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

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Arents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-The Agents of the American, Marsachusetts, Penn-ia, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are find to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

If The following gentlemen constitute the Financis but are not responsible for any debts of the

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

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WHOLE NO. 1808.

VOL. XXXV. NO.52.

Selections. THROUGH THE RED SEA INTO THE WIL-

BY MES. L. MARIA CHILD.

Entron or The Independent: I out upon the world, even for a few out being struck by the marvellous three taken place since I first began to also on the destiny and dangers of this seems but yesterday that the South beautiful or the seems of the seems but yesterday that the South EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT: entative man of the Boston respectas alarm, be having examined the premises to encourage the black mer South, and to diminish prejudice against at the North, I could have only got it before a public by means of "one poor printer go box." Now, my "Freedmen's Book" at the best press in the country, and in the elegant store of Ticknor & Fields,

a panted at the best press in the country, and seed from the elegant store of Ticknor & Fields, which exciting, so far as I can observe, any distate in the numerous clerks. I do not exult for noell over the stylish company in which my book appears; but over its significance with regard to in absed border Simbol I do exult mightily. I remember, as a dream of last night, how I saw the supplicating figure of the slave standing behind the minister in his pulpit, the judge upon the bench, the writer at his desk, and senators and presidents taking their oath of office. Always and everywhere he dark, sad shirtow rose before me, and it greed me that so few others could see it. Now, the back man is introduced to me in every form of art and literature. In music stores I find him marching on "with John Brown to the "year of public." If I go to Williams & Everett's, the first that attracts my attention, among the admirable statistic they lovers, is a stalwart negro guiding a wounded soldier though the swamp. With what broberly tendences he holds the fainting Yankee in his arms, and now confidingly the wounded man learn upon him. It brings moisture to my eyes to look upon it; for there is more in that expressive group than the kind negro and the helpless white, put on an equality by danger and suffering; it is a organicant lesson of human brotherhood for all the

of all these excellent statuettes by Rogers is ne entitled. Taking the Oath, and Asking for ns." The lady, a dainty specimen of Southern y, averts her head while she places her hand inities the oath, is a goode specimen of mourn plubood. Raising his cap reverently and grace-y, in the presence of God and beauty, he looks at the lady with a mingled expression of gal-ity and pity. Of course, the scene would be amplete without Sambo; and he is introduced in the form of a raggen negative the form of a raggen negative backet, that is filled with rations from the United States. He watches "missus" very earnestly, being obviously edroous to see what wry faces she will make while swallowing the bitter pill; but she knows it is only a bread pill, and she takes it very calmly. The pretty hand that rests on the Bible looks too delicate to handle a whip; but we know that very lady-like looking hands here done such things, and will do them again, if the power remains.

thought I, everybody sees him now. Passing the street, I saw two good-looking colored men arriage, whose dress indicated that they were me to see that patriotism had so far ejudice that he could respect men who he country, whatever might be their I felt as it that sight repaid me for conflict. All through the progress longed for that great glow of the heart ged for that great glow of to know, dreamed or great miracles to be wrought by moral influence. We prected Birney, and Thome, and the Grimkes, as forerunners of a represented South. We were mistaken in that. A hittle leaven will, indeed, leaven the whole lump, provided you can get it in; but despotism guarded test so strictly at the South that the leaven of freedom coud be worked in only by the sword. Yet our arduous mission yas far enough from being in vain; for when the intevitable time for the eword came, would Northern sentiment have been in any realiness to meet the grand emergency had it not been for truths previously scattered broadcast through the land by the warnings, exhortations, and rebales of the early abolitionists? I trow not. Pro-slavery remained strong at the North, in spite of all our efforts; but the truths we uttered did so far leaven the whole cold mass of public sentiment that the Free States were prepared to resist the firster encroachments of slavery into the territories. This seemed to us a small result for so much real and labor; but behold what has come of it. Slavery is abolished, and cast out of the Constitution.

An old Rip Van Winkle, whose long conservative

DANGER AHEAD.

If our saily demoralized radical friends in the North go wrong, it is not because we have been an unfaithful watchman on the tower. We have called aloud, and spared not! We have warned these insensate and reckless men that the course they were pursuing was apt to lead to sin and misery—that the people of the South were partient and long-suffering, and would not stand it. When Major Hastings and his five bundred unreconstructed Southerners announced their intention of going to Brazil, we sounded a higher note of warring. We addressed our appeals to the people of Alabama. We especially warned our radical people North that they would wake up some morning, and find the whole unreconstructed South on the way to Gautemals, or Brazil, or Mexico. We fear that our warnings have been in vain. Our amiable, if not always trustworthy cotemporary, The Douly News, assures us that there is great danger ahead. "There is a rapidly increasing tendency on the part of the Southern people to seek in foreign lands a refuge from the intolerable burdens which the Republicans threaten to impose upon those inhabitants of that section who bravely and honorably fought for the independence of their States, and in defence of their homes. "This is explicit. Let us look at the list of brave men who have fied from their homes. "Gen. Sterling Price is now in Mexico, a Senor of something. Capt. Marry is a Senor of something capt. Along the Halls of the Montezumas, and they say—yes, they will say it—that the Emperor is not as happy a husband as he might be—that the good man has a husband as he might be—that the good man has If our sadly demoralized radical friends in the

room in Boston, Francis Jackson offered them the wared that it might but demalshed by a mob, be calmly said, "Then I will build another, where you can meet." Among those notified to attend the meetings was a worthy woman at the North End of the city-moe of the shororable few who believe in labor, and prove their faith by their works. She was busy at the wash-tush when told that there was it be a meeting at Mr. Jackson's, and that the ladies capered to be mobbed again. She wiped the said from her arms, and resting them a kinds on her sider, she said, slowly, and emphatically, with an in that might have defield armies: "So you expect a mob, do you? I'll certaing be there." The Hon-Harmon (Gray Ois would have ranked the words ranked the words of the means at the wash to bwith he labors of the means at the wash to be with the labors of the means at the wash to be with the labors of the means at the wash to be with the labors of the means at the wash to be with the labors of the means at the wash to be with the labors of the means at the wash to be with the labors of the means at the wash to be with the labors of the means at the wash to be with the labors of the means at the wash to be with the labors of the means at the wash to be with the labors of the means to the wash to be with the labors of the means at the wash to be with the labors of the means to the wash to be with the labors of the means to the wash to be with the labors of the means to the wash to be with the labors of the means the wildernes, with multitudes, ready to bow down, and worship the golden call of trade and a doubtful service of the section of the means to the washed the wildernes, with multitudes, ready to bow down, and worship the golden call of trade and a doubtful service of the washed the works of the bear of the washed the works of the means the wildernes, with multitudes, ready to bow down, and when society heaves at its foundations, stong the wilderness, with multitudes, ready to bow down to make the works of the province the provinc

view of the subject, and declaring the amendmen ratified.

Should this view of the case become the accept do noe, the number of States in the Union is twenty five, and the number of States in the Union is twenty five, and the number of the states of the sent states have acted upon it, of which three (New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky,) have rejected, and twenty have adopted it. The twe States yet to act upon it, (low and California, will soon ratify it, and New Jersey will reverse he action on the subject as soon as her Legislatur meets. The amendment is therefore adopted.—Cleveland Leader.

significant of the series of present miracles to be wronged and the series of present miracles to be wronged and the series of t

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1865.

stous ities that enter the President, or the Senste, or the Hoses of Representatives, acting separately, can determine the right of States to send members or Senators to the Congress of the Union? To prove that they are and have been out of the Union for all legal purposes, and are now conquered subjects to the absolute disposal of Congress, I will suggest a few ideas and adduce a few authorities. If the so-called Confederate States of America were an independent belligerent, and were so acknowledged by the United States and by Europe, or had assumed and maintained an attitude which entitled them to be considered and treated as a belligerent, then during such time they were precisely in the condition of a foreign nation with whom we were at war, nor need their independence as a nation be acknowledged by us to prudnee that effect.

Mr. Stavens then quoted from Mr. Justice Grier, in the prize cases, all the law on those points. After such clear and repeated decisions, he said, it is something were than ridiculous to hear men of respective able standing attempting to multily the law of nations, and declare the Supreme Court of the Union de facts. After proceeding further in his argument, he remarked, it is obvious that the first duty of Congress is to pass a law declaring the condition of their countries of educate States, and providing proper civil government for them. Since the conquest, they have been governed by martial law. Military rule is necessarily despotic, and ought not to exist longer than is absolutely mecessary. As there are no symptoms that the people of these provinces will be prepared to participate in a Constitutional Governments for some years, I know of no arrangement so proper for them as Territorial Governments for each provinces will be prepared to participate in a Constitutional for cernment for them. Since the conquery than is absolutely mecessary. As there are no symptoms that the people of these provinces will be prevented to make an object to the make an object to the fact of the conque

the basis of membership to actual voters. Now all the colored freemen in the Slave States and thresfifths of the slaves are represented, though none of them have votes. The rebel States have nineteen representatives of colored slaves. If the slaves are now free, they can add, for the other two-fifths, thirteen more, making the slave representation thirty-two. I suppose the free blacks in those States will give at least five more, making the representation of non-voting people of color about thirty-seven. The whole number of representatives now from the Slave States is seventy; add the other two-fifths, and it will be eighty-three.

If the amendment prevails, and those States withhold the right of suffrage from persons of color, is will deduct about 37 nembers, leaving them but 45. With the apportionment unchanged, the 83 Southern, with the Democrate that will in the best times be elected from the North, will always give them a majority in Congress and in the Electoral College. They will at the very first election take pomession of the White House and the halls of Congress. I need not depict the rain that would follow. The assumption of the Rebel debt or vennicition of the Federal debt would be sure to follow. The oppression of the freedmen, the reamendment of the State Constitutions, and resistablishment of always.

which were States capable of acting or required to set on that question. I take no account of the laggregations of whitewashed rebels, who, without a my legal authority, have assembled in the capitals of the late rebel States, and simulated legislative bodies. Nor do I regard with any respect the cunding by-play into which they deluded the Secretary of State by frequent telegraphic announcements that "South Carolina had adopted the amendment," "Alabama has adopted the amendment, being the twenty-exventh State," &c. This was intended to delude the people and accurate Congress to hear the names of these extinct States as if they were alive, when in truth they have no more existance than the rayouted cities of Lation, two thirds of whose people were colonized, and their property confiscated, and their rights of citizenship withdrawn by conquering and avenging Rome.

It is equally important to the stability of this republic that it should now be solemnly decided what power can revive, recreate and reinstate these provinces into the family of States, and invest them with the rights of American citizens. It is fume that Congress should assert it is overeignty, and assume something of the dignity of a Roman Senate, it is fortunate that the President invites Congress should assert it is overeignty, and assume something of the dignity of a Roman Senate, it is fortunate that the President invites Congress should fail firmly and wisely to discharge that high duty, it is not the fault of the President. This Congress should fail firmly and wisely to discharge that high duty, it is not the fault of the President. This Congress were its own character to set the seal of reproducion upon a doctrine which is becoming two fashionable, and, unless rebaked, will become the recognized principle of our Government. Gov. Perry and other Provisional Governors and oradors proclaim that this is the white man's government. Demanages of all parties, even ome high in authority, The whole Copperhead party, pandering to the lowest prejudices of the ignorant, repeat the cuckoo
cry, "This the white man's government." Demagogues of all parties, even some high in authority,
grovelling, are shouting, "This is the white man's
government." What is implied by this? That one
race of men is to have the exclusive right forever to
rule this nation, and to exercise all acts of sovereignty, while all other races and nations and colors
are to be their subjects, and have no voice in
making the laws and choosing the rulers by whom
they are to be governed. Wherein does this dilfor from slavery, except in name? Does not this
contradict all the distinctive principles of the
Declaration of Independence? When the great
and good men promulgated that instrument, and
pledged their lives and sacred honor to defend it, it
was supposed to form an apoch in civil government.
Before that time it was held that the right to rule
was vested in families, dynasties or races—not be-

rights from negroes in the Northern States. I report of Seaster Wilson's speech is as follows: Mr. Wilson replied to the argument of Mr. St art, stating the necessity that existed for the pass art, steof the bill to
the leading officers
to prove that great stree
perpetrated upon freedmen in
Blewart had questioned the truth
meeting these gractities; but he
cruelties of Andersonvill
the men who est

Senator from Delaware was altogether regard to any such proposition. I do no that the Democratic party is coming through the agency of the President of States, or through the agency of any party that has maintained the attitude or-cratic party during the great reballion, allied itself with a sinking and lost cause by hereafter to get control of the Gover United States. It needs reconstruction canization outs as moch as the rebal: 8

