

I cannot make it better known than it already is, that I strongly favor colonization; and yet I wish to say that there is an objection against colored persons remaining in the country, which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes malicious. It is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white labor and white laborers. If there ever could be a proper time for mere argument, that time surely is not now. In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible, through time and eternity. It is true, then, that colored people cannot displace any more white labor by being free than remaining slaves. If they stay in their own places, they jostle no white laborers; if they leave their old places they leave them open to white laborers. Logically there is neither more or less of it.

Emancipation, even without deportation, would probably enhance the wages of white labor; and very surely would not reduce them. Thus, the customary amount of labor would still have to be performed. The freed people would surely not do more than their old proportion of it; and very probably for a time would do less, leaving an increased part to white laborers and bringing their labor into greater demand and consequently enhancing the wages of it. With deportation, even to a limited extent, enhancing the wages to white labor is mathematically certain. Labor is like any other commodity in market. Increase the demand for it and you increase the price of it. Reduce the supply of black labor by colonizing the black laborer out of the country and, by precisely so much, you will increase the demand and wages for white labor. But it is dreaded that the freed people will swarm forth and cover the whole land. Will liberation make them any more numerous? Equally distributed among the whites of the whole country, there would be but one colored to seven whites. Could the one in any way greatly disturb the seven? There are many communities having more than one free colored person to seven whites; and this without any apparent consciousness of evil from it. The District of Columbia and States of Maryland and Delaware are all in this condition. This District has more than one free colored to six whites; and yet, in its frequent petitions to Congress, I believe it has never presented the presence of free colored persons as one of its grievances. But why should emancipation in South send the freed people North? People of any color seldom run unless there is something to run from. Heretofore colored people have fled North to some extent from bondage; and now, perhaps, from both bondage and destitution; but, if gradual emancipation and deportation be adopted, they will have neither to flee from. Their own masters will give them wages, at least till new laborers can be procured; and freed men in time will gladly give labor for wages, till new homes can be found for them in congenial climes and with people of their own blood and race. This proposition can be trusted on the mutual interests involved; and, in that event, cannot the North decide for itself whether or not to receive them again? As practice proves more than theory, in any case has there been any irruption northward because of the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia last spring? What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites in the District of Columbia is from the census of 1860, having no reference to persons called contrabands, nor to those made free by the act of Congress abolishing slavery here.

The plan, consisting of these articles, is recommended—not but that a restoration of national authority would be accepted without its adoption; nor will the war or proceedings under the proclamation of September 22d, 1862, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring a restoration, and thereby stay both; and, notwithstanding this plan, the recommendation that Congress shall provide by law for compensating any State which may adopt the emancipation project before the plan shall have been acted upon, is hereby earnestly renewed. Such would only be an advance part of the plan and the same arguments apply to both. This plan is recommended as a means not in conclusion of, but additional to all others for restoring and preserving the national authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan will, I am confident, secure peace more speedily than can be done by force alone; while it would cost less, considering the amounts and manner and times of payment; and the amounts would be easier paid than will be the additional cost of the war if we rely solely on force; and very likely it would cost no blood at all. The plan is proposed as a permanent Constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence first of two-thirds of Congress and afterwards of three-fourths of the States. The requisite three-fourths of the States will necessarily include seven of the slave States. If obtained, it will give assurances of their severally adopting emancipation at no distant day on new Constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle now and save the Union for ever.

I do not forget the gravity of a paper addressed to the Congress of the nation by the chief magistrate of the nation. Nor do I forget that some few are my seniors, or that many of you have more experience than I in the conduct of public affairs; yet I trust, in view of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will perceive no want of respect

to yourselves in any undue earnestness I may seem to display.

Is it doubted, then, that the plan I propose, if adopted, will shorten the war and thus lessen its expenditure of money and blood? Is it doubted that it would restore the national prosperity and perpetuate both indefinitely? Is it doubted that we have a Congress and an Executive who can secure its adoption? Will not the good people respond to a united and earnest appeal from us? Can we—can they—by any other means so certainly, or so speedily secure these vital objects?

We can succeed only by concert. It is not, can any of us imagine better; but, can any of us do better. Object whatsoever is possible, still the question recurs, can we do better? The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves and then we shall save our country.

Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. We of this Congress will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generations. We say we are for the Union. The world will not forget, while we say this, that we know how to save the Union. The world knows that if we do know how to save, we even hold the power to bear the responsibility in giving freedom to the slave and insuring freedom to the free—honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save, or meanly lose, the last and best hope of the earth. Other means may succeed. This can not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which if followed, the world will applaud and God must forever bless.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Washington, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE COLLIERS OF SAN PETE.

