

TERMS—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum...

Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies...

W. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Refuge of Oppression.

A TOBY VIEW OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

In Blackwood's (Tory) Magazine, for November, there is an article on "The Crisis of the American War," of which the following is a specimen—

The past month has brought us to the terrible crisis of the great civil war in America. Brought to us upon their own soil, the Federals in desperation have invoked to their aid the unutterable horrors of a servile war.

At present the rival armies of the North and South stand arrayed against each other on the banks of the Potomac. They hold nearly the same position as they did at the opening of the war, before the battle of Manassas...

Selections.

THE VERDIOT OF EVENTS.

No genius, art or science can set itself above the test of results. However much it may intrude itself behind professional mysteries, above the comprehension of the masses, it must eventually submit to the test of results which the ordinary mind can judge.

THE SLOWNESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

General McClellan was removed for slowness in advancing his army to Richmond. But things have receded since that officer was sent home; and from actual appearances, there will be no decisive battle for the next nine months.

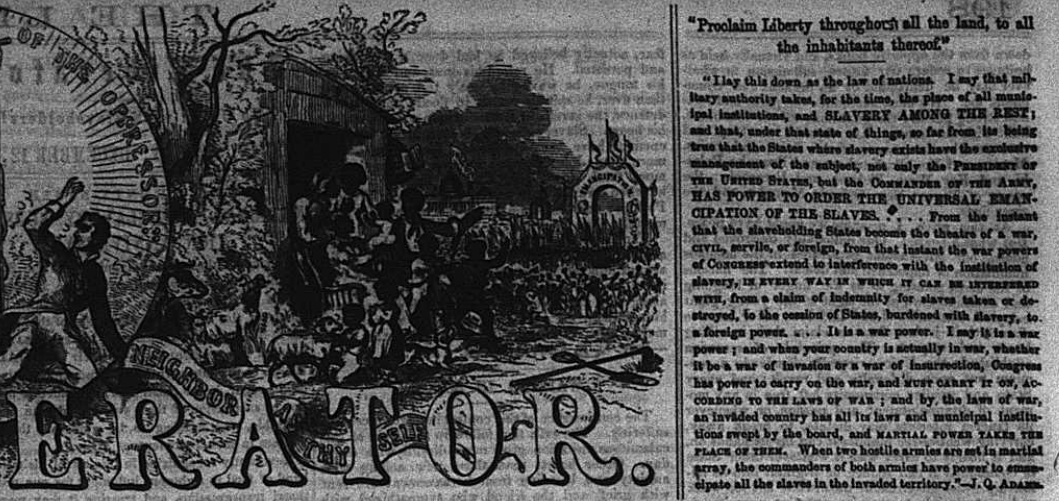
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THE VERDIOT OF EVENTS.

any continued their retreat, he did not persist in holding them in check, but followed respectfully. With the command of the river and a division on shipboard, he failed to intercept the retreat, or harass it by pursuit.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL TESTIMONY.

It will be seen that the Quartermaster's Department upon which, under the law of 17th July, providing for the employment of colored persons, the charge of such persons is chiefly imposed, has not found itself burdened with their care.



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

THE LIBERATOR.

J. B. YERRINGTON & SON, Printers.

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

It is my duty to carry the law into effect. I am bound to do so, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection. Congress has power to carry the law, and I must carry it. I will not be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection.

The Forces in the Department of the South.

An army, well organized and equipped for active operations, with a due proportion of cavalry, artillery and baggage trains, will have not less than one horse or mule to every four soldiers; so that the weight of food for the animals is more than double that of the rations of the men.

Vertical text in the right margin containing various small notices and advertisements.

down from the opposite banks, and virtually held as hostages to secure our future submission to what- ever may be demanded by an insolent and tri- umphant foe.

At this price, I presume we might have peace. But what a peace! Our nationality destroyed and gone; our government prostrated in the hopeless humiliation of impotence and defeat.

I think we are not ready to purchase peace at such a price. But suppose that from Christian meekness and land-hunger, or rather as the fact would be, from bare pusillanimity, we were to conclude to take peace now, and such a peace, and at such a price.

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It is said that once there was a man who thought that if he should run two miles, he could jump over a mountain.

THE DEVIL IS AN ASS.

But it has been reserved for us to see the complete stultification of the evil one. He never had a finer field for his operations than this country afforded, and he was among the very first to occupy it.

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year, actually believed he had done a wise thing, and persisted. He raised his crest, and darted out his tongue, he waved his scaly tail more fiercely than ever, he spit his venom in floods, until, in self- defence, the javelin of Emancipation was driven into his heart.

Thus, my friends, it ever is. The arch-traitor is always taken in his own trap; the father of lies always tells too many; the original murderer ends in suicide.

WAILING IN SODOM.

