ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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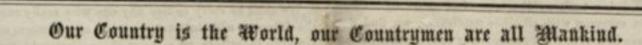
relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed (POST PAID) to the General Agent. Advertisements inserted at the rate of five cents

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

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the paper, viz: WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDUND QUINCY, ED-MUND JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

per line.



"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 EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. . . . From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Cononess extend to interference with the Institution of slavery, IN EVERY WAY IN WHICH IT CAN BE INTERPERED WITH, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a war power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to carry on the war, and MUST CARRY IT ON, ACconning to the Laws or wan ; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and mantial Power Takes THE PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martiat array, the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."-J. Q. ADARA.

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VOL. XXXII. NO. 51.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1862.

Refuge of Oppression.

Specimen of Democratic blackguardism, No. I. ACTS AND RESOLVES OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, FIRST REGULAR

[Not copied from the record, but put down according to our recollection, and warranted correct in

1. An act in relation to niggers. 2. An act to emancipate niggers.

3. An act to prohibit what-ye-call-it in the Terri-

4. An act to abolish what-ye-call-it in the District of Columbia.

5. An act concerning niggers. 6. An act to confiscate niggers.

7. An act to emancipate the wives and babies of contrabands.

8. An act to emancipate niggers who fight for the confederacy. 9. An act to make 'em fight for the Union. 10. An act to make freed niggers love to work.

11. An act to educate said free niggers. 12. An act to make paper worth more thin gold.

13. An act to make a little paper worth more than a good deal more gold. 14. An act to free sombody's niggers.

15. An act in relation to niggers. 16. An art to prohibit importations by increasing

17. An act to make white folks squeal, otherwise known as the Tax Bill.

18. An act authorizing the President to draft white folks. 19. An act authorizing the President to arm nig-

20. An act to give us a little more paper.

21. An act concerning niggers. 22. An act to make omnibus tickets a legal ten-

23. An act to compensate Congressmen for using their influence in obtaining contracts.

24. An act authorizing the issue of more omnibus 25. An act declaring white men almost as good as niggers, if they behave themselves. (Laid

on the table.) 26. An act to repeal the clause of the Constitution

relating to the admission of new States. 27. An act to repeal the rest of the Constitution. 28. Resolutions pledging the government to pay

for emancipated niggers. 29. An act authorizing the President to pay for

said negroes. (Went under.) 30. An act to confiscate things.

31. Resolutions explaining that some other things

are not meant.

32. An act in relation to niggers. 33. An act to make niggers white.

34. An act to make 'em a little whiter.

35. An act to make 'em a good deal whiter.

36. An act in relation to contrabands. 37. An act in relation to colored people.

38. An act concerning niggers. 39. Resolution of adjournment. -Providence Post.

Specimen of Democratic blackguardism, No. 2. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the undersigned, A-bray-ham Lincoln, Low-pressure President of a few of the United States, baving observed that the people thereof, styling themselves Butternuts, prefer the Constitution to the African, be therefore deposes and says, as follows, to wit :-

And whereas, the aforesaid Butternuts are bringing to bear a pressure upon me which is very embarrassing-therefore, be it bereby

Resolved, That the "Military necessity" business is about played out, and that hereafter the undersigned will be compelled to confine his sportive gambols to the limits of the Constitution.

And be it further enacted, that after this date, the aforesaid Africans won't be free on the 1st of January as much as I thought they would be before the election, in consequence of Butternuts.

I would also state that the Black Republican amusement of putting Democrats into prison don't seem to pay. It was an agreeable pastime, but very productive of Butternuts. It was a clear loss to us of sixteen pounds of straw for each entertainment, and straw is advancing-we ought to have bedded them with treasury notes-but it's too late to do that now, in consequence of Butternuts. That portion of our festivities are, therefore, hereby declared to have come to an untimely end. The audience will accept our thanks for their kind attention and liber-

In conclusion, permit me to remark that Butternuts are very particular. They think the Constitution is "some punkins." They think that everybody ought to have a trial-which is exactly synono- THE RADICALISM OF THIS TRIAL HOUR, the Union forever." mous to saying that there are those in our virtuous and Christian party who ain't persons of truth and veracity; men, indeed, who would not scruple to pits, and the demagogues who are using them can And how farcical, by the side of the proposed misrepresent a political enemy to a provost marshal! rattle off at the caucuses, quantities of talk about amendments, becomes the magniloquent close of the has to enslave the unfortunate mariner who finds

female gave him the mitten.) What's the umbrage? to communities numbering in the aggregate EIGHT will not forget that, while we say this, we do know the majesty of white humanity, and is to be taunted Nobody ain't hurt. Haven't we given every one of MILLIONS of white men and FOUR MILLIONS of how to save it. We, even we here, hold the power as a "niggerite" and advocate of negro equality our prisoners sixteen pounds of straw? Certainly slaves! But what does all this amount to? This and bear the responsibility. we have! And ain't we giving all of them "honor- is a question of race; and it is certain that the sepaable discharges" at our earliest convenience-which rate communities that make up this eight millions to the free, honorable alike in what we give and what is more than we can expect to get ourselves? Cer- claim the right to deal with it; and a great majority we preserve. tainly we are. True, we don't tell them what they of twenty millions in the free States will recognize hope of the earth. are arrested for; but if they don't know themselves, their claim to be valid. It is astounding to hear how can they expect us to know? There's no use | shallow men so flippantly decide the deepest problem

to be unreasonable. Fellow-citizens, I am an old man. I have studied The Radical journals are trying to make the mes- God must forever bless." a great deal of tariff, and mauled any quantity of sage bear wholly on the point that this country canrails; I am the author of the sublime and immortal not continue to be part free and part slave, and are expression, "Birds and animals are seen at a disad- dissenting and criticising the principle of a separavantage through a fog." That brilliant and beauti- tion of the races and colonization. In fact they dis-Magistrate. I flatter myself that I have elevated It is noteworthy that they are getting on to the and dignified American character, and shed consid- Garrison ground as to the Constitution. We are blessing of God, for the act, the language of humerable lustre upon free institutions, but my great, told that "it is perfectly idle to fall back upon the dopeculiar, and truly wonderful forte is telling anec- ings of the framers of the Federal Constitution"!

The widow Ricketts (one of my first clients) used | ment is a covenant with death and an agreement always to be illustrating how particular her son | with hell, and that we ought to cease to go by it! Erastus was. So, one morning, she come over to our Let the people mark the men who thus regard the or has worked, that ignores God and Humanity, house, and says she, "Well, I do think that Erastus | Constitution. Disregard of law has been the bane | Nature and Revelation, the Law and the Gospel, is getting more particular every day. Why, it was of our country. At the South, its fruit has been this the foundation principles of eternal, immutable, ironly this morning that he poured out a whole cup rebellion. At the North, its fruit was a supply of repealable, inexorable Right, the foundation principles and the States, (the leading men, I mean,) know as chaplain. The Quakers in Pennsylvania, out of small little bed-bug in it!" Erastus was about as noble conservative phalanx who are striving for the Republican institutions in particular. particular with reference to bed-bugs as the Butter- sacred cause of country, and command the civil How would it work? Why? How have all similar to the slaveholders free recruit in the ranks in this village, for July's call, ent, except that Butternut pressure is squeezing me sion, as twin enemies; and stand as a unit by the worked, in bringing the nation into its present preso hard that I almost fancy myself a lemon, instead dearly prized local government and nationality that dicament—worked, in lexicographers. Going back, we find the eminent otherwise. You may depend on that. My friends will to join as a private the retreating army in the -Bellefontaine Gazette.

Specimen of plous scoundrelism.

A MEETING.

A meeting of the barbers of New York is recommended, 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, by the new business which they undertake, injure their old business, or bring any contempt on the profession 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 elergymen insisting on subjecting the Church to the purposes of the State. They severed the holiest bond of union between North and South in their attempt to use the commission of the Divine Master for the control of earthly politics. They soiled the garments of their high calling, defaced the image of their Leader and Director, which should always be visible in the life and conversation of His minsters. 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!