The proposed amendanent to allow Congrue to by The proposed amendanent to allow Congrue to by Tribges of the Government are instalt in every the proposed amendanent to allow Congrue to by Tribges of the Government are instalt in every the proposed amendanent to allow Congrue to by Tribges of the Government are instalt in every obvious that for many years the Gosti will not pay much under our install revenue laws. The only article on which we can take any considerable amount is cotton. It will be given in properly at ciscs. With the cents per pound export duty, it would be an any considerable amount in Cotton. It will be given in properly at ciscs. With the cents per pound export duty, it would be an any considerable and the control of the control

others less, and is some, perhaps, we have gone backward. But there has been general progress during the last nine mouths, becaused by what extend when the President entered upon his duties, and what now chiact in the country, taking the whole rebel section into account. We have made. But if we have made hes progress that we desired to make, we have made hes progress that we desired to make, we made hes progress that we desired to make, we have made cally by fidelity to the great cause which we have stood by during the last four years of bloody war. We have had a conflict of wenty-five years of ideas and of thoughts. Words and thoughts are stronger than cannon-balls, and we have had four years of bloody war. Slavery, and everything that belongs to or pertains to it, lies prestrate before as to-day, and the foot of a regenerated nation is upon it. Sir, I hope no words are to be uttered, and no steps to be taken, of a reactionary character. I hope that nothing which goes by the name of the worst word is the English language that meanst twenty years of servility and cowardice, it is that word-conservatism. It never ought to be on the lips of an American citizen. I hope, too, Sir, that we are not to make apologies here. The way to settle this question is to say to the rebels, we do not want to degrade you; we have resisted for twenty years of servility and cowardice, it is that word-conservatism. It never ought to be on the lips of an American citizen. I hope, too, Sir, that we are not to make apologies here. The way to settle this question is to say to the rebels, we do not want to degrade you; we have resisted for twenty years of sord of your we have resisted for twenty years of sord of the last of the problem and Christian land; we resisted your aggressions before the people; we shrunk not from civil war; we meet the contest; you fough to proved. Not a flag of yours waves between the capital and the Rio Grande; not a rebel soldier bears a rebel bayonet anywhere. We do not seek your lives or your blood, and you h

by war, emancipated by legislation, emancipated by the proclamation of the martyred President, emancipated by that grand crowning act—the Constitutional Amendment. We shall have these men as free as you are to tread proudly their native hills. I want every rebel, and every rebel sympathizer, every repentant and unrepentant rebel in the land to understand that the loyal men of this country, who voted their blood and treasure, and who gave their sons for the preservation of the Union and the cause of liberty, have sworn it, they have entered it is not blood and treasure, and who gave their sons for the preservation of the Union and the cause of liberty, have sworn it, they have engraved it on their door-posts, that these men shall be free indeed, not serfs, not slaves; and that no black laws or unfriendly legislation shall live on the book of any community in America.

Mr. Wilson continued his argument, that loyal people had a right to the guarantees be had indicated. There was no difference, except in minor points to some modes of action in the Union party. There had been these differences for twenty-five years in the Union party, and out of them had grown nothing but a free and manly discussion of great public questions. The Senator from Delaware, when he spoke of divisions in this great party, did not know the men who had fought the great battle for the country and for liberty, if he supposed that men, accustomed to speak their minds freely as becomes American citizens upon all great questions, were to break up, sever and be disrupted for the benefit of men who had linked their names forever with the cause of human slavery on this continent, and some of them with the cause of the for the benefit of men who had linked their name forever with the cause of human slavery on this continent, and some of them with the cause of the rebellion itself. In conclusion, Mr. Wilson said hoped that at no distant day these seats would be filled by men who, whatever might have been their crora in the past, would support the cause of the country and of liberty to men, and that these freed men, degraded by two centuries of slavery, would in all respects be free, and that they would go on with us in a career of elevation and improvement.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND THE LIBERATOR.

LIBERATOR.

We presume most of our readers are more or less acquainted with WILLIAM LLOYD GARRIBON, and know that he is the publisher of a paper printed in Boston called The Liberator. This paper was started in the infancy and interest of the anti-slavery cause, and for the total abolition of slavery in the United States by peaceful measures; but, in the coarise of the contest, slavery rose up in rebellion against the nation, risked all, and lost all. The Liberator will have been published thirty-five years on the first of January next, and will then be discontinued for the reason that the object for which it was started has been accomplished—slavery not only having been abolished by the war for the Union, but also by Constitutional Amendment. What a grand and sublime triumph!

The last number of the Liberator contains an article written, we presume, by Edgund Quincy, (as it is understood that Mr. Garrison has been absent most of the time during the last two months,) in which he alludes to the singular history of that paper, and to the fact that it is soon to be discontinued; and this reminds us of a duty we promised ourself nearly a year ago, that before it should pass out of existence, we would make a due acknowledgment of what we believe to be our obligations to it for political information.

ourself nearly a year ago, that before it should pass out of existence, we would make a due acknowledgement of what we believe to be our obligations to it for political information.

Unlike most other papers, the Liberator always published both sides of the question. In a place by itself, and under an appropriate head, it published hundreds of columns of pro-slavery argument and abuse both from the North and the South. Of course, we never could and never did adopt its no-voting theory, but we could and did adopt the truths it uttered against the great sin of the nation. In Iyocums, in days long since gone, we have had the credit of many a good surgument which we found in that paper, or, if not found there, it was sure to point to the source whence it could be found. Among the young and sinfledged printers alone, it has furnished the material for many a discussion in the old printing-offices at Windoor, and was all the while doing more good everywhere than ever the publisher could have dreamed of During one ong are furnished the materna old printing-offices at Windsor, and le doing more good everywhere than ever the lisher could have dreamed of. During our prenticeship, after the exchanges were some eka old, or too old for further use in the editoria actum, they were regularly brought to the commer room to be used as wrappers, or disposed of the Libersor and Anti-Slaver.

cratic parties; and when the time came that the slaveholders could no longer make the Northern democratic party survive their purpose, that party, having become in a minority in every Northern State, they then cut aloof, and set up for themselves. In other words, they struck for slavery, and get liberts!

democratic party survive their purpose, that party, having become in a minority in every Morthers State, they then cut aloof, and set up for themselves. In other words, they struck for alavery, and get liberty!

It recens fitting to close the methal curver of so medial a paper at the time when its mission has foun-fulfilled; and though we never saw its distinguished publisher, and perhaps never shall, here is our Egrand farewell!—Bellow Falls Times.

The Siberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1865.

[From the Liberator of January 1st, 1891.]

In the month of August, I issued proposals for publishing 'THE LIBERATOR' In Washington city; but the enterprise, though hailed in different exitions of the country, was palsed by public indifference. Since that time, the removal of the Genius of Universal Emencipation to the Seat of Government has rendered less imperious the establishment of a similar periodical in that quarter.

During my recent tour for the purpose of exciting the minds of the people by a series of discourses on the subject of alavery, every place that I visited gave fresh evidence of the fact, that a greater revolution in public sentiment was to be effected in the Free States—and particularly in New England—than at the South. I found contempt more bitter, detraction more releutless, prejudice more stubborn, and apathy more frozen, than among slave-owners themselves. Of course, there were individual exceptions to the contrary. This state of things afflicted, but did not disbearten me. I determined, at every hazard, to lift up the standard of emancipation in the eyes of the nation, within sight of Banker Hill, and in the birth-place of Liberty. That standard is now unfurled; and long may it float, unburt by the apoliations of time or the missiles of a desperate foe—yea, till every chain be broken, and every bondman set free! Let Southern oppressors tremble—let their secret abettors tremble—let heir Northern apologist tremble—let all the enemies of the persecuted blacks tremble!

I deem the publication of my original Prespectus unnecessary, as it has obtained a wide circulation. The principles therein inculcated will be steadily pursued in this paper, excepting that I shall not array myself as the political partisan of any man. In defending the great cause of human right, I wish to derive the assistance of all religions and of all parties.

Assenting to the 'self-evident truth, 'daintained a back have a desired to the self-evident truth, 'daintained a back the Assentan Delevative of Independence

l parties.

Assenting to the 'self-evident truths' maintained

The leading of Independence, Assenting to the 'sell-evident truths' maintained in the American Declaration of Independence, 'that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights—among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness'—I shall strensously contend for the immediate enfranchisement of our slave population.

mediate enfranchisement of our stave population.

I am aware that many object to the severity of
my language; but is there not cause for severity ?

I will be as harsh as truth, and as uncompromising
as justice. On this subject I do not wish to think,
or speak, or write, with moderation. No! no!
Tell a man whose boties is on fire to give a moderate alarm; tell him to moderately rescue his wife

**At 2-1-1-1-1 the activate tell the mother to or speak, or write, with moderation. No! no! Tell a man whose house is on fire to give a moderate alarm; tell him to moderately rescue his wite from the hands of the ravisher; tell the mother to gradually extricate her babe from the fire into which it has fallen; but urge me not to use moderation in a cause like the present. I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retreat a single inch—AND I WILL BE HEARD. The apathy of the people is enough to make every statue leap from its pedestal, and to hasten the resurrection of the dead!

It is pretended that I am retarding the cause of emancipation by the coarseness of my invective, and the precipitancy of my ineasures. The charge is not true. On this question my influence, humble as it is, is felt at this moment to a considerable extent, and shall be felt in coming years—not perniciously but beneficially—not as a curse but as a blessing; and posterity will bear testimony that I was right. I desire to thank God that be enables me to disregard the fear of main that bringeth a snare, and to speak his truth in its simplicity and

me to disregard the fear of man that bringeth a snare, and to speak his truth in its simplicity and power. And here I close with this fresh dedication:

power. And here I close with this fresh dedicati
"Oppression! I have seen thee, face to face,
And met thy eruel eye and closely brow:
But thy soul-withering glance I fear not now—
For dread to prouder feelings doth give place
Of deep abborrence! Scorning the diagrace
Of stavish knees that at thy footstool bow,
I slee kneel—but with far other vow
Do hall thee and thy berd of hirelings base:—
I swear, while life-blood warms my throbbing veins,
Still to oppose and thwart, with heart and hand,
Thy bratalising sway—till Afric's chains
Are bern's, and Freedom rules the receused land,—
Trampling Oppression and his from rod!
Such is the now I take—so make in, Goo!"

WM. LLOYD GARRISON

WM. LLOYD GARRISON. BOSTON, JANUARY 1, 1831.

VALEDICTORY.

THE LAST NUMBER OF THE LIBERATOR.

"The last! the last! the last!

O, by that little word

How many thoughts are stirred—
That sister of THE PAST!" The present number of the Liberator is the comple

ion of its thirty-lifth volume, and the termination of

twenty years of age, I have followed it continuously till I have attained my sixtleth year—first, in connection with The Free Press, in Newburpport, in the spring of 1836; next, with The National Philasthropis in Boston, in 1827; next, with The Journal of the Times in Bennington, VL., in 1829 9; next, with The Genius of Universal Emencipation, in Baltimore, in 1829-90; and finally, with the Liberator, in Boston, from the 1st of January, 1831, to the 1st of January, 1860;—at the of January, 1001, to the late of shuary, 1000;—at the start, probably the youngest member of the editorial fraternity in the land, now, perhaps, the oldest, not in years, but in continuous service,—anless Mr. Bryant, of the New York Evening Post, be an exception.

Whether I shall again be connected with the press,

Whether I shall again be connected with the press, in a similar especity, is quite problematical; but, at my period of life, I leel no presenting to start a new with the multitude to do, evil—by pandedring to destruggling against wind and tide, as I have done in

ing read the Liberator so steadily for eighteen yours, the last ten an one your exchange, we shall part with it with signers ergot, and as from an old friend.

The influence of the Liberator has always been far beyond its news circulation—more than come papers with thirty times its circulation. In fact, its influence nerve could be measured by that standard. It has been read by bindreds of carnest, honeythful people existend about the country, who would preclaim its truits to their neighbors will as takes as the firm, or in the shop, lyceum or social circle, and then its influence was fell by thousands who never are a copy of it in their live.

Tor a portion of the Liberator has always been in the country, who has prevent a copy of it in their live.

