EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

WASHINGTON STREET, BOOM No. 6. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

TERMS—Two dollars and fifty cents per annua

ARS, if payment be made in advance lating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be greeted (POST PAID) to the General Agent.

F Advertisements inserted at the rate of five cents per Agents of the American, Massachusetts. Pen

The Agents of the American, Alaskatus of the ania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies orised to receive subscriptions for The Lieunaton. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial mittee, but are not responsible for any debts of the set, viz :-Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Edmund Charles, and Wendell Phillips.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



J. R. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1603.

Refuge of Oppression.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 37.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE FUGI-TIVE SLAVE LAW.

Some time since, Marshal McDowell (United States Marshal for Kansas,) addressed a letter to the United States Attorney General, stating that he de not deem it his duty to return fugitives to Missian, until she became more loyal, and asking for advice on that subject. The following was the re-

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 23, 1861. J. L. McDowell, U. S. Marshal, Kansas:

I. McDowell, U. S. Marshal, Kansas:

Sir.—Your letter of the 11th of July, received 19th, under frank of Senator Lane, Kansas, lasks advice thether or no you should give your official services in be execution of the Fugitive Slave Law.

It is the President's constitutional duty to "take are that the laws be faithfully executed." That sams all the laws. He has no right to dyscriminate, or right to execute the laws he likes, and leave unscented those he dislikes. And, of course, you and his subordinates, can have no wider latitude of disreboundaries, which was not be state in the Union-fields crimes, and do not change the legal status of the State, nor change its obligations as a member of the Union.

tate, nor cumage are ministerial officer, to execute any law efusal, by a ministerial officer, to execute any law refusal, by a ministerial misdenor, of which I do not doubt the President would notice.

Very respectfully, EDWARD BATES.

It is gratifying to see from the above that the Admistration mean to give no couplenance to the ess and machinations of what used to be familiar-called "the Abolition wing of the Republican uty," or to Wendell Phillips, Giddings, Garrison,

ye called "the Abolition wing of the Republican arty." or to Wendell Phillips, Giddings, Garrison, and the like.

It is a little late in the day for subordinates to be constrained the Constitution and limiting their duties out their prejudices or convenience. Hence Marhal McDowell must not be astonished to find him-eli rebused for assuming that Missouri is not in the luion. It was somewhat approaching the height of mpudence for any Marshal to decide the question of Missouri, as Marshal McDowell decided it, in dew of the action of our Convention.

The President, as will be perceived by Mr. Bates's etter, is determined that the laws of Congress shall be executed, and constitutional obligations-faithfully complied with. He has assumed that where no law exists, and the Constitution is in imminent danger, he may proceed to seize hold of the most obvious means for its defence. But this is only in tremendance of its defence, and the question of whether on at a repulsivance prometric on the temperature. At such times, the President assumes that, in the implied contemplation of the Constitution, he has a right to spring to its defence in the attitude of the Roman Dictator, lest the Republic be ruined before it can be regularly saved. e in the attitude of the Roman Dictator, lest the subhic be ruined before it can be repularly saved, such action supposes a crisis which will not bably be the experience of a well-regulated na-once in a century. But because a President— Chief Magistrate—may disregard the directions statute at such a time, it by no means follows his subordinates may do it at any time, when in plenitude of their private indement they choose tude of their private judgment h absurdly and disobediently.

plentitude of their private judgment they choose it both absurdly and disobediently.

he letter of Mr. Bates, as evincing both the willess and determination of the Administration to
all parts of the Union the benefits of the guares secured by the Constitution, so that the rights,
rests and property of all good and true citizens
be protected alike, is one which will be read
great pleasure by at least four-fifths, if not fives, of all the people of the United States.—St.
is Republicant

SEDITIOUS RADICALISM. The United States are been brought into the present straits in part where seed it is a state of the present straits in part who estitious radicalism of such journals as the becater and the Tribune. All men now see the ideator and the Tribune. All men now see the ideator and their anxiety to abate it are overstepping to limits of reason and justice, and, sometimes not undurally making mistakes in their objects. Speaker of the press is one of the imperative exigencies of public order in the United States. To overawe, or to crush it by any violation or arbitrary means, is, to say the least, unfriends to public and private liberty. But to put on trial or deliberate examination, and conviction, if guilty, soes who stir up sedition and disunion in the Union, rould be not only salutary and in conformity with he law of self-deferice, but, we believe, has become necessity. We might for a time have a good many rails of this sort. But the excitement would be a calthy one. The careful investigation and elucida-SEDITIOUS RADICALISM. The United State

Ea Wendell Phillips and other Abolitionists urge incessanly upon the Administration a proclamation of emancipation to the slaves. They can see nothing worth gaining in a war to uphold the best of governments, the freest of constitutions, the hitherto unimpeded authority of law, and the good order of sciety, unless their wretched crotchets can also get fartherance in its conflicts.

The Secession organs come to the same conclusion by a different road. They hope the government will commit itself to the impolicy of wholesale emanipation, because in that event they know that we should have a united South to fight, no loyal Union men there to work with us, a givided North, an interrupted, crippled, and ineffectual war, and thus should entail upon the nation inevitably the very disruption to prevent which the North has risen to arms. This is not the first time Secessionists and Abolitionists have fought the same enemy.—New York World.

Our Soldiers in the Hands of the Enesty.

A writer in the Sayannah (Georgia) Republican asks the question: "How shall we dispose of the prisoner?"—and answers it as follows:—

"Let the Quartermaster-General of the Confederate States issue his proclamation, stating that the Prisoners will be hired out to the highest bidder for some specified time, and in such number as the hirer may desire. I know of a gentleman of this city, a nee planter, who would gladly take two hundred of the Yankes on his plantation to build up and mend the dams of his fields. He is more desirous of doing this he are at the Newthern excepts have long as the dams of his fields. He is more desirous of doing this, he says, as the Northern gazettes have long asserted that we can do without negro labor, and he is anxious of testing the question. One good black driver to every forty. Yankees would insure good order and lively work among them."

Selections.

THE SOURCE OF OUR TROUBLES.

We have received a handsomely printed pamphlet ust published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston, entitled just published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston, entitled "The Social Significance of our Institutions: An Oration delivered by request of the Citizens at Newport, R. I., July 4th, 1861, by HEXRY JAMES." We give below its instructive and telling conclusion

Newport, R. I., July 4th, 1861, by Hexar James."
We give below its instructive and telling conclusion.
It is idle to talk,—as silly people, however, will talk, as all people will talk whose gross, grovelling hearts go back to the fteck-pots of Egypt, when they eat bread to the full,—it is idle to talk of our political troubles as springing up out of the ground, as having no graver origin than party fanaticism or folly. These troubles, on the contrary, are the inevitable fruit of our very best growth, the sure harbingers, I am persuaded, of that rising Sun of Righteousness whose beams shall never again know eclipse. They are merely an evidence, on a larger scale and in a public sphere, of the discord which every righteous man perceives at some time or other to exist between his essential human spirit and his perishable animal flesh. For every nation is in human form, is in fact but an aggregate or composite form of manhood, greatly grander and more complex than the simple forms of which it is made up, but having precisely the same intense unity within itself, and claiming, like each of them, a quickening, controlling spirit, and an obedient servile body. This animating, controlling spirit of our national polity, like that of our own private souls, is Divine, comes from God exclusively, and is only revealed, never exhausted, only embodied or empowered, never belittled or enfeetbled, by the literal symbols in which human wisdom contrives to house it. That part of the letter of our Constitution which best reveals the majestic human spirit that animates our polity is of course its preamble. But the real divinity of the nation, its vital, imperishable boliness, resides not in any dead parchment, but only in the righteous, unselfish lives of those who see in any constitution but the luminous letter of their invisible worship, and ally around it, therefore, with the joyous, unshrinking devotion not of slaves but of men.

Now, such being the undoubted spirit of our polity, what taint was there in its material constituti

Now, such being the undoubted spirit of our pol-ity, what taint was there in its material constitution, in our literal maternal inheritance, to affront this

turning us its children from an creet, sincere, hopeful and loving brotherhood of men intent upon universal aims, into a herd of greedy, Juxinoing swine, it is al aims, into a herd of greedy, Juxinoing swine, it is al aims, into a herd of greedy, Juxinoing swine, it is al aims, into a herd of greedy, Juxinoing swine, and her first in the blue spaces of ocean, penetrates Europe, and sickens every struggling nascent human hope with despar? The answer leaps at the cars; it is Slavery, and Slavery only. This is the poison which lurked almost harmless at first in our body politic, and to which its righteous soul is an utter stranger; this is the curse we inherited from the maternal English Eve, out of whose somewhat loose, lascivious lap we sprung. But of late years the poison has grown so rank and pervasive, making its citadel, indeed, the very heart of the commonwealth, or those judicial and legislative chambers whence all the tides of its activity proceed, that each successive political administration of the country proves more recreant to humanity than its predecessor, until at last we find shameless, God-forsaken men, holding high place in the government, become so rabid with its virus as to mistake its slimy, purrolent ooze for the ruddy tide of life, and commend its foul and fetid miasm to us as the fragrant breath of assured health. It is easy enough to falsify the divinity which is shaping our constitutional action, wherever a will exists to do so. Men whose most cherished treasure can be buttoned up in their breeches pocket, and whose heart, of course, is with their treasure, are doubtless panting to the convince the country that we have already done enough for honor, and the sooner a sham peace is hurried up, the better. It only needs a will wolf of this sort to endue himself here and there in sheep's clothing, and bleat forth a cunning, pathetic lament over the causeless misfortunes which have befallen our bread-and-butter interests, to see dozeno so tsu-pid sheep taking up in their turn the sneaking, hy deathless substance. Every man and every nation of deathless substance. Every man and every nation is formen encounters somewhere in its progress a critical hour, big with all its future fate; and woe be to the man, we be to the nation, who believes that this sacred responsibility can be trified with! To ever man and to every nation it means eternal life or eternal death; eternal liberty or eternal lay: the heaven of free, spontaneous order, or the hell of enforced prudential obedience. There is no man who hears me who does not know something of this bid hears me who does not know something of this bid hears me who does not know something of this bid hears me who does not know something of this bid hears me who does not know something of this bid hears me who does not know something of this bid better sweat and agony; whose petty, trivial cares have not been dignified and exalted by some glimpse of the his hidden inward fight; who has not at times heard the still small voice of truth on the one hand county to the honest thing, though ruin yawn upon his hopes.—counseling him to force hiswafe to the honest thing, though ruin yawn upon his hopes.—counseling him to force hiswafe to the honest hing, though ruin yawn upon his hopes.—counseling him to force hiswafe to the honest hing, though ruin yawn upon his hopes.—Counseling him to force hiswafe to the honest hing, though ruin yawn upon his hopes.—Counseling him to force hiswafe to the honest hing, though ruin yawn upon his hopes.—Counseling him to force hiswafe to the honest hing, though ruin yawn upon his hopes.—Counseling him to force hiswafe to the honest hing, though ruin yawn upon his hopes.—Counseling him to force hiswafe to the honest him, do the responsibility is due only to man, and no force hiswafe to the honest him his hitherto, being the his hidden inward fight; who has not at times heard the still small voice of the his hitherto, hopes and his hitherto, being the hiswafe his hidden inward fight; who has not at times heard the hiswafe his hitherto, bei

ing, our cannon showering their deathful hail, not imerely to avenge men's outraged political faith and honor, but to vindicate the inviolable sanctity of the human form itself, which for the first time in history is Divinely bound up with that faith and honor.

This is the exact truth of the case. The political tumble-down we have met with is no accident, as unprincipled politicians would represent it. It is the fruit of an inevitable expansion of the human mind itself, of an advancing sense of human unity, which will no longer be content with the old channels of thought, the old used-up clothes of the mind, but irresistibly demands larger fields of speculation, freer bonds of intercourse and fellowship. We have only frankly to acknowledge this great truth, in order to find the perturbation and anxiety which now invade our unbelieving bosoms dispelled; in order to hear henceforth, in every tone of the swelling turbulence that fills our borders, no longer forebodings of disease, despair, and death, but prophecies of the highest health, of kindling hope, of exuberant righteousness, and endless felicity for every man of woman born. "I was once," says an old writer, "I was once in a numerous crowd of spirits, in which everything appeared at sixes and sevens: they complained, saying that now a total destruction was at hand, for in that crowd nothing appeared in consociation, but everything loose and confused, and this made them fear destruction, which they supposed also would be total. But in the midst of their confusion and disquiet, I perceived a soft sound, angelically sweet, in which was nothing but what was orderly. The angelic choirs thus present were within or at the centre, and the crowd of persons to whom as appertained what was disorderly were without or at the circumference. This flowing angelic melody continued a long time, and it was told me that hereby was signified how the Lord rules confused and disorderly things which are upon the surface, namely, by writue of a pacific principle in the depths or a

Of all humbugs, there are none greater than so-called unanswerable arguments. Whenever you hear a man allude to such logical fortresses, reader, as being under his command, depend upon it that they have never been attacked by a vigorous foc, and that they have been occupied by a very vain and vapory garrison. No old campaigner in the wars of Truth believes in the existence of unan-swerable arguments.

wars of Truth beneves as werable arguments.

Our Southern foes have always been celebrated for unanswerable arguments, and we have, like good-natured ninnies, generally conceded all and everything to them. For instance, we say, "Yes, and the davery must always good-natured ninnies, generally conceded all and everything to them. For instance, we say, "Ys. oh! certainly," when told that slavery must always exist "down South," because only the negro can work there. "Only the negro can endure the climate, you know." Now treat this specimen of the unanswerable with a vigorous denial, and see how it comes out. The experience of the whole world shows it to be a flat lie. You cannot point me out anything within the whole range of human efforts which a negro can do, but that a white man can do it better. Cotton can be better cultivated by white men than slaves; if a black only lives till thirty on a rice plantation, a white can labor there till thirty-five; or if Indo-Germanic lives be too expensive, the Cooley, who is a white man, may serve at a pinch. But this everlasting postilential rice-field business has really making the colly is kept; pinch. But this eyerlasting pestilential rice-field business has ready arching 60 do what the practical It is not rice but cotton, for which Cuffy is kept; and cotton is just as susceptible of small farm culture as any other plant; witness the German cotton-farm of Texas. As for the intolerable heat, it is briefly an intolerable humbug. There are very few points in the South where there is as much suffering during the summer months from heat as in Philadelphia, or where the nights are not cooler from being relieved either by sea or mountain-breezes. Yet, there is probably more hard work done in Philadelphia and the vicinity, during the summer, than in any other city of the same population, at the same time, in the world. So much for an usanswerable argument. Perhaps there are facts modifying my own rebutter. Yes, "and perhaps again." But the argument is not unanswerable.

haps again. But the agreement is to disassive the one so often advanced by my secession friends in a modified form of What will he do with it? "Sir," exclaims a secessionist, (it is remarkable, by the way, that secessionists, like all Southerners, are given to what poor Winthrop happily described as wearing black clothes and saying Sir," "what do you propose to do with the South, even granting that you can conquer her? Do you expect, sir, to hold her as a conquered province? And if not—what then, sir?" Just at present, this particular unanswerable is in high favor with the doughfaces, compromisers, and all other varieties of that moral mulatto animal who flits, bat-like, between the contending armies of the birds and beasts. Suppose

relations, is as yet far from being untakes longer to learn a war than to lea of obsides, when people are aluminar with all com-prehend it. The great wealthy towns of Europe, which flourished along the old line of Oriental trade—Augsburg, Nuremberg, Bruges, Ghent and the rest, grew up in war. The weaver sat sword-girt at his loom, and the Fugger drew his little bill on London as he did his cross-bow on the enemy. These comprehended with

the rest, grew up in war. The weaver sat swordight at his loom, and the Frugger drew his little bill on London as he did his cross-bow on the enemy. They comprehended war.