The continuance of this contest involves increased suffering. The evils that follow in the train of this calamitous visitation grow more direful with every day.

We stand alone. Vast hosts are mustering to repeat in stronger force and with more obstinate courage the attempts that have been made, and strongholds, hitherto unattacked, will have to bear the most furious onslaughts the enemy, with his wonderful resources of ingenuity and material, is capable of making.

And while these tremendous efforts are being put forth—while our homes are darkened by the shadow of the death angel's wing, and our bosoms wrung with anguish—while we are enduring grievous privations, and our soldiers are almost naked, we stand alone, and our foreign tongues mention our name with respect and admiration.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is said that once there was a man who thought that if he should run two miles, he could jump over a mountain.

The President says that slavery is the cause of the war, and that it is the only cause of the war.

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LETTER FROM McLELLAN TO PORTER.

In the course of the hearing before the court martial at Washington, in Fitz John Porter's case, on the 4th inst., a question was put to Gen. Pope, in giving the reasons for his conduct, as to the fact that Gen. Porter showed him a dispatch to himself from McClellan, at a conversation between them at Fairfax Court House, Sept. 2d.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1862.

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY.

In view of the colossal magnitude of the Southern rebellion, on the one hand, and of the corresponding efforts for its suppression by the American Government, on the other, the Managers of the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY have deemed it expedient to defer their ANNUAL APPEAL to this late period—

Reverently recognizing in this awful visitation the hand of God in righteous judgment on our great national transgression, and trusting it may mercifully end in the total extinction of chattel slavery throughout the land; believing that the Proclamation of President Lincoln, emancipating forever all slaves held in States found in rebellion on the first day of January, 1863, will, if energetically and uncompromisingly enforced, inflict a staggering blow upon that fearfully oppressive system; they, nevertheless, feel that the uncertainties of civil war are too great, and the expedients of governmental and political organizations too unreliable, to justify, for one moment, any abatement of vigilance, activity, zeal, liberality, and determination, so the part of those who have so long and so disinterestedly consecrated themselves to the godlike work of immediate and universal emancipation, joyfully "bearing the cross and despising the shame."

Grant, that the Anti-Slavery cause has grown from infantile weakness to manly strength—from universal proscrit to respectful public consideration— from an apostolic number of adherents to a multitudinous host. Grant, that it is Slavery which is the sole cause of the Rebellion, and that the suppression of the one may necessitate the forcible overthrow of the other.

The religion of the contrabands was Mr. French's next topic, and he spoke of it as vital and substantial, though their real want was teachers for the intellect, and not for the soul.

The colored man as a soldier was able and willing. Gen. Hunter kept a colored regiment five months, and had to abandon it for want of funds, but Saxton had now 6000 of them.

A WORK FOR THE TIMES. Lee & Shepherd, Boston, have just published a most rare, brave, outspoken, clear-sighted, uncompromising work, such as the times demand, entitled "DIARY, from March 4, 1861, to November 12, 1862, by ADAM GROWNEY."

The volume just published by Thomas Hamilton, 48 Beekman Street, New York, and R. F. Wallcut, 221 Washington Street, Boston, entitled "THE BLACK MAN—his Antecedents, his Genius, and his Achievements, by WILLIAM WELLS BROWN," will accomplish its purpose, which is to "vindicate the Negro's character, and show that he is endowed with those intellectual and amiable qualities which adorn and dignify human nature."

THE MEETINGS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, Sunday afternoon and evening, derived their chief interest from the address of Theodore D. Weld. The attendance, however, being limited to a large degree to the friends of this branch of the Society, he has rendered himself a popular lecturer to a British audience, and a vigorous expositor of the evils and atrocities of that system whose chains he has shaken off so triumphantly and forever.

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THE CONTRABANDS AT PORT ROYAL.

Rev. Mansfield French, who has recently been engaged in preaching among the contrabands of Port Royal, delivered an address at the Tremont Temple, on Sunday evening, before a large audience.

Gov. Andrew presided, and said that a few weeks ago, while on a visit to the national capital, he had formed the acquaintance of the lecturer of the evening, Mr. French, the Chaplain of the 1st Regiment South Carolina Volunteers.

He said that Mr. French's narrative had so interested him, that he could not allow him to return without visiting Boston, and having before a portion of the Massachusetts people what the Lord himself had been doing through him.

He said when the negroes were asked when the war would be over, their ready answer was: "When the rebels are all killed." If asked when that would be, they replied: "When you give us a fair chance, massa."

The negroes were willing to work. There were now 20,000 at Port Royal, and but for late planting and the seven years' worn, their cotton crop would have been large.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In an admirable discourse, entitled "The New Birth of Christ," delivered by Rev. M. D. Conway, at the Music Hall on Sunday last, this idea was expressed in regard to the present duty of our country—

We must advance, from the establishment of emancipation for the sake of policy, to the establishment of universal freedom for the sake of justice.

