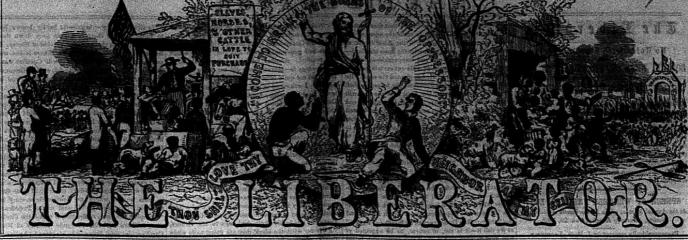
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

WASHINGTON STREET, BOOM No. 6

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

FF. TERMS - Three dollars per annum, in advi

part, viz: - WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDBUND QUEST JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.



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

Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

"Hay this down as the law of nations. I say that min uy authority takes, for the time, the place of all meni-al ionitations, and SLAYERY ANOXO THE REST d that, under that take of things, so far from its belo-ted that the Slatton where shavey exists have the exceled-

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Print

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 7.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1671.

Reluge of Oppression.

DEMOCRATIO TREASON IN ILLINOIS.

The following are the 'ssecosh' resolutions intro-duced into the Legislature of Illinois, on the 29th sk, and after a fierce debate, referred to the Com-mittee on Federal Relations:

mittee on Federal Relations:

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, at the commendement of the present unhappy war, declared, in everyoficial paper that came from his hands, that the sole discount of the war, was, and should be for the restoration of the Union and the laws as our falters made them;

object of the prosecution of the Winon and the laws as oar falters made them;

Whereas. By his subsequent acts, be has proven to every unbiased mind that such now is not his intention in the further prosecution of the war, and tate has wifully deceived the soldiers by inducing them to take arms in, as they supposed, an honorable and just cause, which he has, turned into a dishonable and disgraceful crusade against the established rights of the States;

He has declared martial law over every loyal State in this Union;

He has, without anthority of law or right, imprisoned our citizens in loathsome dungeons, and refused them the right of speedy trial;

He has sauctioned the taking of the lives of innocrib, peacable, and respected citizens of these States, to atone for the acts of others;

He has, by his proclamation of January 1st, 1863, disegarded the reserved rights of these States, and attempted, by that pro-lamation, to equal the white and black races, and to excite service insurrection in the Southern States, thereby involving the innocent with the guilty, without reference to age or sex;

He has persisted in listening to and carrying outliness of the subsequence of the reserved of the consent of the reserved of the consent of the consent of men whose avowed doctrines are inimial to free government; ical to free government; He has divided a State without the consent of he

negroes into the service of the United States;
He has forced negroes upon us, against our often expressed wishes, and the constitution and laws of our State. He has squandered the nation's wealth, and made

He has squandered the nation's wealth, and made is a bankrupt people; He has suppressed the liberty of the press and free speech, leared only by tyrants; He has closed the doors of churches, and deprived citizens of the States of the right to serve God according to the dictates of their own consciences; He proposes to involve us in a system of ruinous taxation, for the purpose of purchasing negrees, against the will and the interests of our people; He has pandered to New England capitalists, in ou using the means at his discussal for opening the Mississiph river;

river; given sanctica to the measure known as

lessappi river;
He has given sanctica to the measure known as the Morill tarill, under which the East are rapidly anching itself at the expense of the West;
Against all of which we do enter our solemn procest, and declare it to be our firm and fixed intention a ubmit to they wrongs and usurpations no longr; that we wil, as we have heretofore, sustain the Administration in all its constitutional acts; there-

Administrație in all its constitutional acts; therefore, le ît.
Resolof. By the House of Representatives (the Senate cocurring herein). That, in our opinion, the time be come when, in accordance with the Constitutio, it becomes necessary to call a convention of all ac States, for the purpose of considering our napal difficulties, and adjusting the same. We sould, therefore, recommend to all the States, that the Legislatures thereof appoint commissioners to meet in national convention, to be held in the city of Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, on the first Toesday in the month of Adril, A. D., 1863; and we would memorialize the Congress of the United States to obtain an armistice and cessation of hostilities now existing between the different sections of our common country, for the purposes aforesaid.

Resolecti, That the Speaker of the House be requested to transuit a copy of the foregoing preamble and restuitions to each of the Governors of the States, and request that they be Iaid before the Legislature of the same; also, to furnish to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State with a copy hereof, and request their constructions their construction of the same; also, to furnish to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State with a copy hereof, and request their constructions their constructions and the construction of the State with a copy hereof, and request their constructions their constructions are common to the state with a copy hereof, and request their constructions their constructions and the presentatives in Congress from the State with a copy hereof, and request their constructions are common to the same and the state with a copy hereof, and request their constructions are common to the same and the construction of the s

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

on majorate numination been launched with on majorant a purpose, so trembling a hand, and so material at the South on the 1st of January, in his life at the South on the 1st of January, in his life and blackest proclamation. Deeply is it to be yretted, not only for the credit of the man and the attents of peace, but for the sake of the freedon which we claim on behalf of the negro race. The measure has almost every bad quality, and can have to beneficial results. It professes to be humane and is, in its practical tendency, inhuman; it purports to have the force. substantial in local course, the disputity and can have a six in the present what they are been controlled when he amongs of the principle days to a manufact in law controlled when he amongs of the principle days to a manufact in law controlled when he amongs of the principle days to a manufact in law controlled when he amongs of the principle days to a manufact in law controlled with the amongs of the principle days to a manufact in law controlled when he amongs of the principle days to a manufact in law controlled when he amongs of the principle days to a manufact in law controlled when he amongs of the principle days to a manufact in law controlled when he amongs of the principle days to a manufact in law controlled when he amongs of the principle days to a manufact in law controlled when he amongs of the principle days to a manufact in law controlled when he amongs of the principle days to a manufact in law controlled when he amongs of the principle days to a manufact in law controlled when he amongs of the principle days to a manufact in law controlled when he amongs of the principle days to a manufact in law controlled when he amongs of the principle days to a manufact in law controlled when he amongs of the principle days to a manufact in law controlled when he amongs of the principle days to a manufact in law controlled when he amongs of the principle days to a manufact in law controlled when he amongs of the principle days to a manufact in law controlled when he amongs of the principle days to a manufact in law controlled when he amongs of the woman of England to the amongs of the woman of the principle days to a manufact in law controlled when he amongs of the woman of England to the amongs of the woman