Let us, then, to understand this war of ours, begin by observing that no people can be said to realize it, who intuitively avoid all consideration of extreme measures of hostility. To win, one must be prepared to go as far, at least, as the adversary, Moderately if we can, fiercely if we must, is the rule popularly formulized by the exhortation to some dallier of ancient days by the expression, "Shoot, Luke, or give up the gau!" Here the South have an advantage over us; they know their guilt, and knowing, dare more than we do. They have, consequently, had no scruple in adopting extremely severe measures from the beginning. They have struck twelve to begin with. The C. S. A. had scarcely entered on their bastard life, ere Jefferson Davis promptly proclaimed the adoption oprivateering. Privateering is, in reality, very nearly an anagram for a synonym. Call it pirateering, and you have what it amounts to, in reality, since there was never yet a prize privateered in which some injury was not inflicted in some way on neutral parties. We, however, do not endure the sending of easier that from the refusing to abide by any of the election in which they had taken chances, down to date, the Southrons have, in every instance, led in aggression, in impropriety, in dishonorable and private of the proposed of the proposed

he sacred eminence will see our boasted political norms. The dust forever, because in that case its standard methods forever, because in that case its standard whole campaign, they say, ... whole campaign, they say, ... and urge them to make the South and urge

WE MUST FIGHT THEM, OR PREE THEM.

fully so. Law and loyalty are necessarily conservative, and it is said we must be careful of the Constitution and of all guarantied rights. All that is well enough. But we need not stultify ourselves. If slaves are made to oppose us or to help their masters oppose us! If these millions of men are compelled to work to our injury! Then, what? Why, then the alternative presents itself! We must fight them, or free them!

We must not fight them! Such warfare we cannot engage in. We are men for their masters! Then the alternative is left, and we must free them! And so surely as these blind rebels shall strengthen themselves by slave labor, using their "chattles" to our destruction, so surely we shall vitalize their property, and convert it into men and women! Why not? Why shall we not convert the slave whom his master compels to be hostile into the freeman who is ready to be friendly? It is wholly absurd to suppose that this rebellion can continue, and that slave labor can be turned against us, with and that slave labor can be turned against out a proclamation from our headquarters erance and freedom to those who are enala-

erance and freedom to those who are enslaved.

And we say, in God's name, be it so! If slaver,
to be trust urned against freedom, savery not
better be turned into freedom quickly! If the own
ers of men and women, under the name of chattels,
shall madly use their property as instruments of vor
and turn it to our destruction, then we prefer that
those men and women shall belong to themselves
and give us the benefit of their skill and their experience and their strencth and their new freedom.

and give us the benefit of their skill and their experience and their strength and their new freedom.

There are wher and higher views to be taken of this whole question. But this will answer for now. And when the time comes that must compel us to fight them or free them, we say—Let them go free! fight them or free them, w -New Bedford Mercury.

REV. GILBERT HAVEN ON "THE TIMES."

Rev. Gilbert Haven, late Chaplain of the Eighth Rev. Gilbert Haven, late Chaplain of the Eigh Regiment, M. V. M., preached an able sermon the Hanover Street Church, from the text, "Can not discern the signs of the times?" Matt. xvi. He said that he was somewhat equbarrassed in speaing upon the subject at the present time, for he f that the theme had passed beyond talking, and this place and that of almost every young man the congregation was not heng to-day.

The signs of the times, the speaker said, we two-fold. The first was the peril of free goverment, and the second the emancipation of four milions of our fellow-men in chains. These two greduties stand out amid all the clouds of war thave gathered around us, and if they are discharge God will honor us. But if we do not seek to car them out, we are dishoured and destroyed as a niton. War is a terrible thing, but there are thin

aristocrats of Europe believe—" Ine output morracy is broken." They rejoice, not partie at the triumph of the Slave Power, but beca our degradation—because the nation which ha such a mortification and peril to them is abscease. The government of the United Stat startled the masses of Europe from their quiet, and it is not so much from pride as from a cer-tain idea of personal safety that their monarchs re-joice at our downfall. And we are contending to-day, in the North, not only for our own liberties, but for the liberties of the whole world, who will be

joice at our downail. And we are concenning day, in the North, not only for our own liberties, but for the liberties of the whole world, who will be inspired by our example.

The war, then, in which we are engaged, is a war for liberty throughout the earth, and for our national independence, for our people cannot exist upon this continent except as a united nation. Men have fancied that we could separate, and form two great nations upon this continent with different purposes and principles. It is utterly impossible. The petty jealousies of States and minor differences are often the causes of war between neighboring nations; and how much greater is the chance of war under the circumstances we have supposed! It is necessary, therefore, that there should be but one government and one nation within our boundaries, and the struggle between the North and South has gone so far that if we now make terms of peace with them, we should become their serfs; and the boast of their Vice-President would prove true, that he could drive the North with a lady's riding whip! Not merely our pecuniary and commercial character will be affected, but our minds will be confined by the same yoke. The reputation we have achieved in the walks of science, literature and art, and the blessing of our Christian religion, have only been preserved to us by our independent position as a nation. When that is gone, and we how at the feet of the Slave Power, our social fabric will fall also. And just so sure as this question is settled with any consideration for the Slave Power, the Church will be silenced in the North. They will not allow their institutions to be put in peril by the teachings of Northern ministers, and over these pulpits and preachers the slave-whip will crack.

There are four millions of persons to-day in the South who are somewhat happy while we are miserable. And it is well to have the tables turned, for God loves them as well as he does us. We have

neglected, them; and when we dared to pray for them or mention their cause in our sermons, we have been told that we have gone beyond the rights of the pulpit. We talk of the tyrannies of Europe, but there is no government but our own which makes its own subjects chattles to be bought and sold. We have all heard of these things a great many times, but now food has brought us face to face with this terrible iniquity. Human bondage is worse than human war, and our sons must fall in this contest because we neglected to guard against it. I do not wish for a slave insurrection; but I would not object to see it, for if a man cannot obtain his liberty except by force, he has a right is use that. That deliverance must come, for this continent cannot be cursed forever by human slavery. It is the desire of nearly every Union man in the border States, as I know from observation, that Congress should declare all the slaves free, and while loyal citizens might be recompensed for their loss, the dissuncionists should be left to suffer the consequences. If we will do this, all Europe will rise up and cry, "God bless you!" If we see and recognize this truth, we shall gain the approval of the world, and victory will at once bedours, and an enfeebled and worthless population will be replaced by a vigorous and valuable one.

The services were closed by singing the national anthem "America."—Boston Journal.

The services were closed by singing the nationa anthem "America."—Boston Journal.

LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT, FROM GER-RIT SMITH. PETERBORO', August 31, 1861.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN:

PRESIDENT LINCOLN:

Sir,—The much speaking and writing of Abolitionists on the war should not be set down to their conceit and folly. Were it a war about maritime rights, or tariffs, or diplomatic civilities, or anything clse on which they are not specially informed, others would be at least as competent as themselves to discuss it. But as it is a Slavery-begotten war, they have a peculiar claim to be heard upon it, who have given up their fives to the study of Slavery. The conceit and folly are not on the part of the Abolitionists, who, at such a time as this, offer advice, but on the nart of those who turn contemptously away conceit and felly are not on the part of the Alsolitonists, who, at such a time as this, offer advice, but on the part of those who tura contemptuously away from it. Prosperous and happy, beyond all other nations, would ours now be, had she consented to profit by the foresight of the Garrisons and Good-ciles, Publishess and Cheevers. But she contemmed it; and the penalty of her contempt she is suffering to-day amidst the borrors of civil war. Not more obviously was the entire destruction of the Jewish nation the consequence of her disregard of the warnings of ker Prophets, than is the already faradvanced destruction of our nation the consequence of refusing to listen to our Prophets.

I said that the war is Slavery-begotten. I do not forget that there are persons who look (wholly in vain, I think) for other causes of it. But even they must admit that, if the extension and perpetuation of Slavery were not its sole object, nevertheless, nothing short of the maddening power of the ProSlavery spirit could have sufficed to impel the South to begin a war, which to all sane minds was so full of peril, if not indeed of certain destruction, to her most cherished interests. This much is certain—that, whatever her objects, the South would never have made the war, had not Slavery first made her mad.

The war should, by this time, have been near or

most cherished interests. This much is certain—that, whatever her objects, the South would never have made the war, had not Slavery first made her mad.

The war should, by this time, have been near or quite to its ead. Pardon me for saying that it is owing to the errors of yourself and your advisers that it is not. I say so, not because I doubt your or their patriotism—for I do not. I say so, not because you or they are not intolat on bringing the war to the speediest clos—for I believe both are. I say so, not because I believe you or they would encourage the rebels to protract it by offering them bribes to end it—for I believe that neither you nor they would be guilty of such folly. I am not of those who find pleasure in defaming the Cabinet. If there was ever a Cabinet which should be judged, not ealy justly but generously, it is the one to whose hands was committed a country already betrayed—a country, moreover, large portions of whose people were already in open war against her, and large portions of the remainder in craven and corrupt sympathy with them. It is true, that I wish there were a couple of Democrats in the Cabinet—such, for instance, as Dickinson and Holt. But I say so, not because of any fault in any of its members, but solely because I would have it enjoy a more undivided public confidence than it possibly can whilst its members are all of the same political complexion. What are these errors to whele I refer? They because I would have it enjoy a more undivided public confidence than it possibly can whilst its members are all of the same political complexion. What are these errors to whele I refer? They be a second of the properties of conciliating logal steecholders.

The importance of adhering to the Constitution in time of year. The other—Deervaling the importance of conciliating logal steecholders.

The importance of the interpretance of constitution in time of year than the public confidence of the constitution in time of year. The other—Deervaling the importance of the instrument will ins

not grown upon your view into the dimensions character of war, you thought it your office to up the Constitution before its violators. I comyet not grown upon your view into the dimensions and character of war, you thought it your office to hold-up the Constitution before its violators. I complain not of your doing so at that stage of our troubles, which seemed to you but little, if any, more than a riot or temporary obstruction of the laws. But I do complain that, after the flames of war had burst out, you still continued to busy yourself in a way which, when that appalling time had come, was so infinitely below the demands that your imperilled and distressed country had upon you. Nay, I must insist, that it had then become too late to care greatly for the Constitution—too late, I had almost said, even to make mention of it. My speeches, writings, life, prove my regard for it. But, since the bombarding of Sumter, intense concern for the country has shut out from my heart all concern for the Constitution. It will be time enough for me to renew my interest in the Constitution when it shall be settled that I have a country left for it to govern. When my dwelling is on fire, I have something else, to think of than its cating and sleeping arrangements. Will you bear with me in saying that your stress on observing the Constitution, whilst in a war with traitors who defy it, spit upon it, and trample it, under foot, is not only very untimely, but very farcical?

I complain that you have made a false and petty issue when you should have accepted and proclaimed the true and grand one. When you saw the nation falling to pieces under the blows of traitors, you should, instead of contracting your soul and the public soul to the narrow purpose of saving a paper, have expanded both into the sublime purpose of saving the nation, at whatever cost to the paper. All the way have you been hampered by this mistaken policy. Your summons to the people to save their nation—to save it, whatever else might be lost in saving it—was the one thing needed to electrify them. Alas! that this object, so spirit-stirring and soul-absorbing, had it been left uncombined with any oth

any other, should have been deft uncombined with any other, should have been degraded to an identity with the scrupplous observance of a paper! You thus hampered and the people thus hampered, how could it be expected that all would be done which could be done to save the nation? Your demand upon your countrymen should have been to save their country—to save it absolutely; and to that their bounding blood would have responded gloriously. You should never have come down to crave them to save it conditionally—to save it, if they could, constitutionally.

An immense advantage has this mistaken policy given our enemies. Since you led the way in this untimely inculcation of regard for every line and letter of the Constitution, it is not strange that our enemies followed. And as they followed dishonestly and artfully, where you led honestly and art-lessly, it is not strange that they do so with deeply injurious effects to our cause. Under cover of the paramount importance which you were according to that paper, Senator Breckinridge and his sort could labor to divert Congress from the perishing nation to the war-suspended Constitution. Our

semies know that idolatry of the Constitution is not ally your weakness and that of Congress, but that of be nation also. Very cunningly, therefore do they itse upon this weakness, and make it the line of heir most effective tactics against us. They well inow that, so long as they can keep us carring more or the Constitution than for the country, or, in other scords, keep us confounding the Constitution with he country, and making conformity to its requirements the supreme purpose in the camp and on the attle-field, as well as elsewhere, so long they will ave but little to fear from us. They feel sure that sowever skillful the generals, and vast the armies, and boundless the resources on which the Northelies, nevertheless, the free, dashing, reckless enthulasm of the South will easily prevail against all hese, so long as all these are under the constraining and taming power of this constitutional straight-acket. That the traitors are all aware of this national weakness of blind reverence for the Constitution, and know how to turn it to their account, is manifest; not only from the criticisms which the matchlessly impudent hypocrites of the South make upon the constitutionality of your measures, but from the similar criticisms in the secession prints of the North, and in the writings and speeches of such misguided men as are endeavoring (I trust in vain) to rally the Domocratic party against the government and the country. Your unseasonable and excessive emphasis on the Constitution has gone far to help these traitors and hypocrites get the ear of the people. Whereas, had you called the people to the country, and nothing but the country, you would have so awakened their patriotism, and so fired them with high purposes, as to shut their ear to this can about the Constitution.

Even in time of peace, we sometimes see an excessive devotion to the Constitution. Such devotion was Daniel Webster's, when all he would have recorded on his tomb was, that he had rendered some service to the Constitution. By such devotion

of the nation care for nothing but to destroy it, so let its friends care for nothing but to save it.

Now to the other error,—Overrating the importance of conciliating loyal slaveholders. Had all the slave bidates secreded and all the slave bidates sanctioned the secession, the war would have been over, ere this time. Immediately on its breaking out, you would have given to the Rebellion its death-blow by your Proclamation inviting to our standard all the people of those States. Not only would it have been in your heart to do so, but it would have been in your heart to do so, but it would have been in your heart to do so, but it would have been in your heart to do so, but it would have been in your heart to go would have shown you to be utterly unwortly of your place. But the secession was only partial; and as all the slaveholders were not drawn into it, sympathy with such of them as were loyal, desire to please them and preserve their loyalty, operated effectually to hold you back from giving such an invitation to the people of any of the slave States. I do not forget that many will argue that a proclamation so bold would have disaffected the North. Their philosophy is unsound. It would have threat up and enjoiced the North. It would have the scarce patronage enough for one secession newspaper. Boldness for the right is mighty to convert men to the right.

That all the slave States did not secede is what have the war so expensive, so perilous, and permanents.

argue that a proclamation so bold would have disaff
if elected the North. Itself politophy is smoond in
its would have left scarce patronage enough for one
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of his country, and his slaves are neede is not willing, nay, is not glad, to surren a service infinitely more sacred, importa manding these his is not willing, nay, is not glad, to surrender them to a service infinitely more secred, important and commanding, than his own. This is the one test of the loyalty of slaveholders; and hence you may be sure that all those slaveholders, whose loyalty is to be secred by securing slavery, are traitors. As Gen. Wadsworth would rejoice to see the government take his flocks and herds, and even his "sacred home," when the necessities of his beloved country call for them, so will the truly loyal slaveholder, however highly he may prize Slavery, rejoice to see it blotted out, if the salvation of his country shall require the sacrifice. Is it said that the government will pay General Wadsworth? I answer, that the slaveholder, as well as General Wadsworth, should trust the justice and general wadsworth, the slaveholder, as well as General Wadswort should trust the justice and generosity of the go

the slaveholder, as well as General Wadsworth, should trust the justice and generosity of the government.

But this whole matter is in the compass of a nutshell. Are the slaves property? Then, like all other property, they are to be regarded as bought and sold, and held subject to the superior claims of the government, and to such uses as the government may choose to put them to. Are they not property, but men? Then, when government calls for them, neither must they refuse to come, nor must others hold them nor hide them.

Why is it that our government may not have the help of black men as well as white, when it is in need of both? Or why is it that, in the exercise of its war power, it may take this man's grain and that man's horses, these men's railroads and those men's vessels, and all simply because it needs them, and whether they belong to friends or foes, and whether, too, it does or does not pay for them—and yet may not take the property of slaveholders? Is their property so sacred and so privileged as to be exempt from the liabilities common to the property of all others? We are educated into a deep delusion at this point.

I add that nothing so much as this insane respect

not take the property of stavenoiders. Its turn property so sacred and so privileged as to be exempt from the liabilities common to the property of all others? We are educated into a deep delusion at this point.

