: in their effort

ould lend them to higher ideas of duty to

their neighbor.

To pursue this plan would deprive the State in the first place of the productive labor of one hundred are sixty thousand people, and would prevent desirable emigration into her borders, and oppress those of an now residents of the State with additional taxation. to furnish what the expense of educat Perhaps those of those of the colored people wh

stances require daily toil for the support of their fam illes can receive but little direct benefit at their tim the influence of the education of their ch be felt upon the home and the household, that family respect will increase, that thrift and cleanliness will

schools, but have been allowed none. Their present condition, when we consider what has been desided them, and how little means or opportunity they have had for self-improvement, is a atanding rebuke to those who think they are incapable of 1

They long for opportunity to show how readily they

The Baltimore Association for the Moral and Edu cational Improvement of the Colored People, intende to do what it can to give them such opportunity. Its members will give their best efforts to this cha

Those of our fellow-citizens who feel any interest in a people upon whom their vote has thrust the resp sibilities of life, and those in whom Christian ompts kindness and duty toward these people, are invited to give us their support in such manner as they may think the most useful, that we, if necessary, y private benevolence may do what long since ought have been done, and we hope soon will be done, by the State, i. e., provide means for the moral and edu cational improvement of one-fourth of our popula

ex a list of the officers of the Ass President, Evans Rogers; Vice Presidents, Archibald Stirling, Thos. Kelso, Wm. J. Albert, Francis T. King, John W. Randolph; Recording Secretary, Geo A. Poje; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph M. Cushing; Treasurer, Jesse Tyson.

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Bruce, Rev. F. L. Brauns, Rev. T. Stork, D. D., Rev.

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ling, Sr., E. T. King, John W. Randolph, James Carey, Wash. K. Carson, Wm. Daniel, Edw. Stabler Jr. Alex. T. Johnson, Geo. B. Cole.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL LETTER.

We give below the larger portion of the Pope's encyclical letter of the 8th ult. The London Times, in its remarks upon this extraordinary document, stys, "of all the allocutions and other apostolic messages which he has yet launched against this evil world, none approaches in fatuous presumption this last invective," and the Stur declares that "so outspoken and thoroughgoing a denunciation of all the principles of enlightenment, liberty, and progress has not been delivered for centuries." Plus IX writes:

has not been delivered for centuries." Pus IX writes:

To our venerable brethren, all the patriarchs, primates, archbishops, and bishops in communion with the apostolic see—we, Pius IX. Pope, send greeting and bur apostolic blessing.

As you are aware, venerable brethren, we had scarcely been raised to the chair of St. Peter above our merits by the mysterious designs of Divine Providence, than, seeing with the most profound grief of our soul the horrible storm excited by evil doctrines, and the very grave and deplorable injury caused specially by so many errors to Christian people, in accordance with the duty of our apostolic ministry, and following in the glorious footsteps of our predecessor, we raised our voice, and by the publication of several encyclicals, consistorial letters and allocutions, and other apostolical letters, we have condemned the principal errors of our sad age, reanimated your umost episcopal, vigilance, warned and exhorted, upon various occasions, all our dear children in the Catholic Church, to repel and absolutely avoid the contegion of so horrible a plague. More especially in our first encyclical of the 9th November, 1864, addressed to you, and in our two allocutions, of the 9th December, 1854, and the 9th June, 1862, to the consistories, we condemned, the monstrous opinions which particularly predominate in the present day, to the great prejudice of souls, and to the detriment of civil society—doctrines which not only attack the Catholic Church, her salutary instruction and her venerable rights, but also the natural, unalterable law inscribed by God upon the heart of man—that of souly assessing the product of man—that of souly assessing the post of man that of souly assessing the post of the post of man that of souly assessing the post of man that of souly assessing the post of the post of man that of souly assessing the post of th

mitter, and will ad the Assessment in their affects to add the relication of the volved people—

Bonne of the Bolisson Association for the Merel

Pople—Bonn No. 1306 House

Pople—Bonn

y other means, constitutes a supreme to all divine and human right; and plished facts in political affairs, by the heir having been accomplished, have the But who does not perfectly see an d that human society released from

cruel of these masters was a fellow named His

wbon we venerate upon the attar, and wo couse tuted these sejectics under the inspiration of God. (Episte to Cardinal de la Rochefoucauld, March 10, 1791.)