This just and Christian idea is one which President Lincoln has not attained even in theory. The recognition of this truth, involving a duty imperatively binding on himself, seems never yet to have entered his mind.

"Honest Abe" probably wishes to do right; justice to execute justice. But when he thinks of doing justice, he thinks only of what is due to the slaveholder, never of what is due to the slave.

The President has not even attained to the view of our affairs lately reached by Rev. Dr. Putnam, of Roxbury, and stated, with sublime impudence, in a sermon lately preached and published by him.

But Mr. Lincoln does not yet see even that God is an abolitionist. In every step that he has yet taken, by compulsion of circumstances, against slavery, he speaks apologetically for his action, urging the necessity as his excuse.

The President proposes two articles bearing upon slavery as amendments of the Constitution of the United States. The second of these, enacting a measure of partial justice to such of the slaves as may obtain actual freedom by the chances of war at any time during the rebellion, he does not propose as a measure of justice, but apologizes for (in the Message) because "it would be impracticable to return to bondage the class of persons therein contemplated."

None of these amendments provide, either at present or in the future, for the extinction of slavery; and the first and principal one does not provide for emancipation at all, only for compensation to the masters, if they shall think fit to emancipate within thirty-seven years.

The Colonization scheme, upon which the President insists, as important, and which forms the third of his proposed amendments to the Constitution, provides that the freedmen be colonized "with their own consent."

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On Monday last, the annual Municipal Election took place in this city, which resulted in the choice of Hon. Frederick W. Lincoln for Mayor by a plurality of 1,300.

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EXPRESSION OF FOREIGN SYMPATHY.

THE CRISIS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, having observed, with the deepest sorrow, the efforts which are being made to infuse into the minds of the people of this country...

This is unquestionably true. That Proclamation, defective as it lamentably is in morals, is the one grand master stroke of policy in the conduct of the war.

and palmettos. Ah! it was good to be able to sing that here, in the very heart of Rebeldom!

MEETING AT WORCESTER.

A quarterly meeting of the Worcester County (South Division) Anti-Slavery Society was held at Washburn Hall, in Worcester, on Sunday, 7th inst.

FRATERNITY LECTURES.

The public of Boston and vicinity are respectfully informed that the FRATERNITY COURSE or LECTURES under the auspices of the Fraternity of the Twenty-Eighth Congressional Society will be continued on...

TO THE HONORABLE, THE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

RESPECTFULLY represents GARNETT JAMES, of Wrentham, in said County of Norfolk, that she married Thomas K. James, at Providence, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations...

While the Committee believe that the efforts referred to have not yet pervaded the community at large, the tone and spirit of certain articles in a portion of the public press, the misrepresentation and perversion of facts, the biased addresses of many men...

It matters little what England, France, or the North, or the Generals, think of this Proclamation. The two parties most immediately concerned are the slaves and the enslavers.

As far as I have been able to observe—and although I have not been here long, I have seen and talked with many of the people—the negroes here seem to be, for the most part, an honest, industrious, and sensible people.

So much interest was felt by the meeting in his address, that the Society voted to instruct their Secretary to extend to Mr. Weld their thanks for favoring them with it, and invite him to address us at some future time under more favorable circumstances for a large audience.

LECTURES BY THEODORE D. WELD.—Mr. Weld will give an address at MANCHESTER, (Maine) this (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock.

On the foregoing libel, it is ordered, that the libellant give notice to the defendant, to appear before the Justice of this Court next to be held at Dedham...

On the other hand, the United States Government, embracing the political anti-slavery party of the North—commonly called the Republican party—has initiated and carried into effect measures in furtherance of negro emancipation, which entitle it to the sympathy of all true friends of freedom.

And they would think it unkind if you refused it. Another trait that I have noticed in their natural courtesy of manner. There is nothing cringing about it; but it seems inborn, and one might almost say elegant.

Resolved, That the fundamental principle of the Anti-Slavery enterprise is, that colored men are equal to other men in their creation, and in their right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Resolved, That the present destructive and desolating war, by the making of this Divine Justice 'over'; and any attempt to arrest it, by temporary expedients, which leave a single slave on the soil, or the principle of slavery unradicated, root as well as branch, will but provoke still further that now rampant and righteous indignation, and create a more fearful and burning wrath, when at length its appointed hour shall come.

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Poetry.

From the Syracuse Journal.

THE RESCUE OF JERRY.

"Jerry" arrested under the Fugitive Slave Law, October 1st, 1852... On which day the County Agricultural Fair, and also an Anti-Slavery Convention, were held at Syracuse...

The Liberator.