ON. OF HERE STATES OF THE STAT

It can so operate only in one way. If General Halleck and his colleagues told the trush, they might confess that they wanted more solliers but he they might confess that they wanted more solliers to the history means that his legislation is designed to facilitate recruiting. It is true that suddent of the property and industrial resources of Southern planters and tried errolls of operations in the field. The measure, therefore, can have only one direct purpose: it contemplates an augmentation of the Federal forces at the seat of war by adding to their numbers the revolted slaves, who are to turn upon their employers; but any service was a way adding to their numbers the revolted slaves, who are to turn upon their employers; but any service was a war by adding to their numbers the revolted slaves, who are to turn upon their employers; but any service was a war by adding to their numbers the revolted slaves, who are to turn upon their employers; but any service was a war by adding to their numbers the revolted slaves, who are to turn upon their employers; but any service was a war by adding to their numbers the revolted slaves, who are to turn upon their employers; but any service was a servile way. Now, let us reflect for a moment on the meaning of those words. The Federals commanders who have fought by the side of ra shout increase in the strength of "military necessity," shonest old Abe "has been induced to do that which, if it have any practical result, must literally convert the whole South into a "bell upon earth," and eclipse to the most hideous and revolting cruelties of the worst ruffians now fighting under the Star Spangled Bannow for the consequence, for the simple reason that it will have no revolt at all. How is it to be carried out? No contrast between North and South is more of marked at the present moment than in the readiness of the communications for the Confederates in the land of their opponents, and the exclusion of the Federals from any such facility in Secessia. The het considering the deve

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY.

sight of all the people, of secountability for the judgment has been consumed in their rapus. It is they who dislike slavery, yet sympathize with the slaveholders—who believe is in the right of secresions and the duty of acknowledging the success of a rebellion that has not lasted two years—who see in the railing of pro-slavery Northern journals against. Enging of pro-slavery Northern journals against. Engris is very badly treated in the North; though notify from the Republican party—who think that the merro is very badly treated in the North; though notify informed, illogical public who bold these views, says at the Archbishop; pray do not attribute them to mea. But has he none of his own? Oh, yes! He holds, with the plan "long ago suggested by Bishop Hinds." The good Bishop proposed that the Pederal Government and the price we fixed. A very good plan, certainly; have ment should tax the slaves upon an assessment fixed by the owner, and have the power of ramon at the price we fixed. A very good plan, certainly; have ment should tax the slaves upon an assessment fixed by the owner, and have the power of ramon at the price we fixed. A very good plan, certainly; have ment should tax the slaves upon an assessment fixed by the owner, and have the power of ramon at the price we fixed. A very good plan, certainly; have ment should tax the slaves upon an assessment fixed by the owner, and have the power of ramon at the price we fixed. A very good plan, certainly; have ment should tax the slaves upon an assessment fixed by the owner, and have the power of ramon at the price we fixed. A very good plan, certainly; have ment should tax the slaves on the price we fixed. A very good plan, certainly; have ment should tax the slaves upon an assessment fixed by the owner, and have the power of ramon at the price we fixed. A very good plan, certainly; have not the price of fixed fixed price of the special pointed out by the Archbishop; that the sage will permit such a desceration of the signal advantage pointed out by the Archb

and units for blood, and plunder of private proper ty." Every intelligent man knows that it has beer the only object of the government since the rebel-lion commenced, to defend its integrity and suppress the rebellion. If certain institutions stand in the way of this, they must yield, for "the Union mus-and shall be preserved."

ATROCIOUS CONDUCT OF COL. JONAS H.

St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, Jan. 25. On Toesday evening list, at half-past eight o'clock, while passing up St. Charles street, in company with F. S. Schell, Esq. the arriest of Frank action period by the Banks Ex-

regard to this important matter:

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE.

Lieut. J. Duan:—

You are hereby ordered to arrest all negroes out without passes after \$\frac{1}{2}\$ P. M.

By order of Col. J. H. French, Prov. Marshal Gen, and Chief of Police.

Prov. Marshal Gen, and Chief of Police.

Notices of this kind were sent to all the station houses, and were posted in the offices. It is a most despotie law to put in force at such an hour as this to protect the property in the shape of human flesh and blood, in God's creatures, belonging, or cened, as they say, by the very fiends who have no compulsion at shedding the precious life's blood of our sons and brothers, husbands and fathers!

We, who profess to be Christian people, contributing blood and treasure for the suppression of this cursed rebellion, are now called upon to provide cells for the safe keeping of their slaves!—Corr. of Boston Traceller.

CHANGE IN NEW ORLEANS.

The following private letter (says the New York Tribune) from a colored man in New Orleans, can-celling an order he had previously sent to this city for a banner, may throw some light on the state of things in the Southern metropolis:

things in the Southern metropolis:

Sin,—If you have not had the banner commenced, it is necles to have it made at all, as, since the issuing of the President's Proclamation, Jonas H. French has stopped all of our night meetings, and has caused us to get permits to 'hold meetings on Sunday, and sends his police around to all of the colored churches every Sunday, to examine all of the permits. He had all the alayes that were turned out of their former owner's yards rearrested and sent back, those who belonged to rebels as well as those who belonged to rebels as well as those who belonged to loyal persons. The slaves were mustered into the rebel army. He has them confined in jail to starve and die, and refuses their friends to see them. He is much worse than our rebel masters, he being the Chief of Police. Last night, after Gen Banks left the city, Col. French issued is secrete order to all the police stations to arrest all the negroes who may be

closs as to whether they are repriles or vermin. A certain calmness of mind is requisite to their successful slaughter. The convulsions of passion are out of place when one is merely scalling chineles.

The foregoing reflections are suggested naturally enough by the accounts in Yankee newspapers of Butler's triumphal progression from New York to Washington, and bace again to Boston. A great hue and cry has been raised at the South, because the spawn of Northern cities saw fit to prostrate themselves before, this new Haynau, this modern Virres, returning from his conquests—this beast emerging from his coava filled with dead men's bones. Why this outcry? Wherefore assail the brate clotted with gore, or the chimpanzees that danced and chattered at his coming, and besibobered him with praise? What had this bog-hyena done contrary to his instincts, that we should so berate him and his worshippers? He had hanged Mumford. That was true Yankee courage. He had issued a hellid order against the ladies of New Orleans. That was unaffected Yankee gallantry. He had put the Mayor and hundreds of others into dungeons. This was the Yankee conception of the proper method of administering the laws of "the best government the world ever saw." He had banished from the city pripre themselves by taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. That was the Yankee idea of instice.

Hu drove these people off without a change of clothing, and only \$50 in money. This was the Yankee idea of instice.

Hu drove these people off without a change of clothing, and only \$50 in money. This was the Yankee idea of instice.

Hu drove these people off without a change of clothing, and only \$50 in money. This was the Yankee idea of instice.

Hu drove these people off without a change of clothing, and only \$50 in money. This was the Yankee idea of property by millions. This was a snart Yankee trick. His troops were whipped at Baton Rouge while he was in New Orleans; he was never under fire and never enter gen provier, except at Hatteras, when the l

cusion.

