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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are authorized to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Editor.



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

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the President of the United States, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES.

J. B. YERRINGTON & SON, Printers.

Selections.

CONGRATULATORY SPEECHES OF EDWARD EVERETT AND CHARLES SUMNER.

An impromptu meeting for congratulation over the cheering result of the election was held in Faneuil Hall on Tuesday evening, 8th inst., an immense throng of highly intelligent and loyal men being present, whose enthusiasm was at the highest pitch.

SPEECH OF MR. EVERETT.

I am sure, fellow citizens, I must be something more than a human, if I can receive such a welcome as this without emotion. Nothing but the glorious successes of this day could have drawn me from my home this evening, for I am really not in a state of health that enables me to address you either in your assembly or my own.

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead, Who never to himself has said, 'This is my native land!'"

The wretch, concentrated all in self, Living still doing fair renown, And, double dying, shall go down To the vile dust from whence he sprang, Unwept, unhonored, and unsung.

And this is the condition of that infamous party which forgot country.

The extent of its degradation may be seen in the frauds which it has perpetrated, in the hope of influencing the election. Nothing so mean as these in all history. Fraud is always odious; but it becomes more so in proportion to the occasion on which it is employed.

But these frauds testify against that Democratic party which undertook to perpetrate them.

But I have said that we celebrate a birth as well as a funeral. The birth is the new life of our country, which is born to-day into assured freedom, with all its attendant glory.

We, too, shall fall if we look behind. Forward, not backward is the word; firmly, courageously, faithfully.

There must be no false sentiment or cowardice. There must be no fear of irritating the rebels. When the Almighty Power hurled Satan and his impious peers

—a headlong flaming from the ethereal sky, With topless ruin and combustion, down To bottomless perdition, where dwell In adamantine chains and penal fire!

There was no Chicago Platform, proposing "a cessation of hostilities, with a view to a convention or other peaceable means"; nor was there any attempt to save the traitors from Divine vengeance.

I turn from these things in humble gratitude to God, as I behold my country at last redeemed and fixed in history, the Columbus of Nations, once in chains, but now hailed as benefactor and discoverer, who gave a New Liberty to mankind.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS AND VICTORY.

Col. John W. Forney addressed a large and most enthusiastic meeting of the Union citizens of Wilmington, Del., on the eve of the recent election.

Look at the delivered State of Maryland, right before you! See what this Government has done for her! (A voice: "Liberty," and cheers.)

GRANDEUR OF THE CAUSE.

Hon. Charles Sumner gave a very able, elaborate and eloquent address before the New York Young Men's Republican Union, at the Cooper Institute, New York, on the 5th inst. We give below its concluding passage on the GRANDEUR OF THE CAUSE:

In every aspect the contest is vast. It is vast in its relations to our own country; it is vast still in its relations to other countries. Overthrow slavery here, and you overthrow it everywhere.

Tell me not of "failure" in this war. There can be but one failure, and that is the failure to make an end of slavery; for on this righteous consummation everything depends. Let liberty be with us, and no power can prevail against us.

peace that may be offered by the misguided masses of the South—so far from doing any one of these things, he will astonish the people by the magnanimity and the prudence, and the statesmanship of his conduct.

It will be then for us, the sons of Europe, to make the world incline toward the one or the other. Brothers of America, millions of men in Europe vote in their hearts with you for Lincoln!

A VOICE FROM FRANCE.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:—

Le Siècle of the 15th of October contains an article upon the great issue in America, written and signed by Henri Martin, the great historian of his own country, which is so appreciative of our cause, and such a noble and important indorsement of it, that American residents abroad have at once indicated an interest in having it presented to the American public.

LINCOLN AND McCLELLAN.

[From Le Siècle of Paris, Oct. 15.]

In a few weeks the ballot will have decided the fate of the American republic, and the immense moral interests which, throughout the entire world, are attached to its destiny.

Never has a more solemn question been personified in the names of two men. In the presence of these nominations, the equivocation disappears under which those have sheltered themselves, who pretended that the object of the war was not the abolition of slavery.

McClellan's nomination means the prosecution of the war as it was conducted in its early days; the revocation of the great measures which have changed its character, and transformed it into a war for principles.

Lincoln's nomination means the war, as the providential march of events has made it; the Constitution, as it ought to be, with the abolition of slavery, and the final victory of modern civilization over a society which audaciously claimed the mission of turning loose anew upon the world the scourge of ancient slavery.

Should Lincoln be elected, his programme will work out its own execution. The South, convinced of the inflexible resolution of its adversaries, exhausted by the gigantic effort in which, at the present moment, all that remains to them of men and resources is at stake, will lose courage in losing its last chance.

It will be compelled to accept conditions humbling to its pride, and to restore to free labor, a labor truly productive, the fine lands which slave rule in its progress has made barren.

McClellan would be forced to make peace at any price; and soon the great republic, broken into three separate groups, and incapable of serious organization, would enter upon a future of infinite trouble and misery.

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LETTER FROM MRS. CHIED.

To the Editor of The National Anti-Slavery Standard:

The advertisement of a Fair for Widows and Orphans of Colored Soldiers drew me to Boston a fortnight ago. I found a U. S. Flag suspended across Summer Street, bearing the inscription, "Colored Soldiers' Fair."