Tor a portion of the internation of the life, being often set upon his head in the South—soch because he had committed any crimes, but because of his bold and unanswerable ulterances against the monster institution of slavery. Even in Boston, in free New mobbed and hooked, and was obliged to fine for easier place its lasts as 1500, if we remember to be a mostly as lasts as 1500, if we remember to be a mostly in lasts as 1500, if we remember to be a mostly in lasts as 1500, if we remember to be a mostly in lasts as 1500, if we remember to be a mostly in lasts as 1500, if we remember to be a mostly in lasts as 1500, if we remember to be a mostly in lasts as 1500, if we remember to be a mostly in lasts as 1500, if we remember to be a mostly in lasts as 1500, if we remember to be a mostly in lasts as 1500, if we remember to be a mostly in lasts as 1500, if we remember to be a mostly in lasts as 1500, if we remember to be a mostly in lasts as 1500, if we remember to be a mostly in lasts as 1500, if we remember to be a mostly in lasts as 1500, if we remember to be a mostly in lasts as 1500, if we remember to be a mostly in lasts as 1500, if we remember to be a mostly in last as 1500, if we remember to be a mostly in last as 1500, if we remember to be a mostly in last as

tions and governments as wen as —the Golden Rule, in its binding obchange—the Declaration of Independent truths—the rights of him their subscription from the commencement of the pa-per, and they have allowed nothing in its columns to pass without a rigid occutiny. They speak, therefore, experimentally, and "testify of that which they have seen and do know." Let them be assured that my regret in the separation which is to take place between cating with each other, and not to the principl have espoused in the past, or the hopes and ain oberish as to the future.

herish as to the future.

Although the Liberator was designed to ver been, mainly devoted to the abolition yet it has been instrumental in aiding the cause of r

yet it has been instrumental in aiding the cause of re-form in many of its most important aspects.

I have never consulted either the subscription list of the paper or public sentiment in printing, or omit-ting to print, any article touching any matter whatev-er. Personally, I have never asked any one to be-come a subscriber, nor any one to contribute to its support, nor presented its claims for a better circula-tion in any lacture or except or a tony one of the tion in any lecture or speech, or at any one of the multitudinous anti-slavery gatherings in the land Had I done so, no doubt its subscription list might

have been much enlarged.

In this connection, I must be permitted to expresmy surprise that I am gravely informed, in various quarters, that this is no time to retire from publicate bor; that though the chains of the captive have been broken, he is yet to be vindicated in regard to the ful possession of equal civil and political rights; that the freedmen in every part of the South are subjected to many insults and outrages; that the old slaveholding spirit is showing itself in every available form; that there is imminent danger that, in the hurry of recon-struction and readmission to the Union, the late rebei States will be left free to work any amount of mischiel that there is manifestly a severe struggle yet to cor unat there is manneaty a severe struggie yet to com with the Southern "powers of darkness," which wi require the utmost vigilance and the most determine efforts on the part of the friends of impartial liberty-&c., &c., &c. Surely, it is not meant by all this the I am therefore bound to continue the publication of and no one else. As I commenced its pul without asking leave of any one, so I claim to b ompetent to decide when it may fitly close its caree Again—it cannot be meant, by this presentation

the existing state of things at the South, either to in peach my intelligence, or to impute to me a lack o interest in behalf of that race, for the liberation and elevation of which I have labored so many years If, when they had no friends, and no hope of ion. I did not hesitate to make their cause m own, is it to be supposed that, with their yokes bro ken, and their friends and advocates multiplied indefi nitely, I can be any the less disposed to stand by them to the last—to insist on the full measure of justice and equity being meted out to them—to retain in my breast a lively and permanent interest in all that re

what I shall do for the future. After having gone through with such a struggle as has never bee paralleled in duration in the life of any reformer, and for nearly forty years been the target at which all poisonous and deadly missiles have been huried, and having seen our great national iniquity blotted out and freedom "proclaimed throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof," and a thousand presses and pulpits supporting the claims of the colored popuand pulpits supporting the claims of the colored population to fair treatment where not one could be found to do this in the early days of the anti-slavery conflict. I might—it seems to me—be permitted to take a little repose in my advanced years, if I desired to do so. But, as yet, I have neither asked nor wished to be re ment and regeneration yet to be accomplished at the South, and many cruel wrongs done to the freedmen which are yet to be redressed; and I neither counse others to turn away from the field of conflict, under

giorously consumance, it seems to me specially in-propriate to let its existence cover the historic period of the great struggle; leaving what remains to be done to complete the work of emancipation to other instrumentalities, (of which I hope to avail myself.)

the mass of my fellow-countrymen on the subject of alayery. For no man of any reflocment or sensibility

"For more true joy Marcellus exiled feels, Than Coor with a senate at his hools,"

the college days we ever had; and now, after having read the Liberator so steadily for eighteen years, the last ten an one own exchange, we shall part with it with shoese regret, and as from an old friend.

The influence of the Liberator has always been far beyond its mere circulation—more than come papers with thirty times its circulation. In fact, its influence were could be measured by that standard, it has been read by hindreds of carnets, hones, it houghful people construct the country, who would preclaim its truths to their neighbors while up to the hour of the late rebellion, by Bouthern world, "—in defence of a multitude, crying, "It is the

world,"—in defence of the minnt, than like Hered, having the shouts of a multitude, crying, "It is the voice of a god, and not of a must!"

Farewell, tried and faithful patrons! Farewell, generous besefactors, without whose voluntary but essential pseudary contributions the Librator must have long since been discontinued! Farewell, note men and women who have wrought so long and consuccessfully, under God, to break every yoke! Hall, ye ransomed millions! Hail, year of jublied! With a granteful heart and a fresh battism of the wool, my grateful heart and a fresh baptism of the soul, my at invocation shall be—

list invocation shall be—

"Spirit of Invocan I ca—
Ot I passe see in thy Spit
I'll every clims it was
I've very c

wat LLOYD GARRISON.

CONGRATULATION AND PAREWELL

leston, in Julies Hall. At the close of the last, Mr. May and Mr. Sewall came forward, introduced themselves, and gave us words of encouragement and warm approval; and from that hour to this they have been strong in their friendship, untiring in their labors, nurwerving is, their adherence to the cause of the oppressed. Their countenance greatly strengthened us at the beginning, and to them both we shall ever feet immensely indebted. We question whether we should have been able to succeed, at the start, but for their cheering words and generous deeds. Mr. May was at that these elstance in commencing and conti ion of the *Liberator*, and never is darkest hour to render it such aid as secured its per arly, they have been permitted to witness, with us, he complete triumph of that most holy cause for e, "among the faithless they were faithfu and in "the times that tried men's souls! they were prompt to meet whatever perils, so osses or dangers arose from their vindication of a race peeled, meted out, and trodden under foot." This is necessarily a very brief and imperfect expression our estimate of their worth and deserts.

MELROSE, Dec. 24, 1865. WM. LLOTD GARRISON, Esq., Editor of the Liberator.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—As one who was present at
the birth of the Liberator, and have all along watched the course of the paper with deep interest, I feel de irous, when its car er is just closing, of congratula incalculable value of the exertions and sacrifices of the many other devoted men who have worked for the same object, still it seems to me certain that you have done more than any other person towards the absolute and unconditional abolition of America lavery, the grand event of the present age, and per haps, the grandest in the history of the world. It seems a fortunate coincidence, that the official recog-nition of the adoption of the amendment of the Constitution which renders slavery bereafter in ble in the United States, should have been simu ous with the last words of the Liberator.

be so easily eradicated. The aristocrats of the South, as well as their white dependents, are generally im-pelled by blind passion and prejudice; a bitter hatred of their Northern conquerors, and an unrelenting deter mination to hold the blacks as an inferior casts, unde an oppression as like slavery as possible. At the same of the fundamental law of the nation as declared in the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal, and have an inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, one of the most problems ever presented to statesmen and opists. It is a happy omen for the future any of the best minds of the country, in legislative halls and elsewhere, are zealously striving to solve this problem theoretically and practically. I see much labor for you in future, to aid the race you

Wishing you many years of future usefulness I remain, S. E. SEWALL

gard the Legislatures of the States lately in rebellion as at present organized, or having any power to accept the amendment.

STRACUSE, Dec. 17, 1865.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON:
MY BELOYED FRIEND—I am unwilling the deal
old Liberator should close its most honorable and use old Liberator should close its most honorable and use-ful career without bearing upon one of its last pages an emphatic expression of my deep sense of obliga-tion to it, or rather to its Editor. Note but these who have read the paper weekly for thirty-five years, as I have done, with careefy an omission, excepting only when I was absent from the country, can feel as I do at parting with it. I feel as if I were going to lease my Mentor—the wise counseller, who has co-I do at parting with it. I rect as if I were going to lose my Mentor—the wise counselier, who has continually admonished me of my duty, as a minister and a man, to my beloved but guity nation; and has made me more faithful and fearless than I should otherwise have been, in my opposition to her unparalleled iniquity—the abject enslavement of millions, enforced by the Government, and sonctioned by the Beligion of our Remalbil.

as specially co me that judgment must begin at the house of God." You fired me with the determination to be God." You fired me with the orientation to over Bells of Mettern and in the cause of the enslaved in our land, cost me continuance will be felt as that of no other paper would be. know, to be even as faithful as I have been; but I Temperators and driven over the ocean of life,

what it might. It has cost me something, as you know, to be even as faithful as I have been; but I have gained, in our long-continued conflict, incomparing the property of the first number of the Lebester. It is a little sheet, about half the cine of the present paper; but it is full of earnest, mighty words. When I first read them, they thrillied me with admiration and inspired the holy recolution that, God helping up, I would attain by an day up were install, and the vindicate the equal and inspired the holy recolution that, God helping up, I would attain by an day up were hand, until the enemies of impartial liberty about be utterly disconflicted. Your words were, "I limit out retrains a single inch-mad I will be heard." I limit out retrains a single inch-mad I will be heard." I limit out retrains a single inch-mad I will be heard." I limit out retrains a single inch-mad I will be heard. I will not retrain a single inch-mad I will be heard." I limit out retrains a single inch-mad I will be heard. I will not retrain a single inch-mad I will be heard. I will not retrain a single inch-mad I will be heard. I will not retrain a single inch-mad I will be heard. I will not retrain a single inch-mad I will be heard. I will not retrain a single inch-mad I will be heard. I will be seemed to me like the sen of Jesse, coming in the man of the Lord of Monte, to encounter our heapthy. Goliath with the stehe of truth, diang with userring aim; and I could not doubt the insite of the conflict.

We know full woult that much is no to show we shall be asset to the conflict. The second of the insite of the conflict, in the second properts be being your Liberator to an early the second of the limit of the properts being your Liberator to a seal that yet may have been a second propert being with the stehe of the properts being your liberator to the second properts being your power, with come other instruments, to perfect the work which you began with the stehe of the properts being your power, with come other instruments, to perfe

the exercise of the prerogatives of American citi-

ntimacy for more than thirty samuel I SAMUEL J. MAY.

and a conservation of life, from the serilest period, and on both sides of the Atlantic, unsurpassed by any in the ranks of Freedom and Humanity:—

OAR HILL, Cape Ann, Dec. 18, 1868.

Duas Gamestor:—Friday, December 28, the Libertor-the friend whose weekly violes for thirty-five years have cheered and austained me—will cause to be. In view of that event, a feeling of in-lation and leaviliness comes byer me; for through its columns I have, during neity the autits period, of its existence, held communion with my fellow-beingslis existence, held communion with my fellow-beings. From the first number issued to the close of the Shi volume, I have preserved and bound every paper. During the pain three years, every number has also been preserved for me, and will be bound, and the perfected set of thirty-five volumes be deposited in the Library connected with Harvard University. the Library connected with Harvard Universi in Cambridge, Mass.; there to remain, a true as faithful record for future ages to consult, of the mo faithful record for future ages to consult, of the mos sublime war of ideas, of the most perfect revolution

of thought, and the grandest triumph of truth over error, of right over wrong, the world ever wincesed. Nover was the soul of a great nation so deeply and extensively awakened as has been that of this redirectly traced to the Liberator than to any other in-fluences. Intemperance, Slavery, War, Death Penal-ty, Sectarianism, ignises these it has borne an earnest and consistent testimony from its birth. Impartial justice, and equality before God and the law, without regard to sex, caste, color, country or condition, habeen its great battle-cry. It has made no compro

mise with these wrongs in a single instance.

The first number was issued January 1st, 1831. It proclaimed an exterminating war of ideas against chattel slavery. To-day, Dec. 18th, 1866, the Head of the Nation proclaims slavery forever abolished and pro-hibited within the limits of the United States, by Contitutional Decree. Dec. 29th, the Liberator, having Its first number inaugurated a war of ideas against chattel slavery. The last number will announce that the work is done, and that the revolution is completed. so fir as chattel slavery is concerned. Through its agency, the question is forever settled that man can-not, in justice and with impunity, hold and use man as property. This, in all time to co ne, must be the basi " Man forev tions of the future.