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 the Child of Bethlehem. It is not for you to preach patriotism. The word, "Any State having received bonds as aforesaid,

and martyrs gone long since to God, an innumerable thereon.' company, are ashamed - if shame can reach the heavenly abodes - are ashamed of you, their unreligion of Christ to the purposes of poor human your religious character and appropriate the paymoney to the United States. It provides for the sement to themselves; and when they have stained curity of the Government's ransom money, but not your reputations, destroyed your purity, reduced you for the security of the freed-man's freedom, nor for to the low grade of the pot-house politician, or the the final extinction and exclusion of slavery, the radical member of a brawling Congress, they will cause of the rebellion! The nation is to take care Master will disown you forever.

"foolishness of preaching." Remember then your you must refund the money you have received, work and its requirements, your Master and His ex- "and all interest thereon "! up to the Throne with the report of your accom- such language, in his Message, as the following: plished mission, some poor slaveholding rebel, saved by the all-merciful grace of the Savior of men, meet you at the foot of the Throne, in white robes, and point

Specimen of Democratic sham patriotism.

The Abolition ministers can declaim in their pul- shadow of any thing of the kind. freedom, slavery, negro equality and so forth, to ap- Message :-

that man was ever called to solve. dotes. And, speaking of anecdotes, the particularness of the Butternuts reminds me of one:

The widow Richetts (one of my first elevation)

The widow Richetts (one of my first elevation)

The widow Richetts (one of my first elevation)

Selections.

d Lors Y

EUST

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 several States an amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

For what purpose? Is it to authorize and empower the Federal Government to abolish slavery in any or all of the States, in manner and form prescribed? 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 appropriate money and otherwise provide for the colonization 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 obligatory 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 nothing 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, while To those clergymen who propose to meet again it 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 likelyvery likely-that it would cost no blood at all."

We have read, and re-read, carefully, the Presiis the message of the Gospel of Peace. It is the dent's proposed amendments, and can see nothing in message your forgotten Lord-forgotten in your po- them to warrant such a conclusion. Very certainly, litical assemblies—gave to you, but which it is neces- there is nothing in the terms of the proposed articles sary for those who should receive it from you, to de- themselves that could bind any of the States to any act liver to you. It was summed up in the blessing He of emancipation, or that even amounts to a promise, promised on the peace-makers. It was the blessing bowever vague and indefinite, of such action. It binds promised through Him by the angels at Bethlehem. the United States to make compensation to the States to calculate how much the slave population would word negro as if spelled with two g's). It is the blessing which this sad old world will real- that will abolish slavery within the time specified, ize only when the ministers of Christ go forth hum- but it does not bind the States to abolish slavery. bly and prayerfully to preach and to teach the sim- The stipulation, the promise, is only on one side! ple, holy, peace-giving doctrines of the religion of The only provision that binds the slave States to any thing is the following :-

the idea, is nowhere in your commission. Christ and afterward introducing or tolerating slavery and his Apostles never named it as a Christian vir- therein, shall refund the United States the bonds so tue. It is no part of the Christian religion. Saints received, or the value thereof, and all interest paid

The effect of this is, not to authorize and empower the United States Government, even in worthy successors among men, that you debase the such an extreme contingency, to interfere and protect the slaves, in their right to freedom, after passions, and the upholding or the overthrow of poor the United States had actually ransomed them, human institutions. "Be ye wise as serpents, and by the payment of money, but merely to proharmless as doves, but beware of men." They will vide that the States, after having received the rannot only persecute you, but they will seduce you into som money, and yet failing to liberate the slaves, or all their schemes of human aggrandizement, will use re-enslaving them, or introducing other slaves, or your sacred calling for their selfish ends, will sell tolerating their enslavement, shall refund back the turn you out "roofless and shivering," and then your of its dollars, but not of its liberties, nor of its security from future rebellions.

This Union may be saved. God willing, the men The clause last quoted says, impliedly, to the of America will save it in spite of rebellion, in spite slave States: If you will, previous to the year 1900, of privy conspiracy, in spite of church division, in try the experiment of free labor, the United States spite of that radical rancorous hatred which has been shall pay you for your slaves. But if, at any time encouraged between North and South by political afterwards, you shall get sick of your bargain, and clergymen on both sides. But it is to be saved by choose to introduce slavery again, the United States human means, in the hands of God, and not by the Government will release you from the contract, only

ample. Go to the sinner with your message of truth, The adoption of such an amendment of the Congo to the sick with the consolations of the promises, stitution would be such a national guarantee of the their allies, is becoming a very respectable thing. go to the dying with the words that speak of heaven; right of slaveholding as has, perhaps, never been They stigmatize as abolitionists all who do not but beware that, as clergymen and servants of Christ, claimed, or conceived of, before as possible. How, acknowledge the righteousness of slavery, its comyou have no part or lot in the strife of politics, or then, could the President, in proposing it, as a means the wars that desolate the earth, lest when you go of securing and preserving the Union, make use of

"The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence of-first, two-thirds of Congress, and afterwards threeto the blood on your garments as the bar to your pres- fourths of the States. The requisite three-fourths of created free and equal, and are endowed with the ence among the redeemed out of all ages, and peoples, and tongues .- New York Journal of Commerce. States. Their concurrence, if obtained, will give as- If he insists that human slavery is opposed to natusurance of their severally adopting emancipation at rai laws, and rests upon an outrage and usurpation, no distant day, upon the new constitutional terms. he is an abolitionist. If he contend that differences violent haters of that oppressed race by which he

It would give no such "assurance" at all, nor the

What's the umbrage? (as the feller said when a ply not to the communities in which they live, but "We say that we are for the Union. The world only an abolitionist, but he is guilty of underrating

We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best

Other means may succeed-this could not fail.

which, if followed, the world will ever applaud, and If the President had proposed, as he has not, a national abolition of slavery, now, when it is imperatively needed, prohibiting it, henceforth, forever, ful conception was born in the brain of your Chief card the plan, and are in opposition to the President, then he could have said nothing more. And, inhe might have said this with a better grace. Even ble confession and penitence, for the long delay of

> HOW WOULD THE PLAN WORK? Just as any other plan would work, or does work,

the President says that " Without slavery, the listration at the Court of St. James, now an about their aid in the market between the white and inuadopt an implied pledge of tolerance to slavery, in being an abolitionist.

slaveholders become abolitionists?

New York, of the right of the Free States to ex- "soldiers of fortune" and broken down politicians, cipal agent. clude slavery: thirty-seven years more of the abso- who are anxious to galvanize into life the old, effete There are colored men in Washington who know commercial metropolis, the Empire State, and with -Maine State Press, them the Nation. If the Republican party wishes to sign its own death-warrant, to fasten the halter COLORED SOLDIERS AND CONTRABANDS. with its own hands around its own neck, and knock out the scaffolding, the President has given it a fair chance. The adoption of his "Plan" would do it,

undoubtedly, and most effectually. How would it work? The President goes into an elaborate argument, to show the advantages, to the nation, of thirty-seven years' delay of emancipating, because, as he calculates,

millions of people to share the burdens, instead of

A cool calculation, to be sure, for the benefit of the whites, at the expense of more than an entire | Colonel of the South Carolina Volunteers. A more generation of the colored population, who are to be than nine days' wonder in any other country than this, kept in slavery all that time, for the lightening of that a man so brilliant should put himself at the our burden of taxation! But the President forgets head of a negro regiment (always pronour ing the likewise increase, during that time, multiplying the undertake to tell us to what a gigantic growth the to lead them, and men and women to teach themtime-nor how the country could be secured against themselves") at a thousand or two a year. Col. new aggressions and fresh outbreaks of pro-slavery Higginson stayed not one day in the city. He

and forever, on account of it? The President says that "neither the war, nor There were religious meetings on the plantations needed in Virginia as anywhere. Yet, in Virginia singing: and Maryland, the President proposes to wait thirtyseven years, for the operation of his compensated emancipation scheme upon the State Legislatures! Was there ever infatuation or confusion like this? -New York Principia. .

