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W. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Refuge of Oppression.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Mr. Wendell Phillips in the character of a commentator on the Constitution can only be likened to a man editing the "Confessions of St. Augustin," or to Theodore Hook lecturing upon Baxter's "Saint's Rest."

As an American citizen, Mr. Phillips admits himself to be just as much a foreigner in America, as if he were a native-born citizen.

THE LESSON OF A NIGHT.

Two contemporary gatherings in this city on Thursday evening—one at the Music Hall and one at a private mansion near the Old Hancock House—were unusually suggestive; and, as belonging to the past, not unworthy of comment.

ton's speeches, made just before the Paris massacre. "Rally all," were Boston's actual words, "against those cowards, who, in the Girondins, those towards them. Link yourselves, and call the people to the aid of the nation against their enemies without, but crush those who are enemies within; and confound, by the vigor and inflexible steadiness of your character, all these knaves, these aristocrats, these Moderates." In this spirit was the harangue of Wendell Phillips; and almost in these words. He, too, called upon the motley crowd before him to crush the traitors, and the Democracy were of the traitors.

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 to realize and deplore.

FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

Those who reflect upon the appointment of Carl Schurz to the command, just assigned him, will not be surprised at the dismissal of such a faithful, brave and noble officer as Fitz-John Porter, from the service.

Selections.

WANT OF SYMPATHY WITH THE UNITED STATES IN ENGLAND.

BY EDWARD EVERETT.

[Extract from an Article in the New York Ledger.]

Surely one might expect that in such a contest, forced upon them for such purposes, the constitutional government, and loyal people of the country, might expect the sympathy, at least, of the kindred people beyond the ocean, who, a few years before, had expended millions of dollars to abolish slavery in their own colonies; a people with whom the anti-slavery feeling was so strong and general, that for twenty years the American government had hardly deemed it safe to send them a minister from the Slaveholding States; by whom a year or two before the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin had been received with honors little less than royal; and whose press for a generation had poured a steady blast of denunciation, sarcasm, and ridicule on slavery and slaveholders. Alas, far otherwise! At an early period of the rebellion, and before the attack on Sumter, the cause of the South began to find advocates in the foreign press. London and Paris swarmed with emissaries of the Confederacy, some of whom, accredited as Commissioners, obtained unofficial access to the governments. Men who for years had been goading their followers to madness on the subject of the impugned designs of Northern abolitionists; men who had favored the re-opening of the African slave-trade; men who had taken the lead in founding a new confederacy on "the cornerstone of slavery," men who had contributed their full share to make this subject for years the turning point of our politics, the almost exclusive subject of discussion, the sole topic dealt with in the projects of compromise;—these men, when arrived in Europe were not ashamed to proclaim that slavery had nothing to do with the quarrel; that it was a struggle of the Southern States to throw off the yoke of an oppressive government, (which in all its branches they had nearly monopolized themselves), and, oh, monstrous! they were not ashamed to add, that if aided by foreign powers, they would be enabled to bring the slave to the same level as the free white man; and in due time abolish slavery! And this from men, who, in the United States, would have made a merit of hanging, on the first tree, a Northern schoolmaster, suspected rightly or wrongly with being an abolitionist!

ENGLAND AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.

Is England to recognize the right of property in man? We do not mean by the acknowledgment of Southern independence. If the Confederates can make good their boast of invincibility, we must, of course, admit the fact of their separation from the Union, and consent to their independence. They are entitled to the same respect that we accord to the King of Dahomey and other sovereign masters of a slave-breeding soil. We cannot refuse to the auction block at Richmond the measure that we mete out to the barracks of the Niger. If the Devil were to set up a visible kingdom on earth, it must be recognized—though all decent people would give its ambassadors the scantiest possible entertainment. But the question of the Confederates' need, not in that case, involve recognition of its peculiar laws and usages. It would be nothing to us but as a blot and scandal upon our common human nature, that the Confederate constitution contained clauses making slavery co-extensive and coeval with the Confederacy itself. The men who are strong enough to make their own Southern law the North American continent, must be able to work their own habits of life and labor, in whether or not they shall be admitted to have the right of reclaiming from soil subject to the English flag negroes, who have gone thither to enjoy the free exercise of their industry.

without a recognized nationality, or an acknowledgment of their right to the title of a nation, by displaying that of England; a vessel that never was in an American port, and which has never attempted to send a prize into any port for adjudication. In one respect, this Seaver must be allowed the credit of ingenuity. Improving upon the fend-like barbarity of the wreckers, who attach torches to the horns of grazing animals, in order that the mariner, by whom they are seen, mistaking the dancing lights for those of vessels at sea, may believe himself at large, and so dash on the rocks—sets fire to his prizes at night in order that they should, seeing the flames and hastening, as they suppose, to the relief of fellow-men, overtaken by that fearful calamity, may be decoyed into the clutches of the pirate. It is an artifice worthy of his cause. Such things may have been done by his predecessors, Blackbeard, or Captain Kidd, but surely never before by an officer or a gentleman.

Boston, 22d Dec., 1862.