Our fathers gave their swords to your service; we have only wishes, and this grand occasion demands nothing more of us; we send them to you from across the Atlantic.

THE BREAD AND BUTTER QUESTION.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by Dr. P. S. Townsend, at Unionville, on Monday evening last:—

Let us, for a moment, examine the 'bread and butter question,' as involved in the Chicago Platform. The Copperheads affirm that our war debt is already so large that the nation is, and will be, unable to pay it.

If our taxes are burdensome at present, what would be their weight then? You complain of the high price of tea, coffee, sugar, and all the imported articles.

If the Copperheads should refuse such a compromise, then they must agree to a separation, and the permanent establishment of two Governments. How will this affect our prosperity and finances, especially our farmers, mechanics and laborers?

Mr. Wilson's record is a true and candid one; and being so, he could not possibly avoid showing how vigilant he himself was to guard the interests of freedom at every turn.

THE SEEDS OF ANARCHY.

If many Democratic orators and presses are not deliberately engaged in sowing the seeds of anarchy at the North, they must have a very defective sense of the meaning of words.

It may be that an overruling Providence will circumvent his (President Lincoln's) infernal plans; but remember that Providence only helps those who help themselves.

It is always easy for the leaders of a vanquished party to make their ignorant followers, while smarting under the irritation of defeat, believe that they have been misled at the polls.

This amounts, in substance, to the rebel argument that to be defeated in an election is cause enough for revolution. It is always easy for the leaders of a vanquished party to make their ignorant followers, while smarting under the irritation of defeat, believe that they have been misled at the polls.

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JEFF. DAVIS ON THE ARMING OF SLAVES.

Jefferson Davis, a few days since, sent his Annual Message to the Rebel Congress. Below we give that portion of it which relates to the employment and arming of the slaves in the Rebel service.

EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVES.

The employment of slaves for service with the army as teamsters, or cooks, or in the way of work upon fortifications, or in the government workshops, or in hospitals and other similar duties, was authorized by the act of 17th February last, and provision was made for their impressment to a number not exceeding twenty thousand, if it should be found impracticable to obtain them by contract with the owners.

This act has produced less result than was anticipated, and further provision is required to render it efficacious. But my primary purpose is to invite your consideration to the propriety of a radical modification in the theory of the law.

Viewed merely as property, and therefore as the subject of impressment, the service or labor of the slave has been frequently claimed for short periods in the construction of defensive works. The slave, however, bears another relation to the State—that of a person. The law of last February contemplates only the relation of the slave to the master and limits the impressment to a certain term of service.

But for the manner of impressing, marching and parking trains is useful, so that even in the limited employment length of service adds greatly to the value of the negro's labor. Hazard is also encountered in all the positions to which negroes can be assigned for service with the army, and the duties required of them demand loyalty and zeal.

In this aspect the relation of person becomes so far as to render it doubtful whether the private right of property can consistently be maintained as continuous, and it would be proper to acquire for the public use the entire property in the labor of the slave, and to pay thereof due compensation, rather than to impress his labor for short terms; and this the more especially as the effect of the present law would vest his entire property in all cases where the slave might be recaptured after compensation for his loss had been paid to the private owner.

Whenever the entire property in the service of a slave is thus acquired by the government, the question is presented, by what tenure should he be held. Should he be retained in servitude, or should his entire property be held out to him as a reward for faithful service, or should it be granted at once on the promise of such service; and if emancipated, what action should be taken to secure for the freed man the permission of the State from which he was drawn to reside within its limits after the close of his public service?

The permission would doubtless be more readily accorded as a reward for past faithful service, and a double motive for zealous discharge of duty would thus be offered to those employed by the government, their freedom, and the gratification of the local attachment which is so marked a characteristic of the negro, and forms so important an incentive to his action.

The policy of engaging to liberate the negro on his discharge after faithful service, seems to me preferable to that of granting immediate manumission, or that of retaining him in servitude. If this policy should recommend itself to the judgment of Congress, it is suggested that, in addition to the duties heretofore performed by the slave, he might be advantageously employed as a pioneer and engineer laborer; and, in that event, that the number should be augmented to forty thousand.

Beyond this limit and these comments it does not seem to me desirable under existing circumstances, to go. A broad moral distinction exists between the use of slaves as soldiers in defence of their homes, and the incitement of the same persons to insurrection against their masters. The one is justifiable if necessary; the other is iniquitous and unworthy of a civilized people; and such is the judgment of all writers on public law, as well as that expressed and insisted on by our enemies in all wars prior to that now waged against us.

By none have the practices of which they are now guilty been denounced with greater severity than by themselves in the two wars with Great Britain, and in the Declaration of Independence of 1776, and in the Declaration of the wrongs which justified the revolt from Great Britain, the climax of atrocity was deemed to be reached only when the English monarch was denounced as having "excited domestic insurrections amongst us."

DAVIS DECLARES HIMSELF OPPOSED TO ARMING THE SLAVES.

