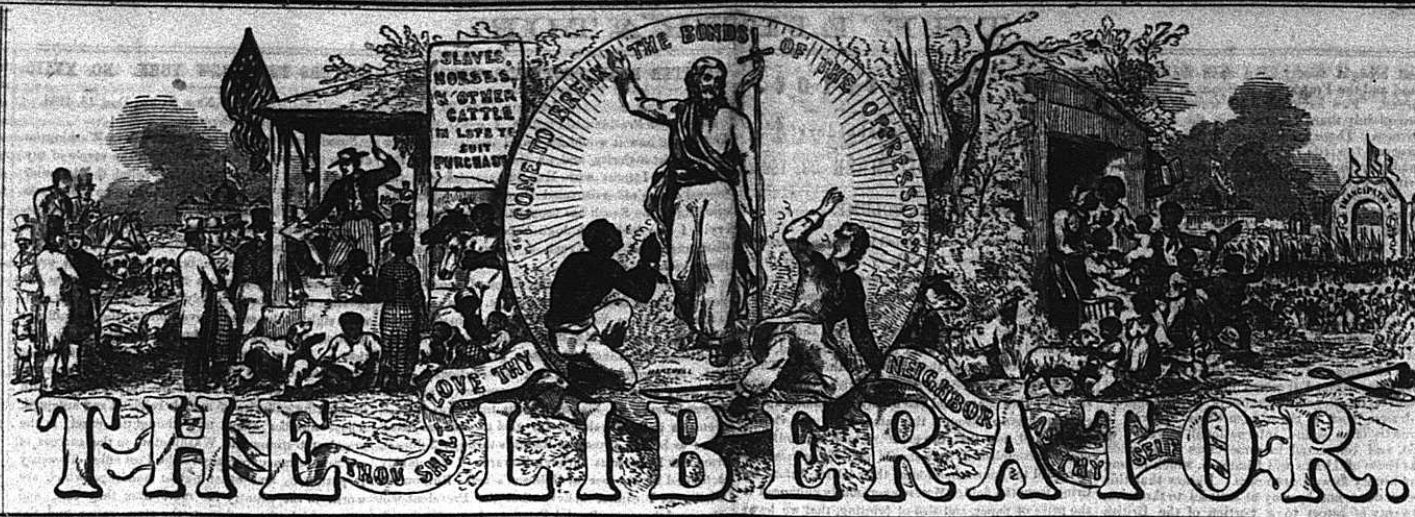


EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, 221 WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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Wm LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

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VOL. XXXIV. NO. 52. BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1864. WHOLE NO. 1768.

Selections.

Speech of Hon. Edward Everett.

At the recent meeting of the Massachusetts Electoral College after the members had recorded their votes in favor of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson...

I receive the resolutions you have just been pleased to adopt as a new mark of your personal and official kindness, rendered doubly welcome by the venerable years, so freshly and gracefully worn, and the life-long and meritorious services of our honored associate, by whom they were offered.

It is too manifest to admit of denial, that the popular voice of the loyal States has been announced against the continuance of the slave institution in any State of the Union.

So long as the judgment of the people may be said at this time to have been virtually pronounced in favor of the total abolition of slavery, and as an inevitable necessity, of continuing war until such abolition shall be practically completed throughout the Southern States.

But now came the great trial of popular government in the conduct of a protracted war, necessarily involving the experience of some of us, and upon such questions as the Cumberland road, internal improvements, the bank of the United States, the Congress of Panama, the tariff, the distribution of the surplus revenue, questions some of them so vital to the nation, that this generation hardly knows what they mean; and yet the mighty powers of Webster, Clay, Calhoun and their associates were mainly exercised on these questions.

It is no exaggeration to assert that no people were ever before called upon to pronounce upon issues so vast and vital to themselves, and so world-wide and all-embracing in their relations to others, as those which were presented to the people of the United States on the 8th of last November.

rains descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat upon the house, but it fell not, for it was founded on a rock; yes, upon the rock of ages; and here neither the arts of treason, the arms of rebellion, nor the gates of hell itself shall prevail against it.

That, as the Southern rebellion was commenced and has been continued utterly without justification, the war it has compelled us to wage must be prosecuted, at whatever cost, until the treason has been wholly subdued, and the flagrant traitors signally punished.

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ing the exploded forms of a corrupt and imbecile past, and consenting to be again marshalled by the debased apostles of effete and cruel institutions, we should relapse into barbarism. Let God be praised that the tribunal was equal to the mighty work assigned to it, for never was verdict more complete, deserved, and emphatic than that which was then rendered.