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The question appears to be too extravagant for serious answer. Every English tongue would be made to utter an indignant memory would be fruitful in great signs and glorious precedents, affirming the inviolability of the refuge that we offer to the fugitive from oppression. But we can see that the imperial ruler, that the question is not this to be asked. It has arisen in a very sober shape, and cannot be dismissed without a positive matter-of-fact reply. There are now some 100 hundred thousand free negroes on the American continent, who were freed this time last year in abject bondage. They are free both in law and in fact. They have obtained their liberty by the chance of war, but it is secured to them by several distinct acts of legislation, and by the Federal and Confederate Governments were alike inimical to their freedom;—they would be secured from reclamation by either power, if they succeed in crossing our Canadian frontier. But they have no wish to go to Canada. It is a long way off. It is an inclement climate to persons of tropical complexion. It is unsuited to their habits of life and labor. They are not accustomed to plough in frost, and they are not fit to follow the plough in frost. There would be little chance of their living by their trade or precarious labor in the frugal cities of a colony that contains but the population of one London spread over many England. There is the same objection to their settling in the Northern States of the Union. The practice of farming, even more so than the English, is not the kind of negroes either as laborers or as farmers. The towns have as much unskilled labor as they want. Tens of thousands of colored men as comfortably settled in the Free States—as Mr. Adams was told by Lord Russell, of the authority of an agent from our West India colonies—that they have no desire to better themselves by emigration. Not so these additional two hundred thousand. They are just now American as they are for them. By-and-by, the congenial solitudes of Florida or Texas may be assigned to them. A negro peasant proprietor may be planted in the vast plains of the South, when the South is subdued to the law that consecrates a free soil to free labor throughout the Union. Meanwhile, what are they to do, and what is to be done with them? The Federal Government has no disposition towards them, but their hands are grappling with a deadly enemy, and cannot take up their work of mercy. Three months ago, Mr. Seward addressed himself to England on the subject. He proposed a convention, under which these poor people should be enabled to emigrate to our West India Islands as free laborers. Congress was willing to find money, and to give the best of dispositions towards the emigration. Who would have thought that England would have "jumped" at the proposal? Lancaster wants cotton—Jamaica wants laborers. Ever since the epoch of emancipation, we have heard of nothing so often and so loudly, from our sugar-growing colonies, as of the want of labor. The Anti-Slavery Society has had to keep watch over the migration system, lest Chinamen, Malays, or Africans should be entangled into becoming slaves, under the name of Coolies. The schemes of cotton culture in these colonies languish, only because the hands bear no proportion to the amount of suitable and unoccupied soil. Why, then, did not Lord Russell instantly close with Mr. Seward's proposal, or at least authorize the colonial Government to make the right of one human being to hold property in another. We are deeply ashamed to have to ask whether such a motive shall be allowed to constitute, to influence the action of this country, or of its colonies. It is certain—a shameful certainty—that for the moment it does prevail over every con-

sideration of interest, of humanity, and of honor. Lord Russell's answer to Mr. Adams embodied, it seems, the deliberate resolution of the Cabinet; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive responsibility of the subject, not only the President of the United States, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANCIPIATION OF THE SLAVES. . . . From the instant that the marching host becomes the object of a war, CIVIL, or foreign, from that instant the power of COURTESY extends to interference with the institution of SLAVERY, IN EVERY MANER IN WHICH it can be interfered with, on a claim of indemnity for slaves taken as contrabands, or on the occasion of States, involved with slavery, as a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a war power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to carry on the war, and what I mean is, ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF WAR; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are met in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory.—J. Q. ADAMS.

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A LOYAL BANQUET.

On Thursday night, some prominent citizens of Maryland gave a banquet to Gen. Schenck, in Baltimore, at which Gov. Bradford, the Hon. Henry Winter Davis, the Hon. A. S. White, of Indiana, the Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, and other prominent gentlemen, were speakers. Gov. Bradford spoke feelingly of the loyalty of the people of Maryland. He said: "It will repudiate all local, all sectional, all subordinate, all selfish considerations—every consideration that has the power or possibility of diverting its hand from the great work that occupies its heart. (Applause.) The loyal men of Maryland have but one purpose and one hope—but one ambition and one thought—and that is the Union, its restoration, its preservation, its perpetuity. (Applause.) We would save it, if it be possible, with all the institutions, and with every interest that has ever found shelter beneath it. Save it, and save it by the power of the sword, if that be necessary. (Applause.) We would save it from our own glorious ancestors received it from their own glorious ancestors. (Applause.) We would, therefore, save the ark and all that it contains—every bird, and every beast, and every creeping thing that has ever found refuge beneath its roof. (Applause.) But if this be not possible, and some must be thrown overboard, let them go—let them go. (Great applause.) Let them go—sacred, patriarchal, though some may be the depths of the sea, so that we can save the ark itself, and its precious freight of popular government, public liberty, republican institutions, the home of our children, the hope of the universe—all, all to be annihilated whenever it goes down. (Applause, and three cheers.)"

Gen. Schenck (who is Representative elect to the next Congress, from Ohio) made a patriotic and eloquent response, in which he proclaimed himself not a party man, but for the Union first, last, and all the while; parties may differ as to the mode of maintaining the safety of the machine itself, differences were at an end, and all good men would rush to the rescue.

WHAT A MAJOR GENERAL SAYS OF Mc-QUELLAN.

In consequence of an error occurring in the report of the testimony of Major General Hitchcock, at the McDowell Court of Inquiry, as published in the New York Times, the General makes a correction, and then gives his opinion of Gen. McClellan's neglect to properly protect Washington.

"The Court asked my opinion touching the responsibilities in case of a disobedience of orders by Gen. McClellan, in not leaving for the security of Washington the force designated by the President, the commander of the four army corps composing the army of the Potomac.

In answering this question, I placed the responsibility where military law and army usage have always placed it—with the officer who, as was assumed in the question, had disobeyed the order—to wit, with Gen. McClellan, and not with the President, who, in making good his original order, by the retention of a part of McDowell's Corps in front of Washington, merely took a necessary step to repair a mischief committed by Gen. McClellan himself, in not attending to the order of the 8th of March, which Gen. McClellan, in disobeying the orders of the President, took upon himself the responsibility for all the consequences that might follow such disobedience. This is a plain military principle, which every soldier understands.

I will add here that Gen. McClellan's proper course, under the orders of the President, was first to obey the orders of the President, punctually and precisely, and then to consider whether he had sufficient force left for the execution of his plan of going to Richmond via Yorktown and the peninsula. If not, he should have reported to the President before starting on his expedition. If, in that case, the President had required him to proceed in the execution of his plans, all the world would have placed the responsibility at the door of the President. Gen. McClellan did not do this. He commenced his expedition, 'neglecting' the point so 'explicitly' ordered by the President, and put a large part of his force in motion for the Isthmus before the President knew of that neglect, and thus took upon himself the entire responsibility for all that followed. A brilliant success has often followed an officer from the enemy's affairs by law, in disobedience of orders; but it will be a new feature in military history when failure, resulting from a departure of plans and orders, shall be visited upon the superior, whose plan was not followed, and whose orders were neglected. Respectfully, &c.