Others, taking up wicked errors, many times condemned, presume, with notorious impudence, to submit the authority of the Church and of this apostolic see, conferred upon it by God himself, to the judgment of civil authority, and to deny all the rights of this same Church and this see with regard to exterior order. They do not blush to affirm "that the laws of the Church do not blush to affirm "that the laws of the Church do not blush to affirm that the acts and decrees of the Roman Pontiffs concerning religion and the Church require the sanction and approbation, or at least the assets, of the civil power; and that the apostolic constitutions, condemning secret societies, whether these exact or do not exact an oath of secreey, and branding with anathema their secretaries and promoters, have no force in those regions of the world where these associations are tolerated by the civil government." It is likewise affirmed "that the excommunications launched by the Council of Trent and the Roman Pontiffs against those who invade the possessions of the Church and usury its rights, seek, in confounding the spiritual and temporal orders, to attain solely a terrestrial object; that the Church can decide nothing which may bind the consciences of the faithful in a femporal order of things; that the law of the Church does not demand that violations of sacred laws should be punished by temporal penalties; and that it is in accordance with sacred theology and the principles of public law to claim for the civil government the property possessed by the churches, the religious orders, and other pious establishments." And they have no shame in avowing openly and publicly the thesis, the principle of heretics, from whom emanate so many errors and perverse opinions. They say, "that the ecclesiastical power is not of right divine, distinct and independent from the civil power, and

the Church, its rights and its discipline, up no cause the acquiescence and obedience under pain of sin and loss of the Catholic profession, if they do not treat of the dogmas of fath and mapners." How contrary is this detrime to the Catholic dog-ma of the full power, divinely given to the Sover-eign Pontiff by our Lord Jeaus Christ, to guide, to supervise, and govern the Universal Church, no one can fail to see and understand clearly and evident-

ly.

Amid so great a perversity of depraved opinions, we, remembering our apostolic duty, and solicitous before all things for our most boly religion, for sound doctrine, for the salvation of the souls confided to us, and for the welfare of human society itself, have considered the moment opportune to raise anew our apostolic voice. And, therefore, do we condemn and proscribe, generally and particularly, all the evil opinions and doctrines specially mentioned in this letter; and we wish that they may be held as rebuked, proscribed, and condemned by all the children of the Catholic Church. buked, proscribed, and conder dren of the Catholic Church.

you. We ourselves beston
you. We ourselves beston
brethren, and upon all clerks and faithful of the lauy
committed to your care, our apostolic benediction
from the most loving depths of our heart, in token
of our charity towards you.

PIUS IX, Pope.

Given at St. Peter's, in Rome, the 8th of December, 1864, the teuth anniversary of the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, the Mother of God.

TREATMENT OF LUNATIOS.

TREATMENT: OF LONATION.

We mentioned last week the result of the trial in Mise Underfill's case. The Jury were doubtless satisfied that she was justly restrained of her liberty. But her case has led to the examination of the law, by which persons accused of insanity may be imprisoned, and the result is a very deep and wide-epread feeling that the law is grossly and dangerously defective, affording and indeed inviting the most cruel abuse, with scarcely a chance for lany adequate and timely remedy. In this State, and inother States, on the deposition of two physicians that they believe A. B., to be of unsound mind, the magistrate before whom the deposition is made in required to issue his order for the confinement of A. B. in a Hospital for the Insune. Thus any man or worden,

of what-diers gathered around to hear them praying with arough the souls in tears and voices in frenzy for the great Yan-ting, these kee army. The poor contrabands were told that kee army. The poor con the Yankees would burn, were instructed to hide when our forces to—but all to no avail. This simple but ople knew their friends afar off, and cause from all quarters, bringing information At night, mirth and festivity reigned up. The contrabands assembled around prought it out for the contrabands to dance while a few patted their knees, the rest we ang away like mad in the plantation jig a wound. Every man, woman, and child, poor while a few patted their knees, the rest went tearing away like mad in the plantation jig and walk around. Reery man, woman, and child, poor, downtrodden things as they were, regularly made their sixteen miles a day, living upon the charity of the good-hearted soldiers, and sometimes upon the refuse of the camp. It was impossible to misconstrue their joy at the sight of the army. I have talked with many of the new freedmen, and words are poor to convey the character of their graitsted and admiration roward the soldiers. The march was full of humors. Weere had better living in my life, remarked a private soldier to me. Turkeys, chickens, and flowls of every kind were gobbled up from every quarter; honey was in abundance, and it was not uncommon to see soldiers bearing off the combis, while awarms of bees followed and stung them. There were many swollen lips which confessed to a just punishment from the little tyrant of the cell. At several places on the march, money was due up. At several places on the march, money was dug up, and it is said that a private soldier has become the possessor by discovery of something like \$10,000. Little escaped the search of the bayonets, and even reliables this description. Little escaped the search of the bayonets, and we valuables hidden under the furrows were brought light. "Breeding plantations," which to name enough, were among the curiosities and horrors slavery which the army encountered. Nearing vannah, the army gained a large accession of slave who had field from cruel masters, and one of the mental than the control of the cont

