RT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

W. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1863. WHOLE NO. 1668.

Actuge of Oppression.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

sare the Reinstein of the receiver of the North—now increasing in force might every day—is indignantly against it. fact proves its issue to be #ithout eagacity, and to be violently in opposition to the Constitution. The majority of the people are never wrong, the majority of the people heing against the clamation, what will be the consequence? I inefficiency, which in its turn will produce radicalism. The opposition of the majority to measure will put immeasurable failure in its Bat the South it will alienate more than ever, cotton States rebelled in order to save their property—a property guaranteed to them by a measure will put immensurable nature. At the control of the cont

THE DAY IS DAWNING.

The Union Democratic Association of New York

recoved. That the State of New Jersey, through are state Government, be respectfully requested to insepec in order to arrest the existing civil war.

1. By inviting the non-slaveholding States, and the world alreholding States—Delaware, Maryland, Kensaky and Missouri—to meet in convention in Louis-rille, Ky., on the — day of February next.

2. By requesting the permission of the President of the United States to send commissioners to Virginia, Swah and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Swahisaispid, Louisiand, Arkansaa, Texas and Tennessen, to invite them also to meet in like National Convenion.

BARKING OF LINCOLN'S DOG. The Philadelphia n, (Forney.) which is presumed to speak for the ministration, says, in reference to New York and York politicians:—

Selections.

GRAND EMANCIPATION DEMONSTRATION.

man Hall, fiev. J. H. Nylance, all. C. H. Est, and John Robert Taylor, Mr. B. Lucrath, Mr. Washington Wilks, Mr. Wallarage, Mr. Outran, &c. The addience was in great part composed of working men. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that a variety of opinions had been put forth touching the cause of the American struggle. Now, his opinion was, that the war had alone been caused by slavery. (Cheers.) The horrid evil had grown to the most gigantic dimensions. Jefferson, in his day, had no idea of the extent to which it would spread. In his time, the slaves had not numbered more than 500,000; whereas now they were 4,000,000. And it was to be remembered that the slaves did all the work, and that the 8,000,000 of whites lived on their labor. The meeting knew what was the moral aspect of slavery. In Jefferson's time, the Americans had been ashamed of it. (Cheers.) They had said that they trusted it would die out, but instead of that, it had grown to its present dimensions. That was a most appalling part of the question. Of the cotton that was manufactured in this country, 87 per cent had come from the Southern States, and, consequently, the more of that cotton that had been manufactured here, the more had slavery been extended. Slavery had always been ready to engage in filibustering expeditions to extend its area. That was shown by the policy of the South, touching the question of the annexation of Texas. The South had threatened to secede, unless the North agreed that Texas should be under the domination of slavery. And then the South had called on the North to let it introduce slavery into Texas, while the South. But the North had said there was a point beyond which it would not go, and hence the origin of the war. He held his opinions strongly and conscientiously; but, such was his love of fair play, that, if any one came forward to advocate the cause of the South, he would ask the meeting to give him a fair and patient hearing. (Applause.)

After some further remarks on this point, Mr. Hall proceeded to quote from the Saturedog Review for admission that "the true ground for the Congo defeates to take is not the untenable one of the constitutional right of secession." The constitutional right of secession." The constitutional right of secession." The constitution al right was thus given up by the Saturday Review. (Loud applause.) The Review had gone on to say, that the principle which should have been taken up in was that of the right to change a had government well, then, was it true that the South had been under a bad government? (No.) The South did not think the government van bad and tyrannical so long as the South had level, until lately, the upper had. But when it lost the election, it said the government was bad and tyrannical, and that it would have lost the second and the same of the saturation that it was fighting for freedom, he would maintain that it was fighting fo

An address upon this subject was delivered in the Temperance Hall, Sheffield, yesterday evening, by George Thompson, Esq. (late M. P. for the Tower, Hamileta.) The attendance was not so large as might have been anticipated from the present interest in the question. Mr. Alderman Saunders occupied the chair. Among the gentlemen upon the platform were Councillors Skelton, Harvey, Ironside, and Woodcock; Mr. Clegg Mr. Broadbent, Mr. Turner, Mr. James Dodworth, Mr. Richard Otley, Mr. Hoyland, &c. The Chairman briefly introduced.

Air. Hoyland, &c. The Chairman briefly introduced Mr. Thomrson, who was received with cheers, and introduced his subject by easing: The war in America is a gigantic conflict between the principles of freedom and the spirit of despotism. The South is waging a war to establish a confederacy based on slavery, the North is fighting to crush this slavehold-err rebellion, to restore the integrity of the Union, that has been traitorously disrupted; and now, in the last phase of the contest, the North has uplifted the banner of emancipation. Must not every friend

an effective speed, is the charge and the property of the community of the

ears ago, when the slave-ship that visited the North-ra continent of America deposited its carga of vic-ins upon the soil of Virginia. The seed then sown ontained the seminal principle of the present revo-ution, rebellion, and war. The next great error-ommitted by the people of America was at the

"That civil war in any country is an u vil, more especially in America, whose car-perity and liberty has been unprecedented;

Mr. S. Jackson (nail-maker) took Mr. Harvey to task for defending the South, and maintained that as great distinctions.

Mr. HENBY TURNER moved:

Mr. RECHAIN OTERY moved the adoption of a lengthened and rather florid address to President Lincola, in which a loope was expressed that the name of Mr. Lincola would be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest benefactors of manifold; in which his treaty with England for the abording, and other acts, were proofs of his carnestness in favor of abolition. The address assured Mr. Lincola of the sympathy of England, and expressed an earnest desire that the war might be brought to a successful lisue, and result in the extinction of slavery.

PREEDOM FOR THE SLAVE. From the London Morning Star of December 30

Kesterday evening, a public meeting was held in Myddelton Hall, Islington, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the friends of universal liberty in America, in the prospect of the emancipation of the slaves in that country. EDMONI BRALES, Esq., barrister, presided; and was supported by the Rev. Dr. Massie, Dr. Epps, Mr. Mactionnell, Mr. Cufflin, Mr. Outram, Mr. Evans (chairman of the Emancipation Society), Mr. C. H. Elt, Mr. Noble, Mr. Washington Wilks, Mr. R. Moore, &c. The hall was crowled.

Mr. H. J. Slack and the Re-Mark Wilks attended as a deputation from the Emancipation Society. The CRAIMMAN, in opening the proceedings said,

The hall was crowded.

Mr. H. J. Slack and the Bev. Mark Wilks attended as a depetation from the Emacipation Society.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said, being an elector of Finsbury, be had been convened to consider a most important question. The had been convened to consider a most important question, he had thought it his duty to comply with the request. They were met to express sympathy with the friends of negro emacipation in America. (Cheers.) All: that he had read on the subject enabled him to come to the same conclusion as that at which be had in the first instance arrived. He believed that, if the subject had been put before the country free from prejudices and from the influence of party faction, there neer would have been two opinions regarding it. However much they all regretted the struggle, the question involved in it was the continuance or abolition of slacery. (Cheers.) He could not understand the reasoning by which many men of great intelligence had arrived at the extraordinary conclusion, that slavery had nothing to do with the war. (Hear.) What, he saked, had been going on in America for many years prior to the outbreak of the war? Had there not been a struggle going on for the extension of slavery on one side, and for its limitation on the other? What had caused the scenes they had heard of when Mr. Lincoln was elected to the Presidency? Nothing but the question of slavery. It was perfectly notorious that the dissension had arisen on account of slavery. The South had said that itself, and surely the meeting might take the statement. (Applause.) The South had declared deliberately that the slave system was the form of society which they considered as most excellent to be established. They all recollected the time when the agitation for the abolition of colonial slavery was going on in this country. Now, he wished them to suppose what would have happened if the supporters of slavery at that time had come forward, and said that not only would they not give way, but that it was thei

do its duty, and that it would sympathize with the emancipation policy of the North. Most fervently did he hail the coming of the first of January, which he trusted would be the commencement of the abolition of slavery throughout the continent of America. (Applause.) It would be a day ever to be remembered in the history of the human race—a day to be regarded with heartfelt thanks, given by man, and a day which be firmly believed would be marked by the blessing of God. (Loud cheers.)

Dr. Errs then proposed—
"That the anti-slavery action of the Enderal Gov.

"That the anti-slavery action of the Federal Government, during the year now closing, merits the hearty approval of the British public; and that this meeting declares its cordial aympathy with the President and geople of the United States, who, with courage unabated by difficulty and disaster; continue to struggle for the abolition of slavery; either by military authority, or by the adoption of a scheme like that proposed in successive messages to Congress."

hority, or by the adoption of a scheme like that posed in successive messages to Congress."

Is thought leading writers in the press had tried mystify the public mind on the American question. The Trues was always on the side of the arising the tried mystify; the people no longer. But deat the course which certain portions of the press taken, he believed the people were beginning to aroused to a true conception of the question of error. (Applause.) America had done great was a second of the press taken, he believed the people were beginning to aroused to a true conception of the question of error. (Chaptause.) America had done great was a second with the press of the press taken, he was so, what would alke do when the great curse layers was removed ! (Cheers.) Some people as always talking of the bragging and boasting of the had been specially guilty of that offsuce. No near had. Mr. Lincoln, get. into power than the thought the proposed to discuss them ording to the Constitution. He believed the content of the south function that it had any sings, it ought to have proposed to discuss them ording to the Constitution. He believed the content of the South when the content of the south and to dread. Epps then asynch in a fervent speech that the coses of the South would be derimental to the sandred interests of humanity, and he called on addience to assist in removing from the earth one

Dr. Epps then argued in a sevent speech that the success of the South would be detrimental to the must served interests of humanity, and he called on the audience to assist in removing from the earth one of the worst systems of despotism that had ever polluted it. (Loud cheers)

Mr. Bollow seconded the resolution.