ABOLITIONISM BECOMING RESPECTABLE.

patibility with divine ordination, its perfect harmony with republican institutions, and its just claims upon the respect and reverence of the wisest statesmen and the soundest political economists. If a man now repeats with emphasis the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence—that all men are gard God's imprint on his human offspring. If he contend that the white man has no more moral right to enslave the black than the native African Royal corr. of N. Y. Tribune. himself cast upon a barbarous shore, then he is not dustry of a people in whose midst it is operative, Government:then he is to be stigmatized as an abolitionist. If I have talked with many intelligent men of color script, (which I send,) from Mr. Mill's papers in as a necessity of the war, then all the tribes of sham for us." democrats and rebel sympathizers combine to de- "I reckon you ain't, Mr. W.; you know too much." nounce him as an abolitionist; and this word has "Why don't they fight for us, Tom?" really become the mad-dog cry by which attempts are made to disparage and to bring into disrepute from here to Texas, expected to." every man who contends that slavery has no supe- "Why didn't they?"

we have such men as Gens. Hunter, Butler, Hook- or the other party will give us our freedom." democrats recently, but now abolitionists, according their slaves?"

rebellion could never have existed; without slavery, tionist of the newly-defined type. Then we have lattoes-put it for sale. The price was their freeit could not continue." "How would it work," then, Robert J. Walker, a man who was called from the dom. We mean to sell ourselves for freedom-see to let slavery continue thirty-seven years longer, pro- "cotton State" of Mississippi, to head the Treasury hope to you Northern men. If your politicians and vided the slaveholders, most of them rebels or in Department under Mr. Polk, and whom Mr. Bu- Generals kick us away, we will try to make our marsympathy with them, cannot agree among them- chanan selected above all others for the Governor- ket with the rebels. But you had better bargain selves, to abolish it? "How would it work" to ship of Kansas; he, too, comes under the ban for with us-had better free us, and arm us. How long

How would it work? The plan, if adopted and honored men of a better democracy than exists to- of all the Union armies in the South? Why, the confided in by the Free States, would allay anti- day, are now the most zealous defenders of doc- rebel armies would melt away in a week. Every slavery agitation, by illusive dreams of coming de-liverance, through the action of the slaveholders heads the mad-dog cry referred to, from the smallthenselves. And it would tie up their hands, and beer politicians and pro-slavery advocates who, in so run home to protect it against imagined injury.

Ten days since, the steamers Darlington and Ben De Ford went out with two companies of South Carolina Volunteers to forage along the coast. They returned successful, with so much excellent pine lumber, saw-mill saws, &c., that it astonished our clerks and wise men out of all mathematical calcution, and they figured \$25,000 worth up to \$125,000 "At that time we shall probably have one hundred in less than no time. Never mind. The colored soldiers fought well-that is everywhere admitted.

Then came news of Gen. Hunter's appointment. Was there not joy among us? Next arrived the

Some of us did not wonder. Some of us thanked numbers of slaves for whose emancipation a com- God, in the depths of our hearts, that " the hour pensation would have to be provided. Nor does he and the man "had come. The negroes need men numbers of the slaveholders and the political strength not fops and imbeciles, nor yet speculators, who, of the Slave Power would likewise have increased; unable (for want of capacity) to earn three hundnor how the spirit of liberty, freedom of speech, and red a year at any honest calling, have decided to of the press could be preserved, in the presence and commit a worse than theft upon the country by officerunder the influence and power of slavery, all that ing a colored regiment (and "making a sacrifice of rebellion! Does he suppose that the renewed offer landed in the morning, and at eve was with his regiof compensation, so recently rejected, would so de- ment. Under his hand the work will be well done.

light the slaveholders, now, that they would give up all thoughts of rebellion, from this time, henceforth citizens and soldiers, entering into the festivities of the occasion with great gusto.

proceedings under the Proclamation of September | and in the towns, dinners and suppers, short rides, 22d, are to be stayed by the recommendation of this social gatherings, balls and frolics, and more of the plan." And he speaks of the seven slave States that latter than could be desired. Gen. Saxton and staff se expects will vote in favor of his plan. This must spent the morning at the Pope plantation, and atinclude Virginia and Maryland; the latter held in tended service at the Baptist Church, which is in the Union by military force, and the former, at least the central part of the same island. There were its centre and capital, still in the hands of the ene- gathered from one to three thousand people, to give my, whom we have not yet been able to dislodge, thanks for freedom. Oh, it was a great day to us all. If the "Proclamation and proceedings under it" The colored people sung their own hymns, and are needed anywhere, to-day, they are quite as much then joined with teachers and superintendents in

Our country, 'tis of thee, Sweet land of liberty.

It is now a country, indeed, to them. A sermon followed the usual exercises; but the leading feature of the meeting was the address of General Saxton, urging them to enlist, and learn to fight the battles of right for themselves. He told them the story of Anthony Burns, and of the brave deeds of Col. eyes of women, and blessings to the lips of men, by He spoke of his noble mother, who died on Thanks-

giving day, who taught him to respect the rights of all and be true to them, and especially to remember the wrongs done to negroes; urged the women to teach their children, that freedom was more than life, and that if it was not worth fighting for and defending, it was not worth having.

Gen. Saxton is a good man, and his whole heart is in this work. Nearly every Sabbath he is out at the churches on the plantations, or by his cheering words encourages the people. No man could stand more firmly as the friend of the negro, among the brethren:-This assurance would end the struggle now, and save in color necessarily imply no superiority in mental is surrounded. The prejudice against the blacks among the officers and soldiers here is wonderful. a good many things here must seem to us, and to Did it end there, it might in time be overcome, but you at a distance. A certain amount of respectit extends to every one that befriends them .- [Port | though not assent-we can also accord to a sincere,

VIEWS OF AN INTELLIGENT NEGRO.

Samuel Wilkeson, Esq., of the New York Triwith the cultivated races of Europe and America. bune, in a letter from the Peninsula, relates the fol-In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom If he believes that slavery tends to destroy the lowing remarkable conversation held with an intellimoral forces of the nation, and to enervate the in- gent negro on the subject of the slave policy of the that some of you should overlook; though by a

he believes that slavery has prompted the present on this subject. The superior man of all is known Fraser and Westminster, and from the book of Pro-The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way rebellion, that it is the "great black commissary of as "Tom." I one day drew him out of his guarded fessor Cairnes, it is clear that the materials are not the confederacy,"-as Dr. Bellows styles it,-and silence on this theme by saying, "I am surprised, wanting for judgment in England. Here, they are that emancipation of the slaves of rebels is demanded Tom, that the negroes in this Peninsula don't fight too intimately part of our nature and ourselves to

way of preserving the Union, or of maintaining the your lines and camps, and pretty plainly told that derstand it, peace got by submission—is the lanauthority of the Government, it should be trampled you didn't want anything to do with us; that you guage here only of the most profligate class of promeant to carry on the war, and leave us in slavery Bemocrats. As to this statement, there is But as we have said, abolitionism, as defined at the end of the war. So we left you to carry on absolutely no qualification or abatement. It is by above, is fast becoming respectable. Of the late the war as you could, and a pretty poor fist you are no means the case, as you seem to imply, that peace members of Buchanan's cabinet, we find at least making of it, too, Mr. W.," said Tom, warming into men and Christians are suppressing their convicfour who rest under the ban of the pro-slavery earnestness. "The North can't conquer the South tions. My uncle, Dr. ---, prominent among peace politicians, and who are good enough abolitionists without the help of the slaves. We men of color, advocates, gives with all heartiness and joy his two according to the modern standard. These are the who have communication with each other through sons-one as lieutenant, (since returned.) and one A. Dix, Edwin M. Stanton and Joseph Holt. Then this. We know, too, that if the war lasts, one party pure religious sense of duty, have been forward to

A. Lincoln, Pres., pro tem. make the two pillars of our polity, and are grandly re- the Cabinet—worked, in the Executive Mansion— historian and scholar, George Bancroft, once the in the South all tell me so. Our position, Mr. W., Peninsula. The 44th regiment, which has just

would this war last, if we were freed by act of Conthe meantime, and forever afterward, unless the And so we might go on, and we should find that gress and the President's Proclamation-both of scores and hundreds of those who have been the them ratified in General Orders by the Commanders the hands of the Federal Government, from any future action against slavery.

How would it work? Thirty-seven years more of How would it work? Thirty-seven years more of the federal Government, from any future action against slavery.

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How would be the federal Government, from any future action against slavery.

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How would be the federal Government, from any future action against slavery.

How would be the federal Government, from any future action against slavery.