> INTERESTING LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The Philadelphia Press says the following letter from President Lincoln was written by the President prior to his reflection to Mrs. Eliza P. Gurney, the widow of the late well-known Friend and philanthropist Joseph John Gurney, who was one of the weslithiest bankers of London. Mrs. Gurney is an American lady, and since her husband's death has resided at Burlington, N. J.:—

Burlington, N. J.:—

"MY ESTERNED FRIEND: I have not forgotten, probably never shall forget, the very impressive octation when yourself and friends visited me on a Sabbath forenoon two years ago. Nor had your kindletter, written nearly a year later, ever been forgotten. In all it has been your purpose to strengthen my reliance in God. I am much indebted to the good Christian people of the country for their constant prayers and consolations, and to no one of them more than to yourself. The purposes of the Almighty are perfect and must prevail, though we erring mortals may full to accurately perceive them in advance. We hoped for a happy termination of this terrible war, long before this, but God knows best, and has ruled otherwise. We shall yet seknowledge His wisdom and our own errors therein; menumbile we must work earnestly in the but too shall yet seknowledge His wisdom and our visit therein; inestawhile we must, work earnestly in the best lights He gives us, trausing that so working still conduces to the great ends He ordains. Surely He intends some great good to follow this mighty convulsion to the said in mortal could

which no mortal could make, and no mortal counstay.

Your people—the Friends—have had, and are having, very great trials, on principles and faith opposed
to war and oppression. They can only practically
oppose oppression by war. In this hard dilemma,
some have choren one horn and some the other.

For those appealing to me on conscientious grounds,
I have done and shall do the best I could and can in
my own conscience under my cath to the law. That
you believe this, I doubt not, and believing it,
habil still receive for our country and myself your
earnest prayers to our Father in heaven.

Your sincere friend,

A. LINCOLN.

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF NEGROES ON

SHERMAN'S MARCH. Brevet-Maj, Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, commanding the Fourteenth Army Corps in Sherman's Army, is before the United States Senate for confirmation. The following recital of his treatment of negroes on the recent march through the conton States is taken from a letter written by a soldier, an eye-witness of the facts he narrates:—

facts he narrates:—

"There is one incident the blackest of the war, I want to tell you. The negroes along the suit route were our friends and informats in all matters, both as to the movements of the enemy and the places where he had secreted his stores. After using them in this way, they naturally wanted to follow us to avoid the vengeance of their masters, and they came. The able-bodied men were employed, but the women and children followed also, under the shadow of our protection. They were no incumbrance, and interfered in no way with our movements. They were simply an eyesore, and came in spite of advice to the contrary. After following us for some time, on coming to a bridge over Buck Head Creek, Brig. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, who commands our Corps, turned them back and destroyed the bridge behind us leaving them to Our Corps (the 14th) had to cross Ebenezer Creek, a by a long narrow causeway cut through a awamp-the photography of the photography of the passable. Near this bridge/ Davis placed two of his anti-officers, who, as the column passed, stopped them, and put the poor wretches ashore on a sort of his anti-officers, who, as the column passed, stopped them, and put the poor wretches ashore on a sort of his anti-officers, who, as the column passed, stopped them, and put the poor wretches ashore on a sort of his and. The Rebel cavalry followed close behind, and when it had entered the causeway, there was no escape for any one to the real. As soon as our troops had crossed the stream, Davis had the bridge taken up. The negroes were thus actually penned and elitered to the Rebels, not simply driver out to shift for themselves, as they might have been in the open country. It is said the Rebel force, being baulked in their pursuit of us, fired upon these helpless women and children. The number thus driven back and left to Rebel forces, was about 300. Every man in the Corps was shocked and indignant as the outregs, and many officers were heard to express their deepest condemnation in this brust conduct of our Corps commander; and our disgost and abbiorrence of his conduct.

INCIDENTS OF SHERMAN'S MARCH.