Mr. Staur said, if any advocates of the manstealer desired to gibbet thouselves on the platform, they would have the fullest opportunity to do so. (Eaughtet). They had heard, in connection with the question, a great many fallacies put forth, and he accounted by that by the fact that great ignorance was generally accompanied by great audalty. One of the fallacies was to the effect that the American. Constitution was so loose a thing that any menber of the partnership could retire when it thought fit. Mr. Slack then reviewed the circumstances under which the American Constitution had been formed, and argued that the claim of any separate State to retire when it desired was preposerous. Another fallacy was that the war had nothing to do with slavery, and that the enameipation policy of the President was simply an afterthought to help him when he got into difficulties. Now, the truth was, that slavery had everything to do with the war, and nothing class had anything to do with it. Some said the tail? Has the cause of the quarrel, but he defied any one to prove the assertion from any official document. (Chern.)

Dr. Russy said, the preceding speakers had failed in convincing him that the North was carrier, in the cause of the quarrel, but he defied any one to prove the assertion from any official document. (Chern.)

He would be the separation of the South from the North. (Confusion, disapprobation, and some applaces.) He concluded by proposing an addition to the resolution.

Or the vote being taken, some fifteen or sixteen parsons, as far as could be counted, held up their

Mr. ELT cordially seconded the resolution.
Mr. WASHINGTON WILES, in a speech which
very favorably received, said one of the spe
had doubted the sincerity of the North on the

The resolution was then put, and carried almo

GREAT ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT MAN-CHESTER, ENGLAND.

OHESTER, ENGLAND.

A crowded meeting was held in the Free Tractall, Manchester, Dec. 31, to express sympathy with the Federal emancipation policy, and detestation slavery. Mr. Alderman Hetwood, the Mayor, praided.

Mr. J. C. EDWARDS moved the following resolutions.

"That this meeting, recognising the common brot erhood of mankind, and the sacred and insilenab right of every human being to personal freedom are equal protection, records its detestation of negro saw ry in America, and of the attempt of the rebellio Southern slaveholders to organize on the great America normal continent a nation having slavery as its basis."

Mr. Evans, an operative, seconded the resolution which was carried by acclamation.
Mr. E. Hooskn moved the second resolution which was as follows:—

"That this meeting, composed of the industrial classes of Manchester, desires to record its profound sympathy with the efforts of Peedident Lincoln and his colleagues to maintain the American Union; and, atc. its high sense of the justice of his Proclamation of Emanchestion, and other measures tending to give freedom to the slave, and restore peace to the American mation."

can nation."

In the course of his observations, Mr. Hoosen praised Mr. Lincoln as a constitutional ruler. He (Mr. Hoosen) had no fear of a war between England and America, if civility and friendliness were observed in the interchange of diplomatic relations. Far better would it be that this country should spend twenty millions in feeding the operatives of Lanshire, than that a pace should be concluded in America which should make slavery permanent. (Cheers.)

mously.

The third resolution, which was read and carried amidst great enthusiasm, embodied the following address to President Lincoln:—

To His Excellency Abbaham Lincoln,

President of the United States of America As citizens of Manchester, assembled at the Free Trade Hall, we beg to express our fraternal sentiment

children. It is a mighty task, indeed, to re-organize the industry not only of four millions of the colored race, but of five millions of white. Nevertheless, the vast progress you have made in the short space of twenty months fills us with hope that every stain on your freedom will shortly be removed, and that the erasure of that foul blot upon civilization and Christianity—chattel slavery—during your presidency, will cause the name of Abraham Lincoln to be honored and revered by posterity. We are ocertain that such a glorious consummation will cement Great Britain to the United States in close and seduring regards. Our interests, moreover, are identified with your. We are truly one people, though locally separate. And if you have any ill wishers here, be assured they are chiefly those who oppose liberty at home, and that they will be powerless to sitr up quarrels between us, from the very day in which your country become, unleniably and without exception, the Home or the Free.

Accept our high admiration of your firmness in up-bodding the preclamation of freedom.

Mr. Bazley, M. P., and Mr. Sanuel. Pore sup-

holding the proclamation of freedom.

Mr. Bazler, M. P., and Mr. Sawuel Pope supported it, and expressed strong opinions against this country being longer dependent for the supply of the raw material for her greatest branch of industry on slave-grown cotton.

On New Year's eve, as address was voted to President Lincoln, at a large meeting in London, held under the asspices of the Emancipation Society. Minister Adams, in acknowledging the address for transmission, says he has so doubt the President will receive it as an encouraging testimonial of independent witnesses to the manner in which he is endeavoring to do his duty to his country and mankind.

kind.

An address of sympathy to Mr. Lincoln was receiving signatures at Birmingham. It expresses
strong belief in the Federal cause, as that of humanity, religion and freedom, and ardently hopes
for its success.

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders! STON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1863

ATRUAL MEETING OF THE MARRADHU SETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The TRIKFILLY ARRUAL MENTING of the Massic thusetts Autt-Slavery Society will be held in Bostor at MUSIC HALL, on THURSDAY, Jun. 28th, (da

on the evening (Wednesday, Jan. 28th) preceding the opening session of the Society, in Music Hall.

opening session of the Society, in Music Hall.
Among the speakers expected to be present are
William Lloyd Garrison, Throdore D. Wrid,
Werdell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, Herry C.
Weight, Anna E. Dickinson, Andrew T. Poss,
Moncoure D. Conway, William Wells Brown, &c.

By order of the Board of Managers,
EDMUND QUINCY, President.
ROBERT F. WALLOUT, Sec'y.

DEMOCRACY UNMARKED.

The President, the Cabinet, Congress, the Army each and all, are passing through a fiery ordeal

One class is composed of those who are chiefly identified with the so-called Democratic party, and whose political profigacy finds in the despoistm and debasement of Southern slavery the strongest magnetic affinity and boundless scope for riotons indulgence. Pretending to be super-eminently patriotic and loyal, they reveal themselves, by look and gesture, by word and act, by inucudo and menace, by falsehood and defamation, by malignant criticism and foul abuse, as thoroughly traitorous in spirit and purpose as any to

spirit of the Democratic journals and leaders has been rampant, and they have done their worst to excit popular distrust and fury against the government-ridiculing and anathematizing the President in overy ceivable way—sowing broadcast the seeds of alie conceivable way—sowing prostors the seeds of alien-ation and division in the army—blustering, bullying, conspiring—and leaving nothing undone to give en-couragement to the Southern traitors of ultimate tri-umph, if they will hold out a little longer. The im-portance of this base complicity to the success of the rebellion is thus exultingly confessed by the notorious traitor Yancey, in a recent speech on Confederal soil. Mark his language:—

soil. Mark his language —

"We have something to hope, however, from this
division of the councils of our enemies—from their
flerce party strifes and jealousies. Upon this hope let
us build our own unity—upon their jealousies let us
build our own harmony—upon these clashings of paryi interests let us bind together our own patriotic energies—upon their setfishness and folly let us base a
prayer to God that lie would enable us to exhibit, in
behalf of our beloved country, a self-sacrificing wisdon, both in opinion and action, in all matters appertaining to our definee."

It is exerting therefore that the Texture of the country of the cou

done, both it opinion and action, in at matter apply it taining to our defence.

It is certain, therefore, that the Democratic party is striving to do for the blood-dripping rebels what they can never do for the blood-dripping rebels what they can never do for theighteetes, and what, without such auxiliary support, it would be impossible to achieve. The government is carrying its forbearance to a dangerous extreme, and, unless it strike quickly and bolding that its arm is palsied, its authority defied, and wild that its arm is palsied, its authority defied, and wild miscule every where prevailing.

There is another class who arraign the President and his Cablock, not to divide or dispirit, but to stimp and his Cablock, not to divide or dispirit, but to stimp alais to more rigorous and consistent action.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS

Society will be held only on THURSDAY next,—
merning, afternoon and evening,—in the Meare
Hatt, commencing at 10, A. M. At the opening
session, speeches will be made by Wendell Phillips,
Esq., and other eloquent speakers. A prompt and
full attendance is desired. [There will be no public
meetings of the Society on Friday.]

RE-ELECTION OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

U. S. Senate, on Thursday last, 15th inst, for six years from the 4th of March next. The vote stood in the Senate as follows:—

CHARLES SUMNER, Charles Francis Adams, In the House:-CHARLES SUMMER,
Josiah G. Abbott,
Caleb Cushing,
Charles Francis Adams,

Thus has Massachusetts nobly vindicated her and fame as the foremost State of all the world in the cause of free institutions, and trampled beneath her feet the malignant asperaions cast upon the political reputation of her gifted Senator by the minions of a raitorous slave oligarchy. The vote is an over

week, to give him a serenade, in honor of his re-elec-tion to the Senate, but, hearing of their intention, he tion to the Senate, but, hearing of their intention, he declared that the compliment was not in accordance with the present condition of public affairs, and intimated that he preferred that the funds subscribed for the music should be donated to the Massachusetta Soldiers' Relief Association, which was done.