The subject is to be viewed by us, therefore, solely in the light of policy and our social economy. When so regarded, I must dissent from those who advise a general levy and arming of the slaves for the duty of soldiers. Until our white population shall prove insufficient for the armies we require and can afford to keep in the field, to employ as a soldier the negro who has merely been trained to labor, and as laborer the white man accustomed from his youth to the use of fire-arms, will be deemed wise or advantageous by any; and this is the question now before us.

pacific but secessionist. But McClellan, the nominee of that convention, kicks over its platform, and declares repeatedly and emphatically in his letter of acceptance, that the Union must be restored at all hazards. The only question on which he is prepared to give way to the South is that of slavery; and that they are not in name only Democrats.

They have fought as hard as the Republicans, though they do not, like the Republicans, make the abolition of slavery present or prospective as well as the restoration of the Union a condition of peace. The Democratic party is out, and not being accustomed to be out, it wants very much to be in. That I believe is, as much as anything else, the key to the present attempt to oust the Republican government. If the conservatives had ousted the Democratic government the other day, there would have been no material change in our policy towards Denmark.

According to the best judgments, however, which I can gather, McClellan, as matters now stand, has no chance of election. At least, all the enemies of America in Europe, who are exulting in the prospect of his triumph, had better adjourn their exultation till their victory is won. I see they were a little premature in letting off their fireworks in honor of the victory of Hood before Atlanta.

That the war is national, not carried on by the government alone, no one who has been in the country a day can doubt. Every sign of popular participation is around you; soldiers' rests and soldiers' homes, supported by volunteer nurses; immense subscriptions to the Sanitary Commission and every benevolent object connected with the war. It is remarkable that, though the subscriptions are so large, the names of the subscribers are not published.

Anxiety is expressed, of course, on all hands as to the financial prospects of the country. But the present burden of taxation, including a heavy income tax, is so far as I can see, cheerfully borne, even by those whose must feel it most. I have not heard of a single sentiment of atrophy, or even of hatred, uttered against the South. But I have heard on all sides the expression of a resolute determination to make the South submit to the law. And this determination I believe rules the people.

Let the South submit to the law, and there is no thought but of amnesty and restoration. Nor does it seem to me irrational to expect that, when the ambitious leaders of the revolt are out of the way, the dependents whom they have dragged into the field will soon settle down again into quiet members of the Union. I am governed in the belief that this war, as compared with previous civil wars, is being carried on with great humanity on the part of the North. I visited the other day a large cantonment of Confederate prisoners at Chicago. These men seemed to me to be as well treated and as cheerful as prisoners could be; and this, be it observed, at a time when the North is riving with the accounts of the cruelties undergone by Northern prisoners at the hands of the Confederates.

The same visit convinced me that the Confederate conceptions must have pretty well exhausted the Southern population, for I saw among the prisoners the merest boys. The growth of popular sentiment on the subject of negro slavery is manifest. By the law of Illinois, negroes are still excluded from the State; but this law has become a dead letter. I saw negroes at church with the whites, and I observed that they stayed for the communion. Illinois farmers tell me that the negro makes a good day-laborer. Soldiers, —not political generals, but company officers and privates,—tell me that he makes an excellent soldier. The planter can no longer talk of the inherent inferiority of a race which proves itself a match for his own in the field.

I have seen no signs of diminished prosperity, except in the empty docks of New York, which tell the tale of the Alabama. On the contrary, trade seems marvellously active, and buildings are rising on all sides. The commercial prosperity may be partly artificial, arising out of the expenditure caused by the war; but the agricultural prosperity must be real. Illinois has sent, according to the government returns, 170,000 men—a fifth part of its laboring population—to the war. Yet the harvest is greater than in any former year.

The gross value is supposed to be four hundred million dollars; an inconsiderable part of the national debt. The invention of machines, which the dearness of labor has stimulated, has made up for the loss of laborers. The State Fair the other day was attended by 20,000 people. The show of implements was extraordinary, and the highest prices were given for stock. I had, from the lips of a secessionist a description of the enthusiasm with which these husbands of Illinois had rushed to arms when the first gun was fired against a Federal fortress on the South. I am obliged to believe which has been for a hundred of them to conquer at Fort Donelson. Twenty-four fell, and their bodies were carefully brought back to their village, and buried in their home. These men, of course, were "mercenaries" and "Irish."

I have been in the States only a month, and perhaps I am not an unbiased observer, but my strong conviction is, that beneath the frothy surface of party politics (never very austere in any country) and the shoddy luxury of New York lies a great nation, meeting the extremity of peril with courage, self-devotion, passionate attachment to its country, and unshaken confidence in its own power. I am not a judge of military matters, but at the present it seems to me that the insults and slanders which have been cast on the Americans from the aristocratic and reactionary press of Europe were about to be answered by victory. I am, &c., GOLDWIN SMITH. Toronto, Oct. 3.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1864.

THE LATE PRESIDENTIAL STRUGGLE.

Through all the loyal States there is felt the deepest joy, mingled with solemn thanksgiving, at the overwhelmingly triumphant result of the late Presidential struggle,—an almost unanimous vote of those States for the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN!