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Election of Mr. Lincoln.

In 1860, Mr. Lincoln had three rivals in the field; this year he had but one. He owed his election in 1860 to the schisms in the Democratic camp.

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son among the fat things of the government kitchen, no more Chinese sprawling flat on the ground than the three-tailed mandarins of the empire for their favor.

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character, a failure to fulfil which may possibly render the first great step nugatory for good. The work to be done, the sacrifices to be made, to render this freedom all that is properly associated with the name, in the face of opposition whose prejudices and interests make of us as unreasonable as they are unappeasable, will call into active and untiring exercise every benevolent and ennobling quality.

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FAREWELL ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH.

His Impressions of the Country and its Cause.

An informal meeting of the Union League Club was held in New York, Tuesday evening, 26th inst. to meet the distinguished Professor of Oxford, Goldwin Smith, on his last evening in America.

On the first of my departure, I find myself and not for the first time, a guest in the house of the Union League.

I came to America, however, believe me, with no intention but that of seeing your country, gaining such information about it as its inhabitants could afford.

Next summer, I trust, will bring me here again to witness the further progress of this great revolution, which will be at that time, as I hope, passed out of the period of war and arrived at the period of reconciliation.

GOOD ADVICE. Fred. Douglass, in a recent lecture in Baltimore, gave the following excellent advice to the colored people of Maryland:

I now desire to make some remarks to my colored friends. By the adoption of the new constitution, your condition is radically changed.

dom, and brought misery alike upon the Catholic in Ireland and the Protestant in Spain, still fills the Irish breast.

In one respect, if I may venture to say so, Americans are apt even to do England too much honor. They are apt to think of it as if they thought that the past errors or offences of English governments would cover the errors or offences of an American government at the present day.

And now, with one foot as it were on the deck of an English vessel, let me presume with all deference to offer you a single word of advice, in case occasion should ever arise, in regard to your mode of dealing in controverted matters with the English nation.

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The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1864.

OUR NEXT VOLUME.

It has been erroneously stated in certain quarters that the Liberator and Anti-Slavery Standard are to be united on the ensuing 1st of January.

SCHILLER'S COMPLETE WORKS. Edited, with careful Revisions and new Translations, by Charles J. Hempel, M. D. In Two Volumes. Philadelphia: I. Kohler, 202 North Fourth Street.

In acknowledging our indebtedness to the publisher for these two large and handsomely bound volumes, we can do no less than to call the special attention to them—at this gift season of Christmas and New Year—of all admirers of literary genius and dramatic power.

"In the life of Schiller," says Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, "the student may gather noble and useful lessons of the virtue of manly perseverance—of the necessity of continued self-cultivation—of the alliance between labor and success, between honesty and genius; so in his poems there is that which no deficiency in the translator can prevent from being living and distinct; a great and forcible intellect ever appealing to the best feelings—ever exalting those whom it addresses—ever intent upon strengthening man in his struggles with his destiny, and uniting with a golden chain the outer world and the inner to the celestial throne."

THE GYPSIES OF THE DANES DIKE. A Story of Hedge-Side Life in England, in the year 1855. By George S. Phillips.—(January Series.) Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1864.

A newly printed volume of 416 pages, embodying much that is droll, grotesque, coarse, and gossipy—a gallimaufry which the author commingles his own experiences and adventures among a colony of Gypsies, who were encamped in the celebrated Danes' Dike, and along the heights overlooking the German Ocean.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS. An Illustrated Magazine for Boys and Girls. Number 1, for January, 1865. Edited by J. F. Trowbridge, Gail Hamilton, and Lucy Larcom. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE. The January number of this popular magazine is received. It contains a quantity of embellishments and excellent reading matter.

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR NEWMAN.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1864.

As to your Presidential election, I never had any doubt at all how it would go, but I congratulate you on the great majority, and on the infatuation of the opponents.

I thank you for Gen. Banks' speech. It claims that Louisiana shall be a pattern of future reconstruction; hence it is important enough to deserve a mature review from some of our Anti-Slavery Societies.

I am not anxious to defend our country, if he retort that the English peasantry are virtually not serfs. The essential differences are:—1, that we have no traditions of slavery in the recent past, nor any whip, but poor-laws which vex rate-payers in proportion as the peasant is depressed; 2, that the laws are not made by the masters alone; 3, that the race is not discriminated by color; 4, that two-thirds of the progeny of the peasants regularly pass over into other employments.