Referring to Mr. Summer-e-election, the New York Econing Post bestows the following eulogy:—

"The State of Massachusetts has done only what was due to itself, and what every one who valued in credit hoped and expected would be done in re-electing Mr. Sumner to the United States Senate.

RECONSTRUCTION OF BIBLICAL THEORIES; or. Bit lical Science improved in its History, Chronology, and Interpretation, and relieved from Traditionary Errors and Unwarrantable Hypotheses. By Letters Ambross Sawyer, Translator of the Scriptures, &c. Boston: Walker, Wise & Co. 1862. In his Preface to this compact, able and learned

rally prevailed in Christendom, in regard to the di-vine associty and plenary inspiration of the Bible, have produced a harvest of besofted superstition on the one

PLUCK.

Though Democracy was perempuory with its cau-mies, it ever, remembered and rewarded its friends. To be sure, it never refused to use men of any party whose servility rendered them pilant tools; but when was it known to let them grasp the expected wages? When their usefulness to slavery ceased, like Web-ster, they were cast contemptuously aside, to die bro-

seer, they were east contemptuously assie, to die oroken-hearted, with the remorse of Wolsey troubling
their last hours—"Had I served my God with half the
zeat that I have served Oppression, he would not
have given me over in my gray hairs."

Mankind like firmness and pluck. In spite of the
wicked foundation upon which Democracy stood,
there was something attractive in its mein. Unthinklaw men looked with such admirtion upon it were

ing men looked with such admiration upon its confi-dent front, which always wore the preatige of success, that they did not notice its fatal footing.

The picture of the Republican party is different. Founded upon a partial justice, its purpose was a par-tial one. Compromise presided at its birth. Its orig-inators were men convinced of the inherent sin of wery, yet accing the main to main their convictions the mast-head. Expediency, not principle, was its totto. Mazy and circumlocutory has been its process. Year after year, its platform was lowered and a resolutions weakened to catch more voters. Its infirmity of purpose, and its search for candidate whom availability and not fidelity recommended, los

ration. The Republicans boasted that he gave the Democrats an equal, if not a better share of the Com mittee appointments than he did his friends. Such

mittee appointments than he did his friends. Such blundering folly was not magnanimity, but weakness, and the Democrats, while gladly accepting the gifts, despised the giver.

The main part of the Democratic party nominated Breckinridge, because of his tested fidelity to slavery. The Republicans set aside their tried leaders, ignored Sumner, Giddings, Hale, and Wade, and sejected Abraham Lincoln, because of his negative qualifications. He was neither anti-slavery nor pro-slavery, hot nor cold.

No question that he fifty represented the entire

party; that he embodied in his single person its vir tues and failings. But to conquer a gigantic rebellion whose leaders and armies fight with intensest carnest

a man like Davis. When war was inevitable, the lat-ter bent himself to his work with Democratic direct-

It seems as though our day of probation is nearly past. The sceptre which Mr. Lincoln would use when he could, will soon be powerless. From Now Jersey and New York, from Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, treassured by a mistaken leniency, gathers head The whole horizon is threatening. Extreme

of freedom and justice have gained them the name of extremests, than they do the extremest trailors. Radical is the word, Mr. Lincoln! There is no escape from it. We gravitate to it daily. Butler must go back to New Orleans, Fremont and Phelps must lead your armies. It is time to drop Republican temporizing. "Canat thou draw out leviathan with a hook?" Give us Democratic vigor and pluck.—

The false theories which have so long and so generally prevailed in Christendom, in regard to the divine sanctity and plenary inspiration of the Bible, have produced a larvest of besotted supersition on the onder. It requires great moral courage, especially in a professed religious teacher lize the Rev. Mr. Sawyer, to publicly combat these theories, and to bring the Bible to the test of reason and historical verity like any other work. He has done it in the right spirit, in a scholarly manner, and for the honor of true religion; and for this be is deserving of the thanks of all who prize mental and spiritual enfranchisement, and believe in the continuous collections, and the hard of the human mind whether pertaining to the dead past or the living present. We therefore heartly commend this treatise to every honest seeker for the truth.

A Timely Sprach. We have received, for gratultous distribution, a generous supply of the impressive and excellent speech delivered by General Shift on New York, Dec. 21, 1862. It makes a tract of eight large and closely printed pages. At the close of the speech, Mr. Smith offered the following resolution, which was, with the exception of a sollray negative adopted unanimously by the thousands who filled to its umost capacity the specious Halt—

"Whereas, Almong all the greatest violations of just its, alwayer's per-eminent.

Hesolved, therefore, That whatever the things which need to be due by this nation in more to be as reed, the penitent putting away of slavery must not be last undone."

A the false theories which had made Virginis free that day—the gallwas at Charlestown and the honored grare at North Elbs, heade which he almos of those present could say he had wood. The product of the past three parts are produced to be done by this nation in more to be as reed, the penitent putting away of slavery must not be last undone."

Besolved, therefore, That whatever the things which need to be done by this mation in more to be as reed, the penitent putting away of slavery must not

realed to all. I need not attempt to criticis public is already familiar with, at least which, (if we may believe Thorwalden,) is while marble in the resurrenties.

are proud to style an epoch a further lus additional cause of remembrance. Boston, Jan. 20, 1863.

We are much obliged to our correspondent is furnishing us with this sketch of a most agreeable in tertainment, a record of which we intended it a carlier date.—[Ed. Lib.

ABOUT MR. CONWAY'S SLAVES.

It has been said by Wendell Prillips that he Mae Hall in Boston is the compensation, here, for the var of a daily press corresponding in moral and inchestual eminence to the Tribune, the Ectains Par, as the Independent, in New York. The Music Itali hish this position through its occupancy, on Sundays, the 28th Congregational Society of Boston. "In Fraternity." (an Association within this Society has also done great service to Boston by its admits courses of lectures, the fifth series of which has hely closed; and it has just done another good dest courses of lectures, the fifth series of which has had closed; and it has just done another good evel, giving an opportunity to the people of this city hear Mr. Conway's account of the escape of his ther's slaves from the house of bondage to the inst-

petent to speak of all matters having been born and educa would have especial interest at this time, since he occurred in the immediate vicinity of Fredericks

Boston.

Mr. Conway, or coming forward, was warnly uplanded. He said that, up to his twenteh ledday, he was a strong pro-slavery man, at be tensely hostile to the Yankees, although he had a extensive knowledge of them. His father, when he well-dist Church was divided, was the only man the wait of the wasternative knowledge of them. the peculiar institution. His slavery enthusian a added, burned itself out in a few years after; m when he was in Cambridge, at the time of the R rice in Boston, he refused to take any part via a Southern students there in entertaining his copie and for this lie was waited upon by a number of ei-zens when he returned to Fredericksburg, and one

ed to leave the town.

He spoke at considerable length upon the st
desire of the slaves to become free, and, by inciwhich he related, showed that they are capal nd appeared to glory in the idea of dying free. I linding to Gen. McDowell, he said he believed hi ome home to roost. The love of General Frems mong the negroes of the South he represented is it tenso; and in speaking of his alleged extravagues at the West, he said he was satisfied he had paid a cut and three quarters for things that he might possible

A great portion of the lecture was given up to a interesting account of the speaker's meeting the co-traband slaves of his father in Georgetown, and the difficulty he experienced in Baltimore and other the President's proclamation, and said the new year had opened auspiciously on the prospects of the three millions of slaves. The exemptions in the proclam-

beration and welfare of the slaves, they sl

ne government Mr. Conway may ne Commonwealth Office, 22 Bromfield At the conclusion of the address, Mr. response to a very general call, made a brief a deepening the impression already created by the

THE CONTRADANDS. A letter just received for an officer of the 4th Mass. Yol., now on board on 4 the transports near Fortress Monroe, speaks as follows of the colored refugees in that region:—

of the colored refugees in that region:

"There are about 700 contrabands at the Ird, and 2200 more at Hampton. I was surprised to see his so much cleaner and better dressed, as either in Inda anticipated. Quite a number of strategies are seen and the Ird and Ir

their appearance, on the whole."

The Free South: The first number of this page, published at Beaufort, S. C., by Messr. L. D. Sirbey, J. M. Latta and H. Reed, has made its agree ance. It is a sheet of very respectable spousance, and has the true ring of freedom. It contains a treesting account of the celebration of emancipain at Beaufort, on New Year's day. The Predest pecclamation was read by Rev. W. H. Brisbare; fag were presented to Cod. Higginson, commanding the negro regiment, by Rev. M. French, in behalf of D. Cheever's church; original odes were sung, and propriets especches made by Col. Higginson, Gen. Sitton, Judge Stickney, and Mrs. Frances D. Gag.

The Free South is published at 82 per annum, of second a number. It deserves to find patronage in every free State. "Let there be light," in all the dark regions of the South!

Was it intended to promote consancipation, or was it mended to precent emancipation? My friends with proceed to be supported by friends with the same sines that when, in September, we were told of your would be done, if it could not be avoided, a hundry of the same sines that when, is september, we were told of your work of the same sines that when, in September, we would do, in the same days from that time, I said the intention was, not be emancipation, but to precent it. This I was traced to think and to say, up to the appearance of the first of January issue. My friends will also the witness, that all this while I as often told the same work of the same pleasure to me to entertain unterface if was no pleasure to me to entertain undesti would give me exceeding joy to find myselfelseline. It was no pleasure to me to entertain unfamelie views of the case. The convictions were
parel. When the first of January came, and with
how promised proclamation, I tried to make myselfedic I lad been mistaken. But the more I have
seld the more I have fulled thus to think. Now for

greaters.

