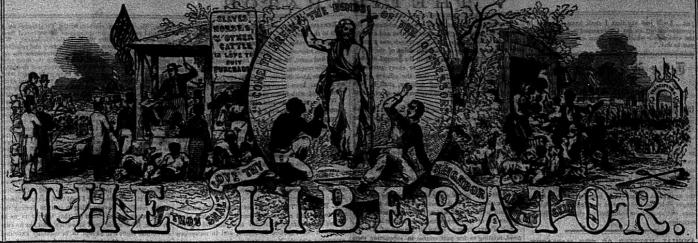
BERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & BON, Printe

plaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 6.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1670.

Harvard Coll, Die

# Refuge of Oppression.

## WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Mr. Wendell Phillips in the character of a com-mentator spon the Constitution can only be likened to Ralelais editing the "Confessions of St. Augus-tine," or to Theodore Hook lecturing upon Baxter's

size of to Theodore Hook lecturing upon Baxter's As a American citizen, Mr. Phillips admits himelf to be less than two years old. During his whole 
perioss life, he was just as much a foreigner in 
America, as if he had worn a piguial and talked pigene English. To confound Air. Phillips with the 
disal londe of vulgar Abolitionists who take to anbidary just as Stiggins, in the "Pickwick Papers," 
took to total abstinence and tea, is to do him both 
more and less than justice. He is both less offensive 
als mere inexcusable than the peripatetic twaddlers 
with whom he has allied himself for years. Born of 
a coof family and gently bred, according to the 
measure of the citizens of Boston, Mr. Phillips, at 
the very outer of his career, revolted from the platof family and gently bred, according to the gar of the citizens of Boston, Mr. Phillips, atterprotect of his career, revolted from the platers of Bearon street, and the cheap conservation, ambridge. There are men who instinctively to the minority, from a passionate scorn of bomplace men whom applause provokes and engires; men whose impulse is to ask, with feel of the multitude in which we have I uttered, these people agree with me? "Wendell Phillips one of these men. Had he been penniless in nord, he would still have deserted the dult row of decrous respectability for the exhilarating stricties of an aggressive independence. But a dofune normal particular of the second particular of the

be is suddenly converted, into a canna clarkg decent responses, and drawing out acquiamens. The position fits neither his genius
shabits, and his oration last night, delivered
fifty, proves that the Bayard of the ex-comcompact Abolitonists has dolefully declined into
b Dugald Dalgetty of the gun-contracting Reans.

ans. The when Mr. Phillips would hardly descended to the tricks of a caucus demagogue; however low his estimate of his audience have been, he would have respected his own test too much to confound Eleusinian phrases. The whole feters fired from the bastion of abjective with electioneering clap-trap about the Parlians who insist on the Mississipi, or to the history of a Constitution which he has abd with the intensity of hate by making Rufus and James Madison believers in the doctrine or 'irrepressible conflict,' and asserting that Carolina put her destiny into hotel-potch with characteristic way. The work of the property of the pr was a time when Mr. Phillips would hardly

THE LESSON OF A MOST.

The contemporary gatherings in this city on Banday evening—one at the Music Hall and one is private manson near the Old Hancock House the first year of the way, the North was gloriously than the service of th

gathered, at a private residence, to honor one of the men whom these Jacobins were demounting and would fain destroy, Gen. McClellan. Men of enterprise and character and position in the varied walks of life, men of renown in science and art, men honored and loved and respected, were here; and it may be truly said, that law and order and constitutional liberty, and comprehensive patriotism, all had fitting representatives in this brillant gathering. How different the general look from the look of the crazy set who were vituperating at the Music Hall! Here were the very men upon whom these Jacobins were showering their denunciations, and called cowards and imbeciles. Here were characters analogous to the noble men who tried to stem the French Jacobins; answering to a Lafayette, a Roland and a Vergniard. Here were orators who have just spokengolden words for country, and here were juriss who have plead for Law as though they realized the truth that it is from the bosom of God, and is the harmony of the world. Let Vergniard's words attest bow he opposed the savage Jacobins of his day: "Citizens," his words were, "profit by the lessons of experience. We have gone on from crimes to amnestics, and from amnesties to crimes, till a greater number of our citizens have, at last, reached the joint of confounding the insurrections of sedition with the grand insurrection of liberty; to regard the outrages of brigands as the explosions of minds of energy, and brigandage itself as the measure of safety," "Citizens, it is quite reasonable to apprehend, that the revolution will, like Saturn, devour, successively, all its children, and at last engender despoism, with all the calamities by which it is accompanied." It was of no avail! The Jacobins were allowed their rule, and the finale was despotism. The two assemblies represent two ideas. One represents the principle of law. The struggle is to see which shall succeed. At the South, anarchy appears with the met by the solid sense of men, and ultimately at the polls. In proportion

## BEGINNING TO BE SENSIBLE.

The Tribune of Saturday evinces a consciousness of the critically dangerous condition we are in Would that it could see how fatally it has contributed to the evils it begins be realize and deplore:—

# Selections.

### WANT OF SYMPATHY WITH THE UNITED STATES IN ENGLAND.

BY EDWARD EVERETT.

ENGLAND AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.

whole four millions of American slaves could mak their way to British soil, they must be defende there, though the world were thundering at our gates a demand for their surrender.—London Morning Star.

### A LOYAL BANQUET.

and the subject. He proposed a convention, under the white these poor people should be enabled to emigrate to our West find a flands as free laborers. Congress was willing to find money, and to provide for the strictly voluntary character of the emigration. Who would not have thought that Egaland and the supervision. Who would not have thought that Egaland to the supervision. Who would not have thought that Egaland to the supervision. Who would not have thought that Egaland to the supervision. Who would not have thought that Egaland to the supervision of the supervision, who have been do nothing on often and so loudly, from our sugar-growing colonies, as of the want of labor. The Amilian and the supervision of the supervision supervision system, lest. Chinamen, Malays, or Africans should be entrapped into becoming laxers, under the interest of the supervision of the supervis

AN APPEAL FROM AN OFFICER OF THE

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND DIVIS., SECOND CORPS, NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Jan. 1, 1863.

re growing up in the to the government.
Yours, truly,
O. O. HOWARD,
Brig. Gen. Vols.

### WHAT A MAJOR GENERAL SAYS OF Mo-OLELLAN.

ony, he has the means of coming at a more aclusion than the gentlemen who sat on

the testimony, he has the means of coming at a more correct conclusion than the gentlemen who ast on the trial?

Because Gen. Porter is a Democrat, and a friend of Gen. McClellan, must be necessarily be innocent of the charges preferred against him? Cannot at Democrat semestimes do a wrong act? We must admit that Gen. Firz-John Porter is guilty of the charges preferred against him beyond a reasonable doubt,—that each specific charge was fully and undemably proved—or we must charge the men who so decided, after hearing the testimony, with perjury and gross violation of all the obligations growing out of the relation they held the another, who had serned aurrels in years past by his sword. Such men as composed that court—nen who had been associated with Gen. Porter as politicians and soldiers, holding in their hands his military character, valued more by a soldier than his life—would not have rendered a versiest that was to bring lasting disgrace upon him, noless the clearest, the sternest, the most non-lenting sense of duty and regard for their oaths and their country had demanded it at their hands.

It is equally the duty of all loyal citizens to acquire the sterness of the country had been as of these than the commands of superior officers should be disregarded in time of war, and the laws of the country be set at defiance.—American Sentille.

### HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS AND THE LONDON EMANGIPATION SOCIETY.

On the 18th ult., a deputation from the Executive Committee of the Emancipation Society waite upon our Minister to England, Mr. Alams, to present him with a resolution approving Mr. Lincoln emancipation policy. Among the addresses mad to him, the following will be read with interest:

sent him with a resolution approving Mr. Lincoln's emancipation policy. Among the addresses made to him, the following will be read with interest:

The Hon, and Rev. Baptist Noel said be cornilally approved Ms. Lincoln's policy. He had observed Mr. Lincoln's bonest intention to maintain the Constitution allowed, on the other, for the liberation of the slave. The President had used the war power which had been put into his hands, and he (Mr. Noel) loped that, under Got's blessing, it might be the means of bringing the rebellion to a close. In abstaining from taking the same course in the Border loyal. States, he reco mized the President's submission to the Constitution. But he (Mr. Noel) hoped and trusted that the loyal States would accept the liberal offer which the Government had made; and that, before long. America would be free from the stain of slavery. (Applause.)

The Rev. Newman Hall said the opinion of this country on the American struggle had been greatly misrepresented. The leading newspapers, which were supposed to represent public opinion, really did not represent the feelings of the masses. Many of the upper and middle classes had been missed on the question, but the working classes had not. No meetings had been called for the sufport of slavery, while the meetings that had been held against it had been of the most triumphant character. All the opposition that had been held against it had been of the leading article, in the first paragraph of his copinion. In the Times of the day before there had been condemned for what he had done on the ground that he had invaded the Constitution. Now, when one paragraph in a 1-ading journal contradicted another, he did not think there was much danger that the great hody of the people would fall into error on the question (Hear).

Mr. Jacob Bright said he concurred in what had already been said. In Lancashire, where they should find opposition to the continuance of the war, if they were to find it anywhere, the working classes were almost onanimously in favor of

## Mr. Adams replied in the following terms :-

Mr. Adams replied in the following terms:—
Gentlemen—I receive this expression of the sentiments of so respectable a body with great pleasure and great satisfaction. I need not say how encouraging such manifestations will be to shose per one United States, who have been driven into the necessity of maintaining such a painful struggle as has been earried on by them in America in devotion to the great principles of public law and protion of the great principles of public law and protion of the great principles of public law and protion of the great principles of public has and protion of the great principles of public has an appropriate of the principles involved in the struggle.

tofore prevailed of the principles involved in the struggle.

The election of Mr. Lincoln was a great declaration of the majority of the people of the United States in favor of the principle of human freedom. The signification of it was that the persons then elected to places of responsibility should be so far imbued with that principle as that, while they carried on the Government in the spirit of freedom, they should at the same time avoid the secresity of a struggle of physical force. It was the conviction, on the part of the opponents of that policy, that the result would be as certain by that process, though perhaps much slower, that drove them into the deperate measures of stopping it at the threshold depredent was attacked at its very foundations. The struggle to preserve it has been going on from that time to this. If, therefore, there has been what might otherwise be thought extractly not preserve it has been going on from that time to this. If, therefore, there has been what ment was attacked at its very foundations. The struggle to preserve it has been going on from that time to this. If, therefore, there has been what might otherwise be thought extraord any haste and precipitate enfergy in any of the messures which have been taken by the Government, it has not been owing so much to any will of their own, as to the fact that the violence of the resistance has caused the necessity for them.

proprigitate office. It is oldered to the content when the propring the order of the content of

you. I will just say that I shall have pleasure in the sentiments you to day."

# The Tiberator. No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1863.

## NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

The General Agent of the Liberator bega leave to remind deligouent subscribers—I. e., such as are owing from January 1, 1862, to January 1, 1863—that, unless payment be made by the first of April, (which is granting a longer indulgence than usual.) their paper will be discontinued, in accordance with the STANDING RULE. It is hoped there will be no longer delay on their part in meeting their indebtedness, and no occasion furnished for curtailing the subscription dist.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHU-SETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held at the Music Hall in Boston, on Thursday, Jan. 29th, 1863.

