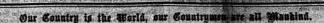
EVERY PRIDAY MORNING,

WE LLOYD GABRISON, Editor.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Pri

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 5. BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1669.

Refuge of Oppression.

VALLANDICHAM GIVING "AID AND COM-

i from an inflammatory and seditious speed in the U. S. House of Representatives, Jan notorious Vallandigham of Ohio

CAN.

CAN, the many and the control of the

No will Delaware be found wanting in the day of trial.

But I deny the doctrine. It is full of disunion and inil war. It is disunion itself. Whoever first taught in oght to be dealt with as not only hostile to the Union, but an enemy of the human race. Sir, the installental idea of the Constitution is the perfect and eteral compatibility of a Union of States part slave and part free," else the Constitution were would have been framed nor the Union foundaries and eventy years of successine appriment have proved the wisdom of the plan.

Then, sir, there is not an 'irrepressible conflict' in the constitution was a surface of the plan.

Then, sir, there is not an 'irrepressible conflict' in the constitution and the state of the same index or the constitution was in the South. The master and the slave, the vitic laborer and the black root together in the mane field or the same since, and without the slightest exame of degradation. They are not equals, sike socially or politically. And why not, then, cannot Ohio, having only free labor, live in harmony the state of the same field of choice to South Carolina, separated as they are a thousand miles by other States who would be supposed to the same field of choice to South Carolina, separated a they are a thousand miles by other States who would be supposed to the same field of choice to South Carolina, separated a they are a thousand miles by other States who would be supposed to the same field of the sa

Selections.

WORK OF THE DEMAGOGUES.

TREASON IN INDIANA.

GEN. BUTLER ON EMANCIPATION.

From the London Daily News.

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REBUKE OF TORY-DEMOGRACY.

resumed ledles

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20, 186

fifthy lucre, bind themselves to those Southern traiters against civil and religious liberty in this and all lands.

I want to know, again, by what authority he says that? I stand here to tell him that he slanders the free West. He says interest will do it. Pray why? He says that all the grain of that mighty region must find its outlet through the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico, and that interest will therefore bind the Northwest to the Southern rebel States. Is the free Northwest to the Southern rebel States. Is the free Northwest to the Southern rebel States. Is the free Northwest to the Southern rebel States. How many bushels of ber grain have found their market through the channels of the lower Mississippi, pray, since this rebellion began? Not one. How many pounds of her beef and pork have found their way to market through the channels of the lower Mississippi river since this rebellion began? Not one. How many to market through the channels of the lower Mississippi for the sake of a market for her products of the pred Northwest is so craven, so deeply imbued with the mercenary spirit of Judas, that she would sell herself out to the rebels of Louisiana and Mississippi for the sake of a market for her products. Let the conduct of the Northwest answer the slander. If she had sought her gain simply, if she had looked only to profitable returns for the products of her fields, to the prosperity of her great industrial interests alone, according to the logic of the gentleman, she would long ago have struck hands with the robels, instead of sending out, as she has sens out, half a million of the bravet and noblest of her sons, who have, in this war, upheld your banner with a strong arm upon every field of conflict west of the Alleghanies, and in the East as well. If she had looked only to her pecuniary interest, would she thus profusely have cast the jewels of her life, the coinage of her heart, into your treasury?

Mr. Lovejoy alse freed his mind on these traitors, who, not content with the Secession of the

oinage of her heart, into your treasury?

Mr. Lovejoy also freed his mind on these traitors

the, not content with the Secession of the South

re encouraging a dismemberment of the North by

citing a sectional feeling between the East and the

Yest. It is Vallandigham and Cox—sometime

alled weather-Cox, from his changing with ever

colitical breeze—that he gives such a withering re

with:—

buke:—

Ma. Lovejor.—The people will take care of the poor partisans who run around in New York, and upon this floor, and responsive to the treasonable appeals of Jeff. Davis, that the first gleams of peace may come from the Northwest, echo back in squeaking obsequiousness, "the first gleams of peace will be from the Northwest," The Northwest, sir, will be from the Northwest, and will never let the South go. It will never leave New England. It will never leave Ones it will sever leave Pensylvania. The people of that region are to-day about two thousand miles neaver London by New York than by New Orleans. The products of the vast territory of the Mississippi valley, many of them, are such as to be liable to damage from the such as to be liable to damage from the such as to be liable to damage from the such as to be liable to damage from the such as to be liable to damage from the such as to be liable to damage from the such as to be liable to damage from the such as to be liable to damage from the such as to be liable to damage from the such as to be liable to damage from the such as to be liable to damage from the such as to be liable to damage from the such as to be liable to damage from the such as the suc

upon the earth, the meanest are they who traduce the old Pilgrim fathers. The ides of Jeff. Davie's spaniels parceling out this country which Jehovah has given as a heritage to the American people! Decency has not bleshed at such erine and impudence since Satan undertook to sell the kingdoms of this world to Christ.

Mr. Dawes.—I wish to say to the gentleman that we have come to know that New England is of vasly more importance to those men than they are to New England.

Mr. Loyzyov.—Well, sir, we are all of importance to each other. All loyal bearts are of importance to each other. All loyal bearts are of importance, but we can much better spars the rebels than the rebals can spare us. They will find their places in time, as Jodas did; and when we shall execute them, as we ought to have done at first, God will take care of the fisure transportation? (Laughter and applause.)

The Democratic side of the House presented a pitable spacetate while this debate was going on. The anall, equesting voice in which Lovejoy imitated their cry of "the first gleams of peace will complement the Northwest," and then the thurder tones in which he spoke the words, "the Northwest will never go with the South, and sell nears the Re-South god," land a most withering effect. Little Cox looked as if he would like to shrink into his boots, and traitor Vallandigham snarled and showed his teeth like a harking cat. Not one of the score of compromisers sought the floor to reply. It was God's truth they were hearing and though it did make them wiggle, they had not the face to deny it. From present indications, this attempt to inaucurents are satisfication, this attempt to inaucurents are satisfication, the lead of Vallandigham, Ren. Woot and Cox in overy new dogmas which they put forth to give and and comfort to the rebels.—Corr. Ulice Heratel.

MRS. STOWE ON SLAVERY.

words, slavery shall become "the chief stone of the corner," was the sole origin, and is the sole foundation, of the new edifice. She then defends the policy of the Federal Government, without committing herself blindly to all its acts. She shows what it could do, and what it could not do—that, step by step, it has proved itself equal to the great truswhich the Almightly has deposited in its keeping. The District of Columbia has been made free territory; slavery, is excluded forever from the territories of the Union; the right of search has been conceled; he President has offered compensation to loyal slave holders who shall manumit their slaves; has virtually abolished the Fugitive Slave Law, made every Federal camp a refuge for the oppressed, and declared the freedom of the slave property of every obdurate rebel. She points out that, wherever the Union armies now penetrate, they strike off the manacles of the slave; and that, instead of Federal commanders being at liberty to act upon their own feelings, whether good or evil, they are now compelled, by orders which they dare not disobey, to give a welcome to the bondsman, and bid the Oprressed be free. After telling the story of the Darl-

Paul and Silaa, in their prison, Sang of Christ the Lord arisen, And an earthquake's arm of might Broke their dungeon-gates at night. But, alas! what holy angel Brings the slave this glad exangel? And what earthquake's arm of might

Brings the size this glad evange!

Brings the size this glad evange!

Brings the size this glad evange!

Breat his dampeon-gates at night!

Breat his dampeon-gates at night.

Breat his dampeo

The Wiberator.

No Union with Blaveholders!

STON, PRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1863

NOTICE TO DELINQUEST SUBSCRIBERS.

which is granting a longer indusprice than usin their paper will be discontinued, in accordance with the STANDING RULE. It is hoped there will be longer delay on their part in meeting their indebt

for more than eighteen months after the humbling of the "stars and stripes" at Sumter, the policy adopted by President Lincoln, in conducting the war, gave such satisfaction to the democratic press as to ele-ter the strongest landations; nor did it cease to

THE OLD SLAVE DRIVING SPIRIT.

