HINGTON STREET, ROOM N

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

s are to be made,

and Michigan Anti-Slavery I

following gentlemen constitute the Financia but are not responsible for any debts of the Weynell Pullars, Edmund Quinor, Edmund and William I. Gammison, Ja.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printer

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 52.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1664.

Refuge of Oppression.

WAR AND "REFORMS."

Those people who advocate what they call new ides in human progress, (as if most of them had not been repeatedly tried and rejected in the history of the race) seem to have received a quiettes from the stomming, practical, fact of war. It has always been recorded as an incidental benefit of this scorge of mankind, that it puts an end to the vise benefit of a state of a state of the state of the state of a state of e communicates to condition on discussion and continua-ion, discussion and continua-tions of its existence. When the a-terates with the fierce declamation can be safely regarded this law of exp

the tery conditions of its existence. When the air no longer reverberates with the fierce declamations of its advocates, reform may be safely regarded as in a moriband state. Judged by this law of experience, Woman's Rights, as they used to be expounded in the New York conventions, must be pretty nigh extinct. The public have not heard "Woman's Rights" mentioned for over a year. Spiritualism has been dropped out of the public mind for a teast the same queried. The spasmodic attempt recently made to lift it into notice in conditions with "spiritual photographs," proved a total faller. People no longer feel asy interest in its petensions. They have quite forgotten (so rapid ste American mind in its reception and rejection of professedly new ideas) that there ever was such hing. After this form of spiritualism has been dead foar or five years, it can be brought out under a new name as a bran new philosophy, and, if the cropting is at peace, will have another good run. Let the professors, now bereft of their subsistence, wait till then! Other reforms might be enumerated which have been hastily tossed overboard by the philosophe in the tempest of this war; but the notorious life of the two above mentioned, illustrates the law which applies to the whole of them.—New York Journal of Commerce.

POLITICAL CLERGY, &c.

HARTFORD, (Conn.,) Dec. 11, 1862.

HARTFORD, (Conn.) Dec. 11, 1862.

GENTLEMEN,—I have just read your article on the late political movement of our clergy at the Cooper Justitute, and regard it as eminently appropriate and timely.

Just so certain as they attempt in an organized apacity to influence political legislation, so certain, and to a like degree, will they damage the cause of their professed Master, and bring both themselves and the religion which He came to establish ou earth into contempt. This radical error of the clergy, lowever, is attributed not solely to their own disposition to "mix in." purpacious as too many of

compelhation years the Gapel according to Abolikosim on Study. He przys for his and cock, and Rev. Messrs. J. Q. Adams. Mr. Conway. And without further notice, and that peace may again return in Gotsgot into the adams. And the peace and without further notice, and that peace may again return in Gotsgot into the adams. And the peace and without further than the paths of peace and without further or the stamp among as, to bring not the pupit on the stamp among as, to bring not the pupit on the stamp among as, to bring not the pupit on the samp among as, to bring not the pupit on the samp among as, to bring not the pupit of the stamp among as, to bring not the pupit of the stamp among as, to bring not the pupit of the stamp among as, to bring not the pupit of the samp among as, to bring not the pupit of the samp among as, to bring not the pupit of the samp among as, to bring not the pupit of the samp among as, to bring not the pupit of the samp among as, to bring not the pupit of the samp among as, to bring not the pupit of the samp among as, to bring not the pupit of the samp among as, to bring not the pupit of the samp among as, to bring not the pupit of the samp among as to bring not the pupit of the samp among as to bring not the pupit of the samp among as to bring not the pupit of the samp among as to bring not the pupit of the samp among as to bring not the pupit of the samp among as to bring not the pupit of the clergy of this sity and the pupit of the clergy of this sity and the pupit of the clergy of this sity and the pupit of the clergy of this sity and the pupit of the samp among and the pupit of the clergy of the samp among and the pupit of the clergy of the samp among and the pupit of the samp among and the pupit of the clergy of the samp among and the pupit of the samp among and the pupit of the clergy of the samp among and the pupit of the samp among and the pupit of the clergy of the samp among and the pupit of the samp among and the pupit of the samp among and the pupit of the clergy of the samp a

POLITICAL ARENA.

Messus. Editors,—I send you an extract from a letter from, one of the most intelligent Christian ladies in a neighboring State, noted wherever she is known for her faith and charity, and the fruits of her Christian faith. Similar proofs might be indefinitely multiplied of the deep grief of Christians at the degrading spectacle of distinguished men, whom the Church and the community generally have held in respect, so long as they kept within the legitimate bounds of their high duties, stepping down from their elevated position to play the partizan in the political strife of the day. She says:—

the partizan in the political strife of the day. She says:—

"Mr.—has just called my attention to an article in the Journal of Commerce which has made him quite indignant. It is a meeting of clergymen of the different denominations at the Cooper Institute to propose an address to President Lincoln, expressive of their approval of his Emancipation Proclamation, mentioning the venerable Drs. Spring, Ferris, Tyng. &c. It is to be regreted that men who have attained such emfinence as divines should stoop so low as to sully their clerical fame by advocating Mr. Lincoln's wild projects, which are only adding fuel to the flams and sharpening the sword of vengeance. Would it not be advisable for each church pertaining to these pastors to call a meeting for special prager, that the sprit may be poured out, and these deluded men receive a fresh baptism, a reconversion,—that their attention may be turned from political strife to preaching the gospel and laboring for preclous souls? Surely God's people should sigh for the abominations that are rife in our land, especially for our ministers, who, in stead of wielding the sword of the spirit, and fighting the fight of faith, are brandishing the sword of contention, and advocating the cause of aboltion herey which is to flood our country with degary and crime. It seems as if they were given over to strong delusion to believe a lie. Oh that God would arise, and have dust, and keep them there till they disrobe themselves of their deliked garments, and come forth clothed in humility," &c.

These are the sentiments of a devout and pious mind, with which thousands in the Church most

dust, and keep them there but they disrobe themselves of their defiled garments, and come forth clothed in humility." &c.

These are the sentiments of a devout and pious mind, with which thousands in the Church most cordially sympathize. No move could be more inopportune than these clergymen have proposed, none more calculated to bring religion, as represented in these persons, into disrepute. I must suppose them men of common sense, and then let me ask them in what capacity do they address the President of the United States, in behalf of a political measure? Will it be said that we are citizens, and have our rights as citizens, and therefore we may give our opinions on any political measure? Granted: no one will dispute that position so long as you give it as citizens; but when you leave that position and make use of your position as clergymen, intending, as you must intend, that the influence of your eccle sinstical position shall be brought pear in the support of a political measure, then a masse in saying you have exceeded your rights. I will not insult your understandings, by supposing you do not comprehend the difference between your official measure they please, and their opinions will go for what they are worth, more or less valuable than Mr. Jones, the barber, Mr. Smith, the carman, or Mr. Brown, the tailor; but the Rev. Dr. Spring, the Rev. Chancellor Ferris, and the Rev. Dr. Tyng, have no right to give a factitious importance to their address, as citizens, by clothing themspring, the Rev. Chancellor Ferris, and the Rev. Dr. Tyng, have no right to give a factitious importance to their address, as citizens, by clothing them selves in a garb unacknowledged in the legitimate political costume of the country.

MILTON.

. Selections.

THE CLERGY AND THE EMANCIPATION PROGLAMATION.

o or three hundred of the cl

and anti-slavery agitators to see to it, that they carry their favorite topics not much further in their chosen direction, lest its opposite movement land them, with all their pet schemes, in a fathomies abyss.

Pray, gentlemen, keep this ball in motion, and Pray, gentlemen, keep this ball in motion, and oblige not your subscriber and friends only, but benefit mankind.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

OLERGYMEN AS OLERGYMEN, IN THE POLITICAL ARENA.

MESSUR. EDITORS,—I send you an extract from a letter from one of the most intelligent Christian a letter from one of the most intelligent Christian a letter from one of the most intelligent Christian a letter from one of the most intelligent Christian and the company of the present were not in any sense responsible for the motice given of the present meeting; who were the parties giving the notice, he knew not. Rev. Dr. Hichocok.—The Committee caused no advertisement to be made, and the many representation of the most intelligent christian of the other meeting; it never was intended to be a private affair; they contained that which belongs a private affair; they contained that which belong a private affair; they contained that where the exclusively to the elergymen where the exclusively to the elergymen the two contained that which belongs a private affair; they contained that

tations made in the public prints were enturely inconsistent with the spirit and aims of the gentlemenwho met the other evening.

Rev. Dr. Spear referred to the gross misrepresentations of the press, and he regarded it as grossly
indelicate that the reporters should remain after
what be had said—he was amazed that no bint was
taken. He then moved that the reporters be requested to leave the room.

The chair, instead of putting the motion, referred
to the large number of persons present other than
the clergymen at the other meeting, and stated that,
if it was thought proper that they should remain,
he must vacate the chair, and decline to participate
in the proceedings. Rev. Drs. Canfield, Smith, and
others, spoke to the same effect.

Rev. Dr. Vermilye.—As chairman of the commities appointed to present a report to this meeting,
I would say that we have no report this evening
to make. On the contrary, advices from Washington, just received, intimate distinctly that there will
be no necessity, and in fact no propriety whatever in
our taking action in this matter. I therefore move
that the meeting adjourn.

The motion was carried, only the fifty or so cler-

our taking action in this matter. I therefore move that the meeting adjourn.

The motion was carried, only the fifty or so clergymen present at the other meeting being requested to vote. As these were leaving the room, a clergyman not of this number requested that those not at the other meeting remain, and organize for the consideration of their duty in the present crisis of the courtry. After some consultation, another clergyman announced that as they had made ne arrangement for the use of the room, and therefore could not properly hold a meeting there, he thought they had better adjourn with the rest. (Laughter.)

The remaining clergymen then dispersed.—New York World.

THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

To the Christian Public, Clergymen and Laymen throughout the Union:
Being desirous to sustain the President of the United States in his responsible and critical duties in upholding the Government and overthrowing the Rebellion, and having given the subject our careful deliberation, we submit to you the following memorial:

rial — While we, clergymen and laymen of various Chris-tian denominations, acknowledge our present nation-al bumiliation as a just chastisement from God for our national sins, we believe that his paternal hand is directing the sore calamities in the interest of hu-

PRENCH BRANCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND THE AMERICAN WAR.

THE UNITED STATES.
PARIS, October 25.

Paris, October 25.

Beloved Brethren,—"When one member suffers, all the members suffer with it." This is what we feel regarding you, since the calamities which have faller on your nation. Though the Universal Conference of Geneva sent you last year an address of sympathy, we feel constrained to reiterate that expression of our fraternal love. In fact, the year which has elapsed has seen your sacrifices multiplied in a fearful proportion. United to you by the bond of common faith, to which must now be added that of a civilization based on human liberty, we feel that what touches you, touches us. It is true the Evangelical Alliance is bound to raise itself above all differences which separate religious or political parties. But here it is not a question of one of those accessory points of doctrine, of discipline, or of organization, which may divide Evangelical Christians. It is a question of those great notions of justice and injustice, and of the supreme law of charity in the name of which our Alliance was formed. It would be a lie, if it interdicted itself from protesting against those great social iniquities which dishoner the Gospel under which it is attempted to shelter thum.

It cannot remain indifferent while, in an age when the conscience of the world condemns slavery, and all the countries of Europe, except Spain, have

Europe, which are grounded chiefly on the manner in which the black race is still treated in the North. We entreat the Lord to keep you in this path. Each step made in this direction will bring you nearer to the close of your sufferings. Since God permits this horrible carange, it is doubtless in order to deliver America from an evil which is even more awful than war, because it is more lasting, and because it poisons more completely the springs of a nation's life. When your country shall have done everything which lies in its power to restore liberty to the captives, it will be able to take to itself that promise of the Lord: "Is not this the fast that I have chosen, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that yo break every yoke? Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedilly." Then, also, whatever the extripation of this scourge may have cost you, you will feel that such a benefit could not be too dearly bought.

The hame of the Committee of the Evangelical Alliance of Paris,

The President—GUILLAUME MOND.

The Secretary—GEORGES FIRGH.

The representatives of the French-speaking branch of the Evangelical Alliance, assembled at Geneva on the 29th of October, 1862, have taken the above

of the Evangenca Admits on the 29th of October, 1862, have taken the above address into consideration, and given it their hearty approbation.

In the name of the general conference,
The President—CHARLES BARDE, (Pasteur.)
The Secretary—DAVID TISSOT.

ALIJANUE AND THE AMERIOAN WAR.

The following is a copy of an Address from the French-speaking branch of the Evangelical Alliance to Christians in America:

The following is a copy of an Address from the French-speaking branch of the Evangelical Alliance to Christians in America:

The following is a copy of an Address from the French-speaking branch of the Evangelical Alliance to high. If, then, the negligent, solution to high a rate of interest on persansure to the following is a copy of an Address from the French-speaking branch of the Evangelical Alliance and the Evangelical Alliance are too high. If, then, the negligent, solution to high a rate of interest on persansure to high a rate of interest of persansure to high a rate of interest on persansure to high a rate of high a rat

convenient, ill-conditioned tools and machinery used on most of the plantations, could pay sixty-three cents per day for slave labor, and grow cotton at a profit when it sold for ten cents per pound, what per cent. of profit would a Northern man make in the same business, with improved Northern tools, when the same labor could be obtained at one dollar per day, and cotton selling, as at present, as sixty cents per pound? Certainly five hundred per cent; and there is little prospect of its selling below thirty cents per pound for some time, as only

to the effect of the Proclamation, if the slaves could be assured constant employment for themselves and families with wages at one dollar per day for the labor of an able hand.

This being true, what greater mistake can be made than for the Government to add to the present of thousands of liberated slaves brought into our since by the President's Proclamation, after the first of January, who are living in idleness and learning vicious habits, while large tracts of the best cotton lands in the world are in our possession and remain uncultivated, and our people suffer for the want of cotton that might be grown on them? How shall this be avoided?

Capital should be raised at once—a large number of confiscated plantations purchased from the Government—arrangements made for tools, teams suplies, transportation and superintendents. No time should be lost: the planting season will soon arrive. When it has passed, it will be impossible to

no crop has been planted.

The amount of capital required to commence an enterprise like this successfully, in the outset, must necessarily be large; as those who engage in it at first must furnish their own transportation for supplies from New York to the plantations cultivated, and for the crop grown, to market, as no freight

ELLIS, BRITTON & EATO: Springfield, (Vt.,) Nov. 15, 1862.

THE EMANCIPATION PROGLAMATION IN

The President—CHARLES BARDE, (Pasteur.)
The Secretary—David Tissor.

EMPLOYMENT FOR LIBERATED NEGROES.

We believe it to be of vital importance to the complete success of the Proclamation of Emancipation, that its friends immediately take, measures to furnish profitable employment to those slaves who shall come within the Union lines, and claim their liberty under it. Unless this is done, only a few of the able-bodied, middle agod men, who can be employment, or the means of support; the remainment, and remain in idleness.

Every day's labor which the people will be able to find the change for the better. Its locks to do, during the coming year, in the cotton field can be made worth two dollars at least, and will leave an immense margin of profit on the capital required to employ them, at that price, with any-enting like respectable management; for the same labor that was required to grow one dollar's worth of cotton in 1860, when it sold for ten enits per pound, will grow six dollars' worth to-day, when it sells for sixty cents per pound. The labor of a good field hand cost the master sixty-three cents per day; in 1860. This cost comisted of the following items, viz.:—Ivelve per cent. interest on the cost of a good band, say twelve hundred dollars, which amounts to forty-eight cents per day; illuen dollars per annum for clothing, equal to fave creat per day; twenty-four dollars per annum for provisions furnished, equal to eught cents per day; twenty-four dollars per annum for provisions furnished, equal to eught cents per day; twenty-four dollars per annum for provisions furnished, equal to eught cents per day; twenty-four dollars per annum for provisions furnished, equal to eught cents per day; fifteen dollars per annum for clothing, equal to fave cents per day; twenty-four dollars per annum for provisions furnished, equal to eught cents per day; fifteen dollars per annum for clothing, equal to five cents per day; twenty-four dollars per annum for provisions furnished, equal to eught cents per day; twenty-four

of hardy, enterpands many the places left va by the slaves; and, in the place of half-sav woolly-based, coal-black ragged Africans, as educated as the mules they drive, there will multitude of industrions, thinking, well-clad, cated, newspaper-reading, church and school-g white farmers, able and willing to serve the, in peace and in war. The exchange will not bad one: it will soon double our wealth—Nas Haice.

PROGLAMATION, FOR A DAY OF PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE.

THANKSHVING AND PKAIRS.

I hereby appoint and set apart THURADAY, THI
TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, as a day
of public thanksgiving and praise; and I carnestly
recommend to the Superintendents of Plantations
Teachers and Freedmen in this Department, to ab
stain on that day from their ordinary business, and
assemble in their respective places of worship, and
render praise and thanksgiving to Almighty Got
for the manifold blessings and mercies he has be

A NEW ENTERTAINMENT.

A COLORED WOMAN READING THE AMERICAN

can blood evidently tinged her skin, she might assign have passed for a Creole. Yet she at once identified herself with the negro race, of which there were so many undoubted members in the audience, and opened her readings with some passionate stances by Whittier, on "The Slave and Slavery."

The voice was unperb—rich, deep and musical—this pronunciation admirable, without the slightest touch of negro accent, while the gestures were always easy and graceful. Whittier's exquisite pastoral, "Mand Muller," followed, read with the quiecesse and half-hidden pathos the piece requires. Extracts from "The Honeymoon" exhibited in the reader considerable sprightliness and humor. A selection from the "Hero and the Slave, "written by J. Selja Martin, a black man, again called forth her fire and energy, but, though well written, and containing many passages of genuins poetic forvo, the piece was too long to interest the audience. In Longfellow's "Skeleton in Armor" here was a marked deficiency; several lines were so carelessly read that some words were entirely omitted, and others inserted, this quite destroying the rhythm. Nor was the "Fied Piper" rendered much better; but in the next piece, an anonymoos little gem, entitled "Magdalena," Mrs. De Mortié fully equalled in pathos and effect any lady reades who has ever attempted to read to a New York audience; nothing in this style could be better.

The listeners were attentive, quiet and decorous, but strangely, lacking in applause or enthusiasm. In fact, the programme was, with a few exceptions, adapted to a more scholarly audience, and it was hardly to be expected that is would be fully appreciated by all of those present.

This "colored lady" will probably yead here again soon. There are amany families in this city who, without being at all prominent in the work, sympathize, it called in the reading fully up to the average, and enough the programme was with a few exceptions, adapted to a more scholarly audience, and it was hardly to be expected that is would be fully appr

WASHINGTON UNIONISM.

city of Washington, I can proman, and remain in good of a man, and remain in good sandling with the politicians as George 2. Prentice, George Lellan, Gov. Seymour, James Gordon Benn Van Buren, Fernando Wood, Ben, his and that renegade puritien, Mischer Brooks, as with Abe Lincoln, Horace Greeley, the the citizens of Teesson, from Richmond to Ideans. To be a Union man is to be a man everywhere and with everybody. This is a Just see how the thing looks! Union politician, I can be opposed to Aboliand Black Republicanism, (which latter is sodification of the former.) to the abblitton ry in the District of Columbia, and to the sation policy of President Lincoln. I can fapromise with Rebellion for the sake of Union, pathize with the most damnable treason of

with the most damnable treason corethren," while they unsympathiz roats of loyal Northern brethren. n regret Northern outrages on Southern and "saed soil," and denounce the cruelty that keeps the
ivalry barefoot for want of leather, and their teeth
ivalry barefoot for want of leather, and their teeth
atterns for want of quinne. As a Union man, I
feed at the public crib, and cajole the Adminisation that gave me place, while I am secretly prayg, if not working, for jak overthrow. As a Union
ortizan, I can blatantly denounce as Abolitionists
to honest fools who thought this Administration innded to stand by the man who fought its battles,
and on the stump and at the ballot-box, won the
etory that placed them in power. The motto of
I Union men is, "The Constitution as it is, and the
inon as it was." Not only is this Unionism, but it
also Democratic. It is the war-cry of Seymour,
Prentice, and of Brooks, of Fernando, of Bon,
of of Prince John. It is the principle for which
indreds of thousands of our brethren have died
the camp, on the field, and in the hospital. It is
e principle which, triumphant, secures to our
untry its past greatness, the white man his supremy, and the black man his inevitable servitude.
There never was, since I can remember, such a
meenient political formula presented to any peoe for their adoption. It is for the reason that I
as this hour a Union man, watering carefully
se moment when to call my political bias by
me other name.