EDMUND QUINCY, President, called the meeting to order at 103 o'clock.

Rev. Wm. G. Bandook, of Seltuate, offered prayer.

The Treasurer of the Society, EDMUND JACKSON, Esq., presented his Annual Report, duly certified by WM. I. BOWDITCH, Esq., the Auditor. It showed receipts for the year of \$2288.91; expenditures, \$2281.95. Balance in the treasury, \$6.96.

The Report was accepted.

Samuel May, Jr., from the Committee of Arrange ments, presented the following lists of Committee

Committee on Business—William Lloyd Garrison, Theo-dore D. Weld, Wendell Phillips, John H. Stephenson, Parker Pillabury, Charles L. Ramond, Andrew T. Foss, Stephen S. Foster, Henry C. Wright, George W. Staoy, Win. Wells Brown, Sarah J. Nowell, Elizabeth B. Chase.

nm. stells Drown, Saran J. Advent, Editades B. Chase.
Committee to Nominate Officers for the ensuing Year—
Bourne Spooner, Plymouth; William Asbby, Newburpport; Samuel May, Jr., Leicester; Josiah Hayward,
Salom; John Clement, Townsond; Jonathan Buffum, Lynn;
Ellas Richards, Weymouth; Alvan Howes, Barnstable;
Mich. Willes, Boston. Mary Willey, Boston

Committee on Finance—James N. Buffum, Lynn; R. D. Draper, Hopedale; Lewis Ford, West Brookfield; Joseph Merrill, Danvers; Reuben H. Ober, Boston.

Assistant Secretaries-Samuel May, Jr.; Wendell P

After some amendments, by addition of names, th Committees and Secretaries above-named were una

Mr. May, in behalf of the Committee of Arrange ments, made a statement with regard to the holding of this Annual Meeting but a single day. Letters were read from A. M. POWELL, of Ghent N. Y., and Hon. SAMUEL GALE, of Montreal; the

N. Y., and Hon. SAMUEL GALE, of Montreal; the latter having been addressed to Mrs. Child, in behal of the Ladies' Subscription Anniversary.

ANDREW T. Foss, of Manchester, N. H., gave interesting account of his recent lecturing tour in the State of Maine, and its encouraging results. He had found the pulpits and churches of different denominations. found the pulpits and courcines of discreta denominations very cordially opened to him, had spoker twice in the State House at Augusta to large and ences, receiving the public tensks of the same, and best of all, had found niae-tenths of the people strong ly in favor of the Ensaudpation policy of the Pres ident.

EDWIN THOMPSON, of Walpole, spoke earnestly and stirringly upon the prospects of the country, an of the Anti Slavery cause. He adduced many in public and conspicuous, as fully supporting the view he took of affairs.

Mr. Garrison reported the following resolution the Business Committee :--

Whereas, (to quote the language of John Quinc Adams.) Adams,) "military authority takes, for the time, place of all municipal institutions, and slavery an sal emancipation of the slaves; and that from the in

can be interfered with"; and, Whereas, the slaveholding section of the Union I

duties of Abolitionists. Mr. T.'s speech was a strong and eloquent pies for a thorough anion of the North, and of all anti-slavery men, upon the ground of abo-lute, meanditional emancipation in every portion of the country, and insisting that the officers of the Government, both civil and military, shall be men who will heartily sustain and enforce the most radical surfaces rouley.

who will heartily austain and enforce the most radical anti-slavery policy.

CHARLES L. REMOND, of Salem, thought that the anti-slavery people were far too much disposed to be autisfied with political arrangements which do not re-cognize and protect the colored man's equal rights in this country, as a man and citizen. At one moment we are called to rejoice for the Proclamation of Emanci-pation, and at another are told it is only a piece of parchanent. At no time have the spits and hatred towards the colored man been more renomous than now.

now.

Mr. Osocop, of Saliabury, denounced the existing
Democratic party of the country as false to every
idea and principle for which the recognized fathers
and leaders of Democracy had ever contended.

S. S. Foszur rose to make an inquiry of Mr. Osgood, relating to his past course in supporting men
for office who have not been faithful to the principles

stration, and the President in particular, from charges ande against them by some of the speakers.

CHARLES L. REMOND replied, reiterating his dis Emancipation policy of the Govern Adjourned to 24, P. M.

resident of the Society in the chair.

HENRY C. WRIGHT offered the following resolu ions, which he advocated in some brief and earnes emarks:-

5. Resolved, That the great issue between fr o. tessived, I hat the great issue of the institutions, and slavery, free institutions and slave institutions, free labor and slave labor, now being tried in this nation, can never be decided in a war of bullets, but must be settled in a war of present therefore, the friends of impartial justice and freedom have no cause to be disheartened by the temporary and partia reverses that have attended the movements of the

6. Resolved. That the prospect of the abolition een so bright as at this hour; and whatever may principle of the equality of man as to natural rights is unshaken, and our hearts are made glad by every step taken by the Government towards universal

He moved their reference to the Business Con tee, which was voted. They were subsequently re-ported back to the Society by the Committee.

EDWIN THOMPSON asked for the reading of the reso viously reported to the Society, and they

lutions previously reported to the Society, and they were read.

He supported the resolutions as, in his judgment unexceptionable and unanaverable. He referred to Mr. Remond's remarks in the morning, and, afte speaking of the equal rights, as citizens, which the speaking of the equal rights, as citizens, which the colored people now enjoy so extensively in Massachusetts, in the public schools, at the ballot box, in the railroad cars and all public conveyances, &c., said he was astonished to hear Mr. Remond say that the preto-day as it had ever been.

Mr. Osgood, of Salisbury, continued his remarks of the morning, closing with a confident predict the speedy triumph of the principles of liberty.

The Finance Committee announced that they would call upon the members and friends present for their annual donations to the Society.

the steady improvement in the chi the steady improvement in the character multilion, and circumstances of the colored per in the United States. He spoke especially of the capability of the colored people is maintain themselves comfortably and colored people to maintain themselves comfortably and respectably, and to contribute to the general welfare of the country. He spoke of the wretebed food dealt out to the slaves of the Southwest, and said that, when freemen, they would require very different fo anufactures of the East, and the produce of the Northwest. He closed with some er

AUGUSTUS CONURN, Esq., of Haverhill, spoke in an encouraging strain of the present prospects of the cause of freedom. He differed from Mr. Wright that slavery could not be put down by bullets; it never would be put down, except by bullets.

ented their Report as follows :-

President - EDMUND QUINCY, of Dedham.

Vice Presidents - Bourne Spioner, Plymouth; William
Asbby, Nowburyport; Adia Ballou, Hopedale; Jefferson
Church, Springfeld i Josha Henshaw, West Brockfeld
Henry I. Bowditch, Boston; James N. Buffum, Lynn John T. Hilton, Brighton ; Ellis Allen, Medfield ; Georg S. Flint, Rutland; John Bailey, Lynn; David P. Harmon Haverhill; Thomas T. Stone, Bolton; Ezekiel Thacher

EVENTEG. Met again at the Music Hall, the Presi-

for a time continuent was overwhelmingly pro-slavery, to the perplexity, grief and astonishment of the friends of free institutions universally; therefore,

9. Resolved, That it gives us unspeakable satisfaction to see that a powerful reaction is taking place across the Atlantic, in stern condemnation of the Southern Slaveholders' Rebellion, and in outspoken Southern Slaveholders' Rebellion, and in outspoken sympathy with the North; and we desire particularly to profier our hearty thanks and our expressions of admiration to the operatives and working men of Lancahires and other counties, who, though on the verge of starvation by the failure of cotton supply and manufacture, in consequence of the war, have sent an address of sympathy and rejoicing to President Lincoln in view of his Emancipation Proclamation, nobly preferring still to suffer for lack of bread, rather than to give any countenance to the traitorous designs of the relentless enemies of free labor and free institutions.

10. Resolved, That the cause of freedom, not only

Intiless enemies of free labor and free institutions.

10. Resolved, That the cause of freedom, not only in this country but throughout the world, is signally indebted to the indefstigable efforts of such men as GEORGE THOMESON, JOHN BRIGHT, Prof. CAIRNES, Prof. NEWMAN, JOHN STUART MILL, WILLIAM E. FOSTER and Rev. NEWMAN HALL, and of such journals as the London Daily Nees, Star, Ibial, and Astif Slavery Advocate, to enlighten the people of England respecting the real nature and tendency of the conflict. the principles of civil and religious liberty, unsed by the wiles of secession, and unbribed by the ten tions of commercial and manufacturing cupidity.

These resolutions were supported in a speech of

Mr. Garaison reported from the Business tee the following additional resolutions:—

11. Resolved, That in the invitation of Gen. Georg B. McClellan to Boston, and the offering to him a pullic reception and public honors, when taken in conwith the fact that he has been recently remed from his command, by reason of incompetency and failure to obey the orders of the Government, we see too palpable evidence of a spirit in Boston hostile to the Government, willing to compromise the great prin-ciples of Justice and Right, and hastening to strike hands with Seymour, Wood, Cox, and other enemies of the Union, in welcoming slaveholders and slaver

rnment.

12. Resolved, That in the deaths of two of the oldest and most faithful of the Vice Presidents of this S clety, - Andrew Robeson, of New Bedford, and William Whiting, of Concord, we have sustained est yet fearless self consecration to the cause of the Abolition of Slavery in all circumstances of private

adopted by a general vote, and without dissent. On motion of John H. STEPHENSON, Esq., of Bos

ton, and seconded, it was

Voted, That the resolutions in the series now
adopted, which relate to the execution of the Procis
mation, and to the establishment of a Bureau o Emancipation, be fairly engrossed and transmitted to the President of the United States, signed by the President and Secretaries of this Society Adjourned, sine die.

EDMUND QUINCY, President. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., WENDELL P. GARRISON, Secretaries.

## SPEECH OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Massa Anti-Slavery Society, in Music Hall, Jan. 80.

MR. PRESIDENT,—I am proud and delighted to fol low in the footsteps of my venerable predecessor, [Jesse Steadman, Esq., of Vermont,] who has just taken his seat. He sets an inspiring example to men much younger than himself, in his devotion to liberty, his uncompromising abhorrence of elavery, and his desire to see man recognized and treated as man the

I do not think that my excellent friend intended

ce. Sir, in your election

tenacious Unionist. (Loud cheers.) I am not willing, now, that the South shall go; for I think God has delivered her into our hands (loud applause)—not to do her any evil, but to save her from her deadliest curse und her colossal crime; and it will be to the everlasting condemnation of the Government, if it allow this sublime opportunity to pass without breaking every yoke, and letting the oppressed go free throughout the land. (Applause.) I have no idea, therefore, of advocating a recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy; on the contrary—"Liberty and Union—one and inseparable—now and for ever!"

Locry and connected an interpassor of ever!"