Judication for all or any considerable part of what Judication for all or any considerable part of what might with propriety be said here, may involve the question to know whether or not there has at any time been any good reason for thinking the Administration has sought emancipation or desired it—whether is fact the evidence is not all to the contrary—whether is the the relieve in the the policy, the strategy, from first to last, has at been to preserve and perpetuate slavery for the emerges of politicians.

ntimation throughout its entire career-Search through all the speeches mand for the right? Search infough all the speeches. Read all the addresses, messages, proclamations, or-ders and pronunciations. Right or wrong, equitous best to have things as they were; he complete to lare things and all other interests, to perpetuate pair other beings and all other interests, to perpetuate power in the hands of usurpers; to attempted the constitutional guarantees of a barbarous and barbarous in the breeder of cut-throats, the edutation in the breeder of cut-throats, the edu-

vs yet at his home in Illinois, before starting on his vsy to be qualified and put in place for his public dues, he suffered it to be sounded in advance, that slaway to be qualified and put in place for its patient of its, he suffered it to be sounded in advance, that slavery had nothing to fear, but everything to hope, from his administration; that there was nothing in reality intended by this Republican movement, so styling just, more than to assert its right to make as under than show and pretension as would deceive the mass, and secure to the party the benefit of serving shaver a part of the time. The assertion was, of the right to make Republicanism mean, if possible, more than Democracy had meant in the same direction. It vas to perpetuate a Union whose paramount virtue sedly was to guarantee slavery, and thus benefit igns South, and serviles North. After this ag forth came a shadowing forth more porten-Wm. H. Seward, who was to be, and has been, the leader in the Administration, while yet in the Senate, proposed to that body and carried through a measure for altering the Constitution in favor of slameasure for aircring the Constitution in layor of sar-irr, and making that retrograde movement into bar-hrism, "unalterable"; and then, with the help of Thomas Corwin, it-was carried through the House— the requisite majority in both bodies being made out only by the balance of power held and exercised by sary in its property votes organically provided, that doing its own work for its own perpetuation in power, by the exercise of its own illegitimate constitu-tional guarantees;—and Abraham Lincoln "turned side from his purpose," on his own confession for it, in his Inaugural Address, to give his sanction to this bessure propounded to him by his Premier and leader apparent; and to his dictator's term, "unalterable," he added "irrevocable," in his zeal to do and not be outdone in giving additional guarantees to slavery. Fur-thermore, this same Republican Congress, to give slavery a greater and further guarantee, tore up the Republican platform laid down at Chicago, and utterly destroyed its distinguishing plank, praying slavery to be pacified, and walk over all the public domain at its pleasure. [If it be said that this has since been re-toked, the response is, welt and see whether it does ot year appear to be the determination of the ruling Administration to do its utmost for bringing back a state of things that shall secure re-revocation.]

But I must study brevity in the remainder of my idence, lest the great amount of it require too much

the strong or incidents capable of ere comfor for Uberty g free. In clieved him was not a of negroes returned to of them was that would all Fremon ented as in avagance at paid a cent, the possibly ting longer

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this paper, D. Sitck-its 'appear-rates an in-nancipation President's bane; flags anding the half of D. Gen Sax-Gage-tum, or five age in ar-

Take into consideration, then, President Lincoln's piede to the delegation from that infamous "Peace Currention"—that he "round execute the fugitive tax clause of the Constitution with more fidelity than my Southern man they could possibly find"; and his surrance to them that he had "said nothing against the interests of the South"; likewise the promise aid assurance of incoming Premier Seward to the man delegation from the same infamous "Peace Convention," awing to them—"Let me age have the Convention," saying to them-" Let me once have the eins of power firmly in my hands, and if I don't setthe the matter to the entire satisfaction of the South in sixty days, I will give you my head for a foot-ball." If he has failed to fulfil his promise in the fines specified, it is still plain that he has had the holding of the holding of the reins of power as firmly in his hands as possible, and has done what he could, as chief be-

d afterward, at New Orleans, the teach their victims that it is better for them to stay where they are, than to hazard attempts to put them-elves in the control of oppressors of other preten-tion. How these monstrous and atrocious acts and held Southern loyalists in subjection to the conspira-tur-hare gone on during this long, long year and a half of governmental treason and murder, it is not ne-mary no. seary now to turn attention to in any considerable stander of particulars.

To commence here with an act of another phase—the nodifying of Fremont and Hunter. There are these who tell us the people were not ready for such searnes as Fremont was inaugurating. These were as the reasons rendered by the Administration; nor tire they the reasons in fact. It was the Administration that was professed. as the reasons rendered by the Administration; nor var they the reasons in fact. It was the Administration that was not ready, and is not yet ready. The dataistration, by its own acts of disloyalty to human relationship to the season of the

the army and the navy lo twice the dimensions that would have been necessary, if its paramount purpose had not been the preservation of slavery. Less than one half the blood and treasure that have been squanchered for the preservation of the destroyer would have secured the destroyer's destruction, if Fremont had been sustained. It was for the preservation of slavery be was not sustained.

Then again, it was for the preservation of slavery we had the last March Extra Message—works and wind about "initiating gradual emancipation and colonization." The manifest object and indispinible effect of that treasonable movement was to circumvent and subvert the just and righteous measures brought

we had the last March Extra Message—words and wind about "initiating gradual emancipation and colonization." The manifest object and indispinish of effect of that treasonable movement was to circumvented and subverted.

The provided of the complex of the conflection emancipation extra and subverted.

Come we now to the conflection emancipation extra an act mediated promess of a veto in advance held over the heads of the national legislators. This high handed narryation and foul iniquity was not enough. When this modification of legislation in behalf of tyranny was effected, by the Executive, and model that notorious and most iniquitous Order No. 3, to defeat this act of Congress bearing the sign nature of this treacherous Executive; and Haleck came, and for the time defeated it.

This brought out Horace Greeley's Letter. In that, the Executive as o'recognized not only the hand of his mader, [for Horace Greeley's Letter. In that, the Executive so recognized not only the hand of his mader, [for Horace Greeley's Letter, In that, the Executive was the loyal exercised by himself loyal, in executing their expressed will, he did not dure to let it go unheeded. Hence we finally abtained a published promise of something indefinite to be done, if it could not be avoided, a hundred and fifty days after the people had decreed, through their representatives, something to be done definitely and immediately. It was the Lanown and aworn duty of the Executive, as the loyal exercised the promise of something indefinite to be done, if it could not be avoided, a hundred and fifty days after the people had decreed, through their representatives, something to be done definitely and immediately. It was the Lanown and aworn duty of the Executive, as the loyal exercised to the propose of the server and making mock pretension toward enforcing it. The right to set bounds to it supplication, recommended to the provided of the order and the provided of the order and the provided of the order and the provided of the propole.

Nothing can be

off of the proclamation at the pleasure of the President was for the preservation of slavery—was to give the conspirators time and opportunity for accepting the bribes and making use of the advantages profered them for the preservation of their institution—or for putting themselves in position to obtain from promise by which the Union might be restored, with or for putting themselves in position to obtain from the North most humiliating and shameful concessions, amounting to the prostration of our base services at the feet of their Southern sovereigns. And all this was not enough. It was not enough to wait fifty days, and then grant a hundred days, and finally act the Dictators's own pleasure in proffering terms not provided for nor contemplated in the law which it was the duty of the Executive to make immediately operative—he now departs further and still further from his duty, omitting materially, in the January performance, what was included in the too limited, the criminally delinquent September promise. In September he promised: "That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eight hundred." ber he promised: "That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall THEN be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, henceforth and foreser, free." So far is he from fulfilling this promise, he exempte all those numerous conspirators, holding hundreds of thousands of slaves the formediate reset of the United States emples in the immediate reach of the United States armies

in the fimmediate reach of the United States armore, and applies his pretension of proclaiming freedom only to those farthest from reach.

Really, it looks too much like sympathy and cooperation with the treasonable Northern sympathizers who pronounce the proclamation to be only a "paper proclamation," a "paper war measure," &c. These proclamation," a "paper war measure," &c. These Northern sympathizers with Southern conspirators are at the same time sanctioners of Seward, knowing that Seward is at the bottom of these delay measures—these murderous delay measures—for wasting and worrying out the North, and dragging it down into deeper degradation, and more shameful aubsorviency to the South. Among these sly sustainers of Seward and slavery, a prominent one begins by pointing it out to be.

"A particular feature of the proclamation deserving of remark, that the President rests the measure of purely military, grounds, with a distinctness that did not appear in the September proclamation."

He goes on by saying that

He goes on by saying that

"The most important question that can arise relative
to this proclamation respects its legal effect. Immediate practical effect it has none; the slaves remaining
in precisely the same condition as before. They still
live on the plantations; tenant their accustomed hoveels; obey the command of their master or overser,
eating the food he furnishes and doing the work he
requires, precisely as though Mr. Lincoln had not declared them free. Their freedom, then, it is clear, is
only a dormant freedom; if free at all, they are not
actually, but only legally, free. If the proclamation
is of any legal force, it is like a deed purporting to
convey the tee simple of a piece of property to which
there is an adverse claimant being in actual possesation.