This joy does not find expression in noisy exultation or pompous display, but is marked by profound sobriety of mind and true dignity of demeanor,—the elements entering into it being of the highest and purest character. Never was there a political conflict so momentous in its bearings, not only upon the nation's welfare, but upon the liberties of mankind; never one that so challenged and absorbed the earnest interest of the civilized world; never one that so divided the good from the bad, the humane from the brutal, the law-abiding from the disorderly, the truly patriotic from the pseudo loyal, the liberty-loving from the fearfully ignorant and debased, the hosts of freedom from the powers of despotism; never one so remarkable for the appeals made to the understanding and conscience, to virtue and honor, to personal accountability and divine authority, to patriotism and piety, to all that is highest and noblest in the soul, on the one hand,—or for the appeals made to the worst prejudices, the most selfish considerations, the basest passions, the wildest delusions, the most inflammable emotions, and the wickedest purposes, on the other.

This was noticeable in every place, in every section of the country. Whether in city or town, village or hamlet, the lines were broadly drawn between the best and the worst classes of society.—As a general rule, the Union party gathered to itself whatever of intellectual greatness and moral excellence can be found in the land; while the Democratic, alias Copperhead party embraced the aggregate ignorance, stupidity, ruffianism and disloyalty, entrusted with the elective franchise. Mr. Lincoln's strongest support was obtained among the most exemplary and upright.

Gen. McClellan's was drawn chiefly from "the dangerous and perishing classes"—from the profligate in morals, the rude in manners, the servile in spirit, the desperate in design, the unscrupulous in ambition. Take the city of New York as an illustration. It gave Gen. McClellan a majority of thirty-seven thousand, simply because of its depraved foreign element and all-abounding demoralization.

Against the intelligence and worth embodied in the vote for Mr. Lincoln in that city, that majority dwindles to a cipher. Of how much real weight in the scale is the sentiment of the Five Points, and of similar purlieus of perdition? Yet it was from such quarters that Gen. McClellan drew his main support. The reflection of Mr. Lincoln, therefore, derives its significance and importance not only from his vast numerical power, but still more from the character and position of the mighty mass who gave him their suffrages. It is a decision from which there can be no appeal, except from the highest civilization to the lowest barbarism.

It indicates incomparably greater attributes than can be found in mere physical supremacy—all of education, science, art, morality, religion in its best development, philanthropy in its highest aspirations, reform in its widest bearings. Hence, the government is stable beyond all precedent, notwithstanding the rebellious convulsions of the hour; and the administration of Mr. Lincoln has accorded to it a sanction and strength which no previous one—not excepting Washington's—has ever been able to secure.

The election has determined many things. First—it shows how great is the confidence of the people in the honesty, capacity, administrative ability, and patriotic integrity of Abraham Lincoln. And yet, what efforts were left undone by some whose loyalty was unquestionable, and by all whose disloyalty was "palpable as a mountain"; to utterly destroy that confidence, and cause his ignominious rejection? He was ridiculed and caricatured in every possible manner—represented (incoherently enough) as playing the part of tyrant and usurper, and yet being little better than an imbecile, having no mind of his own, but moulded by the abolition party, or by one or two members of his cabinet, "as clay in the hands of the potter"—as animated by a selfish desire to secure his re-election, no matter at what cost to the country—as disregarding all constitutional checks and limitations—as turning the war from its legitimate purpose to an unconstitutional end—as equally afflicted with "nigger on the brain"—as oppressively bent on "outgubing" the rebellious South, and making conditions whereby union and peace were rendered impossible—

as being too slow, and at the same time too fast—&c., &c. Moreover, it was said that he had lost the confidence of nearly all the prominent supporters of his administration, in Congress and out of it, who would in due time show their preference for another;—so that between such representations and the boastful predictions of his enemies, there seemed to be no chance for his success. As his most formidable loyal antagonist, General Fremont was early hurried into the field, with a flourish of trumpets and an assurance of easy victory which the result makes too ridiculous to need any comment. Either to preserve a show of consistency, or to indulge a morbid pride, there are some who stoutly insist that Mr. Lincoln's re-election by such immense odds is no evidence whatever of his popularity with the people, but only of their determination to see the rebellion put down, and the authority of the government vindicated! A nice distinction, and very easily made, but none the less unjust and foolish. In regard to all that has been said in disparagement of the President, the people have rendered their verdict in a manner that only sophistry can distort or effrontery deny.

Second—another thing settled by this election is, that no quarters are to be given to the rebellion, or that no accursed system of slavery from which it sprang, but both must expire together, and find the same ignominious grave, "lower than plummet ever sounded." Every loyal vote was an anti-slavery vote. It was the adoption of the Baltimore Platform, in the fullness of its spirit and the strictness of its letter—sanctioning whatever has been done, whether by the President or Congress, to break the chains of the oppressed, and pledging the Union party to labor to secure an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, whereby slavery in every part of the republic shall be expressly and forever prohibited. The day of compromise is ended. The "covenant with death" is to be annulled, and the "agreement with hell" no longer permitted to stand. The spell is broken, the enchantment dissolved, and reason assumes its supremacy. "A house divided against itself cannot stand," as this rebellion shows. Years ago, Abraham Lincoln prophetically said—"This nation must be all slave or all free"—and the nation has just decided which it shall be. Wee to the man or to the party heretofore attempting to secure a truce for a traitorous slave oligarchy in arms, or a compromise for the longer continuance of slavery! They shall be smitten to the dust by an outraged public sentiment. The first business at the next session of Congress must be the renewal of the proposed anti-slavery amendment of the Constitution, and the speedy submission of it to the suffrages of an awakened people, who only wait for the legal opportunity to adopt it with a unanimity even greater than that which they have evinced in the re-election of Mr. Lincoln.