The Milwankie Wisconsin has accounts from Sher man's army, from which we copy the following:

JANUARY 27. the election of Mr. Wilson does not come fro tople. We believe that but one Union paper commonwealth is noather to him, and extend a man of that paper there is as yet no pronous cettion. The intriguing against Mr. Wilson in ned to the State House lobby, and, so far as earn, is mainly instigated by a few eminenily n abe parties who cannot forget that Mr. Wilson have a showmater. We should like to see them

FOR SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. The Key York Evening Post, in view of Mr. Fessender's In turn to the Senate, hopes that his successor will be taken from among the practical merchants of Key York city. It adds:

class of practical financiers cannot be cho not know a better or more competent pers position than the Governor of Massachusetta experience in the administration of the first the Union, his Indomitable will and perfecclearness of insignt and his moderation and would seem to point him out as one peculiar to a place in the next Cabinet; if not for the Denartment, for some other, in which hi

Ty Young, the leader of the St. Alban riden, and several of his accomplices, have been received in Canada. They were on their way to New Breat wick, endeavoring to work themselves out of the country.

country.

Jeff, Davis, has issued a long proclamation setting forth the airrest of Bennet G. Burley. In Canada, and his demands by the United States, ander the straintion treaty, as accused of robbery and pittey in thempting to capture the attenance includes, of straining that it was a belligerent expedition, directed and susfained by the authority of the Confederate Government; and confided to its commissioned officers for execution, among whom was Bennet G. Barley.

The entire list of canaliles by the last acci-lent on the Cleveland and Pittabarg Railrasd are oots up six killed and forty-eight wounded. Of the atter, two are injured so seriously they will probably ile from the effect of their wounds.

Three brothers named Rossman were drovad in Storrs, Ohio, on Christmas day. Two of them sent on the ice with their sleds and fell through, and a third in attempting to save them also fell in and met his death. is death.

LUCIFER MATCHES.

THE philanthropist sighs over the fearful list of bran woes, incurable diseases, and premature death, visit have been caused by inhaling the funes of phospheruses alphur in the manufacture of common Lucifer or Frietles Matches. The most ghastly of these diseases the decay of the lower jaw bone. Thirteen of there are, mostly young women, have been treated in the New Tork hospitals, within a few months: what then must be the aggregate of human suffering from these canes Humanity drops a Tear

of sorrow over the numerous cases of accidental desti-caused by the ure of these easily ignited, infamental agents. A truthful inscription upon many a little tend

BY LUCIPER MATCHES. Scarcely a week passes without a record of one or m children losing their lives by these dangerous article THE PICTURE IS INCOMPLETE

This Child was Burned to Death

dark as it is, without reference to the annual loss of wable property, which may salely be stated at million FIRE WE MUST HAVE

and the Lucifer Match, dangerous as it is, basbeener ed as a very great convenience, when contrasted with the rimitive mode of ignition, the rubbine of dry sticks to ether, or the still more useful advance upon that mod TINDER-BOX, FLINT AND STEEL While tolerating these Lucifers, (clearly as a choice of evils,) sejentific chemists have, for more than a quarter of

contury, been experimenting upon the difficult problem duction of instantaneous light and fre, in com bination with two important requisites,—
First, Freedom from offensive and injeriors coors.
Second, The insuring of perfect safety in its daily as a match composition. The honor of the discovery

SCANDINAVIAN CHEMIST,

who has produced, to bless mankind, the long-le alchemy; and if it is true that he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is a publis bes-factor, willignot the meed of a world's gratitude be awar-ed to him whose persevering efforts have resulted in pro-ducing chemical combinations, the practical applications which in daily use will be the antinal raying o f lives and millions of treasure?

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

NO SULPHUR OR PHOSPHORUS

ters into its composition. Satisfied of its great raise and superiority over all others, the distinguished irreless was awarded the Prize Medal by the Committee of the Is ternational Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in Leader while all other Matches were excluded from the bailing In order that the PEOPLE OF AMERICA

may share with those of Europe the blessing of the wention, arrangements have been made for the writing the patent here, and an association formed under the nest

The Universal Safety Match Co., who now offer to the citizens of the United States A DOMESTIC MATCH, INODOROUS AND SAFE,

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

A fair trial will verify the truth of our sta

JOHN P. JEWETT. General Agent of the Universal Safety Match Co NO. 18 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON. P. S. A beautiful feature of this great investing in hearty completed for the manufacture of the and most perfect war tapers ever produced. Dec. 9.— twis.

MR. GARRISON'S PORTRAIT. FUHE Portrait of Mr. Garrison the published which has been delayed in consequence of the sand protrained illusers of the artist engaged is transferring it to stone, is not ready, and with the furnish subscribers femmediately. Orders may be addressed in F. WALLCHY, Edg. Liberston office, or to the Publish Price \$1.50 per copy.

It is a portrait which, as a work of art and as a fill ness, gives great realization.

C. H. BRAINARD, Pulled GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.

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