He was a thief. A sword that he had stolen from woman—the nince of the brave Twiggs—was presented to him as a reward of valor. He had violat d the laws of God and man. The law-makers concluded the laws of God and man, and the preach ra of the Yankee googel of blood came to him and

The Biberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1863

Annual Meeting of the Museachusetts Anti-Sla Society, Thursday Evening, Jan. 29, 1863.

FEBRUARY 13.

shame, but all, would be proved from a provided perfect. There is the first feed of the law part of the proposite of the proposition of

North, and says to the National Government, if let Congress promise that every man in the shall have money for his slave, without inquirwhat he hay done in the past, if he will only use to be a good boy in the future, and we can your emancipation policy throughout the State of months. Maryland and Kentucky could be hit into line—nobody would dream of asking a Delaware was—and of what great importance remessee and Kentucky when once the line bearbreak! The only thing we have to do la to the Republican leaders from failing safety, careful not to trust them when they are awake. ent the Republican leaders from falling assecp, be careful not to trust them when they are awake, ghter and applause.) Remember what digged yout of the pit! The moral success of a party or silent, and claiming, in the name of a God of ice, the freedom of the slaves. Lower no demand I e no criticism! Spare no public officer! De-d of the President of the United States that he d of the President of the United States that he e height of that Proclamation only to dash it

THE PARTY OF THE P

sublime height of that Proceamination of the process of the process (Applause.)

Three years ago, you and I sat in this hall, remembering, with sad hearts, the fate of John Brown and his sescietes. We had just come home, from laying the body among the rocks he loved. A private merchant of Philadelphia, who went to claim his body of chant of Philadelphia, who went to claim his body of Geremor Wise, walked through insults and threats to Glipper's Ferry, and stayed there, holding his life in his hand, for two days, amid the anger of this populace of that little town. To-day a Brigadier General of the United States, that man holds, and has held for may a month, the control of that district; and with infalte joy he found devolved upon him, by the ne-cessity of the hour and the orders of his superiors, the to spare the engine-house, the Gibraltar from which the brave old man fired his first gun at Virginia slavery. (Renewed applause.) That place stands to-day under the military orders of the friend of John Brown; and every roof that he looked upon with disgust when he went there to claim the old man's dust has vanished the one which Brown himself made historica to Philadelphia, guarding it against the mob, and give sing it in peace into the hands of other friends. I think when Providence gives us, in three short years, so pectic a retribution, we may hope that the ideas the matry leved will one day put the torich to everything in the Cordederate States which, the bated, and save only that which he leved. (Loud applicates.)

THE BOSTON JOURNAL.

The Journal makes a characteristic fling at a peti-tion recently presented to the Legislature, asking for the appointment of a Metropolitan Police by that body, because among fifty-six "legal voters." twenty-two

tock to the control of the control o

THE MEANING OF THE MASQUERADE.

the rabble that besleged the Tremont House, nor mingled in the gay assemblles of Beacon Street—the right and left wings of the party which welcomes McClellan as its representative man. With a silent protest of sorrow, they stood aloof, while the latent servility to slavery, which two years of the bloodlest scourging on record has not been able to eradicate, rejoiced in its own shamelessaures.

We question neither the right nor the propriety of General McClellan visiting his Boston friends, nor of their receiving him most cordially. But we protest that the city government, in proffering him an official reception and municipal courtesies, committed an inappropriate and questionable act.

reception and municipal courtesies, committed an inappropriate and questionable act.

We can conceive a praiseworthy desire to honor an
officer whose fidelity and success have merited the
thanks of his countrymen. But to strew laurels in
the pathway of a man whose loyalty is not above suspicton, and whose career has been one of unbroken
failure, is certainly unprecedented. It would be in illtaste to compliment a man on his defeats. They had
no victories to praise him for. They could not applaud that humane caution by which a commander,
though tinsuccessful, saves his soldiers' lives. This
man buried an army in the swamps of the Chickatonius and accomplished nothing. There could be pixud that numane caution by which a commander, though ninuccessful, saves his soldlers' lives. This man buried an army in the awamps of the Chickehominy, and accomplished nothing. There could be no genuine sympathy extended to him because of the injustice and impatience of his superiors. McClellan, for a whole year, was virtually the autocrat of the republic. He held the President and cabinet in abeyance. Only when the long-suffering patience of a deceived people grew weary, and they saw the man to whom the fate of the republic was entrusted too feeble or too indisposed to use his power against its enemies, did they clamor for his removal. To hope salvation from McClellan, after Manassas, and Yorktown, and Antietam, was infatuation. No blame, then, to his superiors. He let the shagpy forchead of Opportunity pass by, without an effort to grasp it, and its bald back mocked all his feeble endeavors. It cannot be said that time was not given him to execute his plans. This General required not time, but eternity, in which to manouure.

There is, then, but one way to explain this fact tious popularity of McClellan — his pro slavery; his well-known sympathy with the cause of the rebellion; and his known hatred of the carnest men who seek

disputed victories, who believes he would have received honors from his present managers? Nothing car be more manifest than the fact, that their enthusiasm

It requires but little knowings of the originates the late display to see that the intention was to rebuke the government. They expressed hostility as plainly as they dared. By and by, as party lines among us become sharper and more defined, we shall have holder manifestations of treason. Then it will dare to throw away the clock of loyalty, and stand revealed in its true character. Even now, a well-known Me-

For McClellan himself, we care to say little. He is only a victim. Not for his intrinsic merit, but as the representative of a bad cause, does he receive this homage. When he can no longer serve the purpose of faction, he will be quietly dropped. Commiseration for his weakness will then soften the indignation that loyal men now feel at his conduct, and, as life closes, the pregnant question of Carlyle will challenge him:—"Brief brawling Day, with its noisy phantoms, its poor paper, crowns tinsel-gilt, is gone; and everlasting Night, with her star-diadems, with her silences and her recracitics, is come! What shat sheat dons, and

The following Petition has been prepared for general circulation in the Empire State: To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York:

Billion could liber a through the properties of the country of the properties of the properties of the country of the properties of the pr

THE LIBERATOR. LETTER FROM MR. PILLSBURY.

The ostentatious ovations extended to General McCielian, last week, will confer no enviable reputation upon Boston. The princety hospitality of the city was never more levishly expended. Merchant close were passed most enthusiastically, size versing, was never more levishly expended. Merchant close were passed most enthusiastically, size versing, was never more levishly expended. Merchant close were passed most enthusiastically, size versing, in a crowled gathering of the best people of this company with fulsome compliment.