Third—another thing settled by this election is, the inherent vitality and strength of a Republican form of government to meet and surmount the worst conceivable perils, with a firmness not to be shaken an enemy unparallelled, and an intelligent reference to the rights of human nature. Slavery is not the product of free institutions, but necessarily hostile to them; it constitutes no part of true democracy, any more than the despotism does of Christianity. It belongs to the despotisms of all ages—the crowning crime and curse of them all. That it is now in flaming rebellion is the clearest evidence of the growth of the spirit of liberty in our land. That it has not been more effectually suppressed with it is the consequence of the vast political influence wielded factiously by those whose birth was in a foreign land, whose training was under aristocratic rule, and who, espousing by the name of "democracy," have been the dupes of cunning demagogues, and shamefully misled on all occasions,—they alone making the experiment of a government like ours a matter of doubt and anxiety, through their general want of education and moral training. But the termination of slavery will be the enjoyment of personal freedom from sea to sea; and hand in hand with that freedom will go all those facilities for mental development which have made the North so intelligent, enterprising, prosperous and powerful. After that, European emigration will cease to be a source of uneasiness as to its bearings upon the welfare of the republic.

—But, however bright the omens, let it never be forgotten—"the price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

CONFEDERATE DEVOTIS IN ENGLAND. There was published in Edinburgh, in September last, a volume of 226 pages, called "The Confederato Secession." It was written by the Marquess of Lothian (William Schomburgk Robert Kerr), and takes the side of the South in the present contest. It maintains the justice of the Confederate cause, generally and particularly, and vindicates the British Government to "recognize" the Confederacy. It sneers at the representations, favorable to the Union and the North, made by Professor Newman and Professor Goldwin Smith, and bestows special commendation upon Southern States and Southern men, and upon their "peculiar institution." There is a good deal of false statement, proceeding apparently in part from ignorance, in its assertions. Of its method of suggesting or insinuating false ideas, without directly asserting them, the following (pp. 218-219) is a noteworthy specimen. After describing certain disgraceful facts in regard to the treatment of colored people by the laws of Illinois, (a State the Southern portion of which, peopled in part by emigrants from slave States, lies in such mental and moral darkness as to be popularly known by the name "Egypt,") the author proceeds to give the testimony of one of its people concerning other States, as follows:—"I suppose they have not these laws in New England," we resume. "The people there will look on the negro with more favoring eyes, of course."

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society was held at West Chester, 11th inst. Rev. Dr. Furness, Oliver Johnson, (editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard,) Mr. and Mrs. Mott, Mr. Robert Purvis, J. Miller McKim, Chandler Darlington, Thomas Garrett of Wilmington, Reuben Tomlinson, and others, were present. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we number among the triumphs of Freedom, which the past year has witnessed, the repeal of all the Fugitive Slave statutes which, during the last seventy years, have disgraced our National Statute Book; the prohibition of the coastwise slave trade; the admission of colored persons as witnesses in the courts of the United States; the order, extorted by our Government from the rebels, that our free colored soldiers who may be taken prisoners by them shall be treated as prisoners of war; the prohibition of slavery contained in the new Constitution for Louisiana; and the admission of Nevada, a free State, to the Union; and that for these victories we thank God and congratulate the nation.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the glad tidings of the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery in Maryland, whereby 87,000 slaves have become free men, and one of the States of this Union is redeemed from the curse which has branded our Southern country and perilled our national life; and that we congratulate our sister State and felicitate ourselves that the line which divides our territory shall no more be the boundary between liberty and slavery, across which the bondman shall fly, trembling with hope and fear; and that the Commonwealth which God hath joined together, the demon of slavery shall no longer pursue assunder.

Resolved, That we greatly rejoice over the result of the recent Presidential election, regarding it as an indication that the people of the North have decreed the death of American slavery, and will, therefore, make no compromise with it; and that we regard it as an especially cheering sign of promise for our country, that that class of her citizens who have perilled and suffered most for her sake, during the course of the present war, have testified by their votes the strongest opposition to a dishonorable peace.

Resolved, That the continued prosperity of the freedmen of South Carolina, and in the other military departments of the South, is a sufficient refutation of the charge that emancipated slaves would necessarily become burdens on the charity of the benevolent, or the industry of the tax-paying citizen, and a sufficient rebuke of the slander that slaves are incapable of appreciating the blessings of freedom, or the advantages of education.

Resolved, That we welcome the organization of Freedmen's Aid Societies, as an indication that the people of the North are determined that slavery shall not only die, but that its victims shall have such aid as will enable them to become a self-supporting and progressive people; and that while we feel that our own special work is not yet completed, we desire to express our hearty sympathy and co-operation with all efforts made for the elevation and relief of those who are just issuing from the house of bondage.

Resolved, That while we rejoice over the triumphs of liberty, and the many bright signs of promise which the past year has seen, and especially hail with gladness some indications of increasing popular respect for the colored man, as man, we greatly deplore the insults and injuries to which an offending class of our fellow-citizens are still subjected on account of their color; and we protest against the vulgar and wicked prejudice which excludes them from seats in our railway cars, our churches, or our places of public instruction or amusement.