Let me say, Mr. President, that I think we, as Abollionlais, have a right to be jubliant in spirit on this occasion. I do not understand how it is possible for any man, white or colored, being conversant with the history of our great strangle, to come here and talk in a desponding strain, as though, after more than thirty years of sacrifice and toil, "in season and out of season," the Anti-Starry cause had virtually made no progress! Why, I would not continue to give my support to a cause that equal not produce a better result than that! I would not believe in a God that, after thirty years' trial, proved that reliance upon Him availed nothing in the cause of suffering humanity: (Applause.) Our cause—at the outset, what was Him availed nothing in the cause of soutering numan-ity! (Applause.) Our cause—at the outset, what was it! Nothing! Nothing, I mean, in regard to men, or numbers, or influence. Whay is it now? The commanding power of the nation. (Applause.) Then, there was only here and there a person willing in a whiteper to acknowledge himself an anti-slavery man; now we have hosts in all the Free States—they are to be counted by hundreds of thousands-more or less be counted by hundreds of thousands—more or uses deeply baptized into the spirit of our glorious enter-prise, and ready to meet the final issue with the Slave Power. Thirty years ago, it was midnight with the Anti-Slavery cause; now it is the bright noon of day, with the aun shining in his meridian splendor. (Applause.) Thirty years ago, we were in the arctic re-gions, surrounded by icebergs; to day, we are in the tropics, with the flowers blooming and the birds sing-ing around us. I say this simply as a matter of con-

was to be put down! Everybody said it must be put

down. All over the country, North and South, there was a solemn determination that the hated cause of Abolitionian should be put down. The Church said, "It must be suppressed"; the clergy said, "It must tion, thirty years ago, when it had acarcely a single adherent, what party shall hope to succeed in any effort to put it down at the present time, now that its friends and advocates are multitudinous? The idea is acetain—ours is the cause of God—the cause of man the world over. Who can put down the cause of God! Who can successfully measure weapons with God? Who is it that has given us strength and victory? God! And why is it that we have gone on, conquering and to conquer, seeing we have had nothing but a simple, naked, abstract truth to apply to the hearts and consciences of the people? Because to the hearts and consciences of the people! Because that truth is of God. "The Almighty has no attribute that can take sides with the slaveholder!" That is the ecret of Anti-Slavery success and the cause of Pro-Slavery defeat. Who made that declaration? Thomas fefferson. What State gave birth to the man who attered it? Virginia; and Virginia, to-night, in this Slavery cause, and testifies that no wear can prosper. Public men have tried to put down the Anti-Slavery cause, and found themselves put down. Parties have tried desperately to extinguish it, and they have been broken in pieces. And so it will be to the end. Why, then, should we not always be in become in the contract of the a hopeful state of mind? What though, temporarily, the heavens are dark! Heavy clouds interpose now and then between us and the sun, but the sam is still behind, shining in his strength. The clouds are epheneral and will pass away, but the sun shill come out again in the fullness of his mid-day glory. So, however dark may be the skies in a certain quarter,—and it depends very much upon the standpoint an individual occupies what he sees and what is Northern heart as to make It impossible for the slave-irrulers and aleve divers of the South any longer to do, before our final adjournment, is to make a distinct recognition of a most cheering fact—that while, for some time past, the sentiment of England has seemed to be strangely gravitating toward the Southern Confederacy, and disposed to give it sympathy and additionate the strangely gravitating toward the Southern Confederacy, and disposed to give it sympathy and additionate the strangely gravitating to the good, the true, the virtuous, who are giving as the case of the noble, auffering, asterring operatives of Lincoshive and other continues, who are giving at the case of the noble, auffering, asterring operatives of Lincoshive and other counting, who are preventing to the owner that the case of the noble, auffering, asterring operatives of Lincoshive the excitation ought to too be abslished to give unlimited the principles, it is when the world, who will two the control of the property of the Southern of the principles, it is when the principles, it is

uesting the conscience and the fract of the New and confirming it more and more in favor of mak ate and universal smarcipation!

My friend, Mr. Foster, on being interropted at this views on the state of the country to day all.

"I think the cause of Li serty will triumph." But I know it will triumph. In any fair field, whe Li I know it will triumph. In any fair field, whe was Liberty ever, vanquished? Wherever these of appech was left, when, I ask, was Liberty detend in argument, or driven back with shame! The think the compressed are to be set free. De! he precisely when, or how? No—fod only has Still, it is as settled a fact as the law of grained that the lime is coming—I believe it is sent-to every chain shall fall, and every bondman state of the Lord. (Loud applane,) In Sir, I am not inclined at any time. never taken any change, however favorable to ecause, very extravagantly; and if I have less to conspicuously exulant in view of the Processes. Benancipation Act, it is not because I have not be realized the viast importance of the meaning; has no second if an having a second of the processes. rmies who have no sympathy with the that much will come of it. But, Sir, I take a la

and through many times, and that he

blood,-which indicates that he is in his dying up

regeneration. A great deal is said about the portance in the termination of a struggle But there is something behind the ballot truth which makes a man see, in the despised t hated slave, a copy of himself—a brother may-feel that he ought to "remember those in least bound with them," and to give his vote, thereon, that, just in proportion to the amount of men's fluence exerted by the Abolitionists in any commi-ty, there is a sure political result—namely, Equi-canism. It is cause and effect.

unnatural, and unchristian spirit of compense caste in our country. Yet my friend, Mr. Remond, re erfectly right in saying there is still a vast an oce ; malignant, active, unapper fore, is still to testify against this wicked spirit; show how utterly unmanly and brutal it is; and a constant presentation of the claims of our con-brethren to justice and humanity, at last get the

the North, a great deal of sedition—demorale with Think of a democracy which goes for the same tion—for making man the property of manifestation and manifestation and manifestation and manifestation in the same bed at the mpious slave oligarchy !night to put down freedom of speech and of the part at the North, and to protect and perpetuate class It talks of successful opposition to the Garetta ward like Niagars, and overwhelm every vests this satasile democracy. (Applause.) Our doy's brand it by its right name—not for any party party but because and the same of the

'is compliance with the public invitation of the estable women whose names were appended to the oil for the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION imake somen whose names were appeared to the call for the National Assistant a large gathering of the devoted and Assistant a large gathering of the devoted and pendentin friends of universal freedom came together in Manie Itali, on Wednesday evening last, to congrature each other on the marked success of the cause-devit to be proseed in the present anomalous state of the posterior of the country, and to contribute of their means for the continuation of those moral instrumentalities and residually also as a sensing association of the substantial contribute of their means for the continuation of the contribute of their means for the months and the continuation of the contribute of their means for the continuation of the contribute of their means for the continuation of the contribute of their parts of the country. It was inspiring to see present on numerous, an body of the anti-slavery meaned beavers, who, through the storms and constant of the contribute of the contribu

Left earbly course, their places were supplied by other who ove their conversion to examples of such high with and noble devotion.

The half was appropriately decorated with various saidarry bonners, bearing impressive and inspiring and arry bonners, bearing impressive and inspiring matter — with the busts of John Brown, Wendell mother - with the guass of John Brown, Wendelf Phillips, and other prominent defenders of the slave, and stricts operatis - among them those of O'Con-sell, Clarkson, President Geffrard of Hayti, and John Best Carkson, cresident Genrard of Hayti, and John Bosn—the last a remarkable life-like painting, full its from an expellent photograph, taken by Black, of

discity. The exercises consisted of instrumental music, re-parts by Rev. M. D. Conway and William Wells-Bown, and select partiotic readings by Mrs. De Mor-tie, who sequitted herself in a very creditable manner. The chair was occupied, by Edmund Quincy, Eq. The chir was occupied by Edmund Quincy, Eq. The remainder of the evening was devoted to promessing, social insercourse, and receiving donations for the cause by the ladies who had charge of the table. Along the remainder the promiser results exceeding the highest anticipations. We are not able to give the precise aggregate, built amounted to upwards of THREE THOUSAND DOLLIES, without reckoning any of the aid usually forwhished by our trans Atlantic friends, to whom no pecul appeal was made this season, but from whom hibed by our trans Atlantic friends, to whom no needs appeal was made this season, but from whom sansthing may be expected by way- of cooperation. The Managers desire it to be understood, before submiting their official report, that they are still ready receive any additional donations that the benevolece of any persons, near or remote, may be disposed to make to swell the sum total. These can be forwarded to Rev. Samuel May, Jr.- Anti-Slavery Office, Washington 2019. varded to Rev. Samuel May, or. Anti-Stately Office 21 Washington Street, Boston, or to Oliver John 805, Esq., Anti-Slavery Office, 48 Beekman Street

The Anniversary of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery ty was held in Music Hall on Thursday,-for toon, alternoon, and evening. The attendance was good and choice, and speeches were made by Andrew T. Foss, Edwin Thompson, Stephen S. Foster, Charles L. Remond, Henry C. Wright, James N. Buffurn, Wm. Wells Brown, Jesse Steadman of Springfield, Wm. Wells Erown, Jesse Steamman of Springness, [Va] Mr. Osgood of Salisbury, Wendell Phillips, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison. [For an extended report of the proceedings, see preceding page.] As usual, the weather proved very unpropitious; but Abolitionists are known to be storm-proof.

the second of th

Mr. Beecher's Mosic Hall Lecture. That em MR. DEECHER'S ACIS CHALL SECTION. In a carriers Yanke, Henry Ward Beecher, on Tuesday evening Jail, addressed to an audience of Yankees (the Metantile Library Association) an oration to the praise and glory of the Yankees everywhere, and recived unbounded applause. There was in his discourse agreat deal of wii, a great deal of truth, and a sure that is equipped to the property of the production of the pro great deal of eulogistic exaggeration, with a moderate amount of penitential confession. But if what he claimed in regard to an enthusiastic devotion to libertin New England had been true, either of the mass of the people, or of his brethren the clergy, we should have made an end of slavery long ago, and ended it is a short and easy manner, without either war, or those awful uncertainties, delays, backslidings and persentities with which our war is now complicated .-

erening, Madame Louise De Mortie gave some "Besdings from the Poets," at the Meionaon. She hestings from the Poets," at the Meionaon. She has some excellent qualifications for public reading; With much case and grace of manner, she possesses a vector of grat compass and strength, flexibility, sweethers, and power of expression. She seems to have spoked herself diligently to the work of preparation, and if she keeps in mind the need of still further improvement, she may not only attain distinction among those who now attract the public to their readings, but has benefit her suition. Not descending the thirt which the

my benefit are auditors by deepening in their minds the impression of the truths presented to them. One who worthily labors to make this preparation should be helped by the public to display her attain-ments. The readings of Madame De Mortie would five refers and attention of the contraction of the contraction. give variety and attraction to many a Lyceum course, or be found interesting as a separate exhibition.—

its other good things, a grand double-page drawing of the great event of the day—Emancipation. In the centre of the picture is the negro's free home, smiling what comfort, intelligence, peace and happiness. The centre piece is crowned by the Goddess of Liberty standing in the light of the new dispensation, while underneath it the new year is striking the manacie from the writs of a kneeling slave. On the left are the familiar scenes of slave life, whippings, brandings, shootings, auction-blocks, slave-pens, the cruel parasit of bloeddhounds, the demon of Slavery foreign from the light of Liberty, and in the distance slave ship with its freight of humanity stolen from the coast of Africa. On the right we see the laborer partfully receiving the wages of his toil—the glad faces of children on their way to septool—the church pire—the quiet cottage of the contented laborer—Judice with her scales—the soldlers of the Republic cheering the Goddess of Liberty, and in the distance e of the picture is the negro's free home, smiling cheering the Goddess of Liberty, and in the distance the marts of trade and the white sails of peaceful commerce. The picture is a triumph of act, and is worth of

LETTER FROM COL. THOMAS W. HIGGIN-SON TO GOV. ANDREW.