He comes out thus:—
"If the rebellion is subdued, the proclamation merely gives a colorable ground for, suits for freedom before the tribunals of the country. If whole efficiency must finally depend on whether it is sustained by the courts. That the courts of the slave States, in which the auits must originally be brought, will not sustain it, admits of no doubt whatever. That the Supreme Court of the United States, to which such suits may be finally carried for final adjudication, will declare the proclamation void, is also morally certain. It is clearly succussitational, and wholly void, unless sustained as a sure measure. A were measure it clearly is not, inassucch as the previous success of the war is the only thing that can give it validity."

out destroying the cause of this monstrous rebellion. As the result of still keeping such men at the head of affairs in Washington, our movements continue fragmentary, and our immense resources are still so

The battle of Fredericksburg was lost, and we sui-fered a terrible defeat, because Incompetency or Trea-son at Washington failed to furnish the bridges at the right time. Again, it is evident to all who have read the testimony before the Investigating Committee, that, had the veteran Hooker been the Commandereen in our hands with a small loss of life, withou

It is useless to attempt to disguise the fact, that here is, through the country and the army, a feeling of profound distrust in the ability of our leaders to theet the demands of this crisis. Here is this army nen to suffer so for the want of their just dues.

In the mean time, our home enemies are hard at work to create disaffection in the army. An Associato it that papers and pamphlets of the right sort ar sent to the soldiers. I will gladly distribute all tha diligence and sacrifice, and they may save the country.

DANIEL FOSTER.

THE CAUSE OF THE OPPRESSED.

Extract from a private letter received from a great-y humane and noble woman in the State of New York :

"The days have been so full of terrible events and

must finally depend on whether it is antationed by the court. That depend on whether it is antationed by the court. That is repeated that it is a control of the United States, to which such a sits may be finally carried for final adjudication, will declare the proclamation void, is also morally certain. It is clearly unconstitutional, and usology goid, unless madning as a sur measure. A wear measure it clearly is not, inganical as a sur measure it clearly is not, inganical as a sur measure. A wear measure it clearly is not, inganical as a sur measure. A wear measure it clearly is not, inganical as a sur measure. A wear measure it clearly is not, inganical as a sur measure. A wear measure it clearly is not, inganical as a sur measure. A wear measure it clearly is not incomply that it is suppathy with Seward and slavery here disclosed the secret of a harved strategy for defeating what has been put forth to be looked upon by the seekers of right and righteouness as the thing intended and asught. Have all the friends of freedom and enfranchisement been thus mocked by measures instituted by the "being made in the seekers of right and righteouness as the thing intended and asught." Have all the friends of freedom and enfranchisement been thus mocked by measures instituted by the "being made in the seekers of right and righteouness as the thing intended and asught." Have all the friends of freedom and enfranchisement been thus mocked by measures instituted by the "being made in the seekers of right and righteouness as the thing intended and asught." He was protested that a product of the law of the seekers of right and righteouness as the thing intended and asught. If the foreign is more than of the seekers of right and righteouness as the thing intended and asught. If the foreign is the problem is the seekers of the seekers o

THE LIBERATOR

Mr. Nozit, (Union, of Mo.) I call upon the Chair to send for the Sergeant at arms to preserve order.

Kerigan having subsided, order was finally restored, and Mr. Stevens resumed his speech, bearing down harder than before on the Democratic tories, and those who would compromise with traitors, feelings, evidently, like Patrick Henry, if that were treaton, they could make the most of it. Kerigan went to the back part of the halt, and laid down on a tools, his efforts to vindicate the Democratic party having naturally produced considerable mental excitement. Like a robber trying to divert attention from himself, he had cried "Thleft limft" when he was the read criminal. This fellow Kerigan was formerly Colonel of a regiment, but being court-martialed for treasonable correspondence with the enemy, he left the army, and took his seat in Congress. He is an intime mate acquaintance with Ben Wood and Vallandigham, and a fine specimen of the New York Democrate.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCES.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR. Charles A. Bucks-lew was, on Tuesday last, elected a Senator of the United States by our State Legislature, for the tern of six years from the 4th of March next, by a major-ity of two votes over Gen. Simon Cameron. While the election was pending, Harrisburg was crowded

for a leader.—Chester (Pa.) Republican, Jan. 10th.

The Alabama. Intelligence has been received of the destruction of another Boston vessel by the rebei privateer Alabama. The schoomer Union, from Baltimore, arrived at Port Maria, Jamaica, Dec. 8, having on board Capt. Fullton and crew (seven in all) of bart Parker Cook, of and from Boston for Aux Cayes, captured and burnt on the Solt of November, in Mono Passage, by the Alabama. The Alabama also captured the Union, but her cargo being owned by British subjects, she was allowed to proceed, after taking on beard the crew of the bark, and giving a bond for \$1509 for the vessel. Capt. F. and crew were on lower the Alabama five days in irons, and during that time, she was on the look-out for the California steamers.

Numerous contrabands (says a letter from Baton Rouge of Dec. 25) come within our lines daily, and are set at work on the fortifications or removing stores. They seem to work cheerfully, though awkwardly, and delight in the prospect of freedom. They have all heard of the President's preciamation, and have confidence that he will carry it out to the fullest extent. A majority come from the direction of Port Hudson, and some express a desire to act as guides in case we make an expedition against that place. Numerous rebels have been arrested, some on information furnished by the contrabands, and are now in close confinement. The post is under the command of Brig-Gen. C. Grover, who appears well-fitted for this position.

on strig-tien. C. crover, who appears well-fitted for this position.

The Young Men's Christian Association at Chicago has followed the example of the Board of Trade, and expelled that securilous secesii sheet, the Chicago Times, from their reading rooms. They have also vorted to burn the last year's file of the paper have also vorted to burn the last year's file of the paper in one of the most public places in the city. One of the staff of the paper was ordered out of a Ladles' Association called the Home of the Friendless. He is one of the "Friendless," without a "Home."

Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, long known in Northern Ohio as the immediate predecessor of Mr. Giddings in Congress, and tince as the First Additor in the U. S. Treasury, died recently, in Washington, not otherwise provided with such enter-notes, may obtain them on the day of the meeting of R. F. Wall-was over 80 years of ago.

over 80 years or age.

27 All the bodies of the Sioux Indians who were recently executed at Mankato, Minn., have been resurrected by the doctors for scientific purposes.

The losses of the Massachusetts regiments in the battle of Frederickaburg were ninety-nine killed, sever hundred and forty-eight wounded, and seventy-one missing.

The Resolutions approving the President's Emancipation Proclamation have passed both Houses of the California Legislature, eight Senators and eleven members of the Assembly voting against them.

The papers announce the death of Ex-Governor Branch, of North Carolina, aged 85 years. He was many restrea 8 senator in Congress, and under the Jackson administration was Secretary of the Navy.

Gen. Rosecrans' order for the imprisonment of rebel officers notifies all such officers, taken prisoners by our forces under his command, that they will be treated in precisely the same manner as the "barbarous measures" of Jeff. Davis direct in the case of Federal officers.

Federal officers.

A snow-storm of unbeard of severity occurred at the Southwest last week. At Louisville, 18 inches of snow fell; at Cincinnati, 29 inches. The freshet caused by the unden melting of this mass of snow threatens an extensive destructive of bridges.

The article on "Rurd's Law of Bondages, the last number of the Novit American Review," written by George S. Hillard, of Boston, and is treated and the state of the same and the same

at the Southwest last week. At Louisville, 18 inches of snow fell; at Cincinosti, 29 inches. The freshet caused by the sudden melting of this mass of snow threatens an extensive destructive of bridges.

27—The Boston Journal is printed on paper made from wood, under a new arrangement made by its publishers, and looks very handsomely.

Wisconsin a decided to sustain the writ of facets copys in behalf of the Orankee rioters, arrested for resisting the draft—thus despite the right of the President to suspend the writ in such cases.

THE TWENTY-NINTE

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY.

indial. This fellow kerrigan was formerly Color of a regiment, but being court-maritaled for treasonable correspondence with the enemy, he left the army and took his seat in Congress. He is an intimate acquaintance with Ben Wood and Vallandigham, and a fine specimen of the New York Democracy.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION IN VIRGINIA.

General Milroy, under date of Winchester, January 15th, has issued the following notice in announcing his finention to enforce the President's emancipation proclamation in Frederick County, Va.—

Whereas, the President's emancipation proclamation in Frederick County, Va.—

Whereas, the President of the United States did, on the first day of the present month, issue his proclamation declaring "that all persons held as alware in certain designated States and parts of States are, and henceforth shall be free," and that the Executive year and was authorities thereof, would recognize man and maintain the firedom of said persons. And whereas, the County of Frederick is included in the territory designated by the pruclamation of the President in which the alaves shall become free, I therefore hereas, the County, of said proclamation, and of my intention to maintain and enforce the same.

I expect all citizens to yield a ready compliance with the pruclamation of the Chief Executive, and I admonish all persons allowed in a read admonished to abstant from all violence, and immediately betake themselves to useful occupations.

The officers of this command are admonished to abstant from all violence, and immediately betake themselves to useful occupations.

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The officers of this command are admonished to a battan from all violence, and immediately betake themselves to useful occupations.

The officers of this command are admonished

termination of our mortal life, or the increation of an in bondage.