Resolved, That the duty which the present time demands of the Abolitionists is unabated vigilance in behalf of the interests of liberty, lest, in an evil hour of temptation, they should be sacrificed by the nation for the name of Union and the false promise of prosperity; and that in that momentous period not far distant, when the great problem of reconstruction must be solved by this people, we must stand, as we have always stood, the representatives of the slave, demanding for him absolute justice, protesting against the sacrifice of any one of his rights, exhorting and entreating our fellow-countrymen, by the dark history of the past, by the brief opportunity of the present, and by all their hopes of the future, to rebuild our national temple on a firmer foundation than our fathers laid, that so it may arise, through the years to come, a superstructure grand and beautiful and strong, in which their children's children may securely dwell, and which shall be, in deed and truth, a home for the oppressed of all nations.

Resolved, That we will address ourselves, at once, to the work of moving Congress, at its approaching session, to adopt an amendment to the Federal Constitution, prohibiting forever hereafter the existence of slavery in the United States.

Resolved, That when slavery is abolished, and forever prohibited throughout the United States, by the highest law of the land, the work of the Abolitionists will be accomplished; but until that consummation of our labors shall be attained, we will remain at our posts, and endeavor faithfully to guard the trust committed to us—the interests of the slave—until we can resign them to his own keeping, and the protection of his country's laws.

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings and Hon. Owen P. Lovejoy, the American slave has been bereaved of two of his most faithful champions, and our country of some of her ever true and her highest interests; and while we mourn the loss of these untiring, brave, and self-sacrificing friends of liberty, we rejoice that they were permitted to see, with their dying eyes, the morning rays of that day of jubilee which will consummate the work for which they lived, and in which they died.

Resolved, That in reviewing our anti-slavery warfare, and the grandeur of its closing triumphs, we are filled with gratitude to God, whose arm hath won these victories; and, reverently acknowledging the wisdom which has led us by a way which often we knew not, and the power which has made the weak things of the world to confound the mighty, and the lore which is opening the prison doors and bidding the oppressed go free, we await, with faith and hope almost changed to sight, the work which yet remains for us, and the announcement that American slavery is no more, and that we may put off our armor, and celebrate the nation's jubilee. These Resolutions were very happily expressed, and their adoption is creditable to the Society.

CONFEDERATE DEVOTIS IN ENGLAND.

There was published in Edinburgh, in September last, a volume of 226 pages, called "The Confederato Secession." It was written by the Marquess of Lothian (William Schomburgk Robert Kerr), and takes the side of the South in the present contest. It maintains the justice of the Confederate cause, generally and particularly, and vindicates the British Government to "recognize" the Confederacy. It sneers at the representations, favorable to the Union and the North, made by Professor Newman and Professor Goldwin Smith, and bestows special commendation upon Southern States and Southern men, and upon their "peculiar institution." There is a good deal of false statement, proceeding apparently in part from ignorance, in its assertions. Of its method of suggesting or insinuating false ideas, without directly asserting them, the following (pp. 218-219) is a noteworthy specimen. After describing certain disgraceful facts in regard to the treatment of colored people by the laws of Illinois, (a State the Southern portion of which, peopled in part by emigrants from slave States, lies in such mental and moral darkness as to be popularly known by the name "Egypt,") the author proceeds to give the testimony of one of its people concerning other States, as follows:—"I suppose they have not these laws in New England," we resume. "The people there will look on the negro with more favoring eyes, of course."

NEEDED UNITY OF ABOLITIONISTS.

DEAR MR. GARRISON: The great election—of the greatest that ever took place in this country—passed; and it seems to me that all the lessons of their country and their kind most greatly require the result. Had McClellan, with his associates and dictators—like Seymour, Pendleton and the "Whore"—have come into power, the war upon the rebel might have ceased; but would it not have been a "peace party" that sought the ruin of a generation. The all-knowing, no peace party in spirit or in principle. It is the party of slavery, of mob, of murderous rule—divorced as it is from all the higher moral philanthropy and religion of the age. Under Mr. Lincoln, we can, at least, have the liberty of carrying on the "irrepressible conflict" with slavery to the end, and without the risk of martyrdom.

Mr. Lincoln was not, indeed, the first choice of all the Abolitionists—not of the majority, I think; not getting a more radical and earnest man, I looked for one who could be unanimously supported by the leaders of Union and Liberty. Still, I was sorry to see any alienation of feeling in our anti-slavery ranks, and could not go wholly with either side in the controversy. In some respects in which you and Mr. Phillips differed I went with you, and in others with him; but I never doubted, of course, for a moment, the thorough fidelity of either. It was great admiration for one or the other. It was great admiration too eulogistic of Mr. Lincoln, and Mr. Phillips too terribly severe upon him.

But the Abolitionists ought certainly to have kept by this time to differ from each other, even widely, in justice and charity. It is certainly not very creditable to them if they cannot, and still labor together in unity of spirit, if not of method. And now that the political contest is decided, and we know under what Administration we are to live for the coming four years, why may we not hope that our somewhat scattered forces may be brought closely together again, and mutual affection, confidence and co-operation be as of old?—especially if there is to be any particular work for us to do in an organized capacity. Mr. Lincoln seems now to have a "dilemma" about where he ought to be—on as high an executive plane as we can reasonably expect a President to be. And I think he has the distinguishing merit, among other merits, that he is not apt to go back from any advanced step.