In truth, it was a sight "to make the judicious grieve." It was not less such because many well-meaning persone lent the influence of their nances and presence to swell the hamiliasting spectacle. Blinded by the brilliancy of the scenes, they did not discern the treasonable hands that moved them. We apprehend that a year hence, when the factious purpose which this demonstration was originated tolely to far their becomes developed, there will be much for these gentlemen to segret. But let us be thankful, that when sycophantic wealth and heartless scholarily undiffered to illustrate that "complimentary funkeyism" which has justily earned for the Yankre like heartly underticed to illustrate that "complimentary funkeyism" which has justily earned for the Yankre like heartly contempt of the South, the men high in official and judicial stations, whom Massachusetts delights most to honor, had self-evepect enough to refase the interest to honor, had self-evepect enough to refase the interest of the peard under the muffler."

The representatives of the moral sentiment and unquestioned loyally of the commanity were not seen at the General's receptions. They neither mixed with the rabble that besieged the Tremont House, nor mingled in the gay assemblies of Beacon Street—the right and left wings of the party which welcomes Mocles are still for war, even though McCleilan as its representatives of the head is a more dereadful than war.

If you think the Resolutions, or any part of this many are settling

hasty note worth printing, please insert them.

Resolved, That while rejoicing in the President's Proclamation of the First of January, we would still earneatly hope and entreat that the good work of Emancipation may go awiffly on, until the last vestige of the slave system is swept from the American soil.

Resolved, That we hear with profound satisfaction that "an African Bureau will probably be added to the Department of the Interior," through which we trust the rights and interests of the liberated bondmen will be generously consulted and most vigilantly guarded, as some amail return for the fearful outrages and cruelties under which they have so long suffered.

How are the President and the Government to know the real feelings of the people of the North 3. The lowdest voices are all from the other side. Not only at the polls, and in the several State Legislatures, but everywhere in railroad cars, in hotels, on 'Change,

the polls, and in the several State Legislatures, our crear where in railroad cars, in hotels, on 'Change, and wherever or whenever I meet people in numbers, it is ever the same. The Slave Power is always auto make listel both heard and felt. And sometimes I am almost driven to doubt whether, after all, we are am almost driven to doubt whether, after all, we are not mistaken, and that the majority are greatly in favor of the South and of slavery. Last night, I heard a young shoulder-strapped upstart damning the nigers right lustily, and declaring that, if the Government went to bringing them into the field, more than two hundred thousand mon would lay down their arms, and come home. For himself, he declared that he would rather have his body "cut in two by a cannon ball, than see a nigger fighting for this counity"!

What is the President to do? What can he do? Courress, hitherto, has done nothing to strength-

What is the Congress, hitherto, has done nothing to strengthen or even to encourage him; and if the people do nothing, or so much worse than nothing, what is to become of him I of the government; of the nation I of any of us 1 Are we not self-doomed to destru-

LECTURES BY HENRY O. WRIGHT.

HYANNIS, Feb. 9, 1868. DEAR MR. GARRISON—It seems desirable to say a few words, through the Liberator, of the recent brief visit of our long-time friend, Henry C. Wright, to Hyannis, and the somewhat changed aspect of the great cause of Freedom among us, as everywhere in the

Mr. Wright and engaged to be never the Sept. Sth, and I called on the Rev. Charles Morgridge, of the Orthodox church, to notify him of the fact, and ascertain if he would like to have Mr. Wright speak. in his pulpit a part of the day. With the utmos promptness he replied that he would be very gian to have Mr. Wright occupy his pulpit, both forencon and afternoon. This response, so different from the clerical answers which I have been in the habit of hearing,

When we arrived at the hall in the evening, we were surprised to find it packed so closely that it was with difficulty we could get in. The eabject for the evening's lecture was, "The Mission and Destiny of the American Republic"—the bearings of the Proclamation upon it, &c. Although many in the hall were obliged to stand, and all were crowled, they heard the long lecture patiently, attentively and gladity to the end. Mr. Wright closed by singing the Juhr Brown song—the audience joining in the Halletujah chorus.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

ple reason that the mass have been edilled, and individuals, whose cooperation we most need, are left withouthing to do. Xes, nothing to do, and "that's what the matter is." I know of anti-lavery men and women, who will work when they are directed in reference to what is to be done.

Witness the mighty power exerted by very humble persons, through the influence of those who lay out individual labor to promote the interest of a sect or party I Here is the power—this is the place to apply the lever which will move the world in the cause of Freedom. A good speech is ever acceptable, and eloquent pleading is an all ynot to be neglected, but we must have home work. We want men and women, ready in by places, as well as were the multitude congregate, to lay upon the humblest altar the gift of the heart. Many a little gathering in the school district, with but a baker's dozen, has put the ball in motion, and kindled a fire which has been felt as a power "behind the throne greater than the throne itself."

And now, more than ever, is the time to work in every corner of our land. The ear is open, the heart is papitating, and the soul is yearning to level to the dust the monster oppression. Let us improve the precious opportunity, and leave our children the glorious heritage of a freedom universal. We must not pass on to a higher life till the last slave is redeemed, and chains, whips and scourges cast into the bottomiess see.

G. W. S.

and chains, whips and scourges cast into the bottomles

A POLTROON AND A HERO.

DEAR ME. GARRISON:

The following paragraphs a deserve to be placed in juxtaposition. The individuals mentioned illustrate a principle—the one of Slavery, the other of Freedom. Both are known in Boston. Jonas H. French was one of the ringleaders of the mob that broke up the John Brown meeting in December, 1880, and the street, and a was one of the defenders of both by word and act. Jonas H. French tottered in the continuations of the Music Hall to insult and mob Wendell Phillips when addressing the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society; George W. Smalley was one of the defenders of both by the street, at his house. Johns H. French was the most insolent and contumacious of the witness called before the Legislative Committee of 1801 upon the Metropolitan police-bill; George W. Smalley was the disinterested and unpaid counsel of the petitioners, and a monthat police bill; George W. Smalley was the disinterested and unpaid counsel of the petitioners, and a monthat police-bill; George W. Smalley was the disinterested and unpaid counsel of the petitioners, and a monthat police-bill; George W. Smalley was the disinterested and unpaid counsel of the petitioners, and a monthat provided that such on the petitioners, and a monthat pay of a prescribed, by the present was commissioned officer to twenty-five acres of land, and cash commissioned officer was a homestead by the person entitled to receive the acres of land. African descent between 18 and 45 per military force of the United States, by the commission him as the Colonel of a Massachusetts regiment destined for New Orleans, but in vain;

of these two men, representing different ideas, when

accepted. Now, mark what difference in the conduct of these two men, representing different ideas, when clad in the panoply of war!