LETTER PROM OOL THOMAS W. HIGGINSON TO GOV. ANDREW.

PONT HOTAL ISLAND, S. C.,

HEADQUARTERS INT REOT. S. C. V.,

AND SAME SANTON, Jan. 19, 1963.

Hon. J. A. Andrew, Governor of Mensechaestis

Sta.,—To-day's inorning report gives an aggregate of 349. It is seven weeks to-day since I took command. The first morning report gaves an aggregate of 499. The accession in seven weeks has therefore been just 350—6fly per week, or about seven daily. This I consider a very creditable rate of enlistment, expecially when one considers that it is a three years regiment, that no bounty is paid or promised, and that it coats but a trifle to transport the recruits to examp.

It is also to be considered that there is full employment for all abit-bodied colored men, so that we receive little aid, and often great apposition, from other employers of labor—as superintendents of plantations, the considered that there is full employment for all abit-bodied colored men, so that we receive little aid, and often great apposition, from other employers of labor—as superintendents of plantations, United States Quartermasters, navia officers and officers of other segments, who wish them for servants. Add to this the misrepresentations often given by white soldiers, who sometimes try to terrify the wive and mothers, and finally the legacy of distrust bequeathed by the Hunter regiment. In view of all this competition and opposition, I consider our rate of enlimtment a great triumph, and a second regiment altogether probable.

Seven weeks have certainly given me some opportunity of the probable.

Seven weeks have certainly given me some opportunity to form a deliberate judgment of the prospects
of this enterprise, and I can only say that every day
makes them appear brighter and brighter. It will require some great and signal injustice or ill treatment
to defeat it.

So docile and amenable to discipline are these men;
so free from camp vices; so peculiarly apt for drill, because of their imitativeness and musical car; so conscious of their peculiar position, that they must fight
to be slaves; so lappy when quiet, and of such a fiery
energy when roused, that I am more deeply impressed
every day with their wonderful availability as soldiers.
Compare for a moment. The fist regiment was, in
my opinion, the very best of the Massachusetts regiments; yet there never was a time during my two
months'-connection with it when the introduction of
liquor into the camp was not a source of constant
anxiety—never a time when we had not two, three
or a dozen men in the guard house for drunkenness.
There has never been an arrest for drunkenness in this reyiment since it can formed, nor have I been compelled
even to recognize liquor as a subject of legislation,
or to allude to its or think of it in any way. It can be

There has never been an arreal for drunkenness in this replication since it was formed, nor have I been compelled even to recognize liquor as a subject of legislation, or to allude to it or think of it in any way. It can be bought in Beaufort swithout difficulty, and a portion of my men have recently been paid off. Yet this state of things continues.

Again, in respect to guard duty. Never have I scen such sentincels. In my former regiment, for nearly two months after its formation, the countersign was commonly withheld from the sentinels, so constantly was it revealed if entrusted to them. But in this regiment, among these untaught people, there never has been an instance of the betrayal of the countersign, save in a single case, and that a new recruit, a mere boy, who was visited with the greatest indignation in consequence by his comrades. Such is their pride in the discharge of their guard duty, that it is now recognized among the officers as a matter of absolute danger to go about the lines in disquise, on dark nights, for the sake of testing the sentinels, as officers in camp often do. Such a clicking of musket locks and charging of bayonets I have never seen locks and charging of bayonets I have never seen elsewhere. It is not safe to trifle with them, I assure

you.

At first, my greatest drawbacks were in respect to
the health of the camp, and in regard to absences
without leave, or want of panetuality in returning.
Strict discipline has now almost wholly conquered the without leave, or want of panetuality in returning. Strict discipline has how almost wholly conquered the latter, and improved sanitary regulations have greatly improved the former. These negroes seem to have a sort of childish physical constitutions, easily made sick and as easily cured. I doubt if they endure the nightly chill of this season better than the whites, perhaps not so well. They are not accustomed to being exposed to the night air. Nor am I sure that they will bear the fatigues of "double quick" as well. This, however, may be only a suspicion. I am fortifiate in having an excellent medical department; my head surgeon, Dr. Rogers, of Worcester, being perfectly invaluable. His hold upon the confidence of the soldiers, and power of controlling them, is astonishing. As one said yesterday: "Every man in de regiment douts his eyes on de Doctor."

After the privileges I enjoyed as Captain in a Massachusetts regiment, and that regiment the filet, I cer-

After the privileges I enjoyed as Captain in a mas-aschusetts regiment, and that regiment the Glat, I cer-tainly ought to have a high standard both of camp dis-cipline and of military drill; and with the aid and ad-vice of so accomplished a soldier as Gen. Saxton, I ought not to accept any code below the highest. In respect to drill, the men are practised daily in the man-ual of arms, company movements and skirmlashing; and we have daily battalion drill likewise. I have and we have daily battalion drill likewise. I have now drilled them in all the prescribed battallog movements; marching by the flank, by platoon, by company, by division and in regimental line (in which last they especially excel, I think); in passing from column to line and from line to column; changing front forward and to rear, countermarching, forming square both by Hardee and Casey's method, and, in short, all the regular movements, both by the right of the battalion and by the left. In maneuvreing by the rear rank I have not yet had time to practise them, but this I find to be the case with most volunteer regiments, however long in service.

I have once marched my regiment through Beaufort, and afterward dislied it on the parade ground before a large number of speciators, civil and military, and I believe that is was generally admitted to take a fair rank among the regiments in this department. For myself, I have as yet seen none for which I would exchange it.

I do not write this for print, but for your Excellency's own personal information, because I know that now drilled them in all the prescribed battalion move

I do not write this for print, but for your Excellen-cy's own personal information, because I know that you must be interested in an effort sq important. And you will believe me when I say that if I seem to speak strongly, it is only because I am compelled to speak the truth. Were I to quote what has been already said about the regiment, by military men originally opposed to the enterprise, it would only fortify my

have applied to me for his services to instruct them in
the aword exercise. One of my capitains is a Canadian Frenchman, Capit. Thibadeau. All the other
officers are of American birth.

I trust I have not wearied your Excellency with
this unsolicited communication; but knowing as I do.
the fostering care with which you watch over your
own regiments, I have felt a natural desire to include
mine within the sphere of your knowledge.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. W. HIGGINSON,
Cot. communicar list Reg. S. C. V.

T. W. HIGGINSON,
Col. commanding the Rog. S. C. V.
P. S. It may not be improper to said, that the orig
inal prejudice against this regiment must be graduals—
wearing away—at least, I have been brought but little
in contact with it. I have been brought but little
in contact with it. I have been treated with uniform
courtesy by the officers of other regiments, and it is
very rarely that my men complain of any annoyance
from white soldiers, when they visit Beaufort, though
their path lies beside the camps, both in going and
returning. I fancy, therefore, that the enterprise
must be more favorably regarded.

LETTER TO HON, WM. CLAFLIN,

LETTER TO HOM. WM. GLAFALIN,
OF WEST NEWTON.

MY DEAR SIR,—Pardon the publicity given to a
few carnest words which I feel impressed to address
you. I cannot, if I would, refrain from this duty
which I owe alike to you and the cause of human
freedom. If I forbear, my heart will condemn me,
and I shall evase to be self-approved. A "conscience
void of offence" is better far than human friendship,
whence of motiver or companies walesse. Here

me, then, for my cause, and be silent that you may hear."

My friend, "Instinct is a great matter," and you cannot, judging from your praiseworthy, anteedents, fail to appreciate tite profund attonishment in secing your honored name in affiliation with numerous others, in giving an approved reception to Gen. George B. McClellan. And more than this, you have willingly joined hands and made one of the number of partizans and admirers of this pseudo Union General, who, before this bleeding and suffering nation, stands condemned as unfit and unworthy of trust in the hour of our greatest peril. It needs no argument to convince you, sir, that George B. McClellan has allowed the golden hour to pass,—ay, has sacrificed many a brave son of New England to a premature grave, by a studied indifference to the demands of all that makes existence desirable and happy.

In vain and Itold, McClellan has won the love and esteem of the army. I know, like Absalom of old, he

the value of the army. I know, like Absalom of old, he has stolen the hearts of the soldiers, by fulsome flattery and democratic bearing in camp life. But what tery and democratic bearing in camp life. But what tengle act has he ever done to elicit the censure of the Rebels, or cause our own "native land" to bless him? What straw of evidence has he thrown into the scale of What straw of evidence has be thrown into the scale of justice and right! His military prowess and genlius may not be questioned, but a disposition to more even a little finger in smiting down the Southern usurpers he has never shown. Was it not enough, sir, that Edward Everett, who once declared himself ready to buckle on his knapsack, in defence of human slavery, should have made hot haste from Boston to Worcester to greet and appland this boon companion of Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, and others of like proclivities! Say, did not this suffice! or must you, with record so clean, and so high in the estimation of your political friends, dash all hope and confidence in your manhood and love of human rights, and follow in the wake? Alas! had this been predicted,—despite of the stubborn fact now revealed, I should have said, inpossible; this servant of truth and righteousness is not

so fallen.

When your name was dropped to make place for the successful rival, Judge Thomas, your friends remon-strated. They said, "We have been cheated in Adams; let us now have a true man—a man to be trusted in the hour of trial. And that man is Wiztrusted in the hour of trial. And that man is Wil-LIAM CLAFLIN." Wendell Phillips, with his persua-sive eloquence, plead your cause to the multitude as-sembled previous to the election, at Fransingham. "Shame," said Mr. P., "on the party that will throw over a true man with a clean record, and take one who has no antecedents upon which to depend." Thus have the friends confided in your integrity, and been have the friends confided in your integrity, and been ready to believe, who were else for sook the vanguard of freedom, it would not be you. Have we been deceived? Can you, in such a crisis, identify yourself with the treacherous band of political trimmers who are laboring to revive a wicked and rotten Democratic party—the sole mission of which is to establish human bondage?

bondage?

Pause, my dear sir, at this critical moment. Let not the pageant and pomp of an hour seize upon your birthright. It is but a "mess of potage"—say to the tempter, "Get behind me!" "Your political friends are grieved and astonished at this misguided step.

a political party, now thank God defeated, would descrive the country, that you may at once return to your integrity. "Let the dead bury their dead."

Accept, without any apology from an humble individual, these words of protest and remonstrance. They are recorded in grief for the occasion upon which they are based, with the hope that, upon a review of the past, you, my dear sit, will return to your honored position, with hands cleaned by repentance from all participation with sneering hunkerism and political debauchery. Yours, for Freedom and Right, Milford, Mass. GEO. W. STACY.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH NEW ENG-

On Tuesday evening last, Rev. Henry Ward Beechter lectured at Music Hall, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Society, on the topic, "What shall be done with New England!" which was discussed in a brilliant and popular manner. A great audience was present. A very full report of the lecture appears in the morning Journal of Tuesday, from which we take the following extracts:—

"New England is no longer mere territory—she moral power. Her name stands for ideas, as Athe The merit is not mine, because I have had such admirable material to work with. As a mere matter of military satisfaction, if I were appointed to a new regular to even to a brigade, to-morrow, apart from all humanitary considerations, I would have the soldiers manner. The draw the wind and operation of the control of the cont

she would so far 3 ield it that it should be but the philosophy of the school and the lectare-room, if she would withdraw the power that she exerts upon the minds of men to halfe vyramy, and dear oy the most infamous of all tyramy—that of the intelligent white, strong, over the poor heested black, week—if New Empland would consent to overthrow all this doctrine that made her own original life and stamped her for immuratiny, she would become popular in half an hour. She is hated in every Southern State for the very reason that Five Points hates the law, that the very reason that Five Points hates the law, that the thief is against the judge, that crime hates virtue, that oppersion hates liberty; and the brightest star that has shone out in her history yet, is that New England stands ready to be hurned—a marryr that will not flinch, bearing testimony to her own original political doctrines. (Tremendous spieuse).