The Liberator has ever asserted the suprem

constitution, in Church or State, can be worth the sacrifice of a human being. Faithfully and fearlessly ARE ALL MARKIND." On these two principles the religious, political, social, commercial and literary insitutions of the future are to rest. No paper ever more fully vindicated, by precept and example, free-dom of thought and speech. No book nor paper ever more perfectly filustrated the splitt of the gentle, just, loving, self-forgetting and herole Martyr of Calvary, than has the Liberator. While its rebukes have been terrible against titled, popular and honored criminals, it has been tender and gentle towards the orring and

t has been render and genue buvarus and the legraded who are cast out and despised of men.

It has done what no other book or paper ever did; t has given to its most malignant and deadly foes a it has given to its most malignant and searing in their own vertucular, without commentgiven even to those who incarasted the "sum of all
villanies," slavery, a conspicuous place of "Refuge"
in its columns. In its advocacy of self-abnegation as
the only basis of harmony in all relations, as the only
hope of perfect security to human rights, and the only
way to ensure a bloodless and permanent settlement
of all difficulties between men and men and harmon. of all difficulties between man and man, and between nation and nation, it has put forth and sustained a principle and practice to which the great, tender, loving human heart must ever pay its purest and

toring numan near; must ever pay us pures and profoundest homage.

In the truest and highest sense, the Liberator has been a religious paper. As Jesus did, it has ever es-poused the cause of the most despised and down-red den, and has ever been "the friend of publicans and the ennobling trath, that sold see do to man, see do to God. It has ever seen and worshipped God in man, not in his appendages. Its ever-present watchword has been, Mar azonan I Perish every custom and institution that cannot be sustained without enslaving or killing man! All things are under the dominion of man, and are appendages to him; but man is an appendage to no being nor thing, except to the God within him. Such have been its spirit and life.

The Liberator was among the first, I think the very first, to vindicate the industrial, political, ecclesiastical, social and civil rights of woman. It was the first to introduce the Water-Cure system to the notice of the American people. It has, with untiring energy and

No book or paper his had more nu lignant enemies. No one has ever had friends more alnorre, carnest and abiding. The demine of no pub-lication will be more deeply felt by its friends. In the field of Reform and in the cause of Progress, its dis-

try not a slave is legally held ! By a solemn decree the American people, the holling of a huma bing a property is henceforth made a crime by the fend-nematic law. It is fit that a paper established for the and it seems equally clear to me th and it seems equally clear to me man in encouing to time for stopping it, you were guided by a vision higher than your own. The official production of the Constitutional Amendment has come in the it be embraced within the allotted period of in life, and it was a labelloop. is this means a space of time. When the first specifies and his apostles, shall we find specified the lives of Jesus and his apostles, shall we find specified the lives of Jesus and final success of the had allel to the birth, growth and final success of the had allel to the birth, growth and final specified the lives of the liv Stavery Movement ! "It is the Lord's doing it is marvellous in our eyes."

My mind, as it travels back over the period on

My mind, as it traves sack over the period by the life of the Liberator, and dwells apon ing events by which that life is illustrated with emotions too deep for words. What with emotions too usery for words. What a nose of reminiscences overwhelms me! I can only say, in the fulness of a grateful heart, that it is my joy and the folness of a grateful heart, that it is my joy and pride now to remember, that, from the day when the first pumber of the Liberator was issued until this very hour, it has been my privilege to be intimately associated with you; and that, at various times, when called up ideave your post, you honered me by leaving your paper in my charge. To some extent, therefore, my own life is a part of that of the Liberator, and permanents of the property of the prope this account, if no other, I may being that this brief and hurried lett ing but little of what it is in my heart to say, may find a place in its concluding number.

With undying affection, I remain, dear Garrison,

Your friend and fellow-lab OLIVER JOHNSON.

OFFICE OF THE INDEPENDENT, New York, Dec. 25, 1865.

TO THE LIBERATOR, TO THE LIBERATOR,

ABOUT TO ABCEND INTO HEATER:

Dear, venerable, dying Prophet and Aposle!

Your coming was greeted with curses, hootings, and
revillings. But your departing is followed with breedictions, aweet memories, and perpetual fame. Hail

and farewell! THEODORE TILTON. A farewell note from the late editor of the

Anti-Slavery Bugle, one of the earliest and truest of the anti-slavery band, and who many years ago was tarred and feathered for his abolition sentiments: SALEM, (Ohio,) Dec. 19, 1865.

SALEN, (Ohio.) Dec. 19, 1865.
MY DEAR MR. GARRISON:—The telegraph, this morning, brings us the Proclamation of Scottary Seward, that Siavery is constitutionally abolished throughout the United States! Accept my congrustionally abolished throughout the United States! for, join my thanksgivings with yours, with the housands of abolitionists, and with the millions of the emancipated. "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, good will for all men!" When I first heard of your labors, my heart best

for joy. I was then living among the slareholden of Tennessee, and knew of the abominations of slavery. When I first saw the Liberator, it was at the Lase seminary, where it contributed effectually in teaching that truth and its free utterance are of more value tions. And for the life time of a generation since, it has berolcally, faithfully, successfully wrought for the great purpose of your life, and of mine, and of may others, liberty, justice for our millions of slaves. That now happily accomplished, let it cease. Its ous to the good.

George Thompson has been among us for mat. He delivered three lectures to large au past. He delivered lines electures to arge automote before our Athenseum, and on Sunday preached to the Congregational Society of Solem an admirable and well-timed discourse in advocacy of peace. His health seems somewhat feeble, yet he goes with a to his numerous appointments in the Your friend, M. R. ROBINSON.

ANELIE FARM, Bear Mr. PLEASART, IOWA, 12 mo. 15, 1865.

MY BELOVED FRIEND, WM. LLOYD GARRISON While I rejoice with joy unspeakable at the magni-tude of the work which (through Christ strengthening thee) has been wrought for the slave, and indeed for universal man, I can scarcely school myself to be reconciled to take the Liberator by the hand, and pro-nounce the word forestell. It is thirty years since the first number fell into my hands, and, during that verted of perils and watchings and toil, I have perused ts pages with a seat that no other periodical in the and possessed for me. He who bath said, "I am the resurrection and the life, and whosoever for after me shall not walk in darkness," hath pilo ressel through the breakers, and she comes safely into port with four millions of shackles on board, taken from the limbs of tortured, outraged, bleeding, but now rescued slaves. High praises be ascribed to Him "who taketh the cunning in their own and utterly consumeth all systems of ini "traffic in slaves and the souls of men

Traille in staves and the souls of men."

At the period of thy arrangement for a Western tor,

I was prostrated with illness, and knew not of it.

I was very near the portals of the life beyond.

When I came back again, and found that the laidst "the Athens of Iowa," where, are of 6,000 inhabitants, many would lence; and I will venture no door west of the great Mississippi would have opened with warmer welcome in the hearts of the dwellers in the ing, the theremonere standing at six below zero, is to reach my spirit's hand over rivers and mountains, and takes the med all they have. The Lord hath been thy refuge, and they always. The Lord hath been thy refuge, and they have.

forever!
In mear affection, in which my dear Rath joins, I am thy fellow-laborer and Christian friend,
JOSEPH A. DUGDALE.
108 PH A. DUGDALE.

P. S. Our only son, whose advent into life vas on the very day the halter was, put around thy person in Boston, desires his love to thee. DEAR FRIEND WM. L. GARRISON :-How I rejoice

In Boston, desires his love to thee.

Dhan Pathern Wat, I., Garribon:—Hew I rejoice that my dear husband has written so fully to thee of our regret to loss the long-welcomed visite to our bousehold, the flathful Liberator? For many veels I have been so drawn in spirit to thee; feeling, at I have been so drawn in spirit to thee; feeling, at I have been feel from our first acquaintance, such as limited confidence in these as one called of God to the work of the slave's redemption—lifted up and emissely qualified therafor—shabeing through good and will report—looking only to Him for strength to eccomplish the purpose wherevenute he childed thera How often have my feelbe potitions been part up, that thou might live to saw the desire of thy soul accomplished! And I rejoice that then, hass lived to see the slave's friend broken. Bill, there is might more to be done; and how my opirit a made glad to know there are notice and devoted laborers, still bound to the cause of the oppressed, who pland for justice, and for the recognition of those rights so long withheld!

Can we hope for peace and prosperity on any other terms! The Lord is more assuredly on their side, and they who entiled under His banner will most amountly account.

How insule we regret not knowing of the with truly uniternal affection.

Rest cordially, thy sinerer friend,
BUTE DUGDALE.

The following epistle if from one of our early on testeemed friends and liberal supporters—the

merit Dear Friend W. L. Garrison — And the last number of the Liberton is near at head? How I shall be sit is weekly visits? What a blessing it has been not not I said, more than a quarter of a century in the days of thy sorest trials, that if the time is the days of thy sorest trials, that if the time me what I could sustain but one paper, it should be

the Liberator. I am left alone, of the incurricular whose names I get thee, years ago, to whom I wished the paper derivated; but, in each bereavement, the family derived its uninterrupted continuance; and hence, the foliation will remain to them in its original distribution will remain to them in its original distribution will remain to them in its original distribution.

gripm. Of the foregoing appreciation, and with is view of the foregoing appreciation, and those of pricular reference to thy own labors, and those of pricular reference to thy own labors, and those of pricular reference to the design number of the pricular reference to the design of the pricular reference to the design of the pricular reference to the pr thy friend, Tonkers, N. Y., 1865.

COMMEMORATIVE OF FRATERNITY AND FREEDOM,

Thankspiring Day, 12th mo. 7th, 1865. parameters and the day which was seen from after, will ballow the day which was seen from after, and be wareness who dwell on the mountains above it is Eablean of Hope".— Heaven's besuteous Stares it is Eablean of Hope ".— Heaven's besuteous Stares it is Eablean of Hope ".— Heaven's besuteous Stares it is a seen with bright promise of Freedom and Love Stares it is a seen which we have the seen which was a seen from after a seen and the seen an

let year of stern conflict they braved the rade jeer;
for hode and in death they could still bless the red
jet upon the church nor the State delgoed;
jungtherithey grew in the strength of their God!

he size, in his chains, scaled his record in heaven, issi stilly the chord could but vibrate on earth; he sees were awakened, and each fetter was riven, that millions might joy in a Nation's new birth. ind prints of praise the Freedmen implore— (will litter their draught, and unceraing its flood,) is as Wilster of woe, oh! will pe restore Fee a lithe of the guine ye have drawn from our blood?

And how stricken our hearts, when the dear ones we loved

her, hashed is the war-cry o'er hilltop and glen, 13st the rword, in its sheath, again is at rest; 1-bel beannas to God, and good will to men"—— The sare is redeemed, and our country is blest!

(n' cur Father in heaven! Thy Nome is a tower,†
Anthy it the "Battle of Freedom" is won;
The saters were cleft by the rod of Thy power—
The Red Sea is passed, and Thy people are one;

Her avial are the realities of war, as exhibited in the surgic through which our country has just passed! The surier has, in part, delineated its results, while he deprected the state. In a national point of view, however, not are but the legitimate fulfilment of Jefferson's properte twis---- I tremble for my country, when I remember that Got is just, and that His justice cannot sleep forcer.

**P A parting word from the honored and faithful General Agent of the Liberator : LIBERATOR OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 27, 1865.

LIERRATOR OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 27, 1865.

DELR Mr. GARRISON—It seems as if I ought not to ke this last issue of the dear old Libertator to the piece, without saying a word,—if you yet have room for it,—to you and the two thousand others, with many of whom I have been in such instinute relations for a full score of years. A great and wooderful york has been accomplished. Let us thank God and the true hearts which have languaged any exceptibile and a successfully to achieve bored so unweariedly and so successfully to achieve it. A work hardly less great yet remains Thanks it. A work hardly less great yet remains. Thanks to the fidelity and courage of yourself and the little band who suttringly worked with you,—and thanks no less to the insane diabolism of the slave power in the land,—the conceisence of the nation has been roused. The first step—the step which costs—has ben taken. The remaining ones,-with many dis heartening drawbacks and blunders,-will assuredly follow. Only let us, as we have always done, "learn to labor and to wait." The labor and the waiting will not be to disheartening nor so long as they have hith-

I did not mean to use so many words. I only wanted to say farewell to the many whose names from week to week for so many years have passed in re-view before me, and from many of whom I have recrired expressions of regard not soon to be forgotter.
The Liberator has ministered spiritual food and more strength to them and to all of us. Its record is now to be sealed up. Who of us will not sorely miss it How few more than I !

ROBERT F. WALLCUT.