AN Unconscious Hero. The notice, by the dailies, that Gen. Hooker desired to appoint George W. Small, ley of the Tribaneou his staff, as an acknowledgment of the great merit of his report of the crive. We had with tien. Hooker, which is justice to Hooker and to Mr. Smalley, we feel it to be our duty to recite. The General was laid up with his wound, but on the occasion referral with his wound, but on the occasion referral with his wound, but on the occasion referral with considerable enhancement of the best of the control of th

GEN/ BANKS AND THE PROCLAMATION.
The following is Gen. Banks's order promulgation

The Seventh Annual Anti-Slavery Convention for the State of New York will be held at ALBANY, in Associate of New York will be held at ALBANY, in Associate the State of New York will be held at ALBANY, in Associate the State of New York will be held at ALBANY, in Associate the State of New York will be held at ALBANY, in Associate the State of New York will be held at ALBANY, in Associate the State of New York will be held at ALBANY, in Associate the New York will be held at ALBANY will be held at ALBANY

. HOBITUABY.

Alone unto our Enthers will One thought hath reconded; That He whose love exceedeth ours, Hath taken home His child."

To the dear home circle, where she will be so intend to her many sorrowing friends, who "mourn not as-without hope," we would again apply the besuitful guage of Whittier:—

"Not upon thee or thine the solemn angel
Hath evil wrought:
Her funeral anthem is a glad evangel—
The good die not!"

E. H. O.

MECCA, (Oblo.) Jan. 25, 1863.

FRIEND GARRISON,—I wish to communicate through the Liberator, intelligence of the death of my beloved father, Dr. Jonn Shivin. He entered into his rest January 16th. He has been a man of stong intellect; but, for ten years past, he has been gradually failing mentally, until he had become a mere wreck. He lost the memory, so that he could not retain any thing but for a few moments. At the earliest agitation of the slaviery question, he seponsed the cause of the oppressed elseva, and was always true to that down-trodden race, as those who knew him best can testify; and even after he forgot almost every thing else, he did not forgot that slavery existed in the nation, or that he was an Aboiltonist. He had been a reader of the Liberator for many years. Though for a few years past he did not understand much that he read, still he continued to perme his Liberator is and when he hid it down, he inserted ap in that he might know where to commerce again. He could not

poss.

[13] Dr. Saitti, in years by gone, was an occasional contributor to the columns of the Liberster, and always wrote vigorously and to the point. He had a deep religious nature, uncommon spiritual insight, and a braw restigating spirit, which led him out of the bondage of both Church and State. A good man has departed.]—Ed.

At a regular meeting of Syriac. Temple, No. 21, Independent Order, of Good Templars, the following resolutions were unanisously adopted:—
Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with our brother and sister Templars, in the loss sustained by the death of P. G. W. O. T. Horra Jewell. In his death we lose a valuable officer, one ever efficient and earnest in the cause of temperance, and an especial friend of our Order. He was ever active and generous, and his place cannot be easily elicible one worthliest.

illed by our worthiest.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Grand Council, to Hawkins Lodge, (of which he was to the Grand Council, to Hawkins Lodge, (of waisen as was a member,) and to the family of our deceased brother. And, also, that we sak the indulgence of their publication in the Boston Journal, Traveller, and Liberator.

In F. H. & C., ALEXANDER MACY, W. S., Syrick Temple, No. 21, I. O. of G. T. Milford, Mass., Feb. 7, 1863.

In Westford, Mass., Jan. 31st, URIAH RITCHIR, Jr., son f Uriah Ritchie, of Boston, aged 29 years.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed o b 395 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-licular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. References.—Lather Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4. P. M.



WEIS & ZOEBISCH.



European and Fancy Furs, 308 Washington Street, 308
PPOSITE BOSTON THEATHE, BOSTON.

EST Particular attention is paid to attering and repair
ng Old Fars.

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IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing, "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

WOULD inform the public that she has removed from 223 Washington Street, to Ro. 31 WINTER STREET, where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair. She is ser to come in mine cases of of len, as she has for many years made the hair her study, and is sure there are none to arech her in producing a new growth of hair. Her Restorative differs from that of any one clee, being made from the roots and herhe of the forced.

She Champoos with a bark which does not grow in this country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair before using the Restorative, and will present the hair from turning groy.

She also has snother for restoring grey hair to its matural color in neatry all cases. She is use affect to speak of her Bostoratives in any part of they would, as they are used in every city in the country. They are also packed for her contenuers to take to Europe with them, except to lead to the rest three years, as they often any they can get wishing abroad like them.

MADAME CARTEAUX HARMISTER.

MADAME CASTRAUX RANNISTER,
To 10

No. 21 Winter Street, Boston.

INVOCATION. "Every raller shall be exalted, and every bill shall be made low."—Isazam xi. 3—4. O, Ancient of Days!

Ooncested thy ringed seat of mercy stood,
Till prophet hards unveiled it, and a flood
of mildest radiance met their raptured gase.

Instinct with truth and light.
Its living wheels await but thy beheat
To bear from North to South, from East to West,
Of peace and love, the glory and the seight.

O, Ancient of Days! Until the mountain barriers of pride Be levelled, and the stormy floods subside Of human strife, thy chariot delays;

Until the poor forlors,

Long ages taught to bend the supple knes,
And some the yoke his haughty lords decree
No longer howe beneath a master's scorn.

Ye lofty mountains, bow! Claim kindred with the valleys at your feet! And ye, earth's lovellest once, arise to meet er proud ones, calling ye their brothers now!

O, Ancient of Days !

Behold, and bless the followers of thy Son,
Till strife shall cease, and all mankind in on
Bond of true brotherhood their Father praise!

Then will there be a way On earth for thy great chariot of Love; Earth, then akin to thy bright beaven ab Backing, like it, in Love's eternal day! tings, Sussex, England.

SAMUEL D. PHILLIPS. A silence in the church—a nawe:
A coffin, lying with its weight of night
Before the pulpit: whitest of white flowers
Rhed over it their resurrection light.
A shadow on all faces, white and black:
Grief in each heart amid the hundreds there:
Our voices faitering in the funeral hymn,
And breaking with the burden of our prayer.

And oreasing with the desired in our work,
"We miss thee, fellow-laborer in our work,
Truest and best," we said, "of all our band!"
"We miss thee, kindest friend!" the people week,
"We miss thy guiding head, by helping hand."
Well may we miss him! Hose atrong heart the less.
To beast for God and Justice, Truth and Right;
"Well may we miss him! there are all too few
To share this conflict, enter on this fight.

To share this conflict, enter on this agai.

'Can this be death? speak truth!" His lips grew

With that last question. Oh! they answered the

More truly than they knew—"This is not death."

Not death, but life? yes, immortality,

With all its hidden beauty, wendrous strength,

With all that man can wish of pure and good,

With all that man can wish of pure and good,

With all that angels have of joy above.