And now what is the erime of this disturber of the nation? Is it that New England loves money? Since she is the only part of the nation that does, may she not be forgiven? (Laughter.) New England owns the money, that she carns with her honest habds. Others love money that is carried by the black hands of Slavery. That is the difference. Is it that New England boasts? She ought not, having such unparalleled examples of modesty of the first families of Virginia, the meckness of the Carolinians, who have taught her to be meek. The boasts of New England stand in singular contrast with the exquisite principles of modesty of every part of this land; she

taught her to be meek. The boasts of New England stand in singular contrast with the exquisite principles of modesty of every part of this land; she should be condemned for boasting. Is it that in national trusts and burdens she has meanly shirked her share! Take the statistics of history, and ask who gave the most money and the most men in the revolutionary struggle. Go back and ask if in the war of 1812, which New England hated, she did not give the money, and was not the moral support of the administration? Ask in every, struggle since, when the Government has been jeoparded, which part of the country has given the most material and the most moral support to the public welfare, and that shall be New England's clearance and spology for the declaration that has entered all this land. New England has patiently borne the brunt, and has never shrunk America is either New England, or descended from New England people to-day. More than one million men live in this nation to day, that were born in New England, and are you going to turn them out? What will you do with those threads woven into the fabric of the country?! There will be holes and patches, I take it, when New England is turned out. (Applanae, And if she were turned out, is her honor gone? Was Christianity destroyed when they destroyed Jerusslem? Aggin, if you should sack Rome and raze it to the ground, would the Roman Catholic faith go be cause Rome went? If you burn the old cradle and nurse, do you burn the man that forty years before slept in it? Do what you can with New England, the influence of her work abides at sill, and will abide upon this continent. Not until you have reorganized the States, not until you have reorganized the States, not until you have changed every portion of this government, can you get rid of New England. No, not then; for if you should destroy her books, shut her schools, send, bome her professors, return her population back to her, and fill her up with people from her shores to her mountain sides, and until you have changed every portion of this government, can you get rid of New England. No, not then; for if you should destroy her books, shut her schools, send, bome her professors, return her population back to her, and fill her up with people from her shores to her mountain sides, and with the people from her shores to her mountain sides, and will will abid a wall of exclusion, have you got rid of her then? I tell you that you gain to the work hand the work of the should wince and eringe on hearing his voice. We have a feet of the progress of the start and the way; that is the road toward the millier in the should wince and eringe on hearing his voice. We have a feet of the progress of the start and string on hearing his voice. We have a feet of the progress of the start of the progress of the start of the presented of the progress of the start of the progress of t

"Loose her, and let her go!"

Neore Regiments. In the U.S. House of Representatives, on Monday last, after a protracted discussion, the following important Bill was passed by a vote of—yeas 85, nays 65:—

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and is hereby, authorized to enroll, arm, equip and receive into the land and naval service of the United States, such a number of volunteers, of African descent, as he may presentle, not exceeding five years, the said volunteers to be organized according to the regulations of the branch of the service in the land a monthly pay not to exceed that of the volunteers, to be offered by white or black persons, appointed and regulations as may be prescribed by the President, and to be appointed to rank, or exercise military or naval service or the same articles of war, shall be so construed as to anthorize or permit any officer of African descent, or paid to privates or laborers of African descent, as he appointed to rank, or exercise military or naval substitution of the branch of the spread of the proposition of the propos

A REMARKABLE COMPLIMENT TO CHARLES SUMMER. The National Intelligencer, a paper whose opinions have more weight with the conservative members of the late whig party at the North, than those of any other journal in the country, says, in an article on Mr. Summer's recent election.

Summer's recent election?

"If we are not able to concur with Mr. Summer in certain of his opinions on questions of domestic politics, it gives us only the greater pleasure to beer our cherrial and candid testimony to the enlightened judgment and picculiar qualifications he brings to the disarge of the important duties devolved on him as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate. In this capacity he has deservedly won the confidence of the whole country."

"There is a very general effervescence of hunkerism all over the North, and as there are threats to
teave New England "out in the cold," I, for one, any
glad that we are able to demonstrate to the people of
New York and Pennsylvania, and the West, that we
have as mean and violent hunkers as any they can
produce. \* • In the good time coming of harmony and reconstruction, Swan, and Tucker, and
Lunt shall have pedestals in the State House yard, as
the three righteous triends of Slavery, whose devotion
to the cause of despotism softened the heart of Jeff
Davis, and induced him to consent to allow New England to return to his empire, on the express condition
that she should resume and continue in her old position of thirty years ago, as hewer of wood and drawer
if water for an oligarchy of nigger-drivers."

Bedford Standard.

The Governor of Delaware, in his annual message, takes a patriotic stand on the subject of slavery. He shows that it is decidedly for the interest of Delaware to choose the side of freedom. Her trade and commerce are with the North, and her prosperity is indissolubly linked with that of the Free States. He takes high and unequivocal ground for emancipation, recommending the passage of a law for the gradual abolition of slavery, and brings to the support of his view some very strong arguments. His remarks on the conduct of the Administration are also in a very different tone from those of some Governors in the Free States. He pledges prompt and entire co-operation with the National Government in every effort to restore the unity of the nation, and the supremacy of the Stars and Stripes. On the matter of arbitrary arrests, he is of opinion that no loyal citizen will grumble at mistakes made by the Government in such a time as this, and that the unpatriotic and dialoyal have no right to complain, under any circumstances.

OUTRAGEOUS. Among the whole number—over the recently could not be found one to issue a writter.

by Finance Committee	for exp	enses of Annual Meeting	, Jan-
学生 生物 电	. wary,	1863.	
Edmund Quincy, Mores Wilmarth, E. G. Richardson,	85 00	S. K. MoIntyre,	\$1 00
B. G. Richardson	1 00	B. J. B., Edna Dean,	1 00
Mary May, Serah R. May,	2 00	Edna Dena, Louisa Humphrey, Edwin Thompson, Josiah Hayward, Porley King, Samuel May, Jr., George W. Walbridge, R. R. Croaby	1 00
Sarah R. May, Sarah G. Atkinson,	1 00	Edwin Thompson,	1 00
A SR Character and	50	Porter King	1 00
P. E. & S. Hawkins, Katherine E. Farnum Elizabeth B. Chass,	a = 15	Samuel May, Jr.,	2 00
Elimbeth B. Cham	1 00 1 00	George W. Walbridge, R. R. Crosby,	1 00
	1 00	Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Tenney, N. L. Tucker,	1 00
Henry Ablott, Jeroma Fuller, Mary G. Chapman, D. Westen, E. Densmore,	2 00	Mrs. Tenney.	1 00
Mary G. Chapman.	1 00	George W. Simonds,	1 00
D. Weston,	1 00	A Listener,	50
R. Denstiere,	1 00	B. J. P.,	1 00
Mary P. Clough, Sarah J. Nowell,	1 00	Richard Clapp, E. A. Morrill,	1 00
Sarah H. Pillsbury,	1 00	L. S. Richards, Andrew Davison,	80
Helen B. Pillsbury,	1 00	R. H. Ober	1 60
Wm. L. Garrison, Mrs. Wm. B. Ives,	2 00	R. H. Ober, N. T. Allen, Fusan H. Cowing,	100
Ruth Wheeler,	1 00	Fusan H. Cowing,	
Maria B. Pago, J. B. Pierce,	1 00	Cash, contract	3 00
I. 8.,	. 50	Mrs. A. T. Fost, Caroline Wellington,	1 00
Catherine Clap,	1 00	Caroline Wellington,	1 00
Rebecon C. Trask, Luther Melendy,	1 00	Eliza Wellington,	1 00
H. W. Carter,	1 00	D. Kimbali, P. R. W.,	2 00
H. W. Carter, C. K. Whipple, D. Y. Kendall,	1 00	Mrs. D . Helen E. Garrison,	2 00
Asa Brett,	50	Lucinda L. Jameson,	1 00
John Clement,	1 00	J. & F. H. Drake,	1 00
Lydia Brown, Lowis McLauthlin,	50 1 00	Thomas P. Knox, Georgina Otis,	1 00
Alvan Howes.	1 00	H. M. Ireson.	1 00
Nancy L. Howes,	1 00	L S. N.	2 00
William Sparrell, Maria A. Sawin,	1 00	J. Horswell, Daniel Low,	1 00
E. & E. H. Richards,	2 00	Samuel Dyer, B. F. Hutchinson,	1 00
Edward B. Perkins,	1 00	B. F. Hutchinson, M. J. Parkman,	1 00
Mary C. Sawyer, Mrs. A. W. Clapp,	1 00	Daniel Theyter	1 00
A. B. Ashby,	1 00	Melvar Sprague,	1 00
S. Dodge, Jr., Mrs. L. H. Bowker,	1 00	A. M. Newell,	1 00
C. M. Leonard,	1 00	A. L. Breed,	1 00
William Lovell,	1 00	A. L. Breed, Hannah M. Castell, Allen Sanger,	1 00
S. Shaw, C. B. McIntire,	1 00	Benjamin Bruce,	1 00
E. Sprague,	2 00	J. E. Brown,	1 00
Gridley Beal,	1 00	H. S. Porter,	1 00
Adams Twitchell, Joseph Merrill,	1 00	R. H. Merrill, L. B. Pulsifer,	1 00
Charlotte A. Joy,	2 00	H. L. Broaders,	1 00
Charlotte A. Joy, Mrs. M. A. Hale,	50	Mehitable Haskell,	1 00
F. Chapman, W. W. Dutcher,	1 00	John B. Hall, E. D. Draper,	1 00
M. A. Dutcher.	1 00	Cash, and Friends, in	
Anna T. Draper,	1 00	various sums,	21 70
G. W. G.,		Transmit a finite of	The state of
	DONA	TIONS	

to Massachusetts Anti-Slavery
Samuel Barrett, \$20 00
Nathaniel White, 10 00
Authaniel White, 10 00
Authaniel Mary & Chapman, 10 00
John B. Pierce, 10 90
Gah, (Lynn), 10 90
William Asbby, 5 00
Martha B. Goodrich, 5 00
Martha B. Goodrich, 5 00
Seth D. Chandler, 5 00
Esth D. Chandler, 5 00
Eschiel & Alloe Shach-PLEDGES of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, for the year 1862. ANNUAL REPORT RECEIPTS.

Balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1862,
Contributions at anneat meeting, January 1, 1862,
Contributions at New England A. S. Convention,
Contributions at the 4th of July meeting,
Contributions at the 1st of August celebration,
Pledges, donations and subcoripitions, as published
1313.55. 1313.25

DISBURSEMENTS,

During the same period, as follows:

Paid E. H. Heywood, Lecturing Agent, and for expenses, enses of annual meeting, in 1862,

Expenses of annual meeting, in 1862, 183.37
Expenses of annual meeting, in 1862, 183.37
Frieding, 77.30
Robert F. Wallout, for services one year, 47.30
Hend of Office one year, 48.17
Samuel May, Jr., services and expenses as General Aquat, 81.17
Repairs in Office, 82.5
Sor. 62
Expenses of New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1802, 182.5
Expenses of New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1802, 182.5
Expenses of New Logistand Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1802, 182.5

Expenses of New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1802, 182.5

Expenses of New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1802, 182.5

Expenses of New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1802, 182.5

Expenses of New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1802, 182.5

Expenses of New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1802, 182.5

Expenses of New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1802, 182.5

Expenses of New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1802, 182.5

Expenses of New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1802, 182.5

Expenses of New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1802, 182.5

Expenses of New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1802, 182.5

Expenses of New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1802, 182.5

Expenses of New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1802, 182.5

Expenses of New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1802, 182.5

Expenses of New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1802, 182.5

Expenses of New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1802, 182.5

Expenses of New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1802, 182.5

Expenses of New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1802, 182.5

Expenses of New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1802, 182.5

Expenses of New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1802, 182.5

Expenses of New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1802, 182.5

Expenses of New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1802, 182.5

Expenses of New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1802, 182.5

Expenses of New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1802, 182.5

Expenses of New England An Expenses of 4th of July Convention, ingham, Expenses of 1st of August Celebration, at Ab-Expense of 18 to a vag.
Ington.
Ington.
Miss Dickinson, for lecturing.
Miss Dickinson, for lecturing.
J. M. W. Yerrinton, for reporting.
J. M. W. Yerrinton,

Total, \$2388.1 EDMUND JACKSON, Tressurer. JANUARY 29, 1863. The whole amount received and paid corresponds with the above abstract, and the balance now in the treasury of the Society is an above stated. WM. I. BOWDITCH, Audior.

\$2388.91

DE CONVERSATIONS ON MEN AND THE TIMES. Mr. A. BRONSON ALCOST will give his next Conversation the TEMPERANCE HALL in Bromfield street, on Monday at the TEMPERANCE HALL in Bro vening, Feb. 9th, at half past 7 o'clock.

FOR NOTICE.—Herer C. Waters will lecture in HY. ANNIB, Sunday afternoon and evening, Feb. 8th. Sunser.—Mission and Destiny of the American Republic, and the bearing of the Proclamation on the cause of Freedom throughout the world.

F NOTICE.—HERRY C. WRIGHT WIll lecture Sunday evening, Feb. 18th, in Union Hall, FELTONVILLE, at half past 6 o'clock. Surject.—The Proclamation—its bearing on the Mission and Destiny of the American Republic.

EF MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on 635 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-ticular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. Reference.—Latther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, H. D. Olloo hours from 2 to 4. P. M.

WEIS & ZUEBISCH.

1 European and Fancy Furs,

308 Washington Street, 308
PPOSITE BOSTON THEATER, BOSTON

ticular attention is paid to altering and repair

FIF Particular attention is paid to altering and repair g Old Furs.

FIF Furs preserved during the summer. novi-im A. FOLSOM & SON,

OIL CARPETING,

A FOLSON, S. P. FOLSON,

A. J. GROVER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

EABLYLLIS, Le Saile Co., Ill.

EF Especial attention given to securing and collecting
lams for Eastern Merchants.

August 5.

tt.

JOHN S. ROCK, ESQ., ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
No. 6, TREMONT BEAUTT, 1 BOSTON.

Lewis's Normal Institute

Physical Education

No. 20 ESSEX STREET, BOSTON, MASS. [Incorporated in 1861.]

BIS Institution is a pioneer in any promise dies and gentlemen of enterprise and institution of institution and in this field health, unpfalence, and large international and at the first medical reach in the department of r. Physiology and Hygiene. Tref. Lexals is a promise of the first medical program of the promise of

Elocation; Dr. Die Lewrs of Fraction Oyamathau es Morrement Care. The course continues for an inkets 275. Matriculation S. Die Maria 316. In fices are reduced 25 per cent, to Letter 316. In rices are reduced 25 per cent, to Letter 316. In ring this year—the first beginning on the 24 was at the 24 met. The course of the course of the data of the 24 met. The course of the course of the property of the course of the course of the course of the property of the course of the cou

I am now satisfied that Dr. Lewis has entific process for physical development, lege to welcome Dr. Lewis at his very and every thing since then has only or dence in his ability to superintend the

Institution is famous in very part of it not a live educator in America who is as what is to be the result of Dr. Lenizi it too. There exercises can be introduced room with deals. This problem is rolved I trust, halfes and gratiemen, that it may be a few and that the Dr. Dr. Lenizi in the case, and that the Dr. Dr. Lenizi is now one, and that the Dr. Dr. Lenizi is now one. And the trust is not considered the problem is not become the problem. I be trust from a few desired in the problem is not become the problem. The problem is not become the problem in the problem in the problem is not become the problem.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

THE ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AND

# Poetry.

For the Liberator.
THE LANGASHIRE OPERATIVE. Wife and ebildren, I've heard of such good news!
It will fill all our md hearts with glee;
There are brave ships, well filled with provisions,
Coming to us across the wide sea.

And they come from America's merchants, From her farmers, away in the West; They had heard we were workless and food! Twas not idlences made us distrest.

They had heard how our landlords and mere And our iselies, the rich, and the great, Our masters, our children, our poor men, Knowing If we're no work, we can't eat;

All joined in contriving to lighten
The sufferings we work people bear;
50 our cousins, across the wide ocean,
Thought they, too, in the good work would share. And they said what they knew would please England How much they respect our good Queen, She who reigns in the hearts of her people— Such another has earth never seen. So, when work comes again to our engines,
And our labor supplies all our needs,
While we thank God for the help that he sent us,
Through our country, its kind words and deeds,-

While we thank English brothers and sisters, Who helped us when staveing and poor, We will thank our American courins—
They, too, helped keep the wolf from our de
Hastings, Sussex, England. JANE

For the Liberator. NO!

PARODIED FROM HOOD No brands-no whips-No more slave ship—

No cats—no hounds—no Southern aristocracy—
No king with outon orowned—
No babies by the pound—
No bous, sham seems democracy—
No bous, sham seems democracy—
No count-house hung with chains—
No Tankee slave pens with their bloody stains—
No railrads under ground—
No plous sgrmons with uncertain sound—
No mobiling of free speech—
No flogging schoolma'ams who go South to teach—
No "nigger with two gs," no bleaching
of human cattle by their lords—
No preaching seees for sound Yankee teaching—
No "South-side Viers"—
No chuich with hidden negro pews—
No North, no South, no Border State neutrality,
But Linkenty, Equality—
No slocks, no contrabands, no F. F. Vs—
No bloody ware to show our bravery—
No banner but the stars upon the breeze—
No Starcy J. S. A

From the New York Tribune. No more slave ships— no hounds—no Southern ari

From the New York Tribune TREASON'S LAST DEVICE.

TREASON'S LAST DEVICE.

"Who deserves greatness,
You common ery of carr, whose breath I loathe
As reek "the rotten fens." [Corioleaus.
"Hark! hark! the dogs do bark."
Sons of New England, in the fray,
Do you fear the classor behind your back!
Do you hear the classor behind your back?
On you hear the yelping of Blanches, and Tray,
Sweetheart, and all the mongrel pack?
(Idried well with her ocean erags,
Little our mother heeds their noise;
Het you-do you hear it, Yankee boys?

Do you hear them say that the patriot fre Burns on her altars too pure and bright, To the darken'd heavens leaping higher, Though drench'd with the blood of every fight; That in the light of its searching flame Treason and tyrants stand reveal'd,

And the yielding craven is put to shame,
On Capitol floor or foughten field?

Do you hear the hissing voice, which raith Do you hear the hissing voice, which saith
Teat she, who hore through all the land
The lyre of Freedom, the torch of Faith,
And young Inventiog's mystic wand—
Should gather her skirts and dwell apart,
With not one of her sisters to share her fate:
A Hagar, wandering sick at heart;
A Parish, bearing the Nation's hate?

Sons, who have peopled the gorgeous West,
And planted the Pligrim vine anew,
Where, by a richer soil carest,
It grows as ever its parent grow,
Say, do you hear, while the very bells
Of your churches ring with her ancient voice,
And the song of your children sweetly tells
How true was the land of your fathers' choice

Do you hear the traitors who bid you speak
The word that shall sever the sacred the?
And ye, who dwell by the golden Peak,
Has the subble whiper glided by?
Has it creet the Sumemorial plains,
To consts, where the gray Pecific roars,
And the Pligram blood in the people's veins
Is pure as the wealth of their mountain ores?

Spirita of sons who, side by side, In a hundred battles fought and fell; Whom now no East and West divide, In the isles where the shades of heroes dwell; Say, has it reach'd your glorious rest,
And ruffled the calm which crowns you thereThe shame, that recreants have confest,
The plot, that floats in the troubled air?

Sons of New England, here and there;
Wherever men are still holding by
The honor our fathers left so fair!
Say, do you hear the cowards cry?
Crouching amongst her grand old crags,
Lightly your mother heeds their noise,
With her fond eyes fixed on distant fags;
But you—do you hear it, Yankee boys?
Washington, Jan. 19, 1863. KOMUND O. STEDMAN. From the Boston Transcript

ABOU BEN. BUTLER. Abox Ben. Buller (may his tribe increase!)
A who cose light down by the 50 Blains,
And awe, outside the comfort of his room,
Making it warmer for the gulhering gloom,
A black man elivering in the visiter's cold:—
Exceeding courage made Ben. Batter bold,
And to this presence in the dark he mid—
"What wantest thou!"—The figure risked lis head,
And with a look made of all and accord,
Answerd—"The mea whord serve the purpose of the L
"And mid one!" said Butter, "Nay, not so,"
Esplied the hlack man. Butter spoke more low,
But cheerily still; and said, "As J am Ben,
You'll not have cause to tell me that again!" The figure bowed, and vanished. The next night It came ones more, environed strong in flight,
And showed the names whom love of Freedom bles
And, to I Dan. Butlet's mane led all the rest I.

TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Lincoln, that with thy steadhast truth the mod of men and time and circumstance sion tway! The slave cloud dwindles on this golden day, And over all the petilent Scuthern land, Breathless, the dark expectant millions stand, To watch the northern our rise on 1th way, Cleaving the stermy distance very ray. Sword-bright, sword-sharp, in God's invisible hand before, with this great end, partial defeat, And jithings of the ignorants worldly wise.

These land and triumph won with shameful blows. The dand Past lies in its dend winding sheet;

The living Present drops with tearing one;

But far beyond th' awaiting Pature glows.

London, Jan. 1, 1963. Ensure Clause.

# The Tiberator.

THE BOSTON REVIEW ON SAWYER'S RE-CONSTRUCTION OF BIBLICAL THEORIES. REMARKS BY THE AUTHOR.-- No. III.

Mr. EDITOR:

DEAR SIR—Having shown, in the two previous articles, that several of the principal positions assumed by the Boston Recies against the reconstruction of Biblical theories are not well sustained, I beg leave to reinforce the main position assailed by the Resieu, the post Mossic authorship of the early Hebrew books.