LETTER FROM PARKER PILLSBURY.

CONCORD, (N. H.), Dec. 1, 1852. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON—The mystic atmosphere, "Ye must be born again," has a meaning too deep for the schools in theology, and too important to be wasted on them or monopolized by them.

Slavery, in some way, and is, and is to be, unless the nation itself die or be "born again." In the parchment constitution it may be, or may not be. That matters little. In the constitution of the people themselves, "on the fleshy tables of their hearts," it is written, as with iron pen, and there is the central point and power of the evil.

Thus we are decimated; so we were born. And we have not been born again. Not yet. We do not believe in the "new birth." An excellent gentleman in New York wrote a very valuable work last spring, entitled the "Birth and Death of Nations." I wish a million copies of it could have been circulated, but who shall write or preach the New Birth and renewed Life of nations?—at least, of this nation!

TO THIS HOUR, as a government, the North has not turned its face in the direction of success. It has got no farther than had "Dr. South-Side Adams," when he so impudently and atheistically declared, "While it [the Federal Constitution] remains, all our appeals to [the Federal Constitution] are fanaticism!"

And Tract and Missionary Societies clear of all this "blood-guiltiness" of blood of souls and spirits, as well as bodies of men! Well does the South deserve all she will receive, at the hands of a just God. But does she deserve it at our hand! Have we prerogative and permission to "cast the first stone," to execute the divine vengeance...

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE. I have just finished the perusal of a very able and (pardon the paradox) a very weak sermon, delivered on Thanksgiving day by Rev. George Putnam, D. D. It is always lamentable to think of a good heart and amiable disposition smothered, say, literally made of no account in the great drama of life, by constitutional timidity, or checked by wicked and worldly conservative influences.

On BOARD STEAMER FROM FORTRESS MONROE TO BALTIMORE, Nov. 14, 1852. Events of no ordinary interest have just occurred in the Department of the South. The negro troops have been tested, and to their great joy, though not contrary to their own expectations, they have triumphed, not only over enemies armed with muskets and swords, but over what the black man deems most, sharp and cruel prejudices.

BRavery of COLORED SOLDIERS—THEY ARE HIGHLY COMPLIMENTED. (Continued from the N. Y. Tribune.) On BOARD STEAMER FROM FORTRESS MONROE TO BALTIMORE, Nov. 14, 1852. Events of no ordinary interest have just occurred in the Department of the South. The negro troops have been tested, and to their great joy, though not contrary to their own expectations, they have triumphed, not only over enemies armed with muskets and swords, but over what the black man deems most, sharp and cruel prejudices.

body politic. He says: "We shall have to hold ourselves bound by our old compact, bound to stand by them, and respect them scrupulously." We are bound to do so, not only because of our old compact, but because of our old compact, but because of our old compact, but because of our old compact...

And, would men but believe it, here is all the mystery of our degrading war. Nature and God are now asserting their supremacy. For eighty years, our guilt has been festering like electricity in tropical skies; and now the thunder-bolts are descending, "red with ungodly wrath," and no hatched roofs of "military necessity," no pious lightning rods of "prayer and fasting," will avail to shield us, until we repent and "do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly" before the God we now defy, even in the midst of his fiery judgments.

THE DARLINGTON. The first landing this day was on Butler's Island, from which the troops brought off a quantity of rice. The next landing was at Darien, Ga., where two prisoners and some arms were taken. The pickets fled at the approach of our troops. Lieut. Walker, of Capt. Trowbridge's company, who had been left in charge of part of the company on St. Simons' Island, accompanied by 25 men, had crossed over to Darien a few days before our arrival, and had captured in Darien the assistant provost marshal. One of our negro prisoners stoutly objected to being marched to the small boat by his negro captors. He swore a white man was entitled to more respect; but the overjoyed negroes could not see the force of his argument.

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and fired coolly and incessantly, till safe on board. A warm fire was opened at once by the men from the steamer, and one of our Parrots played well its part. It was marvellous that, under so heavy a shower of bullets, not a man was wounded, though many balls were lodged in the steamer and barricades.

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load and fire in the coolest manner imaginable. One of them acted like a veteran. WILLIAM BUDD, of the Rev. M. F. Brewster, Commanding U. S. A. On reaching his ship, Capt. Budd led our men to the subject that, in our descent down the river, it was best to burn the buildings down the river. It was Col. Brailford. Both of these places were picked stations, particularly the latter. Brailford had been down with a small force, a few days before our arrival at St. Catherine's, and had been on the contrabands, wounded mortally, and shot one of the other, and carried off four women and children. He had also whipped to death, three weeks before, a slave for attempting to make his escape. We had received over three hundred lashes for refusing to form on a few of his fellows who had captured him had been the owner of several of our troops and their friends.

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