Ob, mother of the dead! our hearts are full
Of sorrow for thy sake. How wilt thou hear
To know what now we know, that all in vain
Has been a mother's love, a mother's care!
In vain? Not so! Thy son is further off
Than South from North, and yet he cannot be Too far for mother's love, for that has power To reach the circle of eternity !

The boly army, and the company nd martyrs, weld And leave it to the earth to dig the grave,

Smooth down the turf, and plant the funeral stone "He taught us of our happy home in heaven, Last Sunday morn," the freedman's children said. Write this upon the stone—he cannot need A fitter epitaph, our noble dead ! St. Helens, S. C., December, 1862.

> THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1863. The dawning of the glorious First Gems all the eastern sky; And soon sad Afric's sable sone

In chains shall cease to sigh. Its beams are darting through the gloom Of Slavery's hideous night;
And man, the vassal, soon will stand
Triumphant in the Right.

Two hundred years of toll and pain Oppressed, borne down with care; But now be'll bathe in Freedom's light, For God has heard his prayer.

Oh! dawn of brighter, holier day, Can seek, in more congenial clime, "Freedom to worship God"!

Oh I many gentle, loving hearts
Are moved to melting tears;
For now they feel thy new-born light spersing all their fears.

O God I with thankful bearts we greet
This dawn of jubilee;
It is through thy great love and power
Columbia shall be free.

John Willis Menand.
sabington, D. C., December, 1802.

From the Christian Regist NATIONAL UNITY.

nobler unity than that which came From out the conflict of our sires of old, Albh gave to us throughout the world a name Shall we, our trials past, at length behold; unity of Justice and of Power, As theirs of Freedom from a foreign fee; brough the dark clouds, that o'er the nation I

hrough the dark clouds, that o'er the nation We see its rising sun, its morning glow. Io more shall party spirit rule the land, But One Great Thought inspire each freema he rook on which alone our cause can stand, The Love of Man and Justlee for th' oppres tries, O sun of Freedom, to restore. sun of Freedom, to restore rights to all! Arise! and set no more! J. V

From the New York Evening Post. SONNET.
TO JOHN BRIGHT OF ENGLAND. TO JOHN BRIGHT OF ENGLAND.

A nation greets thee o'er the ware, John Bright!

A nation not thine own, nor yet allied
In all things to it, but whose sense of pride
Soars, shough on wounded wings to toftiest flight.
We cry thee "Hail!"—loud shouting while we fight
For House's vantage: aye, while isnds deride,
And thy land loudest; for thy voice hath oried
Boldity and bravely in its hooset might.
For the great principle of Human Right.
For this we thank thee, that on Freedom's side
Thou derest to stand, and show th' accursed tide Thou decest to stand, and stem th' accurred the Of high ranked selfishness, which would invite To popular madness, and obscure the light Of God's great justice, in eternal night!

> ENDURANCE. Within my breast there is no light,
> But the cold light of stare;
> I give the first watch of the night
> To the red planet Mara.

The star of the unconquer'd will,
He rises in my breas,
Berene, and resolute, and still,
And cales, and elf-posser'd.
And thou, too, whosee or these art,
That readest this brief pasies,
As see by one thy hope depart,
Be resolute and eats.

O, fear set, in a world like tale,
And those shall know, we long,
Roow how mollone a thing it is
To write, and be strong.
Herar W. LONDSLLOY.

The Biberator.

THE CONNECTICUT AND SHENANDOAH. A TALE OF TO-DAY.

THE CHOIR AND THE CARDIDATE.

It was Whitsunday—that great Pentecostal Peniral of Nature, in New Engiand—when, under the plenary inspiration of the new life, everything through which the vital current can field bursts into an eloquence of tongues; an eloquence all deglow with praise of Him whose limitless love cares alike for the lowly violet by the brook-side, the rough birer clasping the rock, and the cultured apple-tree so emidematic of cultured, matronly womanhood, in its generous expansion of full blown beauty and sweetness; encircled with the richest promises for the fature; diffusing an atmosphere that delights and refreshes even the remote or heedless passer-by, and attracting to the affluent hospitalities of its immediate presence every bright and proposal thing that has wings for flight, or feet for bounding. THE CHOIR AND THE CANDIDAT

twitter, at evening, the sweet, low assiduities of mu-toal tenderness around the little, nestling cradles of Art and Love. O, the precious apple-tree! the pride and glory of Summer; the abundant fulfilment of Au-tann; the wholesome, cheerful resource of Winter. What fitter emblem of a perfect, accomplished woman-bood!

sood 1

And would you have all apple-trees 1. O, no 1 For here are other positions needful to be occupied besides the sheltered, sunny slope of destiny; and each occuor, in its place, by the same tenderly brooding Infinity that warms into blossom the lowly violet hidden in the that warms into stoesom the low'ry violet hidden in the damp grass, and the wild, rough brier whose home is on the rock. Yes, and on this day they all spake with tongues of varied fame, and breath fragrant with purity and truth, the universal language of love and praise. In the sterile ciefts of the sea-girt cliffs, where the fretted saw; everywhere, recrywhere—to the very verge of the snow-crown of the mountain, to the very verge of the snow-crown of the mountain, to the very verge of the foam-girdle of the ocean. But no where was the great miracle more exquisite in detail, more rapturous in the aggregate, than along the varied and beautiful banks of the Connecticut: there, without measure, indeed, the spirit had been poured out—the apirit of boauty, beneficence, purity, peace, love, life. It was Whitsunday. In the beautiful town where we shall pause, the busy spindles were still; the great mill-wheel moved not; the stream lay, deepend as in thought, tranquilly holding upon its boson a photograph of the beaming June heaven. The last meledious waves from the belfries had floated away into

us waves from the belfries had floated away int pathways and thoroughfares; the last brigh-on had fluttered in at the meeting-house door captive, made prison and captivity sweeter far than even the freedom of the glorious outer-world, which, but for this anticipated voice, would have been the temple of his hot heart's devotions to-day. Was it flame in answer swer now. He sits there in the minister'

the sound. There was one figure slightly taller than any other on that side, but it was half-hidden by a pillar, the face half-averted, too, as if the better to see the thing in the unc

material, and the demand for manufactured

"I don't remember to have asked that question "I don't remember to have asked that queation of the Standing Committee," replied the other, ab-stractedly, his concentrated eyes atualying the carpet. Then rousing himself with a jork, similar to that which completes the utility of a half open jacknile, and with a voice and manner in harmony with that movement—"From Meadville, of course. Cambridge don't turn out such hot-brained redicals. It takes Stearns, of Meadville, to get them up. But ter don't want them. They may suit such fire-brands as young Horton, and belp him sooner to the gallows be de-serves—but they wont do for us, sir, they wont do for us. serves—but they wont do for us, sir, they wont do for us We want the Gospel, sir—not High-Church heresy no Garrison-Aboltion heresy. What have we to do will High-Church nonsense about Days? What is White Garrison-Abolition heresy. What have set to do with High-Church nonsense about Days? What is Whitesanday, as he calls it, to us, Congregationalists? And as if that blunder wasn't enough, the Day is made to teach a lesson of emencipation! Able, sir, able? Why, the man is either a lunatio or a fool." Thus spoke the outraged sensibilities of the church-official and civil magistrate, combined in that one small person, and more disordered and uncomfortable in their action, no deaths by reason of their narrow limits. The concentrable by reason of their narrow limits. more disordered and uncomfortable in their action, not doubt, by reason of their narrow limits. The concentrated eyes had become mere virialent points, as he raised and darted them on his more composed companion, at the same time rising from his seat and moving nervously over the great tranquil bouquets of the carpet. "Yes, sir, we want the Gospel—we want the Bible—not the Church of England and the Liberator mixed up together—we want the whole Bible That is authority for me, if it isn't for these mad Par