I add that nothing so much as this insane respect for slave property has contributed to overshadow the claims of the country with the claims of the Constitution. Constitutional as well as other pleas for the absolute and unending preservation of slavery in the Border States were put in, and the Government was unwise enough to listen to them, and to make the question one of Constitution rather than of country—of the construction of a paper rather than of the rights of a nation struggling for life.

We find then that there has not been the least occasion, in point of fact, for all the fastidiousness and all the fear of giving offence which have marked the course of the Administration on the slave question. To no degree whatever should it have been embarrassed by this question. It should have acted just as freely as if there had been no loyal slaveholders in its way—for there really was none, and there really can be none, since a truly loyal man cannot put himself in the way of his country. Those slaveholders, who annoy the Government, draw it from the line of its duties, and damage its reputation at home and abroad by their impudent and absurd claims upon it for persons they allege to be fugitive slaves, and by the expression of their fears that the slaves will rise against their masters, do of course find it expedient to put on the guise of loyalty. However, were it not for the presence of Federal troops, and the fear of eventual Federal success, they would not trouble themselves to profess loyalty.

It is all for nothing then, that the Administration has forborne to bring the nearly five millions of blacks, counting bond and free, to the side of our distressed and deeply endangered country: all for nothing that it sas insulted them, and let its armies insult, threaten and outrage such of themse were tr

American War on Slavery would be a very protracted one, because he foresaw that a people so cowed and corrupted by slavery as we Northerners are, would not have the courage to face it so far as to ask its victims to help us. Slavery has made the whole North servile. I doubt whether wen a single Abolitionist has entirely recovered from the servility to slavery in which we were all educated. Alast that there should be this slavery-sparing, slavery-honoring, and therefore war-prolonging policy of the Administration, to be added to the many proofs that Mr. Adams was a Prophet!

In the same letter, Mr. Adams says: "That the slaveholders of the South should flatter themselves that, by seceding from this Union, they could establish their peculiar institutions in perpetuity, is, in my judgment, one of those absurd self-delusions which would be surprising, if they did not compose the first schapter in the history of human nature. This SLAVEHOLDERS DO SO FLATTER THEMSELVES, AND WILL ACT ACCORDINGLY." How wonderfully prophetic is this language! Never, until a few months before actual Secession began, could I believe it would ever begin. But I had never studied, as Mr. Adams had, the infatuating power of slavery upan its worshippers. His confidence that Secession will not avail to perpetuate slavery cannot exceed my own. Secession is its death. They, who have appointed themselves to save slavery, will find that God has appointed them to destroy it. "A man's heart devised his way, but the Lord directeth his will not avant my own. Secession is its death. Inc., my own. Secession is its death. Inc., appointed themselves to save slavery, will fin God has appointed them to destroy it. "A learn devised his way, but the Lord direct heart devised his way, but the Lord direct heart devised his and a pit and digged it, and God has appointed them heart deviseth his way, but the Lord directeth his steps." "He made a pit and digged it, and is fallen into the ditch which he made." "His mischief shall return upon his own head, and his violent dealing shall come down upon his own pate."

I had written thus far, when the news of Ger Fremont's Proclamation of immediate and uncon-ditional freedom to the slaves of Missouri reaches me. "ARE HEREBY DECLARED FREE," it says ditional freedom to the slaves of Missouri reached me. "ARE HERBEY DECLARED FREE," it says: I need write no farther. I lay down my pen to re-joice:—not to rejoice in this indication that the whole system of American slavery is soon to pass way—for that it is to do so was my conviction and my joy, as song ago as when I heard of the bombardment of Sunter. But I lay it down to rejoice in the now greatly brightened prospect of the speedy suppression of the rebellion. I assume that the General has acted at last upon a settled policy of the Administration—the policy of weakening and confounding the enemy whenever, wherever, however we can. All the same, though, will be my rejoicing, whether it shall turn out that the General acted simply upon his own responsibility, (as in every such case the commander has the clear right to do.) or whether he acted upon the advice of the Administration. For the Administration will be with him, if he was not with it. The North too, alfhough lacking the courage to propose the measure, will, nevertheless, sanction it. Oftentimes, the veriest cowardice is glad to follow where true courage leads. The North will perceive that Fremont has done the right thing, and will demand that it be done elsewhere. The Slave Power will, of course, cry out against it—only faintly, however; for by this noble deed of a noble man, a breach has been made in it, which can never be healed: its ranks are fatally broken: its prestige clean gone forever. Remonstrate against this measure, vill be reduced from their former boldness and

clean gone forever. Remonstrate against this measure, it doubtless will. Nevertheless, the tones of its remonstrance, always exepting those of mere bluster, will be reduced from their former boldness and defiance to but whining and deprecation.

This step of General Fremont is the first unqualifiedly and purely right one, in regard to our colored population, which has taken place during the war. The like step will soon be taken in the other slaves States. Then the second step regarding that population will be to accept the help of these freed slaves as guides, spies, builders, soldiers, sailors. It is not enough that we take them from the service of our foe. We must go farther, and take them into our own. And the third and last step will be to accolaim the right and obligation of the slaves of the loyal also, to afford us such help. Thanks to Fremont, and I trust to the Administration also, a common sense way (I do not say the very best way) of carrying on this war is at last fairly entered upon. Perseverance in it for only a few months, or if with rapid steps for only a few weeks, will bring us to victory. May "the wisdom that is from above" be vouchsafed to you and your Cabinet, and to all who are working with you and them for the salvation of our beloved country!

Respectfully yours. vouchsafeu with you and are working with you and our beloved country!

Respectfully yours,

GERRIT SMITH.

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1861.

"BREAK EVERY YOKE."

In another column we give a very eloquent freedom-breathing speech made by Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, last week, in the city of New York. Its tone is hopeful and strengthening, our war terminate the existence of slavery before reconwar terminate the existence of slavery before reconward truthfully be said, "This ne is hopeful and strengthening; but, unless this war terminate the existence of slavery before reconciliation is effected, it cannot truthfully be said, "This is a war for humanity"—for, in that case, the last state of things will be incomparably worse than the first. We trust the Governor is right in his opinion, that, henceforth, "when any man comes to the stand ard, and desires to defend the flag, they will not fine t important to light a candle, and see what his com plexion is." Certainly he is right in the decla plexion is." Certainly he is right in the dectaration, that "a perfect, assured peace shall come, if estab-lished upon the foundations of eternal right, upon which alone can any victory be secured." The enthusi-astic manner in which these and other noble sentiments, uttered by him, were received by the company is highly significant of the increasing public percep ion of the necessity, as well as rightfulness and glory, on the part of the government, under the war power, of giving the death-blow to that terrible system, to which all our national troubles and divisions are directly traceable. Then, indeed, there will b "no East, no West, no North, no South," in any hos-tile sense—no conflict of antagonistical interests—no sectional jealousies and rivalries—but all hearts and sectional jeanusies and transpose and the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific; for liberty (once more to quote the felicitous words of Gov. A.) "is bounded by no land, native of no clime, the inheritance of no particular people, no nation, clime, country, kindred or color under heaven."

In a speech made by Judge Thomas Union War Meeting held at Fanguil He eting held at Faneuil Hall on Monday evening last, (as reported in the Journal,) he said-

evening last, (as reported in the Journal.) he said—
"While I would secure to every loyal citizen of the
United States every and the utmost legal right under
the Constitution, I would use its utmost power against
treason in the rebellious States, or at home. If nec
essary to secure the existence of the Government, I
would emancipate the slave of every traitor between,
this Hall and the Gulf, and hold every inch of territory under martial law, that would not utherwise be
held. Of the power of the National Government in
a civil war to do both of these things, I entertain no
doubt; and we are in a civil war, and the sooner we
fully recognize the fact the better."

Excellent as far it goes, concerning the Southern

Excellent as far it goes, concerning the Souther traitors, but it leaves slavery still alive, to be guarded and protected by the U. S. Constitution, so far as re-lates to the "loyal" slaveholders; whereas, it must be exterminated, root and branch, making such dis crimination between the two classes as may be deemed warranted by the circumstances. Slavery is at all times high treason against freedom and free institu-tions, and there can be no real "toyalty" about it.

All the more culpable will the government be for elaying to strike the decisive blow, seeing that it will delaying to strike the decisive blow, seeing that it will not be one of vengeance, or even retribution, but only and truly an act that will save the republic, preserve the liberties of all classes, and confer upon the South the greatest boon that can be always to the greatest boon that can be given to any people. Hall, Liberty and Peace! Hall, the Jubilee!

SHAM DEMOCRACY.

ng editorial paragraph in the Bos a illustrates the democratic can and shallownes stantly exhibited in the columns of that flippant ruless, totally unprincipled journal:—

"The authoress of 'Uncle Tom's Cahin,' Mrs. Stowe, is urging upon the Government, in the columns of The Independent, the emancipation of the slaves as the only way to terminate the war. It is to Mrs. Stowe and her class of fanatics that the nation is chiefly indebted for this war. Petticoat government is entirely too costly, at this rate, and a little too bloody." If the Post had one particle of genuine de

If the Post had one particle of genuine democracy in its composition, it would hearify second the motion of Mrs. Stowe, not only as indicating the true method "to terminate the war," and thus save a fear-ful expenditure of blood and treasure, but as demanded by the sacred claims of human nature and the divinely bestowed rights of man. Democracy and slavery are utterly meongruous terms, and eternally antagonistical elements. He who professes to be a nocrat, and yet sneers at those who desire to brea galling fetters of slavery, and to save fathers an the galling fetters of slavery, and to save fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, parents and children from the auction-block, is a brazen-faced hypocrite, to be spurned by every decent man. The state of so ciety which tolerates his presence and recognizes him as a gentleman, is thoroughly demoralized. if one claimed to be a devout Christian, and at the same time made those who endeavored to abolish heathenism the target of his raillery. The Post, conscious of the necessity imposed upon it by the presen-state of public sentiment in regard to the rebellion, is constrained to stand by the government; but it would much more readily sustain Jeff. Davis and his traitorous crew, could they gain the ascendency, as all its antecedents prove. See where it ridiculously and impudently places the responsibility for the war "It is to Mrs. Stone and her class of fanatics that the nation is chiefly indebted for this war"! Not the Mason, Hunter, Wise, Yancey, Keitt, and their asso-ciate conspirators, who avow their inflexible hostility to all free institutions, and their determination to ex-tend and eternize their hellish slave system, come what may, but to those who desire to God done in "proclaiming liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof"! The guilty par-

ties are not those who scourge their slaves to unre quited toil, traffic in human beings as in swine, and shed innocent blood without measure to maintain their unhallowed dominion, and lift the heel of rebellion against the government for its overthrow.—O no l—but those who would bring such crimes to an end, and such criminals to justice! This war is not the product of two centuries of unsurpassed despotism, exercised upon a race "peeled, meted out, and trodden under foot"—the retributive judgment of towe and her class of fanatics that the nation is chiefly indebted for it "1 Truly, "there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous." The patrons of the Post must be smitten with idiocy to swallow such a statement. Its editor is not a fool, and therefore when he charges so philanthropic and gifted a woman as Mrs. Stowe, whose genius has electrified the civilized world, and won for herself imperishable fame, with being a fanatic for espousing the cause of the most oppressed of suffering mankind, he knows the most oppressed of suffering markind, he knows that he is a despicable slanderer; but he has his axe to grind, and must grind it. Let him quote, if he can, from any of the writings of "Mrs. Stowe and her class of fanatics," on the subject of slavery, a single sentence or word that is in opposition to genuine de-mocracy. He a democrat! Then was Judas a saint, and Benedict Arnold a patriot! "Petticoat govern ment," he says, with characteristic contempt for wo-man, "is entirely too costly, at this rate, and a little man, "is entirely too costly, at this rate, and a mon-man, "is entirely too costly, at this rate, and a mon-too bloody." Out upon such mingled folly and knavery! A "slaveholders' rebellion," is costing the

government a million of dollars a day, imperilling its existence, and making hecatombs of the slain—at this hour rendering it doubtful whether even the Capital can he successfully defended. Is not that "entirel too costly, at this rate, and a little too bloody"? Ho will emancipation, as a measure of self-preservation under the war power, necessarily cost anything? Even the Post applauds the proclamation of Col. Fre-mont, setting free unconditionally all the slaves be-longing to the rebels in Missouri; and why should not the same rule hold throughout the South? In that case, how many slaves would be left unredeemed;
And why should not some amicable arrangement be
made for their liberation, so that the entire slave system might be extirpated, and the bitter root of dis tem might be extirpated, and the bitter root of dis-union and civil war forever extracted? Does the democratic Post really think that universal freedom would prove "a little too bloody"? Is that the way if reads history? Everywhere the cry must be, "FREEDOM FOR ALL!" If we would stop the effu-sion of blood, save thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of dollars, restore trade and commerce upon a reliable basis and make the might of all the States a reliable basis, and make the union of all the States possible without jealousy or heat, there must be "FREEDOM FOR ALL." Anything short of this is in-fatuation, failure, defeat; is still to defy God, and pro-vide for a new and more terrible visitation. The secession spirit is incapable of listening to any overtures of justice and humanity: infernalism is its all-pervading element. This is what the Post says of it, in the same number which contains the fling at "Mrs. Stowe and her class of fanatics ":-

and her class of fanatics":—

"THE CRISIS IN KENTUCKY. Secession, the mad ambition for empire, which has made a bonfire of Hampton, which has made Eastern Virginia a place of desolation, which has made a hell of more than half of Missouri, has now presented its ultimatum, sword in band, to the land of Henry Clay. As it stands about the Capital, with its hand at the throat of the unitoual life, and feeling for the vial caretid artery, and earlies Hickman, and would on to Frankfort, all that it asks of the people of this State is to be let alone! Its cool request of them is for peace, for quiet, for a condition of neutrality; and only asks their old government, their jointure in the Union of the Fathers, their part and lot in the glory of the National flag, their grand inheritance of country. That is all it asks!"

But Southern Secession and Slavery are converti-

But Southern Secession and Slavery are converti-ole terms; yet the Post can find nothing but sneers in order that the other may be rendered impossible! It still believes in the expediency and advantage of having a truce effected between God and Mammon, Christ and Belial. It ventures the idiotic opinion, that, had it not been for "Mrs. Stowe and her class of that, had it not been for "Mrs. Stowe and her class of fanatics," there would have been no trouble in the land! If they had not remembered those in bonds as bound with them, exposed the iniquity of robbing the poor and needy, called for the breaking of every yoke, poor and needy, called for the breaking of every yoke, and warned the nation of judgments to come, peace and harmony would now universally prevail! They ought not to have impeached the conduct, nor thiwarted the wishes of the Southern slave-mongers; because it inevitably excited sectional hostility, and made reconciliation impracticable! It is not "the multitude who do evil," who deserve censure, but those who will not go with the multitude for any such purpose! If the ancient prophets had minded their own pusiness and go with the multitude for any such purpose! If the ancient prophets had minded their own business, and not accused their countrymen of smiting with the fist of wickedness, making haste to shed innocent blood, selling the poor and needy, and being religious hypo-crites, they would have acted the part of sensible men and true patriots, and saved themselves from an igno-minious fate! If Jesus had let the chief pricets, scribes and pharisees alone, and neonety observed. scribes and pharisees alone, and properly observed the Sabbath day, and said nothing about blind guides and whited sepulchres, and called none of the godly of his day serpents and vipers, and menaced nobody with the damnation of hell, he would have found no with the damnation of hell, he would have found no cross, and the Jewish nation no overthrow! If his a spostles had not heen thoroughly fanntical, they would not have gone about, "turning the world upside down," and exciting tumult wherever they showed themselves! And so of Wickliffs and Luther, Fox and Wesley, down to the "fanntical" Abolitonists! The way to have peace is to cherish corruption. National stability is to be found in trampling upon jus-

tice and right. Nevertheles, "God standeth in the congregation of the mighty: he judgeth among the gods. How long will ye judge unjustly, and any the persons of the wicked! Defend the low and fatherless: do justice to the afflicted needy hid them out of the hand of the wicked. They keep not, neither will they understand a they wilk as a not, neither will they understand a they wilk as a second or second them out of the hand of the wicked. They have not, neither will they understand a they walk as a darkness; all the foundations of the earth area of course. Shall I not visit for these things! said the course. course. Shall I not visit for these things with the Lord. Shall not my soul be avenged on such a new tion as this?"

