

Specimen of pious scoundrelism.

A MEETING.

A meeting of the barbers of New York is recom-

mended, to memorialize the President on the subject

of the Emancipation Proclamation, and urge him to

adhere to it to the bitter end. Why should they not

hold such a meeting? Some persons ridicule the

idea. "Nonsense! These men have had more to do

with the heads of their fellow-men than any other

class of citizens. They ought to know something

about races and something about cooling the hot

brains of rebellious citizens. At all events, they are

infinitely better fitted to the work than the men who

assembled at Cooper Institute on Monday evening.

They are better fitted, because, as a general rule,

they are more practical in their ideas, and know

more of human nature and general dealings with

mankind. But there is another and a better reason

why they are more fit for the work. They will not,

high calling, they will not, which they undertake, injure

their old business, or bring any contempt on the pro-

fession they are members of. That these clergymen

are doing this, is only too sadly evident. . . .

There is not in all the history of the past two

years a darker page than that which records the

division of the American churches. It was brought

about by Northern and Southern clergymen insist-

ing on subjecting the Church to the purposes of the

State. They severed the holiest bond of union be-

tween North and South in their attempt to use the

commission of the Divine Master for the control of

earthly politics. They seized the sacraments of their

high calling, defaced the image of their Leader and

Director, and which should always be visible in the

life and conversation of His ministers. They made the

Church to be a despised political machine in this

little corner of the universe—the Church which He

made to be one body, including the prophets, apostles

and martyrs of all times, all ages, all countries;

for aught we know, all planets, all stars!

To those clergymen who propose to meet again

and use their character as God's messengers for the

control of this miserable negro question in America,

we claim the right to be bearers of a message which

they seem never to have heard, though it sounds

down the ages from the peaceful hills of Galilee. It

is the message of the Gospel of Peace. It is the

message your forgotten Lord—forgotten in your

political assemblies—gave to you, but which it is ne-

cessary for those who should receive it from you, to

deliver to you. It was summed up in the blessing He

promised on the peace-makers. It was the blessing

promised through Him by the angels at Bethlehem.

It is the blessing which this sad old world real-

ize only when the ministers of Christ go forth hum-

bly and prayerfully to preach and to teach the sim-

ple, holy, peace-bearing doctrines of the religion of

God at Bethlehem.

It is not for you to preach patriotism. The word,

the idea, is nowhere in your commission. Christ

and His Apostles never named it as a Christian vir-

ue. It is no part of the Christian religion. Saints

and martyrs gone long since to God, an innumerable

company, are ashamed—if shame can reach the

heavenly abodes—are ashamed of you, their un-

worthy successors among men, that you do bear the

religion of Christ to the purposes of poor human

passions, and the upholding or the overthrow of

human institutions. Be ye wise as serpents, and

harmless as doves, but beware of men. They will

persecute you, but they will seduce you into all

their schemes of human aggrandizement, will use

your sacred calling for their selfish ends, will sell

your religious character and appropriate the pay-

ment to themselves; and when they have stained

your reputations, destroyed your purity, reduced you

Selections.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN EXAMINED.

WHAT DOES THE PRESIDENT PROPOSE?

He proposes to Congress the adoption of a joint

resolution of both Houses, recommending to the sev-

eral States an amendment of the Constitution of

the United States.

For what purpose? Is it to authorize and em-

power the Federal Government to abolish slavery in

any or all of the States, in manner and form pre-

scribed? No. By a careful examination, it will be

perceived that the proposed new articles of the

Constitution neither provide for, nor recognize, nor

contemplate, any such national power.

Instead of this, they only provide that an offer

of compensation, in the manner therein prescribed,

shall be made by the United States to any slave

State that shall abolish slavery at any time previous

to January 1, 1900; and also, that Congress may ap-

propriate money and otherwise provide for the em-

ancipation of free colored persons, with their own

consent; also confirming the liberty of all who have

been or shall be liberated by the chances of war; and

compensating loyal slave masters for the loss of

slaves thus liberated.

There is nothing, in all this, that makes it obliga-

tory on any State to abolish slavery at all, at any

time, either before or after the first of January, 1900.