Don't you think your four friends in Jowa had

am at this hour a Union man, watening caresting the moment when to call my political bias by some other name.

Don't you think your four friends in Iowa had better abandon the name of Republicans, and hereafter call themselves Unionists? The Democracy North and the traitors South will then have some hope of redeeming the State from Abolition rule It Union men are flattered and fawned upon a little while longer in the Border States, and Abolition-imm, and its counterpart, Black Republicanism, (which seek to continue this war until Southern arristoracy and slavery are "squelched out,") are repudiated, this rebellion will soon be terminated by friendly compromise with traitors, reestablishing the "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is." In the mean time, the army must be freed from the presence of Generals disposed to pursue a policy differing from the one I have Just indicated.—Washington corr. of Iowa State Register.

THE AMERICAN EMANCIPATION MOVE-→ MENT.

THE AMERICAN EMANOIPATION MOVEMENT.

Ou Friday evening, a meeting was held at the hall of the Metropolitan Institution, Cleveland street, to protest against recent expressions of opinion in favor of the South, and to promote the success of the American emancipation movement. Mr. J. A. Nicholay presided, and on the platform were Professor Newman, Mr. Washington Wilks, Mr. James Beal, Mr. H. J. Slack, Mr. R. Moore, Mr. Elt, Mr. Chamerovzow, Mr. P. Sinclair, Mr. Evans, Mr. Malleson, &c. The room was crowded.

The Chairman briefly opened the proceedings. The war they now saw raging in America was lamentable, and he might say unparalleled; but amid the horrors which prevailed, he thought he could see that the slave was to have an opportunity of gaining his freedom. They knew what the great and good Garbaldi had said with respect to the American struggle. (Cheers.) His sympathies were with the Federal cause, on account of the disposition which its adherents manifested to free the slaves. (Loud cheers.) He (the speaker) had always been on the side of liberty; he had often fought the battle of the working classes; and he would have considered himself disgraced, if he had not come forward to assist the slaves in freeing themselves from bondage. (Applause.)

Professor Newman then rose, and proposed the folloying resolution:—"That this meeting, looking with pride and sympathy on the great free Republic which draws its blood and its principles of constitutional liberty from England, most carnestly desires that in the future England and the free American Union may be found united in brotherly friendship." The question, he said, had sometimes been asked, What had England most reason to be most proud of? Some would reply, that England had preserved her, freedom when despotism had covered Europe. Others might say that England had preserved her, freedom when despotism had covered Europe. Others might say that England had preserved her, freedom when despotism had covered Europe. Others might say that England had preserved her, said that England, which in former various important problems, had now into a tangle. That difficulty was in solved in the United States. Here we ny which impeded education, whereas States there were great educational Cheers.) The people had a motive to children, for there was no hereditary top their rise in society. The people d also the advantage of being rid of cy, and the result was that a few per-

im America had also the advantage of being rid of secret diplomacy, and the result was that a few persons could not get up a war. (Applause.) Still, nobody would say that the diplomacy of America was worse condusted than that of Russia, or of other countries. He hoped the best feeling would always continue between England and America—that England would resadily forgive the offences America had committed against her by England, which he feared had been great. (Applause.)

Mr. Sinclair seconded the resolution. He had, he said, travelled a great deal in America, and he could, from his own experience, ascert that the people of the Northern States were not actuated by any feeling of hostility against us. He knew that Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Sward cherished the most friendly feeling towards England. He them discussed, as some length and with much eloquence various questions connected with the war, which he argued was carried on by the South in behalf of slavery. (Applause.)

Mr. Evans supported the resolution. He had also travelled extensively in America, and he confirmed the statement of the preceding speaker in regard to the foelings with which England was generally regarded in the Northern States.

Mr. Ball here asked the Chairman if it was open to any one to move an amendment.

The Chairman answered in the affirmative, and invited his questioner at once to move an amendment, if he desired to do so.

Mr. Ball here asked the Chairman if it was open to any one to move an amendment.

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Sward chairman if it was open to any one to move an amendment.

Mr. Lenapriere, barrister, next moved an amendment.

in.

Mr. Lempriere, barrister, next moved an amendent, to the effect that the meeting deprecated the
attravance of the war, and desired that it should
stopped by mediation. (Noise, and cries of
That is no amendment.")

stopped by mediation. (Noise, and cries of hat is no amendment.") he audience being indisposed to hear Mr. Lement, the Chairman and Mr. Wilks made an apon his behalf. It was the desire of the prison of the meeting that any advecate of the Mr. should have a fair and impartial hearing.

adhering to the principle of non-interrention, is praified to learn that the Government has declined the mediation proposed by the French Emperor in the affairs of the United States, which was obviously calculated to obstruct the measures of President Lincols for the emancipation of the slaves."

Mr. Slack supported the resolution in a speech containing numerous perinent arguments and illustrations. He examined the arguments by which the advocates of the South had justified secession, maintaining that they were false and unfounded. The North had waged a modified war against slavery, while the South was waging an unmodified war in support of slavery. (Applause.)

Mr. Wilks, in seconding the resolution, expressed his satisfaction that the Government had declined the French Emperor's proposal of mediation. He then, amid great cheering, read Earl Russell's reply to the despatch of M. Drouyn de l'Hnya. He proceeded to contend that President Lincoln's Proclamation had prevented a servile war, and having stated that a society had been formed for the express purpose of heiping the American emancipation movement, fervently appealed to the meeting to give the society cordial support. He concluded a speech which was much applauded by drawing a vivid picture of the different aspect America would present to the world after effect had been given to Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation.

The resolution, on being put, was carried almost unanimously, there being only three or four dissentients.

The meeting, which had been protracted to twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.—London Morning Star.

SYMPATHY WITH THE CONFEDERATE

SYMPATHY WITH THE CONFEDERATE

STATES.

A correspondent writes as follows:—You are probably not aware of the existence of the London Confederate States Aid Association. Let me, therefore, inform you of a fact which is fraught with so much significance. Its begs in the most piteous terms for money, and I fear on false political protences. I have just got a printed address of this association, and the document must be the source of much amusement to all who have the perseverance to read it through. Towards the conclusion of this wonderful production, the ladies of Britian—falteringly described as the "fairest and best of earth"—are earnestly implored to come down with their subscriptions for the sake of "violated innocence" and "insulted virtue." But, sir, not only has this association issued an address—it has commenced a lecture crusade. Yesterday evening, Dr. Lempriere appeared as the champion of "violated innocence" and "insulted virtue," the arena of the display being the drawing-room of a house in Devonshirestreet, Portland-place. The company was not particularly numerous. The doctor commenced by some very general observations, and then went on to condemn the North for cruelty to his protegés. At this juncture, Mr. James Beal mildly interposed an observation to the effect that the South had been duly represented in the councils of the nation, whereupon Dr. Lempriere waxed awfully indignant at the interruption. Mr. Beal then asked if there was to be no discussion, and Dr. Lempriere answered in the negative. The doctor then said he could not go on with his lecture until Mr. Beal the rasked if there was to be no discussion, and Dr. Lempriere invitation, that he had not disturbed the meeting, and that those who turned him out would do so at their responsibility. A policeman was then sent for Mr. Beal meanwhile maintaining his position with perfect conlores. After some iurther altercation, Mr. Beal asid he would retire, fin on a show of hands, it was decided he should do so. The privers invitation, that he had no

The Ziberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1862.

CONCERNING THE LIBERATOR.

The war has not only crippled the circulation of t

In common with all other publishers, we find our selves in a very tight place. Our subscription list has been seriously reduced, by various causes, during the last year; and this, alone, is a source of pecuniary embarrassment. To attempt to go on at the same rates, with this loss, with the enormous advance in the price of printing paper, and with no immediate prospect of extending our circulation, would inevitably terminate the publication of the Liberator at an early day. On the other hand, to increase the terms to \$3.00 per annum,—which, supposing our present list of subscribers should remain firm, would barely cover the additional cost of the white paper,—may cause such a further diminution in the number of our patrons as to hasten the same fatal result. The first course, if pursued, is certain suppression; the second furnishes the only chance of continuance. In these trying circumstances, we cannot hesitate which to adopt. The price of the Liberator, therefore, at the commencement of the new year, will be enhanced fifty cents per annum, wnill the market value of printing paper be restored to its normal condition. Other weekly papers throughout the country have been obliged to make a similar advance in their own case.

This is a simple statement of bour situation, and our readers can easily cipher out the absolute necessity for this change in our terms.

Death has made serious rarages among our earliest subscribers, especially within the last two or three years; but we still retain on our subscription list the names of a number of cherished friends, in different parts of the country, whose unitring cooperation and unwavering confidence call for the warmest expression of our gratitude. Such will continue to stand by us, while we remain faithful to the cause of the enslaved as in the past.

Of course, we shall reduce the altered subscription price to its former state, at the earliest practicable parts.

as in the past.

Of course, we shall reduce the altered subscription
price to its former state, at the earliest practicable petios.