GEN. BUTLER. Universal satisfaction is expressed at the announcement that Gen. Butler is to be recalled to his post at New Orleans. No other man is so fear-ed by the rebels in that quarter, and his return is

from a New Orleans letter, dated Dec. 80th, full

As soon as Gen. Butler arrives at New Orleans, Gen. Banks will proceed with the great feature of his original expedition—the invasion and possession of Texas, and the restoration of that State to the Union as a free commonwealth.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, on the 8th

a resolution of thanks to Gen. Butler, for his admin-istration at New Orleans, was adopted, year 88, nays 28.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Gen. Burnside has been relieved at his own request, and Gen. Hooker now commands the Army of the Potomac. "The change," says the Tribune, "will hardly excite survive. Burnsley. upon as the inevitable General. Gen. Burnside will receive the grateful appreciation of the country for his carnestness, purity, and unselfish patriotism. Gen. Hooker has risen, step by step, to the chief command. In all former positions, he has acquitted himself not only with credit; but with distinction. His new position is one requiring the highest ability, but his antecedents justify the nation in regarding his accession to the with statisfication and considered.

sired to supersede for various causes. It is shought by those who press this change upon the Government that the name of Fremont would summe in a week almost an army of colored Unionists, as large as the

white army Foster commands.

The Ohio Cavider. Read the quotations we have made, in the "Refuge of Oppression," from a speech recently made in the U.S. House of Representatives by that brazen representative of Northern truckling and compromise, Vallandigham of Ohio. The worst of the Southern rebels in arms is to be preferred to such a silver up of sedition.

GREET SMITE TO GOV. SELECURE. The New York Tribuse publishes a long, faithful and cogent letter from Gerrit Smith to Gov. Seymour of New York, reviewing his recent seditious message to the Legislature of that State, in the right tone and spirit. The larger portion of it may be found on our last page; the remainder we shall try to make room for in our next issue.

Rev. M. D. Coxway, a native-born Virginian, and an uncompromising opponent of slavery, preached in the Senate Chamber at Washington on Sunday last, on "The Negro as the Savier of the Nation," and was repeatedly applauded. How he puts to shame many a Massachuseits recreant!

The nett result of the "Juhilee Concert," at Music Hall on New Tear's day, amounts to about \$550, which sam will be handed over to the Treasurer of the Educational Commission for the benefit of freed slaves. A beneficent result:

A METROPOLITAN POLICE.

day the Catholic, to-morrow the Protest

ther garments.

GET. FREMORT. The President is strongly urged to appoint Gen. Fremont Military Governor of North Arolina, in place of Gov. Stanley, whom it is deforver. There would be some method in such a madage.

its memory of Wightman sines, and pass a law which shall enable us to forget them. If Boston has not the self-respect, nor property the sagacity, to be the last era in a work of self-reform, let us be grateful to on country brothers for their benevotence in our dehal If the petitions outlive a Committee, and sensi-

COMMON SENSE.

When the war broke out, the Abolitions and general government, in their petitions and

ines? Never. He dismisses him, and

W respected to the for a tentil taini what accupand ally are in on hust can

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mander-in-chief, and with absolute jostice for at a blem, John C. Tueker outside the State House forever. There would be some method in such a madees. The restic, waxing bold, might insist, as a condition of possessing the Capitol, that the city hould render impossible a renewal of the scenes of January, 1851, when honest men were deterred from honest votes through frar lest the douge above them a hould fall in flames upon their heads. Herein is food for the Javaras' digestion.

The country has a very obvious interest in the integrity of the town, because of the effect on the leaser communities of a signal defiance or contempt of law in the greater. The morality of the rural districts in bound to that of Boston by so facelful or impotent connection; the reputation of the State by one scarcely less intimate. When Boston police, on composition of the Mayor, circulate petitions for the Crittenden Composite, who will deny that the pine-tree banner is spotted, and our motto,—never significant, if not in this hour,—tarnished and obscured?

A Metropolitan Police system is not a denial of the democratic principle, any more than the automission to State laws in general. In the Legislature which should appoint the Police system is not a denial of the self-district in the right of election would be from a smaller to a larger and inclusive republic. The transfer of any the right of election would be from a smaller to a larger and inclusive republic. The transfer of any the process of the results of the police, would be from Phillip drunk to Phillip sober,—from one whose election depended upon this specific branch of his authority, to another or other oponial in the police, would be from Phillip drunk to Phillip sober,—from one whose election depended upon this specific branch of his authority, to another or other oponial in the police, wented the free fravor or their oppose. Christmas Transp; Month Roof of one man, but for the general good, besides being, in our case, probably, a change of head only, and not of suborilinat

A lecture on this subject was delivered on Tuesday, list week, by Dr. Marie E, Zakrzewska, Physician the Hapital for Women and Children, at No. 60 result error, in this city. The net proceeds of the care will be used for the benefit of this hospital; or the community will receive a still greater benefit on the good thoughts and wise suggestions of the

the speak thoughts and wise suggestions of the secupitable lectures. Dr. Zuchgarkeks a kertched the origin, history and origin propose of hospitals, which were at first intended process who were uterly destitute. She then said process who were uterly destitute. She then said the original parameter of those at precess who were uterly destitute. She then said to destinate that would result to them from having women assentated with man in the establishment, if women assentated with man in the establishment and the said original to the said of the said of

is a mistake. Dr. Zakraewska said, to suppose lis a hospital will accomplish most good by giving its strong gratuitously, and confaining them to person entirely destitute. In this way, the benefit control is mingled with evil, producing a sense of degration, and stamping the recipients of it as, in some sens, as inferior caste. A hospital should be open to gif classes, and may be advantageously used by all; all easts himate should pay, according to his or her shifty, in support of the institution. Moreover, sickness is often produced or prolonged by troubles of the said of the heart, to which all classes are equally mini or the neart, to which all classes are equally owed, and which may often be relieved or removed the wise physician. In fact, many persons apply help at a hospital whose chief need is of comfort, elp at a hospital wase chief tragement, human sympathy. In this class, and g these who most need, and should most surely to the aid which a hospital can give, is the class nevire, the aid which a hospital can give, is the class of unsarried mothers, and those who are about to become such. Help and sympathy extended to such grant, so far from being an encouragement to vice, a some suppose, is indispensable as a safeguard from fee. It is one of the clearest of the duties, both of

size it is one of the clearest of the states, paired and humanity.

Some of the prejudices against hospitals in the popular mind, and some of the evils actually belonging to their, result from their undue enlargement. When many hundreds of patients are collected in one establishment, the arrangements become too largely mechanical, and those relations of sympathy, social increases and friendly aid, which should exist better the writer and the various functionaries of the increases and friendly aid, which should exist be-trees the patient and the various functionaries of the basint, are rendered well-nigh impossible. Fifty patient are en agh for one establishment. At most, it should sever contain more than one hundred. Speaking of the importance of the education and traiting of nurses and physicians for hospital ser-tice. Dr. Zakrzewska thought that women should fit the left of the publisher south not in separate Insti-

tier, Dr. Zakrzewska thought that women should fit themelres for both these posts, not in separate insti-tutions, but in those where young men receive in struction. She had ceased to believe in the advanta-ges of Fenale Medical Colleges. And she adduced revision, from her own experience and that of other femile physicians, that the prejudice, against the asso-ciation of the two axes in the study and practice of sense psychology, the to be study and practice of estion of the two sexes in the study and that the medicine is gradually wearing away, and that the most respected members of the medical profession were ready, even now, to favor and assist such asso-

The audience which heard the excellent lecture The addience which heard the excellent recurve briefly sketched above was satisfactory in number, nearly filling Chickering's Hall, and was eminedly satisfactory in point of refinement and culture. It is a statement that Dr. Zakrzewska enjoys the respect sat condence of the best part of the community, both in and out of the medical profession.—C. K. W.

LUNATIO ASTLUMS.

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A Trip
Death
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The
tary to
Story
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nles G.

We understand that a copy of the following Petition We understand that a copy of the noise in greated in on numerously signed, will be presented to the Legislature in a few days; and we publish it with the hope that it may be circulated extensively for signatures, so as to challenge the most serious at tection of that body. Unquestionably, the laws per taining to those who are alleged to be insane are n what they ought to be to ensure absolute justice to the accused, but give scope for the exercise of tyrannical power whereby the weak and defenceless are crushed, and all chance of redress rendered hopeless. Especi-ally in this the case in regard to married women, who are liable to be incarcerated on the charge of insati is order to gratify the spite or lust of unprinciple hashands. Let a full investigation be made. Non

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representative of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in Genera Court assembled:

, respectfully represents:—
The laws regarding persons charged with being in-

As the law now stands, any person is liable to be

aprisoned in a public hospital, as a lunatic, by a mag strate who does not see him, or hear his defence. Any person is liable to be imprisoned in any such ablic bospital, in the McLean Asylum, or in any pri ate establishment for lunatics, without the adjudica on of any regular tribunal that he is insane, or if in

use at say regular tribunal that he is insane, or if insane, that his insanity is of such a character as to require his imprisonment.

Where the laws so yiolate the principles of justice,
it would be a miracle if they did not sometimes become the instruments of oppression.