If the proposed amendments of the Constitution

should be made, even by the concurrence of every

slave State, that concurrence would not bind either

one of them to avail itself of the offer, or to

abolish slavery at any future time, for there is noth-

ing in the proposed amendments that requires it.

Yet the President, most unaccountably, says:

"The plan would, I am confident, secure peace

more speedily than can be done by force alone, and

would cost less, considering the amounts and manner

of payment and times of payment, and the amounts

would be easier paid than will be the additional cost

of the war, if we rely solely on force. It is most like-

ly likely—that it would cost no blood at all."

We have read, and re-read, carefully, the Presi-

dent's proposed amendments, and can see nothing in

them to warrant such a conclusion. Very certainly,

there is nothing in the terms of the proposed articles

themselves that would bind any of the States to any

amendment, or that even amounts to a promise,

however vague and indefinite, of such action. It binds

the United States to make compensation to the States

that will abolish slavery within the time specified,

but it does not bind the States to abolish slavery.

The stipulation, the promise, is only on one side!

The only provision that binds the slave States to

any thing is the following:—

"Any State having received bonds as aforesaid,

and afterward introducing or tolerating slavery

therein, shall refund the United States the bonds so

received, or the value thereof, and all interest paid

thereon."

The effect of this is, not to authorize and em-

power the United States Government, even in

such an extreme contingency, to interfere and

protect the slaves in their right to freedom, after

the United States had actually ransomed them,

the payment of money, but merely to pro-

vide that the States, after having received the ran-

son money, and yet failing to liberate the slaves, or

re-enslaving them, or introducing other slaves, or

tolerating their enslavement, shall refund back the

money to the United States. It provides for the se-

curity of the Government's ransom money, but not

for the security of the freed-man's freedom, nor for

the final extinction and exclusion of slavery, the

cause of the rebellion! The nation is to take care

of its dollars, but not of its liberties, nor of its ac-

tion as an abolitionist, it should be stamped

upon the forehead of every man who

is a member of the cabinet, and of every

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Poetry.

THY WILL BE DONE.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. We go not, know not, all our way is night—

THE LORD IS OUR KING.

GOD OF THE NATIONS! O'er our land Shed thy protecting power;

GOD SAVE OUR PRESIDENT!

GOD SAVE OUR PRESIDENT! 'Mid perils imminent, Guide thou his hand;

HOMELESS.

IT IS COLD, dark midnight, yet listen To that patter of thy feet!

The Liberator.

GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ. AND MR. BUXTON, M. P.

On the 18th ultimo, George Thompson, Esq., late M. P. for the Tower Hamlets, delivered, in the hall of the Corn Exchange, Maidstone, an address on the civil war in America, with special reference to the speech recently made by Mr. Buxton, M. P., at the dinner of the Maidstone Agricultural Association.

The Chairman briefly introduced Mr. Thompson. Mr. Thompson then came forward, and was received with loud and prolonged cheering.

Mr. Thompson said he had come to Maidstone to offer some remarks at variance with the sentiments which Mr. Buxton had recently delivered.

He would now notice Mr. Buxton's criticism on Mr. Lincoln's proclamation. The honorable member had said, "Mr. Lincoln's proclamation was not the abolition of slavery."

When he had been first in America, the pro-slavery feeling of the North had been stronger than at any former time; but, even then, their concessions to the South had arisen from the fact, not that they hated slavery less, but that they loved the Union more.

Now, a word as to the right of a State to secede from the Union. There was no such right. (Some expressions of dissent.) There was no one profoundly acquainted with the history of the American Republic, either in America or England, who contended for that right.

Mr. Thompson then resumed his narrative of the growth of the Slave Power in America, especially referring to the Missouri compromise, the Mexican war, and the annexation of Texas, and the resistance offered to the admission of California into the Union as a free State.

Having noticed these measures, every one of which exhibited alike the anti-slavery feeling of the Government, and the determination of the people at large to support an anti-slavery policy, he asked on which side should the sympathies of England be manifested?

yard, ship and Government storehouse, together with every fort and all other descriptions of national property. (Applause.) They then organized a Government for the express purpose of maintaining the inviolability of negro slavery, which they made the chief cornerstone of their new republic.

After some further remarks, explaining the action of the South, Mr. Thompson said he would direct his attention to that portion of Mr. Buxton's speech in which he said the North hated the South.