We have recently received a communication from the colliers of San Pete, setting forth certain grievances, real or imaginary, which they considered too grievous to be patiently borne by them any longer, and wished them made known to the public by the publication of the document in the *News*. On perusal of the article, we unavoidably came to the conclusion that its publication, in form as presented, would be of no benefit to them nor the public, as it could not be expected to correct the evils of which they complain, one of which is, that consumers do not generally contract for coal and coke direct with them, but through the agency of other parties, and if there is any cash paid it never finds its way into their pockets, which is, no doubt, to some extent true; but some more business like arrangement than fault-finding will have to be instituted to induce speculators not to appropriate to their own use all the money they are permitted to handle. The non-acceptance of the orders of the non-paying parties referred to would be by far a more potent remedy for the said to exist.

After reciting their grievances, the colliers announce that they keep coal constantly on hand at the mines, and manufacture coke to order. For coal they charge five dollars per ton, two-fifths required to be paid in cash, or its equivalent; the balance they will receive in produce. The price of coke at the mines is twenty-eight dollars per ton, one-third in cash, the balance in available means. The prices and terms have been agreed upon and established by the colliers' association, and consumers and dealers will, of course, govern themselves accordingly. Men who labor should be rewarded according to their evil works.

FROM MEXICO.

The latest intelligence from Mexico represents, that the Mexicans were making extensive preparations to resist the French invasion, and Congress, which met on the 20th of October, had by special enactment conferred extraordinary powers upon the government, making Juarez, almost, supreme dictator, for six months, or so long as the war shall continue. The French had not commenced their march towards the capital, and it was believed that they would not till the end of the year. Their forces are stated at thirty thousand, and the Mexicans expected to have twice that number of well appointed troops, in the field, ready to operate effectually when the time should arrive for action. It is represented that they intend to fight to the last, confident of success. Those who have heretofore opposed Juarez are said to be strongly opposed to French intervention, and will aid him in the approaching struggle against the invaders.

[For the Deseret News.]

THE CITY OF ZION.

"But there the glorious Lord will be unto us a place of broad rivers and streams"—ISAIAH xxxiii, 21.

The city of Zion, her King

Hath built on foundations of stone.*

"A place of broad rivers and streams:"

THERE the Lord hath gathered his own.

The glorious light of His truth

Illumines the darkness of night;

And visions of peace to the soul

Come fresh on the wearied one's sight.

The peace of His presence is near,

His wisdom, by Prophets, is told;

Rev'tation's mysterious voice

The scenes of the future unfold.

In Zion, the city of God,

A refuge His people will find;

Though powers of darkness may strive

Each soul, in their fetters to bind.

There the pure in heart shall rejoice,

His feet on the mountains to see,

Proclaiming glad tidings of peace

To His Saints, from bondage now free.

H. W. I.

G. S. L. CITY, Nov. 2, 1862.

* The Rocky Mountains.

HARD TIMES.

Let us pause in life's pleasures and count its many tears,

While we all sup sorrow with the poor;

There's a song that will linger for ever in our ears—

Oh, hard times, come again no more.

CHORUS.

'Tis the song, the sigh of the weary,

Hard times, hard times, come again no more;

Many days you have lingered around my cabin door;

Oh, hard times, come again no more.

While we seek mirth and beauty, and music light and gay,

There are frail forms fainting at the door;

Though their voices are silent, their pleading looks will say,

Oh, hard times, come again no more.

There's a pale-drooping maiden who works her life away,

With a worn heart whose better days are o'er;

Though her voice would be merry, 'tis sighing all the day,

Oh, hard times, come again no more.

'Tis the sigh that is wafted across the troubled wave,

'Tis a wail that is heard across the shore;

'Tis a dirge that is murmured around the lowly grave;

Oh, hard times, come again no more.

ORDER EXTRAORDINARY.

The Internal Revenue enactment requires stamps to be fixed to every kind of certificates, of which the authors had any conceivable knowledge, naming them in detail, but fearing there might be some which had not been thought of, provision was made that "certificates of any other description than those specified," should have a ten cent stamp attached to give them validity. Marriage certificates not having been named among those specially provided for, it was but reasonable to suppose that they would require a ten cent stamp, but it seems that the commissioner, fearing that there might be some evasion of the law, which would materially effect the Treasury Department, has, as reported, issued a special order, requiring all such documents to have a ten cent stamp attached, that there might be no avoidance, and every omission will now, of course, be deemed a wilful violation of the statute.

SEVENTIES HALL LECTURES.

On the 18th ult., Mr. Joseph Romney delivered a lecture upon the study and advantages of history. After defining history the speaker proceeded to give his views in regard to the best method of studying, and the kind of works which he had found to be the most useful in the prosecution of his favorite study. The first history to be studied by the youth of our community, he thought, was that of our own Church; then that of our country, in connection with its laws.

President Brigham Young being present was invited to address the audience. He commenced by complimenting the youthful lecturer, and expressed a desire to see other young men brought up in the same way. He defined history to be a fair account of things that we have not seen. In following up the subject of the evening he painted in glowing colors the evils attendant upon youth reading warlike history.