THE EVENTPUL DAY.

mber last, Preside

"Be it enacted by the Senate and Ho tives of the United States of America

in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons, and taking returgs within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them, and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on or bring within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed explures of war, and shall be forever free of their service, and one and the states, shall be the such as the service, and shall be forever free of their service, and to a guin held as slaves.

Scaling 10. And be if Irrither emecked, That no slave, services and the states, shall be delivered up, or any way impode or the States, shall be delivered up, or any way impode or the States, shall be delivered up, or crime, or some offence against of his liberty, except for crime, or some offence against of his liberty, except for crime, or some offence against of his liberty, steep for crime, or some offence against of his liberty, steep for crime, or some offence against of his liberty, steep for crime, or some offence against or his liberty, steep for crime, or some offence against or his liberty, steep for crime, or some offence against or his liberty, steep for crime, or some offence had first make at the person to whom the fabor or services of such fugitive is alleged to be due to his lawful owner, and has not been in arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or navat service of the United States shall, under any prefernce whatever, askine to delete on the validity of the claim of any person to the service of the United States shall, under any prefernce whatever, askine to delete on the validity of the claim of any person to the service of the United States shall, under any prefernce whatever, askine to delete on the validity of the claim of any person to the service of the United States shall the service o

from the service."

And I do hereby enjoin and order all persons engaged in the utilizary and mand service of the United States to observe, obey and enforce within their respective spheres of service the Acts and sections above recitied; and the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States, who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall, upon the restoration of the Constitutional relations between the United States and their respective States and people, if the relations shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have here

By the President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Wu. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

The eventful day indicated in this Proclamation is at hand, and, as it draws near, the hearts of all true friends of freedom are publishing with hope and fear as to its enforcement or possible modification. No doubt, a tremendous pressure has been, and up to the last hour will be, brought to bear upon the President, by those who desire his downfall and the success of the Southern traitors, to induce him to postpone indefinitely the operation of his Emancipation Act. That he will stand by it seems to be the general conviction, though we shall not be greatly surprised if he substitute some other project for it. A man so manifestly without moral vision, so unsettled in his policy, so incompetent to lead, so destitute of hearty abhorrence of slavery, cannot be safely relied upon in any rence of slavery, cannot be safely relied upon in any cert at Music Hall, on the afternoon of January 1st,

We would call attention to the Circular, headed "Employment for Emancipated Negroes," printed
on our first page. With regard to the responsibility
and good faith of Mesara. Ellis, Burton and Eaton, the
public are referred to the Exchange Bank, Springfield,
or Connecticut River Bank, Charleston, N. H. It is
manifest that, in the liberation of so large a body of
the slave population, some extensive plans, similar to
this, conducted in good faith by Northern associated
skill and enterprise, will be needed to turn the labor
of the emancipated to the best advantage for all concepted.

following resolution into the U. S. Senate:—
Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That they cordially approve the policy of the
President of the United States, in setting free slaves
in the insurrectionary districts, as indicated in his
proclamation, dated September 22, 1862, and recommend to him the employment of that and every other
means known to civilized warfare to terminate the
present rebellion, and assert the supremacy of the
government of the United States over its entire territor and neonle.

Stevens, of Pennsylvania :-

and indivisible forever.

Resolved, That If any person in the employment of the United States, in either the legislative or executive branch, should propose to make peace, or should accept, or advise the acceptance of any such proposition, on any other basis than the integrity and entire unity of the United States and their territories as they existed as the breaking and their territories as they

Mr. Vallandigham of Ohlo offered the follow

Recolved. That the House earnestly desire that the most speedy and effectual measures be taken for the restoration of peace in America, and that no time be lost in proposing an immediate creasation of hostillities in order for a speedy and final settlement of the unsappy controversy which brought about this unnecessary and injurious civil war, by just and adequate security against the return of like calamities in times to come; and this House desire to offer most earnest assurances to the country that they will in due time to cheerfully cooperate with the Executive and States for the restoration of the Union, to make such explicit and most solemn amendments and provisions of the Constitution as may be found necessary for securing the rights of the several States and sections within the Union under the Constitution.

This Vallandigham is as much a traitor at heart as Jeff. Davis or any of his robel associates, giving them "aid and comfort." in every possible way. He should be promptly expelled from the House.

doxes and weaknesses attending the action of the American Government in dealing with the robellion and slavery, Mr. Thompson instinctively and intelligently perceives that the conflict is casentially between the elements of freedom on the one hand, and the powers of despotism on the other; and, as he has ever nobly done, in the face of popular opinion, he adheres to the right, trampling all the temptations of a selfish expediency beneath his fect. America has no truer friend in the world than George Thompson; yet how base has been her requital of his self-sacrificing efforts to bless and save her! But the day is coming when his name shall be honored from one end of the land to the other.

It will be seen that a new Emancipation Society has been formed in London, having for its special object the enlightenment of the public mind as to the course which justice, honor, humanity and liberty demand should be pursued by the British people and government towards the conjunding parties in this country. May it obtain liberal support, and its efforts be rigorously prosecuted!

A Just Riemuke. Garibaldi writes to a friend,

A JUST REBUKE. Garibaldi writes to a friend, in reference to our war, that he "is at a loss to understand why a nation like the American Republic, with such absolute and soul-inspiring declarations of freedom engrafted in her Constitution and laws, should be an orgardless of the dictates of humanity, and the enlightened civilization of the nineteenth century, as not to have slavery, the harbarous relic of a barbarous age, at once and forever abolished."

he following

Monat.—Strike when you speak. Works, more than
more, your peril'd country needs.

The second should be the soldier's pea—his proclamations.

LETTER FROM GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

ox,—I am so worn down by much imerican question, that I am not can do no more than give you a

e forgotton my campaign on the ney Question;" nor the one on the angelical Alliance. The present

"Dudley Wells, of Montgomery County, Missouri, he appeared when, after tee months hiding in the woods was rescued by a party of Federal soldiers"—\$c., &c.
And then, the following:—

And then, the rollowage.

a Fellow countrymen! Remember that the Southers chicatry, which asks your sympathy and admiration, is composed of the wretches who perpetrate these atroctives on the weak and defenceless. Will you not, then, with a spirit worthy of the sons of Freedom, rather give your moral support to the men who are shedding their blood (as thirty year ago you gave £20,000,000 of money) to purge this nation from the fout shame and guilt of complicity with slavery?

The Fugitive Slave Law ex Scnator, and now Commissioner, on beholding this placard, "Grinned horribly a ghastly smile.

nd, as soon as he was able, got beyond sight of the

and, as soon as ne was use, as a paration of Dudley Wells!

The Address of the Confederate States Aid Association is a virtual appeal for pecuniary contributions, to enable the rebels to "continue their war against their unscrupulous enemies" It begins by charging the North with having "insulted, imprisoned, flogged, violated and outraged the women of the South in the most inhuman and savage manner." Further, "The North, in executing their flendish and demoniacal pursuas are bent on mischief, robbery, murder, arson,

men of our country. Here are the w

land's neutrality has starved the South, while it has replenished the North. The conduct of the South should extort the admiration of all lovers of law and order; and, finally, the South implores England, with

tears, to help her own children.

I shall, to-night, notice this new society, and compare the spirit of the North with the spirit of the South.

I have a choice selection of elegant extracts from Richmond Essasiases, and Whise, and Enquirers, and Disputches: with some Memphia Acadeaches and Appeals, New Orleans Deltas and Orescents, Petersburg Expresses, Mobile Registers, Charleston Mercuries, South Carolina Presbyterians, Scalping Letters, &c., &c.

Ever, most truly yours,

GEORGE THOMPSON.

[1] This reply we printed in last week's Liberator.
[2] For the article here referred to, see a preceding olumn.

LONDON EMANGIPATION SOCIETY.

LONDON EMANGIPATION SOCIETY.

This Society has been formed for the purpose of giving practical expression to the convictions of the British people on the question of Negro Slavery, and to protest against the degrading assemption that the countryman of Granville Sharpe, Clarkson and Wilberforce can sauction the proceedings of any community that contravenes the fundamental principles of religion and morals, by biasphemously declaring that Max can be the property of his fellow Max.

It offers no opinion upon the purely political aspects of the American Civil War. That terrible contest has palpably had its origin in the existence of the un-Christian and inhuman institution of Slavery in the Southern States, and in the culpable toleration of the iniquity so long shown by a large portion of the people of the North. The question of union or esparation chiefly concerns the Americans themselves; but the whole civilized world is interested in the purification of their community from the shame and guilt which Slavery entails. The Emancipation Society, therefore, calls for an earnest expression of public sympathy with

overy movement tending to the lib and for the strongest reprobation o prolong his bondage.

In such measures as the recogni-layti: the consecution

i; the concession to Englar ch; the Abolition of Slavery mbia and the Territories; the

nent has displayed a wise and o effort should be spared in P.

with other Anti-Slavery Associations in England at the United States, and it appeals to every fined a Lymenty and Human Rights for subscription ergo-sonal aid.

OFFICE: 65, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ADDRESS OF THE LONDON EMANUPATION SOOIETY. FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN-The aboli

Slavery-always an object of carnes philanthropist-has become now an o France, Holland and Portugal ha by interest to destroy the commonwealth it could no longer at Thus has slavery in America armed in its defice in States that proclaim themselves an independent to federacy, and demand European recognition is in

but decisively advanced from the principle of Im Soil Territory to that of Free Labor throughout the States then in rebellion.

The Southern slaveholders re d resolve to hold the negro race in the de adation as well as the hardest bondage.

Neutrality must be to the end, as it has been from in beginning, the rule of our governmental policy is our people cannot regard with unconcern a conflictal origin and issues of which are so closely allied to its

To make more plain this connection—to make everywhere perceived and confessed, by the form indisputable testimony, that the South is figling by slavery, whilst the North is fully committed to the ote-tion of slavery—in the principal object for which in Society is organized. Its promoters do not below that English anti-slavery sentiment is dead, or an enfectbled. They are confident that when the is a mande and dealgrap of the South are made deal, then the same of want being entired into copies. mands and designs of the South are made des, i will be no danger of your being enticed into con-ity therewith. They trust that an unequived pression of English feeling in favor of the Repair North—of its Free Soil platform and its Free Like proclamation—will powerfully encourage the final of negro freedom in America; and so basten the siisfactory termination of the war that now detains the New World and afflicts the Old.