PHILADELPHIA, 12th mo. 24, 1865. WM. LLOYD GARRISON: -Esteemed Friend-Con gratulations and benedictions, that the Emancipation gratuations and benedictions, that the Emancipation Amendment is ratifed—that the land has still the power to set the type, not only in thy own paper, our ever true Liberator, but of the fire of this soul over the marrellous triumph! Who will stop, now, to carp or wrangle as to the manner of its coming? Behold it in hand! Grasp it, and rejoice! The fagend may be composed of half-converted States; but let a man give me his hand, and I am on the road to his heart. Yes, I mean to be thankful, and my spirit runneth over with, "Comfort ye my people." - The remarkable coincidence of this event with the

remarkance concerned in more than congratula-tory; it impresses one with a trust in the Right and in God, which must make the sincere soul work on. through a generation, for the consumited daty. espired duty.

May not the American Anti-Slavery Society nov

feel prepared to insert the words Equal Rights in place of Anti-Slavery, and with redoubled and reunited effort insure the freedom of all from every thraidom of color, sex, or other injunitous distinction

For thy health, and many years of deserved repos and highest rewards, accept the wishes of Thy grateful friend,

ALFRED H. LOVE.

New Badrond, Dec. 20, 1868. As one who has been familiar with the Libert As one who has been familiar with the Liberator from its beginning to the present time, and a constant revier of its columns for more than twenty years, I cannot hid farewell to its time-honored face without schowledging my obligations to its genial influence in the formation of my own and the character of my children. It has not only been a Liberator for the oppressed, but an Educator for every household into which it has come. In comment, then, with its noin the formation of my own and the character of my children. It has not only been a Liberator for the oppressed, but an Educator for every household into which it has come. In contamon, then, with its numerous triends, I shall regret its discontinuance, while we rejoice that its great object is accomplished, and feel assurance in the unshrinking faith of its additor, that the work of purification will go on until every blot of slavery is wheel out from our land. Well do I remember the day of small things, when Wm. Lloyd Garrison, then a young man, lasted and despised, was a welcome and honored guest in my own father's house, as BENJ. LUEDT had been before him. How I, for a time, labored under clerical influence in thinking him a disturber in Israel! But I coon naw my mistake, and with ready set just on the armore of anti-sivery, never more to be hald aside until the day of jubilee. What a history that pill be, when given the world, of the abolitionist! How fitting a work for its inishful Secretary, Edmand Quincy, Seq., than whom no one is better qualified! But I must set occupy too much space with perposalities. Farewell, then, dear old Liberater! and may Heaven's best bissings attend its soul-largired, hong-sufficing, bettney, we trust, redeemed editor, to whom we all ove to much! DANIEL BICKETSON. ove so much !

J

83" Several diluct facewell letters have been re-tained, for which we cannot possibly find room, much is the regret.

HEAR THE OTHER SUDE

Since, in the last week's Liberator, a highly jubil view of the ratification of the Constitutional Ame-ment intended for the Abolition of Slavery was given ment intended for the Abolition of Slavery was given by one so justly respected and so highly honored among abolitionists as Rev. Sastus. May, Jr., is seeme right that some expression should be given to a different view, widely provailing among friends of freedom, both of the Amendment, and of Secretary Seward's Proclamation amononing its Ratification. The necessity of holding this different view is imposed upon many of us, partly by the specifications of the Secretary is regard to the conditions of ratification, and partly by the phraseology of the Amendment Healt

has now become a part of the Constitution, my thought in regard to it was-We ought not to saut and one organization in the requisition of labor made upon criminals in our State Prisons and Penitertiaries, is needful and right; but this is not slavery, and slavery is utterly unit for indiction as a punishment, being pernicious in its influence both upon the master and the slave. But, in the Amendment in question, it is permitted that either or both of these may be used as a punishment for acts in violation of law, at the pleasure of each State. We know very well, (do we not 1) what is the pleasure of the States lately in rebellion in regard to this matter. We know what those people wish, who fought four years for slavery, and who now, unable any longer to resist, freely declare to all inquires that they hold the same mind in regard to Secession, State Sovereignty and Slavery. If secession were allowed by the very terms of a new Amendment to the Constitution, would they not claim it as a right! Slice slavery is d the slave. But, in the Amend terms of a new Amendment to the Constitution, would they not claim it as a right? Since elavery is allowed by the very terms of the Amendment just enacted, will they not claim that as a right? We know what they wish, and what they will try to accomplish; and facts are already at hand in evidence. Take the following item of news, dated one day after the official announcement of the ratification of the Amendment.

"SLAVERY IN DELAWARE. WILMINOTON, DEL-Joh. Two negro men named John Walker and Robert McKay, convicted of larceny by the New Hanover County Court, have been sentenced to be sold into servitude for a period not exceeding five years. The sentence is agreeable to the laws of the State in relation to freedmen before the war."

Unfortunately, this sentence is agreeable to some es the laws of a Slave State in relation thing else besi to free blacks before the war. It is agreeable to th Constitutional Amendment which has been ratified

calls them "in all, twenty-seven,") as now competent to take part in the Ratification; but I will not ask for larger space in a paper so precious as the last number of the Liberator. The facts above recited are enough to prevent me and many others from accepting Mr. cation as " the final crowning and completion of the labors of the American

REMARKS. The Constitutions of Ohio, Indiana lilinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, &c., &c., contain the same provision; yet our vigilant friend, "C. X. w." has never expressed any alarm or uncasiness lest slavery should thereby find an entering wedge in those free States. His objection, therefore, looks somewhat hypercritical, in disparagement of a constitutional amendment which is more important than all others ever made, and which will as effectually banish named above. The transa the States named above. The transmission was a manifestly a petry ebuiltion of pro-slavery malice pro tempore—will practically prove abortive—and, in all probability, will not be again repeated. Nevertheless, it must be conceded that the slavish provision in the amendment, even as a punishment for crime, is objectionable, though it should never be corrected into effect.

There are two countries of the Union, each held with equal sincerity and honesty by those whose patriotism is equally pure and reliable—viz: one, that they have not placed themselves out of the Union by their rebellion, though in consequence of it they have subjected themselves to certain government all pains and penalties; the other, that, through treason and long protracted war upon the Federal Government, they have forfeited their constitutional remains they have forfeited their constitutional reeased to exist de fa on to the Unio construction, and readmission actically stand in a territorial rela practically stand in a territorial relation, subject for the time being to the military power of the Government, and wholly dependent upon the will of Congress as to the manner, time and conditions of their being again especial die sub-familier. the manner, time and constitutes or their pening again enrolled in the family of States. President Johnson and Secretary Seward accept the former theory, and are attempting to carry it out. For this they are not to be denounced as impudent or uspatriotic, however mistaken may be their position. We strongly and undoubtingly accept the latter theory; and, therefore, were we a member of either house of Congress, we would estimate the first apportunity to propose, for the prompt adoption of that body, a preclarators Acr, that the concurrence or non-concurrence of any of the late rebel States, in regard to the anti-slavery amendment of the Constitution, neither affects its validity on the one hand, nor to any extent determines their status in the Union on the other. There were only twenty-dive loyal States to whom that amendment was or could be constitutionally submitted at the time of its adoption by Congress; and of these, the sanction of nineteen was needed to make it "the supreme law of the land." That sanction, however, has been given by nearly every one of them. Revertheless, realled in the family of States. Pre law of the land." That sanction, however, has been given by nearly every one of them. Nevertheless, whether the one theory or the other be accepted as a faulty, it matters not as to the ratification of the amendment itself by the requisite number of States. That glorious measure is carried.—[En. Lin.

THE AYLANTIC MONTHLY, for January, 1866, presents the following table of contents:—I. Passages from Hawthorns's Note Books—I. 2. Costles in the Air. 8. Beauty and the Beast. 4. The Wilderness. 6. The Bells of Lynn. 6. The High Tide of Documber. 7. Lory's Letters. 8. Doctor Johns-XII. 9. Wind the Clock. 10. The Kingdom Conting. 11. The Chimney-Corner for 1806—I. 12. Griffith Grant; or Jenlouny—II. 18. Reviews and Literary Notices. 14. Recent American Publications. Bingle subscriptions, \$4.00 a year; single numbers, 35 neats. Technor & Fields, Publishers, 12t Trement Street, Reston.

THE PUTURE.

me time ago, an article appeared m a subscriber in the far Well,

has been one nearly, if not quite, of isolation when it dies, it will leave no peer. And this re made without special reference to any peculiarities if anti-layery advocacy: for, though nominally an anti-layery paper, it has been more than that, and in very branch of ethics and, phase of reform has not

olumes of the Liberator, as an epitoms of the strag-es, agissions, and unear thought of the past quar-r century? In the "Refuge of Oppression," insu-erable oracles of iniquity and darkness, now for out part dumb to the public car, have yet, and for indefinite neried will continue to have

dom and folly in innumerable forms—voices of cour-tery and of abuse—poets and saints of New England, and bediamites of Richmond and Charleston—have met on even terms in these democratic columns, and all sorts of erratic and visionary as well as judicious and eventually prevailing op would seem, all experience and sanity of conv and there is something comical in the thought, tha while I am burning with indignation at the ab of A's or B's article, my neighbor over the way glows with admiration of its truth. But, no doubt, the general verdict will be that these contrarious mou have given us better air to breathe, and a wider field of vision.

This trait has been pretty strongly characterised in

"Article XIII. Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a furishment for griefly where the policy of the Liberator has had a marked character and a grifficant history. It has been a real and recognished for any place subject to their jurisdiction."

It is not the people of Delaware alone who will turn to account this unfortunate phraseology of the handless object is and it was never forgotten outbordinated. It aloned the unfortunate phraseology of the This ultimate object included others,—this altimate object included others,—this altimate object included others,—this included the prompt is the property of t or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

It is not the people of Delaware alone who will turn to account this unfortunate phraseology of the Amendment. Already it has been boasted, by men of influence in South Carolina, that this opening would give them alavery enough for all practical purposes, and that, as soon as the reconstruction of that State was effected, they could make enalavement the legal penalty for any needful number of petty offences. These men know, as well as the tempter of "Parley the Porter," that a very little opening made inside the hedge can easily be enlarged by those on the outside. They already have the bond; will they show much forbearsance, think you, in seizing on the pound of flesh?

I meant to have spoken of Secretary Seward's shameful recognition of such States as Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, (the last is omitted from the Proclamation in last week's Liberator, which names only twenty-six States, though the document to take part in the Ratification: but i will not ask for so their individual

This criticism will not be consider by those who believe that there is nothing to fer om error, so long as reason is left free to combat it. But the writer has the candor to add, also :-

But the writer has the candor to add, also :—

"The paper has been, managed with consummate ability from the very first. Vigorous thought, philosophical discussion of fundamental principles in politics, society and morals, historical research, legal learning, scientific criticism, literary taste and culture, eloquent utterance and poetic fire, have all lent their influence to this anti-elavery organ. Its columns have often seemed he aving with strong life, and one could almost feel the throbbing of its vital paragraphs. The deliest reader was compelled to think when running over its editorials—the most stupid nature worked into fervid or indignant feeling beneath its weekly revelations. Few journals in the country have brought out higher or a more fully sustained mental power.

have brought out higher or a more fully sustained mental power.

And it has never failtered in its demand for justice, or allowed itself for an hour to be turned saids from its chosen path and its main object. It has kept the great question stendily before the country. It would not be diverted by any side issues. It has been as vigitant as a veteran soldier on picket before Reven-burg, allowing no enemy to freedom to passe unschal-lenged, whatever disguise he might assume, and refusing to take the rife from its aboutler till it heard the countersign of liberty in a clear, full voice."

Another peculiarity of the Liberater has been what may be termed its communistic character. Handreds of readers have been led to feel in it a personal, almost a filial interest, in that it has been at all times open to the enunciation of each one's special thought or hobby of the hour—the editor very kindly taking up these little waits, and permitting each one of as to "say something, even if it was n't so bright;" and very many of us, looking back in soher retrospect, can perceive numerous inadequate and intadisloss. perceive numerous inade marks, which editorial goo

This perpetual Quaker meeting, where each spake as the spirit moved him, seems about to be suddenly closed by the suspension of the Liberater.

Another and very urgent cause for solicitude is, hat much work, falling within the Liberator's lesitithat much work, inding within the Learner's legiti-mate field of action, remains to be done. So far as it is specially an organ of anti-slavery or of emancipation, its task is completed, and its editor, the pioneer in that cause, has more than earned his stium cum dignitate. Slavery is indeed dead:—

And none so poor to do it rever

Ann none to peer to us at sversum.

Yet its unquiet ghost still haunts our public councils and seats of influence. "Mercy has been slain; let us take care that justice he not slain also," and the President, eight mostlis ago; but, meantisso, under his own manipulatice, justice has been bound hand and foot, and seems about to be handed ever for

under his own manipulation, justice as seee seems hand and foot, and seems about to be handed over for a scriffes.