How would be the federal Government and for the federal Gover the reign of the Fugitive S ave Law, the abnegation no distant day, to become popular also? The truth out the social revolution. And, mark my words, of Personal Liberty Bills, the continued rule of the is, the bone and sinew, head and heart of the old Mr. W., the attempt to save it without doing us Dred Scott Judiciary, the abrogation, by the Su-democratic party, are now in the ranks of those justice will end in your own political slavery, and preme Court, in the pending case of Virginia versus who are denounced as abolitionists, by a set of your own ruin, and in this England will be the prin-

WHOLE NO. 1663.

lute, unbroken supremacy of the slaveholders- organization of democracy, merely for the personal the value of the dinner-table talk of great men, and whether few or many-in the Councils and Legisla- and political advantages which they hope to derive Jeff. Davis, and Keitt, and Floyd, have always made tive halls of the Nation; and no procision for, or from it. They ignore Jefferson and every doctrine much of the jealousy in England of the manufacprospect of, its termination, even at the end of the thirty- he ever enunciated. They stand on doctrines as tures of your North. You have got to have us, Mr. seven years! A lease of thirty-seven years longer diametrically opposed to true democracy as dark- W. Our climate will kill your troops, save in Defor the life, the vigor, and the controlling power of ness to light. They are fighting to revive the dead. cember, January, February and March. The South the pro-slavery Democracy, whose life is bound up They have allied themselves to slavery because in is a wilderness. You are ignorant of it, and can be with the life of slavery—the Seymour-and-Woods- that is their hope of political supremacy. But they ambushed every day. And it is so big that, if with and-Rynders-and-Herald-and-World party, in league are doomed. Their hopes will fail. Their dead will half a million men you overrun it, it would take a with the Rum and Five Points power, to control the never rise. The progress of events is against them. million men to occupy it. And then, what sort of a Union will you have saved, in which the people of the thirteen States refuse to take political action, and have but to raise their fingers to their slaves to set them loose upon you, and drive you northward? You had better take us, Mr. W. Indeed, you have got to take us. For if you wish to back out of this war, you won't be permitted to do it. You have got to conquer or be conquered. I know the slaveholders. They went into this war for power; and if you don't whip them in Virginia and South Carolina, they will whip you in Pennsylvania and New York, and then reconstruct the Union, with themselves at the top, and you at the bottom. You white men of the North will go into slavery, unless you take us black men of the South out of slavery; and Mr. W., you have not a great deal of time left in which to decide what you will do!"

Tom speaks the sentiments of his race. Statesmen and soldiers will heed them.

THE BLACK SOLDIERS OF SOUTH CARO-LINA.

Mrs. Frances D. Gage writes to the Independent an account of the mustering into the army of the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers:-

The black soldiers were marshaled before the headquarters of Gen. Saxton-a stalwart bandproudly shouldering their guns, as they stood in their red pants, blue coats, and caps. Gen. Saxton, (one of God's noblemen,) whom the world will honor, came out and stood before them in military costume. Grouped around were parties of scoffing soldiers-here and there an officer, whose curled lip and upturned nose told the whole story of his patriotism and philanthropy-while groups of neroes, of all ages and sizes, filled up the circle, watching with staring eyes for this strange cere-mony. Gen. Saxton is tall, with a finely moulded figure, straight as an arrow, very graceful in his motions, and exceedingly active. After showing them the first movements of the drill, and having them follow him for a few moments, he addressed them, telling them in plain but very understandable language what would be expected of them as soldiers. He then administered the oath, and turning toward the crowd of sneering officers, soldiers and lackeys, with a clear voice he pronounced them all free-they, their wives, children, fathers, brothers and sisters- and all your relations,' he added; ' and you have as good right to freedom as I have, or any other living man. God never made a man to be a slave.' As he said this, as with one tumultuous feeling of enthusiasm, every man in the company sprung his hat from his head, and, swinging it high in air, gave three of the most tremendous cheers I Higginson in that affair, and brought tears to the ever heard. No one had prompted this, or hinted at it. It came as the rushing of waters, and there was nought to hinder. They were free: Government had acknowledged their manhood."

OUR ENGLISH FRIENDS INSTRUCTED.

The London Inquirer for November 22d contains an extract from a letter from an American clergyman, (understood to be the Rev. Joseph H. Allen, of Jamaica Plain,) which, if there be any potency in truth, stated in words that scintillate and burn, should enlighten the purblind eyes of our English

" It is not very hard to understand how differently consistent, and unqualified profession of non-resistance, and a condemnation of our struggle on that ground. It would be idle and unjust in us to expect you to share our passions, or even, very strongly, our feelings, which have as distinctly national a coloring as what I was accustomed to observe and admire in England. But there are two or three matscrap from a letter from Mr. Newman, in the Tranallow us easily to analyze them, or to speak of them without feeling and impersonally.

One thing which I think ought to have some weight with you is, the absolute unanimity among all those persons whom you know and think of with rior claims to respect, and that if it stands in the "You know as well as I. We were driven from guage which you employ-which means, if we unany respect and honor. The sort of peace lancognized in the Federal Constitution.—Boston Post. | worked, in the Army—and worked, in Congress? | distinguished representative of a democratic admin- is like that of the San Domingo blacks. They put | sailed for Newbern, is made up very largely of the

LOTTE L. FORTEN. ST. HELENA'S ISLAND, BEAUFORT, S. C.

Nov. 27, 1862. DEAR MR. GARRISON-I shall commence this letter in very nearly the same words used by one of your correspondents some weeks since-"To-day, for the first time since leaving home, I have been allowed the privilege of reading the Liberator." But I must claim that, in my case, the privilege must be a greater one than in his, for he was only in New York, while I am in South Carolina. However, we shall not be at all likely to dispute about it. I cannot tell you what a pleasure it is to see this paper. It is of an old date-Oct. 31st-but it is not the less welcome for that. It is pleasant to look upon, and familiar as the face of an old friend, here in this strange, southern land. And is it not a significant fact, that one may now sit in safety here, in the rebellious little Palmetto State, and read the Liberator, and display it to one's friends, rejoicing over it, in the fulness of one's heart, as a very great treasure? It is fitting that we should give it-the pioneer paper in the cause of human rightsa hearty welcome to the land where, until so recently, those rights have been most barbarously trampled upon. We do not forget that it is, in fact, directly traceable to the exertions of the editor of this paper, and those who have labored so faithfully with him, that Northern people now occupy in safety the South Carolina shore; that freedom now blesses it; that it is, for the first time, a place worth living in.

Perhaps it may interest you to know how we have spent this day-Thanksgiving Day-here, in the sunny South. It has been truly a "rare" day-a day worthy of October. Cool, delicious air, golden, gladdening sunlight, deep-blue sky, with soft white clouds floating over it. Had we no other causes, the glory and beauty of the day alone would make it a day to give thanks for. But we have other causes, great and glorious, that unite to make this peculiarly a day of thanksgiving and praise. You have, doubtless, ere this, read General Saxton's noble Proclamation(1) for Thanksgiving to the people of Port Royal. I know that it will be fully appreciated by you. For myself, I thanked God with all my heart when I heard it read. I thanked Him for giving to the freed people of these islands a governor like General Saxton-a man so thoroughly good and true, so nobly and earnestly devoted to their interests. I think he is loved and appreciated as he ought to be by them.

In accordance with his Proclamation, this was observed as "a day of thanksgiving and praise." An order had been issued, that the Superintendent of each plantation should have an animal killed, that the people might, to-day, eat fresh meat, which is a great luxury to them,-and, indeed, to all of us here. This morning, a large number, superintendents, teachers, and many of the freed people, assembled in the Baptist church. Gen. Saxton, and his brother, Captain Saxton, were present. The church was crowded, and there were many outside, at the doors and windows, who could not get in. It was a sight that I shall not soon forget-that crowd of eager, happy black faces, from which the shadow of slavery had passed forever. "Forever free! Forever free!" All the time those magical words were singing themselves in my soul, and never in my life before have I felt so deeply and sincerely grateful to God. It was a moment of exultation, such as comes but seldom in one's life, that in which I sat among the people assembled on this lovely day to thank God for the most blessed and glorious of all gifts.

The singing was, as usual, very beautiful. These people have really a great deal of musical talent. It is impossible to give you an idea of many of their songs and hymns. They are so wild, so strange, and yet so invariably harmonious and sweet, they must be heard to be appreciated. And the people accompany them with a peculiar swaying motion of the body, which seems to make the singing all the more effective. There is one of their hymns-" Roll, Jordan, roll," that I never listen to without seeming to hear, almost to feel, the rolling of waters. There is a great rolling wave of sound through it all.