The Managers of the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNUFASARY give notice, therefore, that it will be held in Boston, at the

MUSIC HALL. ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, 1863;

M. USIO HALL,

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, 1863;

snd to this annual gathering in behalf of the oppressed they cordially and urgently invite all who abhor treason, love liberty, desire peace and reconciliation on an enduring basis, and seek the unity, happiness and prosperity of our now distracted, fearluly guilty, but we trust to be regenerated country—bringing with them (or sending, if they are not able to give their personal attendance) as generous contributions and donations as their means will allow, causing "the riches of their liberality to abound" even in "the abundance of their poverty,"—assured that the proceeds thus obtained will be sacredly used, under the subject of slavery by voice and pen, through the press and by the lecturing sgent—to quicken the religious sentiment, inform the understanding, stimulate the conscience, soften the heart, and so effect that mighty moral change in public opinion which is essential to the banishment of all complexional hatred and oppression, and, consequently, to the reign of universal justice and good will. It should be remembered that the procupally resource of the Society is largely dependant upon this instrumentality; and as its treasury is move empty, it is vitally important for its continued operations that prompt and liberal sid should be removed to it will be needed, another year, by reason of the speedy and complete consummation of our labors and aspirations.

L. Maria Child, Sarah H. Southwick, Mary May.

L. Maria Child, Mary May, Lydia D. Parker, Louisa Loring, Henriella Sargent, Sarah Blake Shaw, Caroline C. Thaye Mattle Griffith, Mary Jackson, Evelina A. Smith, Caroline M. Severa Elizabeth Gay, Ann Rebecca Bram

Sarah H. Southwick, Caroline E. Putnam, Mary Willey, Abby H. Stephenson, Sarah J. Nowell, Elizabeth von Assam Sarah S. Novel, Elizabeth von Arnim, Eliza Apthorp, Sarah Cowing, Abby Kelley Foster, Mary E. Stearns, Mary Elizabeth Sarg Sarah C. Atkinson, Stearns, zabeth Sarge

As the Refreshm butions of this kind are solicited.

The Committee are liable to overlook some whom they would desire to remember, in the distribution of the invitation-notes, (which also serve as tickets of entrance,) they would say that friends and the committee and the Stevers Rockets.

James W. Wall. (Peace Dem.) was elected, last week, by the New Jersey Legislature, as United States Bonator from that State. He was incarcerated in Fort Warren for disloyalty a few months since.

in Fort Warren for disloyally a few months since.

PHILADELFHIA, Jan. 19. Senator Wall, of New
Jersey, was serenaded at the Girard House to night.

He made a speech, comparing the Union to a ship at
sea in distrets, with an incompetent pilot at the helm.

It would never be able to ride the storn till a Democrat took his place.

The crowd grouned at the mention of the names of
Messra. Lincoln and Butler, and cheered for McClellan.

The proceedings were attended with considerable
excitement.

The prologue written by Ralph Waldo Emer-son for the Jubilee Concert given at Boston on New Year's Day, in honor of the Emancipation Proclama-tion, will appear in the February number of the At-lantic Monkly.

MASSACHURETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

MASSACHURETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Receips into the Treasury from Sep. 10th to Be. 31th, 1862.

From E. D. and Anna R. Draper, to redeem pledge of May.

Samuel May. Ir., to redeem pledge of January, 50.00

Collections by A. T. Fon.

2.00

May Mary Sephenosco, 2.00

Mary Prederick Tudor, Boston, 2.00

Mary Prederick Tudor, Boston, 10.00

EMMUND JACKSON, Treasure, 20.00

Mary M. Brooks, Concord, to redeem pledge, 30.00

Mary M. Brooks, Concord, to redeem pledge, 30.00

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS Samuel May, Jr., Lelesster, W. W. & M. Dutcher, Hopedale, William Ashby, Newburyport, Samuel May, Bodon, Benjamin Snow, Jr., Fitchburg, Samuel L. Billi, Flarenco, Alfred Buffam, Ayno, Alfred Samuel Sarvet, Concerd, Samuel Sarvet, Concerd, Samuel Sarvet, Concerd, Daniel C. Haskell, Salem, William Free

COLLECTIONS

By Perker Pillabury:—
Warren, Mass, \$6.06; Northampton, 7.26; Florence, 9.30; Leeds, 2.00; Middlefield, 3.10; West Brockfield, 1.30; F. Heanhaw do., 1.00; Dea J. Hennhaw do., 2.00; Manchester, Mass, 0.63; by Parker Pilisbury and Theodore D. Weld, Essex, Mass, 2.85; Danvers, 2.11; Wymouth, 6.25; East Ablogton, 8.00; McIndow's Falls, Vt., 1.42; Monroe, 1.45; Topeham, 5.00; E. Rygales, 1.06; Peacham, (over expenses,) 0.70; Hardwick, 2.41; Craftsbury, 1.00; East Craftsbury, 1.23; Barton, 2.80.

bury, 1.00; East Craftsbury, 1.73; Barton, 2.80.
By E. H. Hyessod: —
S. L. Hill; Florence, Mass., \$1.00; by individuals, do.
2.16; Worthington, 1.05; Seth Hunt, Northampton, 3.00;
2.16; Worthington, 1.05; Geth Hunt, Northampton, 3.00;
White, W. M. G. Worter, G. Hill, and others, 5.00;
Mrs. R. C. M. Ware, Userye S. Hill and others, 5.00;
Mrs. R. C. M. Hollen, 1.17; Feltonville, 2.75; Rock Bed
5.16d, 4.10; Holden, 1.17; Feltonville, 2.75; Rock Bed
toom, 3.00; L. Bigelow, Marlboro', 1.00; Others, do., 5.75

AN APPEAL TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.

its weekly meetings in the west part of the city, having adopted for a name, "THE UNION PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIA-TION." Its object is the mental and moral improvement of TION." Its object is the mental and moral improvement of its members, through the medium of exercises menal in literary organizations; and without affectation it can be asserted, that its efforts thus far have produced the hap-piect and most beneficial results, especially among the bolored young men and women within the sphere of its in-

Anti-Stavery Rooms, 221 Washington St.

ALBERT JACKSON,

At Smith & Lovel's, 57 Devonshire St.

GEORGE W. POTTER, At Sabin, Page & Co.'s, 92 Milk St.

CHARLES P. TAYLOR, At E. Boyington's, 225 State-Street Block.
J. HARRISON SHAW,
Room No. 8 Scollay's Building.
JOHN F. BROWN

JOHN F. BROWN,

At Thomas Groom & Co.'s, 82 State St.
Boston, Jan. 16, 1863.

EF REV. D. A. WASSON will preach at Music Hall, Boston, on Sunday forence next, 25th inst., for the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society, upon "Courage and Cowardios in Belief."

CAMBRIDGEPORT .- PARKER PILLSBURY will give his Third Lecture in Williams's Hall, on Sunday evening next, Jan. 25th, at 7 o'clock.

THEODORE D. WELD will lecture on the Rebelin CONCORD, N. H., this (FRIDAY) evening, Jap. 23d.

Members and friends of the Massachusetts Anti-Sia-very Society, who are indebted for Pledges made to the Society in January last, or previously to that time, are requested to pay the same as early as practicable, either to the Treasurer, EDMUND JACKSON, or at the Society's office, 221 Washington Street.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has res eg: MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on 95 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-leular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. Reference.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

DIED-In Canton, Mass., Jan. 15th, Martin R. Bos-well, aged 51 years and 11 months.

"Sleep sweetly, tender heart, in peace; Sleep, holy spirit, blessed soul, While the stars burn, the moons increase

Sleep till the end, true soul and sweet, Nothing comes to thee new or strange, Sleep full of rest from head to feet; Lie still dry dust, secure of change."



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FOR Particular attention is paid to altering and repling Old Furr. For preserved during the summer. nov'ltf

A. FOLSOM & SON,

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ROOF CLOTH,
2 WATER STREET,
DOLON,
OLION,

goetry.

"LET MY PEOPLE GO."

On every gale from Southern plains
On every breese 'tis borne;
'Tis beard is every clashing chain,
In every plaintire mean,—
In every sigh, in every prayer,
Wrang out in bitter wee,
In thunder toose borne on the air,
Oh! "let my people ga."

Ay, ist them go, or God in wrath
His plagues on us will send;
He will not stay His mighty hand,
Ustil He makes an end;
The ail the land be described in blood,
Which shell not sense to Sew,
If all unbeside the command
To "let my people go."

In vain shall microy weep and pray,
In vain shall widow's wall,
And orphan'd ones lift up their ory—
Their tears will not avail.
Peace files for aye from our domain,
War's buglo blast shall blow.
Until we sunder every chain,
And "let His people go."
lette. Vi.

From the Chester (Pa.) Republican

The Southern pines take up the joyful strain, And wait their greeting to an injured race, While o'ar the lefty granite hills of Maine, The New Year wears a bright and smiling fac

Ay! every heart where Truth and Right prevail, Beats warm and high on Freedom's natal day; and every voice, however weak and frail, In trembling accents joins the cheerful lay.

The tyrant's rod has lost its fatal power;
The boson of Freedom, God in justice gave,
The ruling feeling of the day and hour,
Like perfumed sophyrs, Soats above the slave!

No more our dusky brothers toil in vain,
But every thought to noble purpose given,
The joyful cadence of their wild refrain
Ascends with praise the peaceful dome of heaves

Then bless the man who raised his voice on high, In firm obedience to Divine appeal; Who with a purpose crowned the battle-cry, And stern, unyielding, broke oppression's seal!

Ay! haughty Southron, bold, defant still, The chains of death by iron hands are riven While Justice claims, with an undacuted will, This day to holy consecration given!

Ye Poets ! who in fantasy abide,

Ye Poets! who in fantasy abude,
Invoke the Muses to inspired seal;
And let your influence swell the common
Until to Justice human beings kneel!

We mourn as only hearts afflicted mourn, O'er those who float upon a crimson sea; But Justice firmly answers through the storm "Cease not till every human soul is free!"

Ye gifted Authors! tune your lyres anew!

And be not leitering in the hour of need;

The friends of human progress look to you,

For words of cheer, an earnest, firm "God speed!"

It comes! the bright millennium o'er the earth,
Not distant far, when sin and sorrow cease:
Then hall! all hall! the day of Freedom's birth!
The giorious harbinger of lasting peace! L. J. L.

From the New York Evening Post BOND AND FREE.

All hall to the day in our country's career,
That sounds the loud watchword of Freedom forever
To down-trodden millions cach hour shall appear,
Like the hand of God lifted, their shackles to sever.

"They are free, they are free,"
Over land, over sea,
tidings are wasted, "eternally free." Who dares to confront the bold fiat of Fate, Whose words have gone forth, and whose will

Whose words have gone forth, and whose alter?

Let traiters and bigots in helplesmess walt. The heart of the pairiot never can falter. At last, oh, at last,

From the inflamous Past,

The state on our honor no longer is cast.

Humanity's cry
Is answered on high,
In its own equalid shambles let Slavery die

What were shall rehearse to posterity's ear.
The triumph and glory that circle the nation?
What prease of joy shall the centuries hear?
What emblems of Art shall record our salvation?

See where on you summit the pennen is borne.
So dear to our hearts, and to sure of Heaven's blessin
Its colors may fack, and its fabric be torn,
By the thints of the sun, and the tempest's caressing.
But the symbol is there,
And will flutter and glare,
While its fees shall lie leashed in the chains of despair.

While its foes shall lie leashed in the ensure or corporate the property of th

From the New York Independent.
THE PRESIDENT'S PLOCLAMATION

BY EDSA DEAN PROCTOR.

John Brown died on a sanfold for the slave;
Dark was the hour when we dug his hallowed grave;
New God areages the life he giadly gave—
Precedon reigns to-day!
Glery, glery, hallelujah,
Glery, glery, hallelujah,

Glory, glory, hallelujah, Freedom reigns to-day!

John Brown's body lies monldering in the grave;
Bright, o'er the eed, let the starry banner wave—
of for the millions he purified all to mave,
Freedom reigns to-day!
Glory, etc.

John Brown lives—we are gaining on our fees— Right shall be victor whatever may oppose— Fresh, through the darkness, the wind of morning Freedon religat to day ! Glory, etc.

John Brown's cost through the world is marching. Hall, is the boar when oppression shall be gone! All men will sing, in the better aggs dawn, Freedom reigns to-day? Glory, ste

John Brown dwells where the hattle-strife is o'ar;
Hats cannot harm him, nor sorrow stir him more;
Earth will reasonaber the crews of thorus he wore—
Freedom reigns to day?

Glory; siz.

John Djown's body lies mouldering in the grave; John Brown lives in the triumphs of the brave; John Brown's soul not a higher joy can crave— Freedom reigns to-day! Glory, etc.

Freed John Brown sowed, and his harvesters are we; Honor to him who has made the bondmen free! Loved evenuore shall our noble Rules h.

THE BIRTHDAY OF LIBERTY. Day dawns: the darkness shades of night have fled,

While trangull nature, hushed o'er land and sea,

Awakes with nurmured blessings o'er the dead,

And whispers soft the magic words—"az PREE!"

otte, Vt.

The Liberator.

THE BOSTON REVIEW ON SAWYER'S RE-CONSTRUCTION OF BIBLICAL THEORIES.

REMARKS BY THE AUTHOR.

Mr. Entrons:

Dam Str.,—Finding my Reconstruction of Biblical Theories attempted to be proved erroneous, and denounced as such, before the public, by an elaborate article in the Boaton Review of November, 1962, I beg leave to consider some parts of that article in your columns, and to show the fallacy of its arguments. As the subject is one that has been little discussed, and yet is a transcendent importance, I fancy it will not be uninteresting to your readers. It stands connected with the greatest questions of the age, and the highest interests of Christianity and of the world. I refer to the origin of Aramsan letters, and the date and au-

The argument which I now propose to examine relates oblefly to the first of these propositions. The formal argument of the book stands thus —1. Major promise assumed—Books are not written till after the use of the letters with which they are written. 2. Minor premise—The use of Aramsan letters was not till after the time of Moses. 8. Conclusion—Therefore the early Hebrew books, being written with Aramsan letters, are of post Moselo origin.

The reviewer takes little note of the arguments of the author generally, and charges him with "vast assumption." The minor premise of this argument he denies and rejects in the most explicit manner, and arrays against it three arguments of his own, as follows:—

and symbolical, denoting things; the hieranc and common were modified hieroglyphs, denoting things and also sounds. They were a remote approximation towards Aramean letters, but never reached them. Reply 3. It is no depreciation of a document to call it allegorical or fictitious; the noblest and most valuable productions of all ages are of these descriptions. This is true of the literature of all nations, ancient and modern. Fictitious writings take as high rank as

tious, in part, the writing mentioned may be ficti-tious, introduced in conformity to the views of a later period, as to what would be suitable and proper, in

perior, as to want would be suitable and proper, in the several cases, but establishing nothing in respect to the use of Aramman letters in the time of Moses. II. Unanimous tradition and the Biblical worthles of

time, with the full exercise of their faculties, they would have made many more changes of opinion. None are to be followed implicitly, and none regarded as oracles of all truth that can be known. One degree of knowledge is but the condition of others, and the more one knows, the more he is capable of learning. Besides, neither of these men admitted the Mosalc authorship of the conditions of the condition of th

he conclusion illegitimate.

Assurer II. 1. Mojor premise conting. To legitimate the conclusion, it should be as follows:—The redom of the Egyptima in the time of Moses on braced the art of Aramsan writing.

2. Minor premise—Moses was learned in all the wi

the question in debate to the tribunal of the Christian public, and begs that it may have a deliberate and well-considered judgment.

Yours, very truly,

L. A. SAWYER.

LETTER FROM JOSEPH A. DUGDALE.

LETTER FROM JOSEPH A. DUGDALE.

ANZLIE FARM, NEAR MT. PLEARAY.

BELOVED FRIEND W. L. GARRISON:
The Liberator must be sustained. I hope its friends and the lovers of liberty for the soul as well as the body will not permit it to languish. Here in our prairie home, six miles from the pretty little village of Mt. Pleasant, of 5000 inhabitants, we greet the coming of the Liberator as an old and long-tried friend.
This terrible war has wrought many changes. We should not have been residents on these fertile and beautiful prairies but for this. War we have had these long, long years, but we called it not by that name. We have made unrelenting war on the slave, and crushed his rights and his manhood. At last, the accurred slave system clutched this nation by its jugular vein, and now tens of thousands who never uttered a sight or shed a tear for those in bonds have seen their sons go into the sanguinary conflict, and many of them have fallen in their blood in the struggle to crush out the slaveholders' rebellion. "We are all verily guilty expecsaring our broader: therefore has this distress.

one meeting, an Orthodox friend invited nie to visit him, saying, "I hope thou wilt come; I have an acre of children 1" I knew I was in a wonderful country, but this seemed too much blessing to fall to the lot of one man. He explained, however, by saying, "My name is Rood, and I have four children."

I visited the mother of Edwin and Barclay Copple. She and her present husband are Orthodox Friends. When she brought the photographs of her sons, she saild of Edwin, "This is the one that was saurdered:"

ploaded through the city with the morning page.

I returned with the Proclamation in my hand. Our renerated mother, now well stricken in years, but

B. Buchanan he Clime a tree, And dar he be.

Scip, CHILE, and wife Was slaves for life.

De Drinen's whip Make nigger skip. E. De slabe trade com Ole England from

F. Ole FLOYD he stold]
De guns and gold.

G. Gop fix all right, Twix brack and white.

H. Tis Hennen's decree Dat slabes be free. I. Hot Inon say, Slabe run away,

J. De Rebble JEFF De Debble hisself.

K. Kino Cotton's ded, And Sambo's fied.

L. Slabes late in fetters Now learn dar LETTERS M. Massa for shiner Sell his chile by Dinah.

N. De Nigger's free-Tis Juba Lee.

O. OLE Tom's cabin
Is now worth habbin

P. Priest Polk he pray, And after slay.

Q. QUASSHEE was sold. When blind and old.

R. De REBBLE bold De slabe hab hold. S. In time ob night

T. Tom's massa flee, Den why not he?

U. Slabe galls Undun By massa and son.

duced :—

"The northern neck of Virginia, the heart of aristocratic and wealthy slavery, is alive with a vast hegira of bonducen and bondwomen, traveiling under Fresident Lincola's pass. The proclamation is depopulating the whole region between the Rappahanmock and the Potomac. In farm wagons, in coaches, on horsebatch, afoot and in buggies, with valuableproperty, in every case, this second movement from Lgypt to the promised land fills the highways and the woods.

woods.

"The freed slaves come stright to our lines. On
the other side, rebel raids daily smatch valuable slaves,
and hurry them southward and westward to the mountain fastnesses for security. It was on that masters halaway their periloos property in the monitains of San
Dominga. In Baltimore, the decisionation daily
strikes the fetters off the large number of slaves sentfor eafety to that city."