Commiscration for unreprehant traitors were for a scriffes.

Commiscration for unreprehant traitors were for an expense of the scriffes.

Commiscration for unreprehant traitors were for any hands with those yet navashed of patriots blood, one fratternine with hours that believe, and act up to the belief, that the black man has no rigans which the white man is bound to respect.

"Your goodness must, have some edge to h." agus Emercon, "cise it is none. The decirles of horsel is to be presched as the consistencing of the deciries of love, when that pales and whites." The legal emancipation of America has taken place, but moral emancipation is yet to be; and our need is of an advention of the press as infactible and persuvering as has been the Libersier. The leeding foormals of the day are, in the main, doing well at present, but are all either bound to some hubby, to which other considerations must in an emergency he subcollasted, the or their managers are involved to publish colors or take pullow the tendency of the popular current from entel-pumy motives.

Do you ask me to except "The Nation"! That does well, considering its position, but curries with it a constant arount of headway and With Aroune,

"Here shall the press the people's rights mak Unawed by influence and unbrilled by gain; Here patrict Truth her moved presents draw, Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Liew,

Here puried True to Develop and Law.
Traignst to Religion, Liberty, and Law.
Let us hope that a Journal that shall, in some degree, need the demand which I have thus inadequately set forth, and which shall preserve these intellige trains of the Liberales which we have learned to love, will at the Liberales which we have learned to love, will be a set of the Liberales which we have learned to love, will be the Liberales which we have learned to love.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.

To the Epiron of the Linesart Sin :—Having in my native land,

for no other reason than that he belonged to what was supposed to be an outcast race. Even is our large public meetings held for the purpose of discussing the great American struggle, the advocates of freedom were repeatedly told that, in the North, the harred of the whites to the blacks was shown by langing the negroes at the lamp-posts in the streets. Of course, we knew that the terrible New York rice was not the work of the freedom-loving North, but was entirely to be stiributed to the sympathisers with the Scouth was in England, to a very large extent. was not the work of the freedom-loving Korin, was was entirely to be attributed to the sympathiaers with the South; yet in England, to a very large extent, the Sction was believed to be true, and the darker the falsehood; the more readily it was received. If your cars, and have seen nothing which indicates to me that you regard the negroes as a prosoribed race, over whom Providence has placed you to rule and punish with a rigorous hand. It is true, there is some prejudice against the negro on account of his color, but this prejudice is not general, nor is it any more bitter than I have seen evidenced in England et the Irish. I have often seen in the news Then again, it was said that the North, in endeav

Then again, it was said that the North, in endeav-oring to put down the rebellion, was engaged in an impossible task, and the South must ultimately tri-umph. Mr. JOSETE BARKER, who formerly lived in Auserica, and whom many of your readers know, preclaimed most positively, time after time, on the English platforms, that this was a moral estrainty. Before I left England, not only Mr. Barker, but every member of the "Southern Independence Associa-tion," and every newspaper editor who sympathized with Southern despotion, were compelled to see how experience it than the bundlessed and how allies have tion," and every newspaper editor who aympathized with Southern despotlem, were compelled to see how egregiously they had blundered, and how ridicaleasly fooliah they had made themselves appear, by the dog-matical and dictatorial course which they had pursued. matical and dictatorial course which they had pursued.

Again, it was said that the war was of such an exhausting character that the North must of necessity
collapse; for it could never bear the financial strain to
which it would be subject. But what are the facts?

I see on every hand the evidence that your resources

who will openy re-alayery sentiments.

There are other points I would gladly have touched upon, but a fear lest your valuable space should be aiready compiled checks my pen; and I therefore conclude by expressing my gratitude to you for the publication of the Liberton. I have often been cheered by its warm and genial influences, while surgement by the cooling Southern sympathizing stonesphere of Engined, and J rejoice that your self-denying labors in an homorable cause have been brought to phere or singlished, and I rejoice that your or labors in an honorable cause have been such a satisfactory termination. I remain yours, in the cause of freedom,

DAVID THOMAS.

Bosros, Dec. 20, 1865.

Gasono Trourvey, Esc. It is pratifying to know that our smitting and eloquent condictor is doing good service at the West in the cause of liberty and free institutions by his powerful effort; and that he is everywhere received with the coursey, kindness and approbation which he so emiscouty merits. His bestring invitations are granifying proofs of the wise spread desire to hear tim. We give a list of these for the next six weeks, to facilitate correspondence with him at any of the points named - January 1, at Topo 66, Ohio. 2. Hillsdale, Michigan. 6, Le Parts, Indians, 6, Indianspolis. 9, Poorls, Illinois. 11, Prince its, 6s. 12, Aurers, 6s. 15, Dubroni, 6s. 21, Aurers, 6s. 15, Dubroni, 6s. 25, Annual, 6s. 16, Namanas, Elichigan. 22, Bastis Creek, 6s. 23, Annual Artor, 6s. 25, Dubroni, 6s. 26, Tint, Richigan. 7, East Sagiane, Michigan. 25, and 2, Grand Rapids, 6s. 15, Dubroni, 6s. 15, Topogram, for the contrast of the co

pg-Warman Paratry, Rey, delivered an able and effective organism in fever of the "Right-Row lymen," on Thursday evening of last week, in one of the leatures in the Say Issue Course. The male one was very large, and gave estimate of a heavy appropriation of the leature. We report that we have a poon for even in their and the poon for even in their of it.

THE GREAT WEST.

NYS.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMAN. 464 West Stib Street, New York 664 Wasy Mth Stranz, New York.

Dan Mn. Garnson:—Will the last Liberator say a word for the only remaining class of citizens outside the pale of political recognition—namely, woman?

Perhaps you, with many others, think "this is the negro's hour;" but I must call your attention to the fact, that he had been declared free—has home arms in the service of his country—has the most influential that the constitution of the declared free that the Constitution of the state of fact that he has been declared are—not some arms in in the service of his country—has the most influential political party of the day demanding that the Constitution be so amended as to give the ballot to all his race—and that his right of suffrage is already conceded in several of the States; while woman's right increased are represented in prevention and a preposal to the states. is ignored everywhere, and a proposition has actuall been made this seesion, in Congress, to so amend the been made this session, in Congress, or Constitution as to exclude her forever for bentaffor in the government (see bill by of Rhode Island). I feel that it is use or knode laimed. I test that it is uname to steep now. As there is some talk of opening the Constitu-tional does to one class of disfranchised citizens, I would advise women everywhere to have their humps relumed and burning, ready to walk in the first " white or black male citi

We intend to petition Congress this wint ready petitions are circulating throughout the country. Will you publish the enclosed, and say a good

Sincerely your friend, E. CADY STANTON.

A PETITION FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

To the Senote and House of Representation:

The undersigned, Women of the United Streeperfully sak an aneodment of the Constitution and the Constitution and

The undersigned, Women of the United States, respectfully ask an amendment of the Constitution that shall prohibit the several States from distrasticing that shall prohibit the several States from distrasticing any of their clitizens on the ground of seril. In making our densited for Suffrage, we would call your attention to the fact that we represent states millions people—one half the unitry population of the country—intelligent, virtuous, native-bora Ascerban clitizens; and yet we are the only class who stand outside the rate of politicin recognition:

The Constitution classes as na "free people," and counts is wisely personal in the basts of representation; and yet we are governed without our coinsent compelled to pay taxes without speed, and penished for violations of law without choice of jadge or javet. The experience of all ages, the Declarations of the Fathers, the Statute Laws of our own day, and the fearing irvolutions through which we have just pasted, all prove the ancertain tenure of life, liberty and property so long as the balled—the only weapon of aslf-protection—is not in the hand of very citizes. Therefore, as yet are now amending the Constitution, and, in humony with advancing sivilization placing awe assignants round the individual sights of long millions of emancipated playes, we sak that we extend the visits of

As all partial application of Republican principles must ever leved a complicated legislation as fled as a discontented people, we would pray your Education Redy, in order to simplify the machinery of government and ensure demostic tranquility, that you legi-late bereafter for persons, citizens, tan-payers, and not for class or casts.

23 In discontinuing the Liberator, we regretfully part from our official relation to its General Agent, our beloved and worthy friend, Roman 7. Wallour, whose unintermitted and faithful services, for more

whose uninternitied and faithful services, for more than a sorre of years, deserve our warmest ownneedshion, and an expression of our grateful schnavledgments. Always at his post, he has diligently discharged the duties of his situation, with his heart his work.

Runilly do we regret separating from our extensed printers, Mesers. J. B. Yanararow & Sow, who for as long a period have been identified with the paper,

not merely in a business relation, but is appreciation of its value, which has led them disinterestedly and such contributely to score of an inadequate recurrention for their services in order that it might live.

ABBUAL SERVISE OF THE MASSAC SETTS ABEL AVERY SOCIETY. The Thingshirt diseast Manager of the Ma-

a partial by h in solution of maning at the man so be the healing subject of implicy at the man perhip the consideration of the adults of the ry, in he resent out in regard to the Future. In behalf of the Board of Managers, EDMUND QUINCY, Pres

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

There will be a Special Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society at Resear, on Wannesday, Jun-uary 26, 1906, to enables the State of Mational Af-fairs. The how and place of morting will be stated

By order of the Executive Committee
WERDELL PHILLIPS, Pr.
C. E. WEITPLE, Bordery.

THIRTY-SECOND al Anti-Blavery Subs

The Managers of the Rational Anti-Harvey Sub-coription Anniversary beg leave to notify their friends— the friends of the neground of impartial liberty—that the Shi Anniversary will be held in Rinds Hall, on Wednesday, January 28, 1800, The aim of this effort is to give the American Anti-Slavery

Society the means to continue his operation, and specially to sustain the publication of the Extrogram April Statuments. AFT-GLAVERT STATUSED.

These not able to be personally present to aid on this occasion, and to listen to the appeals of the neal-one and tried taborers in this cause, may send their contributions, as heretolors, to W. L. Bownston, Esq., No. 8 R. E. Exchange, Court Square.

FOR THE NEW YEAR. Lee & Shepard, 169 Washington street, Boston, have just published two more volumes by that popular juvenile writes, "Oxiven Orric." Oxe eshibled, "Womix are Wist; or, Neddy Newman on a Cruise "... Blustrated... price \$1.25. The other entitled, "Flouring Jos; or, The Fortunes of a Staff Officer." A Security Jos; or, The Fortunes of a Staff Officer." A Security With Illustrations. "Frier Staffs. These will unquestionably find a ready sale as gift books for the sesson.

Our Dance Western Company Comp

Our Dura. We shall TAXE IT FOR GRAFTED that those who over us any thing on their subscriptions will be as prompt as possible in settling their ac-counts; especially as we shall need it all to cover the expenses of the present volume, which have been us-numlly heavy. Remittances may be sent either to the Editor at any time, or to Robert F. Wallout until the lat of February next.

MARRIED—At the residence of George A. Bacon, I m Washington, D. C., Duc. 8, by Rev. John Pierpost, N. W. DANIELS, of Louisians, and Miss Come L. V. Sc of New York.

DIED—In Boston, Don. 2, Miss Many Arm, doughter of Don. George Washington, aged 53.
At North Wrentham, Don. 7, Surky Yons, wife of the lete Ethan Ford, aged 74 years and nice mentals.
At Althony, N. 7., the 19th of Movember, after a pala-ful and lingering filmen, which she here with meet adminishle fortitude and patterner, Earn Conventral, wife of the late Wm. H. Topp, of Albany, aged 44 years.
Bhe was an example of a tree wife and sucher, and for the many rare virtues she possessed will long be held in affectionate remembrance by her numerous friends.

EF VALUABLE PREMIUMS.—Mesers. Fowlers & Value of the Prince Courted Journal offer as Premiums Wells of the Perrence Coural pounts were for new subseribers, Greenway's Planes, Mason's Har-ley's Minopount; Weinley & Wilson's Exprise Lay's Minopount; Weinley & Minopount Exprise Wilson's Respired Magnetic Darbou's Exprand wilcox a cities is seven and accounty from Macagines; Choice Lemany Boots, and Casts Boots. A new volume of the Presence-contact Jocommences with January. It is a beautifully film monthly, devoted to Physiognony, Ethanicsy, Physiology, and Phrenology, and is the only serial of the kind in the world. Turne: \$1 s year. Sample numbers 20 cents. Now is the time to subscribe, and to form clubs. Bond stamp for particulars to Fevran & Wasse, 350 Breadway,

NOTICE.—All Pledges and Scheeriptions at any time made to, or the behalf of the Mannehusette Anti-Elavory Society, and not yet paid, are now fully due. All persons so indebted are carneally required to make pay-ment, without delay, to the Transmore, E. D. Diarran, or to the General Agent, Saxvan. Max, Jan, editousing either at Anti-Slovery Office, 221 Weshington St., Source.