The singing, to-day, was followed by an appropriate prayer and sermon, by the Rev. Mr. Phillips, who is an excellent New England man, and a minister much liked by the people. After the sermon, General Saxton made a short but very spirited speech, urging the young men of the island to enlist in the colored regiment now forming at Beaufort under Col. T. W. Higginson. That was the first intimation I had had of Mr. Higginson being down here. I am greatly rejoiced thereat. He seems to me, of all fighting men, the one best fitted to command a regiment of blacks. The mention of his name recalled most vividly the happy days passed last summer in good old Massachusetts, when, day after day in the streets of Worcester, we used to see the indefatigable Capt. Higginson drilling his white company. I never saw him, -so full of life and energy, so thoroughly enjoying his work,without thinking what a splendid general he would .--you can imagine what a blessed change for them is make. And that, too, may come about. Gen. Saxton to-day expressed the hope of seeing him one day commander of an army of black men. Gen. Saxton told the people, who listened with an eager attention, how bravely Mr. Higginson had stood by the side of Anthony Burns in the old, dark days, even suffering imprisonment for his sake; and assured them that, under the leadership of such a man, they need fear no injustice. He would see to it that they were not wronged in any way. Then he told them the story of Robert Small, and added, "Yesterday, Robert Small came to see me. I asked him how he was getting on in the store which he was keeping for the freed people. He said he was doing very well-was making fifty dollars a week, sometimes. But, said he, 'General, I'm going to stop keeping store-I'm going to enlist.' What, said I, are you going to enlist, when you can make fifty dollars a week keeping store? 'Yes, sir,' he added, 'I'm going to enlist as a private in the black regiment. How can I expect to keep my freedom unless I fight for it? Suppose the Secesh should come back here, what good would my fifty dollars do me then? Yes, sir, I should enlist if I were making a thousand dollars a week." The General then told him what a victory the black soldiers had lately won on the Georgia coast, and how great a good they had done for their race in winning it. They have proved to their enemies that the black man can and will fight for his freedom.

The General's speech was a stirring one, and I trust it will prove very effective. There has been among some of the men great distrust about joining the regiment, the soldiers were formerly so unjustly treated by the government. But they trust General Saxton, and his assurances will, doubtless, have much effect. Many of the able-bodied men from these islands have already joined the regiment.

General Saxton was followed by Mrs. Frances D. Gage, who spoke for a few moments very beautifully and earnestly. She told them the story of the people of Santa Cruz, how they had risen and conquered their masters, and declared themselves freemen, and nobody dared to oppose them; and how, a short time afterward, the Danish Governor rode into the marketplace, and proclaimed freedom to all the people of the Danish Islands. Then she made a beautiful appeal to the mothers, and urged them not to keep back their sons, fearing that they might be killed, but to send them as she had done hers, willingly and gladly to fight for liberty.

It was something very novel and strange to them, I suppose, to hear a woman speak in public, but they listened very attentively, and seemed much moved by what she said. Gen. Saxton made a few more remarks; and then the people sang, "Marching Along," with great spirit.

mony that is performed here, among the freed people, hear of cold weather and heavy snow storms up in nearly every Sunday. Last Sunday, there were six the North land; but here roses and clearance, which was refera a man of strong and earnest convictions, which he expresscouples married. Some of the bridal costumes are, blooming out of doors, figs are ripening, the sunlight ety of "Cogers" (whatever that may mean) in Lonof course, very unique and comical, but the principal is warm and bright, and over all shines gloriously the don, that he (the said George Francis) could have suc-

(1) We shall publish this note-worthy Proclamation in our next number .- [Ed. Lib.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM MISS CHAR- actors are happily quite unconscious of it, and look so very proud and happy while enjoying this, one of the many privileges that freedom has bestowed upon

them, that it is very pleasant to see them. I must tell you that the little Baptist church is beautifully situated in a grove of live oaks. Looking through the windows, on every side one sees these singularly beautiful trees. They are evergreen: the leaf is a rich, dark, glossy green, much smaller than our oak leaf; and from every branch hangs a most up for the loss by their exquisite and airy grace.

ful grove of live oaks, is the Episcopal church, in which the aristocracy of the island used to worship. It is much smaller than the other, but possesses an this region, is not hopelessly out of order. The building is not used as a place of worship now, as it is

are two ladies teaching in it, beside myself. They are earnest workers, and have done and are constantly doing a great deal for the people here, old and young. One of them, Miss T., is physician as well as teacher. She has a very extensive medical practice, and carries about with her everywhere her box of homeopathic medicines. The people welcome her as a ministering angel to their lowly cabins. Our school averages between eighty and ninety pupils, and later in the season we shall probably have more. It is very pleasant to see how bright, how eager to learn them. Every day I enjoy it more and more.

I cannot describe to you their singing. To me it seems wonderfully beautiful. We have just taught no effort untried to nourish and perpetuate the deep, them the John Brown Song. I wish you could hear malignant hatred of Abolition. Their great arguthem sing it; it does one's soul good. How often I wish their old "secesh" masters, powerless to harm part of the North, is, that it is a war for Abolition. them, could hear their former chattels singing the They, in this region, reiterate the cry of the South, praises of the brave old man who died for their sake! that to support the Constitution and the Union is to We are going to teach them "The Song of the Negro be an Abolitionist. May the South and their North-

in South Carolina, the very last place in which, a year ago, I should have thought it desirable or possible for me to live. Sometimes it seems all like a strange wild dream. But when I see the people at work in the cotton fields, and visit their "quarters," which the kidnappers and their Northern allies would death. We can truly say that New Bedford has seland listen to their strange songs, it becomes more force upon them! for Abolition is to-day the great test real to me. A month hence, I expect to feel quite at home here, in the very heart of Rebeldom.

I am staying at the same house in which a store is kept for the freed people by a Quaker gentleman sent here by the Philadelphia Commission. One has an excellent opportunity here for observing the negroes. I am particularly pleased with their manners. They are always perfectly courteous to each other, as well the enslaved Negro, than the friend of what this naas to us. Theirs is a natural and graceful courtesy, which would put to shame many who despise them as an inferior people. As far as I have observed, they seem to me honest, industrious, and anxious to improve in every way. This is wonderful, considering To the Editor of the Liberator : the crushing and degrading system to which they have been subjected. They certainly are not the stupid, degraded people that many at the North be-

The plantation on which we live was owned by a man whom all the people unite in calling a "hard master." And his wife, it is said, was even more what he was about to confess. I have waited a reacruel than himself. When the negroes were ill, their scanty allowance of food was entirely withheld from them; and even after they had begun to recover, they were kept half-starved for some time-as a punishment for daring to be ill, I suppose. The whip was used freely. The people were severely whipped for the slightest offences, real or only suspected. If a fowl or anything else on the plantation was missed, and the thief could not be discovered, every slave would receive a number of lashes. They were wretchedly clothed. One poor woman had her feet and limbs so badly frozen from exposure, that she was obliged to have both legs amputated above the knee. She is living here now, and is one of the best women on the

From such a life as these poor people led-poorly clothed, poorly fed, worked hard, and cruelly beaten the life they lead now. They are constantly rejoicing over it. Their hearts are overflowing with gratitude to the "Yankees," for coming here, and giving them delight at the new state of things :- "Don't have me feelin's hurt now, massa. Used to have me feelin's hurt all de time; but don't hab 'em hurt now, no more." And, truly, we rejoiced with the old man of God-forsaken Southern demagogues." that he, and many like him, who have suffered so long, no longer have their "feelin's hurt," as in the

I enjoy hearing two of our men-Harry and Cupid Cupids and Venuses, by the way, are very plentiful South.' which is opposite Hilton Head, the "gun shoot." It lion is not the work of Abolitionists "-and that he was immediately after this, before the Federal troops "has changed no opinion." reached Beaufort, that these islands were deserted in Now, if there be any sincerity in him, it is to be knew all the while there was no truth in what his wards Abolitionists? master said. Nevertheless, the master thought that The question arises to know what the opinions of could get us all togeder in a heap, and jus' sweep us such opposite opinions of them. "didn't want their freedom" could be found to ac- East. company them into slavery! And so they were One word more. He has "always been a pro-slave-

As I bring this letter to a close, my thoughts revert but "pro-slavery" gone to seed ! to New England-to Massachusetts, which I believe I am in the habit of considering as all New England. And I recal with pleasure the many happy Thanks-After church, there was a wedding. That is a cere the most jubilant Thanksgiving Day of my life. We in this region.]

blessed light of freedom, freedom forevermore.