Let not the reader be surprised that a New England Deacon, in eighteen-hundred-sixty, should confound the stout-hearted Come-outer, Theodore Parker, with pertinacious ritual conservators, or that regal Come-outer, Isaiah, with ritual Moses. If, seconding to the trite adge, "None are so deaf as those who will not hear," it is most emphatically true that none are so ignorant as those who will not learn; and of all the obstacles which have retarded the progress of humanity in the individual on the aggregate, nothing has been so tough and close knifted in fibre as Previation. "Price Currents" and "Stocks," as it was natural and proper he should; but the only papers whose other columns he ever read were the New York Heruld and Boston Courier. Could be be expected to set his misapprehending brother right on questions of Scripture, Theology, or Abstract Truth 1 Absurd, on the face of things. As, thus, the wrathful epitome had not yet called out correction from his more equable companion, so, as yet, he had not much infected him with his own excitement. The only evidence of un-rest thus far, as he lounged in his capacious, stuffed chair, was a prepetual movement of the fingers of the right hand in connection with the massive gold chain that depended from his vest. But even his time was to come—a question from his own bland lips precipitated the crisis.

to come. to come the title to come the title to crisis.

"But, brother Smalley, have you say idea that the Standing Committee think of giving him a call?"

"Think of it? Yes, sir, unless the church make int, the fine half-avertical, too, as if the better to zee the mote; yet here was a something in the unconcending of it? Yes, sit, unless the decided of maxima, and principles, has manner which corresponded with the voice. Then the mended, and the other exercises succeeded in their order.

And the other exercises succeeded in the other order.

And the other exercises succeeded in the other order.

And the other exercises succeeded in the other order.

And the other exercises succeeded in the other order.

And the other exercises succeeded in the other order.

And the other exercises succeeded in the other exercises in the other ex

"Naven! No-no-so, sir! Neer shall be have a ball, Hann!"

Whatever may have been the causes which sgitated, temporarily, the holy caim of the candidate's sool, exinin it is the opinions and feelings of the two officials had nothing to do with it. Certain it is, also, that there was almost a grandour in the impressive repose with which be arose before his audience in the afternoon. Again he had been thrilled by that voice from the chole-less plaintive, perhaps—with more of its native through-noote, than then; again his questioning glame cases where the third of the pulses of whose whole being kept the measure of his soul's utterance; but that figure was tranquil, and that face unrevealed. Close nealing at the side of that flaure, as if drawn indiscolubly to the companionship, was a bright-yed, appeaking little creature, who day any owner under the influence of this grand, simple eloquence of truth, which fell into the sweetly supprised child-heart as unexpected home voices fall into the care and beart of the child long-time absent is chool; but that was not the soul whose response he felt; although this pleased eye often reveted on the bright, happy face.

In justice to our minister, I beg leave to give a brief abstract of the sernon which has only been reported to the render by one listener, and be hardly a "Is New England your birth-place, Sir!" asked "Is New England your birth-place, Sir." "Is near the courter of the servent of the servent of the servent of the serven

I is justice to our minister, I beg leave to give a brief abstract of the sermon which has only been reported to the reader by one listener, and be hardly a competent one. Those sweet words of cheer from John, "And of his falsess have ye all received," formed the richly suggestive basis of his uiterance. With a power given only to devout poet-souls to appreciate and to impart, he paid a flitting tribute to the magnificence of that morning in the valley of the Connecticut; from this the transition was gracefully natural to the first written portion of his sermon, this especial Day—its name, its legerdary, its ecclesiastical and historical peculiarities—a Hedge or a Hale might have envised him his absolute control of these sources of elacidation, yet used so unostentiatiously that it was only the well-cemented foundation of the superstructure; or, rather, the dry, hard trunk bark of the bibasoning tree. Not the limed trunk bark of the bibasoning tree. Not the limed from the superstructure; or, rather, the dry, hard trunk bark of the bibasoning tree. Not the inner penetrative Emerson, mid his classic myths and symbols, ever opened such Artesian wells of significant thought as were here disclosed, and presented, so the bid sumper has been been assured by the universal, human day. Then came the personal application and appeal—so searching, yet so tender—the baptian of the within, when conscious being clothes itself in the spoties schild garments of purity; when, under the influence of this new inspiration, every sterile stem and sinted germ of good in the nature bursts into living bloom, to be succeeded by the wholesome and abundant fruits of worthy action in the world. "Of his fulness have ye all received," if ye will but started your consciousness from its slumber. Must there be some "rushing, mighty wind from heaven," before ye can awaken to a sense of your souls' true power? Then followed the social and antional appeal, with all the propletic keepness and courses of Phillips. Willia and the transition of the gre ye can awaken to a sense of your souls' true power? Then followed the social and national appeal, with all the prophetic keenness and courage of Phillips, with something of the stately grandeur of America's great-

ers, that audience was appealed to. Nature was teach-ing that day the great lesson of Emancipation from

was not, perhaps, perceived by any one at table. You have some fine voices," he replied, with entire

I. "In all this ignoring of the great facts in pro-face history, and in the blunt denial or special plend-ing against those in sacred history, we see in our au-thor the victim of a theory and a purpose," p. 688.

ing against those in sacred history, we see in our anthor the vicilm of a theory and a purpose. P. 638.

The reconstructionist ignores no facts in profane history; for those facts he has the profoundest respect; nor does he go into any special pleading against those in sacred history; those, too, he freely admits. In both, he refuses to accept fictions for facts. He is willing to receive fictions, and aims to profit by them; but he is not willing to neceive fictions, and aims to profit by them; but he is not willing to samit factions as facts, and deems such admissions unscholarly, unscientific, and injurious to religion. This ignoring of the great facts of profane history, and this blunt denial of those in sacred history, are all the imagination of the critic, picther belongs to the author, who, instead of ignoring facts previously ascertained, is going as a gleaner over the fields of ancient history, and gathering up much that has been overlooked. According to the reconstructionist, the sacred Scriptures teach much more than according to the common views, not less, and establish important facts that previous interpreters have failed to discover.