Your petitioners cannot say how often and to what
there is the property of the principles of the principles of the principles.

Asiements cannot be disputed.

1. Persons carried to the Public Hospitals by the

1. Persons carried to the Public Hospitals by the orders of magistrates, often complain most bitterly that they had no opportunity of seeing the magistrates, and of being heard before them.
2. Persons who have escaped or been released from these mad-house report that some are imprisoned in face who are not insane; and others, to whom, though not of entirely sound mind, the incarceration is unjust, cruel, and constantly injurious.
3. Persons whose mental maladise have been aggravated by long confinement in these mad-houses are not in these mad-houses are not in these mad-houses are not made to the property of the p

requestly restored to perfect sanity by being taken a those conduction. Those conductions

Prohitied not only from personal intercourse with their friends, but from sending letters to them. They are that deprived of all opportunity of making their complaints heard, if they are unjustly imprisoned, or are ill-mostly.

re list-rested. E Persons who have escaped or been discharged bon these mad-houses often compare them to the lastle, the dungeons of the Inquisition, and to Hell list.

Terr petitioners have studiously codeavored not to exagorate any facts, or to present as established facts the may rumers which are widely circulated and reseally credied, that many persons are imprisoned for life in these mad-houses from time to time, who for the contract of the contr forming credited, that many persons are insprisoned for life in these mad-houses from time to time, who the sentiments: that the trustees pay no attention to the complaints, but always take the part of the service complaints, but always take the part of the service complaints, but always take the part of the service control of the complaints of the service complaints of the servi

EXTRACT PROM WENDELL PHILLIPS'S

EXTRACT PROM WENDELL PHILLIPS'S

LECTURE AT GOOPER INSTITUTE

Why is Gen. Butler here? Who can tell? Abeahsin Lincoin cannot; he says he knows nothing about it. (Laughter.) Gen. Halleck cannot; he says he knows nothing about it. Seward cannot; he says he knows nothing about it. And the best General in the service, the man who held the third city in the empire in his right hand like a lamb, that man comes home to the capital, and cannot find a man in the Cabinat who will take the responsibility of anying, "I saivised his recal," or will tell him the reason why he was recalled. [Three more cheers for Butler. I said that it ha necessary to take the system of the Gulf States to pieces. In other words, it is necessary to make the system of the How is it to be done? Did yon ever have any thing to do with an adult who could not read! Do you know what defence God has given him against imposition? It is distrust. It is saspicion. He takes three or four methods of seeing whether the man who can read is cheating him. For instance, when I was a lawyer—Heaven forgive me I (great laughter)—I had an Irisle client who could not read, He would bring me a vote—I was thought a Whig—to read to him; and then he would take it to my next door neighbor, who was a Democrat, and get him to read it; and when we had both read it allke, he would trust it. Now, the slave cannot read. He necessarily exercises this wholesome distrust. He does not wan papers—he wants acts. When Mitchel—God bless him I—was in the South, at Florence, he had 400 black men who worked for him, and told him every secret of the country; and he told them, "By the Stars and Stripes, you shall be as free as I am!" When Booll succeeded him, he sent every one of them back. Shame! (Hisses.) That secount was from Gen. Mitchel—God bless him I—was in the South, at Florence, he had 400 black men who worked for him, and told him every secret of the country; and he told them, "By the Stars and Stripes, you shall be as free as I am!" When Booll succeeded him, he sent every one of

India Islands, the slave insteatly took wife and called out of the sugar field. "Why is that," to was asked with a superior of the sugar field. "Why is that," to was asked the sugar field. "Why is that," it was asked to the sugar field. "Why is that," it was asked to the sugar field. "Why is the sugar field to the s

since they thanked God for him in 1856. Send down into those Gulf States men that will break up the whole system into lumps, and hurl it against the Confederacy, and you will make that army of the Rappahannock scatter like dew. What is our Massachusetts hannock scatter like dew. What is our Massachusetts regiment doing at Newbern? They are standing guard at the door of a white North Carolina woman, whose sons and husband are up at Richmond fighting Burnside; and our Yankee Quartermaster supplies that woman every day from the fands of the Union. While we support the wife and children, why should not the husband and father cross awords with Burnside?

Another point: the proclamation is not a thing that annihilates the system. You do not annihilate a thing by abolishing it. You have got to supply the vacancy. In the Gospel, when the chambers were swept and garnished, the devils came back, because there were no angels there; and if Burnside should sweep Richmond clean, Jeff. Davis would come back with seven other devils worse than himself, if he could find them, and occupy it, unless you put free institutions there—There is in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe one of the richest counties in the world, where ten thou sand contraband negroes could labor. Yet gen. Dix proposed to send them to Massachusetts—one of the kilest things in the world. A man might as well colonize his revolver. What went is action. Confascat those lands. Colonize the hands; or when the robber cauers his house, he might as well colonize his revolver. What went is action. Confascat those lands. Colonize the hands; or when the robber cauers his house, he might as well colonize his revolver. What went is action. Confascat those lands. Colonize the hands; or when the robber cauers his house, he might as well colonize his revolver. What went is action. Confascat those lands. Colonize his hands; or when the robber cauers his house, he might as well colonize his revolver. What were the hands and the colonize his hands; or when the robber cauers his

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERI-CAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1868.

DEAR MR. GARRIGOR:

WASRINGTON, Jun. 20, 1862.

DEAR MR. GARRIGOR:

This organization of Rip Van Winkles (I say Winkles, for is it not impossible to have an organization without at least a President and Scorestary, which would constitute a pleast of the continues of the continu

I felt that the President and Secretary could say amen! to the last request, at least.

The venerable Secretary of the Society, R. R. Gurley, then read the Annual Report, or a portion of it.

A list of the members of the Society, who had deceased during the last year, was read, with the remark.

On golden hinges turning."

On golden hinges turning."

Colonization is the only safe solution of this negro question. The fathers so regarded it. The speaker question. The fathers to regarded it. The speaker question. The fathers to regarded it. The speaker question and others to show that they looked upon Colonization as opening the way for emancipation, and thus to the removal of an impending danger, and a shame to the country.

The Anti-Slavery slement was as dangerous without Colonization as always itself. The speaker these placed liberty and justice upon the same footing of equality with slavery and injustice, and among the deniger to be shunped. Anti-Slavery and Pro-Slavery, said Mr. Casson, have always been contending for the mastery. The negro is the bone of contention, and must be removed, or the quaired will never stop. The abolition of slavery will not mend the matter. The negro must be sent out of the country. Affica is the black man's heritage, America the white man's. But the speaker, hough tinh to clonization ought to be gradual, (probably just eighteen a year, at first, would sait the speaker,) and suggested to the Society the propriety of sending the victous out of the country first. In this, for one, I certainly agree with Mr. Casson, as the change is so certain to transform them into Christians. "The sick need a physician, and not those that are well." In any event, the Americar. Colonization Society would remain, said the speaker, a splendld monument of the foresight and humanity of its founders.

After Mr. Casson, the meeting adjourned with a

said the speaker, a splendid monument of the fore-sight and humanity of its founders.

After Mr. Casson, the meeting adjourned with a benediction by Dr. Gurley. Thus closed the first Colonization meeting I ever attended; and if as many of the old gentlemen who now constitute the American Colonization Society shall pass away, dur-ing the next twelve months, as have passed away, during the last, the Society will be extinct, never-more to be re organized. And I think no poor color-ed man or woman will ever be known to search for more to be re organized. And I think no poor colored man or woman will ever be known to search seek its ashes, or shed a tear by its tomb. It was born of evil, and its end will be shame. It cannot long survive its parent, Slavery, which is now toppling to its fall.

A. J. GROVER.

THE TRUE BRITISH PEELING.