LETTER FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT.

SOUTH HARTWICH, (N. Y.) Nov. 27, 1862. DEAR GARRISON-I have lectured twice in this place, South Hartwich. Am to lecture this evening in the Baptist church in Jacksonville; to-morrow evening in the Presbyterian church in Laurens; Saturday evening in Lisbon; Sunday next in the Baptist church in Hartwich village. Thus is my time to be occupied till Christmas. Then I shall leave this reexquisite and graceful drapery of gray moss. These gion, and go on my way to Boston, to rest from my pendants are sometimes three or four feet in length. labors a few weeks. My lectures relate chiefly to This fantastic moss suggests many different similes- the Proclamation and its bearing on the destiny of witches' hair, patriarchal beards, and, walking through the American Republic and the cause of Free Labor a grove of these trees just at sunset, a few evenings and Free Institutions in all nations. Thousands over ago, where the branches formed a perfect ceiling over- all this region voted for Seymour and slavery solely head, these wonderful mosses recalled the stalactites to put down Abolition. I raised quite a tempest in which I saw once in a fine panorama of the Mam- one place, the other evening, by telling them that moth Cave. The last rays of the sun lighting them every one of them was a member of an Abolition Soup converted them into almost perfect stalactites, as ciety. Some swore, and raved, and protested. "Are they appeared in the illuminated picture; and if these you citizens of New York?" I asked. "Yes," all lacked the sparkling crystals of the rock, they made said, "of the proud old Democratic Empire State!" "Very well," I said, "I thought you were, and there-A mile from the Baptist church, in another beauti- fore members of an Abolition Society." "How do you make that out," said one. "I'd have you to know I am no Abolitionist, nor a member of an Abolition Society." "Poor fellow!" I said, "you are in a bad organ, which, unlike the other musical instruments in fix, for the proud Empire State is merely an Abolition Society so far as negro slavery in its own borders is concerned. The State, as a State, after a long discussion of the subject of Abolition, finally voted Our school is kept in the Baptist church. There to abolish slavery wherever it had the power; and men are now living in this State who then lived and labored hard to make the EMPIRE STATE A PRACTICAL ABOLITION SOCIETY. So of Pennsylvania; as a State, it is a practical Abolition Society. So of New Jersey, and all the New England States. All I ask of the Federal Government-the nationthe republic-is, to abolish slavery wherever it has the power to do so-and thus let the nation imitate New York State, and become a practical Abolition Society. This is the simple object of the Proclamation, to convert the National Government into an Abolition Somany of the children are. Some of them make won- ciety, like New York; so that every citizen of the derful improvement in a short time. It is a great United States may have the honor and the satisfachappiness, a great privilege to be allowed to teach tion of being a member of a great National Abolition

The Democratic allies of slavery and rebellion leave ment against the Administration and the war, on the main, Dickinson, and tens of thousands of others are denounced as Abolitionists. Heaven grant that they may all show themselves worthy the high honor of character in this nation-as Christ was in the days of Paul. The NEGRO, and him crucified by kidnappers and their Democratic allies, is to-day what Christ and him crucified by Pontius Pilate and the High Priests was. I esteem it a higher honor to be called an Abolitionist, at this day, than to be called a Christian; nobler privilege to be the Abolition friend of

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

The following was recently forwarded to a paper that bolstered Brownlow by reporting, without censure, his brutal, murderous Opera House instigation against Abolitionists; and then recently some severe paragraphs, in which the poor malignant creature convicts himself, after previously denying in advance sonable length of time, and come to the conclusion that no place, in any political or religious publication, is to be allowed for the exposure of this "pro-slavery" priest and propagandist, who has had so much Northern help to poison and prostitute the North. This paper, doing such demoralizing work in this way, is the least objectionable of any within my knowledge, having so wide a circulation, and published in the Northwest. What, then, is to become of a people under the power of a press so sold out and devoted to corruption-so leagued with religious and political conspirators against human enlargement?

ORSON S. MURRAY. For the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.

ABOLITIONISTS NOT THE CAUSE OF THE REBEL-LION."

Under this head, in the Gazette for November 26, I have noticed some paragraphs from Parson Brownlow. In these paragraphs he says:

their freedom. One very old man,-who came into Northwestern States for the last eight months, and "I have canvassed every Eastern and most of the the store this morning, dressed in a very original suit, while I have changed no opinion, I must say that the made entirely of carpeting,-expressed to Mr. H. his North never contemplated interfering with Southern

Further he says:

"This rebellion is not the work of Abolitionists, but

"I have always been a pro-slavery man, and opposed to Abolitionism, but must say that this rebellion is not the work of Abolitionists, but of a corrupt

here)-rejoice over the flight of the Secesh at the Here we have the distinct statements that he "has gun shoot." They call the taking of Bay Point, always been a pro-slavery man"-that "this rebel-

"hot haste" by the brave Southerners. Shortly after- supposed that his present utterance is a truthful indi-

ward, a few of them had the temerity to return, and cation of his present opinions. What, then, are we try to induce the negroes to go off with them. Harry, to think of his former expression, while in the Opera who is a man of uncommon shrewdness and intelli- House at Cincinnati, when he wanted the "Abolitiongence, says that his master told them that the Yan- ists hung, their bodies buried in a ditch, and their fifty prisoners. kees would certainly shoot every one of them when souls sent to hell "? If he does not now mistake himthey came. "Berry well, massa," said he, "if I go self-if his present "opinion" is, that "this rebel- near Coffeeville, yesterday, were brought in to-day. wid you, I be good as dead; so if I got to dead, I lion is not the work of Abolitionists"-and if he has might as well dead one way as anoder. So I b'lief "changed no opinion," does he not compel us to take I'll stay, and wait for de Yankees." He says that he an uncharitable view of his former expression to-

some of the people could be induced to go with him. a man are worth, thus expressing himself! If he has So he very coolly ordered them to remove all the fur- changed his opinions of Abolitionists, it would have niture from the house to an island opposite, and then been the part of an honest man not to have said he go thither themselves. "So," as Cupid says, "dey "has changed no opinion" in connection with stating

right off into de boat, and take us off. And den dey | Most certainly, Abolitionists have a right to take tell me dat I could jus' row my wife, Patience, and de him on his present expression, after his better opporsich a goat!" adds Cupid, with a look and gesture of work of Abolitionists, but [is the work] of a corrupt ineffable contempt. The end of the story is, that the South." My own opinion is, that it is the work of a people, instead of obeying the injunctions of their corrupt pro-slavery North, as well as a corrupt pro- fifteen years. Rumor says that about one hundred He believed God would give deliverance to the oppressed. very kind and considerate master, left the place and slavery South-all emanating from the corrupting secreted themselves, so that when he and his friends Southern institution, which from its nature corrupts returned, not a single one of those negroes who all connected with it, South and North, West and hunters catch them in Mendocine and Humboldt coun- wife to mourn the loss of a most devoted husband .- [Com.

obliged to return, disappointed, but, it is to be hoped, ry man "-of course is such now. Now, what is this "rebellion," that he is condemning in such terms,

Warren County, (O.) Dec. 2, 1862.

[This signature was not used because of any pecugiving Days passed there. But it has been reserved liar appropriateness in this connection, but because it for me to spend here, in South Carolina, the happiest, is one by which I have sometimes been recognized

I am, dear friend, very truly yours, C. L. F. So, you see, Sumner's triumph is at last accounted for ! ney-General.

THE LIFERATOR.

ANDREW ROBESON, ESQ. Print Works, that bore his name, in Fall River. The To commence at half past 7 o'clock. News of that city thus truly speaks :-

"The business became prosperous, and yielded him a rich reward for his perseverance. But riches had | cluding lecture of the Course in aid of the suffering Freedno charm for him beyond their utility. He acquired men of Washington, D. C., will be delivered at Joy Street wealth for the purposes of use and benevolence. With Church, on Monday evening next, December 22, by FRED- MISS L. E. SHEPARD, Teacher of Languages. did not merely relieve pressing instances of suffering and want, but he took a higher view of humanity, and ought to remove the causes of suffering and wrong by aiding the oppressed and instructing the needy and ignorant. He was a firm and liberal friend of the slave and the anti-slavery cause, and supported liberty wherever found, and opposed oppression in all its

At the time he commenced business in Fall River, "contrabands" of Washington it had been the almost universal custom of manufacturers to pay their operatives in what is called 'store pay;' and to such an extent had this been carried, that the exception had become so rare as to prove the general truth of the rule. Mr. Robeson boldly broke in upon the oppressive custom. He paid his operatives in cash, and that, too, monthly. The effect was electrical. The laborer became a man. On the 10th of every month he received wages worthy of his hire in He could buy his goods and supply his wants wherever he chose, and felt at once, for himself and family, relieved from that state of dependence bitherto so long endured. So beneficial was the innovation ound in practice, that soon every factory store was banished from the place, and since, from all other manufacturing places in New England.