Now, therefore, I can trust Mr. Lincoln as could not a few months since—almost trusted him as a willing, cheerful, conscientiously committed leader in the cause of emancipation; both for the country and humanity's sake. He seems to me to have been a slow learner in this way of life, and much to the detriment of the country. But I trust he has thoroughly learned it at last; and I have no doubt that Mr. Phillips's late as well as early criticisms, and even Fremont and the Cleveland Convention, helped him in his education. Others, too, have learned much in the same direction, as Edward Everett and General Banks; and though they are excellent men, I rejoice that you recognize them now as faithful laborers in the common cause—"on their place"—and welcome them most cordially to the work.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Liberator: DEAR SIR—My attention was lately called to an article in your paper, bearing a notice of "The Bible against Slavery," by Theo. D. Weld. This little book is certainly deserving of all the praise bestowed upon it by the writer of this article. It is not to this, therefore, that I find fault, but to the injustice which is done to the United Presbyterian Church, by whose Board it was published. The writer evidently confounds this Church with the Old and New School Presbyterian. With what he says as applied to them, I find no fault; but it is wholly inapplicable to us—opinion to slavery, theoretically and practically, being one of our distinguishing principles. That you may see this, I enclose the article of our Testimony on Slavery—requesting you to publish at least the Declaration, if not the Argument.

No doubt the writer will rejoice, on reading this, to know that a Presbyterian Church, numbering 60,000 communicants and upwards of four hundred ministers, instead of following public opinion, has been exerting some influence in forming and purifying it on the Slavery question. You will permit me to say further, that the United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1858, by the union of the Associate and Associate Reformed Presbyterians; and each of these bodies maintained the same Anti-Slavery grounds, even before the public agitation of this subject.

So far back as 1811, the Associate Synod laid down rules which they then thought certain, in a few years, to free them from all connexion with slavery. In this they were mistaken—their rules were disregarded or trifled with at the South. Finding this to be the case, in 1861 slaveholding was made in all cases a bar to church fellowship. The majority of our people—truly anti-slavery in principle—emigrated to the West, and every church was lost to the South, with the exception of a few in Tennessee who had no connexion with slavery, and have always preserved their integrity. The action of the Associate Reformed was somewhat similar to this. They adopted rules to regulate slavery, so as to extinguish it; but finding the effect of these the same as the Associate side of the house, in 1858 it was made a term of church fellowship, such as it is in the United Church at this day.

Thus you see, Mr. Editor, that if we have published Weld's Bible Argument, it is not because we were pressed to do it by public opinion, but that we regard it as an able defence of one of our long cherished Articles of Faith. JAMES RODGERS, Sup't. U. P. Board of Pab.

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES.

The fifth lecture of the course was delivered on Tuesday evening last, by Rev. Dr. A. Warner. Subject—"The True Basis of Suffrage." The lecturer said it was a common-place remark that American institutions were now on trial, but it would seem as if that they had sustained the greatest trial. During four years of civil war, both order and liberty have been preserved. There has been no anarchy, no oppression, and no safeguard of liberty lost. Slavery, the great cause of the rebellion, has been destroyed by the people, and is virtually dead. A pseudo Democracy is part if not half of this great rebellion, and has nourished slavery, which would have been destroyed long ago but for its support. The support of the pseudo-Democracy is unintelligent energy. Unintelligent mind cannot sympathize with a noble and intelligent policy on the part of the government. It takes free minds, untrammelled by ignorance and prejudice, to make a free government. We see in the noble deed of New York, reeking with the blood of innocent and brainless voters cannot appreciate elevated aims and purposes.

The question of suffrage is opened afresh by the emancipation of the negro, most of whom are not yet prepared to properly exercise the right of voting. If education be the proper test, let them be tested; if not, let them be treated like other men. Do not discriminate against the negro, and in favor of the predominance against the negro, and in favor of the predominance of New York. A new principle is needed, a change in the condition of enfranchisement, which should not be able to become twenty-one years old, but ability to vote understandingly. We must place government of high intelligence, we must place the franchise at its base. Men do not plant thistles for harvest of wheat; and we cannot expect intelligent government without intelligent voters. There are probably three hundred thousand ignorant voters in this country, and we may get along in spite of their mischievous influence, but it is not wise to encourage

the increase of such voters. Are we not trying to...

GREAT NORTH-WESTERN FAIR

North-Western Freedmen's Aid Commission. One of those revolutions, which, in the providence...

HONORS TO THE POET BRYANT.

As we have before announced, the New York Century Club held a meeting on Saturday evening, 6th inst...

REMARKS OF MR. BRYANT.

At the side of the room, facing the main doorway, was a dais, on which Mr. Bryant and Mr. Bancroft, the President of the Club, occupied seats.

REMARKS OF MR. BANCROFT.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bryant's remarks, a chant, written by Edward Taylor, the musician by Louisa Lang, was sung by the chorus boys of Trinity Church.

CENSUS OF THE FREEDMEN OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Col. Eaton, General Superintendent of Freedmen for the Department of the Tennessee and the State of Arkansas, makes the following interesting report:

REMARKS OF MR. BANCROFT.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bryant's remarks, a chant, written by Edward Taylor, the musician by Louisa Lang, was sung by the chorus boys of Trinity Church.