F. W. CHESSON, Hon. Sec. Office, 65 Fleet Street, London, E. C.

MEETINGS AT ABINGTON. It will be seen by miss
n the appropriate column, that our estimable find
PHEODORE D. WELD, will lecture next Sundar, a
Hatherly Hall, in Abington. We bespeak for him crowded audience, assuring all who attend that the will enjoy even an intellectual treat not often pu a century, we have seldom, if ever, been listen to a speaker who more entirely sat or wisely interpret the signs of the times that Abington will do itself the justice to

neetings.

Mr. Weld, we are glad to hear, will also rest
East Abington and Randolph early in the week.

commences the new year under brilliant offers the following attractive table of co

1. Happiest Days; 2. The Pron. In the Half-Way House; 4. Thinker; 5. Recollections of a Gifted Womn; I. Axtal. (conclusion); 7. The Legend of Rabi Ben Iv; 8. My Friend the Watch; 9. Benjamin Bansker, the Negro Astronomer; 10. The Steeping Senter; 11. Iron-Clad Ships and Heavy Ordanet; I. Andrew Rykman's Prayer; 13. The Stratshay; I. Lyrics of the Street; 15. A Reply; 16. The Science of the Street; 15. A Reply; 16. The Science of the Street; 16. A Reply; 16. The Science of the Sc

1803, presents the following variety of papers:

1. Huguenots of New Rochelle. Hon. G. P. Besway.

2. Maccaronia and Canvas. No. 10. 3. Toogli

4. Consequences of the Rebellion Hon. F. P. Sue
ton. 5. "I"; or Summar in the Gity. 6. The IrCharles Godfrey Leland. 7. The Mishay of Mis
Hobbs. William L. Williams. 8. The Unice. No.
New York and Virginia Compared, &c. Hon. Rock
J. Walker. 9. Promise. Edward S. Rand, Ir. M.
American Destiny. John Stahl Patterson. Li. Fish
He Successful P. Richard B. Kimball. 12. The Paper
tical Survey of New York Harbor and its Approximation of the Property of New York Harbor and the Approximation of the Property of New York Harbor and State of the Prop. Pallet, and Plane. Literary Notices. Elizion
John F. Trow, Eo Greene St., New York, Palisher. THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY, for James J.

PRELIMINARY REFORT OF THE EIGHT CERTIFIES.

1880. We are indebted to Hon. T. D. Eliof for a copy of this valuable Report, which makes a veisule of 800 pages, crowded with valuable antistic mains to the agricultural and manufacturing interest of the country, and also numerous tables, giving the probation of the several States and countries in the United States,—the whole indicating a vast amount of for the interest of the country and also represented the country of the several states and countries in the United States,—the whole indicating a vast amount of for the country of the countr

We have been kindly permitted to publish the follering highly interesting narrative, copied from the
leg-look of the U. S. barque Kingusher, Joseph P.
Gerrsoyr, A. V. Lieut. Commanding, U. S. N., and
correst and accomplished officer has just being
such to take command of the U. S. steamer Columtial No one better understands the nature and cause
of the rebellion than himself, and the true governments method to quell it. Wherever he is called to
set, the cause of freedom and emancipation will find a
whole-couled, heave; uncompromissing defender.

[Written at St. Marks, Florida.]

Writen at St. and St. Proceedings to the April. We have given shelter, this using to not less than six escaped slaves from Georgies. Five of them are pure Africans—the sixth, a ht mulato—and their agent range from 20 to 68. mulatio—and their ages range from 20 to 68, spend in this way: About quarter past 4, a sail-ra discovered under the land to the westward, stly heading toward the ship; and in the course 'an hour we could, with the glass, make out of half an hoar we could, with the glass, make out that it was very small craft, with a very rude, sail, and conching meant for a white flag at the mast-head-partly paddled, partly rowed, by half a dozen sintr. Itea once occurred to us that they might be contributed," and if they should be descried from the shore, their escape might be cut off; so at 5, the forth cutter was despatched with an armed crew to the some with orders. In case of their being facilities. forth cuter was despatched with an armed crew to the resce, with orders, in case of their being fugitive sizes, and say attempt made at their recapture, to defed them to the death. Our flag was hoisted as we pulse toward them, to let them know we were friends; and in half an hour we had them in tow, and by a lit-te past 6, they were safe on board. They were sent as sail their story. One look at them, was a best an, is tell their story. One look at them was a better refutation of the arguments of the "South-side Adam" theorists than any that even Wendell Philips, with all his fary eloquence, could present;—six banker of rags and tatters, with a human body and seaffashe of each. Their story has the material for half a dozen "Preds" or "Uncle Toms" in it. One of them—the old man—escaped from the plantation term months ago, and has been hiding in the bush ret since: living—God, who feeds the young rayers. One look at them was a bet seen nonths ago, and has been hiding in the bush ever size; living—God, who feeds the young ravens when they cry, alone can tell how. He was picked up by the others, on their way down from Georgia. They started ten in number, but five were retaken, (one after, being shot seven times before he fell,) "cothed by de nigger dogs dey set on "em". Early its mernine, following the Warulla, wiver to the "cetched by de nigger dogs dey set on 'em." Early
this morning, following the Waculla river to its
mouth, they found a little skiff with a couple of
our; and with these and four stakes for paddles,
a raged blanket for sail, and the remnant of an old
frock for a flag of truce, they started on a pull of some freek for a mag of trace; they were wenty miles for their floating "city of refuge."
They were very much exhausted, and it was touch ing to hear their replies to some few questions that

After hearing where they came from, and how the Aner hearing where they came from, and now they got away, the Captain asked them, "Well, why do you come to me! Do you suppose I am going to keep you! What can you do here! What can I do with you, better than to send you back?" "What do with you, better than to send you back?" "What we is gwine to do, sir? Why, we is come to stay "long wid you, and do anything you tells us, sir." well, suppose I tell you to go ashore at once, where a belong!" "No, no, mass' cap'n, we isn't 'feared dat, bless de Lord! We knows you never send us ek to de rebels—and we is gwine to stay 'long wid yo." He asked if they heard our guns at noon?
"For sure, mass' cap'n, but it don't bin skear us—
we's bin chase by de nigger dogs, and we only pull
de harder—cas we thought, who knows, piesse de

de harder—cas we thought, who knows, plesse de Leri, but we mought tit dere, an' help a bit."

One of them brought on board what we took to be a leg of venison; but, in reply to a question what it was and where they got it, he said it was wild beg, and they ran it down last evening. The captain made them all take a good wash, threw their raps over. bard, and rigged them out in a suit of new flannel clothes, just like the men's; and they are a dappy set of TREE MEN, this night! I look upon this as the eatest day's work of our cruise.

April 16th. I must tell you something more of the poor creatures who came to us yesterday, more than half naked, and wholly bewildered between the perils hair aked, and wholly bewildered between the peristher had escaped, and their joy at deliverance, but
who are now "aitting clothed, and in their right
mind," or cheerfully employed in little jobs about the
dek. It was not the gld man "Bot," as you will see,
but one of the younger, who had been so many
months "in de bush." They are named Dick White,
Dick Rowse, Frank Lynes, Bob, John, and Isaac—
the list three having no arranges. Frank was the the list three having no surnames. Frank was the "farm thrall" of one Josep Lynes, who has a cotton and tobacco plantation five miles south of Quincy, Godsden Co., Florida, and owns ten working "hands," and as many more women and children. Frank made his escape early last May, taking with him two suits busile. He has been, like the rest, wandering about in the woods and "hummucks." ever since, living "on whaterer de good Lord please to give dis poor niger," trying to get down to the coast, but without saccess, till last Thursday, when they fell in with last, who knew the way, and "took down to a desired the saccess. who knew the way, and "took dem to de mou isac, who knew the way, and "took dem to de mout, of 'Stopshoody Creek,' to Mr. Farrall's landing, on de Wakulla river, whar dey foun' de skiff, and last night but one dey start fo' to pull along de coas', to whar dey seen de mast of de Yankee ship. Dey know'd she was a man o' war, and dey would be all right once dey fotch to her; and so dey is, mass' cap't, bless de Lord!"

Dick White, who is below black, cannot tell how dhe is—look is to 20—beave factified and stolid—

old he is—looks 18 to 20—heavy featured and stolid—was a "chattel" of Dr. Robert White, and a field hand was a "chattet" of Dr. Robert White, and a field hand on his rotton and tobacco plantation near Quincy, adjoing that of Mr. Lyres. He got away "a day befo's de big storm dey had long heah jes befo's Christogas"—bas been living in the bush ever since, most of the time, together with all the others, except Bob. He says, "De nigger dogs ran dis chile once in de twamp in de night; but he raff into a bayou, up to his chia in de water, and trow'd 'gm off de track." "Suppose they had caught you," said I, "what would they have done?" "Don' know, sir—spose dey'd a worlied me—dey's lamed to do dat—spec' I never come out o'dat awamp, 'cep in pieces."

hed me—dey 's lamed to do dat—special of dat swamp, 'cep in pieces."

Dick Rowse, dusky jet, quite intelligent, 23 years bick Rowse, dusky jet, quite intelligent, 23 years old last May—"held togervice" by Kennedy Rowse—worked on corn plantation, (cotton till last year—signifitant!) on Lake Jackson, ten miles above Tallahasace; that!) on Lake Jackson, ten miles above Tallahasace; yith the rest since about the middle of January, liv-

from the master to whom he was "devotedly attached"—a Mr. Edmund Hawley, whose plantation is in Gadaden county, eight or ten miles west of Taliahasee. This was early in January, and he has been with the crowd ever since a few days after he got clear. There were ten of them at one time; but the planters came down on them (after the benevolent Southern patriarchal fashion in such cases) with "nigger dogs," and caught five, one of whom must have died soon after, as he had seven balls put into him before be could be brought to listen to the affectionate entreaties of his pursuers to return! The dogs chased the others into the swamp, where they turned, and with clubs killed two and maimed the other three; and so escaped.