My Dear Sir.—I send you a copy of the Saturday Review, which contains an article on the Emancipation Society's address to the clergy. Do not, however, mistake this, or any stimilar, ebullition for an expression of the real opinion of the English people on the slavery question, or on the issues between the North and the South. The great meetings which have been held in London and various parts of the country, durheld in London and various parts of the country, during the last six weeks, to express sympathy with the anti-slavery policy of the American Government, indicate what is the true state of public feeling on this side of the Atlantic. We have endured the misrepresentations of certain organs of our press too long; and we have now determined to endure them no longer. But always remember, that from the beginning, the best of our journals have remained true to the anti-slavery cause; that the Star, Doily News, Westminster Review, Spectator, Nonconformits, British Standard, Dish, Birmingham Post, Manchester Examiner, Newcaute Chronicle, Caledonian Mercury, Belfast Whig, and a host of other representatives of the fourth estate, have never cle, Caledonian Mercury, Belfast Whig, and a host of other representatives of the fourth estate, have never departed from the pure faith. The working classes also have proved to be sound to the core, whenever their opinion has been tested. Witness the noble demonstration of Manchester operatives the other day, when three thousand of these noble sons of labor (many of whom were actual sufferers from the cotton famine) adopted by acclamation an address to President Lincoln, sympathizing with his Proclamation. A friend of mine who was present on the occasion tells me that the heartiness and enthusiasm of the working men were something glorious; that he heard them say to one abother that they would rather remain unemployed for twenty years than get cotton from the South at the expense of the slave. Mr. Thompson has been in other parts of Lancashire lately, and the messings he has a second other parts of Lancashire lately, and the messings he has a second other parts of Lancashire lately, and the messings he has a second other parts of Lancashire lately, and the messings he has a second other parts of Lancashire lately, and the messings he has a second other parts of Lancashire lately, and the messings he has a second other parts of Lancashire lately, and the messings he has a second other parts of Lancashire lately, and the messings he has a second other parts of Lancashire lately, and the messings he has a second other parts of Lancashire lately, and the messings he has a second other parts of Lancashire lately, and the messings he has a second other parts of Lancashire lately, and the messings he has a second other parts of Lancashire lately, and the messings he has a second other parts of Lancashire lately, and the messings he has a second other parts of Lancashire lately and the lately and from the South at the expense of the slave. Mr. Thompson has been in other parts of Lancashire lately, and the meetings he has addressed have been attended with the same results. Our experience in London has been equally satisfactory. It would have done you good, if you had heard Baptist Noci's speech, or attended the great meeting of the working classes which we held on the 31st of December—the eve of freedom. Newman Hall's speech on this occasion was one of the best I over listened to. He stated, in the fairest manner, every conceivable any month of the stated, in

freedom. Newman Illius speece of the coccession was one of the best I ever listened to. He stated, in the fairest manner, every conceivable argument which find been urged in favor of the Slawe Confederacy, or against the policy of the Federal Government; and then replied to then seriatin, demolishing every sophistry and gibbeting every falsehood, until the slavoracy had really not a rag left wherewith to conceal the revolting defects of their odious cause.

The Emancipation Society includes, as you will have seen, some of the best men in the country, without distinction of sect or party. The name of John Stuart Mill—one of the greatest in England—stands at the head of the list. We are now arranging for a decomentation in Exeter Hall, to take place on the 20th inst. Our friends in Manchester and Birmingham are organizing branch societies in those important towns; and applications for meetings and deputations are pouring in from all quarters.

towns; and applications for meetings and deputations are pouring in from all quarters.

Our friend Mr. Webb, who is doing such good ser-

ment to clonize the revolver. What we want is action. Confinent these lands. Colonize them. Sell them with the greatesty of the Gorest ment to the loyal. Measchusetts man or New Torker. Say to him. There is a deed as good as the United that the should be the case, when white mea have all says the ment to the loyal. Measchusetts man or New Torker. Say to him. There is a deed as good as the United that this should be the case, when white mea have all says the measure of the case, when white mea have all says the measure of the case, when white mea have all says the measure of the case, when white mea have all says the measure of the case, when white mea have all says the measure of the case, when white mea have all says the measure of greating civilization and Christianity over the same of the wanner. The Signate, to my mind, are men and territory, and nothing elem. The Robbillon has created out all criff me continent of Africa.

Sintace, to my mind, are men and territory, and nothing elem. The Robbillon has created out all criff me continent of Africa.

You were not cover the space of centurier. It is great to prove the space of centurier. It is great problem before us. We must organize the South mean. The sallon is also to do it, if you carry the provided out it criff me says the space of the same of the same of the provided with a cabin paragraph of the same of the provided with a cabin paragraph of the same of the provided with a cabin paragraph of the same of the provided with a cabin paragraph of the same of the provided with a cabin paragraph of the same of the provided with a cabin paragraph of the same of the provided with a cabin paragraph of the same of the provided with a cabin paragraph of the same of the provided with a cabin paragraph of the same of the provided with a cabin paragraph of the same of the provided with the contract o

ATLANTIO MONTHLY.

Anylo. The Prescher's Trial, by C. A. Bartol, The Ghost of Little Jacques. Boston Hymn, by R. W. Emerion. The Siege of Chedmant, by T. B. Read. Jane Austen, by Mrs. Waiterston. The Proclamation, by J. G. Whittler. The Law of Costs, by D. A. Was-son. The Chasscurs a Pied, by W. J. Rose. Latest Views of Mr. Biglow, by James Russell Lowell. Re-views and Literary Notices. Ticknor & Fields, pub-lishers.

oner Wilbry, so long connected with the Biglow spers, is deed, and lies buried in the Jasiam grave-ard, under a large red cedar which he specially ad-ired. Hoses takes the following view of the Presi-

An' why should we kick up a muss About the Free dunt's preclamation It ain't a groun to lib rate us, Ef we don't like emancipation. The right to be a cussed fool Is safe from all devices human; It's common (ea a gin't rule)

To every critter born o' woman.

An' cum what will, I think it's grand
Abe's gut his will et last bloom-furnaced
In trial fames, till it'll stand
The strain o' belt' in deadly estrest:
Thei's what we want,—we want to know
The folks on our side hes the bravery
To b'lieve ex hard, come west, come woe,
In Freedom ex Jeff does in Slavery.

Bet the two forces foot to foot,
An' every man knows who 'll be winner,
Whose faith in God-het ary root
Thet goes down deeper than his disner:
Thea 'well be felt from pole to pole,
Wishout no need o' proclamation,
Earth' Biggest Country's gut her soul,
An' risen up Earth's Greatest Nation!

The following is the terse and telling poem deliv-red at the Jubilee Musical Concert in Music Hall, lew Year's Day, by Mr. Emerson BOSTON HYMN.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON. The word of the Lord by night To the watching Pilgrims came, As they sat by the sea-side, And filled their hearts with flame.

God said-I am tired of Kings, I suffer them no more; Up to my ear the morning brings The outrage of the poor.

Think ye I made this ball
A field of havoc and war,
Where tyrants great and tyrants a
Might harry the weak and poor t

My angel,—his name is Freedom,— Choose him to be your king: He shall cut pathways east and west, And fend you with his wing.

Lo! I uncover the land Which I hid of old time in the West, As the sculptor uncovers his statue, When he has wrought his best. I show Columbia, of the rocks Which dip their foot in the sea And soar to the air-borne flocks Of clouds, and the boreal fleece.

I will divide my goods, Call in the wretch and slave: None shall rule but the humble, And none but Toil shall have.

I will have never a noble, No lineage counted great: Fishers and choppers and ploughmen Shall constitute a State.

Go, cut down trees in the forest, And trim the straightest boughs; Cut down trees in the forest, And build me a wooden house.

Call the people together,
The young men and the sires,
The digger in the harvest-field,
Hireling and him that hires.

And here in a pine state-house They shall choose men to rule In every needful faculty, In church, and state, and school.

Lo, now! if these poor men
Can govern the land and sea,
And make just laws below the sun,
As planets faithful be. And ye shall succor men;
'Tis nobleness to serve;
Help them who cannot help again;
Beware from right to swerve.

I break your bonds and masterships, And I unchain the slave: Free be his heart and hand hencefor As wind and wandering wave.

I cause from every creature His proper good to flow: So much as he is and doeth, So much he shall bestow.

But, laying his hands on ano To coin his labor and sweat, To coin his labor and sweat, He goes in pawn to his victim For eternal years in debt.

Pay ransom to the owner,
And fill the bag to the brim!
Who is the owner? The slave is owner,
And ever was. Pay him!

O North I give him beauty for rage, And honor, O South ! for his shame Nevada I coin thy golden orags With Freedom's image and name.

Up I and the dusky race That sat in darkness long, Be swift their feet as antelog And as behemoth strong.

Come East, and West, and North, By races, as snow-flakes, And carry my purpose forth, Which neither halts nor shakes.

My will fulfilled shall be, For, in daylight or in dark, My thunderbolt has eyes to see His way home to the mark.

The Atlantic Monthly, for February, also contain the following on the Proclamation, by Whittier:-

Glad as a soul in pain, who hears from heaven The angels singing of his sins forgiven, And, wondering, sees His prison opening to their golden keys,

His prison opening to their golden keys,
He rose a man, who laid him down a stave,
Shook from his locks the ashes of the grave,
And conward trod
Into the glocious liberty of God.