SORIPTURAL PERVERSION.

The New York Observer, that notorious The New York Concrete, that notorious eras of evangelical pharisecism, and pro-shavery to the constant extended the close of a characteristic article, emilde "he Sabbath Yet,"—reflecting upon President Linch & reviewing the troops at Bladenburg on Sunlay.

"We assure the government that obedience is been than sacrifice; that He whose favor we are to writ in given us the express conditions on which work has be called the AFRIER OF THE REACH, the LETOME OF FATHS to OW-ell in." The conditions are they will thou turn away thy foot from the Sablata, from delay they pleasure on my holy day," &c.

Now let the reader turn to the 58th chapter of latib. and he will see that the Observer has detailed the promise, in regard to the repairing of the breach and restorting of the paths to dwell in, from its consection with the abolition of slavery, as expressly given in that chapter, and applied it to the observation of the Schotalt The Observer, and all other enemies of the suislavery movement, will do well to read and inwardly digest the chapter referred to from the 1st to the 1th varies. will see that the Observer has d figest the emapter reterior to from the 1st to the 12h recree, inclusive.

Aside from this perversion of certain passages, is it

Aside from this perrersion of certain passages, is it not exceedingly cool, on the part of the Observe, to give a homily upon Sabbath desceration to the Preident, based upon a passage in Isalah which relate to the seventh day of the week—a day which the Osser. the sevenin cany of the week-a day which the Osc. per habitually descrates, and for which it has subtin-ted another, even the first day, as the true Sablant, without any command or warrant from God, or Christ,

r his Apostics:
While on this subject, we may as well refer to an While on this subject, we may as well refer to me order recently given by Major General McClellar to the soldiers under his command. It will be recelled that he has sufficiently indicated the quality of his piety by promising to put down slare insurreicas "with an iron hand." He now "requests that, in future, there may be a more perfect respect for the Sabbath on the part of his command"; and, "unless in the case of an attack by the enemy, or one other extreme military necessity," (query, whether all the other commandments may be set aside in a preming emergency?) "it is commended to commanding of corst that all work shall be suspended on the Sabbath." As society is now organized, it is certainly true, as the As society is now organized, it is certainly true, as the As society is now organized, it is rest is necessary for oruer suggests, that "one day's rest is necessary for man and beast"; but it is an unauthorized assumption on the part of the iron-handed General to add—"More than this, the observance of the holy day of the God of mercy and of battles is our sacred day," Where does he find his authority for this? And what right has he to assume for those under his command, that the first day of the work! has he to assume for those under his command, that the first day of the week is "the holy day," any more than to decide for them what shall be their theological belief! Suppose he were a Jew or a Seventh-Day Baptist, and ordered his troops to sabbatize on Saturlay-what then ?

A NATIONAL FAST, AND HOW TO OB-SERVE IT.

The President of the United States has appointed Thursday, September 26, to be observed as a day of national fasting, humiliation and prayer. His Procismation may be found below. As there is not a word in it indicating why the nation is in such an evil condition, nor any recommendation to observe such a fast as will be acceptable to God, we have put the needed instruction and admonition in a parallel column that the people may see what is required at their

arms may be blessed and made effectual for the re-exhabithment of law, order and peace throughout our country, and that the inestimable bon of civil and religious liberty, and that the inestimable bon of civil and religious liberty, and that the inestimable bon of civil and religious liberty, and that the inestimable bon of civil and religious liberty, and the religious control of the control and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored in all it original excellence; 1—Therefore, I, ABRAHAM LING, OLIN, Prayer and Fasting for all the people of the Nation; and the people, and especially to all Ministers and teachers of religion of all denominations, and to all heads of families—to observe and keep that of observed the control of the observed and the proposed of the United States of America the eighty sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President:

WILLIAM H. Sawan, Secretary of State.

We accidentally omitted to state that the article in our last number, on the fourth page, entitled "Christian Peace and the War," was kindly comminicated by our faithful and esteemed friend, William H. Fisu, of Cortland, N. Y., as extracted from a discourse recently preached by him to his people.

needed instruction and admonition in a parallel column, that the people may see what is required st their hands.

NATIONAL PAST—A PROCLAMATION.

By the Pracient of the United States of America.

Warreas, A Joint Committee of both Houses of Congresshaw shited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend aday of Public Humiliation Prayer, and Fasting, to be observed by the People of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the rafety and welfare of these Stategrand, and as preedy restoration to Amb the states. His blessings on their arms and as apeedy restoration of peace;

And whereas, It is fit and becoming in all people at all times to acknowledge and reverse the Supreme Government of Ged, to bow in bushed to be considered to the submission to His chassitements, to confers and reverse the Supreme Government of Ged, to bow in which the destination of peace;

And whereas, It is fit and becoming in all people at all times to acknowledge and reverse the Supreme Government of Ged, to bow in the fast believed to the submission of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective action;

And whereas, when our belowed the submission of God, united, present and prospective action;

And whereas, when our belowed the submission of God, united, present and prospective action;

And whereas, when our belowed the submission of God, united, present and prospective action;

And whereas, when our belowed the submission of God, united, present and prospective action;

And whereas, when our belowed the submission of God, united, present and prospective action;

And whereas, when our belowed the submission of God, to bow in the first present and prospective action;

And whereas, when our belowed the submission of the present and prospective action;

And whereas, when our belowed the submission of the submissi

the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

THE FANEUIL HALL MEETING.

On Monday evening of this week was held the gathering in Faneuil Hall which had been extensively advertised as the Great Union War Meeting. This double epithet no doubt was needed, in the advertisedouble epithet no course was necessary in the autoenta-ment, to distinguish its purpose from the purpose of those traitorous gatherings, now held in various parts of the country, which call themselves Peace etings, and which make a great show of loyalty to Meetings, and which make a great snow on toy any to the Union, while they propose concession to the rebets who, are now making war against it. No dough there are many people in Boston who wish for a meeting of this latter sort; but not one of them gave expression to such a wish on this occasion. The senting was the proposition of the senting was a people of the senting was a people of the senting was the senting was a people of the senting was the senting wa pression to such a way out in the sentence of the meeting was heartily and energetically unanimous for a maintenance of Union throughout the whole country, under the present Government and the whole Constitution, and for the upholding of it by war as long as even a remnant of armed rebellion continues to oppose it. It was, unmistakably, a Union War Meeting.

The gathering was immensely large. For a long The gathering was immensely large. For a long time after the hall was densely filled, a steady stream of new comers pressed through the doors, often with violent crowdings, most uncomfortably compressing those who had first gained admittance, and provoking retailatory crowding on their part. Thus, for ten minutes before the time for opening the meeting, there was a constant afternate surging to and fro, among the densely packed andience on the floor of the hall. the densely packed findience on the floor of the hall. The confused murnur of voices which accompanied this morement, instead of ceasing when the hour arrived and the meeting was called to order, increased, and for two hours, those who attempted to speak were heard only imperfectly and at intervals; except that Mr. Frothingham of the Post, and Mr. Dennis W. O'Brien, were heard quietly during the quarter of an

This disorder, however, was manifestly not occasioned by any party hostile to the meeting, nor by any opposition of feelings or interests among the peoposing it. The frequent applauses were una inous, there was almost no hissing, and the nearly continuous clamps was bestowed impartially upon speakers of every class, party, religion and nation. There were speakers from each of the political parties, and they all counselled disregard of party while arms rendered it necessary to combine in defence of the Union; an Union which they all loved with equal ardor, and would defend with equal arnestness. The audience showed their agreeme in this sentiment by cheering with equal heartiness the expressions of patriotism uttered by each, and by pursuing their own noisy merriment with nearly equal disregard of the attempts of each speaker to gain their quiet attention, at least for the first two hours of eeting; the addresses of the third hour were heard more quietly, partly because the shouters were tired, and partly because speakers were addressin two additional audiences outside the hall, thus appear

ing the noisy outskirts of the meeting.

Two persons were absent, whose promised addresses had evidently been looked to as the chief attractions of the evening, namely, General Butler and Thos. Francis Meagher, A notice in the Trans-script had already informed many people of General Butler's departure for Washington that morning, in obedience to a telegram from the Commander-in-chief; but the news of Mr. Meagher's absence seemed en tirely unexpected, and occasioned the only marked expression of dissatisfaction that occurred during the evening. When, later, a telegram from him arrived, the news that he was occupied in labors indispensable to the welfare of the Irish Brigade in New York was

Though the audience entirely disregarded the call to order made at 7 o'clock by Assistant District Attorney A. O. Brewster, his stentorian voice made itself rially heard in a few preliminary remarks, and in the reading of the commencement of the list nomincused for officers of the meeting. But the noise was such that no vote was taken, and the nominated Presiat, Hon. B. F. Thomas of West Roxbury, on com eg, forward, found it impossible to make himself nærd beyond the platform, and, after a few repeti-ican of the attempt, took his seat. Senator-Wilson, Patrick Donahoe, Esq., editor of

the Pilot, and Judge Ouis P. Lord, then successively came to the platform, making ineffectual efforts to be heard. A lull occurred while Mr. Frothingham and Mr. Dennis O'Brien spoke. Then Judge Lord resumed, and succeeded in finishing his speech. Then Rev. C. W. Dennison, Chaplain with the Hatteras expedition, contrived to amuse the audience into com-parative quietness by the display of a fragment of a on flag, a rebel officer's sash, and other trophic secession nag, a recei officer's sasts, and other torping of that victory. Hon. Chas. Hale, editor of the Daily Advertiser, was less successful in keeping down the tumult, though he amused the audience greatly by the grave acknowledgment (after an allusion to Gen eral Jackson)—"I am not another Jackson!" Mr Williamson then read four resolutions, insisting or Union and strongly repudiating compromise, which were passed by acclamation; and the remaining speak rs, Hon. Erastus Hopkins of Northampton, Judge Russell of Boston, and Hon. Henry Wilson, were heard with more quietness and attention.

The substance of all these speeches (which appeared)

in full, and as if delivered without interruption, in the maxi morning's papers,) was the imperative necessity of maintaining the Union, of vigorously pressing the war in its support, and of rejecting all idea of concession to those who are in arms against it. There ap peared a genuine desire, among all the speakers, to postpone party considerations, and all other considerations, until victory shall have crowned the efforts of the United States Government. allusion whatever was made to slavery, feither

No alusion waterer quasi-as the chief cause of the rebellion or in any manne whatever,) by any of the speakers from the platform The only reference to that subject which I heard i the whole evening was an exclamation from one of the audience. When Judge Lord asked—"Are you pre-pared to swear that there shall be, between the St. Lawrence and the Gulf, but one country "-some one cried out-"No slaves in it." This drew forth no marked expression of feeling from the audience, either one way or the other. Speakers and hearers they were met to oppose. How long must such blindas prevail?

Many thousands outside the hall were addressed by ther speakers. Tuesday morning's papers contained in extended report of all these proceedings, and let ters from General Butler and others who were absent Boston speaks with one voice for the war. The

ession will look in vain for demonstra

The Boston Herald, which ostensibly goes for the Union, but which does all that it dares to make mischief and division by feeding party hate and assail ing the administration of Gov. Andrew, says of the euil Hall meeting, "it did no good, if it did not parm," and further indicates its secession proclivity by making a wantoh and gratuitous thrust, (seeing that the meeting was called, organized and conducted without any reference to party lines, for the sole pur-lesse of sustaining the government in its efforts to put down the rebellion,) as follows:—"The whole North is united in sustaining the integrity of the government, BUT-the people are not a unit in sustaining Abolition What had Abolitionism to do ism, by any means"! What had Abolitionism to do with that meeting! Nothing. Who but a traitor at heart would think of raising such an issue in connec tion with such a meeting? Fitly and scathingly did Judge Thomas say, in the course of his speech—"He ho goes about, crying for partisan issues have one of those narrow souls you could put into s nut-shell, and which would then creep out at a maggot hole." But the *Herald* is a low, dirty sheet, and we notice it only because it has a wide circulation, especially among a class whose prejudices and passions are easily wrought upon. Nevertheless, its editor assumes to be a gentleman and a patriot!

THE WAR FOR THE UNION OF LIBERTY WITH SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the Liberator: Sin-If the North be successful in this w to achieve its object of compelling a reunion of the se-ceded Slave States with the Free States, the former must come back into the Union on a footing of perfect equality with the Free States, under the provisions of the Constitution. The slaveholders will, in that event, resume the control of the affairs of the Union, and need, as usual, to propagate slavery in adjoin-tries. Cuba will be annexed, Mexico subjuing countries. Cuba will be annexed, Mexico subju-gated, and slavery planted there, and all the available Territories of the United States will be cursed with that vilianous system. And yet anti-slavery English-men are called upon by the people of the North to sympathize with this movement! If, happily, the secoded States shall be allowed to establish a separate Government, there will be no more slavery propa gandism, for the simple reason that the Southern States will not have the necessary strength for the purpose. Slavery has been heretofore extended by Northern blood and Northern treasure. The Southern Confederacy will have enough to do to attend to its domestic affairs, and will have no power to subjugate Mexico or Cuba. Moreover, the Southern States will, under the influence of a tariff upon Northern manufactures, be enabled to establish many manufactories of their own, and, their industry being thus diversified, the influ and, their industry being thus diversified, the influence of the planters will be broken, and the Southern people will return to the faith of their Fathers, that emancipation is their true policy. Military reasons, too, will be discovered for abating the hostility to the colored population: the laws affecting them will, consequently, be deprived of much of their severity, and the amelioration of their condition will be the sureprecursor of their emancipation. But, so long as the North shall remain in political connection with the South, the status of the slave will remain just as it is now; for the overwhelming power of the North ena bles the slave-owners to bid defiance to the sentiment

of the friends of liberty all over the world.

The fact is, that slavery has been sustained by the union of the free with the slave States. The men of the North have been the slave-keepers, slave-dri vers, and slave-tensorment has been devoted exclusively to the general government has been devoted exclusively to the cetablishment and extension of slavery, and will be so again, if the Union with slavery be restored. In that event, the liberties of all the nations of the

earth will be subverted; whereas, if the free States be relieved from the incubus which has hitherto weigh-Republicanism will be felt all over Europe, and des potism there will soon be extinguished.

potism there will soon be extinguished.

Hitherto, the government of the United States has been potent in repressing the friends of liberty in Europe; the name of freedom has been hateful to the representatives of the slavocracy in the different Courts of Europe; and their influence has been freely exercised in favor of despotism everywhere.

It will be impossible for the United States ever to intercree in favor of the congressed nationalities of

intervene in favor of the oppressed nationalities of Europe, if the Southern States be brought back again into the Union. How can slave-owners be expected to favor the cause of liberty in Europe, when, by so doing, they will be aiding a party ready and willing to undertake the emancipation of the slaves at the first convenient opportunity?

slave States with the free States makes the latter very weak. All the blood and treasure which the North could pour out woul be insufficient to defend North could pour out would be insufficient to defend the South against a liberating army. Under these circumstances, the reunited free and slave States must sympathize with despotism in Europe, and be ready to join in any assaults upon the constitutional govern-ments where the spirit of liberty is in any way recognized.

In a word, the fate of liberty all over the world depen upon the separation of the free from the slave States. It is simply impossible to prevent the slave oligarchy from ruling under the Constitution of the United States, as each State has two votes in the Senate, and that body is the fountain of federal honors and emoluments. In fact, the Senate is the government, and the slavocracy will always act as a unit, and control the dispensation of the offices, and thereby seduce and

corrupt the Northern office-seekers. The bitterest enemies of England are the American slave-owners, and they have always incited the American people against that great anti-slavery power. Instead of aiding England in any struggle tha may come on between liberty and despotism, the United States will, doubtless, if the Union with slavery be restored, be found among England's enemie

A separation of the free from the slave 5 would be greatly to the advantage of all the Parliamentary governments of Europe, because it would secure to them an active and invincible ally in America-an ally controlling the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and able and willing to sustain the cause o

liberty wherever it might be assailed.

It is true that this separation may cost England her North American Colonies, and the principal part of her trade with the free States, seeing that the Brit ish Colonies, may annex themselves to the great Northern Republic and vast manufactories may be established here under productive tariffs; but all this i nothing, in comparison with England's gain by the conversion of the great power of the free States from the ranks of the enemies of liberty in Europe. Instead of desiring to see the reunion of freedom with slavery in these States, the lovers of freedom it a peaceful one. That separation will save the poor whites of the South from destruction, secure the emancipation of the slaves, and relieve the neck of the free States from a militare which are the control of the slaves, and relieve the neck of the free States from a militare which are the control of the slaves from a militare which are the neck of the free States from a militare which are the neck of the free States from a militare which are the neck of the free States from a militare which are the neck of the free States from a militare which are the neck of the free States from a millstone which was dragging them down to perdition.

The pro-slavery democracy of the North are anxious to resume the business of slavery-extension; hence they would restore the Union with the slave States, even by force. We are assured by the New York

Herald that, when the war is over, all the Abolitionists will be hanged, to prevent their causing another ists will be hanged, to prevent their causing another, even of a Massachusetts regiment, which was called to save Washington from an invasion by the forces of the Southern Confederacy, express his willingness to turn Southern Confederacy, express his willingness to turn aside, in order to join in a slave hunt. We are told by the New York Times, and other Republican newspapers, that slavery is not to be interfered with, but that this is simply a war to bring the slave States back into the Union; and those same papers make a boast of the fact, that slavery cannot be kept up without the protection and influence of the North!

The London Times, then, is right in asserting that there is no great principle involved in this war. The ce, that some of the free States might leave the Union if this war were not prosecuted, is a manifest piece of sophistry; for there can be no doubt that, in the Convention to form a new Constitution for the free States, the vote would be unanimous against the

A new Constitution will be necessary, in the event of a formal and final separation of the free from the slave States; and the occasion should be improved so as to get rid of many features of the existing Constitution which experience has demonstrated to be

The war for the restoration of the union with the slave States is popular in the North, because the ma-jority of the people are indifferent about slavery, and ignorant of its dangerous character and its incompatiignorant of its dangerous character and its incompati-bility with republican institutions. With many, the Letters from Gerrit Smith to Hon. Owen Lovejoy war is popular, because they believe that it is a great and glorious thing to be a citizen of a vast empire. This is just as if an Englishman should desire a poli-tical connection of England with Russia, with the seat lishing another, from the same able and philanthropic of government at St. Petersburg, merely because he could then gloat over the map, and boast of the great it will be perused with deep interest and satisfia extent of his country. Such a union as that would not be half as bad as the union between the free and slave States, with the seat of government at Washington.

There is neither honor, nor profit, nor safety in the connexion, and there ought to have been a separation as soon as the Southern States resolved to abandon the faith of the founders of the Constitution, and to establish and extend slavery, instead of restricting and

North will at once become prosperous—new enter prises of vast magnitude will be entered upon—ne prises of vast magnitude with countries which will the There will be no war between the North and the South, for the simple reason that the North, when thoroughly prepared, will be so great an over-match for the South, that the latter will never indulge a bellicose disposition. As well might Holland or Switzerland declare war against France.

Besides, a foreign war—a war between the North and the South—would not be very jnjurious to the

North in any event; it would not paralyze the indus-try of the nation as this domestic strife has done. The inconvenience of having a line of custom-houses along the Southern borders is more imaginary

nouses along the same thing along the borders of New Brunswick and Canada. The loss of trade with the South will be more than made up by the establish-ment of new manufactures under a protective tariff,

In fact, the two sections have thwarted each other's policy, and the misalliance has been productive of a great balance of evil. The mission of Republicanism has been haffled—the improvement of the of the people has given place to schemes for territori-al aggrandizement, with a view to the extension of

of the slave-owners.

It is supposed, by some ardent friends of liberty, that upon the subjugation of the slave States, their power will be so broken that, on their re-admission into the Union, they will not be able, as here control the appointments to federal offices. This is, in my opinion, a fatal error. Besides, how can the slave States be subjugated, seeing that the North has no standing armies? The main reliance is upon the blockade of the Southern ports, and the stoppage of all trade with neutral nations : not merely trade in those articles which, as between foreign war with each other, are deemed contrabbut all articles whatsoever.

But will neutral nations tolerate the blockade, by the United States, of its own ports, for the purpose of preventing the export of cotton and tobacco, and the importation of food, clothing, &c., for the use of the

eople at large?

The right of blockade, exercised by nations at war with each other, is not applicable to such a case, and there is no tendency in these modern times to stretch such a case, and the exercise of that obnoxious right, in all its hideous deformity, to new cases. Rather should the right of neutral nations to supply, by land, to the belligerents, articles not contraband of war, be held applicable t

this emergency.

The vast majority of the people of the Free States would not hesitate to sustain a reconstruction of the Union with the slave States, upon the condition of recognizing the right of establishing slavery in all the States and territories of the Union. Plenty of sophists could be found to contend that it would make no In fact, so great is the corruption of the public mind,

from the long connexion with the slave-owners and the submission to their sway, that the only true path of safety now is the fin There is now a glorious opportunity to tions. There is now a glorious opportunity to obtain this consummation, so devoutly to be wished. Should the people of the free States fail to avail themselves of it, they will have to repent their folly in tears of

Now or never is the Republic to be saved-now or never is the cause of liberty, all over the world, to be A RADICAL REPUBLICAN.

STRANGE "PROTECTION OF PROPERTY."

NEWBURYPORT, Sept. 4, 1861. FRIEND GARRISON,—It is well known to most of your readers, that the schooner Enchantress of this port, on a voyage from Boston to St. Jago, was cap-tured in July by the přivateer Jeff. Davis. Some three wecks after, she was recaptured by the U. S. gun-boat Albatross, Capt. Prentice, and taken into Philadelphia. A gentleman of this city, who owned the largest inter-est in her, went to Philadelphia to take his property which had been stolen from him by his "Southern brethren." The Captain of the gun-boat said to him, 'Take her-I have only done my duty; I, myself or officers, do not claim anything for our services; we are happy to restore your property to you and you sociates." But the gentleman finds the U. S. M. has the vessel in his hands, who says he cannot give her up without an order from the Judge of the U. S. District Court at Philadelphia. The claimant cannot approach the Judge, except through counsel. Abl ansel is obtained, (Morton P. Henry, Esq.) when, af ter devoting some two weeks to the case, and having some three adjournments of the Court, his Honor Judge Cadwalader decrees that salvage is due Uncle Samuel's gun-boat, as follows :- Five hundred dollars on the vessel, and one thousand on the cargo—fifteer hundred dollars to be paid into the Treasury of the U. S. Government, for protecting the property of its citizens, who pay for the U. S. vessels, pay all the expenses of sailing them, and then have to pay for the protection of their property! Truly, this is being hung, and paying forty shillings!

by Government, at a very great outlay, but I have never ascertained the amount of salvage claimed! Will you be kind enough to inform me! I have thought the Judge made a great mistake; for, now, the property of Union men who own human flesh and bones is returned to them without any cost to those who say they own them; but other property has to be ass to pay for its "protection"! Such a proceeding in a country like ours is shameful; but I trust that the leaven of truth, now at work in the Government, will induce it to return the protecting this vessel and cargo, with interest, and that slave-catching in the free States has seen its best days.

As events transpire from day to day, I feel end aged, and am watching for the proclamation thro out the land of liberty to the captive. This nation will then be as a garden of the Lord; we shall be a free and happy people, whose G light to all that are in darkness ple, whose God is the Lord; and a

"Fly swifter round, ye wheels of time, And bring the welcome day!" Yours, truly, R. PLUMER.

THE WAR-ITS CAUSE AND CURE. Our friends in Vermont will be glad to know that A. T. Foss is to make a lecturing Jour of six weeks in that State, com-mencing at West Randolph, September 22d. His marked ability, long-continued, self-sacrificing, and unwearied devotion to the cause of impartial freedom entitle his word to thoughtful attention in a crisis like the present. Let his meetings everywhere be crowd-ed, that the people may learn rus cause of this ac-cursed "Slaveholders' Rebellion," and how it may be brought to a speedy, final, and glorious termination

GERRIT SMITH TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN. We have writer, addressed to President Lincoln. We are sure

ELOQUENT SPEECH OF GOV. ANDREW.

The 20th Regiment of Massachusetts—en route for Washington—numbering 900 men, and uniformed like the regular army, were hospitably entertained in New York at the Park Barracks, last week. Gov. Andrew, of this State, happening to be in that city on that occasion, attended the breakfast by invitation of "the occasion, attended the breakast by miration of Sons of Massachusetts," at the conclusion of which,— after a spirited speech by David Dudley Field, Esq., —Mr. Howe called for three cheers to His Excellency Governor Andrew, and the guests responded with a will. Governor Andrew then rose, amid continued

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—This occasion, in no sense and by ao right, is mine. No part of its thonors pertain to me. Here present, in the city of New-York, called by engagements that pertain to my duty, I had the happiness of finding myself in a position to be enabled to unite with you in doing honor to the 20th Regiment of Massachusetts volunteers. (Applause.) To my old friend, Col. Lee (three cheers for Col. Lee), who, with generous devotion and patriotic alaerity, without a moment's delay or hesitation, drew his sword, at my invitation, to lead a regiment of Massachusetts soldier citizens; and to his accomplished officers and brave men, be all these honors due. Upon the heads of such as they, Providence will pour its benignest benedictions, and upon their memories the most fragrant gratitude of our posterity shall rest. (Loud applause.) Whatever fortunes may befull them in the field, whether they shall return with their shields or borne upon them, forever and forever be those brave men remembered as among the earliest, among the best, among the treast, firmest, and most patriotic, who have drawn or will hereafter draw the sword for American liberty and constitutional law. (Applause.)

oet of British liberty :-

Finng to the heedless winds, or on the waters cast, Their ashes shall be watched, and gathered at the last;

For, sirs, this is not a war for ourselves alone, for country alone; it is a war for humanity, and for God. To us was intrusted this ark of political salvation—Democratic Republican Liberty, conserved under constitutional forms. By our fathers to us was it transmitted. Into our present charge has it been placed, to be saved and transmitted to our posterity. Democratic Republican Liberty is the political gospel of our time. Democratic Republican Liberty, conserved under constitutional forms. By our failures to us was it transmitted. Into our present charge has it been placed, to be saved and transmitted to our posterity. Democratic Republican Liberty is the political gospel of our time, (Cheers.) To us, of the United States of America, the people of this Constitutional Federal Union, was committed this precious charge. Not for us alone, but for all humanity, that beneath the shadow of our tree of liberty the children's children may come, not only of the remotest generations of our own-posterity, but of the wayworn scanderers of all lands and climes. (Cheers.) And as the infinite Father of all men, and all spirits carries in the bosom of his embracing love nations and peoples' looking down through the vista of eternal years, and prophesying and preparing good for us all, so did He commit to us, as the priest of this political gospel, its preservation and transfussion, not only for ourselves, but for all nations and peoples of the earth. This, then, is a war for humanity. Challenged by rebellion, insulted by traitors, stabled by the political assassins of liberty, the men of Massachusetts—whom you have so generously commended—marching shoulder to shoulder with the men of New York and of all other loyal States, have waked the to the trumpet-call of their country's woe, and their country's hope, to restablish upon immutable foundations the rights thus challenged, and to confirm the mational life, thus assailed by men whom History will only remember to call them accursed. This war, sire, is in no just sense a sectional one. It is a war of ideas, I grant you, but ideas are universal, and not sectional. (Applause.) It is even American only in the sense that our liberty is care, of its promises and its hope, all those who, residing with us, and denizened among us, are faithful to

ideas are universal, and not sectional. (Applause.) It is even American only in the sense that our liberty is American, embracing within the ample folds of its care, of its promises and its hope, all those who, residing with us, and denizened among us, are faithful to our cause. (Cheers.)

Nor could I fail to call to your recollection, that in the recent brilliant exploit of our naval and our military arms off the coast of North Carolina, a citizen of New York, the venerable and gallant Commodore Stringham (cheers), united his well-earned laurels with those that garlanded the younger brow of a Massachusetts General—Butler. (Three cheers for B. F. Butler.) When would it be possible for me to forget that among the heroes of that day, there was none more deserving of their country's honor, or of proud mention on the brightest page of her history, than the Colonel and men of the New York Twentieth Regiment of volunteers, under the command of an adopted citizen, from the German Fatherland, Colonel Max Weber? (Three cheers for Max Weber.) I cannot describe the emotion which all true hearts must have beat, as they read the record of the exploits of that gallant German regiment from New York, who, upon the edge of the darkness of night, amid the rolling surf upon that, to them, untried shore, launched their frail and tossing boats, and trusted themselves to the surf upon that, to them, untried shore, launch frail and tossing boats, and trusted themselves guidance of God, beneath the stars and the sky

from one sea to the other, after the 17th of April, 1002, is there east a shadow of a cloud.

The American People, inspired by confidence in their cause and doctrine, trusting in God, have taken up the arms which had so long lain unused by their sides, and almost unbidden have gone out to battle. From the hillsides, the valleys, the workshops, from the railroads, from the seaside, from the fishing smacks of our own dear old Commonweath they have come, from every calling, from every profession, from every from every calling, from every profession, from every from every calling, from every profession, from every calling, from every calling, from every profession, from every calling, from every profession, from every calling, from every calling, from every profession, from every profession, from every calling, from every profession, from every calling, from every profession, from ever the railroads, from the seaside, from the fishing smacks of our own dear old Commonwent they have come, from every calling, from every profession, from every sect, whether of religion or politics, whether of belief or unbelief, they all have come, under the movement of a new inspiration (applause)—and whatever misfortune, if misfortune should come, may befall our flag or our arms, either at Washington, or Baltimore, or Philadelphia, or New York, the men of New England will ally behind our Berkshire Hills, and make the Switzerland of Massachusetts the rampart of our liberties. (Enthusiastic and repeated cheers.) But neither in New York, nor Philadelphia, nor Washington, will our arms suffer defeat. (Applause.) We went down to Buil Run, as I had the honor to remark the conversation this morning to some gentlemen around me, an aggregation of town meetings. (Laughter.) Wheresoever we march again, we march—an army, (cheers—"that's sol!") disciplined, drilled, thoroughly equipped and ably commanded, the men knowing who their commanders are. (Cheers.)

And we willsnot be content much longer with defending Washington under the walls of the Capitol, nor on the banks of the Potomac (cheers); but Washington shall be defended at Charleston, South Carolina (applause); at Savannah, Georgia; at the city of New Orleans, and all the way up the Mississippi. The Union men of the South shall be liberated by the arms of the men of the North and the West, and all men, capable of bearing arms, capable of allegiance, will, yet be aummoned, unless the blight and blast shall smite the head of every statesman and general in America—shall be summoned to the standard wherever that flag

be summoned, unless the blight and blast shall smite the head of every statesman and general in Americashall be summoned to the standard wherever that flag advances. (Loud applause.) It is not my opinion that our generals, whet any man comes to the standard and desires to defend the flag, will find it important to light a candle, and see what his complexion is, or to consult the family Bible to ascertain whether his grand-fatherscame from the banks of the Thames or the banks of the Senegal. (Enthusiastic applause.) And if they

m New 1 ork for the kindness of this reception to our 20th regiment, and for the flattering manner in which my name has been mentioned in connection with it; as also for the generous hospitality and fraternal love which have been exhibited by you and all of you from the moment the Massachusetts 6th displayed the ensign of our Commonwealth in the streets of New York, when marching as the first regiment bound for the defence of the capital. (Applause.) From that time until now we have continued, by a stream of military or ganizations, almost to tire your hospitality and your patience. (Voices—"No, sir, never!") If you were not both generous as well as faithful and patriotic, we should almost begin to think it our duty to take some other path to Philadelphia. (Voice—"Through New York, not round it"); but so long, Mr. President and friends, as our soldiers of Massachusetts continue to receive such friendly, fraternal, cordial greetings, such kind sympathetic aid, as they have from the first received at your hands, through New York they will always come. (Cheern, And now, Sir, you will permit me, thanking you also for the kindness with which you have listened to these discursive remarks, to resume my seat, giving as a sentiment:—

"The Sons of Massachusetts residing in New York hone of our home fash."