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Where, above all, should England be in the present struggle, with a proclamation of freedom on the one side, and a decree of eternal slavery on the other—where, if not by the side of those who are marching to the enfranchisement of four millions of men, waiting with trembling anxiety for the hour of their redemption? (Loud cheers.)

view of this fact, I have the strongest confidence in the present triumph of right. The confiscation act and the proclamation must of an inevitable necessity be carried out. The work begun will continue to its completion.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FRIENDS—We have met to commemorate the martyrdom of a prophet, puritan, hero, and practical Abolitionist; one who gave his life freely, feeling in his noble soul that to die for the wrong-trodden slave without a murmur was the gain of the helpless slave.

Three years ago to-day, in Charlottesville, Virginia, there was one enduring, transcending glory reflected from the scaffold of John Brown, than there has been since in the whole State by the military display of both slaveholding armies.

I cannot refrain from speaking of those young heroes of Harper's Ferry, the disciples of Brown. How nobly they suffered and died that the slave might go free! From John Husz the martyr to the day of their execution, we look in vain for young martyrs more glorious.

MR. WICKHAM seconded the amendment. After some further discussion, during which Mr. Thompson answered, to the satisfaction of the audience, several points that had been raised, the vote was taken, and from forty to fifty hands were held up for the amendment.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

On the sacred evening of December 2d, a meeting was held in this institution, commemorative of John Brown. The gathering was originated by some half dozen of the students.

The proceedings were very solemn. First was sung the martyr's favorite hymn, "Blow ye the trumpet, blow." His spirit seemed to stand there, and blow a blast louder than all.

In commemoration of the martyrdom of John Brown, a public meeting was held at the residence of Dr. Knox, 59 Anderson street, in Boston, Dec. 2d.

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MEMORIAL OF A HUMPAK.

OUR little friend came to us out of the shadow. He was fatherless and motherless; more than an orphan, for not only were his father and mother dead, but none knew who or what they had been.

Our little friend was not beautiful. There was no comeliness in him that he should be desired. He was cruelly deformed, a withered, stunted little creature; every line of his shape was crooked; every organ in his body seemed out of place.

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unfolding affections drawn out to objects which they could never hope to attain. Who would have given the humpback love for love? Answer, that God has that led him away before he could know all the depth of suffering.

We will not say, then, that his death was timely. No death, perhaps, is, ultimately, if we know all. Some lives are not so short, but they all live on in the heart, and in the memory.

For the rest, we believe in Immortality. Indeed, we believe in Life, and only in Life. We do not believe in Death. Death but opens the door to another chamber of the Father's mansion.

TO THE HONORABLE THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT, next to be held at Dedden and for the County of Norfolk, on the third Tuesday of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

RESPECTFULLY represents Corneilia James, of Wrentham, in said County of Norfolk, that she claims Thomas K. James, at Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, as her lawful husband, on the twenty-first day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-eight; that her maiden name was Corneilia Taylor; that she is a widow, and on the twenty-eighth day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-eight, lived together as husband and wife, at Wrentham aforesaid, until the eighth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-eight; that on the eighth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-eight, she and Thomas K. James separated himself from her, his wife, and has not since lived with her; that she has at all times been faithful to her marriage obligations; that on, or about, the first day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-six, said Thomas K. James was fully and utterly deserted by her, his wife, without her consent; that said desertion has continued uninterrupted, continuously from that time until the time of filing of this bill; and your libellant further represents that said Thomas K. James now resides in or near Rochester, in the State of New York.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Supreme Judicial Court. At Chambers in Boston, Dec. 6, 1863.

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE \$50 to \$100 PER MONTH, AND EXPENSES.

AGENTS WANTED, immediately, to sell T. J. Lupton's cheap and elegant Maps in Maine and New Brunswick, J. A. Little's Map of the United States, and of Virginia, and Map of Southern States. Sent to post office, without delay, to any part of Maine or New Brunswick, by express.

WEISS & ZOEBISCH. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS. European and Fancy Furs. 308 Washington Street, BOSTON.

DENTISTRY. DR. DANIEL MANN has removed his office to 112 Harrison Avenue. He has, for the past few years, fitted artificial teeth on the vulcanite base, in the most skillful and successful manner.