The author is quite unconscious of being the victim of any theory that can pervert his judgment in these matters. His sole sins is to find and serve the truth; and on the truth alone his conclusions depend for success. The author's purpose in this matter is in streament with his care.

cess. The author's purpose in this matter is in agreement with his convictions of truth, and his faith prosperity and happiness. Can the love of trath mis lead 1. Are the desire and purpose to serve it dan

gerous?

II. The thirteen papyri or books in the British II. The thirteen papyri or books in the British Museum, comprising a portion of a sacred poem, of which Ransses II. is the subject, a small fragment of history relating to the Hyksos period, several collections of miscellaneous letters, a memoir of a scribe, the advice of king Amanemha to his son, the precepts of a high officer to his son, a hymn to the Nile, a calcendar of lucky and unlucky days and festivals, referred to in the Review, p. 59, in the hieratic character, prove the use of that character in Egypt at that sight of the momentous truth that, having received of the same fulness with those who ackieved so much, you are bound to maintain, at least, if you do not perfect it. How is it with you, this day, sons and daughters of the Partians? I will not ask you who sits in the chair of your. Washington, and what are his me there will be the me there are the property of this nation; I will not sak you what fire lines of your Caustitution have almost paralyzed into important the chair of this nation; I will not sak you what fire lines of your Constitution have almost paralyzed into important the other sublime eighty three sections; I will not sak you what code of maxims, not principles, has posen at the same time. It requires too much time punched your dilvine Declaration have among the same time. It requires too much time and the same time. ask you what code of maxims, sor principles, has pushed your divine Declaration back among the air, most forgotten parchaments of the past; I will simply a sak you, how many New Englanders, this day, would size that Declaration, without hexitation, if it was the presented them for that purpose—if an intelligent sanction of its sentiments were thus demanded? I will solemnly ask you what miserable compromise of expediency, so called, is accepted in your charches, this day, in place of Paul's magnificent declaration of Human Rights as given from Mars Hill.

Such is a meagre outline of the sermon, that, like all resulties, left its impress in the shape of interests alarmed, passions frensied, projudices shocked, sapirations strengthened and helped upward, principles confirmed, hearts subdued and remoided; while many a stolid nature, like Deacon Siepec's, received it in a vague sort of wonder and baffed moretainty, and the property of the seame of them would have appeared.

The reception of Mr. Resteller, as we have seen.

The reception of Mr. Resteller, as the first that appears, the decalogue may be still an appears, the decalogue may be still that appears, the decalogue may be still the still that appears, the decalogue may be still that appears, the decalogue may be still that appears, the decalogue may be still the still that appears, the decalogue may be still the still that appears, the decalogue may be still the still that appears are the still that appears ar

FEBRUARY 18

the perceptions, and destroy all just sense of the right is. Those punishments are larbarous and along murders, and mark the period of their barbar ared as one of gross darkness and information and an infamiliar to the period of their barbar ared as one of gross darkness and information as the information of the period of their barbar area who in the period of their barbar area who is grossly to misappresicula his character, and a pleas of his government. He has the internals, and stripes of the percentage of the period of the p

the interest of a new creed, but according to dence, and in the interest of cterral trult; the de lis, old creed in several cases find their backing gone. The reconstructionsh has been oblight make radical changes in Biblical theorie, lean the crows are radical, which ages of jenong at superstition have superinduced.

New Bibles may be serticen, and second forms, the critic suggests, but the old Bible can sent replaced nor superseded. It stands a vast nome of ages with memories, records, allegate, may and inscriptions, coming down from the reliefs and the force is a blank. With these book ratios ments history begins; it begins feelly and inspectually, it begins poetically and dogmatically, let a life.

meaning, and demands attention. It is the parts idiot to neglect these records, and deprecise is Superstition, by endeavoring to exalt their many ly, does them vast injury. Only honest, feeling thorough interpretation can do them justice, pixel their proper place in men's regards, or also fast their due use in human culture. Rightly inspect the Bible is the best and most useful of losts, at source of invaluable information and intrades; correctly, interpreted, it is sometimes unde as incent of the most arilling denotions and the ment of the most galling despoisms, and he may grading alavery. The reconstructions aims a it its highest and noblest uses, and to receib to year abuse, and from being made an uswilling ton ment of the infliction of vast injuries. Yours, most truly, L.A. SAWIIA.

SAULSBURY, OF DELAWARE, IN THE LE

SENATE.

The Tribune correspondent gives a full second the disgraceful conduct of this drunken seconds. In loud tones, and wildly gesticulates a they cracking the whip of the overseer, he desired is slavery was a blessed institution, and if any is slavery was a blessed institution, and if any is slavery was a blessed institution, and if any is slavery was a blessed institution, and if any is slavery was a blessed institution, and if any is slavery was a blessed institution, and if any the slavery was a blessed institution, and if any is slavery was a blessed in the God-sent gift, he might issue hild against the comet, as the Pope had done. Bense ed it understood that he benoped to the North; and thasteld that he lived in a slaveholding State, that here had an an ancestor who was not a farcholder. B more intoxicated, he launched forth into a contrade against Abraham Lincoln, till his own color could bear it no longer, and attempted to bright back to the bounds of decemy, when he is it stance, told his colleague to mind his on basis he had a right to say what he pleased, and we have a support of the color of the pleased, and we have he had a right to say what he pleased, and we have he had a right to say what he pleased, and we have he had a right to say what he pleased, and we have he had a right to say what he pleased, and we have he had a right to say what he pleased, and we have he had a right to say what he pleased, and we have he had a right to say what he pleased, and we have he had a right to say what he pleased had not been also been

if he wanted to paint a deepot, he would draw in hidcons form of Abraham Lincoln.

The Vice President ordered him to take laws. Shaking his fists, he cried out, "he shoold set his seat till he was told what he had said of deer." The Vice President, thinking that each land been borne from this specimen of chiuly, dered the sergeant-at-arms to take the Senter of Lordon and the sergeant-at-arms to take the Senter of Lordon and L

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

THE ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICA, in best mechanical paper in the world, commerce are votume on the first of January. It is and every amone contains afteren pages of suffail idea, and from five to ten original engraving of ser insteam and discoveries, all of which are prepared expensive.

tions and discoveries, all of which are prepared eigen-lie columns.

No person engaged in any of the mechanical or market buring pursuits should think of "doing ultimat" its Scientific American. It coats but air cents per seek; eng-number coataline from air, to teac engrated and the publication.

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