E. A. HITCHCOCK.

AN APPEAL FROM AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY TO THE COUNTRY.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND DIVISION, SECOND CORPS, NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., JAN. 1, 1863.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

The critical state of our government, just at this juncture, has induced me to risk being misinterpreted, and set before you some of the feelings and thoughts of an officer in the field, who yearns for the welfare of his country. Sometimes I hear, there is apathy at home among a large class; then, that "the delays are gaining over us, to themselves, this apathetic class," that "thousands are crying for 'peace,' 'peace,' at all events." What does all this mean? What does it portend? I have left my precious family, and offered myself to my country; gone to the threatening points, breasted the storm, and thrown every obstruction I could in the way of the enemy, and am still facing him; then, that "the delays are gaining over us, to themselves, this apathetic class," that "thousands are crying for 'peace,' 'peace,' at all events." What does all this mean? What does it portend? 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the testimony, he has the means of coming at a more correct conclusion than the gentlemen who sit on the trial?

Because Gen. Porter is a Democrat, and a friend of Gen. McClellan, must he necessarily be innocent of the charges preferred against him? Cannot a Democrat sometimes do a wrong act? We must admit that Gen. Fitz-John Porter is guilty of the charges preferred against him beyond a reasonable doubt...

you. I will just say that I shall have pleasure in communicating to my Government a knowledge of the sentiments which have been expressed here by you to day.

The Liberator. No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1863.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

The GENERAL AGENT of the Liberator begs leave to remind delinquent 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 list.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS 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 10 o'clock.

Rev. Wm. G. BARBOOK, of Setauket, offered prayer. The Treasurer of the Society, EDMUND JACKSON, Esq., presented his Annual Report, duly certified by Wm. L. BOWDITCH, Esq., the Auditor. It showed receipts for the year of \$2388.91; expenditures, \$2381.95. Balance in the treasury, \$6.96.

The Report was accepted. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., from the Committee of Arrangements, presented the following lists of Committees, &c. -

Committee on Business - William Lloyd Garrison, Theodore D. Weld, Wendell Phillips, John H. Stephenson, Parker Pillsbury, Charles L. Remond, Andrew T. Foss, Stephen S. Foster, Henry C. Wright, George W. Stacy, Wm. Wells Brown, Sarah J. Newell, Elizabeth B. Chase.

Committee on Nominations for the ensuing Year - Bourne Spooner, Plymouth; William Ashby, Newburyport; Samuel May, Jr., Leicester; Josiah Hayward, Salem; John Clement, Townsend; Samuel Dyer, Abington; Samuel Barrett, Concord; Jonathan Buffum, Lynn; Elias Richards, Weymouth; Alvan Howes, Barnstable; Mary Willey, Boston.

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

Assistant Secretaries - Samuel May, Jr.; Wendell P. Garrison.

After some amendments, by addition of names, the Committees and Secretaries above-named were unanimously elected.

Mr. May, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, 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 latter having been addressed to Mrs. Child, in behalf of the Ladies' Subscription Anniversary.

ANDREW T. FOSS, of Manchester, N. H., gave an 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 very cordially opened to him, had spoken twice in the State House at Augusta to large audiences, receiving the public thanks of the same, and, best of all, had found nine-tenths of the people strongly in favor of the Emancipation policy of the President.

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

Mr. GARRISON reported the following resolutions from the Business Committee -

Whereas, (to quote the language of John Quincy Adams,) "military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and slavery among the rest; that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the President of the United States, but the Commander of the army, has power to order the universal emancipation of the slaves; and that from the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of slavery, in every way in which it can be interfered with"; and,

Whereas, the slaveholding section of the Union has for the last two years been in open rebellion against the Federal Government, and is still waging malignant and bloody war, under the leadership of an iniquitous slave oligarchy, for the avowed purpose of crushing free institutions, and making slavery the cornerstone of an independent confederacy; therefore,

1. Resolved, That slavery being the source and sole cause of the rebellion, and the rebellion being for the sole purpose of perpetuating slavery, from the hour that hostile arms compelled the capitulation of Fort Sumter, it became not only the martial prerogative but the constitutional duty of the President to decree the total abolition of slavery in every slave State, in order to stop a frightful effusion of blood, prevent the needless sacrifice of an immense number of lives, bring the rebellion to a speedy termination, and thus place the unity of the republic upon an indissoluble basis.

2. Resolved, That in delaying to strike an annihilating blow at slavery, and treating it as something to be touched, and in endeavoring to conciliate, and win back to their allegiance, the rebellious slave-traders of the South, by an assurance of the prompt enforcement of the old pro-slavery guarantees by the Federal Government; the President and his Cabinet showed themselves, for the time being, to be given over to judicial blindness and perilous infatuation, and allowed the strength of the entire slave population to be actively and unceasingly wielded in support of the rebellion, and to the discomfiture of the Federal forces.

3. Resolved, That while deploring a procrastination so fraught with danger, suffering and guilt, we nevertheless rejoice, "with joy unexpressed," that at least the President was constrained, on the first day of January, 1863, "as an act of justice," and as essential to the salvation of the country, to proclaim the emancipation of more than three millions of slaves, belonging to the traitors in arms; and we hail the act as constituting a great historic era, carrying with it the approval and benediction of every true patriot, and giving a staggering blow to the rebellion; and none but traitors, and those who are in sympathy with treason, will be arrayed against its enforcement.

Nevertheless,

4. Resolved, That the exigencies of the country, moral consistency, and the highest political wisdom demand the immediate suppression of the remaining portion of slavery, exempted in the President's Proclamation; and to this end we earnestly implore the President, seconded by Congress before its dissolution on the fourth of March, to "proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof"; so shall the issue presented to mankind be clear and definite - between impartial freedom and slaveholding despotism, the American flag made the symbol of genuine democracy, the axe laid at the root of the rebellion, the certain and glorious triumph of the Federal Government be secured from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific every dweller upon the soil shall be in full possession of his natural, inalienable, God-given rights.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER, of Worcester, addressed the Society in regard to the proper position and existing duties of Abolitionists. Mr. F.'s speech was a strong and eloquent plea for a thorough union of the North, and of all anti-slavery men, upon the ground of absolute, unconditional 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 maintain 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 satisfied with political arrangements which do not recognize 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 Emancipation, and at another are told it is only a piece of parchment. At no time have the spite and hatred towards the colored man been more venomous than now.