He cast the symbols of his shame away;
And passing where the sleeping Milcho lay,
Though back and limb
Smarted with wrong, he prayed, "God pardon him!"
So west he forth; but in God's time he came
To light on Utiline's hills a holy flame;
The land a saint that for him as a slave,
O dest fast any

O dark, and millions, patiently and dumb Waiting for God, your hour, at last, has come, And Freedom's song Breaks the long silence of your night of wrong!

A Massachuserre Delegation Warr upon the RESIDENT. The Washington correspondent of the lew York Commercial Advertiser writes, under date of

am. 30h.—

"The Prevident was waited upon last night by a good sized delegation of the leading Boston smissis, very mes, headed by Wendell Phillips. They obtain ed a prolonged interview, and doubtless made a more vigorous movement on lit. Beward's policy than the President has us yet heard. Those who have been favored with an account of this demonstration say that Mr. Lincoln listened with great patience and apparent interest, and at the conclusion of the talk, he shook lands with each one of the party, accepting their assurance that they had nothing but the welfare and the safety of the republic at heart."

"I notice a good many prominent Massachus men about Congress to-day. Wendell Phillips, How and Gov. Andrew are among them. The D ocrats in the House gnashed their teeth while I lips received his friends on the floor of the House afternoon! Gov. Andrew sat down on a front by the side of Mr. Thomas for awhile. Times I changed, certainly."

AUTHORITY GRAFFED TO GOV. ANDREW TO BATTHOOPS OF AFRICAY DESCRIPT. The following patch from Washington, dated January 27th, appl in the Journal

"Gov. Andrew has been authorised by the Gov ment to raise detached companies of volunteer he artillery, and such corps of infantry as he may de expedient, for three years, unless sooner dischar-and is further authorised to include in the corps so listed persons of African descent, but to have to organized into separate corps."

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY BOCIETY MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Recipte into Treasury, Jenuary 16: 10 January 17:1, 1963.

From Weymouth Anti-Slavery Society, by Summ H.

Cowing, Treasurer, to redeem pledge, 18:5, 00

Renben H. Ober, to redeem pledge, May, 1862, 10, 00

Mrs. E. B. Chase, Valley Falls, R. I., to redeem pledge, May, 1863, 5.00

Simeon P. Adame, Boston, to redeem pledge, January, 1862, 6.00

6.00

Simeon P. Adams, Boston, to redeem pledge, January, 1862, Simeon P. Adams, donation for August 1st, 1862, Miss Hannah Lunt, Newburyport, to redeem pledge, Mrs. Rina Lawton, Cambridge, ""
Mrs. Abby Harris, Boston, ""

EDMUND JACKSON, Tre Boston, Jan. 37, 1863.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS To the Messechusetts Anti-Slowery Society, for 1862.—(Con insect from last week.)

Eben, D. Braper, Hopedals, \$50.00

Jefferson Church, Springfield, 10.00

L. H. Bowker, Hopkinton, 10.00

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURE. -- HENRY WARD BENCHER will lecture before the Mercantile Library Association, at the Music Hall, next Tuesday evening Feb. 3d, when he will discuss the interesting question eb. 3d, when he will discuss the interest What shall be done with New England?"

NOTICE—HERRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in HY-ANNIS, Sunday afternoon and evening, Feb. 8th. Sub-ject—Mission and Destiny of the American Republic, and the bearing of the Proclamation on the cause of Freedom throughout the world. E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in HOPEDALE, Sun-

EF CONVERSATIONS ON MEN AND THE TIMES. Mr. A. Bonson Alcort will give four Conversations on topics of living interest at the TRITERARCH HALL in Brom-field street, commencing on Monday evening next, Feb. 2d, at half past 7 o'clock, and continuing each succeeding Monday evening antil completed. Admission fee, 25 cents.

[EF Mr. Alcort is a rare thinker and a warm-hearted bilianthropist, and we hope will be liberally patronised.] Ed. Lib. MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on

55 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-cular 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—In Cincinnati, on Friday, Jan. 9th, BREJAKIE Bown, formerly of Pittaburg, and more recently of Salem, Johnshiana Co., Ohio. We first mar Mr. Bown at the Convention which assem-

bled at Harrisburg, in 1836, to form the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society; and from that time to the day of his death we knew him as a faithful and laborious friend of the anti-Stavery Society, and room as a faithful and laborious friend of the anticilavery cause. For many years he has been a Vice President of the American Anti-Slavery Society, as well as a
member of the Executive Committee of the Western AntiSlavery Society, and his face was more or less familiar
those whe, from time to time, attended the anniversaries of
thece associations. His purse was always open to the claims
of the cause, and the hospitalities of his home were freely
extended to its advocates as well as to the facing bondman.
Thus, one by one, in solemn procession, are the early isnotrain to hanti-Slavery Movement passing onward and upward to a higher life. What confort, in their dying hour,
they must derive from the reflection that they have spent
the vigor of their mortal existence in efforts to break the
chains of the oppressed !—Anti-Slavery Standard.



THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

THE RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION.

THE RESULTS OF EMANGIPATION.

BY M. AUGUSTIN COCKIN.

Translated by Miss Mary L. Booch, translator of M. Guspario's Works on America.

M. COCKIN is an examine and manningsi conseller of the city of Peris. He has had great advantages is and has devoted his life to the subject on which his forthcoming volume treats. He recently received the order of hightheod from the Pope, in acknowledgment of the ability displayed in this book; to which also was recently avaraded the first price of three thousand frames by the Pruch Assodemy.

Be little in positively known of the accommon and and work recently avaraded the first price of three thousand frames by the Pruch Assodemy.

Be little in positively known of the accommon and and work recently avaraded the first price of the securities where it has taken place, that the importance of this remains to the parallel of the littled States, in the present cricis, can hardly be overestimated.

It was written at the suggestion of the learned County of the contract of the learned County of the contract of the learned County of the

ple of the United States, in the present crost, an analyty to correctionstate.

Li was written at the suggestion of the learned Count Montalembert; is based surively on official reports; and its statements, which comprehend every form of the question, are fully reliable.

Of the style and attentiveness of the bods, the following artest from a notion of the Prench edition, in the Caviman Economy, may testify. It is presented, "among the most remarkable, facilisating, and itlingly hooks of the year. It is, at once, entitious and alloyand, can all the present the present of the present o

Tas There Steam or the Bands or the South; or, the Railonale of the American Conflict. By Rev. E. W. Errytons, either of Pascet of Robbinson Parish. With Introduction by Rev. S. J. May, 1 Tas. '15 etc. WALKER, WIEE & CO., dec12-8t is 4 245 Washington Street, Boston

For the Libera

To have conquered us, oh brothers to Though not on battle-field; For our hearts are taken captive By the generous sid ye yield. We had heard of our poor we/knew, Their starring babes and wives; Of their patient, brave enformace, Though families wasts their lives

O'thirk homes, once filled with comfor Now stripped to the bare wall—/ For their hands can find no labor— And, ye plying heard their call ; And ye felt they were your brothers— For both houst the same decemb From the stern, subending Britons, rom the stern, anbending Briton Long by Roman yoke anbent;

We speak the self-same language, Read the same historic page— Both are proud of our old poets,

What a noble, great example
All nations their will see,
When America and Britain,
The nations of the free,
All old jealousies forgotten,
Honor each other's worth;
Ald in small things though they differ,
Yes agree to bless God's earth! inge, Sumex, England. JANE ASIBY.

> For the Liberator EMANCIPATION.

Tuns—Auth Link

I.

The done!—the righteous deed is done!
Proplain'd the jabiles 1.
Columbia halls her faithful son,

Aloft the signal flag is raised.—
The swift wing a tidings fly :
"Glory to God! his name be praised!" mber'd tongues reply. Unnumber'd, &c.

The Father of the free ! The Father, &c.

III.
Fair Freedom lifts her drooping head—
A mile her tears restrates;
Though mourning still her noble dead,
Who died to break her chains. Who died, &c.

IV. A blessing on our Clieftain's name,
Who gave the great command;
Engrave it on the rock of fame,—
HE PREED HIS RATIVE LAND! He freed, &c.

And let the listening nations hear, Throughout creation's bound, That Freedom has her dwelling here-Her land is holy ground !

A refuge for the suffering p And feeds, &c.

VII. No more, his eyes with weeping dim, The slave unpitled pines; The Stripes and Stars now shelter him— The sun of Freedom shines. The sun, &c.

VIII.
Hussa! proclaim the jabilee!
Let gradeful autheneries!
Hussa! Columbia's land at free!"
Re-othous through the skies.
Re-othous, &c.

IX. Now let the host of traitors come, With fibrign fees allied, One tap on Freedom's larum drum, The world is on our side! The world, &c.

PROOLAMATION LINES - Jan. 1st, 1863.