Friday Nov. 21st.

Mr. Isaac Groo lectured on the sources and uses of history. He stated that he thought the sources of history were as numerous as the tributaries of the Mississippi, but among the number he would mention oral tradition, monuments, ruins, coins, labels and inscriptions on marble. Of these oral tradition is the most ancient. It was from this kind of material that Heroditus compiled his celebrated works of history. Coins made 500

years before Christ are the most ancient that bear marks of civilization and refinement. The speaker then went into some minute and interesting details respecting the divisions of history, ancient and modern, sacred, profane and ecclesiastical. When speaking of the history of the middle or dark ages he said, they were characterized by the crusades, the introduction of Mahomedanism, chivalry and the feudal system.

History, in its uses, he said, has greatly the advantage over novel reading which corrupts the mind and acts as a sort of moral poison. Real history adds to our already stock a vast amount of useful knowledge in regard to the experience of others, and the student therein learns to commend true greatness, and he also learns it to be his duty to do all in his power to promote the good of mankind. It also has a tendency to make us satisfied with our condition, and to give us further assurance of the certainty of the decay of all earthly things.

Mr. T. B. Broderick followed the lecturer with quite a spicy little speech, full of interest and humor.

Tuesday, 25th.

Hon. George A. Smith complied with the earnest solicitations of the committee by delivering a lecture on Mahomedan history. It is almost needless to say that the lecture was one of thrilling interest. The house was crowded half an hour before the time of meeting, and scores were unable to gain admission.

The lecturer commenced his address by stating that in the year 569 of the Christian era, was born a man destined to produce a wonderful effect upon nearly one third of the human race. His name differs as we get it from different authors, Persian, Grecian, and Arabian. This man, commonly called Mahomet, was denounced as an enthusiast and fanatic, but the stronger the opposition the more rapidly the delusion spread. Mr. Smith then described the magical effect of Mahomet's eloquence, his fluency of speech and powers of logical deduction being regarded as a miracle by his followers. He likewise reasoned at some length on the nature of the opposition which the new religion met with, showing it to be the means of spreading the doctrines and increasing the number of the prophet's adherents. The great battles fought and signal vic ories gained by the Mussulmen in Persia, Assyria, Mecca and Jerusalem were all graphically described by the speaker in his usual happy style.

Among the doctrines of the Koran remarked upon by the speaker, that in reference to the matrimonial relations of the votaries of Mahomet received its share of attention. Polygamy is said to have been both taught and practised by the Prophet and his early converts, each man accepting of the doctrine that there was one God and Mahomet was his prophet, being allowed four wives and as many concubines as they pleased.

On Friday 28th, Mr. John Milton delivered a lecture on Ancient Assyria. In proof of the very early period at which Nineveh was settled the speaker called attention to the tenth chapter of Genesis, after which he traced the history of the early Assyrians, showing their rise to greatness and splendor, and their sudden fall to darkness and degradation, caused as the lecturer proved by disobedience to the mandates of heaven. The Hall was crowded.

On the 2d inst., Mr. Charles F. Jones entertained the congregation with an interesting lecture, on the subject of the early apostasy from the Christian religion. In the first place he pointed out the order of the Church as it was established by Christ and his Apostles, and showed the gradual innovations that were made in the first, second, third and fourth centuries. His quotations from Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History and Milner's End of Religious Controversy, were right to the point. Evidences drawn from Gahan, and from Wesley's Sermons were all appropriate and tended greatly to embellish the lecture.

Mr. J. V. Long followed with some terse and critical remarks on the same subject.

THE GREAT THEATRE OF EPHEBUS.—The theatre of Ephesus has recently been examined and measured. It must have been the largest ever erected. Its diameter was 660 feet—40 feet more than the major axis of the Coliseum. Allowing 15 inches for each person, it would accommodate 56,700 spectators. Drury Lane will only contain 3,200 and old Covent Garden held 2,800. This edifice was the scene of one of Hippolitus' miracles; it is memorable for the uproar described in Acts xix., when the Ephesians accused Paul and the Christians in this very building. To this edifice the writer to the Corinthians alluded, probably, when he said: "If, after the manner of men, I have fought with beasts at Ephesus, what advantageth it me?"

REDUCTION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—The official organ of the Czar, the *Invalide Russe*, announces most unexpectedly a reduction of the Russian army. Sixty soldiers of every battalion of the Guards, and about twenty of the infantry, are to be immediately discharged, and about twice the number sent on furlough. The reduction will amount altogether to some fifty thousand men.

A CASE of extraordinary longevity is noted in the Paris journals. A man named Gallot, aged 105 years, appeared in company with his wife, who was 103 years old, to receive his allowance from the Minister of War for military services. He was discharged from the army in 1815.