Mr. OSGOOD, of Salisbury, 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. FOSTER 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 of true democratic anti-slavery. Mr. Osgood yielded the floor, and

JAMES N. BUFFUM vindicated the National Administration, and the President in particular, from charges made against them by the speakers.

CHARLES L. REMOND replied, reiterating his dissatisfaction with the Anti-Slavery Society for what he deemed a too ready satisfaction with the so-called Emancipation policy of the Government.

Adjourned to 2 1/2 P. M.

AFTERNOON. Met according to adjournment, the President of the Society in the chair.

HENRY C. WRIGHT offered the following resolutions, which he advocated in some brief and earnest remarks -

6. Resolved, That the great issue between freedom 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 IDEAS; therefore, the friends of impartial justice and freedom have no cause to be disheartened by the temporary and partial reverses that have attended the movements of the Federal armies.

6. Resolved, That the prospect of the abolition of slavery and the triumph of freedom over all the earth, so far as this nation is concerned, has never been so bright as at this hour; and whatever may be the immediate results of the civil war, our faith in the 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 emancipation.

He moved their reference to the Business Committee, which was voted. They were subsequently reported back to the Society by the Committee.

EDWIN THOMPSON asked for the reading of the resolutions previously reported to the Society, and they were read.

He supported the resolutions as, in his judgment, unexceptionable and unanswerable. He referred to Mr. Remond's remarks in the morning, and after 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 prevailing enmity to the colored people was as great here to-day as it had ever been.

Mr. OSGOOD, of Salisbury, continued his remarks of the morning, closing with a confident prediction of 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.

Mr. GARRISON reported the following resolutions from the Business Committee -

Whereas, the steadily improving in the character of the colored people in the United States. He spoke especially of the capability of the colored people to maintain themselves comfortably and respectfully, and to contribute to the general welfare of the country. He spoke of the wretched food dealt out to the slaves of the Southwest, and said that, when freemen, they would require very different food, clothing, &c., and so open a new and vast market for the manufacturers of the East, and the produce of the Northwest. He closed with some entertaining anecdotes of his white relations in Kentucky, &c.

AGUSTUS CORCORAN, 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.

The Committee on the nomination of officers presented their report as follows -

President - EDMUND QUINCY, of Dedham. Vice-Presidents - Bourne Spooner, Plymouth; William Ashby, Newburyport; Adin Ballou, Hopedale; Jefferson Chase, Springfield; Josiah Henshaw, West Brookfield; Henry L. Bowditch, Boston; James N. Buffum, Lynn; John T. Hilton, Brighton; Elias Allen, Medford; George S. Flint, Rutland; John Bailey, Lynn; David P. Harmon, Haverhill; Thomas T. Stone, Bolton; Ezekiel Thacher, Barnstable; Charles Lenox Remond, Salem; John Clement, Townsend; Atkinson Stanswood, Newburyport; Joshua T. Everett, Princeton; Benjamin Snow, Jr., Fitchburg; George Miles, Westminster; Timothy Davis, Framingham; Zebiah H. Small, Haverhill; William Pops, Jr., Dorchester.

Corresponding Secretary - SAMUEL MAY, Jr., Leicester. Recording Secretary - ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Boston. Treasurer - EDWARD JACKSON, Boston.

Auditors - WILLIAM L. BOWDITCH, Brookline. Councilors - William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Maria W. Chapman, Charles K. Whipple, Anne W. Weston, John T. Sargent, Charles E. Hodges, Sara H. Heywood.

The Report was unanimously accepted, and the persons named duly elected officers of the Society.

The President spoke of the great loss which the Society had sustained in the death of its Senior Vice-President, ASHBAW ROBINSON of New Bedford, who had borne nobly and unflinchingly in spirit the various trials of prosperous fortune, and of loss of property and friends, continuing a faithful Abolitionist to the last moment of his life.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER again spoke, to plead for a stricter and more radical standard of political and moral action.

Mr. GARRISON further reported from the Business Committee as follows -

7. Resolved, That while we feel thankful for the Proclamation of January 1st, we respectfully but earnestly call upon the President to see that its execution be placed in the hands of those who are known to believe in its righteousness and necessity; and that it be made a practical fact to the slaves, as well as a test of loyalty in the army, by placing them in the same category and on the same footing with all others who are ready to die, if need be, in the service of our common country.

8. Resolved, That the question of emancipation, under the Proclamation, is assuming such gigantic dimensions as imperatively to require a new Bureau in the Department of Government at Washington, for the special purpose of guarding the rights and interests of the liberated bondmen, providing them with land and labor, and giving them a fair chance to develop their faculties and powers through the necessary educational instrumentalities, and we urge upon Congress the vast importance of instituting such a Bureau without delay.

WENDELL PHILLIPS spoke briefly in their support, and of the results of the observation he had had in a few days been enabled to make, at Washington, of the purposes of the President and the Administration. Adjourned to 7 P. M.

EVERETT. Met again at the Music Hall, the President in the chair.

The Venerable JESSE STADMAN, of Springfield, Vermont, addressed the meeting. At the age of nearly 82 he had come, he said, from his distant home, to attend this meeting, and look into the faces of the Massachusetts Abolitionists. He spoke easily, clearly, with an evident sense of perception of the real position of things, and with frequent appeals to the most radical anti-slavery policy.

Wm. LLOYD GARRISON reported from the Business Committee the following resolutions -

Whereas, the most untiring efforts have been made by that mercenary and depraved sheet, the London Times, and by leading journals throughout the kingdom, to commit the public sentiment of England to the side of the traitorous Confederate States; and, for a time, with such apparent success as to make it seem as though that sentiment were 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 rebellion is taking place across the Atlantic, in stern condemnation of the Southern Slaveholders' Rebellion, and in outspoken sympathy with the North; and we desire particularly to proffer our hearty thanks and our expressions of admiration to the operatives and working men of Lancashire 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 in this country but throughout the world, is signally indebted to the indefatigable efforts of such men as GEORGE THOMPSON, JOHN BRIGHT, Prof. CAIRNES, Prof. NEWMAN, JOHN STUART MILL, WILLIAM E. FOSTER and Rev. NEWMAN HALL, and of such journals as the London Daily News, Star, Dial, and Anti-Slavery Advocate, to enlighten the people of England respecting the real nature and tendency of the conflict now going on in America, and to keep them true to the principles of civil and religious liberty, unseduced by the wiles of secession, and unbribed by the temptations of commercial and manufacturing cupidity.