"The Sons of Massachusetts residing in New York, bone of our bone, fiesh of our flesh, and heart of our heart." (Loud and repeated cheers.)

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE IN MISSOURI.

Hubson, Mo., Sept. 6, 1861.

The following account of a terrible disaster on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is furnished to the St. Louis Republican:—

The following account of a terrible disaster on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is furnished to the St. Louis Republican:—

The catastrophe occurred at Little Platte River bridge, ine miles east of St. Joseph. The bridge was a substantial work of one hundred feet span, and about thirty-five feet above the river. The timbers of the bridge had been burned underneath the track until they would sustain but little more than their own weight, and the fire was then extinguished, leaving the bridge a mere shell. The train, bringing from So to 100 passengers, including women and children, reached the river at 11 o'clock at night, and, the bridge looking secure, passed is; but no sooner had the locomotive measured its length upon the bridge, than some forty or fifty yards of the structure gave way, precipitating the entire train into the abyss below. All the seats in the passenger cars were torn and shoved in front, carrying men, women and children in a promiscuous heap down the declivity, and burying them beneath the crushed timber, or throwing them out of the cars through the broken sides. Some were mangled by the machinery tearing through the timbers; several were caught between planks, pressing together like a vice. Others were struck by parts of the roof as it came down with mighty force, and still others were cut with pieces of glass. In the midst of this confusion the two last cars of the train-went down, pitching the passengers into the wreck, or strowing them into the water, which at this point is about a foot, and a half in depth. Only three persons—J. W. Parker, Superintendent of the United States Express, Mr. Mars, Mail Agent, and Mr. Hager—were able to afford assistance to the suffering—the remainder of those requiring immediate attention, Mr. Hager at midnight left the wreck to go to St. Joseph for medical and other assistance. He walked five miles of the way, when he found a hand-car, upon which he proceeded the remainder of the journey. Two hundred yards west of the bridge, he discovered a heavy oak

The wounded had emerged from the wreck, and were lying on the Lanks and upon a sand bar in the river. Seventeen dead bodies were recovered, and it is believed that this number embraced all who were killed up to that time. Two are so badly mangled these it was not expected they would survive till morning the state of the sevent was the sevent when the sevent was th killed up to that time. Two are so badly mangled that it was not expected they would survive till morning, while many others were dangerously wounded, and would have to be well taken care of to recover. Many who will escape with their lives, will be maimed

and crippled.

Mr. Hager, our informant, did not remain to finish
the embarkation of the wounded for St. Joseph, but
was dispatched to Brookfield, which is cast of the
bridge, for another train to go to the wreck. When
he left, the names of the wounded were being taken
down, and also such of the dead as had papers of
other articles about them by which they could be
blantified.

dentified.

Fifteen miles east of the Platte River, Mr. Hager
found another bridge over Smith's Branch almost entirely burned, having been fired after the traftn passed
west, thus preventing assistance being sent from the

Some secession miscreants recently attempted a crime on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad similar to that perpetrated by their bretthere in Missouri on the Hannibel and St. Joseph road. It being reported that a lot of Union arms and soldiers were coming down on an evening train, a party went up to a point between Hadensville and Aliensville, where there is a small bridge, took up the rails, bored the sleepers full of holes, and then carefully replaced the rails, instending to precipitate the train through, and kill all on board. The secondrels were fortunately seen by some good Unionists, who gave the alarm to the down train, which contained five passenger cars filled with women and children, and thus an awful disastic was prevented.

The North Carolinians are proverbial for ignorance, but one of the company muster rolls capturate for Hatterss presents an extent of ignorance conceivable in an enlightened country. The mus roll of the Tar River Rangers contains the names sixty-four men, only five of whom were able to witheir names; the rest all made their marks.

A steamboat in course of construction at Pitts burg, Penn., for Hon. John Bell of Tenn., has been arg, Penn., for Hon. John Bell of Tenn., ized by the United States authorities under cation act. Mr. Bell has paid about five

The At the regular monthly meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, held on Thursday, resolutions were passed renewing its pledge to the Government of carnest sympathy and support.

A letter to the Baltimore American from a cit-zen of Leesburg says that a whole Mississippi regi-ment stationed there revolted on Saturday, broke their muskets to pieces, and started for home.

25 The Emperor of Russia has addressed our Government on the existing state of affairs here, manifesting the most friendly interest in the welfare of this Government, and hoping for a restoration of its unity. Secretary Seward has appropriately and gracefully responded.

The New York Post's Washington dispatch says that three slaves, while attempting to escape from Munson's Hill, were shot.

Relief Committées, composed of former residents of New York, New England and Michigan, have been organized in San Francisco to receive subscriptions in aid of families of volunteers for their different

Cheny Bartlett, a colored woman, aged one undred years, died in St. Louis last week.

A stamped of families took place from Fernandina, Florida, on the 4th, from apprehension of a bombardment of the town by the Federal fleet, which now holds strict blockade of that point.

The Savannah News of the 6th states that the whole coast of Florida is blockaded.

Gen. Lyon's sword and chapeau have b resented to the State of Connecticut. They will eposited in the rooms of the Historical Society to alt the action of the General Assembly.

A. T. FOSS, an Agent of the American A. S. So-

West Randolph, Vt., Sunday, Sept. 22.
Randolph Centre, "Tuesday, "24.
Braintree, "Thursday, "26.
West Brookfield, "Bunday, "29.
Northfield, "Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Barre, "Wednesday P. M. and eve'g, Oct. 2.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER, of Worcester, will lecture Freedom Hall in Feltonville, next Sunday, at half-past in Freedom Hall in Feltonville, next Sunday, at half-past 1, and 5 o'clock, P. M., on The present Rebellion, its use and Remedy.

MIDDLESEX A. S. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Middlesex County A. S. Society will be held in Lyceum Hall, at Reading, Sunday, Sept. 15. Andrew T. Foss, E. H. Heywood, and others will speak. The public are cortain to the sec

There will be a re-election of officers for the er SAMUEL BARRETT, President.

ANDREW WELLINGTON, Secretary.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., having had fifteen years' experience in the Homosopathic treatment of disease, offers her professional services to the Ladies and Children of Boston and vicinity.

References.—David Thayer, M. D.; Luther Clark, M. D.;

John M. Tarball, M. D., Boston. Eliphalet Clark, M. D., Rooms No. 20 Bulfinch street. Office hours from 2 to

BESSIE S. LOCKWOOD, M. D., No. 34 Auburn

Street, Boston. Particular attention paid to the Diagnosis and Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

Oppics Houns from 11, A. M., till 2, P. M. Nov. 23. WEST NEWTON

English and Classical School.

THE next term will begin Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1861.
Both sexes are received as family or day pupils.
For particulars, address
NATHANIEL T. ALLEN.
West Newton, Aug. 15. HOPEDALE

HOME SCHOOL.

THE next Term of this Reformatory and Progressiv nontinue Filtoen weeks. For full particulars, please ad dress WM. S. HAYWOOD, Principal. Milford, Mass., Aug. 6, 1861.

TRANSIENT BOARDERS. THE subscriber has just opened house No. 78 Myrtle st. for the accommodation of transient Boarders. The lo

In or the accommodation of transient Boarders. The lo-cation is a pleasant one, within a few minutes walk of the most central portions of the city. Every exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may favor the house with a call. Rooms furnished with or without board. Terms moderate.
Boston, Jan. 7.
B. NEWELL.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington Street,

A N elaborate Work, entitled "Relation of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to Slavery. By Charles K. Whipple,"—a volume of nearly 250 pages. In cloth, 37 cents—in paper covers, 25 cents.

Aug. 30.

\$40 PARKER Sewing Machines,

PRICE FORTY DOLLARS. THIS is a now style, first class, double thread, Family Machine, made and licensed under the patents of flowe, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, and its construction is the best combination of the various patents owned and used by these parties, and the patents of the Parker Sawing Company. They were awarded a Silver Metal at the last Fair of the Mechanics' Charitable Association, and are the best finished and most substantially made Family Machines now in the market.

Sales Room, 188 Washington street. GEO. E. LEONARD, Agent. Agents wanted everywhere. All kinds of Sewing Machine work done at short notice.

All kinds of Sewing All kinds of Sewing Boston, Jan. 18, 1861. ortm. IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

eport of the Judges of the last Fair of the Massachu Charitable Mechanic Association.

Four Parker's Sewing Machines. This Machine is constructed that it embraces the combinations of the various patents owned and used by Elias Howe, Jr., Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, for which these parties pay ribute. These, together with Parker's improvements, make it a beautiful Machine. They are sold from \$40 to \$120 each. They are very perfect in their mechanism, being adjusted before leaving the manufactory, in such a manner that they cannot get deranged. The feed, which is a very essential point in a good Machine, is simple, possible and compared. The amounts for magine the inerth is a very essential point in a good anaenine, is suppo, pos-tive and complete. The apparatus for guaging the length of stitch is very simple and effective. The tension, as well as other parts, is well arranged. There is another feature which strikes your committee favorably, viz: there is no wheel below the table between the standards, to come in ces contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore no danger from oil or dirt. This machine makes the double lock-stitch, but is so arranged that it lays the ridge upon the back quite flat and smooth, doing away, in a great measure, with the objection sometimes urged on that so rount."

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

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER WOULD inform the public that she has removed from 223 Washington Street, to

No. 31 WINTER STREET,

No. 31 WINTER STREET,
where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.
She is sure to cure in nine cases out of ten, as she has
or many years made the hair her study, and is sure there
or none to excel her in producing a new growth of hair.
Her Restorative differs from that of any one clee, being
nade from the roots and herbs of the forest.
She Champoos with a bark which does not grow in this
country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair hefore
using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from

using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from turning groy. She also has another for restoring grey hair to its natural color in nearly all cases. She is not afraid to speak of her Restoratives in any part of the world, as they are used in every city in the country. They are also packed for her customers to take to Europe with them, enough to last two or three years, as they often may they can get nothing abroad like them. Call and see some of the best references in the country. Ne charge for information.

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER, No. 31 Winter Street, Boston.

NOW READY, CERMONS AND SPEECHES BY GERRIT SMITH:

Containing his Six Sermons on the Religion of Reason, and three of his recent Speeches—one of them delivered ately, on the War. Price 50 cents.

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau street, N. Y.

Boetry.

From the Knickerbooker for Septe TO THE EVIL OF ALL TIME.

BY CHARLES G. LELAND. " Rustica gens, optima flens, pessima riden

God is not dead yet, ye liars of the South !

As to swear that sacred freedom is condemned by His own mouth,

And the martyr side of history was all a bloody dr

But the last sun has not set,

And man has not toiled for ages To be fooled out of his wages Because "the South" has said it. God is not dead yet!

were,
When ye strove to crush the people back into dirt as slaves
And said: "We are patricians—be ye sold for ever

Ye never-dying vampires, still in old Etrurian graves Rest the vases with the ashes of the forms which one

But however ye spread the net,
There were thoughts which would break through it,
And they live to make ye rue it
Through the brightening path of ages. God is not dead yet.

How ye howled in indignation when a Gospel for the low Was preached to poor and simple men—untempled and uppriced !

But ye dug your darkest pitfall, and shaped your wearles

When ye crucified the people in the form of Jesus Christ and you thought Truth's sun had set, But it dawned upon a morrow

Which brought you endless sorrow, sounded your ver victis. God is not dead yet!

How through the Middle Ages your accursed banne flaunted,

And with biting pride ye vaunted the wild-beast crest

you wore! "The serf is vile when laughing; good when weeping crushed and daunted,"

Was the precious Christian doctrine of your feudal Latin

While with blood your racks were wet.

So ye ever used your power, While fortune was in flower;

But now comes the avenging hour. God is not dead yet ! Then came the Reformation, like a dagger in your side, With its Luthers and Von Hittens, striking error to it

hymns, which cried

For the sacred rights of labor, and freedom to the slave

And we forced from you the debt; But something is still owing,

There is compound interest growing,
And flow we'll make you pay it! God is not dead yet!

Ye have bid, and are outbidden. Every roaring revoluti Was a heavy contribution from the endless France and England sent their monarchs to the block of ex-

ecution,
Italia gave her sufferings, and all a faith sublime While ye held the bayouet,

Defying and decrying

Every truth with your foul lying : e to your wilful blindness! God is not dead yet! Ye are fighting your last battle ; in your rattlesnake alli

of love for negro labor, and hatred of the white Ye stand amid your marshes, bidding all the world defiance Cursing History and Scripture, and each holy human

In vain the curse and threat For your evil days are numbered,
And the sacred power which slumbered
Now wakes to final vengeance. God is not dead yet!

Our brothers' blood is flowing, but a storm of wrath is blo

engeance is hot glowing in the hearts of sires and wives;
And the seeds which ye are sowing will never cease from

growing,
Till the seythe of Death stops mowing lives to pay for

Nother dives;

Nother his passes, the to whet

The blade of vengeanse brighter,
And his blade will not fall lighter

While the smallest debt is owing. God is not dead yet!

From the New York Independent.

LET US HEAR NO MORE OF SENDING BACK THE SLAVE.

THE SLAVE.

Stand up in the Capitol, and proclaim
To wondering nations the fearful game
Which the soldiers play for us, North and South,
At the bayone's point and the cannon's mouth—
Count up the stakes, and reckon the chances;
Say, as each bristling column advances,—
"So we contend against slavery,"
Thing and cheating and knavery"—

And then send back the slave.

North. East and West have poured out their treasure Doubled their tithes, and heaped up their measures— Called to strong men, "Now arm for the fight, Crush the proud traitor, and strike for the Right!" Into the ranks slip young men and bold men— Into the ranks step And the mothers kiss and caress them And the maidens cheer them and bless them. And you send back the slaye.

"Forward!" they march at the President's call Through Baltimore's streets to the Capital. "Forward!" where fees are entrenched in their n (Now God be with them, and favor the Right !) And they see the hard battle before them And they think of the mothers who bore them

And the maidens' cheers and flatteriesrch up to the murderous batterie While you send back the slave.

Weary and thirsty, they strike for the Right-New men, but true men, they gallantly fight; Bravely resisting, they stand by their flags Till their gay colors are torn into rags. They are falling, the young men and bold men, ling, the And the cannon-ball leaps and whistles, And outs down the shamrocks and thistles And you send back the slave.

Ay, weep for the soldiers who lie there dead for the soldiers who turned and flad Crush out the wrong for which you upbraid us." Then call upon God for assistan

For strength in your holy resistance, And then send back the slave.

My countrymen, can you not understand 'Tis a "holy war," which the Lord hath planned; Tis a "holy war," which the Lord hath planned; That Justice and Vengeance shall make you strong When you throw in the scales the pondrous wnown when you targe in the seales the pontrous wat.
They have hated you, sormed you, souted you,
And now from the field they have routed you,
While you with elinging humility
Kies their soft hands in servility —
And you send back the slave.

OUR BROTHER!

Call him not "Brother," whose unhallowed hand Hacks down the roof-tree of our common home! Call him not "Brother," who, with sword and bras Lays waste the heritage of our fatheriand! Call him not "Brother," who, 'mid cannon boom, Beats down old land-marks shronds in endless el Beats down old land-marks, shronds in endless gloom.
The hapless ones his greed hath bar'd and bann'd! It is a Cain! Cain-like must be his doom.
The Prodigal, expendant, may return;
Bepentant! Yea! Recuman—never! No!
The renegade from freedom all men spure.
Who strikes for absery makes the world his foe:
Who draws the sword shighl by the sword be slain:
And whose "raises case" must reep the hurricane. The Diberator. COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

Normal Institute for Physical Edu

The first Commencement exercises of Dr. Lewis's formal Institute for Physical Education, which was Normal Institute for Physical Education, which was incorporated last spring, took place at the Hall of the Institute, 20 Essex street, Boston, on Thursday ovening, Sept. 5th. The exercises were novel, and exceedingly interesting. The members of the graduating class, comprising eight ladies and five gentlemen, presented the most gratifying evidence of the fidelity and thoroughness with which they had been fixely and of unremitting attention on their part d, and of unremitting attention, on their part to the arduous duties which such a course of in struction involves.

The Institute Hall is one admirably adapted to it spacious, if not to accommodate all those who would desire to witness such an exhibition as that of which we write, at least, for all the ordinary purposes for which it is designed. On the present occasion, there were some one hundred and fifty invited guests preent who took the liveliest interest in the p

ings.

The chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the President of Harvard in the chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the President of Harvard in the chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the President of Harvard in the chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the President of Harvard in the chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the President of Harvard in the chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the President of Harvard in the chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the President of Harvard in the chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the President of Harvard in the chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the President of Harvard in the chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the President of Harvard in the chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the President of Harvard in the chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the President of Harvard in the chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the President of Harvard in the chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the President of Harvard in the chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the President of Harvard in the chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the President of Harvard in the chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the President of Harvard in the chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the President of Harvard in the chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the President of Harvard in the Chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the President of Harvard in the Chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the President of Harvard in the Chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the President of Harvard in the Chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the President of Harvard in the Chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the President of Harvard in C. C. FELTON, LL. D., (President of Harvard Col menced with a prayer by lege,) and the exercises co Rev. Dr. Kirk. Dr. Dio Lewis, Professor of G nastics, then addressed the assembly as follows:— Mr. President,-Members of the Graduating Class,

The circumstances call for a brief statement of

the history and aims of this Institution.

Educated to the profession of medicine, and min gling for many years principally with those classes who suffer most from non-observance of the laws health, I came, many years ago, to think somewha ention which is worth tons of cure. Want of muscular exercise was one of the most obvious defects in our physical life. It was not less obvious that the very structure of town and city society rendered the correction of the evil im-practicable, except in the Gymnasium.

I examined the German Gymnasium, the one s much in vogue throughout the United States great care. Entering one of these institutions, as pupil, I studied the anatomical and physiological bear ings of its many exercises. I found that they were no well adapted to children, women, fat men or old mer and about eight years ago, I began the attempt to devi something better. During this time, I have invented more than five hundred different exercises, of which a large experience has fully endorsed nearly three the more simple

we shall have the pleasure to show you to-night.

A word of our purposes: In this hall and the story-below, we have a gymnasium for children, ladies and gentlemen. In addition, the Institution has been incorporated as a Normal Institute for Physical Educa Twice each year, a class of ladies and gentleme will gather here as this class has done from all part of the country, to prepare themselves to act as guides in Physical Culture. In carrying forward this important work, I have asked the aid of gentlemen of the medical profession residing in this city. Dr. Thomas H. Hoskins has delivered a most instructive course of lectures upon Anatomy. Dr. Josian Curtis was elected to the chair of Physiology by the Trustees of the Institute, but being called to Washington, Dr. Hos kins delivered, most acceptably to the class, the lectures belonging to this department. Dr. Walter Cilan-Ning, known to all the world, has given us a series of conversational lectures upon Hygeine, which we es-teem as invaluable. He has given us the results of his long at paried his long and varied experience.

The class now about to graduate, composed of eigh ladies and five gentlemen, is one of which we feel truly proud. The members of this class have been with us during the prescribed term, and such faithful pupils I never saw. Six, seven, eight, nine and ten hours with a zeal I never saw equalled; and we who have had to do with teaching them, think them prepared to teach gymnastics, and to act as guides in all such matters as ventilation, dietetics, dress, bathing, etc.

The graduating class then went through a series o exercises with the "clubs," exhibiting a wonderful degree of dexterity, strength and skill. Exercises with "wands" and "dumb-bells" followed, which excited great interest in the audience, and were witnessed with much satisfaction and pleasure.

Mr. Sylvesten Scott, one of the graduating class then read an essay on "The Importance of Physio-logical Culture in a True Education," treating the subject in an able and comprehensive manner, and presenting, in a clear and succinct form, the advan-tages to be derived from the system of physical culture taught in the Institute.

The essay was followed by exercises with "rings," which afforded a fine opportunity for the display of ease and agility of motion, and gracefulness of posture. These exercises were most admirable—the very "po-

were some very amusing as well as exciting feats with the "bean-bags," and with clubs placed at equal distances on the floor. exercises were agreeably interspersed with

patriotic songs by Mr. WHITNEY.

At the conclusion of the physical exercises, President FELTON presented the diplomas, and, in doing so, spoke as follows:

FRIENDS-I have very cheerfully acceded to th sion, and to be the organ of the presentation of the diplomas to which you are entitled on completing your course in this Institution.

your course in this institution.

It is hardly necessary to say much, on such an occasion. But I will remark that, for many years, thi subject of physical education has occupied not only my thoughts, but my practical labor, to a certain ex tent. I see in this assembly a respected friend, a classmate of mine. I think he will remember that we, early in our college life, were members of the first gymnastic class, I think, that was ever formed in this country,—Dr. Follen being at the head of it; a very excellent teacher, and a very learned gentleman, from Germany. I remember, to this day, with pleasure, and with some degree of amusement, the extraordinary performances we went through. I think my classmate Quincy rather beat me; but about this I hardly remember. The class succeeded so well, that great crowds, together with large numbers of gentlemen and ladies, were accustomed to drive out of Boston and station themselves around the college delta, which was covered with various machines,—some of their looking marvellously like the gallows,—with which formed the gymnastic exercises of those times You will hardly believe, I suppose, that I ever climbed the pole, (laughter,) or performed any of those airy flights which we were trained to take in those times, (laughter,) and yet I assure you that both Mr. Quincy and I have done those things; though some of us b long to those classes of society which Dr. Lewis ent merated in speaking of other systems of gymnastic as not being properly suited to their present condition (Renewed merriment.) And I confess that I should be reluctant, myself, at the present day, to attemp some of those exploits, and I fear it would be a spec tacle more amusing than profitable.

But, from that day to this, I have gained substantial But, from that day to this, I have gained substantial benefits from a system of gymnastic exercises, carefully devised by scientific persons familiar with the human frame, as medical men, and as anatomists. That I consider quite necessary; for many exercises, if entered upon with the zeal of youth, and without the knowledge of superior age to direct them, are dangerous, and sometimes even fatal. We have all of us, probably, known instances of the fatal effects even of the common exercise of the dumb-bells, unless that is exercised with great discretion.

This present system of Dr. Lewis has appeared to me to avoid most of the objections of some other sys-tems, inasmuch as the machinery is slight and light, casily managed, evidently,—I think even I could man-age most of it,—and may be continued, I should think, for long periods, without any danger to the health— and great benefit, in most cases, if not in all. I have not seen so much of it as some others; there are others present who are familiar with it in all its details; yet I have witnessed the effects of this system in some of the schools in which Dr. Lewis has introduced it, and

it seems to me they are all good, without exception.

"Actions speak louder than words." The exhibition of this evening, I think, must recommend it more uon or this evening. I time, must recommend it more than anything that I can say; but, as the time allotted to the exercises of the evening has now nearly expired. I will not add anything further, but simply hand the diplomas.—expressing the grafification I feel in seeing this system introduced into our schools.

I am well assured, teachers, that you will carry in rour schools the result of your experience here, and hat it will be for the benefit of your pupils. Let me add one thing more, however, and that is

that the health and vigor acquired by a thorou course of exercises such as you have had here, cannot be preserved if hereafter you entirely neglect them. One objection to former systems of gymnastics, which I have heard pressed by gentlemen who took part in those primitive times, is that their health broke down when they gave up the exercise. The reason was, that they gave up the exercises altogether, after having been in the habit of practising them six or eight or ten hours a day. I may speak on this subject with some degree of experience, inasmuch as for more than thirty years I have daily used dumb-bells, connected with the bath; and for some time I have used, every moraling, in addition, clube considerably heavier than ourse of exercises such as you have had here, ca morning, in addition, clubs considerably heavier the any that I have seen here to night,—but for a ver short time; and I am convinced, by my own exper ence, and what I have seen in the experience of other that after the constitution has been thoroughly de veloped, and the health and vigor thoroughly estab lished by a course like that which you have now gone through, you may retain all the advantages of it—the great result, "mens sana in corpore sano," the motte which is on your diploma,—by giving a very small por-tion of each day to some one or the other of all the exercises to which you have been accustomed

I find, ladies and gentlemen, on the card, that re marks are expected "by several well-known gentle-men." It is the duty of the Chairman, on all such occasions, to exercise a perfectly arbitrary power in this matter. If Dr. Lewis thinks the audie stand a few minutes speaking, and that the words end to call upon four or five gentlemen to say a few words each : and first, the Rev. Dr. Kirk.

REV. DR. KIRK said: Mr. President, I do not know that we need any more speaking, we have had so much acting to-night; but I willingly add my testi nony. I have long been, as President Felton has expressed himself to be, convinced of the important physical education; and to me it is surpris corporated now into every system of edu And after having looked on this evening I am mo

onvinced than ever before of the supreme importance functions training and supervision in gymnastic exercise. I know that I once overstrained my mus cles by too violent exercise in the gymnasisuffered an actual sickness in consequence. now satisfied that Dr. Lewis has found the tr entific process for physical development. It was my privilege to welcome Dr. Lewis at his very first an rival here, and everything, since then, has only con-firmed my confidence in his ability to superintend this system.

EDMUND QUINCY, Esq., being called upon by the President, spoke as follows :-

MR. PRESIDENT,-I suppose, after the gratifica we have received from the physical exercise we have sed this evening, that we can do nothi to your recollections of our gymnastic education. emember precisely who were injured. One of or class, I recollect, who is now a Bishop of the Church, broke his arm. But I think there was no person who vent through those exercises who would not, to this day, say that he has derived advantage from the from the mouth and the example of Dr. Follen,—how to walk, how to breathe. I learned to breathe through the nose from Dr. Follen, which I have practised ever since. (Laughter.) And I read in the paper, the other day, that this is considered a specific against nfection; that people can go into the most malariou districts, and escape harmless, comparatively, if they can only breathe through the nostrils. Mr. Catlin he nose; he considered that all the calamities of the human race arose from breathing through the mouth; that if people would always breathe through their nos-trils, they would live forever, without disease. That is extravagant, of course; but I have no question

there is a great deal of philosophy in it. I have myself used exercises, for about fifteen years f my own invention. I used to be a great walker but finding that took a great deal of time, I got tired of it, and substituted these exercises, and think the have answered the purpose far better—that fiftee minutes' well-chosen gymnastic exercise, in the mort ing is equivalent to two hours' walk. I can also giv ment upon the human frame. My father, who, I sur pose, most of you know is one of the oldest inhal itants of this Commonwealth, and by far the older graduate of the College over which my friend preside ow so worthily as his successor, has for a space of forty or fifty years adopted the system of using thes tercises in his dressing room, mornings, in connection with his bath, about fifteen minutes a day, and continues it to this day; and he considers that he owes his extraordinary longevity, and the still more remarkable degree of health which has blessed his long ife, to that fact, in connection with his temper the systematic control of his passions, and the regular ity of his habits. The last time I saw him, I spoke to him on this subject, and he told me he had been taking this exercise, and was perfectly satisfied that he owed all these blessings of health and long life to

that practice. (Applause.) PRESIDENT FELTON. I consider this testimony of PRESIDENT FELTON. I consider this testimony of the gentleman very valuable, derived from his own experience and the example of his illustrious father, who is now, in his ninetieth year, possessing extraordinary vigor of body for a man of that age, and vigor of mind for a man of any age. At the last Commencement in Cambridge, Mr. Quincy made a speech that exhibited a vigor of mind, and a play of imagination and wit, outle cound—I won't say to his best days be. and wit, quite equal-I won't say to his best days, be cause I think his best days are now-but to his st cause I think his best days are now—but to his strong-est physical days. And there cannot be a more strik-ing example to be found of physical exercise con-ducted at go late a period of life. Indeed, all the vir-tues adorn the character of that great man, and I wish that his example might be set forth, in all its de-tails, to the young men of this city and this nation, you and besender.

ow and hereafter.

My friend Mr. Hagar is present, and, by authority call upon him to say a word or two.

MR. D. B. HAGAR. Mr. Chairman, I submit to th MR. D. B. HAOR. Mr. Chairman, I submit to the authority. Yesterday, sir, I had the pleasure of taking a ride in the country with an esteemed friend of mine, who I suspect must be a distant relation of Mrs. Partington. As we passed an elegant estate, said he one, "Bishop So-and-so has purchased this estate," "Ah!" said I, "for what purpose!" "O, he is going to establish a school here, or some sort of cometery."

or some sort of cemetery!" To-night, as I left my or some sort of contents? Journal, and the many house, in order to come to this place to witness the exercises which have so delighted us, I was met by a gentleman whose daughter entered my school as a pupil three or four days ago,—and during that time has learned and recited, I believe, only one lesson. Said this gentleman to me, with tears in his eyes, Said this gentleman to me, with toars in his eyes, "Mr. Hagar, my daughter is a very nervous girl; she came home, to-day, and began to cry about her lessons." "Why," I replied, "she has not begun to recite, yet." Said he, "Yes, but she is afraid she won't recite well, and is crying about it." I said to myself, "Then I must look out, or my school will be 'some sort of cemetery' to that girl."

As I came up the stairway to-night, I took out my card, and read, "Normal Institute for Physical Education."

card, and read, "Normal institute for Physical Edu-cation," "Ah!" said 1, "a school, or some sort of cemetery here;" and then, as I looked along down, and saw the names of four M. D.'s, said I, "It is a cemetery, sure!" (Great merriment.) I entered the door, and I must confess that my feelings were quite relieved when I saw a very jolly-looking sexton stand-ing at the door, and still more when I had conversed with him only five minutes. "Ah," said I, "there must be a cemetery there; here is a sudorific to begin with." (Laughter.) By-and-by, out came the clubs and bearing in mind that this was a cemetery, an the sexton was playing his cards, I said to myself "Clubs are trumps, surely." (Renewed laughter.)
When the wands made their appearance, I began to feel better; everything was graceful and magic-like; I said, "After all, this is a very pleasant lot to be buried in." And then, as we passed on, too, the eloquence of the wooden headed dumb-bells spoke to me a language which was exceedingly encouraging, no only to myself, who might perhaps take those hare old exercises which fat men can't,—not only encourg

ing to me, but the rising generation.

Looking at this matter of gymnastics, Mr. Chairman, in a serious way, I may say that, for some years, the subject of physical education has commanded my attention. We have had in our educational assoc tions a great many lectures on the importance physical education. Every teacher, lady or gentle man, has always been ready to admit the importance of physical education. The great question has been, how will you accomplish that end? We admit that the body should be educated; we admit that we can not have full mental vigor without bodily vigor; the question is how shall w e get this physical Gymnastics were proposed,—the old-fashioned gymnastics,—and they have been introduced into som schools—but into very few, on account of the expense attending the apparatus. Teachers came to the conclusion, very generally, that it was impossible to introduce the kind of gymnastics that have been already

Dr. Lewis, a year ago, presented his gymnastics b fore the American Institute; and I think it is perfect ly correct for me to say, that the way so long desired has been pointed out, the course has been marked out, day many eminent teachers have taken that course, and are pursuing it with the most excellent re sults. I say, not only in my own name, but in behalf of many of my fellow-teachers, that we recognize the debt due to Dr. Lewis. I know, from personal observation, that in many schools in this city, and towns around this city, this system of Dr. Lewis has been introduced, and the results have been all that could be desired. It is necessary, of course, that any system which shall be adopted in our schools shall be s can be made use of in our ordinary school rooms, be cause the most of our school buildings are so contract ed as to afford only the ordinary study and recitation rooms, not affording a hall in which exercises of a general character might be had, not more difficult than such as have been witnessed to night.

I am happy to add my word of endorsement to wha has said : and if the time permitted 1 should wish to make some remarks on the ways and means of promoting physical culture in our schools. I am satisfied, furthermore, that the charges which

have been brought against teachers, that they have been murdering the innocents, are, as a general facwithout foundation; that the cause of the illness of school-children lies far back of the teacher; it arises in a great many cases, from the ill-health of parents it arises, in many more cases, from the injudiciou course of treatment received at home. If children are allowed to cat when and what they please, to go when and where they please, and to study as little or as much as they please, it is hardly fair to charge teachers with having been their murderers, if they go to their graves early.

I hope that our friend Dr. Lewis will feel end the pet that of his efforts in this city; and I know by the results of his efforts in this city; and I know that he has been the means of doing us teachers and our pupils a vast deal of good, and if we do not profit

which is itself a physical organ—only it must not be exercised alone. But the pale and puny student, who flatters his self-concelt that he is suffering dys-pepsia, and all the ills that come with it, because he is so intellectual, may not "lay that flattering unction is so intellectual, may not "lay that flattering unction to his soul" any longer;—it is because he is a fool, it is because he is a fool, it is because he is a finatic, it is because he has sot exercised his brain, and neglected the other parts of his system also. (Applause and laughter.) With a sound system of physical exercise, and healthy modes of living, that same pale and self-fancying intellectual being would accomplish twice, four times the intellectual work that has brought him to death's door—ach he origins himself on being in that year classes. and he prides himself on being in that very pleasan

longest livers, as a general rule, are the most intellec-tual. It is not—"Whom the gods love, die young"; "Whom the gods love," live longest, as shown by the case of the illustrious friend who has already been spoken of here. "Whom the gods love," live longest; it has been proved by the statistics of universities. it has been proved by the statistics of universities. Professor Pierce, of our University, examined the subject, and he found, somewhat to the surprise of a portion of the community,—I won't say what por-tion,—that, taking classes in the average, those that are the first to die are those who are the dullest and

a valedictory address, a considerable portion of which was devoted to the subject of dress, as affecting the health of women, and, through them, the race univer-sally. The address was admirably written, full of us thought, clearly and tersely expressed. nected with the Institute in the following terms:—

"Classmates, the time has come for us to bid farewell "Cassmates, the time has come for us to do narewein to our teachers, and to one another. It were idle to linger over the word. The golden hours of summer have borne forever into the past the nine weeks of earnest purpose that have held us together here. They have been weeks of unbroken harmony; of much labor, of a kind that was new to nearly all of us; but of a wholesome and increasing satisfaction that I think I may say we never knew before. To our teachers, we owe our hearty and respectful thanks. Where each one has been so able in his own department of science, and each so devoted to our service, it were invidious to by the nature of his relation to it, been called upon to make the greatest sacrifices of time and strength all of which he has done with a zeal and those of us who, from previous acquaintance with him, had been led to expect very great devotion. Henceforth, we shall delight to think of him as one who holds our welfare very near his own; we shall turn to him for sympathy and encouragement in our failures, and shall love to bring our successes to him as belonging more to him than to ourselves. to-night, never, in all probability, to mee

again. Our country, soon we trust to be united and free, offers a wide field for our exertions. In our own unaided strength, we can do little; but let us go forth to our work with full assurance, that He, in whose service we are to labor, will make us strong unto the end if we put our trust in Him." A benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Dr. Kirk, and the exercises terminated. It will not be

doubted, by any who were present, at least, that this Institute will be of inestimable value in promoting the physical well-being of all who come within the of its influence, whether in immediate connec tion with it, or through the intelligent and wellrious parts of the country, to spread the knowledge of this new system, and on whose steps shall tread close health, purity, and happiness.

TO J. P. B.

You propose a compromise for the government and its rebels; and, as a basis, an acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the revolted section; on condition that "travel, residence, domestic and social engagements, commercial transactions, and the exercise of speech, writing and printing," shall "be free to the citizens of

Now, what is the cause of the rebellion? Simply the barbarism that, with a savage gusto for blood hunts down those who, under the ægis of the Consti tution, for the purpose of visit or sojourn, have on the slave-cursed soil, now lorded over by a rebel faction. While this cause or barbarism exists, your com

promise, with any such condition as you propose, is the merest vagary; and when that cause is removed, there is no longer any rebellion. 'The difficulty is that as a remedy for the effect, you propose somethin with conditions utterly incompatible with the cause When you shall so change the character and more

be of the principle of human chatteldom as to ademonized the social condition of the South you may hope for peace short of emancipation. We may suggest remedies to avert bloodshed, but God Alnighty will not tamper with this mo

f the nineteenth century.
Sheds Corners, N. Y. A. HOGEBOOM.

REV. DR. CHEEVER.

Dr. Cheever's return to the United States is greeted with gratulation by the friends of freedom here. Having performed a great work in Great Britain, he returns at a time when his important labors and councils are much needed in this country. At present, he is visiting friends in New England, but is expected to resume his pastoral labors in New York ere long.

Our is expected to York ere long.

Just before his departure from London, a public meeting was held to present him with an address and token of sympathy. The following is the address presented on the occasion to Dr. Cheever by fress presented on Lord Shaftsbury:—

To the Rev. G. B. Cheever, D. D., Pastor of the Church of the Puritans, New York:

that he has been the means of doing us teachers and our pupils a vast deal of good, and if we do not profit still more by what he has shown to us, it is not his fault.

PRESIDENT FELTON. What Mr. Hagar has said about the cemeteries reminds me of an anecdote. Some years ago, the Turkish minister visited this city, and among others of our institutions, he went to see the cemetery at Mount Auburn. On his return, he was entertained with a magnificent dinner at the Revere or, Tremont House; and one gentleman present asked him, through an interpreter, what he thought of Mount Auburn. "I thought if a very pleasant places for a short visit." (Laughter.) Now, the sort of cemeteries that Mr. Hagar referred to are very pleasant places for a short visits, no doubt; but I hope, by the introduction of this system, or some system that will act as efficiently on our muscles, that remark can no longer be applied to them.

I wish to add, further, some very important observations as to the illness of children. It is frequently supposed that hard study is very unhealthy, and it is even supposed, by some, that young people kill themselves by hard study. I wish to say, emphatically, that all those stories are monstrous fabrications; that no child, girl, boy, man or woman, ever died of hard study, or ever injured themselves by hard study; and that all the complaints made against schools, of injuring the health of students by hard study; and that all the complaints made against schools, of injuring the health of students by hard study; and that all the complaints made against schools, of injuring the health of students by hard study; and that all the complaints made against schools, of injuring the health of students by hard study; and that all the complaints made against schools, of injuring the health of students by hard study; and that all the complaints made against schools, of injuring the health of students by hard study; and that all the complaints made against schools, of injuring the health of students by hard study; and that

M. A. GARVEY, Hon. Sec.

The piece of plate presented was a silver salver, weighing eighty-four ounces—very handsome, as a personal inspection enables us to testify. It bears the following inscription:—

Presented to the Rev. G. B. Cheever, D. D., Pastor of the Church of the Puritans, New York, in token of the honor in which he is held by British Christians, and of their sympathy with him in the noble and consistent course he has pursued in exhibiting slaveholding as a sin against God, and a violation of the first rights of humanity.

Richt Honorable the Earl of Shafeshury, Chairman.

lation of the first rights of humanity.
Right Honorable the Earl of Shaftesbury, Chairman-Right Hon. Lord Kinnairl, Edward Baines, Esq., M. F., Edward Ball, Esq., M. P., Rev. Thomas Binney, Rev. William Brock, Charles Buston, Esq., M. P., T. M. Coombs, Esq., Sir Charles Decimus Crosley, Rev. Robert Ferguson, L. L. D., Robert Hanbury, Esq., M. P., Rev. Thomass James, James Korshaw, Esq., M. P., Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, Esq., M. P., Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, Esq., M. P., Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, Esq., M. P., Robert Lush, Esq., Q. C., Charles Edward Mudie, Esq., Rev. James Sherman, Rev. John Stoughton, Edward Swaine, Esq., Rev. James H. Wilson, Joshua Wilson, Esq., Samuel Morley, Esq., Treasurer, M. A. Garvey, Esq., Honorable Secretary.

authority. Itserday, sit, I had the piesawre of that ing a ride in the country with an esteemed friend of mine, who I suspect must be a distant relation of Mrs. Partington. As we passed an elegant estate, said he to me, "Bishop So-and-so has purchased this estate." at the first to die are those who are the dullest and tree that is said to the supplest of the stablish a school here, or some sort of cemetery." (Laughter.)

The words have been running through my mind ever since. As I went home, and passed my school-house, I said to myself, "A school, or some sort of cemetery!" And as I got up this morning, and went to my school-room, and saw the seventy or eighty boys around me, I said to myself, again, "A school, establish a perpetual boys around me, I said to myself, again, "A school, or some sort of the my school-room, and saw the seventy or eighty boys around me, I said to myself, again, "A school, Esq.,") a member of the Graduating Class, then read

HOW THE "CONTRABANDS" RUN

That the slaves know what is going on is very denoted the slaves know what is going on is very den from the reports that reach us from all quarters of the South. The Washington Intelligence The following statement from a correspondential to the following statement from a correspondential Mary's county, Maryland, dated August 16—18. Mary's county, Maryland, dated August 16.

"There is quite a rush to our shore of the bless from Virginia. On Tuesday morning last a batea, in which were ten likely negroes, was stranded on Cornical Point. They got safe to land, and were taken up by the neighborhood patrol, and last night 1 believe, they were taken back to Virginia. Virginia who was so sensitive about losing a single faging slave that she joined in this unnatual rebellions is now having her negroes escaping by bundreds.

A correspondent of the Springfield (Manal P.

A correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) Repair ican writes from Washington:—

A correspondent of the Springheid (Mass.) Rpablican writes from Washington:—

"Finally, our informant reports the condect of the slaves brought into communion with our army as excellent. Wherever opportunity has offered, they have as spies, and no one instance is known of their having proved faithless to their trust \$\phi\$ it mattered known as spies, and no one instance is known or secretary proved faithless to their trust \$\phi\$ it mattered known is the proved faithless to their trust \$\phi\$ it mattered known is the proved faithless to their trust \$\phi\$ it mattered known is the provent of their having proved faithless to their trust \$\phi\$ it mattered known is the provent of their harden provents and their harden provents and their harden provents and their harden provents and harden provents

The Providence correspondent of the New Bedford

Mercury gives the following:—

"Wade Hampton is said to have gone to battle attended by a favorite slave. Reynolds is attended by a favorite slave. Reynolds is attended by an African likewise—a huge, down by the familiar cognomea captain, there also looms the dark outline of the still think african, which is too good to story is related to this African, which is too good to story is related to this African, which is too good to story is related this African, which is too good to story is related to late a factor of the still think affician, which is too good to story is related to late a factor of the still the state of the state

A correspondent of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Scatine, writing from Baltimore, says:—

"While tarrying here, a little incident occurred, occasioning some excitement. A poor specime of humanity belonging to company C, went down town and brought up a policeman to arrest some fugities slaves, which he alleged had been stolen by men of the regiment. His object seemed to be to reinslave a poor fellow who had run away from Virgia; and after securing his liberty, had been employed as a servant in company C; but his machinations failed, at the policemen were unable to find that or any other negro. A storm of hisses greeted the fellow who had made this attempt at reenslaving a negro, as the majority of the men of the regiment wished it to be mederstood that they did not go South, either to sted or hunt negroes."

The Frederick (Md.) Examiner of the 21st inst.,

"One day last week, a gentleman of Urbana dis-rict visited the camp of General Banks at Saaly Hook, in pursuit of a fugitive slave, who was believed to have sought concealment after. The gentleman net a courteous reception, and every facility to prose-ute his object was afforded him. At length his search proved successful, and he was permitted, without his roved successful, and he was permitted, without hin-rance or molestation, to reclaim the fugitive and take im back to his master."

The Baltimore Clipper of August 22, says The Baltimore Clipper of August 22, says.—
"On Tuesday night, Capt. Nones, of the cutter.
Forward, now anchored off Fort Carroll, captured two negroes in a cance, who were endeavoring to escape from their masters. One of the negroes belongs to Mr. Dunnock, on Wiggins's Neck, and the other to Samuel Knign, of the same place. The negroes were placed on board of the cutter, and will be returned to their masters as soon as circumstances will permit."

FEAR OF INSURRECTIONS. The North Carolina troops have been ordered from Virginia, it is reported, to guard against insurrections at home. Yet Southern papers tell us that there is no danger, and that the slaves, to a man, will fight for their masters. A dispatch to the New York Times has the following on patch to the New York Time the subject of insurrections:

patch to the New York Times has the following on the subject of insurrections:—

"It will be generally recollected that, shortly after the election in 1856, the Tennessee papers gave accounts of threatened insurrection among the slaves of a portion of the State, and that the insurrection was induced by the supposition, prevalent among the blacks, that Fremont was coming up the river, becked by a large army, for the purpose of liberating all the slaves. The exist details of this insurrectionary movement were never fully published, but it is known that many slaves were tried and found guilty, some being exeguted and others sent farther South. From well authenticated sources, it is ascertained that the superstition of 1856 has been revived; that the presence of Fremont at the head of the Western forces is already known to the negroes, and that his reappearance is halled as a precursor of their liberation. This feeling has spread rapidly within the last month, and it is attracting great attention and exciting much alarm among the rebels. My informant assures mo that if once the name of Fremont is connected with any victory over the rebels, or that he is known to be in the State of Tennessee or Mississiph, the negroes will at once rise in rebellion. It is said that the feat of this danger at their thresholds induced the rebus to take the offensive in Missouri, and to keep the battle-field as far as possible from the eager and watching negroes."

GEN. LANE AND SLAVERY. Gen. Lane answered at Leavenworth on the 15th ults and in an address to the citizens, said,—

"Kanasa has a glorious reputation; it must be sutained. We will not refrain from marching Union the March of the Company of the C

"Kansas has a glorious reputation; it must be su-tained. We will not refrain from marching Union armies into slave States for fear of injuring their insti-tution. He was, the last man in the world to catch slaves for traitors. The institution of slavery will perish with the march of the Union army, and that God it is so! He wouldn't march into Missoni or Arkansas to destroy slavery, but he wouldn't object to seeing a Union army marching in, and an army of slaves marching out. If slavery perishes, the fault is with its friends. We have to choose between or government and a military despotism based on six-very."

THE U. S. MARSHAIS AND THE SLAW LAND.

It will be remembered that the United States Marshais of all the Districts embracing ports of entry in the loyal States met at New York, a few days since, to devise more effectual measures for the suppression of the African slave trade, so far as the fitting out of slavers at ports under their jurisdiction is concerned. The New York Herold says that the scheme adopted by them will necessarily not be mide public, but it is understood to be such as will, in a very short time, put a complete extinguisher upon this nefarious and inhuman traffic—at least, so far as the citizens of our own country are concerned.

inhuman traffic—at least, so far as the chustone cown country are concerned.

These officers have entered upon the subject with great zeal and determination, and should they realise their expectations, they will deserve the praise and thanks of the whole country, indeed, of the cirilized world. The general system which they have adopted for their operations is of the most ingenious character, and those parties who have been engaged in the fitting out of vessels, and secretly carrying on an extensive trade and amnasing large fortunes almost with impunity, will now find that their occupation is good. The most complete system has been instituted, and if properly carried out, it will not be long before some important arrests will be made. Men worth their hundreds of thousands in the Northern cities are important arrests will be made. Men worth their hundreds of thousands in the Northern cities are days secretly cooperating with notorious characters engaged in the slave traffic, and some bright morning they will be suddenly aroused from their quiet slumbers by a gentle tap at the door of their elegant mansion, by one of these genardians of the public, communicating intelligence which will probably bring them to a sense of their danger.

A NATIONAL FAST.

A NATIONAL FAS1.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:
Sir,—As President Lincoln has proclaimed a National Fast Day, it would be well to search the Book of Instruction to find out what kind of fast will be acceptable to the Lord. See fifty-eighth chapter of Isaiah, and sixth verse particularly:

"Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loos the bands of wickedness, to undo the breaty burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and the per break every yoke?"

Are we prepared for such a fast i X. J. Y.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 2d nlt. says—
"The colored people of this city celebrated the twentyseventh anniversary of West India Emancipation yetterday. In the morning, a meeting of the colored
Sabbath schools was held in Zion's Church, at which
appropriate addresses were made by several percess.
In the afternoon, addresses were delivered at Alien
Chapel by Rev. H. H. White, Rev. Rufus Contal,
and Mr. John P. Sampson; and in the evening, service was held in the Baker Street Church, Rev. G.
Graham officiating."