O To per, and who may have one or more of the numbers annual below, will much chilique us by sending them to our office, in order to canble as to complete our life; 1—Oct. 23, Nov. 20, Dec. 4, and Dec. 13, 1863; Oct. 7 and Nov. 11, 1864; Jan. 27, March 24, Nov. 5, Dec. 1, and Dec. 5, 1865.

FOR THE YEAR 1866!

THE COMMONWEALTH," (BOSTON, MASS.,) ndent Republican

ANTI-SLAVERY JOURNAL, Piring attention, also, to LITERATURE ART and

NEWS.

Clean observation will be had of the latest partials the actions at of the great diff emission.

Tugan (\$1.00 per distance. Protectional baseline direction protection great at atomic.)

CHARLES W. SLACK, Enrop Are Production, 8 Drondeld Street, De

A NEW RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY S. H. MORSE, BOSTON, MASS.

THE publication of the Research con-pleadings to a complete and for a pa-per of the control of the pro-per of the control of the pa-tion of the control of the first control of the control of the first control of the control

The Laborate A. Magnaline presenting the thought of solve and distances by Virgin. 3. It has the distances by Virgin. 3. It has the distances by the virgin to the best of the control of

MORRILL'S

PETROLEUM STOVE. One of the Most Brilliant Triumphs of America

Genius. IT COOKS, WASHIN AND IRONS WITHOUT COAL

WOOD, OR GAS! Office the work easier, quicker, better, and with an initial expense as any known method; and is in man, without a radiator, does not perceptify after the importance of the room, while it may not time it was sufficient to check a room in a very abort time. It is also perfectly, for from 2004, ashee and moke, and make as unpleasant, smell.

as Mo. 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

He saw the tares where wheat should grow, And eximly he went forth to tell; And from the vineyard placked the weeds, And planted yours upon the soil. The Master hath his servant blessed; Now that his autumn days have come, Behold the priceless harvest abcaves He beareth onward to his home!

gotitg.

For the Identice.

A PAREWELL TO THE LIBERATOR,
Goed bys, old friend I thine because face.

Will come to charge our houses no more !

Long shall we mise thy weekly sall,

So descripperions in days of yere.

Encoust and plain thy tendstage were;
He look of power or place was thine;
From pairty chackles ever five,
These knoth above at Trath's fair shrine.

Humanity's warm heart of love Unto the words gave living power ;

To Right and Duty ever tree, Thou failed not in the trial-hour.

Thy work, so well and nobly done,
Will ever live on History's page;
Thy prophot-teachings treasured be,

warnings to the coming age.

Again, dear friend, we my good bye! And may God bless that spirit brave, Which ever battled for the right, Breasting oppression's surging wave!

In early manhood's freshest glow, In early manhood remess glow, Unto the work his life he gave; He sought not praise, nor feared he blame; Ha labored for the suffering slave.

While blessings rest upon his path,

For him Fame's laurel wreath is twined And ever will his memory live As one who loved and served mankind.

SLAVERY'S FUNERAL MARCH.

BY J. C. HAGAN.

Hark I the mournful balls are tolling Funeral dirges for the dead!
Hark't the muffled drums are rolling!
Mark the mourners' measured tread!

Beris, whose bonds now rent asunder, Once believed he could not die, Now behold, with awe and w Slavery's funeral marching by All earth's tribes are mutely gazing

On the pageant stern and dread, Or to Heaven their thanks are raising That man's deadliest foe is dead. And well may they gase —for never Mortal may such funeral train ;

And no living mortal ever May behold the like again Men are there, of lofty station,

Statesmen famed for wisdom rare, Wos predicting to the nation, With their god no longer there. Judge and prices the pageant gracing,

rers of the pall appear And with paces grave are placing Chain and scourge upon the bier. With their blood-stained banners trailing.

And with arms reversed they go Their lost idol's doom bewailing More in anger than in wos. Freedom's friends in vain had striver Long to strike the fatal blow,

When a fiery boit from Heaven Laid the hated monster low. Though his friends the corpee may follow, Other hands the grave hand Other hands the grave have mad Vault so deep and dark and hollow

Ne'er was dug by pick and spade. No true heart to sing his praises, Or to pray for him, may be; While the menument Time rate bile the monument and But records his infamy.

—N. Y. Christien Inqu.

THANKSGIVING BONG.

Thanksgiving for our peace— The Nation join the strain; The march of blood and pomp We will not have again !

Let fruit trees crown our fields, And flowers our valleys fair ; And on our mountain steeps the songs Of happy swalns be there!

Our maidens shall rejoice Our maiseus scall rejoice, And bid the timbrel sound; Soft dreams no more shall be With drums parading round.

The rider and his steed, Their path of fame is o'er: The trumpet and the trumpeter Shall squadrons rouse no more

No fields of victory won With binds and battle brand : A nobler triumph scall be ours A bright and happy land !

Long Slavery's bloody hand Hath ruled without control ; Nor widow's tears nor orphan's sighs Could touch his iron soul!

But, lo ! the mighty 's fallen And from his lufty brow The chaplet fades that circled there-Where are his trophics now

But all his trappings past— Vala pomp of byegone year To prusing hooks the spe

on earth shall yield her fruits a season forth shall bring, ner fair shall pour he Into the lap of fipring !

This Asterna incline comes
White Asterna incline comes
Write full and liberal hand.
The stand of the half fill such heart
The stand of the happy hand.
The output of the happy hand.
The output of the happy hand.

CALL THE BOLL T BARAN T. BOLTON.

Who is ready for the onest?
Who with helmes, sword and shield,
Will go forth to conquer error,
On life's battle-field? Who will strike at Buy In his goblin-haunt

Fettered by his spell? Call the roll. Who will strive, on God relying, who was serve, m west reying.
With navareading daith and hope,
In pail down the gay reaffold,
And the galloin rope?
Who will break the yoke of bendage,
And unfar the prises dose,
Saying to the trumbling sineer,

65 and sin no more? Call the rell. Who, forgetting self, will listen Who, Supposed the State of the South of the

After many days? Who will get what God has given.
When you the policies uses;
Who will clothe the homeless orphan,
Fill the widow's cruise.
And, like him of old flowerie.
Help the stranger in his need,
Reddiges of his mane and nation,
Reddies of his mane and nation,
Continue of his reset? Call the roll.

o, that finds a child of socrow Heir to penury and woe, Will not tarry to inquire What has made him so, Ere he freely shares a pitt From his meagre, hard-er r bestows a cup of water, If he can no more? Call the rell.

Who, when slander's tongue is busy With an absent seighbor's name, Will ozouse his faults and failings, And defend his fame? Who will view poor human nat Only on the brightest side, Learing God to judge the evil Charity would hide? Call the roll.

THE TRUTH.

BY JOHL BENTON.

An arrowy shaft of lightning flame, Forth from unlettered lips it came ; Winds bore it, and the songs of birds; It clove its way in burning words, And, on a boly mission cent, Through languages and lands it went. Some heard it, but they did not heed; Some fought it, and were stricken dumb, And, struggling to collipse the light, Were crushed by its resistless might. An aureole in Taurn's fair crown, Nor arts, nor arms, nor craft, nor force, It barbed the hero's scorn of wrong, It nerved the speaker on the stage, With it the author warmed his page

And heary error shrank away, Dassled and blinded by its ray O. spark from heaven ! touched by thy light, The furthest hills with day are bright; New forms of love and beauty rise, New splendors tint the arching skies, The ancient wrongs that vex us cease

The Ziberator.

MR. HEPWORTH'S LECTURE.

On Tuesday evening, last week, the seventh lectu of the Parker Fraternity Course was delivered by Rev George H. Hepworth, pastor of the Church of the Unity in this city. His subject was—"Our Dangers, and the Way through them."

Though the war has ceased, Mr. Hepworth said, we are still in the very midst of our great contest. The menced; and we shall be flanked and defeated unless we establish the policy of universal freedom—unless we so reconstruct the South as to make her own inwe so reconstruct the South as to make her own in-terest depend on the granting of full justice to het black population. A conqueror should be generous but self-preservation requires that he should disarms a foe whose spirit of hostility remains in full vigor if with weak-hearted magnanimity we assume that the South will use aright all the power that is given her, we shall make a woful mistake. We must hang el debt, the Southern black laws and Jeff. Da

vis on the same sour-apple tree.

Mr. Hepworth went on to speak of the cause of our subles. The North was not guiltless in the All along, she had joined the South in supporting slavery; and even after the war commenced our success was delayed two years because we be lieved in Union more than in anything else. Not unt rd FREEDOM was spoken did our position im Our success is due to a change of the relation of master and slave to that of man and man.

or master and save to that or man and man.

Two golden opportunities have been given our
Government in this war, which it has falled to take
full advantage of. First, when President Liseoin had
the power to procialm a complete instead of a partial
emancipation; second, when President Johnson had the power to enforce a republican form of governmen by giving the suffrage to all the men of the Southern States. Still, in allotting blame, we must remembe that the President is but the scent of the people. Mr that the President is but the agent of the people. Mr-Johnson is not blameless, but the main responsibility does not rest upon him. We are in fault, see are not equal to the emergency. Even the infamy of Pierce and Buchanan was the infamy of the people, and of

Still, we need not despair. We have now the Ratiof the Constitutional Amendment, the abolition of slavery by Constitution and law throughout the land. There is but one step more to be taken, and that is to make the black man a citizen in all his rights, including the right to vote. And this point is rights, including the right to vote. And this point is to be decided, not by the President, not even by Congress, but by the people. If but one side is to be allowed to vote in the South, in God's name let it be the loyal black, and not the disloyal white. In set-ting this matter, we should be as strict as truth, and which seems to him wont fitting and the partial, and which seems to him wont fitting and the partial, and the guilty until it can be shown without injury to the crown of life, Republic. The Prodigal Son was received because he came back penitent. Let the South be thus re

At several points in this lecture, the speaker was

warmy appeason of the soutence.

The President of the Fraternity, before the lecture read a letter from Theogore Titton of the Independent declining to fulfil his engagement to lecture nex Tuesday evening, and giving as an excuse the state-ment that in the present national crisis ble whole time was required for his editorial duties.—c. x. w.

"UNUTTERABLE MEANNESS."

ong all the base things done or crimes commit Among all the base things done or extures committed by Southerners under the divine institutions operation any increases operation and valve teachers, (many from New is none; that will, compare with the "nontterable meaness", of the resolutions introduced into the Effectian Convention, to the effect that, all colored children born of parents "who have not lived together, and held themselves out as man and wife," shall be declared Highlimate. Surely, the grimes of our critical Highlimate and entires, whose very laws are calculated to set called the surely distriction of colored women in the vork and duties of a householder, and demorphised the wife, whose morality has been worse has the line of Louis XV., done to declare these children Highlimate whose parents have not been districted by any most destinate whose parents. Intervent of the High Handson to the foundation of the destination of the highest colored women in the vork and duties of a household the effect whose districts of the destination whose parents have not been destinated to see as the destination of the highest destination whose parents have not been destinated to see as the destination of the highest destination of the h ted by So

"wayward staters" intend to become moral models beneaterward. There will be no more disorder, no lawlesses, no vagancy. For this purpose, "any person able to work or otherwise to support himself in a reputable way," who is found strolling this denter or "leading an idle, immoral or profligute course of life," is to be indicated for vagancy, and on his failing to give security for his "good behavior and future industry for one year," he is to pay a fine of five hearded dollars, be imprisoned for twelve months, or he cold for the same length of time. For once the chiralry have been liberal. The odious word "black" does not appear in this statute. In is not said "any black person, leading an idle, profligate or immoral life," but any person. "Ethabit thee, Jew, for benching me that word." "Any person leading an idle, profligate or immoral life," Let us put that much-stone to Bouthern men. Let us sell all who have led ing me that word." Any person reading an idle, profligate or immoral life." Let us put that touch-stone to Southern men. Let us sell all who have led "idle, profligate or immoral lives," and see how many then retain their freedom. We shall see who leads the most immoral life; the planter who has all, his life-dime stolen the God-givan rights of uses, who sells his own children, and whips their mother to dealls, his own children, and whips their mother to dealls, the excrebe who shoots and cheats his freedome, or the ex-slave who steals the necessaries of life, and wanders about the country is search of employment, after retuning to be "apprenticed" to his former master. Who is the most immoral, "reconstructed" white "loyalists," or Ignorant black people who have stood faithful to the government through fire and blood,—the oppressor or the oppressed! Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, complimented the legislature of Alabama upon the "lolty patrictism and enlightened statesmanship with which they had recognized the fact that slavery was destroyed by the result of the war." The people of the South have involved the country in a bloody war. They have strack at the national life, and committed the "most oflous of all crimes." But it is "lofty patriotism and enlightened statesmanship" to accept, without going to another war, the results of that most oflous crime. Tet President Johnson is right in pardoning them. For we know of a crime still more odious crime. Tet President Johnson is right in pardoning them. For, we know of a crime still more odious than treason. It is called reconstruction. We know of a sin which includes every other,—which is a wrong against every widow and orphan, against every here steeping in the ground, against every loyal person, and an insuit to every intelligent man in the country. It is called reconstruction. What has Congress to say to 10

GEORGE THOMPSON AT NEW BRIGHTON.