These resolutions were supported in a speech of great power and eloquence by Mr. Garrison.

Mr. G. was followed by WENDELL PHILLIPS, in a speech of considerable length, and evidently of very deep interest to the audience. [The speech of Mr. Phillips may be expected to appear in full next week, as photographically reported.]

Mr. GARRISON reported from the Business Committee the following additional resolutions -

11. Resolved, That in the invitation of Gen. George B. McClellan to Boston, and the offering to him a public reception and public honors, when taken in connection with the fact that he has been recently removed 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 principles of Justice and Right, and hastening to strike hands with Seymour, Wood, Cox, and other enemies of the Union, in welcoming slaveholders and slavery back to the control and mastery of the Federal Government.

12. Resolved, That in the deaths of two of the oldest and most faithful of the Vice-Presidents of this Society, - ANDREW ROBINSON, of New Bedford, and WILLIAM WHITING, of Concord, - we have sustained a loss which we can hardly expect to see repaired to our cause or our association. Their ripe and manly virtues, their steadfast and firm adherence to anti-slavery principle in sunshine and in shade, their modest yet fearless self-consecration to the cause of the Abolition of Slavery in all circumstances of private trial and public temptation, endear their memory to us, and will ever keep it in deserved honor.

no resolutions before the Society were then adopted by a general vote, and without dissent.

On motion of JOHN H. STREPKINSON, Esq., of Boston, and seconded, it was

Voted, That the resolutions in the series now adopted, which relate to the execution of the Proclamation, and to the establishment of a Bureau of 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., Secretary. WENDELL P. GARRISON, Secretary.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, in Music Hall, Jan. 30.

MR. PRESIDENT, - I am proud and delighted to follow in the footsteps of my venerable predecessor, [JESSE STADMAN, 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 slavery, and his desire to see man recognized and treated as man the world over.

I do not think that my excellent friend intended to reflect at all upon my non-resistance principles, in the case which he suggested as putting them to a severe trial. If that doctrine is true, it is capable of meeting every emergency, and resisting every temptation. If it is right, then so human being may plead his or her necessity to have the right put aside; because principle is above all personal considerations of safety, divine and eternal; and I see no conflict between the most thorough non-resistance, and the application of it in any supposable case of violence and outrage. Never did I have a stronger assurance in my own soul than now, that it is true Christianity, and cannot be overthrown; but it is a doctrine greatly misunderstood, often wantonly caricatured, and so rendered ridiculous in the eyes of the unreflecting. But, Sir, this is not the place to discuss the question of non-resistance.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that the least we can 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 aid; now, all over the kingdom, there is an uprising of the good, the true, the virtuous, who are giving as the real opinions of the people, in strong sympathy with the American Government, and in decided condemnation of the rebellion. Particularly noticeable is the case of the noble, suffering, starving operatives of Lancashire and other counties, who are preventing to the world the sublimest spectacle of fidelity to the right under the severest trial; for if anything will tempt men to compromise their principles, it is when they see their wives and children starving, and that, by sacrificing their integrity, they can procure bread. But the working men of England have nobly triumphed over their fears, and said to the Southern demon, "Get thee behind me, Satan!" As their Address is in few words, I deem it due to those noble working men to read it to the Society:

To his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

SIR - We who offer to you this address are Englishmen and working men. We prize as our dearest inheritance, bought for us by the blood of our fathers, the liberty we enjoy - the liberty of free labor upon a free soil. We have, therefore, been accustomed to regard with veneration and gratitude the founders of the great Republic, in which the liberties of the Anglo-Saxon race have been wisely secured beyond all the precedents of the Old World, and in which there was nothing to condemn or to lament but the slavery and degradation of men guilty only of a colored skin or an African parentage. We have looked with admiration and sympathy upon the Northern States in their efforts of a large party in the Southern States to deprive the Union from this cause and shame. We re-

joice, Sir, in your election to the Presidency as a splendid proof that the principles of universal freedom and equality were rising to the ascendant. We regarded with abhorrence the conspiracy and rebellion by which it was sought at once to overthrow the supremacy of a Government based upon the most popular suffrage in the world, and to perpetuate the hateful inequalities of race. We have ever heard with indignation the slavery that seduced to England and sympathy with a rebellion of slaveholders, and all proposals to recognize in friendship a Confederacy that boasts of slavery as its cornerstone. We have watched with the warmest interest the steady progress of the policy along the path of emancipation, and on this eve of the day on which your proclamation of freedom takes effect, we pray God to strengthen your hands, to confirm your noble purpose, and to hasten the restoration of that lawful authority which has long, in peace or war, by compensation or by force of arms, to realize the glorious principle on which your Constitution is founded - the brotherhood, freedom, and equality of all men.

In the new order of things, I will not suggest an emendation, even in regard to the word "Constitution" in that Address; for I hold that, in consequence of the rebellion, slavery being in arms to destroy the Government and overturn all that is dear to us as freemen, it has made itself an outlaw, and has no constitutional right left, except to be capitally executed without delay. (Applause.) So that, whereas I was once a Disunionist, on moral grounds, I am now a very 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 and 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!"

Let me say, Mr. President, that I think we as Abolitionists have a right to be jubilant 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 struggle, to come here and talk in a deploring strain, as though, after more than thirty years of sacrifice and toil, "in season and out of season," the Anti-Slavery cause had virtually made no progress! Why, I would not continue to give my support to a cause that could 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 it? Nothing! Nothing, I mean, in regard to men, or numbers, or influence. What is it now? The commanding power of the nation. (Applause.) Then, there was only here and there a person willing in a whisper 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 deeply baptized into the spirit of our glorious enterprise, 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 sun shining in his meridian splendor. (Applause.) Thirty years ago, we were in the arctic regions, surrounded by icebergs; to-day, we are in the tropics, with the flowers blooming and the birds singing around us. I say this simply as a matter of contrast and comparison.