Last comes Boo, detween a man and to-heeco plantation on Flint river, near Bainbridge;— got away early in March—met, on his way to the coast, with the rest of the party, a formight ago. Bob is the gentleman of the lot—looks like Touissaint—

is the gentleman of the lot—looks like Touissaint—converses fluently, and expresses himself more correctly than half the officers on board this ship. • If you see Wendell Phillips, recall me to his memory, and say I thought of him as we received these hunted fugitives under the protection of that banner which he stood under, for the first time, when it was our good fortune to hear him speak after the shot fired against Sumter had pealed the death-knell of slands and the stood under the shot was a sum of the shot shot will be a been suit her was a sum of the same should be shown in the same should be shown in the same sum of the same should be shown in the same should be same should be same should be should be same sh very; and tell him that there will be a North, ever in this region, before long. Every slave in the South knows to what this war is tending—better at this m ment than the North, as a people, or its rulers—at God sits watchful between the cherubim ever.

April 17th. * I am more and more impressed with the general intelligence and correctness of language of Bob, the old man of whom I was telling you. There is no attempt at fine speaking, using long words and the like, but a singular clearness and terseness of expression that reminds me of John Brown, of whom, by the by, I must ask him if he ever heard. He says that this rebellion was discussed, and all of whom, by the by, I must ask him if he ever heard. He says that this rebellion was discussed, and all arranged, in case of a Northern man being made President, for more than a twelvemonth before it broke out; that the common people—the poor white folks—were made to believe that they could take Washington at once, and whip the North "all to pieces" in less than six months; and that even now, the general belief was, that the Yankees would have to give in soon—that they could not live without the the general belief was, that the Yankees would have to give in soon—that they could not live without the cotton and corn (!) of the South—were starving already, their last dollar gone,—and they had now to depend for money entirely on the sale, in Cuba, of the slaves they stole and sent to that market—and that pretty soon England and France were going to raise the blockade, and then all the cotton would be shipped, and they would have free trade with all the world, and the South would be stronger and siches then ever while the North would die out.

Did he believe all this? I asked. "Well, mass to tell you the living truth, at first the slaves thought ft must be so, else their masters would not have made the war; but pretty soon they saw that there was too ing for more soldiers—more soldiers—and then the black people was of opinion that the North was the one that was agoing to whip, after all, and then they would all be free to work for themselves."

"But," said'I, "do you suppose if the slaves were all free to-morrow that "Now madd."

all free to-morrow, that they would work for them-selves? Don't you suppose the cotton would all be lost, and the planters ruined for want of labor?"
"No, sir; no, sir! I tell you the truth—there is not a slave in the South that would not do twice the work, and raise twice the cotton and obtacco he does now, if he was paid for it. The planters, sir, would be a great deal richer; but they don't want to see it, be-cause they like to own slaves and while them they great deal richer; but they don't want to see it, be-cause they like to own slaves, and whip them when they takes a fancy, or selt them if they are pushed; but if we was free, they could not do this, you see, sir. And then, I think sometimes, sir, the Lord He shuts their eyes, so they can't see what is best for

them."

• • To day, passing by Bob, who was refreshing himself by drinking in the full sunshine, as he lay stretched his length on the forecastle, I asked him lay stretched his length on the forecastle, I asked him if he ever heard of such a man as John Brown. "O, yes, I have heard tell a great deal of him, sir. He came down to Virginia to free the slaves. He was a very brave soldier, sir; but the South was too strong for him there, and so they conquered him; and then they was skeered he might get away, and come down again with an army, and so they hung him, sir! But 'I'spect the army is come, fo' all that, sir, and plenty of John Browns that the South keant conquer, along with it, please the Lord!" ase the Lord!"

Who can doubt, with such races below the 'John Brown's soul its marching on '11 Bob says that he was too fast—that every slave in the South would have risen then, if they could only have had a certainty of any one to back hiem, or finding arms to defend themselves; "but they was all watched too close to get a start then."

Loss tried to give you his very words, as nearly

close to get a start then."

I have tried to give you his very words, as nearly as possible. Don't you think this poor unlettered African, who can neither read nor write, capable of reading a lesson in wisdom, or teaching political economy, to many of his late masters, and the South-Side Adams school among ourselves?

[Written at St. Joseph's Bay, Florida.]

an hour, Henry, erst the bondman of waker, in the Georgian, stood on the deck of the Kingsher, a free man! He reports the salt works as being on quite an extensive scale, having steam engines, and eight large boilers, capable of manufacturing more than 200 bushels a day; and that there are several smaller cetablishments, higher up the bay. Also, that there is a company of mounted "gorillas" at a place a little way back, called the "Cross Roads." In reply to the question, how many persons there were at the steam saltworks, he said, "Dere is about twenty head of negroes, leastwise, dere was las' night, but now I is got, lear, dere yet is only nineteen head left, and six white saltworks, he said, "Dere is about twenty head of ne-groes, leastwise, dere was ias" night, but now I is got clest, dere is only nineteen head left, and six white men"—having been, as you perceive, trained to re-gard himself and fellows like "dumb, driven cautle," cieg, dere is only nineteen head left, and six white men "having been, as you perceive, trained to regard thinself, and fellows like "dumb, driven cattle," whose only estimated value is that of so much perceive, trained to report the feel of the condition of the post like to mud own a pig.

Isase—pure African—22 years old. Ran away last Thursday night from the cotton and corn plantation of John I, S. Mauran, on the Wakulla river, about three his far ill cocked more like a shell coffin than like a boat, being only two rough boards a foot wide for aides, and about thirty women and children, on the plantation. He ran away because a white gentleman, Mr. John Murrell, told him Mr. Mauran awage on the plantation. He ran away because a white gentleman, Mr. John Murrell, told him Mr. Mauran awage of the prediction of the work of him; and would bring the nigger dogs to set within, so he could not get clear on the way. Thus shrings they started with the skiff—as related by the there—and pulled all night and the next day, stilking for the coast, he met there way and pulled all night and the next day, till they saw our boat's flag, and then gave out, "but day knowed day was asfed den."

John is a tolerably intelligent mulatto—doesn't have his age—guesses he must be between 30 and 25. Like most of the lower orders of the "patriarchal institution." In soon as a good chance opened, he ran initiation." In soon as a good chance opened, he ran initiation." In soon as a good chance opened, he ran initiation. The soon as a good chance opened, he ran initiation. The soon as a good chance opened, he ran initiation. The soon as a good chance opened, he ran initiation. The soon as a good chance opened, he ran initiation. The soon as a good chance opened, he ran initiation. The soon as a good chance opened, he ran initiation. The soon as a good chance opened, he ran initiation. The soon as a good chance opened, he ran initiation. The soon as a good chance opened, he ran initiation. The soon as a good chance opened, he ran initiation. T

TION ANNIVERSARY.

LATER. The day has been to "worked out," are able bodied men-four of then quite intelligent. They were divided equally be tween the U. S. barque "Parsuit," lying near us, and this vessel; and it was explained to them that they were now as free as any of the ship's company, but that they must not expect to be fed and clothed for nothing; that they would have to work while they remained on board, like the rest of the crew—would be paid 310 per month, and only the value of the clothing aupplied them deducted from it; and if any preferred returning, to remaining on these conditions, they should be landed to-morrow. But they all declared they were willing to work, and would be glad to only for their food, so they were allowed to stay on board. They tiell a plifful story of the destitution that prevails in all this section of the country—nothing in the way of food or clothing to be had, eave at exception prices, and little even at these.

that prevails in all this section of the country—nothing in the way of food or clothing to be had, save at exorbitant prices, and little even at these.

It would be idle to attempt giving any idea of their dress. Such remnants of nondescript hats, tatters of clothing that was once a course shirl and pants, and fragmentary shoes, I never beheld before! Better might be picked from any dust heap at the North. About 5, a sail-boat was seen standing out to us from the saitworks, and one of the cutters was sent after her. She was manned by three whites, in the seedlest kind of apparel, yet evidently their Sunday's best. They were asked what they meant by running their heads this way into the lion's mouth, and said that they were the owners of the saitworks—good Union men, &c. (of course—none other would be here, making salt for the rebels!)—and had reason to believe that several of their men had got on board of us, and so came off to see if they could not make some arrangement, to have them returned! Was not that cool—for the season and latitude! They were very anxious to know if we intended to break up their works. We had not quite determined yet in regard to that. If we did, would they have notice and time to remove their engines, &c.—The notice! Tes, to get out of harm's way; but if they were molested at all, their machinery would be demollshed, every particle of it, the first thing. They thought this would be rather hard upon them—good Union men as they were! Perhaps so; but they must remember they were in very bad company, and, moreover, doing their best to furnish the enemies of the Union with an article, to prevent the introduction of which from a trick and and the conditions of which from a trick hands, they would have to pay for them in case they escaped.