"In preparing the way for the reconstruction iblical theories, it is a prominent labor with Mr. Sa

Bome, or any other astion." p. 606.

The questions between us are questions of facts. Knowledge is not a matter of opinion; it does not rest on probabilities, nor consist of guesses and conjectures; it is a matter of certainty, and rests on evidence; it consists of judgments which are irresistible, and capable of being verified by all human minds that give the evidence their attention. Arithmetic is not the science of numbers for all minds; not only can all minds grasp it, none can resist it. Knowledge may be obtained with infinite labor and difficulty, but there are steps by which it can be reached, with charge in the Caldee of Onkelos and the earliest Targums. If, therefore, the Bebrew of the book of Malachi passed into the Claidee of Onkelos and the earliest Targums. If, therefore, the Bebrew of the book of Malachi passed into the Claidee of Onkelos and the targums in 400 years after Malachi; it must have certainty, and when reached, mistake in regard to it certainty, and when reached, mistake in regard to it is impossible. Opinions may be erroneous, knowledge cannot be. Such judgments constitute the edge cannot be. Such judgments constitute the sciences and arts, and their certain character is the basciences and arts, and their certain character is the basis of the general agreement of mankind in regard
to them. They defy infidelity and skepticism,
and expel them from large fields of ideas. Infidelity and skepticism hold only those fields in which
knowledge is impossible; as fast as knowledge extends, infidelity and skepticism retire. Knowledge is
individual and personal; it is never communicated,
it is essentially incommunicable, an inalienable possession. All that the possessor can do for others is to
put them on the track where his knowledge is to be
found. By the same means by which he reached it, found. By the same means by which he reached it, they can reach it; the same evidence that shows it to m, will show it to them. The reconstructionist pro-ses the post Mosaic authorship of the early Hebrew cred books as a matter of knowledge, and not merely of opinion.

ee suppositions on the subject are possible, and Three suppositions on the subject are possible, and one of them must be true; 1. Moses can be known to have been the author of the early Hebrew sacred books; or, 2, it can be known that he was not the author of them; or, 3, it can not be known whether he was the author of them or not. The Review assumes that it can be known that Moses was the author of that it can be known that Moses was the author of them, the reconstructionist that he was not. The fal-lacies of the showing of the Review have fully appear-ed, in the two previous numbers of these remarks. The truth is only made to appear when it is shown by evidence that can not be resisted, and that makes evidence that can not be resisted, and that makes doubt and unbelief impossible. Any thing short of this gives us guesses and conjectures, but leaves us without knowledge, and makes knowledge impossible. Let us resume the argument for the post Mossio-origin of the early Hebrew sacred books, and see if it cannot be made certainly and universally convincing. What are the facts 1

I. Moses does not claim to be the author of any one of the early sacred books; he is introduced as a prom-inent actor in the second, third, fourth and fifth, and the latter book describes his death. Moses is described

These books are not allowed to tell the name, or age, of their author. It would have been a short and casy story, and have added greatly to the value of the books, and the information would have been thankfully received, and carefully handed along by the ages. To assume Mosaic authorship, in the silence of the books themselves, is most absurd. This silence is a certain proof that Mosea was not their author. Had he been, the fact would have been important, and it would have been incumbent on him to make it it manifest. The anonymous character of the books compels us to assume that there was some reason for their being published anonymously; it is a fact that demands explanation. How has it happened? Two suppositions are possible: 1. The author published the work anonymously, without any notes of his age, and never gave his name or age to the world; 2, he published it with his name, and notes of his age, and the very large through the work anonymously, without any notes of his age, and the very large through the work anonymously, without any notes of his age, and the very large through the work anonymously, without any notes of his age, and the very large through the very large through the work anonymously, without any notes of his age, and the very large through the v

that of Henry VIII., 310 years before, in 1540. So also the Hebrew language of the time of Samuel,

that of Henry VIII., \$10 years before, in 1540. So also the Hebrew language of the time of Samuel, whatever it was, can no more have been the language of Moses, \$95 years before in 1491 B. C., than the language of Henry VIII., in 1540, can have been that of King Alfred, \$70 years before in \$70 A. D.

This argument against the Mosaic authorship of the earliest Hebrew sacred books is conclusive; they can set be Mosaic. Living languages are continually changing—they never atand still; witness the ancient Egyptiae, Greek, Latin, the Hebrew after the time of Malachi, the Chaldee; witness all the known languages of the world. There is not a language on the earth that has held its position a thousand or five hundred years, as a living language, without change. All the languages of Europe, Asia, and the North of Africs, have been changed in the last few hundred years, and show their changes in every page and line of their productions. The Hebrew language of 400 B. C., as it appears in the book of Malachi, in the time of Christ, had become the Chaldee of the carliest Targums; it still bors the name of Hebrew, and is so called in the New Testament, but scarce a word is unchanged. It is called another language, and its studied and explained as such. Words went out, and become obsolets, and require to be jeplaced by others; knowledge advances, and any objects are ascertained, which require to be decided by others; knowledge advances, and any objects are ascertained, which require to be decided by others; knowledge advances, and new objects are ascertained, which require to be decided by others; knowledge advances, and new objects are ascertained, which require to be decided by others; knowledge advances, and new objects are ascertained, which require to be decided by Targums in 400 years after Malachi, it must have undergone an equal if not a greater change from a previous lost language used by the Hebrews in the times of Samuel, 605 years before—1006 B. C.; and must have changed still further from the Hebrew language of the Exodus, 1291 years before—1491 B. C., and can hardly have had any thing in common with the language of Abraham, which was many centuries earlier still. The language of Abraham was a lost language in the time of Mosce, that of Moscs in the eatiler still. The language of Abraham was a lost language in the time of Moses, that of Moses in the time of David, that of Dovid in the time of Malachi, and that of Malachi a dead, but not fost language, in the time of Christ. The oldest language preserved among the Hebrews is the language of Malachi, extending back some 250 years to the close of the Babylonian exile. All the remote languages of the human race have perished; that of the Hebrews has only shared the common lot. The extent Hebrew language is a century older than that of the ancient Greeks, and these two are the oldest of known languages represented by Aramagan letters. We probably guages represented by Aramean letters. We prubably have little reason to regret the loss of all before; we begin our harvests quite soon enough, and some time before the products of the mind have been matured. The dead past was never meant to rule the living presented. ent. The present is the creation of all the past, its elaborate result, and, from its position, is the heir of higher inspirations, and more comprehensive analyse

than were ever possible before. Had scholars sufficiently attended to the nature traintion on time subject. Exters flow through all their course; so it is with languages, and with the Hebrew language equally with others. We trace back its changes 400 years from Onkelon and Christ to the book of Malatchi, then 150 years more to the close of 2 Kings, which is in the language of the whole series of books to Genesis. 2 Kings was written 550 B.C. or later, it could not have been considered. of 2 Kings, which is in the language of the whole series of books to Genesis. 2 Kings was written 550 B. C., or later; it could not have been written earlier; all the previous books, being in the language of this period, may be referred to it with as much certainty as books in the language of King Alfred, and those in the language of Henry VIII. to that period, it may be possible to stullify ourselves over the subject, and give books of the ting of Henry VIII.; but if we commit such a folly for a time, it is soon currected; long persistence in it is impossible.

the latter book describes his death. Moses is described in these books, and made to act his part as other less prominent actors are, and is the first person to whom writing is ascribed. He is not said to have written one of the books in the Pentateuch, but is said to have recorded exercal things which they relate. The writing of Moses is reported in these books as his other doings are: it is not pretended to constitute the books themselves. Had they been written in the name of Moses, and ascribed to him, this would have proved nothing in favor of his authorship; but they him as his, nor ascribed to him; they are anonymous, and as perfectly so, as any books that were ever written.

These books are not allowed to tell the name, or age, of their author. It would have been a short and easy story, and have-added greatly to the value of the sooks, and the information would have been shortfully received, and carefully inanced along by the ages. To assume Mosaic authorship, in the silence of the books themselves, is most absurd. This silence is a certain proof that Moses was not their author. Had he been, the fact would have been important, and it would have been incumbent on him to make it manifest. The anonymous character of the books from Genesis to the close of 2 Kings is a certain proof that Moses was not their author. It is of no use to quarrel with facts; they are stuborn and unyleiding; they never give an inch of truleir being published anonymously; it is a fact that demands explanation. How has it happened! Two

perish, while they carefully preserved and cherished the remaining part of the work.

Il. One language without change is continued from Genesis to the end of 2d Kings, 550 years before Christ. This is the language of the Jews in the times of Hags and the capture of the Jews in the times of Hags and Academia, Malachi, and the composition of the Hebrew Daniel, extending from 520 to 164 B. C., 356 years. If we had an English history written by King Alfred, 870 A. D., in five books, carried forward from his time by King Henry VIII., in four books begun in 1540 and completed and supplemented by other volumes written by Queen Victoria and her contemporaries in twenty seven books in 1850, the work would be a great curiosity, and would be likely to command much attention. If such a book should be siderated.

2. One historic method pervades the whole, with no systematic chronology, and no division of time by cycles into ensuing each birth the introduces. This tainfancy, and some of its cardinal principles molist into insight of the cardinal principles and in the interval of the content of the whole in time by extending part of time by excending part of time of particular than the product epoch of each ill which it introduces. This is intendent, and the consultant the present epoch of each ill which it introduces. This is intendent, and the predent epoch of each ill which it introduces. This is intendent, and the predent epoch of each ill which it introduces. This is intendent, and now at the time into a present content of the predent epoch of each ill which it introduces. This is intendent to excell ill which it introduces. This is timedent the predent epoch of each ill which it introduces. This is timedent the predent epoch of each ill which it introduces. This is timedent to excell the which it introduces. This is timedent the predent epoch of each ill which it introduces. This is consensed in the predent epoch of each ill which it introduces. This is cheered of interval excellent the predent epoch of each ill which i

GERRIT SMITH TO GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

Hos. Horarto Sarsoua:

Dana Siz.—In your infilmation cross awords with the President—figuratively, but literally. You the supplanting of the military power of by the merely civil power of this als your way of standing by the Privide endersors. This is you

ted to freedom, and only such. I thank you for this illustration of the homogeneousness and peacefulness of the anti-slavery "portions" of the country—for this illustration of the falseness of your position that an anti-slavery portion share in the responsibility of the Rebellion. You further imply that, had there been between the people of New England and the Cotton States the homogeneousness there is between the Border Free States and the Border Slave States, the Border Free States and the Border Slave States, the Rebellion would not have been. You enumerate the causes, viz., "confluent rivers," &c., &c., to produce this homogenecounces; but you do not give facts to prove that it has been produced. There are none to give. How can there be facts to prove the homogenecounces of two peoples, one of whom holds the family relation sacred, and the other asparates its members upon the auction block!—among one of whom the laborer is counted to be worthy of wages, and among the other of whips i—among the native adult population of one of whom not a third tive adult population of one of whom not a third and among the other of whips?—among the na-tive adult population of one of whom not a third can read, whilst in such population of the other the individual who cannot read is a curiosity seldom to be met with ! Homogeneousness between the Border Free and Border Slave States! What imputation could be more insulting to the former, and what mor false in the face of the fact that, whilst the Borde Free States have furnished soldiers but to the loyal army, and these cheerfully and abundantly, the Border Slave States, except little Delaware not so many, have furnished thousands—nay, some, and many, have furnished thousands—nay, some, and probably each of them, tens of thousands—of soldiers to the rebel army! There is not homogeneousness between Pennsylvania and Maryland; nor between Ohlo, Indiana and Illinois on the one hand, and Kentucky on the other; nor between Iowa and Missouri. I admit that the people of Missouri are coning to resemble the people of Iowa. But it is only because Missouri is casting off slavery, and hasting to make her grand State the grandest of perhaps all the States and her city the Capital of the Nation, whilst Wash ington is left to be the University of the Nation. admit that there is a class of men in the Border F. States, and indeed in all the Free States, who are tleians in each section. Take, for instance, Gov. Robinson of Kentucky and yourself. One might be tempted to conclude that the same pen wrote your recent Message and his—so equally imbued are they with the pro-slavery spirit; so equally devoted are they to the Border State policy, which makes the saving of savery paramount to the saving of the country; and so equally determined are they that even in time of war, "the military is and must be subject to the civil authority"—and must be made and kept so "at all hazarda." icians in each section. Take, for instance, Gov.