When our enterprise was commenced, of course it 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 Abolitionism should be put down. The Church said, "It must be suppressed"; the clergy said, "It must be suppressed"; the commercial and manufacturing power of the land said, "It shall be suppressed"; all the political parties said, "It shall be suppressed"; all the wealth and power and fashion of the country declared, "It shall be suppressed"; and they all tried their best to suppress it. Did they succeed?

been delivered from the hated Anti-Slavery agitation since its commencement! Have we been going backward or forward? Now, Sir, if our cause could not be put down by the combined power of this nation, thirty years ago, when it had scarcely 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 absurd! Whether we are many or few, one thing is certain - 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 that truth is of God. "The Almightiness has no attribute that can take sides with the slaver!" That is the secret of Anti-Slavery success and the cause of Pro-Slavery defeat. Who made that declaration? Thomas Jefferson. What State gave birth to the man who uttered it? Virginia, and Virginia, to-night, in this hall, is a witness to the divine nature of the Anti-Slavery cause, and testifies that no weapon against it 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 a hopeful state of mind? What thought, temporarily, the heavens are dark? Heavy clouds interpose now, and then between us and the sun, but the sun is still behind, shining in his strength. The clouds are ephemeral and will pass away, but the sun shall 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 his conclusion, nevertheless, the Anti-Slavery cause is growing in strength and numbers every day and every hour. It has at last so changed the great Northern heart as to make it impossible for the slave-traders and slave-drivers of the South any longer to remain in partnership with the North. It is a mighty moral change that has produced this convulsion in our land; and we need not shrink from the imputation, maliciously thrown by those who wish to convey the idea that we have done an evil work, that to us, as Abolitionists, is attributable the present rebellion of the South. Certainly, Sir, under God, it is true; but not to our condemnation. What has been our crime? Is there a decent man in this assembly, is there a truly honorable man in the world, who will venture to stand up here, or any where else, and assert that when we say, "The laborer is worthy of his hire," it is fanaticism - that when we say, the marriage institution ought not to be abolished to give unlimited license to lust, but secretly maintained, we are guilty of fanaticism - that when we say, God made the human intellect to be developed, and, therefore, there ought to be the conditions of development secured, it is fanaticism? - that when we say, there should be traffic in human flesh - the babe belongs to the mother who bore it, the husband has a sacred right to his wife, the wife has a sacred right to her husband - we ought to be branded as fanatics and extremists? I maintain, Sir, that we have done nothing more than this: we have advocated simple honesty, simple humanity, simple justice between man and man; and they are the fanatics, disorganizers, infidels and traitors, in a most evil sense, who spurn these sentiments, in their application to the negro race, and endeavor to shield from infamy the accursed system of slavery at the South. (Applause.)

What a cheering gathering we had last evening in this hall! What a collection of brains and of hearts! What a willingness to come forward again, and in the star of bleeding humanity to lay generous contributions, that still the struggle of ideas may go on, the moral light be continued; that still the American Anti-Slavery Society may be enabled to go forth, ed-

uating the conscience and the heart of the North, and confirming it more and more in favor of universal and universal emancipation!

My friend, Mr. Foster, on being interrupted as to his views on the state of the country to-day, said, "I think the cause of Liberty will triumph. In any fair trial, it will be Liberty ever vanquished! Wherever freedom of speech was left, when I ask, was Liberty defeated in argument, or driven back with shame? I think that the oppressed are to be set free. Do I know precisely when, or how? No - God only knows. Still, it is as settled a fact as the law of gravitation, that the time is coming - I believe it is near - when every chain shall fall, and every bondman shall stand free, the freedman of the Lord. (Loud applause.)"

Sir, I am not inclined at any time to be over-optimistic. I believe my friends will bear me witness that I have never taken any change, however favorable to my cause, very extravagantly; and if I have been less conspicuously exultant in view of the President's Emancipation Act, it is not because I have not fully realized the vast importance of the measure; it is because I do not regard it as having a permanent bearing upon the success of the Anti-Slavery cause, and the suppression of the rebellion. True, the parchment is nothing; and if the Government were to leave it just as it is, and to allow men to lead armies who have no sympathy with the proclamation, and no regard for the oppressed, I do not know that much will come of it. But, Sir, I do not know that the Government, having committed itself to an anti-slavery policy, and declared more than three-fourths of the slave population free, means to be equally earnest and consistent in carrying that proclamation into effect; and the cheering officers that come to us to-day that no less than eighty others that come to us to-day that are "sent to Coventry," because of their opposition to the "sent to Coventry," indicates a determination on the part of the government to see that the right men, like Phillips and Fremont, (applause,) are put in the right places.

Sir, I do not forget, for one moment, that what remains to be done. Gentlemen, personally known to me, and but recently converted, frequently say to me, "I do not know what to do. You can now disband the anti-slavery organization, and cease sending forth anti-slavery letters - your work is done." I have no doubt it gives these gentlemen real pleasure to say this; but it is a little too rose-colored, - that is all. They do not yet understand the nature or the power of the movement to be slain. It is true that he has been spared through and through many times, and that he begins to get blood; - which indicates that he is in his dying agonies; but I must see him dead and buried before I shall consider my work done. (Applause.)

Let me now suppose that the Abolitionists wish to continue in the field a moment longer than their aiders and abettors. I would to God that this might be the last meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society - that the annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in May next, might be the last meeting of that Society, in consequence of the instant and eternal overthrow of slavery in our land; but, however cheering the signs of the times, early, why millions are still in bondage, we must not dream of a respite. We have a great deal yet to do. Our mission is a very distinct one. Nobody accuses us of looking after the loaves and fishes of office. When we made ourselves, for the slave's sake, outlaws for the last thirty years, and by our principles cut ourselves off from all hope of worldly preferment or emolument. We are not partisans, in a political sense; we are not sectarians, in a religious sense. We stand outside of all parties and sects, and beyond their control; but we are able to see them, measure them, and speak of them as they are, without partiality, and with all possible fidelity. That is our mission. No political party, of course, seeks to effect a moral reformation of the people; but it is, or may be, the product of such regeneration. A great deal is said about the power of the ballot. Granted, that it has its value and importance in the termination of a struggle like ours. But there is something behind the ballot. It is the truth which makes a man see, in the despised and hated slave, a copy of himself - a brother man - that he ought to "remember those in bonds as bound with them," and to give his vote, therefore, to strike the chain off the slave as effectively as he can. Every one who is intelligent on this question knows that, just in proportion to the amount of moral influence exerted by the Abolitionists in any community, there is a sure political result - namely, Republicanism. It is cause and effect.