BY A. M. THOMSON.

heard the sliver voice of angels cry, And Echo sent it all along the sky, "Homme unto Him who sits on high!"

"Yes, glory be to Him that we should see With these poor eyes this day of jubilee, And one more race of waiting scale set free And as the wond'rone portals were unrolled I saw them writing in their books of gold, The date that all the prophets had foretold And while they wrote it with their year ada. The patriot minte of every age and name, Made Heaven vocal with their glad socialm?

The stars grew brighter in the firmament And every tongue that sang in Heaven le And Fazzoos was the grand refrain Of every color, ereed and name.

The eyes that used to fill with liquid pain, To-day are full of solemn tears again, But raths of for to see the melting chain! Banish the austion-block and cruck thong Book to bartarian night where they belong, And let this race lift up its natal song? They shall not feel the bloodhound's smarting gash, Or know the sting and pain of well plied lash, Or the dumb ache when feedish passions clash.

But over in the arch of their dark sky.

The secred bow of promise hangs on high—
Their topic of being free no more out die!

Let byravis sigh, and draw their last lament, The arrow to their idel's heart is sent: God bless the archer who the bow hath bent?

O, mared Libri's! how dear art thou!

How endiant gi. we she youth upon thy brow!

And mover half so beautiful so you!

EUPPLICATION.
Lond, deliver I then canat aves.
Save from evil, nighty God;
Hear, O hear, the traceling slave?
Erack, O break, the upperson's red?
Love to man and love to Ded.
Are the vispons of our way;
These can break the opposite red,
Birch has break the opposite red, SUPPLICATION.

The Diberator.

GERRIT SMITH TO GOVERNOR SEYMOUR

DEAR SIE,—I have read you belong to no party. I belong there are no party interests adjust myself to, I feet the pests of my country, and as concerned for their safety.

ARLA ARM denunciation in your Message, but no de-nunciation of the rebets. The Cotton States and the New England States do, in your esteem, share about equally in the guilt of the Rebellion! New England, because she auffered her (larstoon in equally in the guilt of the Rebellion! New England, because she suffered her Garrison to write against alavery, and her Phillips to talk sgainst it, is in your eyes as criminal as the bloody men who flew at the throat of their anoffending country! New England, who, to help put them down, promptly armed hundreds of shousands of her cherished sons, and promptly poured out stores of millions of her wealth has no less of your censure and no mora of your favor than have those bloody men! And yet you propose to put down the Rebellion! But how can this be done, if nearly half of us are like yourself! How could we have the heart to do it, seen at little cost—much less at the required cost—if the rebels are no much less at the required cost—if the rebels are no worse than the people of New England? And how, if we had the beart, would it be practicable, should rous succeed, as is your too manifest intent, in arraying the Western and Central States against New England instead of Rebeldom!

land instead of Rebeldom i

2d. I see you still regret that the satanic compromise proposed two years ago was not adopted. I call
it satanic, because it was to be a compromise between
two guilty parties at the sole expense—and this, too,
an overwhelming expense—of an innocent third party. an overwhelming expense—of an innocent third pure Fresh outrages were to be heaped upon the negro-ay, and eternized. The malignity of this Democ ay, and eternized. The malignity of this Democratic compromise, which not a few Republicans also favored, (for there are Republicans too who are capable of being satanized,) is equalled only by its meanness. That they, who could propose further and greater crimes against the guiltiess and helpless, could still make much account of their Bibles and churches, argues either their matchless delusion or their matchless brazenness. I do not say that they would have made themselves better by borning up their Bibles and churches, but I do say that they would have thereby made themselves infinitely more consistent.

3d. "The claim of power under martial law" you

8d. "The claim of power under martial law" you indignantly and utterly refuse to admit. You say that this claim "asserts that the President may, in his discretion, declare war." I do not believe that it does, discretion, declare war." I do not believe that it does, and I never before heart that it does. You say that it "exalts the military power of the President above his constitutional rights." I reply that this power is specifically one of those rights, inasmuch as the Constitution makes him the Head of the Army. I admit that he has no other official rights than what the Constitution was the constitution of the Army. I admit that he has no other official rights than what the Constitution was the constitution of the Army. rights as Head of the Army. You say that this "measure is fixed by this martial law which you disparage. It also changes with this law, which changes with the progress of civilization. It is true that Congress with the progress of civilization. It is true that Congress with the progress of civilization. It is true that Congress with the progress of civilization. It is true that the progress of civilization is the throughout the country. Our one purpose then would have been put down the rebels, and to put them down irreits as power to prescribe rules for war; but, on the other hand, it is not only true that, it could not provide for a large share of the cases in which the Head of the Army might find himself, but also true that this power of Congress is to be exercised within the limits and according to the character of martial law. Sq long as that law shall forbid the poissonia. that he has no other official rights than what the Con-stitution gives him; and you should admit that it is only from martial law, or, in other words, the law of civilized warfare, that he can learn the measure of his rights as. Head of the Army. You say that this "measure is fixed by the Constitution." Rather is it according to the character of martial law. So long as that law shall forbid the poisoning of food or water, or the killing of prisoners, or the selling of them into slavery, Congress has no power to authorize these barcently reported, that the rebels shot twenty prisoner because they were black, and if also their governmen

4th. Scouting as you do the doctrine of martial law, it is not strange that you deny the right of the Head of the Army to lay hands, even in time of war, on persons in a loyal State. Indeed, you do not admit that he may on persons in a revolted one. You mit that he may on persons in a revolted one. You decline saying whether such a State has lost any of its rights. Your language clearly implies that it has not lost them all. Here, as well as elsewhere in the Message, you treat the rebels as more "sinned against than sinning." Doublies, you hold that State sovereignty can never dis—no, not even in a State whose people have all turned traitors!—Possibly, however, you would admit that the Head of the Army has the right to dispose of the hundred Missouri traitors, who, just within the North line of Arkanasa, are plotting and promoting the destruction of our army and counagain in their loyal. State of alissouri. Moreover, accurron should have been shot dead Missouri night, at the time, be the principal seat of ever denies it, proves therein that he the war, and the very Suite in which traitors could its infernal character, and knows not it the war, and the very State in which traitors could most peril and damage our cause. Whilst writing this letter, I learn that Springfield in Missouri is besieged by rebels. Does not our army there need the right to with the Rebellion, and is a participant in the crime make the quick and sure military dispositions of both open and suspected traitors? Surely it does and what folly, not to say what treason, to deny the right, clarks because Springfield is to see the country of all the falls. The Rebellion send is a participant in the crime. At once should the President have brought out the lig. Emancipation. Gun; and be should have so what folly, not to say what treason, to deny the right. simply because Springfield is in one of the really or nominally loyal States! Upon your theory, a single been ended by the first fire. And what right had State, though no larger than Rhode Island or Delas were, might, under its mask of loyalty, by harboring without the least protection, so malignantly, and traitors and protecting their operations, accomplish mutderously struck at our all—at the life of our comtractions of the country into the hands of the energy of the country and the referre at our all.

or team injuries to toy a cur that not even incidental injuries, theorem and for, shall even facilitated injuries, theorem and for, shall even beful them. The military commander is, however, at as full liberty to born the dwelling of the levelist as of the rebel, if in his judgment the necessities of war call for it. It is his right to weaken the fee by calling away from him whis or red or black men. He may strengthen his rank by inviting to them the minor some of toyal father and the apprentices of toyal masters. But if he mi invite these to break away from their just and natur relations, how much more may he invite aleves, be those of rebels or loyalists, to break away from the those of rebels or loyalists, to break away from the infinitely unjust and unnatural relations! He seems to be in any wise fit for his ray seatirely justification.

was before the ontbreak of the war." Right here, a this great error, is it probable that our pation wil perish, if perish it must. The breaking out of the or lorry years it had cherished, not to say worshipped, slavery; and nearly all its contests during that time, for the Constitution and the Union, were virtually contests for alavery. Hence, she had, scarcely come to blows with the South before the North found, her people divided by feigned, false, impertinent and rulenous issues. Loud and incessant was the cry, that the Constitution and Union must be restored. The Democrats and pro-slavery. Remblicans meant a resof the Abolitionists said that the Constitution is anti-slavery, and that, therefore, in the name of the Con-stitution, as well as in the name of God, the Union should also be anti-slavery; and another part said tha the Constitution is pro-slavery, and that they preferre no Union at all to a Union under a pro-slavery Con-

othition.