In reply to this, I repeated my declaration that, till my men who were, in the most cowardly manner, fired upon, when peacefully filling water—and twelve of them carried prisoners to Tallahassee—were returned Slaves' allowance of 3 1-2 lbs. bacon and peck of weekly, reduced everywhere in Georgia, Florida, the adjoining Gulf States, to one half these quant Has not rebellion been a profitable and pleasant busi ness for the South, so far? And "the end is no

The New York Times contains a circumstantial account of the events which preceded the resignation of Secretary Seward. The writer says that the first motion adverse to Mr. Seward, in the Senatorial caucus, was made by Mr. Grimes of Iowa, and was upported in speeches by Mr. Fresendeu, Mr. Trumball, Mr. Wade, Mr. Field, the new Senator from New

"He did not oppose the Issuing of the Proceiana-tion. He did not resist the removal of McClellan. He did not resist the removal of McClellan. He did not originate, direct, or in any way interfere with the Banks expedition. He had nothing whatever, to do, directly or indirectly, with the movement of General Burnside. He has attended exclusively to the affairs of his own department, and has sustained, with cheerful and heavy loyalty, whatever measure the President has deemed essential to the public good."

themselves the brunt of the conflict, until the v be won, the captives set free, and liberty the right and possession of every lubables.

from infantile weakness to manly strength—from u versal proscription to respectful public consideration from an apestolic number of adherents to a mu tadinous host. Granted, that it is Slavery which is a sole cause of the Robellion, and that the suppressi of the one may necessitate the forcible overthrow the other. Granted, that the Emancipation Proclan tion of President Lincoln. If it was be con-

ruct the Union on a permanent suventioning basis.
Under these perilous circumstances, therefore, there
ust be no indisigence given to the pleasing illusions
fancy, or to an undue exalitation of mind. The
ruggle for the abolition of slavery may yet be proacted for years; and, unquestionably, it will be fierce ly contested to the end as South.
tial liberty, North as well as South. our loins anew, make a fresh consecration of our means and powers, labor with increasing devotedness, and ask for a discharge from this warfare only with the

The Managers of the National Anti-Slavent SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY give notice, therefore, that It will be held, as usual, is Boston, the last week in January, 1863; and to that annual gathering nd urgently invite all who abhor trea week in January, 1803; and to that animal gathering, they cordially and urgently invite all who abhor treason, love liberty, deairs peace and reconciliation on an enduring basis, and seek the unity, happiness and prosperity of our now distracted, fearfully guilty, but we trust to be regenerated country—bringing with them (or sending, if they are not able to give their personal attendance) as generous contributions and donations as their means will allow, causing "the riches of their liberally to abound" even in "the plantaging of their poverty,"—assured that the proces of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, soften the heart, and so effect that mighty nge in public opinion which is essential to ment of all complexional hatred and oppresdered in the ma

se every where who have so long and so generously sided us, we present our annual appeal, trust-ing it may be so ordered by the God of the oppressed that no renewal of it will be needed, by reason of the speedy and complete consummation of our labors and sanigations.

Mary May,
Lydia D. Parker,
Louisa Loring,
Henrietta Sargent,
Sarah Russell May,

EMANCIPATION: DAY.

TABINGTON.—There will be a meeting at Harmst-THALL, in Abington, on Surnar next, 28th inst., at the small hours, morning, afternoon and evening. Addresses will be delivered by Taxonous D. Wald, Esq., Addresses will and PARKER PILLSBURY.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, of Philadelphia, will spea ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the At

Palmyra, "East Pittsfield, " Wednesday

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak on "The Rebellio Book Bottom, Saturday evening,
Marlboro', Sunday afternoon and evening.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has remo Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-ulation of the Company of the Co References.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D.
Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

Members and friends of the Massachu renrows an interest of the property was a series of the society in January last, or previously to that time, are requested to pay the same as early as practicable, either to the Treasurer, Enursy Jacason, or at the Society's office, the Treasurer, EDNUSD JACK 221 Washington Street.

MARRIED—At Ausspolis, (Md.) Dec. 11, Mr. Grongs G. Drakk, of Leoninster, (Mss..) and Miss Many Eura-zers Paraisu, of Ausspolis.

ORITUARY.

DEATH OF DARIUS P. LAWTON.

PRIEND GARRISON,—The duty falls to my lot of making honorable mention of another of our veteran fellow At Rast Providence, R. I., on the 19th of last

from repeated experience, purpose of the interior of the Librator, of which he gladly halled the advent, sub-scribed for it previous to the issue of the first number, and continued taking it to the day of his death. So much had he the cause at heart, that, not combon with working for it white he lived, he which to make his death also fornish while he lived, he which to make his death also fornish had a manufacture it, and, as it were, from his very an eccasion for promoting it, and, as it were, from his very couldn, to plead on its behalf. To this end, when he sup-posed his last hour was near, he required a first thing to the

DIED -- In Newbury, Ohio, on the 20th of Oct

dered in the manner already indicated.

To those every where who have so long and so generously sided us, we present our annual appeal, trusting it may be so ordered by the God of the oppressed that no renewal of it will be needed, by reason of the speedy and complete consummation of our labors and aspirations.

L. Maria Child, Sarah H. Southkick, Mary Miley.

L. Maria Child, Sarah H. Southkick, Sarah God, Jackson, Mary Willey.

Louisa Loring, Abby H. Stephenson, Sarah Sargent, Sarah J. Nowell, Elizabeth von Arnim, Helen E. Garrison, Elizabeth von Arnim, Helen E. Garrison, Sarah Cosing, Sarah Blake Shaw, Abby Kelley Foster, Caroline C. Thayer, Mary Elizabeth Sargent, Sarah Cosing, Mary Jackson, Sarah Cosing, Mary Jackson, Sarah C. Alkinson, Abby Francis, Georgina Otia, Anne Shaw Greene, Mary Elizabeth Sargent, Mary Jackson, Sarah C. Alkinson, Mary Jane Parkinan, Elizabeth Gag, Georgina Otia, Anne Robecca Bramhall, Katherine Earle Farmuse, Elizabeth Gag, Georgina Otia, Anne Robecca Bramhall, Katherine Earle Farmuse, and we one of the first to please for the down-trool-denominations in New York, held on Monday vening in Dr. Cheever, Rev. Natian Brown, and Rev. Dr. Cheever, Rev. Natian Brown, and Rev. Dr. Cheever, Rev. Natian Brown, and Rev. William Goodell, who were appointed to consider the duty of the church and the ministry in the present duty of the church and the ministry in the present duty of the church and the ministry in the present duty of the church and the ministry in the present duty of the church and the ministry in the present duty of the church and the ministry in the present duty of the church and the ministry in the present duty of the church and the ministry in the present duty of the church and the ministry in the present duty of the church and the ministry in the present duty of the church and the ministry in the present duty of the church and the ministry in the present duty of the church and the ministry in the present duty of the church and the ministry in the present duty of the church an

BOSTON MUSIC HALL

GRAND JUBILEE CONCERT, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 1, 1863,

THE DAY! THE PROCLAMATION ! THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVE! HE SPIRIT OF THE FATHERS AND THE CON-STITUTION 1

mancipating all personal be in rebellion a

shall be in rebellion against the Federal Government on the first of January, 1863.

Confident in the belief that this first day of the new year will prove the complement of the 4th of July, 1776, and a new era in the history of the Republic, when the soil of America, hallowed anew by the sacrifice of so much heroto blood, shall no longer be tredden by the foot of alare, we propose to calebrath the occasion by a Musical PZHITTAL, at the BOSTON MUSIC HALL, on TRUBEDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY I, 1863, the proceeds of the sale of tickets to be appropriated to the benefit of the freed slaves, under the amplices of the Educational Commission.

Leading marical artists, orchester and choras, heartly consent to lead their aid, and the programme of music pro-

usent to lend their aid, and the programme of musi nted will, it is hoped, he worthy to give voice to the gs of the hour.

f the hour.

Henry W. Longfellow, R. W. E.

Josiah Quincy, Jr., J. M. Fc.

Edward Atkinson, O. W. H.

Martin Brimmer, Henry I.

R. W. Hooper, B. Schle

James M. Barnard, Charles,

Edward E. Hale, John G.

Yeantle Parkman. J. M. Forbes, O. W. Holmes Henry Lee, Jr., B. Schlesinger, Charles E. Nort Otto Dresel, E. P. Whipple James T. Fields dicott, Jr., F. H. Underwood John S. Dwight, Geo. S. Hale

Full particulars of Programms assesses, assessing the Committee are happy to be able to promise the Philipharmonic Orchestra, largely augmented, under CARL ZERRAHN, who will perform the glorious Hith Symphony of Besthovun, and patriotic overtures; a grand chorus, to be conducted by Mr. E. J. LANG, with appropriate choruses from Oratories of Handel and of Mendelscohn; a choruses from Oratorios of Handel and of Mendelscohn; a Besthoven Concerto, for Piano and Orchestra, to be played by Mr. OTTO DRESEL, &c., &c.

The Concert will commence at 3 P. M. punctually.

The Sark or Tickets will commence on Friday, December 26th, at the Music Store of Mesers. OLIVER DITSON & CO. Every ticket will bear a number corresponding with a certain seat; price \$1 or \$0' cents, according to location.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST Will commence the Second Term of her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,

AT 92 GRAND STREET, NEWBURGH, N. Y., ON MONDAY, JANUARY 5th, 1863. MISS H. M. PARKHURST, Teacher of Music and Mor

Science, Rhetoric, &p.
MISS H. L. BOWEN, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural

MISS L. E. SHEPARD, Teacher of Languages.
MISS F. E. NEWLAND, Teacher of Drawing, Paintiand Penmanchip. PROF. T. F. PERKINS, Teacher of Vocal and Institute Music.

M ISS PARKHURST has had seven years of successful experience in the care of a Bearding School in this biate, besides several years of teaching in the best schools in Massachusetts.

She designs and promises, thet all branches of study undertaken in her School shall be thoroughly and efficiently

edial attention will be given to the health of the

Daily religious exercises will be held in the family and n the School.

The School Year will be divided into three terms: two fulfitees weeks each, and one of twelve weeks. Board and Tuttion in English Branches, per term, \$60; er year, \$165.

Reprintegra.—Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., Clinton, N. Y.;
Rav. S. W. Fisher, D. D., President of Hamilton College,
Clinton, N. K.; De With C. Grore, Mayor of Utica, N. Y.;
Rev. A. D. Mayo, Albany, N. Y.; Henry Bigelow, M. D.,
Newton, Mass; Dio Lewis, M. D., Beston, Mass; Prof.
H. B. Pierce, Principal of Model School, Tenten, N. J.;
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York; Rev. Auxilin Graig,
D. D., Blooming-Grove, N. Y.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

THE RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION. BY M. AUGUSTIN COCHIN-

Cooperin's Works on America.