A great deal has been done to mitigate the evil, unnatural, and unchristian spirit of complacent caste in our country. Yet my friend, Mr. Remond, was perfectly right in saying there is still a vast amount of it in existence; malignant, active, and aggressive, ever seeking occasion to insult and brow beat the colored man, and to drive him to the wall. Our work, therefore, is still to testify against this wicked spirit, to show how utterly unmanly and brutal it is; and by a constant presentation of the claims of our colored brethren to justice and humanity, at last get those claims acknowledged and allowed, in every part of the country.

Again, Sir, we are cropping out at this time, all over the North, a great deal of evil - a democratic evil. Think of a democracy which goes for the slaveholder - for making man the property of man - which is ready to lick the feet of a bloody, rebellious and impious slave oligarchy - which, by laws day by day, is night to put down freedom of speech and of the press at the North, and to protect and perpetuate chattel slavery at the South! That, Sir, is all the democracy left in the land. I hold it to be from birth, and that I ought to be sent thither. (Loud applause.) It is impudent, defiant, factious, devilish to the last degree. It talks of successful opposition to the Government of winning back the rebellious South, by conciliation and compromise, to exercise absolute supremacy over the whole country; but it is counting without the Lord. There is a reserved moral power in this mighty North of ours, that will, in the hour of extremity, every ward like Niagara, and overwhelm every wrong of this satanic democracy. (Applause.) Our duty is to brand it by its right name - not for any party purpose, but because such a democracy is the synonym of Robbery, of Cruelty, of Adultery, of Lust, of Murder - in a word, of accursed sin.

Let us go on, anti-slavery men and women, rejoicing that thus far we have been enabled to convince by the help of God; and let us not dream of disbanding our organization or furling our banner, until from the Atlantic to the Pacific, every human being shall rejoice in his freedom. (Applause.) Then, and until then, will our work as Abolitionists be accomplished. Then, indeed, we shall no longer need an American Anti-Slavery Society, or anti-slavery papers, or any anti-slavery agitation; but we shall all be united as brethren in the spirit of Justice, and sitting under the tree of Liberty, with none to molest or make afraid. The North and the South - no more! - shall be in deadly conflict with each other - will endeavor to do each other fratricide, and all sectional animosities and rivalries be banished forevermore.

Our next work will be, as philanthropists, to do all in our power to succor and elevate the colored bondmen; to see that they have all desirable means of education - that they are fully protected and instructed where they belong, in all their rights and interests - that they are fairly paid for their labor, and allowed to possess land and become freeholders. (Loud applause.)

As a different complexion. But as Abolitionists, distinctively, our special work is to raise the public sentiment of the North, morally and religiously, to the height of demanding of the Government, not only the emancipation of the slave, but the abolition of slavery, as an act of justice, which I delight to repeat, "AS AN ACT OF JUSTICE," to receive the blessing of Almighty God and the approving verdict of an enlightened world! (Loud applause.)

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ANNIVERSARIES.

In compliance with the public invitation of the Executive Committee...

The exercises consisted of instrumental music, recitations by Rev. M. D. Conway and William Wells Brown...

Me. Beecher's Music Hall Lecture. That eminent Yankee, Henry Ward Beecher, on Tuesday evening last, addressed to an audience of Yankees...

Readings by Mrs. D. M. Montie. On Monday evening, Madame Louise De Montie gave some "Readings from the Poets" at the Metropolitan.

HARRIS'S WEEKLY for January 24th has, among its other good things, a grand double-page drawing of the great event of the day—Emancipation.

A GOOD MOVEMENT. A Washington correspondent says it is probable that an African bureau will be established by the Interior Department...

RECEPTION OF GEN. MCCLELLAN. General McClellan has been spending several days in Boston, and during that time has been receiving the fulsome adulation of the Democratic Street Upper Tendon...

The interesting and instructive letter from Col. Thomas W. Higginson to Gov. Andrew, which we published in another column, is copied from the Journal of Tuesday.

LETTER FROM COL. THOMAS W. HIGGINSON TO GOV. ANDREW.

POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, S. C. V. HEADQUARTERS 1st REG'T. S. C. V. CAMP SARTON, JAN. 19, 1863.

Seven weeks have certainly given me some opportunity to form a deliberate judgment of the prospects of this enterprise...

So docile and amenable to discipline are these men; so free from camp vices; so peculiarly apt for drill...

Again, in respect to guard duty. Never have I seen such sentinels. In my former regiment, for nearly two months after its formation, the countersign was commonly withheld from the sentinels...

After the privileges I enjoyed as Captain in a Massachusetts regiment, and that regiment the 61st, I certainly ought to have a high standard both of camp discipline and of military drill...

I do not write this for print, but for your Excellency's own personal information, because I know that you must be interested in an effort so important...

I take pleasure in saying that Captain J. S. Rogers, who was promoted through your Excellency's aid from the 61st Regiment, proves an admirable officer...

RECEPTION OF GEN. MCCLELLAN. General McClellan has been spending several days in Boston, and during that time has been receiving the fulsome adulation of the Democratic Street Upper Tendon...

LETTER TO HON. WM. OLAFLIN, OF WEST NEWTON.

MY DEAR SIR,—Pardon the publicity given to a few earnest words which I feel impelled to address you. I cannot, if I would, refrain from this duty...

My friend, "instinct is a great matter," and you cannot, judging from your praiseworthy antecedents, fail to appreciate the profound astonishment in seeing your honored name in affiliation with numerous others...

In vain am I told, McClellan has won the love and esteem of the army. I know, like Abolition of old, he has stolen the hearts of the soldiers, by fulsome flattery and democratic bearing in camp life...

When your name was dropped to make place for the successful rival, Judge Thomas, your friends remonstrated. 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."

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 sir, will return to your honored position with hands cleansed 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 ENGLAND? On Tuesday evening last, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher lectured at Music Hall, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Society, on the topic, "What shall be done with New England?"