Oh! had we but been uncorrupted by slavery, how quickly would we have put down the Rebellion, if indeed there could, in that case, have been a Rebellion to put down! We should then have wasted no time, and produced no division amongst ourselves, by talking about the Union, the Constitution, or even Who doubts that, with such a dispegard, they not been put down instantly 1. Suppose that scoundrels in Utica—your adopted and my native home—had, with arms in their hands, and using them too, seized her funds, her fire engines, and her other corporate property, and that you had, at the time, been her Mayor sary result of the outrage. Only bad counsels partisan influences could have disunited them. people of the North were united when they hea the bombarding of Sumter. But, alasi our good to subside. Hundreds and thousands of users, and, directly and indirectly, thousands of millions of dollars, have already been the penalty of this mistake;—and only too reasonable is the fear that the loss of the nation will be needed in complete the penalty. How surely and how quickly would be at that time, but for the timidity and hesitancy which grew out of his pressurery education, have saved our wealth and toll from this convenient revision our tens of thousands from this convenient revision our tens of thousands.

traitors and protecting their operations, accomplish the betrayal of the country into the hands of the energy. Surely, surely, our nation could not have meant to leave herself at such fatal disadvantage! She could not have fined to mean that, in time of var, remilitary power should be free everywhere within her borders to deal with traitors in its own sure and storm mary ways, where they could not safely be entruised to slow, uncertain, and what, even though in a professedly loyal State, might prove to be disloyal civil proceedings. If it be but one State that has broken out in war against the nation, the war power, nevertheless, is entitled to its paramount rule in seven though, is entitled to its paramount rule in seven tow, when the slaveholder has himself opened the sunth have the right to practice in very State in own means for saving all the States. The military power may not dispose of a man in a loyal State! Amazing error! It may not only arrest him, but reduce, his dwelling to sales. The field of the Army may, and should, order the arrest of the people of Chambersburg, ay, and the burning of their town, If he is convicious to the sunth you are. You were that it is, and if authurit will remain, a neat of traitors. Had it here your purpose so, to cripple the President and his army so to redeer the constry an easy prove that it is, and it subtained, not write, and his army so to redeer the constry an easy prove and needy and weak brothers not sught dwelling to ashes. The field of the Army may, and should, order the arrest of the people of Chambersburg, ay, and the burning of their town, If he is convicted to the soult. You are indeed to be pitted and his army so to redeer the constry an easy prove and needy and weak brothers not anyth to enter the prove the subtained of the convicted of t

d on tiles.

Your former and your present friend,

GERRIT SMITH.

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

REMARKS BY THE AUTHOR.—No. IL.

article with an introduction entirely out of place is the consideration of any serious, honest and carness work on Biblical science. It deplores "the lifting up of axes on the thick trees of God, and breaking down the carved work of the sanctuary"; It knows that "learning must have its play-ground, and that there must be a place for target practice, and a field for knighterrantry; but wishes it would not seize on sacred enclosures." It then adds—"Can we not have a substitute on which learned criticism may agend itself, without injury to our most sacred interests? Could not the Yedes or the Hiad serve the purposes of this profund scholarship, as well as the sacred or sacles!"—p. 685.

Doubless, inquiry may expend itself on the field of the field of the sacred or the place of the profuse of the sacred or the field of the field of the sacred or the sa

of this profund scholarship, as well as the sacred orscies? "—p. 885.

Doubtless, inquiry may expend liself on other objects.
The field of knowledge is large, and admits an infinite variety of labors. The Vedas may be further
studied, and so may the Iliad, with some valuable resulies; but why may not the Bible be studied too?
Does any principle of truth or duty interdict its
study? And if men may study the Bible, may they
not report what they find in it? The reconstructionist is not treating the Bible as a field for target practice, nor a play-ground for literary amusement, but as
a valuable collection of ancient works to be read and
interpreted, and made serviceable in the instruction of
the human race on the most important subjects of hu
man inquiry. An educated friend of Christianity is
the last man in the world who should deprecate the
most thorough study of the Bible. If it cannot bear
to be studied, it had better be laid saids for something
that can. The reconstructionist is not a stranger to to be studied, it had better be laid aside for something that can. The reconstructionist is not a stranger to the Bible; he has studied it many rears, and endeavored to understand it. In early life, he was thoroughly instructed in the common views, and held hem for many years; latterly, he has been obliged to abandon them for others, which he now submits to the public, and on which he asks its deliberate and well-considered judgment. There is a field of knowledge in regard to the Bible, as in regard to other books, embracing things that can be known about it and known by it. This field the reconstructionist has endeavored to enter, and in some degree to explore. known by it. This field the reconstructionist has en-deavored to enter, and in some degree to explore. His volume reports some of his findings, and submits them to the judgment of Christendom. He wishes to have them honestly and truly judged, and expects to abide by such a judgment when reached. The Boston Review, in its article for November, 1862, has, unfortunately, not reached it. How entirely it fails has appeared in part forms a previous article. It is has appeared in part from a previous article. It is proposed on the present occasion to note some others

2. "To one familiar with the history of doctrines, the views here given will show no novelty. It would be easy to cite authorities for the most, if not all of them."—p. 686.

This is incorrect. The views here given embr much that is ness. The views of the author have been satisfipated by no German, English or French writers, and are now for the first time submitted to writers, and are now for the first time submitted to the attention and examination of Christians. Any one who can confound them with the views of carlier writers is either ignorant of earlier writers and mis-judges them, or else has not taken pains to understand the author, and misrepresents him.

The Recips says, "We have no fears for the truth."
This is well; he need have none, for two reasons; first, the author has po hostile Intentions against it,

but on the contrary, his sole aim is to serve it; and second, truth is naturally invulnerable and immortal second, truth is naturally invulnerable and immortal. It is not liable to ultimate injuries, even by the malice of its enemies. It shares the throne with the Eternal, and can no more fail than He :-

" It sits on no precarious throne, Nor horrows leave to be."

It waits its time in neglect, and sometimes in dishonor but a future eternity is the predestined period and the atre of its triumplis and glories.

sons of Reuben, Gad and Manasseh, was a commemora-tive monument, that could not have been necessary i letters had existed in those times."—Reconstruction

"That is, the erection of Bunker Hill Monument i proof that letters were not in use in New England t that time, and the oration of Webster at the laying f its corner-stone was the composition of some alle-orist in a later age."—p. 533.

There is some difference between a rade stone heap, consisting of twelve stones, supposed to have been piled up on the bank of the Jordan after the nation had crossed, and Bunker Hill Monument, with its inscriptions. Bunker Hill Monument demonstrates by its inscriptions the use of English letters, at the time of its erection, and is fiself a most elaborate and expensive work of art. A pile of twelve stones, with no structure and no inscription, marks a rule manufacture and more inscription, marks a rule and the structure and no inscription, marks a rule expensive work of art. A pile of twelve atones, with no structure and no inscription, marks a rule age and an utiliterate people. Such the author of Joshua must have judged the age and people whom the thus described to be. All that the stone heap shows is the judgment of the writer as to what was a fit monument of the crossing of the Jordan. The absence of letters from this memorial is an indication that, in his judgment, they were not in use under Joshua.

In that, in his judgment, they were not in use under Joshina.

The altar of testimony is a still stronger evidence against the use of Aramsan letters under Joshina.

"The mighty one of gods, Jeva, the mighty one of gods, Jeva, knows, and Irrael shall know; if in tree bellion and if in transgression against Jeva, save us not this day; tiff we have built for us an attar to turn away from after Jeva, and to offer on it escrifices and burn-offerings, and to sacrifice on it peace-offerings, let Jeva himself require it; and if for feas it, and for such reasons as are deemed valid authority for such assumptions in the Greek and Latin classing, Jeva, the God of Israel? And Jeva, he set a boundary between us and you, sons of Reuben and sous of God—the Jordan; you have no most make for us and build an altar, not for burnt-offerings. In Jeva; and your sons shall make our sons cesses from the fear of Jeva. And we said, Let us now make for us and build an altar, not for burnt-offerings, and setween our generations after us, that we perform the service of Jeva before him with our burnt-offerings and sacrifices and peace-offerings, that your soms may not say to our sons in with our burnt-offerings and sacrifices and peace-offerings, that your soms may not say to our sons in the subject its re-examined on its evidence, and or the imperfect Egyptien systems of letters only used to the subject its re-examined on its evidence, and are testimonial might be deceased necessary nor estimated to the subject its re-examined on its evidence, and any one of the Jordan in the worship of Jeva, with those on the west aide of it; but with Aramsan letters it would reliable the subject its re-examined on its evidence, and any one of a hundred successive irrelianties may not solve one to the successiry nor estimated to the subject its re-examined on its evidence, and any one of a hundred successive irrelianties may now ledge of the common interests of shoots elections. Both these monuments have the supportance of being fieldiously. Feliciness a

(1.) The author's views and the second as mere assumptions, but as conclusions from certificate premises. His arguments are brief and condensed, but they are always on hand, and conclusions are kept in close proximity with premises.