Resolved, That as slavery is the cause, the support, and the object of this great rebellion, a violation of God's law, disgraceful, degrading, and reinous to so-dety, and a cruel, hexcasable infringement upon man's natural rights, it ought to be heartily and unhesitatingly condemned by avery partiot, Christian and philanthropist.

Resolved, That atthough the instrument of manumiston would have possessed much greater merit and efficiency if it had been carlier in its issue, and of universal application, yet we regard it as the most resonable and effectual measure that the Administration has adopted for the suppression of the rebellion, and worthy of the support and approval of the American people.

SARAH PUGH, President

LIVERMORE'S "HISTORICAL RESEARCH."

INVERNORES "HISTORIOAL RESEARCH."

A valuable contribution or our meets of becoming arguinated with attempt the publication of Anserting and the contribution of the publication of Anserting arguinated with attempt the publication of Anserting and the Contribution of Anserting arguinated with attempt the publication of Anserting and the Contribution of Anserting and Anserting and

AROUNDERT I. 1. Major premise—We find a familiar use of writing [hieroglyphic and hieratic] in Egypt, on various topics, only about a century and a half after the death of Moses. The use of the sacred characters [hieroglyphic] in writing [was commenced] many centuries before.

2. Minor premise wording. To legitimate the conclusion, it should be as follows:—Aramean letters are Egyption hieroglyphs.

3. Conclusion. We may fairly presume, that in the imperior of Moses, Aramean letters were common in Egypt. THE PROCLAMATION. The following congratula-

EMANCIPATION OFLEBRATION IN OHIO.

nas acopted not measured to the American people.

At a Stated Meeting of the Philadelphia Female Ant-Slavery Society, held January 8th, 1683, the following presmble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, the President of the United States did, on the last day of January, 1883, proclaim that all persons held as alaxes within the States of Arkansas, Texas, Missiasippi, Ahabama, Floriday Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Louisfana, with the exception of certain parishes, and Enatern Virginia, with the exception of certain counties, are and henceforth shall be free, and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons; therefore,

Resolved, That we hall with unutterable joy and gralitude the day of jublice which has dawned on the American nation, and the cenancipation of millions of American alaves, in whose behalf this association has, for thirty years, hopefully labored; and as we have sympathetically entered into their sufferings, and borne their burdens, we are now partakers of the joy with which, casting off their broken fetters, they are rising new-born and exultant into a life of freedom.

Resolved, That is the enfranchisement of these millions, and in the signs of the times, which distinctly indicate the speedy abolition of slavery in the renuisi-

Resolved, I nat in the eliminations which distinctly indicate the speedy abolition of slavery in the remaining portions of the Union, we foresee the consummation of our work, the fruition of our hopes, and find for all our toil and sacrifice glorious "recompense of

ence of writings in the times and country of Moses. Modern discoveries show that hierothyphical writing on atone was known in Egypt as early as the fourth dynasty, 2450 B. C. 1100 years before the Noschian the cluge, which was 2349 B. C.]. This was 1000 years before the death of Moses, and writing on Babylonian bricks was common 800 years before. [That is, in the time of Eber, grandson of Aram, father of the Aramsan nations, and great-grandson of Shem.] Then follows an account of several hieralic popyri or books, of the 19th dynasty, 1300, [1824—1282] which are discussed in the Cambridge Essays of 1868; from all which he concludes as follows:—

(1) "Here, we find a familiar use of writing in Egypt on various topics, only about a century and a half after the death of Moses. From the use of the screed characters in writing, many centuries before we may fairly presume that in the time of Moses, letters were common in Egypt.

(2) "And as Stephen informs us that Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, we may safely conclude, that he was able to write, and disperse common in Egypt.

(3) So the statement will seem strong and conclusive, when we consider who makes it, that "there is every reason to suppose that writing was familiar to the Jessey, when they quitted Egypt."—Restrisson's Bampion Lectures, p. 55.

Let us analyze these arguments and test their varieties. Petitions Against Negrois. The Crisis, and other "Democratic" journals, are urging the people, who like them are afraid of niggers, to petition the Legislature to problet the immigration of people of color into the State. They desire to procure a very large number of names to memorials this winter. It is a great pity that these politicians should feel themselves as low in the social scale as to auppose it necessary to ask the protection of the Legislature against the poor, illiferate and degraded negro. It is proper into the control of the large number of sames and the work of the control of the large number of the lar

THE CAPTURED REBEL DESPAYCHES. A dispatch from Washington states that the papers recently captured by our blocksailing fiest comprise some very important dispatches from Jeff. Davis and his Secretary of State to Mason, Sidedi and others in Europe. They give many important facts and details in regard to the condition of the rebeis. They also farnish the strongest statements of the desperate strait to which the rebei leaders are reduced, and show that unless they can quickly get relief, sither by European interference or by dividing the Free States, and thus paralying the efforts of the Government, they must give up their but came for loss. These dispatches arrived at Washington on Tisesday of last week. They were put up in a tip both, loaded, with lead at one end, so as a sink, suickly in an emergency. The Government is strongly urged to make public those capturement is strongly urged to make public those captured information contained in them is made use of.

JANUARY 28

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

THE RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION.

THE RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION.

Translated by Miss Mary L. Booth, training of M. Gasparin's Works on Angree.

M. COEBIN is an ex-major and municipal conclined the control of the control of

awarded has first prize of three thousand fram by a France look.

So little is positively known of the economical satisfied results of Emanselpation in those countries when it has he importance of this values to deep lie of the United States, in the present crisi, cas hay be overestimated. At the suggestion of the learned for Montalembert; in based entirely on official report; at large them, are fully reliable.

Of the skyle and astructiveness of the book, in filst ing extract from a notice of the French edition, in a full reliable.

Of the skyle and astructiveness of the book, in filst ing extract from a notice of the French edition, in a full rises. Examiner, may testify. It is precomped, small time Examiner, may testify. It is precomped, small time most remarkable, fascinating, and timely body it year. It is, at once, cautious and eloquent, candial the most remarkable, fascinating, and timely body it year. It is, as once, cautious and eloquent, candials in the most remarkable, fascinating, and time in the first action of the control of the state of the control ALSO,

HE REJECTED STONE; or, Insurrection vs. Resurreting

eents.

"This remarkable book," says the Chrisins Lenne, "discusses the question of Emancipation as the real, the war, with a depth of conviction, a boldens it manee, cogency of argument, wealth of illustrian, a withat a keenness of satire and a ferrid eloqueou, will missure readers for the book."

Another critic remarks: "This eloqueot, arguments, electric work is instinct with the passion of the South the reason of the North."

The Judgmentar opens its criticism with the sipling query: "Have we an American Carlyle?"

ALSO,

HE TRUE STORY OF THE BARONS OF THE SOUTH; OF RE RATIONALE OF the American Conflict. By Rer. Et REYNOLDS, author of "Records of Bubblets Pail" With Introduction by Rev. S. J. May. 12ms. 13ms. WALKER, WISE & CO., 245 Washington Street, Botto

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Physical Education, No. 20 ESSEX STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

[Incorporated in 1861.]

[Incorporated in 1861.]

THIS Institution is a pioneer in a new profession. It dies and gentlemen of enterprise and instirct at most in the first and in this Bell health, worldness, and large profe. Its uninear medical men teach in the departments of absorbing and Hygiene. Prof. Levans but sing. Physiology and Hygiene. Prof. Levans but sing. Physiology and Hygiene. Prof. Levans but sing. The health of the most interest in the Mercument Cure. The course continues to with the Mercument Cure. The course continues the whole Mercument Cure. The course continues the most interest and the 2d on the 5th of July.

For a full circular, address Dr. Dio Lavis, Rer II, laten, Masse.

Dr. Lewis has solved the problem; he has mirit of the way. Many eminent teachers are parning it his most excellent results. We recognise the sist to Dr. Lewis; he has done us teachers and car piph and amount of good.—D. B. Hoyde, Pres. of the America satisface of Instruction.

I am now satisfied that Dr. Lewis has found the trust entitie process for physical development. It was nyi-lege to never the process of the process and the pro-lege to never thing at most them has only confined any at-cases in a his ability to superintend the week—fine he Kirk, at the first Commencement of the Institute.

Henceforth we shall delight to this of D. Less tone who holds our welfare very near his one; ye not turn to him for sympathy and encourage times, and shall love to bring our necesses to his subdonging more to him than to our necesses to his a delicity at the first Grandating Class.

what is to be the result of introduced is room with desks. The problem is often a transfer on the free transfer on the free transfer on the free transfer of a new era, and that the by Dr. Lewis will be universally lates wholes.—Extract from a speech delicated at meacement of "Lewis Normal Institute," I Easy, Superintendent of the Public Schools of THE

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICA, volume on the first of January. It is published maintained the first of January. It is published maintained and every number contains sixteen pages of such latest tion, and from five to ten original engaration of an internal contained and the such tions and discoveries, all of which are prepared springly the such as the such as

and every number contains and evering of art witten, and from five to ten original engaging of great its columns.

No person engaged in any of the mechanish remains its columns.

No person engaged in any of the mechanish remains the string pursuits should think of "doing wither the string pursuits should think of "doing wither the string pursuits should think of "doing wither the sumber contains from sld to ten engraving of sumber contains from sld to ten engraving of sumber contains from sld to ten engraving of sumber contains and in contains and inventions, which cannot be found in say do to the string of the

Terms—To mail subseribers. Three Deltas a mail to the first of January and July Series organ as the first of January and July.

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