But Mr. Robeson's active benevolence stopped not here. He established a manual labor school connected with his manufacturing establishment; the boys employed were divided into three classes, and each class had one-third of the day for schooling.

It would require a volume to enumerate the great number of beneficent and useful acts performed by Mr. Robeson through a long and active life. His character may be summed up in the traits that constitute enterprise, utility, honesty, firmness, justice, and | follows :-

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Andrew Robeson, Esq., of this city, who was suddenly seized with apoplexy on Monday as he was about entering the cars for home at the Roxbury station, and died in a short time. He had some time since a severe and protracted attack of bleeding at the nose, which reduced him quite low, but he had apparently recovered, and within a few days had expressed himself to friends as feeling in better health than for a good while previously.

Mr. Robeson was a native of Pennsylvania, but has been a resident of this city for nearly fifty years, and for that period has been one of our most respected citizens. He was a man of great energy and industry of unyielding integrity, of large benevolence and philanthropy, but without a tinge of asceticism, and enjoying rationally such of the pleasures of life as his tastes preferred, without neglecting its duties. He ern allies in treason and slave-breeding urge this till early espoused the cause of the slave, and his purse was always open to the claims of this and other benevo-Although I have been here more than a month, it is every man in the North is made to believe, that to lent objects, while his hospitable fireside was the welat times almost impossible for me to realize that I am support the Union and the Constitution is to support come resort of all persons of merit without regard to ulices of color, race, or sect.

dren. He was about 75 years old at the time of his 221 Washington Street. dom been called on to lament the loss of a more estimable and upright citizen.—Republican Standard.

gyman, chaplain of the sixteenth Massachusetts regi- elsewhere," (108 pages,) will be sent by mail to any perment, was among the killed at Fredericksburg. Mr. Fuller had been for some time in feeble health, incident to the hardships and exposures of the camp. He returned to his regiment a few days ago to take leave of it in anticipation of accepting a post of chaplaine; in some of the hospitals or convalescent camps about Washington. When a company was detailed, on Saturday, to skirmish in the streets of Fredericksburg, he took a gun and joined them, but in a few minutes fell dead, pierced by a rebel bullet. Mr. Fuller will be greatly missed from the circle in which he moved in Massachusetts, where he had many warm personal friends and admirers .- Worcester Spy.

TERRIFIC BATTLE AT FREDERICKSBURG Since our last number was issued, a most terrij

battle has taken place between the Federal forces in Fredericksburg, resulting in a drawn fight, with great | a Superintendent of the freedmen in the vicinity of Beauloss of life on both sides, and the sacrifice of many fort. A graduate of Harvard in the Class of 1861, he was THE BEST WORK FOR CANVASSING brave and gallant officers. It was even more san- but a short time free from college, when his thoughts guinary and desperate than the battle at Antietam, and the Federal loss is estimated to be as great as it was on that occasion - ten or twelve thousand in senting himself before the Educational Committee, he was killed, wounded and missing.

across the Rappahannock, in the face of a murderous fire on the part of the enemy's sharpshooters, and with unsurpassed heroic daring, over which the Fedplace,-the inhabitants having almost entirely fled into On Saturday, the conflict raged with unsurpassed

bayonet being again and again deteated, as these proved to be impregnable, and more formidable than those of Sebastopol itself.

No human valor could hope for success, under such only equalled by his merit.-w. r. c. circumstances. Our soldiers were subjected to plunging and cross fires at every step of the way, and mown down like the grass. The details are full of thrilling and sorrowful interest, and would occupy a closely printed page of our paper. On Monday night, our entire army safely recrossed the Rappahannock.

Last night, about 8 o'clock, rebel cavalry, under (Class of 1861,) to the study of law in his native city. In strong, made a raid into Poolesville, Maryland. They liberate and sincere resolve not to take up arms in the presfound there thirty-five men of Col. L. Scott's Nine Hundren quartered in a wooden building. After a ent struggle, till our government should proclaim and carry L, surrendered, and were paroled. On our side the of that need he judged to have sounded in the President's loss was one killed, Lieut. Stiles, and two wounded, namely, Lieut Smith and Corporal Berry. The rebels lost two killed, and thirteen wounded. Of course, Stiles, who was, according to the testimony of Col. sacrifice; and if at the last he did not find it, it will hasten James B. Swain, one of the bravest men that ever into being sooner because he fell in eveking it. In his served his country. He had been ten years in the regular service.

RICHMOND, Dec. 9. Brigadier-General Morgan at-Cumberland river, yesterday, killing and wounding alone .- w. P. G. 200, capturing 1800 prisoners, two pieces of artillery and 2000 small arms. Our loss was 125 killed and

The abolition steamer Lone Star, from New Orleans, was captured recently near Plaquemines, where and distinguished himself in the disastrons campaign of she had been for sugar. Her crew, ten in number,

They were taken to Mobile.

SELLING INDIAN CHILDREN. The Alta California In Littleton, N. H., Dec. 6th, Logan McDowell, aged has returned to this city from a prospecting tour been declining in health for about two years, suffering from through the lower part of Lake county, informs us that he saw a number of men driving Indian children a severe cough and great debility-all of which he enbefore them to sell in Napa, Solono, Yolo, and other dured with Christian patience, feeling perfectly resigned to counties of the Sacramento basin. In one instance, the will of God. A few hours before he breathed his last, chilen, down to a certain pint, and den I could come tunity for acquaintance with them, and believe his he saw two men driving nine children; in another, he took his leave of his friends, saying, "Don't sorrow for back myself, if I choose. As if I was gwine to be sincere conviction to be, that "this rebellion is not the two girls, one of them apparently about fourteen years

summer for sale. They do not follow the main road, but usually take by-paths. Rumor says, further, that ties, after killing their parents. If the children try to escape, and are likely to succeed, the hunters shoot whom he had been sold, and went to another farmer; the purchaser took the boy, and swore he would hang him if he ran away again.'

scent under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the Dred Scott decision to the contrary not-Treasury. It is also said that the same general ques-

FRATERNITY LECTURES .- The next lecture of The sudden death of this gentleman, a day or two the Firm Course under the auspices of the Fraternity of since, (says the Boston Transcript,) was a sad event, the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society, will be delivnot to him, who was ripe and ready for his departure, ered on TUESDAY EVENING, December 23, by GEORGE but to numerous friends and kindred. He was an honored citizen of New Bedford, but established the

BOSTON FUGITIVE AID SOCIETY .- The con-

THE FUGITIVE AID SOCIETY of Boston have PROP. T. F. PERKINS, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumeneffected an arrangement with Mrs. Louise DeMontre, the talented young colored dramatic reader, to give readings wherever the benevolent may be willing to assist, for the surpose of alleviating the sufferings of the freedmen or

SARAH A. L. MARTIN, 26 Myrtle St., President of the Fugitive Aid Society.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County Anti-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held at DANVERS, Town Hall, on Sunday next, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, and continuing through the day and evening.

THEODORE D. WELD and PARKER PILLSBURY will be present on the occasion; and it is hoped that many other earnest friends of the slave will be there, and bear their RICHARD PLUMER, President. MARGARET E. BENNETT, Secretary.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, of Philadelphia, will speak in CONCORD, N. H., on Sunday evening next, Dec. 21st, on "The Nation's Peril."

Also, at FITCHBURG, on Sunday evening, Dec. 28th.

TOP ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the American and Masmohusetts Anti-Slavery Societies, will lecture as

Portland,	Maine,	Sunday,	Dec.	21.
Hallowell,	44	Tuesday,	**	23.
Waterville,	- 11	Wednesday,	44	24.
Cornville,	11	Sunday,	11	28.
Athens,	-11	Monday,	**	29.
Palmyra,	44	Tuesday,	22	30.
East Pittsfield,	- 11	Wednesday,	- 11	31.