[2.) No authority of Bibliciats is cited, because no authority of Bibliciats exists on the subjects considered. Questions of interpretation are not capable of being, settled by the authority of Bibliciats. As well might mathematical questions be settled by the authority of mathematical math

dence.

(%) Bunsen's Chronology is not cited in the author's work, as an authority for the establishment of any proposition, but as an example of the judgment of a learned and laborious scholar on the subject to which it relates. The object of the citation is to encourage

6. "It fares no better with the prophets than with Moses; the later books of prophecy, Isaiah and Daniel among them, are gross impostures, made up after the events and times of which they speak, and paimed off as the living words of the Lord, at the lips of those whose forged names they bear." p. 647.

That the later books of prophecy, Isaiah and Daniel among them, are gross impostures, is an assertion of the critic, not of the work which he is criticiping. The reconstructionist entertains no such views of those books, and makes no such charges against them. He regards them as hosses books, containing much valuable instruction and information, and his questions respecting them are as to their character and meaning. The reconstructionist does not confound fictitious works with gross impostures. He reckons among them the most important and valuable works of all ages and nations, the heroic poems of the Greeks and Komans, their immortal tragedies, and the heroic and tragic poems of other countries, and of later times. These are not impostures nor forgeries; just as little are the Jewish sacred books liable to the charge of imposition or forgery, for being fictitions. Fiction is a legitimate instrument of instruction, and is necessary for the most effective inculcation of all the higher lessons That the later books of prophecy, Isalah and Daniel mong them, are gross impostures, is an assertion of the mate instrument of instruction, and is necessary for the most effective inculcation of all the higher lessons of piety and virtue. No book is disparsged by being called fictitious; the noblest books of the world, in all countries and agea, are of this kind. The reconstructionist regards the Hebrew sacred books as fletitious, and interprets them as such, not to find tess valuable lessons than are derived from them by literalists, but more valuable. Besides other advantages, his method has this, that it makes those books a true chart of the existing laws and dispensations of the Creator, while the method of literalism makes them charts of laws and dispensations that have ceased and passed away. The dispensations that have ceased and passed away. The literalist method makes the Scriptures reveal God as doing several things which he does not do; the meth-od of the reconstructionist reveals him as having done the same things formerly which he still does. and as still doing the same things which he formerly did. Which is the more practical and useful may be easily determined. What we are mainly interested in knowing of God, is what he now does.

 But what of the New Testament! Under the principles laid down by our author, how can it escape the general ruin that he has brought on the Old Tes-tament 1" p. 652. The author has brought no general ruin on

The author has orogan to general rate on the United Testament. He has examined a part of it, and shown it to possess a fictitious and allegoric character. The Review has not shown the contrary, and cannot show it. Truth can be shown, and untruth cannot. The failure of the Review to demonstrate the incorrectness of the author's conclusions does not arise from any want of critical ability on the part of the Review, but from the impracticability of the object; truth example

want of critical animy on the part of the Assess, but from the impracticability of the object; truth cannot be put in the wrong.

With these few remarks on the shortcomings of the Boston Review, the author begs leave to request its re-reconsideration of his work, and of the subject to which its relates. If the reconstructionist is misled, let his errors be shown. The points in question are matters of fact, to be determined by evidence, and can be determined by no other means. They embrace the following propositions, which challenge examina-

making the writing of the Pentateuch by Moses im

making the writing of the Pentateuch by Moses impossible.

2. The Hebrew language of the Pentateuch is the language of the period from 550 B. C. to 100 B. C., and cannot possibly have been the language of the Hebrew at the Exodus from Egypt. Documents may be later than the language to which they belong, but they cannot be earlier. The Pentateuch, therefore, cannot have been written long previous to 560 B. C.

3. The history of Creation in six days cannot possibly be a narrative of facts, and must therefore be accepted as fictitious.

4. The creation of Adam and Eve, the use of the forbidded fruit, and its consequences, the banishment

nows is the judgment of the writer as to what was a fit monument of the crossing of the Jordan. The forbidden fruit, and its consequences, the banishment absence of letters from this memorial is an indication that, in his judgment, they were not in use under Joshua.

The altar of testimony is a still stronger evidence of the properties and enignas, and should be intervisible the and the properties of the

it wrong without proving it so. This is not been ing a champion of outhodoxy. A just judge femal so opinion by the evidence, and takes urent in so opinion by the evidence, and takes urent palms to ascertain, systematize and estimate it is not thought the province of judgement, and admits none that are false and deoptive. In the present case, the Botton Reside has their acted the part of a just judge nor of an entangle of judgement, and admits none that it judgement is the evidence exhibited on the subject, nor extracted the take the part of a just judge nor of an entangle of the part of a just judge in the part of a just judge in the part of a just judge in the series of the evidence exhibited on the subject, nor extracted the part of the series of the evidence exhibited on the analyzing the that of a the example of the part of the pa

ion of Biblical Theories begs leave to commend in ork to the Impartial examination of all curses is ulters after trpth, and to solicit a candid and to igh judgment of Christendo

Yours, very truly, L. A. SAWYER

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1851.

I have not seen the Liberator during the last at weeks until to-day, and am sorry to learn, for the set time, that you have been compelled to take into easideration the subject of discontinuing its policials. Just when the principles for which it has so beg is ably contended see about to be triumphant is the said unfortunate time for it to be discontinued. We see that the principles of the Tiberator. If no saidle, more now in the said to the time of the Tiberator. the voices of the Liberator, if possible, more ever. As a personal matter, I do not know how could do without it. I have now been a subschessized years, and it has become a necessity to me. enclose three dollars to pay for it as long as its Fis clai Committee deems it expedient, then you are

liberty to call for more.

A week ago to day, James Freeman Clark production the Senate Chamber. I did not know did meeting, and therefore was not present, but han for an infelligent man that Mr. Clarke's effort was need his very best, and this, of course, is saying med.
To-day, Wm. H. Channing preached in the use
place. This is to put that costly half to a good in
at least once a week. The occasion reminded and
the memorable days when Theodore Parter, at
almost mirraculous power, stirred the hearts and use
the best of the transport of the control of ed the heads of the true representatives of the Par tans in Music Hall. The Senate floor was well fle Inns in Music Hall. In Exerate floor was well also and the galleries sprinkled with the very classes people of this modern Sodom. It is true that Bala Simpson, of the M. E. Church, one of the mot is quent pulpit prators of modern times, preached at the same hour in one of the fashionable churchs, at the same hour in one of the famionanc current, and among his hearers President Lincoln and the linet minister or two, and that Mr. Lincoln gar us hundred dollars to be made a life-member of the Methodist Missionary Society, and that the calledmanounted to about seven hundred dollars; yet still shall insist, that the very choicest spirit of Washington and the calledman of the ca ton went to hear Mr. Channing.

ion went to hear Mr. Channing.
Mr. Channing said he proposed to preach "a sepel sermon," and he did. The great principal love and good will among men were applied in and to the condition of our suffering, distracted, and ruined country. All the horrors of this ternible bed. ery called war were held up to view with avful life.

The contrast of a condition tice by the nation, in its deslings with the services poorest, was carneatly and eloquently set forth. Sit the speaker—" We must mete out full and perceiptive to the negro. We must admit him to all the right and privileges of society which we claim for sectors, and this from motives of lore and good with before the nation can be saved." This was the win which the speaker heard always and everywhen, at this he must done to proceim. To him, this was the wind the sector of the proceim. almost universal consciousness of men, not inhan-ing the plottings and secret councils of desappa and sneaks—such sneaks as affect contemple for ritanism, and propose "to leave New England six the cold," when the broken fraguents of he list clearly be engine united. On turon such pitable and elled, dried up peas, that rattle in the

sembling the gown of the judges of the should

couragement from Brother Jeff. in response he proffered compromise, and their blowers and sinke are rounding in their points within the finer of the War Democracy. I venture the predictes, for three months from this time, these men will superinten course under the second of the unention course under execut upon the term of the mission by the rebels. The danger when been apprehended, in consequence of their mission eachemes, is no longer feared. They are powers is mischief of much magnitude. Washington in ripit being colonized by Northern men with Northern Schole. being colonized by Northern men with Northern cipies. When the restoration shall have taken just public sentiment here will have been rederend, of Northern Congressmen will find it easier to ker he principles from spoiling during their sty at the optical. This will be a great point gained.

A. J. GROYES. A. J. GROVER

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