M. the city of Paris. He has had great advanta for research among both public and private document and has devoted hilfs to the subject on which his for coming volume treats. He recently received the order to public of the received the company of the company of

swarded the are parts of French Academy.
So little is positively known of the sconomical and social results of Emmeipation in those countries where it has taken place, that the importance of this volume to the peo-ple of the United States, in the present crisis, can hardly be overestimated.

activeness of the book, the follows of the French edition, in the Christify. It is pronounced, "among year. It is, at once, cautious and oloquent, candid and enthusiastic; as magadous as De Tocquerille's candid and enthusiastic; as magadous as De Tocquerille's candid and enthusiastic; as a magadous as De Tocquerille's candid and enthusiastic; as a refer to "victor Hingo's Legend of the Agent It is selentified in its arrangement, accurate in its display of facts, logical in lite reasoning, and clear in its conclusions."

cents.

"This remarkable book," says the Christian Ensuring, "discusses the question of Emancipation as the result; of the war, with a depth of conviction, a boldness of atterwise, and the same of the war, with a depth of conviction, a boldness of atterwish as the same of a succession of the same of the war, with a keeping of argument, wealth of illustration, and within a keenness of satire and farried eloquency, which insure readers for the book."

Another critic remarks: "This eloquent, argumentative, electric work is instinct with the passion of the South and the reason of the North."

The Independent opens its criticism with the significant query: "Have we an American Cariyle?"

THE TRUE STORY OF THE BRIDGS OF THE SOUTH; OF, THE Rationals of the American Conflict. By Rev. E. W., REYROLDS, author of "Records of Eubableton Parish." With Introduction by Rev. S. J. May. 12mo. 75 ets. WALKER, WISE & CO., lec12-3t.is 246 Washington Street, Box

HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL

Table next Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, January 7, 1863, and continue Fifteen weeks. For particulars, please address WM. S. HEWOOD, A. B. HEWOOD, Principals, A. B. HEWOOD, Principals, Hopedale, Millord, Mass., Dec. 24, 1862. dec26-28

A. J. GROVER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
BERLVILLE, Le Salle Co., Ill.

Bracelal attention given to securing and collecting
Bellian for Radion Merchanic.

Agast 5.

46.

JOHN S. ROCK, ESQ., ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 10. 6, Tannorr Sensor, 1 BOSTON.

Boetry.

THE CHAMPION.

Written about the time of General McClel BY DANKE, MAKE, M. D.

professed,
And raised the "row hand" to "crush" th' opprenot th' oppressed;
The sword was honor's emblem then, and virtue's

Now listen, gentles, to my tale! In days of old romanc A youthful knight went forth in fight to prove his maide

When, lo! within the gloomy depth a hall

whose hollow dome ascending far the eye or trace; On either side withouten bound, the solemn scene he vie

of gloomy grandeur, silent space)and murky solitude.
Then seemed a strange, sepulchral tongue, with unkr accent, spoke—

And, hark! a deep and sullen bell the awful silence broke

And, lo! a rising curtain brought a wondrous scene to light A thousand knights on stalwart steeds arrayd in armou bright.
Each with clos'd helmet, spear in rest, and arm'd fro

With golden spurs, and sable plumes, and mail of triple

'steel. In silence stern and rigid state, it seem'd some wirard hand From quarried marble, steel and gold, had wrought the sculptured band:

One herse alone stood riderless of all that knightly train A sheathed sword and bugle-born hung by his bridle rein And by an altar stood a shield, with this inscription

"Knight, whosee'er thou art whom cha

hither brought,

This is thy hour of destiny, if to thy knighthood true;
Henceforth thy praise to latest days the ages shall renew

Long bow'd beneath the paynim yoke, thy conquered country bleeds,

And prestrate priest with prayer and mass for her delive

riors bold,
The hour, the man, the bugle-blast, by ancient seer foretold
Who in this holy cause shall throw the gage of battle down
Fearless to pluck the victor's wreath, or claim the martyr

praise,

Him to the loftiest seats above the virgin mother raise ate fight,
Mount! draw the sword, and blow the horn, and God DE

Athwart the vacant saddle leap'd, and blew the bugle-horn

cast.

The fast receding dim of arms dies in the depths awa And gloomy silence supersedes the storm of desperate fra And from the ground in angry sound of pity and disda This scornful sentence smote the knight with still sever

WO, WO, UNTO THE CAPTUPE, THAT EVER HE WAS BOD

PROCLAMATION SONG.

The first of January next, Eighteen sixty-three,— So may the Proclamation,—the slaves will all be free i To every kindly heart twill be the day of jabiles, For the bond shall all go free!

wn, the dauntless hero, with joy is looking or From his home among the angels he sees the coming daws.

Then up with Freedom's banner, and hall the glorious mo

When the slavga-shall all go free!

We've made a strike for Liberty—the Lord is on our side,
And Christ the friend of bondmen shall ever be our guide
And soon the cry will ring, throughout this glorious lam
so wide,

"Let the bondmen all go free!" e from crushed and bleeding hearts we'll hear th

The first of January next, Eighteen sixty-three;
Of every loyal Northern heart the glad cry then shall be,
"Let the bondmen all go free!"

"No compromise with SLAVERY!"-we hear the che sound; cond to peace and happiness "Old Abe" at last has found;

With earnest hearts and willing hands to stand by him we're bound, While he sets the bondmen free !

The morning light is breaking, we see its cheering ray,—
The light of Truth and Justice that can never fade after;
And soon the light will brighten to a great and glorious
day,
When the slaves shall all go free!

And whon we on the "other side" do all tegether stand,
As children of one family we'll chap the friendly hand;
We'll be a band of brothers in that brighter, better land,
Where the bond shall all be free!
Nov. 27, 1862.

J. M. Fransa.

THE BEAUTY OF WINTER.

Even winter to me halt a thousand delights, with its short gloomy days, and its long starry sights! And I love to go forth ere tied dawn to inhale. The health-breaking freshness that finets in the gale; When the san riseth ray o'er the crees of the hill, And the trote of the woodland are heavy and still; When the motion soft outs of the streamlets are less In the lay embrace of mysterious frest; When the hunter is out on the shellerless moor, And the robin looks in at the centager's dose; When the spirit of nature bath felded his wings, To marrish the seed of all glorious things, Till the lerb and the leaf, and the fruit and the flower, Skall marks in the fullness of heatty and power.

Jour Currentary Passes.

The Liberator.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF SLAVES BY GEN

the rest were. At the same time, every house was robbed by these Irishmen, of both clothing and money, where it could be found. One man, whom I know well, told me that he had a little money, and hey

It is perfectly notorious here, that it is seems to me that everything which is despicable and oppressive is used to make these colored people hate freedom. Between forty and fifty of them left here on Sunday night, 22d inst., when they heard what was going to take place, saying that the Union would never see them again. And what man, seeing the condition of things, can blame them? Most of these freedomen, if let alone, would work their way into a good living, and would save a little money.

The Superintendent at Crancy Island has sent tugs along the shore, and taken from all the fishermen the boats which they own, saying that he wants them under his control. They can now flah and oyster at his dictation. That colored men shall not think for themselves is of Southern tyranny, and is practised by any under-official who can geta little authority over us. This is the way, if free, we can't take care of ourselves!

Crancy Island, too, is to be the place to which all the flat series of the first policy the true policy, and so the Heprinsing James Buchanan! It was an awling the series of the series of the first proposed to the sufficient of the action of James Buchanan. It was an awling the series of the series of the series of the series of the first proposed to the sufficient of the action of James Buchanan. It was an awling the series of the soldiers. As a series of the series of the series of the soldiers at it can to Courier.

The Courier knows as much of the sent the soldiers, as it does of the people, of Mass which its just nothing at all. The fact is not courier.

The Courier knows as much of the soldiers, as it does of the people of Mass which its just nothing at all. The fact is not courier.

The Courier knows as much of the soldiers, as it does of the people of the soldiers, as it does of the people of the soldiers, as it does of the people of the soldiers, as it does of the people of the soldier

ourselves!

Crancy Island, too, is to be the place to which all opposition at Washington to the emancipation proclamation will turn its eye this winter, with the view of defeating it. The banding together of these people to be fed by Government, who would otherwise support themselves, will retard its progress. The New York Herald will not forget this place. It is a grave injury to these people to put them on this Island, for this reason: First, it makes them entirely dependent on the Government for support. Secondly, it excludes them from active life and the free use of their limbs, which is necessary to their own health, as evideuced in the fact that they now die from eight to twelve a day. Thirdly, it affords bad men an excuss for bringing forward their old measures of compromise and colonization; of such, the North is full.

JOHN OLIVER.

Newport News, Va., Nov. 27, 1862.

THE MANHOOD OF THE NEGRO.

Mr. EDITOR: For us, in these disturbed

roice of the churches, the schools, the conscien

REV. MR. FRENCH AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.) Dec. 15, 1862.

The day after the late election, a Democratic newspaper in New York covered its bulletin board with the following amouncement: "See Indiana see Ohio 1 see Pannsylvania1 see Seymour! A friend of ours, stepping up to the bulletin, wrote underneath, "Se-cesh!"—N. Y. Independent.

AN AWFUL DEATH. The Dubuque Herold closed its existence yesterday morning. Its has number was chiefly devoted to the vindication of the administration of James Buchanan, written by himself. This is entitled—"His Administration nobly vindicated, his policy the true policy"; and so the Herold died praising James Buchanan! It was an awful death!—Dubuque Times.

within a short time, from North Carolina. They forded streams, and awam one river, each carrying one child at a time on their backs, until all had passed over. But though thus eager for freedom, they dread the North—its climate and its ways. Give them freedom, and there is no danger of their leaving the sunny South.

PAPER PROS CORN HUSES. The London Mecha-ics' Magazine states that "excellent paper is now mad in Europe from the leaves of Indian corn. There is one mill in operation in Switzerland, and one in Au-tria, in which paper is made from such leaves exclu-sively. The husks which envelop the ears of cor-make the best quality."

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