SERENADE TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9. At a late hour last night, President Lincoln was serenaded by a club of Pennsylvanians, headed by Capt. Thomas of that State, and...

MR. LINCOLN RE-ELECTED.

The entire returns from Illinois indicate that our majority in 1860 has been exceeded, and that Illinois will send five congress men, and has gone for the Union by a majority of 20,000.

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A CONFESSON OF WHAT THE REBELS MEANT TO DO IN CHICAGO.

The rebel plot discovered last week in Chicago has been fully confessed by Charles Walsh, one of the captured ringleaders of the rebellion.

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THE YANKEE PRISONERS.

The following is from the Richmond Dispatch, of though not of a recent date:

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OBITUARY OF JAMES ARNOLD WHIFFLE.

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SENATOR WILSON'S BOOK.

ON THE CONDITION OF THE NEGRO POPULATION, AS CONNECTED WITH THE REORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT SINCE THE REBEL STATE.

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THE FRIEND OF PROGRESS. A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. No. 1, for November, contains Rev. O. B. Frothingham's Discourse before the Alumni at Cambridge, entitled, 'The New Babylon or Nazara,' with a variety of other contributions.

Poetry.

The Liberator.

abundantly suffices. So taught the prophets...

age, and show how brutal in feeling men become...

some than live near the Yankees. We will get...

determine to blot out the landmarks of the past...

The following effusion indicates a clearness of vision...

THE NATION'S JUDGMENT.

By CHRISTOPHER F. CHALICE.

O feeble minds, who, in the far-off void, look for God's judgment, mixing evil and good...

RATIONALISM IN THE PULPIT. No. I.

MR. EDITOR.—DEAR SIR.—Rationalism, under the title of anti-supernaturalism in the pulpit, is considered in an Address delivered before the Divinity School at Cambridge...

Anti-supernaturalism is here put for the system of Christianity held and taught by the anti-supernaturalists. This, it is the object of the address to disparage...

The rationalist gospel of positive truth satisfies every spiritual and intellectual want, and embraces religion, both in its science and art. It is not "any man's opinion of human and divine things, with no definite authority, human or divine, for its warrant..."

MARYLAND.

By CHARLES HENRY BROCK.

Shout! for the rising glory Ecrodes the land and sea, Where millions speak the story That MARYLAND IS FREE...

THANKSGIVING DINNER FOR THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed at a meeting held at the Union League Club House...

To enable us to carry out our undertaking, we need the active co-operation of all loyal people in the North and East, and to them we confidently appeal...

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF A UNION MAN.

After Price left Glasgow, Mo., the guerrilla fiends, Quantrell and Anderson, entered the place...

Anderson, accompanied by a Captain from Callaway county, went to Lewis's house, and demanded his presence. Upon being told he was not at home, Anderson said unless he was immediately forthcoming...

BITTERNESS OF THE REBEL SPIRIT.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, who is with Sherman's army at Atlanta, gives a racy description of his entrance into that city...

THE TOWN OF ROUGH AND READY.

Some twenty minutes carried us over the ten miles which intervened between Atlanta and the neutral ground, where the ex-patriated citizens are handed over to the rebel officers...

CONVERSATION WITH EXPELLED ATLANTIAN.

We made the circuit of the corner, and found the major, a handsome, polite gentleman, by the way who was seated near some ladies in the midst of a collection of baskets and household goods...

A FURTHER HUMAN FACE DIVINE.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIBRARY LITERATURE FOR 1858. Edited by Wm. Wells.

of the 6th Kentucky cavalry, was there on a visit to his mother and sister. The guerrillas asked him to surrender...

REBEL BARBARITIES—COLORED SOLDIERS MURDERED.

A letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated at General Butler's headquarters October 17, says:

"The rebel flag-of-trace boat, William Allison brought down to Cox's Landing this morning about five hundred paroled Union prisoners, in exchange for paroled rebels..."

FROM THE LYNNBURG REPUBLICAN.

A NEW SOHEME TO ABOLITIONIZE THE SOUTH.

It is painful to reflect how soon the landmarks of great principles are lost amid the throes of revolution. For forty years the people of the South have been battling against the institution of domestic slavery...

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Chairman.

GEORGE BLISS, JR., Secretary.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.

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determine to blot out the landmarks of the past...

THE SLAVE OMBUDSMAN.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer writes as follows, in opposition to the proposed conscription of slaves:

"Gentlemen: In the Enquirer of the 18th ultimo you advance and recommend the proposition to conscript the slaves of the South for the purpose of making soldiers of them, and claim for the Emperor the honor or merit (which I suspect none will dispute with you) of being the first to advance it."

THE TOWN OF ROUGH AND READY.

Some twenty minutes carried us over the ten miles which intervened between Atlanta and the neutral ground...

CONVERSATION WITH EXPELLED ATLANTIAN.

We made the circuit of the corner, and found the major, a handsome, polite gentleman, by the way who was seated near some ladies in the midst of a collection of baskets and household goods...

A FURTHER HUMAN FACE DIVINE.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIBRARY LITERATURE FOR 1858.

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