NEW BRIGHTON, (Pa.) Dec. 12, 1865.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:
MY HONORED FRIEND—I have just returned from
listening to a lecture by the Hon. Grones Taourson, given in the Methodist Protestant Church in this
place. His subject was, "The Story of my Life from year to year."

It was the first time I had ever the pleasure of

heaing this moral warrior; and to those of us, espe-cially, who had been cognizant of some of the most trying events in his reformatory career, it was truly gratifying to see and hear the man, so long the tim of misapprehension and persecution in this c try, and to listen from his lips to a discourse so try, and to listen from his lips to a discourse so re-plete with thought, with truth, with incident, and with the experiences of his eventful and heroic life. What a contrast, his present reception to our shores, with his former visits 1. Then, he came as one crying with his former value. Then, be came a one of your in the wilderness, "Frepare ye the way for Liberty—make straight the paths of Justice, and thus avert the storms of retribution gathering, and threatening to pour down desolution and ruin upon your slaveholding land!" He was then branded as a meddler and an incendiary, his life imperilled, and to save which, his friends advised him to flee the country. Now, he comes as a triumphal conqueror—the nation's honored guest—none the less the unsiments accorded of universal liberty—none the less unwilling to compromise with oppression; but halled with blessings instead of courses, with welcomes and congratulations instead of scoffings and revilings! Slavery has met its down! And thus shall it ever be:

"For Truth shall conquer at the last: So round and round we run; And ever the right comes uppermost, And ever is justice done."

In the course of his lecture, Mr. Mompson paid a noble tribute to the "Clarkson of America," who, thirty-five years ago, sent out his little sheet from an becure garret in Boston; and to which the millionices now heard all over the land, in condemnation of the system, then so strongly fortified in Church and State, are but the echoes of the solemn and ear est utterances of the dauntless Liberator.

the parting dirge of that great-hearted journal, whose the parting dirgs of that great-hearted journal, whose specific mission having been accomplished, now withdraws from the conflict, "fell of years and full of honors." In taking my leave of the Liberator, as an occasional correspondent, of the Friends who have stood by it, through evil and through good report, I can only say that the good accomplished cannot now be estimated, but will become more and more apparent in the grand secring out of results in the far after-time, when these who were faithfull carting care of the those who were faithful to the cause of the oppressed will be reaping their reward in the climes of the Blest, and be held in overlasting remembrance by those for whom they telled:

Though the Liberator now tenses to exist. I know

of life.

"Lo! I see long blieful ages,
When these Manmon-days are done,
Stretching like a golden avening
Forward to the setting sun."

Adleu, waning year! Adleu, brave Libers
Adleu, beloved and noble Garrison!
Thine, "through supshine, storm and snows," MILO A. TOWNSEND.

COLORED AND "CONTRABAND "SCHOOLS AT WASI ch the National Car itol is the centre, there are, it is believed, at the pr sent time, no less than forty thousand colored people sent time, no less than farty thousand colored people, four-fiths of whom were slaves at the opening of the rebellion. Among this population there are now in operation fifty-three schools, under the instruction of one hundred and twelve teachers, (many from Mew England—principally from Massachusetts and Maine,) with a total of 5618 scholars in November, and an

SOUTH OABOLIEA.

The regular correspondent of the Daily Advertisers within thus, dating Charleston, Dec. 9:

Among the more intelligent men of the State, to whom travel and study have given by the state to whom travel and study have given by the state to whom travel and study have given by the state to whom travel and study have given by the state to whom travel and study have given by the state to whom travel and study have given by the state to the state that the state of the state that the state of the s Island, where the necroes, incensed at the restoration of the land to their former owners, relited to
enter into contracts with thom. Many of the
plantations are, therefore, offered for rist at ressonable rates. Brevet Brigadier General Seeds
has recently been sent to the island to prevent disturbances, and his issaed an order forbidding all persons from visiting the island without proper passes,
and offering a guard from his beadquarters, so for
mer owners who desire to attempt overtures to their
workmen. Governor Alkou, in company with some
officers of our army, visited on Thorredy last his
rice plantations on Jelessee Island, in order to attempt some arrangement for work during the coming season. The negroes utterly relised to come to
any turns, and begged an officer of General Sinkelsmint, and ax, him of he wouldn't sell dis ain, and
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man's colonization order, these poor people declaratheir determination to "work for see robels." There are remains of their being armed for resistance, but it is believed by their friends in this city that they intend no violence, but will remove in a body to the mainland, if the land-owners return to the slands.

The planters of Mariborough Durrier save recontly held a meeting, and adopted resolutions requesting a speedy eitherward of the military forces or if they should be retained, a compulsion upon the treedmen to contract with their former masters. They resolve not to rent or red land to the freedmen, and pitenasty invoke the nutborities "to recognize the first that no system can secure vaccame where the discipline and management of the freed-

issent of any single man being hong to these smarten?

On the last Sabbath of November, the same record shows the following report of crime, as against black persons in and near Mobile: Dr. Hall struck. Delia several times with a whip, and then complained of her for larcomy to avoid computant against himself; used the tours sent her to thirty days of hard labor: James O'Neall cut open the head of Jos. Howard with an arm, by the presence of the craw and passengers on heard. James Symeney treed to cut the throat of Jos. Howard with an arm, by the presence of the craw and passengers on heard. James Symeney treed to cut the hirotot of John Hassi, who was asleep, and failing in that, cut him over the prochest and stabled him in the eye. McDaniels, with a shorgun, shot at Henry Bolings on bis way to church, because, when cursed for going through sea alley, he replied, "This is a highway." George W. Davies tried to kill Starr with stones and brick-hats, and left his head in a jully. Heary Downs best the hops P. Gould, N. Gould, and Jose Ripley, on their way to church. Sibley, Stark, and Wadkins shot and tilled Alfred Bufford and another new the case.

In Chootaw County, Ala., not long since, a coming to the date.

de Chrein, and Lone any is is a great knone than the suffice for the averant in me grouve than his level, if can now my will bank, and I na vendy to the discussion of the company of the

inconsistency,

But upon the plain steery field by President and Johnson, there would seen to be no try in the matter. The second States have been out of the Busin, but their relations of flave been interrupted, and will see the fully a plottely resistent entitle their Senaton; and Republic President Repub ad Amenda

ng ;-Me. Morrill, the inventor, to um his over "CHALLENGES THE WORLD

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"CHALLENGES THE WORLD

the produce a method by which a stack can be bedied that will compare with the l'atent Bredier," which alvey leaves the steak being with a stack can be bedied that will compare with the l'atent Bredier, "which alvey leaves the steak being with a stack of the stack being with the stack. I price or meaning to stand outset with the meat. I revising it accounts in attent on the state of the first or piece can pessibly be ward, about outset with the meat. I revising it accounts in the state of the state of the first of the state of the state of the state of the first of the state of the state of the state of the first of the state of the state

MORRILL PETROLEUM STOVE

Mn. Moonn—Having Challestown, Mass.]

Mn. Moonn—Having Challestown, May 14, 18th.

Mn. Moonn—Having Challestown, May 14, 18th.

Stove purchased of you two months sizes, and presists a that time to give you my opinion of it, after second fully satisfied with its ments or descrits, as the one prove, I now, without besidentian, processone it for experient to any cooking appearant I have two seen. It occurs from the control of the advantaged with a second control of the interpretation for the control of the defendance were named. In fact, it does not fall in any particular in being all that can be rusen, by desired by any one after acquiring a little appreximation in its use.

JOSEPH CHEPURA

JOSEPH CHEEVER, M. D.

Bostov, May 77, 1618.

Bostov, May 77, 1618.

To THE AGENT OF THE MOBILIL PETROLETS STOYL Co.:
DEAR SIG.—Having fally lested the new Priview
Store made by your Company, I sm happy to bear lesten
ny to its merits. I have them in use in ay satily has,
and find them superior to anything i know of per coship
purposes. It bakes bisecults and brotils steaks pletedly
and indeed performs most admirably all that inclaims
for it.

Wishing you every success, I remail yours, traly, EDWARD PERKINS

[From Rev. T. C. Poster, Paster of the Methodus E. Covi,
South Reading, Mass.]
SOUTH READING, Mass. May 2, 1865.
TO THE PETROLEUE STOYE CO.:
Allow me a place upon your circular to make the following statement:

TO THE PETROLEUM STOVE CO.

Allow me a place upon your circular to make the following statement:

For averall weeks my family have been testing the me and economy of your "single burners," and find that for the common purposed of a family its excells averything the of the kind-up and the product of a family it sevends averything the of the kind-up and the product of a family it sevends averything the stove, and avoid the hencestry of being tortared with the considerable beat. We have absented currelves from the home of pastry, steaming, broiling, and tonating, I do not his baked, and ready for the table; and for baking all kind baked, and ready for the table; and for baking all kind baked, and ready for the table; and for baking all kind baked, and ready for the table; and for baking all kind baked, and ready for the table; and for baking all kind baked, and ready for the table; and for baking all kind baked, and ready for the table; and for bothing all the baked has been the support to the same that the support of the table is a soft in the support of the table is and the support of the table in the support of th

Rev. J. P. Cushman, Pastor of Orthodox Cappy tional Church, Brighton, Mass.] BRIGHTON, June 2, 1865.

DEAN Sin—After a brief experience with year fers, it gives me pleasure to say that it gives great antifactor. For backing, it answers better than any rose or may with which we are acquainted: for broiling, it pring unsurpassed, and the arrangements for troolag green with the comments, while the escape from the beat give setty an ordinary fire must, in the summer, make your site, a great conforting in the kitchean.

Very truly yours,

J. P. CUSHAL².

MOUNT WASHINGTON, August II, 1861.
Star: I do certify that, with the thermoneter at lowing point, (32 degrees.) I heated my office (its firstly sexual) with one of Morrill's Petroleum Store, in its house, to such a degree that I was obliged to open the door. And I would recommend them as the best of cheen, the such portable and safest store for examing discorer small rooms that ever came under my observation. Yours, &c.,

Telegraph Operator, Sammit of Mt. Washingtes, I. I

READ THE POLLOWING TESTINGNIALS From Messes, E. D. & G. Draper, Manufactures, B.

dale, Mars]

The undersigned have used Mortil's Patent "Evente Stove" in our families, and have theorethy used it merits is socking, and many other families of ceraquities on the second have it in use, and are well entiried with it. It consider it a very valuable improvement, and when the processing of the foreigness of the foreignes

E. D. & G. DRAPEL Hopedale, Mass., May 6, 1865.

Boston, August 10, 1953 Messas, Monnitt & Co. : Messad. Monartt. & Co.:
"Gerriamst." I am often asked how I like my "resis um Steve." I would bere state that it work stands and like it insels. I have been a housekept met furty years, and have, during that time, used sandy the same unimber of cooking apparatus, neds areas cook-stores, &c., but have never count asy ting qui to this for exempts us, and we never tours as use to this for exempts us, and we no reason My the not be used equally as well in winter. We cap of fast with the wire is boll to the lettle, make tes, as about, while a person would be building a fer in a found, also leave since early in June, as her found also leave difficulty whatever. Certainy fi in the state of th Yours, truly,

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

POR THE SPEEDT CORE OF at Fever, or Pever and Ague, Res Chill Perer, Dumb Ague, and Periodical Heshels Billous Hendarbo, and Billous Fever; indeed for whiche class of diseases originating in hilary level ment, sessed by the malaria of mineratic contribu-

whole class of diseases originating it uness, emissable poles and and or mismatic continuence of the coly conceptual of It is also and the coly conceptual of the It is also and the It is also and the It is also and It is and It is also and It is and It i le circur a whate neighborhood. Propaged, by J. G. Avan & Co., Lowell, Mass., all Druggists,

PRINTING MATERIAL FOR SALE TWO hasts of long Primes, of short No. 1. The control of the color quite and the color of the