Worse than all is the artificial character of the nursing system as described by Gen. Banks. You will need great armies of occupation over Alabama, Texas, Georgia, the Carolinas, &c., for two, three, four years, in order to carry out this Louisiana process.

Meanwhile, the local whites will keep them disarmed, of course, and go armed themselves; and then nothing can hinder irresponsible tyranny and national degradation; and you will artificially build a separation of the races at the very crisis when you might rid yourself of this curse by a single bold word, such as Butler or Johnson would speak.

Yours, heartily, F. W. NEWMAN. TO EPES SARGENT, Boston.

REMARK. Professor Newman, in endeavoring to be just, is still querulous and narrow.—[Ed. Lib.]

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION BEFORE THE CABINET. The Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, freeing three millions of bondmen, will rank as one of the great edicts of history.

ERRATA. In consequence of absence from the State, we were able to read but a small portion of the proof of the Inside form of last week's Liberator; hence, much to our annoyance, there were numerous typographical and other errors uncorrected.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. NO. XXIII.

New York, Dec. 15, 1864.

Some things which I saw last week in Washington and on the way thither, will form the staple of my present letter. I arrived at the Capital the day after the opening of Congress, and the same on which was promulgated the noblest of the President's Messages.

The readers of the Liberator and the Standard are tolerably familiar with the work of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association, from the occasional contributions of its Secretary, who kindly acted as guide and companion in my recent trip.

Of the teachers who have ardently embraced this holy cause in the District, one can only speak in terms of admiration. They sacrifice much in the way of home comforts and society, to brave the jeers of the incredulous and the abuse of the malevolent.

DEAR FRIEND—I am at Freedman's Village. After my visit to the President, I went to Mrs. Swinburn's and remained there three weeks, and held two meetings in Washington, in Mr. Gurney's Presbyterian church, for the benefit of the colored soldiers' aid society, both of which were largely attended.

LETTER FROM SOJOURNER TRUTH.

ORANGE, (N. Y.) Dec. 10, 1864.

I send you, herewith, a letter recently received from SOJOURNER TRUTH, giving an account of her interview with President Lincoln, in which, no doubt, many of her friends will be interesting.

It was about 8 o'clock in the morning when I called upon the President, in company with Mrs. C. Overton the President, in company with Mrs. C. Overton entering his reception room, we found about a dozen persons waiting to see him; amongst them were two colored women, some white women also.



Poetry.

SHALL WE NOT KNOW THEM?

For the Liberator. BY ALBINA BETHEUNE. Shall we not know them in that world of beauty, The nearer presence of the perfect God...

VISION AND SONG.

BY S. B. GOODRICK. Vision. Hark! what is that sound that now bursts on the ear, While every blanched vision speaks horror and fear?

SONG OF THE FETTER.

In cavern dark and cold, When the Alleghany rolled, From Time's early morning, there I lay...

A SUGGESTION FOR DAVIS.

[By the editor of the Richmond Sentinel—perhaps.] Jeff. Davis, our slaves, who their blessings well know, Will be sure not to fight when we need them...

The Liberator.

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES.

The ninth lecture of this course was delivered on Tuesday evening, Dec. 13th, by the Rev. Jacob M. Manning. His subject was "Victory through Sacrifice." Two guests, unbidden, meet with us to-night—Exultation and Anguish...

We have reflected Abraham Lincoln, but he is only a man. His foolish scheme of colonizing the blacks, and his weak jangling with Kentucky, should teach us not to depend too much upon him. His appointment of Mr. Speed as Attorney General is a hopeful sign, showing that he is not too old to learn...

These are of little account. Does the Church of England contain the greatest intelligence, piety, and virtue? Is it the most effective instrument to make men noble and godlike? If it is, it may have the preference to all other churches...

ministry, attending it through the dark stages of its early progress, but destined with higher religious knowledge to be cast off and discontinued. Let us hope that the day of these sacred abominations is nearly over, and that the brighter and better day of pastors who shall feed men with knowledge, and not murder or defame its promoters, is at hand.

"THE LIE DIRECT." Richmond, Va., Dec. 5. 1864. To the Editor of the Dispatch: In the New York Daily Tribune, of November 20, appear two or three columns containing what purport to be the account of what one of the officers of a portion of this account appeared in the Tribune of the 20th ult. The statement is not only full of falsehoods of the grossest character, which were apparent to every reader, but it is very particularly the single one of his being at the Liberty, in which it is not better known to be such by a "Kite" than anybody else.