for implying that slavery is less repugnant to her sense than to New England's; and that Wester

ing, and the only meaning that would be at all sent to the case,) that the Border Free and Borpertinent to the case.) that the Border Free and Border Slave States came out as one at the breaking out of
the Rebellion: This is entirely true as regards the
former, but it is glaringly false as regards the latter.
Virginia went with the rebels; and for a long time
there was a strong doubt, (not even yet wholly dispelled), whether there was not in Maryland, and also
in Kentucky and Missouri, a majority in favor of going with the rebels. You are constrained to except
"Eastern Virginia"—though you do it in a way so ingenious and artful, that the careless reader would
make scare any account of the exception. Neverthegenious and artful, that the careless reader would make scarce any account of the exception. Neverthe-less, this "Eastern Viginia" is several time as popu-lous as the remainder of Virginia. And is it really so, that you did not see that this exception, which you make, is fatal to your attempt to prove that slavery is not the cause of the Rebellion? If you did not, then

commerces the story of Moses and the Excellent by Queen Victoria, 1800, it would be likely to command much attention. If such a book should be derived by gensine would be greatly send to the case of the Rebellion? If you did not, the control of the death and borist in Destermonary, and that of look for It will great interest. But if, on in public and the control of the death and borist in Destermonary, and that of look for It will great interest. But if, on in public in an expectation is the case of the Rebellion? If you did not, the total look for It will great interest. But if, on in public in an expectation is a conscious of the death and borist in Destermonary, and that of look for It will great interest. But if, on in public in an expectation is a conscious of the death and borist in Destermonary and that of look in the control is a conscious of the death and borist in Destermonary and that of look in the sum of the death and borist in Destermonary and that of look in the control is a conscious of the death and borist in Destermonary and that of look in the control is a conscious of the death and borist in Destermonary and that of look in the control is a conscious of the death and borist in Destermonary and that of look in the control is a conscious of the death and borist in Destermonary and that of the death and borist in Destermonary and that of the death and borist in Destermonary and that of the death and borist in Destermonary and that of the death and borist in Destermonary and that of the death and borist in Destermonary and that of the death and borist in Destermonary and that of the death and borist in Destermonary and that of the death and borist in Destermonary and that of the death and borist in Destermonary and that of the death and borist in Destermonary and that of the death and borist in Destermonary and that of the death and borist in Destermonary and the desterminant of the death and borist in Destermonary and the death and borist in Destermonary and the destermination and the death of

figuralively, but literally. You threaten the foreible supplanting of the military power of the United States by the merely civil power of the louded States. This is your way of standing by the President in his particular endewors. This is your way of standing by your country as the resis under the howes of traitors are in a standard to the country as the resist under the howes of traitors are in a standard to the country as the resist under the howes of traitors are in a standard to the country as the resist under the house is that you are so intent on preserving. It is a Union for states, and of more effective traitors not for preserving it prove what kind of a Union it is that you are so intent on preserving. It is a Union for states and the country was the country of the Democratic party. You well know that our nation would have gone down very speedily had the civil power of Mesouri, Kentucky and Maryland been allowed to override the military power, the State, whose city shed Massachusetts blood, would have gone down your present of the country ing with her both her civil and her military power, the State, whose city shed Massachusetts blood, would have gone, carrying with her both her civil and her military power, the State, whose city shed Massachusetts blood, would have gone down the cause of the Robellon is to say what is infinitely shaund. And yet for your in a say it is anything but strange. Eur you are a political power. The state of the country is a part of the submitted of the country of the country of the country in the country of the country, and may have to pass through the humiliar down of the poop of New England and the people of the country, they all traverse States consecrated in freedom of the house of the country, they all traverse States consecrated her and the country of the country, they all traverse States consecrated her and the country of the country of the country, they all traverse States consecrated her ano

I it, and only Abolitionists competent to advise in it, and foresee its grand results.

Faithful were the Abolitionists, all through a quarter of a century, to ware their countrymen of this day of blood. But pro-slavery politicians requited them with scorn. And so frenzied are such politicians now, as to purpose to save the country by crushing the Abolitionists. This, however, is but as every impeniatently wicked people have dealt with their faithful prophets.

The company of the Abolitionists of the new who.

have made slavery their life-long study—can alone, have made slavery their life-long study—can alone, under God, save our appallingly imperilled nation. Every step taken by her in accordance with these counsels is a step in the way of her salvation; and her

Your former and your present friend, GERRIT SMITH.

LETTER FROM PORT ROYAL.

CAMP SAXTON, Port Royal Island, | Jan. 21, 1868.

Jan. 21, 1988.

Dram Ma. Garrason—The South Carolina volunteers have had a glorious day. Their true friend, Gen. Hunter, now in command, has visited them with his staff, Gen. Saxton, and others. We had long hoped Gen. Hunter would be restored to his command, but tremblingly, lest he who has ruled should be lifted dute the saddle, when we knew our team would not be desirable. Who can tell what might have been the consequences, had the mesnest and bitterest canemy to this movement been Major General here! It's now up to the highest hope of every true. terest enemy to this movement been Major Genera here ! It's now up to the highest hope of every truc friend of the cause here. After the reviews, martia friend of the cause here. After the reviews, martial exercise and battalion movements, the regiment formade a square, into which the Generals were admitted. Gen. Hunter then addressed a few pointed words to the soldiers, expressing his satisfaction with what he had seen, and hoping he should soon see fifty thousand of their people in some condition ready to fight for their liberty. If they would not fight for liberty, they ought not to have it, and would not have it. He would use all his energies to see that their welfare was attended to, and all he asked was, that they would do their duty.

Three hearty cheers were most readily given for

Three hearty cheers were most readily given the General, three for his staff, and three for Liberty.

Gen. Saxton—truest of the true—said Gen. Hunter told him fifty thousand muskets were on their way to

one company now have the Springfield musket.

The others have old muskets of the poorer sort. We One company now have the Springfield musket. The others have old muskets of the poorer sort. We hope to get better, but, probably, shall have to use these first—for action must commence here very soon: where it shall be is yet only a conjecture. But we are now ready for action, and have been on a severe drill ever since Col. Higginson's arrival. No body complains of this, or of the strict discipline he requires. Never had a Colonel more entire confidence of officers and privates. Our regiment now numbers 850 strong, is healthy and in best of spirits, wanting to fight, but not spoiling for it. There cannot be the least doubt as to its efficiency. No regiment can go above it. Shocking language is the rarest thing. Prayers, hymns and exhortations, most ferrent and sincere, are most abundant; sometimes ten prayer-meetings are extemporized in the open streets before meetings are extemporized in the open streets before daylight, and again as many in the svening. The cause they regard as religious, and take hold of it as such. It is truly-a praying regiment. The cause of the country is theire, and that of their friends. It is deeply personal with them, and thoy enter into it with an extractations and a will. deeply personal with them, and they enter into it with an earnestness and a will.

Thus far, only voluntary enlistments made, and for the past two months, our e

The Harwich Cape Cod Republican contains the following notice of Mr. Wright's fecture:

"Heary C. Wright lectured in the Congregational Church in this village on Sunday and Monday evenings isst. Both were strended by large and interested andiences. His subject on the former evening was Abraham Lincols's Procumation: and on the latter, the mission and destiny of the Arrican Republic. His arguments were powerful and convincing; showing most conclusively that the Procumation will result in the final overthrow of the Procument of the last lecture a vote of thanks was tendered him—manifested by friding, when every person arone.

To the hardy and enterprising sons of the Cape, Liberty ever confidently looks, in every hour of danger, for her sturdiest defenders.

return for a moment to your queer theory, will not a man do when he is in strain 1. You I not consent to the disgrees and ruin of your every party, as you would do if you consented as alaxery held responsible for the accurred Res. Hence your queer theory, that has not one

prophets.

The counsels of the Abolitionists To Chemists, Architects, Millwrights and Farse Scientife American will be found a most useful all the new discoveries in the science of density given in its columns, and the interest of the wishes carpenter are not overlooked; all the new isrusie discoveries apportaning to these pursuits being pit from week to week. Useful and practical information in the column of the interests of millwrights and mill-one be found in the Scientife American, which informate be found in the Scientife American, which informate Scientife American is not of the improvements in urral implements being illustrated in its column. every step to the contrary is in the way to her destru

TRIMS—To mail subscribers: Three Dollars a year One Dollar for four months. The volumes common the first of January and July. Specimen copie will sent gratts to any part of the country. MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New Yor IMPROVEMENT IN

"WITHOUT SMUTTING." MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

Champooing and Hair Dyeing

WOULD inform the public that she has rem
223 Washington Street, to
No. 31 WINTER STREET,
where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair

She is sure to come in nine case out of its, as for many years made the hair her study, and have re noise to excel her in producing a new growth? Her Restorative differs from that of any ose day, and so the control of the first of the forest. She Champoos with a bark which does not gree to ountry, and which is highly beneficial to the hair winds of the Restorative, and will prevent the lab warning rere.

using the Restorative, and who grey hair to instruct turning grey.

She also has another for restoring grey hair to instruct and color in nearly all cases. She is not afraid used her Restoratives in any part of the world, as they sin a very edge in the country. They are also pashed is oustoners to take to Europe with them, exough teles or three years, as they often say they can great abroad like them. MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTES



154 Washington St., 5 doors South of Mile St. October 24.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

THE RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION.

THE RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION.

BY M. AUGUSTIN. COCHIN.

Translated by Miss Mary L. Booth, translate of M. Gapparins Works on America.

M. the child yellow Works on America.

M. the child yellow Works on Marrica.

M. the child yellow Works on Marrica.

M. the child yellow the high and private decays for received in state of the coming volume treats. He recently received the shall knighthood from the Pope, in acknowledgement of menty lity displayed in this book; to which aim working warried the first prize of three thousand from by the French Academy.

So little is positively known of the condenies and an american state of Emancipation in these creations of the translate of Emancipation in these present crisis, as her before the control of the learned to the married of the translate of Emancipation of the present crisis, and her positive the control of the learned to the Montabambert; is based entirely on official report in the state planes, which comprehend every form of the special crisis, as her in the control of the learned to the control