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak on "The Rebellion and Emancipation," in Feltonville, Friday evening, Marlboro', Sunday afternoon and evening.

AARON M. POWELL will lecture upon Emancipa-

Clayville, New York, Friday, December 19.

Members and friends of the Massachusetts Anti-Sla-Mr. Robeson was once unfortunate in business, but | Society in January last, or previously to that time, are relischarged all his liabilities, and had a handsome sur- quested to pay the same as early as practicable, either to It is scientific in its arrangement, accurate in its display of dus left. He was twice married, and leaves two chil- the Treasurer, EDMUND JACKSON, or at the Society's office,

The very valuable and still timely tract, by Mrs. L. Maria Child, entitled "The Right Way the Safe Way, REV. ARTHUR B. FULLER. This well-known cler- proved by Emancipation in the British West Indies, and son requesting it, and enclosing six cents in undefaced postage stamps. Address Samuel May, Jr. 221 Washington St.,

> MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on 695 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Particular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. References .- Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

DIED-At Port Royal, S. C., Dec. 5, from bodily weakness and indisposition, SAMUEL DUNN PHILLIPS, son of the late der Gen. Burnside and the Confederate forces at Thes. W. Phillips, Esq., of Boston, and for several months turned to the unfriended blacks at Port Royal, and on preapproved and sent out among the first. His deep religious On Thursday, three pontoon bridges were built convictions and eminent conscientiousness, joined with an ever-active benevolence and constant cheerfulness, gave him a near approach to the hearts of his people, and caused eral forces marched, and took possession of Fredericks- him to rank among the most useful of the Superintendents. burg, which they had previously shelled, setting on His whole soul was wrapt up in his mission. From a recent fire various buildings, and completely riddling the visit to his home, he returned much sooner than the precarious state of his health (always delicate) warranted, and suffered with his life for his devotedness. He leaves a wide fierceness,-the most intrepid and daring efforts to circle of acquaintances and friends to mourn his departure. carry the enemy's fortifications at the point of the not least of whom is that outcast race to which he endeared himself, and to which he revealed those qualities that challenged respect and love, and a modesty that was

Fell at Hartsville, Tenn., on Sunday, Dec. 7th, while heroically attempting to rally his panic-stricken men, Capt. WILLIAM YATES GHOLSON, Jr., of the 106th Ohio, at that time Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the 39th Brigade-son of the Hon. Judge Gholson, of Cincinnati. THE REBELS IN MARYLAND. Washington, Dec. 15 .- The deceased applied himself, after graduation at Harvard, Major White, about three hundred and ninety-five the face of every temptation to the contrary, he made a debrief but determined struggle, and when the building out an anti-slavery purpose, or until there should seem to was on fire, Lieut. Smith and seventeen men of Co. be the most pressing need of more defenders. The hour first call for 300,000 men, and he became a soldier at ence. He was by nature ardent and aspiring, of independent they took every thing valuable from the men they pa- thought and active conscience, generous and affectionate. of THE GREAT STRUGGLE FOR THE AMERICAN trolled, and thoroughly stripped the body of Lieut. His intelligent patriotism demanded a country worthy of a death he bequeathed a conspicuous example of courage in the midst of general incapacity and cowardice, and left tacked an outpost of the enemy at Hartsville, on the no room for his maby friends to grieve but for their loss in about Twenty Numbers.

Fell in the late assault on the rebels at Fredericksburg. wounded. The day previous, a small foraging train | Dec. 13th, ARTHUR DEROX, son of William Dehon, Esq., was captured by Gen. Wheeler, near Nashville, with of Boston, previously an officer of the Massachusetts 12th, but then acting as Aid to Gen. Meade of the Pennsylvania MOBILE, Dec. 9. Twenty-five Federals, captured Reserves. At one time a fellow-classmate of the foregoing in college, he returned from California to enter the army, Pope. Lieutenant Dehon was the officer whose efforts and bravery secured the body of the late Col. Fletcher Webster. Five Yankees, together with 400 sacks of salt and He was large-hearted, gentle-spirited but courageous, and 2,000 pairs of boots, were captured at Pascagola, All was the centre of a wide host of affections.—w. r. c.

of the 5th of October says: "Mr. August Hess, who 41 years. His disease was bronchial consumption. He had great struggle of the nation, watching every movement in The age of these children varies from six to reference to liberty and the entire overthrow of slavery. children have been taken through Lake county this But his days are ended : he has gone where war and strife, pain and sickness, can never reach him more. He leaves a

DEATH OF REV. Dr. OSGOOD. The Springfield Daily Relhem. One boy, in Berreyesa Valley, left a farmer to publican announces the death, at his residence in that city, after a brief illness, of Rev. SANUEL OSGOOD, D. D., in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Dr. Osgood retired from or three years, as they often say they can get nothing active pulpit duties in 1854, though he has preached at in- abroad like them. CITIZENSHIP OF PERSONS OF AFRICAN DESCENT. tervals since that time. During the last six years be has Attorney-General Bates is preparing, and has nearly resided partly in Springfield and partly with his son, James completed, a most important and elaborate opinion H. Ozgood, Esq., in this city, where he had many friends, affirming the citizenship of persons of African de- who will hear of his death with regret and sorrow. Dr. Osgood was settled as paster over the First Congregational withstanding. The question to which this opinion is church in Springfield, in 1809, fifty-three years ago, and to be the answer arose out of an application by a negro, forty-five years was its active paster and preacher. He was tion was raised by the Secretary of State in referring united with a simple and affectionate temperament, which ceeded to the Senatorship, only he isn't old enough! an application for a passport by a negro to the Attorof his heart .- Worcester Spy.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST

Will commence the Second Term of her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, AT 92 GRAND STREET, NEWBURGH, N. T.,

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MISS F. E. NEWLAND, Teacher of Drawing, Painting

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REFERENCES .- Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., Clinton, N. Y.; Rev. S. W. Fisher, D. D., President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.; De Witt C. Grove, Mayor of Utien, N. Y.; Rev. A. D. Mayo, Albany, N. Y.; Henry Bigelow, M. D. Newton, Mass.; Dio Lewis, M. D., Boston, Mass.; Prof. H. B. Pierce, Principal of Model School, Trenton, N. J.; Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York ; Rev. Austin Craig, D. D., Blooming-Grove, N. Y.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

THE RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION.

BY M. AUGUSTIN COCHIN-Translated by Miss Mary L. Booth, translator of M.

Gasparin's Works on America. M. COCHIN is an ex-maire and municipal councillor of the city of Paris. He has had great advantages for research among both public and private documents; and has devoted his life to the subject on which his forthcoming volume treats. He recently received the order of knighthood from the Pope, in acknowledgment of the ability displayed in this book; to which also was recently awarded the first prize of three thousand francs by the

French Academy. So little is positively known of the economical and social results of Emancipation in those countries where it has taken place, that the importance of this volume to the people of the United States, in the present crisis, can hardly

It was written at the suggestion of the learned Count Montalembert; is based entirely on official reports; and its statements, which comprehend every form of the ques-

Of the style and attractiveness of the book, the following extract from a notice of the French edition, in the Christian Examiner, may testify. It is pronounced, "among the most remarkable, fascinating, and timely books of the year. It is, at once, cautious and eloquent, candid and enthusiastic; as sagacious as De Tocqueville's work on America; and as ardent as Victor Hugo's Legend of the Ages. facts, logical in its reasoning, and clear in its conclusi-12mo. Sent PREE BY MAIL, on receipt of the price, -\$1.50.

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AGENTS. Harper's Pictorial History

The Great Rebellion

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gradual defection of one section; the great Uprising of the People for the maintenance of the National Life and Existence; the rapid creation of an immense Army and Navy; and the Battles by Land and Sea. The Illustrations comprise Portraits of all those who have borne a prominent part in the struggle; Maps of the ifferent localities; Plans of the leading actions; Views of every seene of interest, and of the most important Batles. These Illustrations are mostly from drawings taken

on the spot by artists deputed for that purpose to accompany every division of our Army and Navy. Every facility at the command of the Publishers has been ployed in the preparation and execution of the work; and they confidently believe that it will form the most trustworthy and valuable history which can be prepare

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