"New England is no longer mere territory—she is a moral power. Her name stands for ideas, as Athens did and Rome does. It is her moral power, not her social or material prosperity, that engages the enemies of mankind."

she would so far jield it that it should be the philosophy of the schools and the lecture-room. If she would withdraw the power that she exerts upon the minds of men to battle tyranny, and drive out the most infamous of all tyrannies—that of the intelligent white, strong over the poor-bellied black...

And now what is the crime 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 earns with her honest hands.

There could be no stronger testimony than this on a point so often denied—Mr. Sumner's practical abilities. The Boston correspondent of the Springfield Republican finds a humorous consolation in the recent displays in the Massachusetts Senate, of Messrs. Tucker and Swan.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30. A despatch from Newbern says: "Gov. Stanley's resignation was sent hence to Washington by the last mail. It is based upon the President's Proclamation, which he strenuously opposes."

NEBRO BROUGHTS. 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:

By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to enroll, arm, equip and receive into the land and naval service of the United States, a number of volunteers of African descent...

THE COLONIZATION OF REBEL STATES. Hon. Eli Thayer has been invited by prominent citizens of New York, without distinction of party, to deliver an address in the Cooper Institute, in exposition of his plan for the social and political reconstruction of Florida and other rebel States...

THE FUGITIVE AID SOCIETY held a very successful Fair at Mechanic Lower Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday, and realized over \$100 in aid of the Cause. Our colored friends managed the affair in the style—Solid Observer.

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

IF we are not able to concur with Mr. Sumner in certain of his opinions on questions of domestic politics, it gives us only the greater pleasure to bear our cheerful and candid testimony to the enlightened judgment and peculiar qualifications he brings to the discharge of the important duties devolved on him as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate.

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THE EXHIBITION OF SENATOR SALISBURY, of Delaware, on Tuesday, was the subject of the most audacious outrage of decency that has as yet been committed. The man acts as if the palmy days of slavery were in full bloom. He raves at the President, he violates the rules of order and decorum, he refuses to obey the laws of the prevailing society...

THE GOVERNOR OF DELAWARE, in his annual message, takes a patriotic stand on the subject of slavery. He shows that it is deeply for the interest of Delaware to choose the side of freedom. Her trade and commerce are with the North, and her property is inalienably linked with that of the Free States.

THE NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL has rendered a complimentary reception to Gen. Fitz-John Porter, just dismissed from the service in disgrace. The soul of treason in New York, like John Brown's, is "marching on."

JEFF DAVIS was possibly an unconscious "seer" of coming events when, in a recent address, he spoke of the South as "the asylum of the oppressed and the home of true representative liberty."

COLLECTIONS.

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes names like Edmund Quincy, Mary May, Sarah R. May, etc.

DONATIONS.

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes names like Samuel Barrett, Nathaniel White, Mary G. Chapman, etc.

PLEDGES.

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes names like Mary May, Samuel May, Jr., Edmund Jackson, etc.

RECEIPTS.

Table with columns for descriptions and amounts. Includes items like Balance in Treasury, Contributions at annual meeting, etc.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Table with columns for descriptions and amounts. Includes items like Paid E. H. Heywood, Lecturing Agent, Expenses of annual meeting, etc.

EDMUND JACKSON, Treasurer.

JANUARY 29, 1863. The whole amount received and paid corresponds with the above statement, and the balance now in the treasury of the Society is as follows stated:

WM. L. BOWDITCH, Auditor.

CONVERSATIONS ON MEN AND THE TIMES.

Mr. A. DUNSON ALCOCK will give his next conversation at the TEMPERANCE HALL in Bromfield street, on Monday evening, Feb. 9th, at half past 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—HENRY C. WAGNER will lecture in HY. ANNIS, Sunday afternoon and evening, Feb. 8th.

NOTICE.—HENRY C. WAGNER will lecture Sunday evening, Feb. 14th, in Union Hall, BELMONT-VILLE, at half past 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on 63rd Washington street, 2d door North of Warren.

OFFICERS.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Officers from 1 to 4, P. M.

WEIS & ZOEBISCH, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

European and Fancy Furs,

308 Washington Street, BOSTON.

Particular attention is paid to altering and repairing Old Furs.

Furs preserved during the summer. nov3m

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OIL CARPETING,

AND ROOF CLOTH, 12 WATER STREET, BOSTON.

A. J. GROVER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

BARVILLE, LaSalle Co., Ill.

Special attention given to securing and collecting Claims for Eastern Merchants.

JOHN S. ROCK, ESQ., ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 6, TRINITY STREET, BOSTON.

Poetry.

For the Liberator. THE LANCASHIRE OPERATIVE. With and children, I've heard of such good news!

NO!

FORGOTTEN FROM GOD. No brands—no whips— No more slave ships— No cats—no bounds—no Southern aristocracy—

TREASON'S LAST DEIVE.

Deserves your hate. You common cry of cars, whose breath I loathe As reek of the rotten fen.

ABOUT BEN BUTLER.

Abou Ben Butler (as my tribe increase!) Awoke one night down by the old Balcon.

The Liberator.

THE BOSTON REVIEW ON LAWYER'S RECONSTRUCTION OF BIBLICAL THEORIES.

REMARKS BY THE AUTHOR—No. III. MR. EDITOR:—Having shown, in the two previous articles, that several of the principal positions assumed by the Boston Review against the reconstruction of Biblical theories are not well sustained, I beg leave to reinforce the main position assumed by the Review, the post-Mosaic authorship of the early Hebrew books.

that of Henry VIII, 310 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, 395 years before, in 1491 B. C., than the language of Henry VIII, in 1540, can have been that of King Alfred, 670 years before, in 870 A. D.

GERRIT SMITH TO GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

LETTER II. PETERBORO, Jan. 12, 1863. HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR: DEAR SIR,—In your infatuation, you propose to cross swords with the President—and this, too, not figuratively, but literally. You threaten the forcible supplanting of the military power of the United States by the merely civil power of this single State.

To return for a moment to your queer theory. What will not a man do when he is in straits! You would not consent to the disgrace and ruin of your pro-slavery party, as you would do if you consented to have slavery held responsible for the accused rebellion.

Lewis's Normal Institute. Physical Education. THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER. THE PROBLEM SOLVED. THE RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION.