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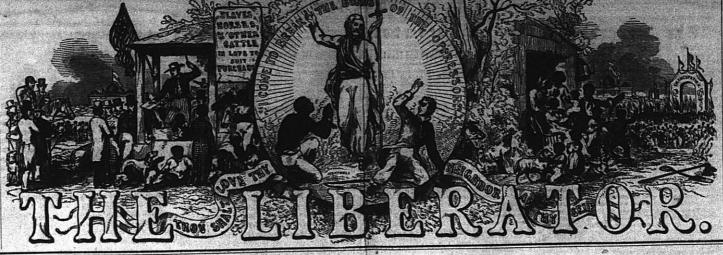
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If The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the paper, vis :— PRANCIS JACKSON, EDMUND QUINCY, EDMUND JACKSON, and WENDELL PRILLIPS.



The United States Constitution is "a cover with death, and an agreement with hell."

by ha equivocation—a representation of property un name of persons. Little did the members of the O tion from the Free States insign or foresse what a fee to Moloch was hidden under the mask of this

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

VQL. XXXI. NO. 42.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1608.

# Refuge of Oppression.

GERRIT SMITH VS. THE BIBLE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

CONSTITUTION.

This notorious fanatic, who aspires to high rank as a philosopher, and who claims to be the friend of freedom, and a Democrat of the Wendell Phillips school, has recently delivered a characteristic tirade of, abuse against the Bible, the Constitution, and the President of the United States. It is well known, that, owing to the success of his father in accumpliating a large property through speculation in lands, Mr. Smith eame in possession of an immense fortune early in life. Instead of using his wealth for the purpose of benefitting his fellow-citizens, his charities have been almost wholly devoted to the colored race, and his great effort in life has been to make a negro as good as a white man. In the furtherance of this great object, Mr. Smith has gained some little notoriety, and has paid roundly in hard eash for the very questionable honors attained. Until the last Presidential election, Mr. Smith acted independently of, the goolitical organizations of the day, and has been honored on diversions of the day, and has been honored on diversions of the day, and has been honored on diversions of the day, and has been honored on diversions of the day, and has been honored on diversions of the day, and has been honored on diversions of the day, and has been honored on diversions of a fired people, he has been hard at work, with pen and voice, to the full extent of his moderate abilities, in aid of the revolutionary scheme to turn the tide of was from its legitimate purpose to an unconstitutional orgalought segainst the institution of slavery. On the day when Mr. Smith read the proclamation issued by the Gederal commanding the Western Department of the army, he rejoiced with exceeding great joy in the full belief that the colored millenium had at last arrived; but when he saw the letter from the President, vetoing the insane projects of the "Pathfinder," Mr. Smith opened the flood-gates of his wrath, and since that day he has filled the air with his denunciations of everything sacred and profane, in

eful journal known as the New York Tribune

SMITH ON THE BIBLE.

"But there is much in the Bible which cannot be proved. Its enoral character, meaning that of its great principies seed sentiments, speaks for itself and commends itself. But nearly all else in it is destitute not only of conclusive, but even of considerable proof. The wars of the Bible are probably as inaccurately described as the wars of other as old books. And its miracles are, doubtless, as groundless imaginations or sheer fictions, as are the miracles of other books of those ancient dates, when the empire of superstition was universal, and the popular appetite for marvels sectamorous."

SMITH ON THE CONSTITUTION. If need be, for the salvation of the country, let Constitution be thrown to the winds. To that, the North may trample it as deep under foot as South has done. The democratic principle, which people cherish, will reproduce Constitutions as in as there may be occasion for them."

SMITH ON THE PRESIDENT. "President Lincoln would be as brave as a lion in expresence of the biggest gun in the whole Southern my. But only remind him of his Constitutional bigations to Slavery—in other words, only take him here habit has already taken and conquered him—nd he becomes as weak as a Scythian slave. However brave and strong he is elsewhere, nevertheless, in he line of his weakness, he is nothing but weakness."

We trust the above will suffice to define the po

shock to that Government will be by far the most insignificant.

But there is another point of view in which this extanordinary proclamation requires to be considered, and which still further enhances its singularity. Fremont proclaims emancipation only to the slaces of robels. He does not liberate the negroes out of affection for their race, but out of enmity to their masters. He sets them free, not as an act of sublime justice, but of military policy. His edict is a hostile weapon against the slave-owners, not a message of mercy to the slaves. It can be justified on no abolition principles, and it ought to command no abolition principles, and it ought to command no abolition sympathies. Conceive the position in which, if sanctioned and consistently carried out, it will place the residual States—the United States, as they still call themselves. The slaves of secessionistatial is, the slaves of the South, the slaves of the slave States, as a rule—are to be set free; but those only—the slaves of "loyal subjects," that is, of adherents to the free North, are not to be meddled with. Their fetters are unbroken—their servitude is confirmed and sanctioned. Suppose this policy only slaves that will be tolerated with be toked of the Free Soilers—the only men entitled to hold slaves and to perpetuate slavery will be the devoted fol-lowers of the party who have made war upon the slaveholding South, and whose advocates here and there would persuade us that they have made war in the name and with the object of emancipation! Was there ever an instance in which the want of principle and self-contradiction reached such gigan-tic dimensions?—London (Eng.) Economist.

# MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

We are sorry to see a disposition in several quar-ers to represent the Republican party, mainly on he strength of Mr. Sumner's unfortunate speech at Vorcester, as a party of emancipation, a "John frown party," a party that desires to carry on this rar as a war of abolition. war of abolition.

are the fat doctrines announced by Mr.

with a distinctness which can scarcely be

influence in Massachusetts. The resolutions outered by Rev. Mr. Clarke as a crucial test of the readiness of the convention to adopt open Abolitionism as its creed, went to the table and were buried, never to rise. The convention nominated as Lieutenant-Governor, and as the successor of Governor Andrew grow of your special disable sink of between the property of your special disable sink of between the property of your special disable sink of between the property of your special disable sink of between the property of your special disable sink of between the property of your special disable sink of between the property of the prop

be used against them,—as we feel tolerably confilif, however, the Government at Washington, in
the view of the difficulties before them, should have
determined upon erossing the Rubicon which rearnot be repassed; if they should either have authorized Gen. Fremont's emaneigation proclamation, or
should adopt and act upon it now that it has once
been promulgated,—what is the inevitable influence,
and what must be the practical result? There can
interest to which we have several times referred has certainly done as much as lay within the
compass of one man's powers to inspire this susfriction to aid the disloyal. But they are as culpsithe and as dangerous to the public welfare as Mr.
sumer, who recklessly strengthen the effect of what
he said, who represent a great party as consenting
to the schemes which he disclosed, and who are telling the people here and elsewhere, that the success

tiser, October 5th.

The history of the anti-slavery movement in this country will hereafter rank as one of the strongest cases where human impatience and devotion to a Utopian idea have blinded men's eyes to the practical good which Providence has placed ready at hand. The insane folly of the Abolitonists killed out, years ago, the emancipation party, which at one time had the actual control of Virginia, and promised to eradicate slavery in other border States. The over-nice scruples of the same extremists, some years later, elected Mr. Polk, and insured the consummation of the Texan scheme, which they affected to deprecate. Their follies and excesses have still later furnished the Southern extremists and their allies with a whole arsenal of weapons, which have been turned, without reason, but with marked effect, against the Republicans, the only political party which has pretended to recognize any moral duty connected with slavery, as resting upon the nation or upon the citizens of the free States. What they have insured Those who wished to do something in the only practical way against the extension of slavery, they have weakened and loaded with a heavy weight of odium. The same folly is now repeated by those who urge the conversion of this war into a war for emancipation. They clamor for a blow to be struck against slavery itself, unmindful that Providence has already foreshadowed the decay and end of that institution, in such terms as are clearly intelligible even to human apprehension. They are eager to be made the instruments of God's displeasure against an abhorred system, neglecting the palpable determination of Providence, that the system shall perits by the saintent and the providence, that the system shall perits by the saintent and the party when the party the saintent of Providence, that the system shall perits by the saintent and the party way the saintent of the party way to the saintent of the party way to the saintent of the party way the party the saintent of the party way the party them to t

# THE WAR AND SLAVERY.

The Boston Journal thus insposes of air. Summer's propositions to plunge us into anarchy:

"Mr. Sumner and other radical anti-slavery men, dazzled by visions of universal freedom, entirely overlook the insurmountable difficulties which stand in the way of immediate emancipation. The unutterable horrors of a servile insurrection do not present themselves, or they would shrink from the prospect. The economic problem of supporting four millions of human beings who have never been self-dependent is mot considered. All practical considerations, in fact, are ignored by a miscalled philanthropy which is as impracticable as it is visionary, and which would lay waste the most prolific soil, and fill our land with vargrants and marauders.

We must limit the war to the purposes-so distinctly arowed by the Administration, or the sun of our national prosperity will set in darkness and gloom, to rise again, if at all, only after years of bloodshed and anarchy. Proclaim the policy of emancipation, and all hope of a reconstruction of the Union will be crushed out. All the loyal elements in Maryland, Kentucky and Miscari will be slienated at once, and every pros-

sides to the last extremity, as we would up chances of war favor them. The present generation would not see the end of such a contest, unless the North should be conquered and subdued by the sid of foreign bayonets or internal dissensions. From such a war we may well pray to be delivered."

We learn from the Journal the further fact, that Mr. Sumper's speech was not even on invitation of the State Compilion.

# Selections.

THE WORCESTER CONVENTION.

THE WORGESTER CONVENTION.

We devote considerable space, to-day, to the record of the proceedings of the Convention held at Worcester on Tuesday, and only regret that that record is not more consonant to the true sentiment of Massachusetts in this hour of our national peril—that it fails lamentably to express the duty of true patriots at a moment when decided, positive action is rendered imperatively necessary by the ever varying events of the hour, but rather indicates a time-serving, make-shift policy on the part of the dominant party of the State, thus following in the wake of those political organizations which have preceded it, and in its eager pursuit of popularity ignores forever the principles upon which it was founded.

The only redeeming feature from this evident tendency to forget the past in an insane craving for perpetuity, even if that were to be secured upon the rains of principle, is to be found in the noble and eloquena speech of Hon. Charles Summer, which, recognizing the aim of the rebellion, indicates the infallible remedy for its monstrous evils and terrific

recognizing the aim of the repetition, indicates the in-fallible remedy for its monstrous evils and terrific progress, and with characteristic fidelity to the cause of Freedom, points to Slavery as the prolific source of our national troubles—its annibilation the only effective method of securing a speedy and perma-

effective method of securing a speedy and permanent peace.

In vain do we turn to the resolutions passed at this Convention for any evidence that they emanated from a body of men representing the idea or policy of that phase of Republicanism which finds its most fitting exemplar in His Excellency Gov. Andrew, or fairly indicate the position and sentiments of a vast majority of the Republican party in the State and nation. Instead of meat for strong men, we are treated to a dish of diluted milk, neither palatable nor wholesome even for babes; where one would expect a bountiful repast of solid and substantial food, we are bidden to a meagre complement of husks and chaff; instead of a plain recognition of the vital issue forced by the progress of armed rebellion upon the country, and the advocacy of prompt and decisive measures on the part of the Government to meet and grapple with it, the people are gravely informed that the preservation of the Constitution and form of Government under which we live is of paramount importance to the extirpation and eradication from our midst of the cause which we always the efficacy of the one, and would fain overthrow and destroy the other; instead of a bold and manly rebuke of treasonable proposals for peace with armed rebels, charging home upon them with the severity of offended justice their manifold sins and iniquities, probing the national wound, and having found the true source of the trouble, recommending a radical

naugre all the schemes of truckling politicians, will idicate, at the election in November, their opinion f such management. Do as you please, Messrabiliticians, in proposing names of candidates for fice, the people will dispose of all your colweb phistries, by electing scorthy men to stations onor and trust, and leaving uncorthy, incupable, unker politicians at home — Santieick Advocate.

#### MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

of the Boston newspapers, being zealous a suspension of antagonisms as will allow and harmony among loyal men of different and parties, have fallen rudely upon Charles . His speech at the State Convention is

loyal men. Mr. Summer uttered his thought frankly. He told what can be constitutionally done against slavery by the war power of the Government, and expressed his belief that "to carry Africa into the war" would make it more effective. He does not demand this policy for the Government, nor make any controversy in regard to it, but merely expressed his views with his usual eloquence and courtesy. Gen. Butler has spoken substantially in the same way, but without being attacked in the same fashion. We pressume there are not many loyal men who would not actually decide finally that the salvation of the Republic is paramount to any claim of slavery. That institution is at the bottom of all our troubles, and deserves no mercy.—Worcester Spy.

# PARTIZANS NO PATRIOTS.

Nowhere in the loyal States, since the guns ort Sumter called the nation to arms, has the

of the Republic. And while they will fight bravely and faithfully with such weapons, and upon such battle-fields as are assigned to them, they can pa-tiently await the time when it will not be deemed disloyal to advocate freedom as the inalienable birth-right of mankind.—Worcester Spy.

# WHAT HAS FREMONT SAID?

WHAT HAS FREMONT SAID?

He has said that the slaves of the rebels should go free. He has not said that the slaves of the men loyal to the Constitution and the Government should go free, but only of those who are traitors and at war with the Government. Is not this right? Is it not in accordance with the conscientious convictious of every honest man, who is a well-wisher to his country and her glorious institutions? What are they endeavoring to do but to overthrow our Government, which they have sworn to uphold and protect, and thus not only making themselves traitors and rebels, but adding perjury of the vilest kind to their already accumulated crimes? Are not they approaching us with drawn swords ready to cut our throats? And for what? For supporting the Government and upholding the Constitution and the laws. Are not these rebels laying waste the country, destroying the property and taking the lives of innocent persons, for no cause but for the love and affection they have for the Constitution and the laws of the United States? Are they not foreing men of their own States, at the point of the black catalogue of crime have they not been guilty of in their madness and rage against Union men, and that of their own neighbors and States?

Then, we ask, in view of all these facts, what right has a rebel and a traitor to come and ask protection for his property, his slaves or his neck, of the Constitution and the laws he has set at defiance, and claims have no binding authority over him? Strango anomaly is this!

He has no right to make any such claim. He has forfeited all right to such protection, and the law holds only a rol over his head until he return to obedience. What, then, has Fremont said or done that should cause a consure, or disturb the sensitive nerves of those, who, by being long surrounded by the influences of the "peculiar institution," have become tainted by it, and are fearful that something should be said or done to weaken its power? Whatever may be said or done to weaken its power? Whatever may b

military affairs. If it was right then, is in one? Has the robel bhanged his positic come loyal? What, then, has produce change as we see in the tone of many of this time? Is it not strange that a brus pen of those standing in high places shou such a trembling and weakness as is madertain quarters?—Sturgis (Michigan)

# THE HERALD BLOWING HOT AND COLD

On the next day, Sept. 2, the Herald said:-

"The rebellion must be put down by some or another, else it will put us down; and if else will do, even to proclaim the abolition of

And so on, brightly and cheerily, until Sept. 18, when, lo !-"President Lincola has officially promulgated the mportant fact that he does not approve the late eman-ipation proclamation of Gen. Fremont. In this, the resident has acted very properly. The General cted without authority, and without discretion in the setter."

On Sept. 20, fast and furious in its pursuit of the

new scent, the Herata sau'"The proclamation of Mr. Fremont was a piece of
dictatoratip akin to the mutiny and insubordination in
California for which he was tried by cont-marital
and found gullty, in the Mexican war. Lie was sentened to death, but saved by the influence of his
father-in-law. His recent act is fire more reprehensible,

As a general specimen of blowing hot and cold rom the same mouth, the foregoing is tolerably successful; but in the way of more particular and direc examples, we submit the following. On the 6th of September it blue hot, thus:—

"The true path to victory and a speedy termination the war is down the Mississippi; and in order to a cosseful expedition in that direction, Fremont ought be vigorously supported."

On the 24th it blew cold, thus:-

"He planned wild expeditions prematurely, some wn the Mississippi," &c...." It is contrary alike the dictates of common sense and military science, proceed with an expedition down the Mississippi." Here is a recent cold blow, dated Sept. 21 :-

"Lyon was sacrificed for want of a reënforcement of 5,000 men. Owing to the failure of Gen. Fremont to send him reënforcements, the grand object of his expedition was lost."

Here is the hot blow to match, dated Sept. 9:-"He (Lyon) died of red tape. He would have bec enforced, as it was, by Gen. Fremont, but for lac means of transportation."

Cold, Sept. 19:-

"An ill-advised proclamation, which carried out the ideas of the Abolitionists. A high-handed piece of insubordination."

Hot. Sept. 6 :--

"The result of careful deliberation, and will operate to make practical men of many Missouri slaveholders." And, once more, cold, Sept. 24 :-

And, once more, coid, open. 24:—
"But for the President's letter, Kentucky would have been by this time precipitated out of the Union by the conspirators, who seized upon Fremont's proclamation as the instrument by which to accomplish their nefarious design." Answered, in advance, by hot, Sept. 3:-

"We presume that the insidious conspirators in loyal Kentucky will at once seize upon this edict of Fremont to drag their State into the morass of this rebellion. But we have no fear of the result."

rebellion. But we have no fear of the result."

This will suffice to show up the Hepald's twistings and turnings upon this single topic. The value of its hue and cry against Gen: Fremont can now be better estimated. It says, of late, that it has "convictions" in the matter. The Herald never had a conviction, (except in certain libel cases,) but it has plenty of unprincipled caprices, and to one of these we must attribute its vicious attacks upon General Fremont.—New York Tribune.

### FREMONT.

The Daily Advertiser of this morning publishes a letter from St. Louis, written with great ability, can-dor and command of information, defending Fremont from the charges made against fim, and placing his conduct in a new light. Far from being deficient in

from the charges made against film, and placing his conduct in a new light. Far from being deficient in comprehensiveness and power of combination, in vigor and vigilance, it is shown that he has from the first understood his position, appreciated the magnitude of the work he had before him, and done all that intelligent energy, working with insufficient means, could possibly perform.

This position is sustained by an elaborate review of the facts of the case—facts which have been so distorted by Fremout's enemies and misapprehended by the public, that they have passed from facts into falsehoods, and need to be stated in their real nature and true relations in order to be properly appreciated. Among his bitterest assailants are men who are responsible for the confusion of his department, its lack of arms, ammunition and men, when he took the command. The writer says—" He has not had the opportunity of carrying his plans fully out, and the threat of removal has for a past month been banging over his head. But he has accomplished an immense work, and if he were superseded now, would leave plangs in a condition to enable, his successor, if properly sustained at Washington, to finish what he has beguin. In deed, it is plain that a reaction in favor of Fremont has beguin, and if he succeeds in his present campaign, he will be second in popularity to no man

mont has begun, and if he succeeds in his present campaign, he will be second in popularity to no man in the country. The gross injustice from which he has suffered will, when an official investigation of his Department has demonstrated his integrity and canacity, make the people more than ever desirous ans Department has demonstrated his integrity and capacity, make the people more than ever desirous of doing him honor. The only hope of Ms enemies was to create a furious prejudice against him by making him responsible for disasters he did his utmost te guard against, and then to get him dismissed from his post.—Doston Transcript.

# OUR GUILT AND OUR DUTY:

Extract from the Fast-Day Sermon of Rev. Dr s, of Woburn, (formerly President of the Theological School,) a very able and ele

Meadville Theological School,) a very able and eloquent performance:—

We had laid the flattering unction to our souls that by putting our hands over our eyes and our fingers in our ears, we should not see oppression or hear theyry of the oppressed; but the roar of the traitor's cannon startled us, and, lo! we see four millions of men, women and children whose future condition is to be determined by us. We cannot avoid the responsibility: We cannot asy the South must take care of its own institutions. All that has passed by forever. When we were at peace, it might be so. But old things are done away. The Constitution is trodden under foot by the traitors. War has silenced laws. They ask, they will receive, no favors. What is bestowed when the rebellion is put down will be a grant from the victor, not a claim of right by the vanquished. The state before the treason cannot be regained. What is to be done with these enslaved millions now that their destiny is put into our hands? This is the question, and we must answer it. There is no such thing as throwing off the responsibility. We cannot escape it. The South have chosen to rebel, to plunge the country into civil war; they have voluntarily put their destiny into our hands. They say to us, "If you conquer us, do what you will with us; for if we conquer, we shall do what we will with you." What shall we do with them? "Conquer them first, and then determine," does one say? That cannot be done. It is impossible. The moment our armies invade slave territory, the inevitable question comes up, "What is to be done with these slaves?" They rush into our camps; they offer service; they can be efficient soldiers, able and most devoted laborers on fortifications; they can work our heavy cannot; pass cartridges; heat balls; carry shells; drive our wagons. "What is to be done about it?" We cannot march a mile into slave territory without being compelled to act on this subject, to answer this cannon; pass cartridges; heat halls; carry shells; drive our wagons. "What is to be done about it?" We cannot march a mile into slave territory without being compelled to act on this subject, to answer this question. It is simply impossible to delay this answer to the end of the war. What then shall be done? What shall be the policy of the nation? Though no settled policy has been developed, I cannot doubt that the Government has one which time will unfold, for it would be the sheerest folly as well as the completest impossibility to prosecute this war without one. But we, the people, ought to have clear and decisive views on this subject. It is the most momentous question of the war. There is far less danger that we shall fail of vicitory, than that we shall fail of vicitors having put down the rebellion, we shall leave all the elements of future strife and of this strife ready to break forth into treason again, than that our arms will be victorious. Indeed, this question of "What is to be done with the slaves?" hangs like an incubus on the army itself; and were it not for the treasonable neutrality of Kentucky, which is now changed to loyalty, thank Heaven, long ago the question would have been answered. Now it must be. The moment the army marches South, the sphinx must speak, those granite lips must open, the silence of that tongue of stone must be broken.

Revolutions make their own laws; and as fast as our army advances the slaves, should be freed; all slaves should be freed. Rather it should be presumed that every person is free, and should be treated as such. The so-called property of the citizens which is destroyed by the United States for the purposes of the war should be paid for, if it belongs to loyal citizens, but they must prove their loyalty. If the United States has freed from his indenture a person, white or colored, owing labor or service to a loyal citizen, let the damage be paid; if to a rebel, he must suffer the loss he has invited or risked.

But we must not be impatient with those in power. There will be difference of opinion about methods of action, but all will work itself right if the people keep a sharp eye upon all movements. The recent proclamation of Gen. Fremont has been modified by the President. It may have been unwise to modify it, but both have been done. It will not answer to stop for personal criticism in the great contest. As the General did declare martial law, and by that declaration all the slaves of the rebels within the lines specified were actually set free, no modification made by the President can effect any, except the slaves of such as may become rebels after the date of his modification of the General's proclamation; and nothing hinders another proclamation of martial law over still another territory, before which the feeble and impotent act of Congress will go down as a reed before a tempest. And this will be done. The so-called property in men and women and children will certainly be held no more sacred than that in land and ships and goods and cattle. It is painful to witness the tenderness, the chariness, which the government manifests toward slave property, while all other property is seized without stint, without caution even. If Southern property in Northern ships is seized with due diligence, to the great annoyance and loss of Northern loyal part owners, why not seize Southern slaves, the should the goods of re The Liberator,

are pouring out their blood and treasure like water to put down the ribellion. Why not accept regi-ments of our colored citizens in the free States, and form regiments of the freed slaves in the slave States? No men fought better than the "contrabands" on board the Minnesota off Hatteras. They worked

No men fought better than the "contrabands" on board the Minnesota off Hatteras. They worked the great guns which they manned, with a relish. With flashing eyes and open lips, they watched the parabolic track of the shell which bore their compliments as well as coefficient of the shell which bore their compliments.

y authority takes, for the time, the place of all institutions, alaxery among the rest. Under things, so far from its being true that the Salarry exists have the exclusive numerousness, not only the President of the United States, be noted by the Crush, has power to order the united potion of the states.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCT. 18, 1861.

"If civil war come, it mearrection come, is this eaguered capital, is this besieged government to see a come of its subjects in arms, and have no right to be the fetter, which they are forging into swords? In The war power of the Government can sweep this institution into the Gulf,"

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

The following Memorial to the next Co has been prepared for universal circulation, with a belief that it will readily be adopted by all but the who are in favor of eternizing the no the whole country, rather than have the oppres free under law, even though a satisfactory adju

is proposed in the case of the so-canter toy as as reac-ers. Let the most active measures be at once take to procure the signatures of men and women, where and non-voters, to this Memorial, in every city, low and village. A MILLION such can be be lost. In a note just received from Gerrit Smith he says—"I am glad to receive this morning from Boston, three copies of a Petition of excellent form diately put my name to one, and will, withou delay, have them all in circulation. Let the endo draft be accepted as my share of the expense in tering copies of the Petition over the country."

Printed copies of the Petition, for gre circulation, may be obtained at the Anti-Slavery Offi-ces in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

# MEMORIAL OF THE PEOPLE TO CONGRESS

"PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND TO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF."

To the Congress of the United States: The undersigned, citizens of , respectfully submit —

That as the present formidable rebellion against the

With flashing eyes and open lips, they watched the parabolic track of the shell which bore their compliments as well as confusion and dismay into the midst of their late masters. One thing at least is due to the North. It is due to-day. Command should be given this hour along our lines from Washington to Kansas, and round the ocean and gulf slove, that no soldier,—officer or private,—shall aid in returning a fugitive, or permit the camp to be entered in search of one. It is due to law as well as to patriotism, that the army shall be neither made nor permitted to be slave-catchers. If we are to spend a thousand million of dollars, and pour out rivers of blood merely to drive these traitors to their dens, and leave the real cause of this war untouched, and blot out the hope of freedom of four millions of God's children, better pause where we are, infinitely better. I would not march a rod or pay a cent—I hope I should have both principle and nerve enough to suffer any penalty first, either of bullet or brand—to support the government. This great question of slavery must be settled forever, by blotting out the word from our vocabulary. And it will be done, unless we show that we are unworthy of our freedom by bowing our necks to tyrants. And we ought to bear their yoke and be scored by their lash, and despised for our pusillaminty, if we come back from those bloody fields leaving a single bondman behind us. Government manifestly finds its rost and nourishment in the system of chattel slavery at the South; as the leading conspirators are slavelfolders, who constitute an oligarchy avowedly hostile to all free institutions; and as, in the nature of things, no solid peace can be maintained while the cause of this treasonable revolt is permitted to exist; you us.

Having freed the slaves, we shall have a police of four millions to see that no harm is done to the republic. Put arms in their hands, and those who are now their masters will keep the peace. We shall have no more rebellions against freedom. One thing at least will be settled.

I know that some persons are fearful that great able body is urgently enacting, under the war power, the total abolition slavery throughout the country — liberating uncon-tionally the slaves of all who are rebels, and, wh not recognizing the right of property in man, allowing for the emancipated slaves of such as are loyal to the government a fair pecuniary award, in ordthus to bring the war to a speedy and beneficent termination, and indissolubly to unite all sections and all interests of the country upon the enduring of universal freedom

Editors of newspapers are requested to give the Memorial one or more insertions in their columns.

# THE LONDON ECONOMIST

Among the various pro-slavery assaults made upo Gen. Fremont for his just, righteous and constitu ional Proclamation, emancipating the slaves belonging to all in Missouri who are treasonably at work to throw the Government, none has been more venon ous than the one that may be found on our first page in the "Refuge of Oppression," from the Lond Economist. Indeed, so thoroughly pro-slavery is it, spirit and expression, that it seems as if none but a base-hearted American could be the author of it. Commenting upon another villanous article fr the same subject, the London Anti

are now their masters will keep the peace. We shall have no more rebellions against freedom. One thing at least will be settled.

I know that some persons are fearful that great evils will befall the nation, if freedom is given to the slave. I have none. Doing justice brings no judgment. We all see what we have got by servitude, bloody fields and rivers. The negroes could work as owners on the soil which they now till. Let the plantations of the rebels, those in arms, be given in part to the former slaves, and the other part-soid as other public lands are to settlers. In a few years, society would be adjusted to the new state of things, and peace would pervade the land. It is said, I know, that white men cannot work in the Southern States. This is true but to a very small extent, and if it were wholly true, what would be the inference? that the white man must own, sell, beat, brutalize black men and women to make them till the soil? or let those have the soil who can till it in the freedom which God gives to every one of his children? Because a white man cannot work in the rice field, is he authorized to seize a black man by the throat to make him work for him? Rice is not necessary for man; but righteousness is. And it seems to me that nothing can be more self-evident than that God does not design me to do that which I cannot do; and if there are tracts of country where no man can live a freeman, it is evident enough that the Creator made it for reptiles and reeds. Let His will be done. I am sick at heart when I hear men estimating the priceless boon of freedom by bales of cotton, hogsheads of sugar, and tierces of rice. My soul loathes all estimates of the value of one's liberty. A great statesman once said he "never estimated the value of the Union." It was a noble testimony from eloquent lips to its worth. I never estimated the value of the Union." It was a noble testimony from eloquent lips to its worth. I never estimated the value of the Potomae, its officers mousing round the camp to see if a panting fug Slavery Advocate pointedly remarks :-Slavery Advocate pointedly remarks:—

Does the Economist forget, that when they were emancipated in the British West Indies, the blacks were to the whites in the proportion of more than 10 to 1, whilst throughout the American slave States they are outnumbered in the proportion of 2 to 1; that in only two of the States—South Carolina and we think Mississippi—are they equal in number to the whites, whilst in most of the others they are presently outnumbered; that they are unarmed; that lina and we think Mississippi—are they equal in number to the whites, whist in most of the others they are preasily outnumbered; that they are unarmed; that they are rarely gathered in large numbers, because the large plantations are scattered at wide intervals, with scanty means of concert or communication; that very few of them can read or write; that they are by far a gentler race than their owners, who have the most bloody, lawless, and vindictive of all people claiming to be civilized; that none of the horrors shadowed forth by the Economist were justified by the events of West Indian emancipation, and would be impossible to any great degree under the actual circumstances of the slave States; that the abolition of slavery is the only remedy for the evils which afflict America; that such a measure, besides its inherent justice, would be amply justified by its necessity; and that the real or supposed interests of 350,000 slaveholders should no longer be regardled as paramount to those of the rest of the people of the United States.

It should be remembered that all the measures of preparation, provided by the British Parliament in 1830, were baffled as far as possible by the West Indian planters; and that such indignation was called lorth in England by their opposition that the local legislatures were obliged, by the apprehension of imperial interference, to abolish the apprendicable emancipation—a measure which was followed by no violence.

tem, and to proclaim complete and in pation—a measure which was followed turmoil, or bloodshed whatever. lowed by no violenc

EVERETT AND SUMNER. On Wednesday evening last, Hon. Edward Everett gave the opening lecture of the Mercautile Library Association course, before a brilliant and crowded andience. It was on the Rebellion, and was delivered with that grace of action and rhetorical eloquence for which he is so distin guished. It was a graphic, comprehensive and felici-tous sketch of the rise, progress, and disastrous results of the Great Conspiracy, characterizing it in fitting terms of indignant reprobation, and was rapturously applauded; but it left "Hamlet" out of the play, by noring the whole question of slavery as the pr ing cause, and emancipation as the only remedy fo disunion. He marked out no course of policy to be pursued by the government in any contingency, ex-cept blindly and "patriotically" to fight for the flag.

cept blindly and "patriotically" to fight for the flag.

This (Friday) evening, Hon, Charles Sumner opens
the Fraternity course at the Tremont Temple, on the
same subject. Of course, the house will be packed,
and what Mr. Everett (through constitutional weakness and characteristic timidity) "remembered to forget," we doubt not Mr. Sumner will elucidate in a
forcible and telling manner,—cheered by the smiles of
the friends of freedom, and unintimidated by the frowns of its enemies. Get your tickets!

nual meeting of this faithful and steadists auxiliary of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held at West Chester, on Thursday and Friday next. Having been urgently invited to be present, (though needing nothing of the kind as a matter of desire,) we have made our arrangements to do so, and anticipate a great deal of pleasure in again meeting the old and tried friends of the noblest of causes in that section.

## STILL ANOTHER REJOINDER.

As the rejoinder of the reply of the Life ept. 27 to J. W.'s communication therein is

as use rejointer of the reply of the Liberator of Sept. 27 to J. W. 2 communication therein is stated as a "Final Reply," and, moreover, does not appear to answer his arguments at all, (which was J. W.'s object, so that the subject might be fully checidated,) it would be to only repeat his sentiments and arguments to proceed any further in the general discussion. The Liberator itself furnishes a witness (it the article from the Edinburgh Scotsman, copied in the same number) to J. W.'s position at first—that the war is to preserve slavery in the Union. If this is not so, will the Liberator say what it is for as respects slavery? But what J. W. only intended to say, at present, was, that disliking slavery as much as any man, he has always deemed it wise to found the opposition to it spon the exils we see in the system, rather than upon Bible authority, which, to say the least, is contradictory; and where testimony is not clear on one side, it is never ity, which, to say the least, is contradictory; and where testimony is not clear on one side, it is never worth while to use it. For instance, the Liberator says, "If there be any thing in the 25th chapter of Leviticus contrary to the 55th of Isaiah, then it is no 'offset,' but only a cool assumption, on the part of our correspondent, that what is right in one instance is nullified by what is wrong in another." That is, God is wrong in his express command. nullified by what is wrong in another." That is, Ged is wrong in his express commands as to perpetual slavery in the 25th chapter of Levificus, but the prophet (His prophet or agent) is right in what he says, Issiah 58: 6—"to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke." Is one sentence of this ware more invession that we need to be the same of the ware more invession than another. Whe don't we "break the lands of wickedness" in our own midst! Why do we allow gambling, prostitution, intoxication, avarice, &c., to keep untouched their bands around us! Again, are there no oppressed but slaves! Are not tyrants every where! And lastly, how do we know what species of oppression the prophet intended, local and of that period, or of universal application through all time! Nay, the last clause, "break every yoke," might be quoted by the ("sol-disant") oppressed secessionists themselves. ("soi-disant") oppressed secessionists themselves.
Not only, therefore, does the Liberalor not sustain its proposition of the "cool assumption" of J. W., but it shows that it is far better to take the tenable ground shows that it is far better to take the institution; and the of J.W., the palpable evils of the institution; and the more, because both the Hebrew and Greek words ren-dered "servant" in the Bible do in fact mean slave, and both Christ and his apostles recognize them as and not christ and his apostics recognize them as such. Of course, it must always being question what was the kind of slavery of the whole Jewish dynasty, and of other nations, and whether worse or more lenient than ours. God permitted the Hebrews to be as much or more oppressed for four centuries, in Egypt, as he now does our slaves. In His own good time, He changed His nolicy, but he provided a preptime. He changed His policy, but he provided a preparation of forty years, and then only allowed freemen born in the wilderness to rule a free country; not of their own devices, but in strict laws of His own pro-

viding.

Why God has recognized slavery, both in the Old and New Testament, and why, on the other hand, he has in the latter established doctrines opposed to its cruelties, we cannot know. It may be that the unvarying command of "Love" was to have a greater scope under the slave system; that, placed by God's providence in his hands, the master was never to op-press but love his dependants as his children. Such an one is no oppressor; but his next neighbor may be the vilest of oppressors. Against the one, Isajah's prophecy has full forces certainly not against the er, unless he can see clearly beforehand where he can place his dependants so as to have all the love and care he bestows, and freedom besides. All these considerations render a general plan of emancipation or emigration a stupendous difficulty. But in the mean-time, as the institution of slavery seems recognized by the Bible, it is better for us to take our stand upon the manifest evils of the whole system, as a system; and, full of holy love and zeal, tempered with prudence and reason, calmly look out for some remedy not worse than the disease—some progressive measure, so as not to destroy the body politic by one rude exit of was in this view, O friend Liberator, J. W. first entered your columns, to sale, Is War that safe and efficient remedy ! and if so, how !

REMARKS. We had supposed this discussion ter minated, but our correspondent is still dissatisfied. Entirely willing that he should have the last word, if s it, we deem it proper to notice one or two nts in his present rejoinder.

He says—"The war [on the part of the government] is to preserve slavery in the Union. If this is not so, will the Liberator say what it is for say represent the ne Liberator say what it is for as respects slave

And if this is the object of the government why, in the name of reason, is the slaveholding South in hot rebellion? It is neither to support nor sanction slavery, in itself considered, that the people of the free States have simultaneously taken up arms in defence of the government; but they have done so under such of the government; but they have done so under such an inspiration of freedom as has not been felt since the recognition of American independence by England. Their object, primarily and essentially, is to maintain free institutions, and the right of the people to elect their own rulers; though it is true that, if they should succeed in restoring the old order of things, that will be engaged by constitutional compilety. should succeed in restoring the old order of things, they will be ensuared by constitutional complicity with slavery, in certain particulars, as hitherto, to their curse and condemnation. To prevent this com-plicity being renewed in any form or to any extent, we are doing what in us lies; and as it must be plain we are doing what in us her, and the Constitution to all who are not idle dreamers, that the Constitution of 1787 can no longer bind the States together, and of 1787 can no longer bind the States together, and the shallshed under the way that either slavery must be abolished unuer tue was that either slavery must be Southern Confederacy acknowledged, it follows that freedom is to be the gainer by the conflict, even if the latter alternative for in the language of Mr. Arnold of tive ensues; for, in the language of Mr. Arnold of Tennessee, "the dissolution of the Union will be the

"J. W." says he "dislikes slavery as much as any man." If he were to make that declaration alond in and contradictory communications for our ever, he would soon ever, he would soon satisfy them that he meant nothing by it; that he had never seen nor heard of any reasonable or safe plan for the abolition of slavery; and that he had endeavored to neutralize the "fanatical" abolitionism of the Liberator, by writing for its columns a series of semi-treasonable and essentially pro-slavery articles, every one of which had been promptly published, without any recognition on his part of the courtesy and fairness thus extended to him!

We, too, believe that the Southern slave system must be tested by what it is, and what it legitimately

must be tested by what it is, and what it leg must be tested by what it is, and what it legitimately produces, and not by any text in the Bible; but "J. W." is himself text-ridden, and not we—for, professing to believe that the 25th chapter of Levitiens is in direct antagonism with the 58th chapter of Isaiah,—the one in favor of slavery, the other in favor of liberty,—he attributes them both to the same divine source! As to the 58th chapter of Isaiah, we expressly said, "We refer to it because it is based upon the reason of things, upon everlasting truth, upon the nature of man and the law of the living God, so far as it relates to oppression." And we reiterate the declaration; at the same time, denying the correctness of the second oppression." And we reiterate the declaration; at the same time, denying the correctness of the con-struction placed upon the 25th chapter of Leviticus by "J. W.," though not disposed to go again into an ex-egosis of passages, which, since we commenced the Liberator, have been wern threadbare by critical ma-nipulation.

2.J. W." will occupy his time profitably in tracing the difference between the "respention."

9 J. W." will occupy his time profitably in tracing the difference between the "recognition" and the sanction of a crime. He says that "God has recognized slavery, both in the Old and the New Testament." Again he says—"The institution of slavery sacess recognized by the Bible." So are adultery, theft, lying, and many other injunities; but to recognize is one thing, to approve quite another. Strange that he should urge any one to "look out for a remedy" for that which God and the Bible "recognize"!

### A PAMPHLET FOR THE TIMES.

RESECTED STONE: OR, INSURRECTION OF RESERVED IN AMERICA. By a Native of Virnia. Boston: Walker, Wise & Co., 245 Washgton Street. 1861.

ington Street. 1861.

This is a pamphlet of 182 pages, on good type, and in a style creditable to the publishers. We do not know, but only surmiss, who the author of it is; but from its affluent style, its earnest spirit, and its unfettered utterance, we have no doubt that he and Monouns D. Conwar, the brave and eloquent preacher in Cincinnati, are the same person. It is the most glowing production that has appeared on the War and Slavery since the rebellion broke out, and ought to secure a rapid sale. Below we give a specimen of it.

When we stand true Knights of Humanity; when re have set our hearts to strike for the in wronged; when we have bound ourselves in a holy compact, as a Legion of Honor, to strike down those who raise themselves upon the weak,—then the royal who raise themselves upon the weak,—then the royal Soul of our race shall rise and return to lead us, and the sword that never failed shall carve the path of our victory through every "bar," and bring back the thirty-two stars as jewels in its hilt.

thirty-two stars as jewels in its hit.

As yet the watghers must sit by the foaming, seething see of events, awaiting the great hand, and the sword which alone can win the day for America. Not yet, not yet. As yet, our leaders turn their faces from the hunted fugitive, even if forced to receive him; as yet, the soldier's sword has not the calibre to carve the iron of the slave's manacle. When our Anglo-Saxon blood mounts to its royal height, and grasps its final, noblest weapon, four million chains will fall,—nay, six million hearts, whose drugged blood owns the same fountain with ours, will cast off the owns the sai e fountain with ours, will cast off the

owns the same fountain with ours, will cast off the virus which has maddened them, and every State hasten as a Knight to the Table where Arthur reigns. Why does not this nation at once draw this sword? Why does it not, owning what is whispered in every heart, that this war means freedom for all or chains for all, at once inscribe EMANCIPATION on its banner? No one questions that Slavery is the cause of this rebellion.

No one questions that to recover the Union as it as—I. e., with slavery in it—is to recover the eleit on again whenever the slave interest thinks itself strong enough for another effort.

questions but that the only alternative of e the subjugation of the North in a moral sense,—the suspension over the ballot-box of the hair-strung sword of Civil War, so that Fear, and not

strung sword of Civit was, so Conviction, shall decide every election. No one questions that Slavery is the one stain and blot which disgraces our flag and cripples our pro-blet which disgraces our flag and cripples our progress, and that, but for the protection given it by the Constitution, the nation should and would have abolshed it for ever.

No one questions that, by the appeal which Slavery has made to an arbitrament beside the Constitution, apelling the temporary obedience to military law and military necessity, by which the Constitution it self has provided for its own possible suspension, our nation has a right to strike at the very root of the evil, which, so long as it remained subject to the Constitution, it must protect.

No one questions the position of John Quincy Ad-

ns, that the power to abolish Slavery is contained in the War power.

Yet in this War, law has been as often a in favor of Slavery as against it; for it is a direct vi-olation of law for one of our soldiers or military officers to return a fugitive slave, such return being pro vided for in due form of law, and assigned to appointed civil officers. Where, by the growing compulsion of events, our government has been compelled to liberevents, our government has been com ate slaves, it has done so with all the the South that a mother might show for her pet babe. To-day comes the news that, by a final decision, eswhether belonging to caping slaves shall be retained loyal or disloyal; but, as if frightened at reaching this dizzy height of resolution, the order of the Secretary of War immediately provides that any slave wishing to return to the service from which he has escaped shall have no let or hindrance! We quote this, not as an instance of unfaithfulness to Freedom, but as an example of the infatuation and terror which seen seize upon and confuse all our public men, when they touch this question of property in man. Any one whose wits are about him can see that, by this order, any treacherous negro of Gov. Letcher's household may be bribed into escaping to Fortress Monroe, and, after suitable observations, "voluntarily return," give such information as, at Manassas, the rebels had,

by their own account, to pay \$100,000 for.

Why this timidity? Why this overweening tenderness with human bondage! One would suppose that a system, repulsive to all the instincts of Human-ity, which can exist only by a toleration almost bararic, would be at once crushed when it became an outlaw and a foe; but here we are, pirouetting amongst its interests as daintily as Mignon lare not break. Wherefore?

Not because any member of this Administration

Not because any member of this Administration loves Slavery, but because the government fears to divide its physical forces; that is, to alienate certain persons in the North and (supposed) in the South from the cause of the Union itself, as separate from the Slavery question. In fact, for the sake of certain persons who, in case of a direct issue between the American Union and Slavery, would take sides with Slavery.

But if such men should, unwashed, put forth their hands to defend the Union, would it not be a sure proof that it would be the old tar-and-feather Union—a Union not fit to be saved 3

Union not fit to be saved?

Unto their assembly, mine honor, be not thou united I Indeed it is, in the eyes of every lover of universal Freedom, the highest mission of this conflict to liberate this land from the influence of that vile Northern Mephistopheles, the party which has in every way fostered the arrogance of Slavery, and encour-aged the madness of the South, which it is now forced man." If he were to make that declaration aloud in the hearing of the traitors, it would be his death-war rant, and he would write no more confused, quertulous and contradictory compunications for our column, and contradictory compunications for our column, and contradictory compunications for our column.

These tories would be a drag and a curse to our side, if they should espouse it. The anishy them that he meant noth-d never seen nor heard of any rea-

We shall m

# FREMONT.

Thy voice, PREMONT, hath broke the fatal spell! Now all the winards may, with busy hand, Wave, to renew it, each his ancient wand. Potent crewbile to bind with influence fell The faith that in the nation's soul doth dwell,— Potent no more for ever,—we are free ! Questioned with one heroic touch by th The nation's heart rings out,—as if a bell In heaven, by some archangel smitten now, Did as a signal through the sarts say, and "A damning stain from Earth is washed away, And she henceforth shall wear a whiter brow, Joseph Sarts, and Sarts are say, and she henceforth shall wear a whiter brow, Joseph Sarts, the sarts whiter brow, Joseph Sarts, the sarts whiter brow, Joseph Sarts, and Sarts are say, and say the sarts whiter brow, Joseph Sarts, and Sarts are say that the sarts whiter brow, Joseph Sarts, and Sarts are say that the same say that the same say the Joyous among the stars." And, Here, th Art as a star preluding light of day !

Art as a star preluding light of day!

II.

O eye, that canst discern the cloud and flame!
O eagle spirit, fit for high career!
True thou continuest to thine early fame,
And art, as erst, the people's Pioneer,
Across the desert teaching it to steer;
Mid all the terrors of the time, the same
Mid all the rough mountain cloud-rack, void of fear,
Thou held'st toward lands of gold high-hearted aim.
Over darker desert now and eraggier peak,
Stormed on, alsa! with a more bilinding snow,
And buffeted by winds more bitter-bleak,
Thine eye, thy footstop must before us go
To lands with joy of justice all aglow—
To lands of which all hopes and prophets speak.

D. A. W.

### IS THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY ANTI-SLAVERY?

ANTI-SLAYERY?

Having been providentially led, last Sunday morning, to the Berkeley Street Church, (of which Rev. H. M. Dexter, editor of the Congregationalist, is patter, last tor.) I heard a sermon from Rev. Dr. H. B. Book society, which is auxiliary to the American Home Missionary Society, which is auxiliary to the American Home Missionary Society, which is auxiliary to the American Home Missionary Society.

lonary Society.

The Home Missionary Society has for several year The Home Missionary Society has for several year past chosen to hold a middle ground between pro-slavery and anti-slavery, refusing to help the word, class of slaveholding churches, and claiming a right, when its aid is asked by a church composed more or less of slaveholders, to inquire into the extent and the circumstances of that relation before granting the circumstances of that remains of the granding the re-quest. This course has occasioned the Society to be called "anti-slavery" by two different classes of precalled "anti-slavery" by two different classes of persons—some using that word as a reproach, and other as a commendation. This position of the Society, however, necessarily implies that its managers tolerate alayeholding to a certain extent a right and Caritin.

alayeholding to a certain extent as right and Christian.

To any impartial examiner of the state of our courtry for half a century past, it must be evident that alayery, which has so enormously corrupted our makeners and morals, our politics, our literature, our socialife, and the administration of our Federal and State of the courtry fife, and the administration of our Federal and State Governments, has had a like pernicious influence upo our religion. All the great religious denomination nd all the great Societies formed to aid the diffusion of religion, (such as the Bible, Tract, Missi of religion, (such as the Figure , fract, Missionary and Sunday School Societies, and the Young Men's Chris-tian Associations,) have shown themselves deeply tainted with this infection. The church is the main tainted with this injection. The church is the main bulwark of slavery, and all these Societies have been formed and managed by leaders in the church.

formed and manageu oy reasers in the church.

After a long continuance of this pernicious influence, slavery meanwhile increasing in power, twining itself into closer and closer connection with all our concerns, and getting to be openly defended in the name of religion by a larger and larger number of reputable ligion by a larger and larger number of reputable elergymen, a crisis has arisen in our national affairs which offers the opportunity of throwing off its yoke, which offers the opportunity of throwing off its yoke, and (according to the measure of our carnestness, real and faithful perseverance) either expelling it alsogether from the nation, or at least thoroughly purging the North from complicity with it. Every individual worker, even towards this latter end, helps the erections of always, balas the ultimate from the property of the p worker, even towards this latter end, helps the over-throw of slavery, helps the ultimate triumph of like-ty. Every already established organization can do very much, by turning its working machinery more or less in that direction. And labors of the Home or less in that direction. And labors of the Bone Missionary Society in that direction would be exactly and directly in the line both of its duty and interest. No work could be more appropriate to such a both than the movement to clear away the of the greatest corrupters of our morality and our religion.

The Northern people, united in opposing the rebel-Into Northern people, united in opposing the rebellion, are very much divided in their views respecting slavery. Some of them positively defend it; but a very great number determinedly resist opposition to it, saying that its continuance or discontinuance should be left to the desiration. left to the decision of the States where it exists. Both these classes probably exist in larger proportion in the church than out of it. And this proportion is na the church than out of it. And this proportion is probably yet larger among the clergy than among the laymen of the church. Nevertheless, a feeling of opposition to slavery has of late been spreading from the world to the church, faster than ever before; nd the critical circumstances of our time compel church-members as well as others to consider and dechuren-memoners as well as others to consider and de-bate the question of the continuance or non-continu-ance of slavery. Never before (within our life-time) have the minds of our countrymen been so open to truth and reason on this subject as at present.

If now the preachers connected with the Home Missionary Society (probably far exceeding a thou-sand in number) would interpret the hois seed.

sand in number) would interweave with their profes sional labors a systematic attempt to awaken their pro-ple to the pernicious character and tendency of slare-ry, its malign influence on religion and morality, and the imperative necessity of using the present perular circumstances of our nation to effect its abolition, they would not only accomplish far more than ever before towards the purification of our religion and morals, and the diffusion of evangelical truth, but they would sensibly and very greatly assist the nation to overcome its present difficulties, and to become in fact that "free" country which it has hitherto enly pretended to be. Nay, if the Secretaries only, of the State and National Home Missionary Societies, (in those preaching tours which they are constantly making to urge the claims of their cause, and collect the its support,) would devote one quarter of their sermon in each place to a statement of the immense obstacle now presented by slavery to the diffu-sion and reception of the Gospel, and of the immense aid to missionaries and all other preachers of that Gos-pel which would spring from the abolition of slavery, they would at once greatly forward their professional

they would at once greatly forward their powersonal object, help their country in her hour of aced, and aid in the permanent establishment alike of religious purity and civil liberty.

These things being so, I was very glad of the opportunity to learn, from the Secretary of the Massachasotts branch of this great Society, whether it made any offert is this direction, whether it really read to any effort in this direction-whether it really cared to oppose slavery—whether it were at all distinguishable from that American churce at large which is "the great bulwark of slavery," and from that Foreign Missionary Board which has so persistently sheltered slavery in its churches!

Not the slightest movement towards leading the minds of his hearers in this direction was even attempted. Although, both in prayer and sermon, Dr. Hooker repeatedly turned aside to make allasion to the war we are waging, and the creditable zeal of the people to defend their government, he avoided even to hint at the precious opportunity now presented to remove the greatest obstacle to the success of the missionary work; and, instead of showing any right in his Society to be favorably distinguished from the openly pro-slavery Foreign Missionary Board, he claimed support for it as the ally and condjutor of that calmed support for it as the ally and coajuntor of that body; presenting, as distinguished specimens of sne-cess in Home Missionary labor, the case of two church-es which, having originally been raised from poverty and feebleness by the aid of this Society, were nor among the largest contributors to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.—C. K. W.

# TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

It has been conceded by all statesmen, from the day your form of government was set up, that it was to be your form of government was set up, that it was to be an experiment. To be sure, it had the wishes of all good men that it might succeed; yet there were not wanting many ardent lovers of freedom, and many atrong minds, who doubted the capacity of the people for self-government. They had not forgotten that Adam had been placed in Eden, surrounded with every thing that could satisfy the most perfect, with only one restriction, "not to eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledge"; neither did they forget, further down the descent of conturies, the experiment which tree of knowledge"; neither did they lorger, and down the descent of centuries, the experiment which was so graciously permitted at the time of the Jewish theocracy, when the Israelites had the Almight for their President, and Moses for their Secretary of their President, and Moses for their Secretary of State. They could not but recollect how jealously this able statesman guarded the purity of the Jewish Commonwealth; how expressly the people were com Commonwealth; how expressly the period of strange gods; and when, led away by avarice and the love of ease, they broke the law, how continuity, did ruin in the State make the wisdom of that law apparent:—or when, leaving behind them the wreck of Israel, they stepped forward a thousand years, and stood upon the threshold of ancient Rome, (a free n. public,) and were compelled also to pass that by, with its fallen fanes and crumbling palaces, its people extinct and their language forgotten, could they fall to bring the truth home to themselves, that Adam way yet a weakly child, and unable to go alone.

How much better has your experiment succeeded than those of former years? Wherein have you progressed to a purer form of government, than manded not to introduce among them the worshippers

to do? Never! Never! We have risen to arms as one man to put down this rebellion, and when it is done, we mean this soil shall be trodden by none but freemen. By the madness of the masters, the door has been opened to free the slaves, and it will not be closed till the humblest has passed out.

This, then, must be the people's policy. As the army of liberty advances; the oppressed must be set free, and when the rebellion is crushed, and the rebels driven out of the country or punished, all loyal citizens who suffered loss must, as far as possible, be compensated. "As far as possible, I say, for it is to be borne in mind that no compensation can be made for some losses. Is the loyal Northern merchant, whose debts have been repudiated, whose ships have rotted at the wharf, to go uncompensated while we are making Southern men, who have lost their slaves, as comfortable as possible? Are Northern mechanics, whose bread has been taken from their mouths by this barbarous treason, to be passed by, while we are freely distributing gold among those who have lost their so-called property in men and women? We sometimes hear statements made implying that no persons will be sufferers by this war but these precious slaveholders, and that all other property must stand in abevance till their accounts are posted and settled. Bear this in mind, and when you hear a recreant son of one who fought at Lexington or Bunker Hill, asserting that property is not as sacred in Woburn and Boston as in Norfolk and New Orleans? If slaves are taken from their masters should be compensated even though loyal, than that owners of shipping in Boston should be compensated for the loss of freight produced by a blockade of Southern ports. We have becomes accustomed to go down on our knees before the demands of slavery, that even now we forget our own losses in wondering how we shall pacify and satisfy slaveholders for theirs. O, be men! Up, upon your feet. Be manly, erect men. Cringe, crouch, fawn no longer. Be just, and fear not. Do righteously, and The number of colored persons in the Ne 1850 Maine, 1,856 New Hampshire, 520 Vermont, 718 Massachusetts, 9,064 Rhode Island, 3,670 Connecticut, 7,693

24,141

Total, 23,021

Is it a matter plain to the common sense of freem Is it a matter plain to the common sense of freemen, that it is a free government you seek, to establish, (if necessary, by the sword,) when you perfl life and property, as you do at present, to make it a sure thing, an absolute, unalterable fact, that five slaves shall give to the owner the political power of three freemen? How many years have the people of the United States had cause to rejoice in the good effects produced, by giving such power into the hands of persons who do not hold themselves responsible for the observance of any agreement whatever?

Is that form of government worth contending for on the sart of freemen, which will enslave any man? and

, which will enslave any man ! and if it is, how much more worthy is that which will enslave no man! It becomes freemen, who take arms to know what they fight for; and if it is to establish the fact that five slaves are worth (politically) three freemen, then it is not for a free government they

Under any circumstances, from henceforth the Co stitution is dead; you can never live again united under it. Why, then, war to reëstablish it as a rule of government, which all can see is untrue and in-

ompetent! Cunning men who favor your enemies, and who see the dilemma you are placed in, are strong in their ex-pressions of respect for that tainted instrument; for, keeping your aim fixed upon a false issue, they nerable part of your enemies untouched. As long as Democrats, or no-party men, or Republicans, (so in name.) can persuade you to war for the reestablish-ment of the three-fifths vote, so long are they quite sure that slaves, who can tell the difference between of their present tyrants by rising to help a cause

power in the government.

If your commander, supported by the military no ssity of the case, should have the wit and the grit to oclaim martial law, with freedom to all slaves, and affairs would be presented. There would be no want affairs would be presented. Increwould cell warm of a war material to essentially weaken your enemies. He would set in motion a centrifugal force, which, true to the laws of political dynamics, must tear them asunder. How many pitched battles would your enemies be able to fight on the sea-board, or along their left behind a servile people who had every inducement men can have to quit slavery and unpaid labor for edom, certain pay, and military respectability and Mostoom 1 . It is needless to answer such questions for every man, capable of holding a plough of a sword, can answer them for himself.

What have you gained since 1776? Well, you have

gained numbers, land, wealth, THREE AND A HALP-MILLIONS OF SLAVES, and a civil war: bit you have not obtained a free government, neither can you educate the masses that have grown up All through the western and southern por tions of your country are multitudes who can neither read nor write, who accept from sheer ignorance that Christ's gospel is the-corner stone of slavery, and that manual labor is degrading. Where can you point to the annual report of your minister of public instruc-tion from the Bureau at Washington, of the degree of education afforded to every child in the whole country? What law exists, compulsory upon every parent to so quainted with the principles which lie at the roots of free government? Without a foundation, it is mad-fiest to attempt the building of a superstructure: how mad, then, must a people be who would seek to estab-lish a free government, without educating the whole body of their youth as freemen, and by enacting that five slaves are worth, politically, three freemen's votes,

and fighting to establish such insanity?
You have had eighty years' experience of the political effects of a union of two deadly opposing elements in your Constitution. Thirty years has the moral and religious aspect of the case been most faithfully ached in your cars; and now, with two hundred as speciators of the fight, you are preparing to strike for the immense fact, that five slaves are as good as three freemen! If this is to be your progress,—if you are so doltish that you cannot fully see, and entirely comprehend, that it is a religious, a moral, a political, and a military necessity to proclaim all men free, in order to secure freedom to yourselves,—then are you unworthy of being freemen, and unit for, because in-capable of self-government. Prophecy is not needed in your case: it follows, of necessity, that your enment will follow, unless a principle is sought to established more powerful than slavery.
Your enemy has the advantage in seeking to estab-

lish a greater evil. If his aim cannot be met by the more powerful aim of establishing a greater good, then the victory is his, as you may be able, when it is too late, to realize, that your ruin was as necessary a conse-quence of your action, as that substraction increases CARBON.

# A FLAX COTTON DODGE.

"The man whose genius shall perfect machinery for the manufacture of flax into cotton at a low cost, will do more for the abolition of slavery than a thousand Senators who confine themselves to making speeches against the institution, without offering a single practical idea toward the abolition of it. And that machinery being once perfected, every farmer who produces a ton of flax becomes a practical, working abolitionist, (without perhaps givings a thought to the subject.) of far more influence than a distinguished Senator who thinks and talks of nothing else."—Boston Journal, 14th inst.

The weakness of this assault upon Senator Sumpo is only equalled by its malignity. The Senator, for-sooth, has not "offered a single practical idea toward the abolition of slavery," but the Journal has.

The Senator proposes the most expeditious and fea-ible plan—the most "practical" to be conceived— proclamation of freedom to the slaves of the rebels, a proclamation of freedom to the staves of the rebels, be virtue of the war power, conceded by the rebels purating and prosecuting the war

The Journal proposes the transmutation of flax into cotten, by some machinery to be invented. This is belling the cat with a witness. Flax cotton has been produced by experiment, but whether it can become " for the fibre now extensively in other plausible and seemingly hopeful inventions, may prove a failure. It is not a "practical idea." The plan proposed by "a distinguished Senator" is It was practical in South America, and will be practical and effectual in these United or Disunited States, if put into vigorous execution. The thing can be a comparatively short time, and with co pend upon the success of our arms and the invention of machinery for the successful transmutation of fibres the rebel States will achieve their independence, o to machinery for the successful transmittation of nore-the robel States will achieve their independence, of years of warfare, bloodshed and expense will impover-ish the country, and accumulate a public debt like that of Britain, with a consequent exhausting taxation. The economical problem is worthy of the most attentive consideration—the humane is infinitely more im-

more than twelve years, and belongs strictly to the Republican party. He offers his contribution to the Liberator, because he does not know of another Boston Paper that would be likely to publish it.

The fact is well worth recording, that nearly all the men in the last Congress who voted against the Prosecution of the war—with the exception of those from the free States—have either entered the rebei

A meeting of the colored citizens of New Bedford who are in favor of using their influence in behalf of the government to put down the rebellion of the South,

inst. A very general attendance was present.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Wm. Henry Johnson, who read the following list of officers for the meeting, which was adopted :-

President-WILLIAM P. POWELL.

Vice Presidents-Wm. Bush, John Gowing, Wm Vice Presidents—Wm. Bush, John Gwing, Tim-Berry, Alfred Swan, Lewis Betts, Peter Nelson, Rev. Wm. Jackson, Rev. Wm. Glles, Alfred Smith, Wm. Ferguson, Charles Carter, Lloyd H. Brooks. Secretaries—Wm. H. Johnson, J. C. Richmond, Wm. P. Powell, Jr., John Freedom.

FELLOW CITIZENS-It is with no small degree of pleasure we give our consent to preside over the de-liberations of this patriotic assembly; because we be-lieve that it is the duty of every citizen of whatever complexion, however humble, to throw the whole weight of his influence on the side of the govern-ment under which he lives; because, notwithstanding the invidious distinctions so prevalent all over the country against our race, "for no color of crime, but for the crime of color," we equally feel the burden of our country's trouble in common with our other heretofore highly favored fellow-countrymen; benon-slave-owning States are now reaping the bitter fruits of their base servility to the interests of the

fruits of their base servinity to the interests of the Slave Power; because, to use the language of another, "If you fasten a chain on the ankle of snother, a re-tributive Providence will surely fasten the other end around your own neck." If the doctrine of enforced, unrequited labor "is a holy and wholesome thought," then it is right to enslave white as well as black men "What's sauce for the goose is most cartainly sauce for the gander." If it is right to enslave black men in South Carolina, under the U.S. Constitution, then it right to enslave white laborers in Massachusetts, and put them, their wives and their children, on the auction-block, and sell them to the highest bidder. The Richmond Enquirer thus speaks on this topic:—

"Until recently, the defence of slavery has labored under great difficulties, because its applogists (for they were mere apologists) took half-way ground. They confined the defence of slavery to mere negro elsavery; giving up the slavery principle, and admitting other forms of slavery to be wayed.

the savery prince, and admiring other to have a surely to be whose.

The line of defence, however, is now changed. The South maintains that davery is mont, natural and necessary, and does not depend upon differences of complexion. The laws of the slave States sustain the holding of white max in bondage."

Ex-Senator Downes, of Louisiana, thus speaks

Ex-Senator Downes, of Louislana, thus speaks:—
"I call upon the opponents of alavery to prove that the schite laborers of the North are as happy, as contented, or as comfortable, as the slaves of the South. In the South, the slaves do not suffer one-tenth of the ills endured by the while laborers of the North. Poverty is unknown to the Southern slaves, for as soon as the master of slaves becomes too poor to provide for them, he sells them to others who can take care of them. This, sir, is one of the excellencies of the system of slavery, and this the superior condition of the slave over the Northern whith laborer."

\ Such, fellow-citizens, are the declared purposes of the lords of the lash. We, as uncompromising Aboli-tionists, contend that chattel slavery is a violation of man's inherent, God-given right; that no system, custon, tradition, usage, precedent framed into law, ex-cept for crime, is a justification for the enslavement of any of God's children. The election of Abra ham Lincoln to the Presidency is only a pretext for secession; the great contest now going on all over the country, disguise it as we may, is between Slavery and Freedom—"Slavery sectional, Freedom national."
Also the disintegration of this American Union, now almost divided North and South-the one by God's blessing to be forever free, and the other, slave only for a season, till the negro Goths and Vandals, like the white slaves of classic Rome, wipe out the accursed sin in rivers of blood. Of course, we are all deep ly sensible of the existence of this terrible war—ter-rible in its brutality as well as destructive in its rava-ges. The theolution of 1770 was nothing in compari-son with this of 1861. Then, it was only against a 3½d. impost duty levied on tea, and the Stamp Act, insignificant of themselves, which the colonies successfully resisted. Now, the final struggle is, that the South slave States, not satisfied with the pro-slavery guarantees of the U. S. Constitution, which, for in human flesh, now demand greater security for the preservation of negro slavery, and that the re-opening of the African slave trade shall be legalized all over the American continent by unalterable law forever! Never in the history of our unfortunate country

have the Stars and Stripes been held in greater vene ration by Abolitionists, even by colored men, than now. For one, I must confess that, heretofore, I have held in utter contempt the United States flag, because it gave us no protection, and have often exclaimed, in the language of the poet Campbell—

"United States, your banner wears
Two emblems—one of fame:
Alas! the other that it bears
Reminds us of your shame.
The white man's liberty in types
Stands blazoned by your stars:
But what's the meaning of your stripes?
They mean your negro's sears."

But now the Stars and Stripes, with the exception slavery stars, which are rapidly approxi mating to the sun's centre of the world's political pro gress, and soon to be forever lost in the immensity of Freedom's space, never looked more beautiful, more hopeful. It represents, in this fearful crisis, the ex-press will of the free States, the total annihilation of

negro slavery.

Fellow-citizens, I believe that God's own time, lonwished for, has now come; slavery must come to an end, and that speedily. Whether by bloody massacre, exterminating the slave-owner, or by peaceful means, God only knows; but by whatever means, in God's

name, let it come!
The great change now witnessed all over the free States is truly encouraging. Pro-slavery flunkeyites, old-line Whigs, Democrats, Political Abolitionists, Garrisonians, Republicans, disfranchised colored Americans, at non-resistants, all v support of the government, and look up to the Stars and Stripes as the John the Baptist of the slaves' coming redeemer, and will defend it, in whatever wa heir own convictions of duty may dictate, to the bit ter end.

traordinary distinctive meeting. It should not be so It is no fault of ours that we are not this day mixed "in this imminent deadly breach." It is no fault of ours that we are not standing shoulder to shoulder in battle array with the men of the North, "to put down the rebellion of the South." It is no fault of ours that we are standing still, with folded arms, whilst nt is straining every nerve in the ma nance of its legitimate constitutional authority stand now on the same " broad ground of our co nstitutional authority. We humanity," where our fathers stood in 1776 and 1812. and are ready and willing to follow their illustri halting between two opinions? Why hesitate, and pander to the sickly sentimentalities of "con "! If custom make law, then the past history of the country's struggles fully justifies government calling into active service

when you began by stating that all men were of right
when you began by stating that all men were of right
REPING OF OOLORED CITIZENS IN NEW
cause the nation is at war with itself, to put down high
treason, backed up by 200,000 slave-owning rebels BEDFORD.

meeting of the colored citizens of New Bedford are in favor of using their influence in behalf of overnment to put down the rebellion of the South, abled in the City Hall on the evening of the 5th Avery general attendance was present, a meeting was called to order by Mr. Wm. Hence we advocate this law of new forms of the 5th thason, who read the following list of officers for incessing, which was adopted —

Frociaim this law, and 50,000 able-boiled men of our recently, which was adopted to come the sale of Proclaim this law, and 50,000 able-boiled men of our race will not wait to be asked to take up arms to defend the liberties of the country. Proclaim this law of liberty, and four millions of our race will rise up as from the sleep of death, and leap into the front ranks of freemen. Proclaim this law of strength, and our country will not present the shameful spectnole to the sneering gaze of the world, as being too weak to defend herself without foreign aid. Proclaim this law or retaliation, and we shall have given the rebols in exchange "a Roland for an Oliver." Proclaim this law of righteousness, and this afflicted, but, we trust, repentant nation will then have vindicated the cause of truth, justice and liberty.

Mr. Powell's remarks were received with

Whereas, the United States government are now at war to put down the Southern slave-owners' rebellion; and, whereas, in several engagements with the rebels, the Federal troops have been out-numbered, out-spearaled and defeated; and, whereas, notwithstanding the existence of negro slavery in the rebel States, which they are at war the dangerous doctrine of teaching negroes the art of mil-itary defence; and, whereas, the militia laws of Massachu-setts still retain the invidious distinction which precludes free colored citizens from bearing arms in their count defence, contrary to the Constitution of the United Sta

therefore, Resolved, That speaking for ourselves as Accoursed, Anax speaking for ourselves as citizens of Massachusetts, anticipating that this law will be repeated at the next session of the Legislature, we hereby tender our services for the second time to the Governor of this State. Resolved, That a committee of five ladies and five gen-

tlemen be appointed to circulate petitions, asking the next Legislature to strike the word "white" from off the statute laws of the Commonwealth.

Resolved. That this meeting re

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Evening Standard, Mercury, Liberator, National Anti-Slavery Standard, and the American Baptis

urged the colored people to commence drilling, for he thought that their services would very soon be requir-ed by the government.

ed by the government.

Other speeches were made by Wm. H. Johnson,
Rev. Mr. Jackson, Rev. Mr. Jones, Wm. Berry, and
His Honor Mayor Taber, after which the resolutions
were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

### IS THERE HOPE?

Disguise the fact as we may, it is nevertheless a fact, that slavery draws its life from the great national heart. See how every pulsation of that heart beats in national heart quivers and palpitates when slavery is menaced! Its life seems mysteriously bound up in the life of the slimy monster. Let that monster but hiss, and the sympathetic chord is touched, as seen in the present developments of the extent to which slavery has coiled itself around the national heart. Poor heart! how it lies quivering under the poisonous stings of the monster! How sensitively it anticipates any tightening of the colls, as though it looked for

no life beyond the slimy embrace in which it lives! Not content with having plunged the country into a rebellion the most unprovoked of any in all the an-nals of time—Slavery has now the matchless effrontery to demand for that rebellion the protection of the

assumed guarantees of the Constitution!

A little flery hissing and tightening of the coils, and the representatives of our nationality at Washington succumb. Martial law must not be martial law, i.e., the assumed sanctities of the Constitution in favor of slavery must not be transcended, even under the mos pressing military necessity!

To out-Herod Herod, of go beyond either the spirit

or letter of the Constitution, pro-slavery as it is held to be, the slaves of rebels are regarded as property, i. e. decreed to be contraband, &c. Let the commander of any department presume to treat them as men, by de creeing their emancipation, rather than the of them as property in sacred trust, to be re-delivered edly ground the weapons of their rebellion, and forth-with the head, at least, of the national heart fidgets till it brings forth a quietus for a decree embodying till it brings form a quanta a high and holy principle.

A. HOGEBOOM.

# MIDDLESEX A. S. SOCIETY.

WINCHESTER, Oct. 18, 1861. FRIEND GARRISON—There was a meeting of the Middlesex Anti-Slavery Society at Reading, Sunday Sept. 15, all day and evening. The meeting was the largest held in the county for a long time. The Anti-Slavery spirit seems to be reviving again in old Mid-dlesex. The meeting was addressed by A. T. Foss and C. L. Remond. The Hutchinsons were present, and added very much to the pleasure of the meeting by singing some of their patriotic songs. In the af-ternoon, a business meeting was held for the choice of officers. Samuel Barrett was reclected President J. G. Dodge of West Cambridge, and Reuben Locks and Reuben Locke, Finance Committee. The sum o

ANDREW WELLINGTON, Sa'y.

# LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH.

PETERBORO', Oct. 8, 1861. Mr. W. W. CHAPMAN, Oswego Co., Chairman of State

Abolition Committee:

My Dean Sir,—Election is again approaching, and you and others are asking me to lead in the work of bringing the Abolitionists to the polls. Whilst confessing my gratitude for these expressions of continued confidence, I must, nevertheless, say that, if it was ever proper to regard me as one of the leaders in the Voting Abolition Party, it is certainly no longer so.

The lessons which were read to me by Abolitionists a year ago, I can neither mistake nor forget. In one State and another, Nominating Conventions could not bear with me because of the unsoundness of my Religion. In Pennsylvania, this unsoundness was so abnorment that a good man disdained to have his name on the same ticket with mine. In some States, the complaint was not only of the unsoundness of my Religion, but the unsoundness of my Abolitionism also.

Surely, surely if I have any remaining modesty. igion, but the unsoundness of my Abolitionism also. Surely, surely, if I have any remaining modesty, meh facts as these must make me shrink from putting nyself forward, or from allowing others to put me forward, among Voting Abolitionists.

My Religion and my Abolitionism must bide their time!

Your friend,
GERRIT SMITH.

GERRIT SMITH.

we consideration—the humane is infinitely more important.

The writer of this article has voted for freedom fore than twelve years, and belongs strictly to the depublican party. He offers his contribution to the color of the cuticle with the contribution of the soliders of the North Nontroper vice at the South are overseers. Consequently most "gentlemen." have a the South are overseers. Consequently most "gentlemen." have a the South are overseers. Consequently most "gentlemen." have a the South are overseers. Consequently most "gentlemen." have a the South are overseers. Consequentl

CARD FROM CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN, JR.

from Secretary Cameron, with the proviso that is should be in readiness for marching orders Sept. 22d. The company was also accepted by Gen. Fremont. On the 21st September, I telegraphed Gen. Fremont that the company had just gone into camp of temporary rendezvous at Cleveland. Since then have arisen the above named causes for a rumor, which shell not precent ultimate success.

The chief expense of recruiting this company has thus far come out of my very limited means. Perhaps in the end I may get it hack from the Government, perhaps not, since it remains to be proved whether or not we are to have a Government. At least for the present, I very fluch need the "material aid" which I know many of my friends can furnish. I need it now, and perhaps now more than I ever shall again. I am aware gentlemen are now being pecuniarily bled in support of this war. But I would say these are and must be bleeding times, if we would save enguluing we have that is worth preserving.

Faithfully yours, JOHN BROWN, JR.

REV. JOHN PIERPONT.

REV. JOHN PIERPONT.

The Massachusetts Twenty Second Regiment (Col. Wilson's) had a very flattering ovation given them at New York, last week, on their way to the seat of war. In the course of the speech-making—
Rev. Mr. Pierpont, Chaplain of Col. Wilson's regiment, was next called for, and delivered one of the most stirring addresses of the day. He said he was a son of both Massachusetts and Connecticut. (Laughter.) He could not say whether he was delighted, or surprised, or overwhelmed by his reception. He did not know that he was to speak at this table. A friend had told him that he had been announced in the Herald, but, since that veracious journal had called him a saint, (laughter.) he had not relied upon the general accuracy of its information. (Applause and laughter long continued.) Ever since, he had not had what his friend Bryant called an "unshaken faith" in its statements. Therefore he did not know that he was to speak. (Láughter.) What had brought them here? They wanted to put down civil war. They might perhaps differ in their opinion as to the cause of the war. Some might suppose that the war grew out of the conflict between Freedom and Slavery. Some might enterain that idea, but not all, he supposed. One greatleman of his cloth, and of Dr. Bellows' cloth, (though not Dr. Bellows) had said he supposed the war grew out of the abolition of capital punishment. (Laughter.) He assumed that it gaw out of a conflict of ideas as to the true liberty of man and abject slavery, (applause.) and that one or the other of these ideas must conquer before this war could cease. The question was whether the Government must be all slave under Jeff. Davis, or whether it should be all free. (Applause.) In his unsophisticated mind that was the issue. And they were prepared to argue that issue at the point of the sword. Some of them had been asking for thirty years, as God asked of the prophet, "Art thou he that disturbs Israel?" It was too late now to preach; they must practice. (Applause.) Some of his people in Boston w

his former master. The Marshal's letter is thus worded:—

"I have laid before the Queen the letter which your Excellency's predecessor addressed to the Ministry of War and the Colonies, dated the 27th of October, 1868, accompanying it, by way of proof, with the documents of the examination relative to the slave Rufino, who sold himself at the Havannah after having resided for several years in the Peninsula, on which matter he solicited an explicit declaration relative to the Royal order of the 29th of March, 1836, regulating the condition to which slaves from the Antilles are subjected on coming into Spain. In conformity with the decision of the Council of State, and in virtue of the above-mentioned decree, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to declare that slaves coming from that island and from Cuba into Spain with their masters must consider themselves emancipated, without the consent of their owners being indispensable; that the freedom granted to the said slaves, in virtue of the decision of the 29th of March, 1836, is not revocable; and that they acquire, by their arrival in the mother country, without any other act being necessary to confirm it, the quality of free men, even should they return to a country where slavery is authorized by the laws.

\*\*D'Examination\*\*

\*\*D'Examination\*\*

\*\*D'Examination\*\*

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In view of such a decision, how shameful and humiliating is the contrast presented in what fol-lows!—The Washington correspondent of the New York Ecessing Post makes the following statement.

"Our district jul is used at present as a receptacle for 'contraband' negroes. A friend who was over it yesterday was astonished to find in it so many unclaimed fugitives from slaveholding figuatice. Among them he discovered a slave belonging to the notorious robel John A. Washington. According to the Confiscation act of the extra session, this slave is free. It is understood that he will soon be brought out on a writ of anbeas corpus, and nearly all the slaves kept in the fall are there without the color of the law. A writ of anbeas corpus would show that no legal charge lies against them, and no master appears to claim their services. Every aspicious negro is instantly put into jul, as if he were guilty of treason, instead of being suspected of being a slave. Why these arrests are made, no one can tell. The jall-keepers seem to know nothing about it, and to care nothing about the matter, as hearly all of-them are bitterly pro-slavery."

make, no one can tell. The jail-keepers seem to know tothing about it, and to care nothing about the matter, as hearly all of them are bitterly pro-slavery."

The Slaves in Viroinvia. One of the Massachus setts volunteers,—a correspondent of the Milford (Mass.) Journal,—writing from a position near Alexandria, and referring to a Mrs. Scott, says—

"Next morning, I took occasion to visit her slaves, andria, and referring to a Mrs. Scott, says—

"Next morning, I took occasion to visit her slaves, and gather what I could of their story. It was the same said tale they all tell. I have learned much of any state of the same said tale they all tell. I have learned much of any state of the same said that the says of the mitigating conditions to the same said tale they all tell. I have learned much of the savery from these victims own simple minds, and cannot discover say of the mitigating conditions to the same said tale they all tell. I have learned much of the same said the they all tell. I have so the mitigating conditions to the same said the they all tell. I have so the same said the they all tell. I have in front, he was amazed. I remarked that there was white blood in his veins. 'Lor' bless that there was white blood in his veins.' Lor' bless that there was white blood in his veins. 'Lor' bless that there was white blood in his veins.' Lor' bless that there was white blood in his veins. 'Lor' bless that there was white blood in his veins.' Lor' bless that there was white blood in his veins. 'Lor' bless that there was white blood in his veins.' Lor' bless that there was white blood in his veins. 'Lor' bless that there was white blood in his veins.' Lor' bless that there was white blood in his veins. 'Lor' bless that the Russian of the same said the sam

Referring to the case of an aged slave, he Those who think the slaves do not know any hing should hear him. He is a Christian man, and eliveres God has sent this war upon the nation to eliver the slave. I gave him what consolation I ould, which was but little. Fifty-fire years he has viced a slave; his children have been sold away from im. He had never seen a man like me before. I urned and drove from him, with fresh resolutions for he struggle. This war must be his jubilee."

ELEGANT EXTRACT. A correspondent of the Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal uses the following elegant language. It would disgrace the Hottentots —

"If hell does not break loose under the feet of every Federal soldier and every Federal adherent—ayo, every persistent Union man—in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryhand, it will be because there is no such place as hell, or those States are unworthy to join our discuss. Confederace.

REBEL BLEALITIES. From Linn Creek, the intelligence still is, that the rebels are remorselessly sacking and plundering the premises both of Union families and secvesion residents, to meet the necessities of army subsistence. The entire region for ten miles along the river and seven or eight niles back into the country, in Camden county, is occupied by the ensury, and the property of every other inhabitant is taken, with no other limitation than its utility to the maranders. Wagon loads of the booty are daily being conveyed to Lebanon.

In the Southwest, Judge Chenault's bandits are ravaging the border counties, and flendishly maitreating as well as robbing the Union citizens. Eleven of the latter had been kanged for the crime of being Americane as well as Missourians. Their sole offence was the expression of Union sentiments.

These every-day incidents, together with the sacking of the Insane Asylum at Fallon, the ransacking of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and the atrocious system of impressing persons of nearly all ages and conditions into their ranks, fairly indicate the diabolical spirit possessing the rebels. Unless soon and effectually checked, they will convert the lately blooming garden of Missouri into a "wasto-howling wilderness."

A KEYOLUTIONARY SOLDIER OUTRACED. A North Carolina correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes—
"When the news came that Fort Hatterns was taken by the United States, a serious turn was given to the popular mind, and some were in favor of having the State, by the Legislature, resolve itself back into the Union. Hereupon sides were taken and blows were struck. The secessionists hald all the arms, and they of course had the tipper hand. One man declared 'He was a Union man, and not ashamed to confess it.' At this expression, he was taken into a shop, his nose put into a vice, and screwed nearly out of his head; and the lips which uttered the sentiment were treated in the same way, and both nearly pulled out of his face. A lady just from Washington, N. C., tells me that about the same time a company of men were assembled in a store, and extolling the secession flar streamen in the same way, and both hearly pulled out of his face. A lady just from Washington, N. C., tells me that about the same time a company of men were assembled in a store, and extolling the secession flag, when an old Revolutionary soldier (the only one known to be living in North Carolina) interfered, and asked the secessionists if they knew how much the old Stars and Stripes coat? He said he did, for he fought under them, and saw them when first raised, and that he would never recognize another. At this he was taken, his head half shaved, a plaster put on, and the plaster covered with tar, and the tar with feathers, and then he hurled into the street! Who would think that a soldier of Washington would ever be subjected to such treatment in the land where Washington himself was once almost worshipped as if he were a god? How long will Americans allow such things to be?

These are but samples of a series of barbarons acts, which, to mention separately, would fill a dozen pages, and only make one's blood curdle in his veins to think of them."

JOHN BELL. A Nashville (Tennessee) correspondent of the New York Tribune, speaking of John Bell from a personal knowledge of his position, says: uent of the New York Tribme, speaking of John Bell from a personal knowledge of his position, says:—

"Once a great leader, famed all over the land, honored far beyond the usual measure of man, he is now without friends, without influence—an unpitied rain—a living monument of weakness, error, folly and self-degradation. There really seems none left to do him reveronce. His lot is that of complete political isolation. He stands unreconciled to the present, and parted with the past. The leaders in the false cause that brought about his fall have no honor, no sympathy for him, while those that once clung to his political fortunes have grown indifferent, and lost their trust in him. And thus he lives, an unenviable, lonesome, hopeless existence, embittered, beyond all doubt, by the consciousness of having, by one false step, inflicted a stain upon his record that obscures all glory of his past, and can never be fully wiped out.

"He resides here with his son-in-law, one of the numerous Yateman family. He is not only politically, but also financially ruined, and his love of liquor is said to have increased greatly of late."

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. There are slight of

al pickets in Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri; but a pitched battle between the hostile armies, within a few days, is confidently predicted.

Intercepted letters from Price's army represent that he is within eight miles of the Osage river, near Papinsville, with from 18,000 to 20,000 men.

The Louisville Evening News states that Messrs. Breckinridge and other secession notables are organizing a large rebel camp at Prestonburg, Floyd county, Kentucky. They have a force of 6,000 or 7,000 men, whom they are drilling eight hours per day.

A detachment of forty men, of the 30th Indiana regiment, attacked, without loss, 300 rebels, eight miles from the encampment on Green river, killing five, and driving the whole force beyond Bacont Creek. The Norfolk Day Book contains a report from New Orleans, that Col. Wilson's Zouaves were attacked on the night of the 8th inst. at Santa Rosa Island, and, although they fought with great bravery, their guns were epiked, and all their camp equipage destroyed. The rebels claim to have committed great staughter, and to have carried off a number of prisoners, but admit a loss themselves of forty killed, and about double that number wounded.

Gemans in the Anny. The following is given.

A COSTLY REBELLION. A Leavenworth (Kansas)
paper says that it has information to the effect that one A COSTLY (ESPELLION. A Leavemworth (Kansas) paper says that it has information to the effect that one hundred slaves leave Missouri every day for Kansas. At this rate, should this rebellion hold on for a year or so, it will need no emancipation proclamation to make Missouri a free State. In fact her manifest destiny is already clearly foreshadowed. So much for secession

Sours for the Soldiers. Women of all ages and conditions are entering with alacrity upon the business of knitting socks for the troops of our army. It is decidedly the fashionable employment at present.

A VENERABLE AND PATRIOTIC STOCKING KNITTER. The New Bedford Mercury states that Mrs. Samuel A. Frazer, of Duxbury, is now engaged in knitting stockings for the soldiers in our army. She was employed eighty-five years ago in knitting stockings for the soldiers. She has now '99 years of age.

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

A very old friend of the Anti-Slavery came, (a very old friend in both senses,) Mrs. BALDY BRADFORD of Duxbury, has ceased to be mortal. On Thursday, the 10th inst-, having almost completed her 90th year, she reached that stage of life which we call death. Her husband, the late Capt. Gershom Bradford, herself, and her four nurviving daughters, were among the earliest to embrace, and the most steadfast to hold, and the most diligent to diffuse, the truths tangith by the pionestre of shollition. In aid of such truth, they gave not only money, as others did, but self-denying and persevering labors, and the ready creedise of their numest social influence. Their house has ever been a centre of reformatory action, and a chosen resting-place, not only of anti-slavery, but various other departments of unpopular truth. It was early given them to see the corrupt complicity held by the popular churches, Orthodox and Unitarian, with slavery; and they had the rare courage and fidelity to testify against it.

Mrs. Bradford gave a beautiful example of cheerful, serves and happy old age. Eminently social in disposition, warm in her affections and homitable with a sixty and the contract of the contract of the property of the property of the contract of the property of the propert

Mrs. Bradford gave a beautiful example of cheerful, or rose and happy old age. Eminently social in disposition, warm in her affections, and hospitable alike to her personal friends and the friends of truth and righteomess, her attachments and her benevolence extended alio to the animal creation. Her heart and her sympathies remained always young. Favored beyond most persons of her ago with bodily health, she preserved also a healthy frame of mind, looked upon the bright side, and sympathized with youth, kept up an acquaintance with modern literature, and felt an unfailing interest in human progress. A great lover of home, she was also a "keeper at home"; but she will be remembered and missed by a large circle of friends.—c. x. w.

FRATERNITY LECTURES.

FOURTH SERIES. The public of Boston and vicinity are respectfully in-ormed that the FOURTH SERIES OF FRATERNITY LECrated at TREMONT TEMPLE,

HON. CHARLES SUMNER

pronounce an Address on The Rebellion: Its Origin and Main-Spring To be followed on successive TUESDAY EVENINGS by ectures from the following gentlemen:—

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18, 1861,

October 22-JACOB M. MANNING

" 29—GEORGE WM. CURTIS.
November 5—T. WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

12-RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

19-WILLIAM R. ALGER. 26-HENRY WARD RESCHER. 18 S-FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

10-DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

17-EDWIN H. CHAPIN. 24-WILLIAM S. STUDLEY.

" 31—EZRA H. HEYWOOD.

January 7—WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Organist - - Howard M. Dow, Esq.

nence at 7 1-2 o'clock, precisely.

A limited number of tickets (admitting the bearer and lady.) are offered for sale at \$2 each : to be obt a lady, are onered not sate at 3 seen; to be occasined as Oliver Diston & Co.'s, No. 277 Washington street, John C Hayes & Co.'s, 33 Court street, D. O. Goodrich's, 302 Washington street, of the several members of the Fraternity hith erto having the disposal of tickets, and at the Tremon

ciety, will speak on "The War," at

Newbury, Vt. Friday, Oct. 18. Bradford, "Sunday, "20. Cornish Flat, "Friday, "25.

Croydon, E. Village, N. H. } Thursday, " 24. Brattleboro', "Sunday, "27. Springfield, "Tuesday, "29.

FF AID FOR FUGITIVE SLAVES.—The fund rais ed to aid fugitive slaves is now, and has been for some time, exhausted. Those who are disposed to contribute to this deserving charity are respectfully invited to leave their contributions with FRANCIS JACKSON, Hollis st., or R. F. WALLCUT, at the Anti-Slavery office

Ohio, has been appointed an Agent for the Anti-Mener's Standard; and is fully authorized to receive new subscriptions to the same, as well as payments on old accounts.

Mrs. Brown's address is 289 Superior street.

HERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., having had fif-teen years experience in the Homosopathic treatment of diseases, 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

#### \$40 PARKER Sewing Machines,

PRICE FORTY DOLLARS. PRICE POINTY DOLLARS.

[MIS is a new style, first class, double thread, Family Machine, made and licensed under the petents of owe, Wheeler & Wilson, and sover & Baker, and its instruction is the best combination of the various pants owned and used by these parties, and the patents of a Parker Sewing Company. They were awarded a Silver cledel at the last Pair of the Mechanics' Charitable Association, and are the best finished and most substantially ade 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 p
Boston, Jan. 18, 1861.
3m.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY. rt of the Judges of the last Fair of the Ma Charitable Mechanic Associati

"Four Parker's Sewing Machines. This Machine is so constructed that it embraces the combinations of the rious patents owned and used by Elias Howe, Jr., Whee & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, for which these parties tribute. These, together with Fasker'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, positive and complete. The apparatus for guaging the length is a very essential point in a good Machino, is simple, pos-litre 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 smother feature which strikes your committee favorably, viz: there is no wheel below the table between the standards, to come in 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 ac-count."

J. B. SWASEY,

# Diseases of Women and Children.

WM. SYMINGTON BROWN, M. D., and Mrs. MARGARET B. BROWN, Accounted AVE opened an office at 274 Washington Street, Boston, and will devote special attention to the treatment of the above diseases.

Office Hours, from 10, A. M., to 4, F. M. Sm.

Sm.

# TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

THE subscriber has just opened house No. 77 Myrtle st., for the accommodation of transleut Boarders. The location is a pleasant one, within a few minutes walk of the most central portions of the city. Ryery exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may favor the house with a call. Rooms farnished with or without board. Terms moderate.

Boston, Jan. 7.

S. REWELLA

From the Boston Transcri FREMONT'S PROGLAMATION.

kening West, om's first deep throb is struggling from the

Lo, the very heavens are brightening! Through the rified sloud I see
Glimposs of the mighty Future, promises of what shall be.
Oh, the beauty and the glory! Falat and weak I turn

away,
Dassied even unto blindness by the dim yet certain ray:
If the dawning be so glorious, who then shall enewer to day?

God be merciful! A nation groping in such dreadful ni That the first faint flush of morning palsies all its po-

Worshipping its olden Idol, grim, unholy and Is it true that Christ, the Master, walked the earth

years agone, all the garb of Godhead like a gloriou Have ye heard his Proclamation? "Liberty" these lip

"Open every door of bondage, open, in my Fe mame!"

Have ye heard, and do ye falter? Shame upon ye,

"Nay," ye say, "but this is folly, for the hour has

come."

Could ye in His presence say so? Would not your white
His grow dumb

'Neath the quick, majestic kindling of that eye whose macred ken, d with more than human vision, sees the

-nee-could ye? would ye falt Could ye say so in His pre

Oh, my brothers, fling your flimsy logis to the Lay in dust your smitten foreheads, saying, "Master, have sinned !"

hre your guilty weakness, yield it to the pitying sods trise and front the nations, face the hour with all it Rise and rally to the watchword, "Daty's ours, the Is

For the truest cause is surest, and the nation or the man lying at the call of Freedom, sees Jehovah in the van ; it is shall lead our armies when they battle for the

Marshalling his own grand legions to the brave, victorio Do ye see the signs, ye watchmen, watching from you mountain height?

Ay, the dawn begins to brighten ! One great venture

ing blast ! He, the Hero of the Epoch, striking Freedom's chime

Alleluia, for He reigneth ! Through the earth the ch an's yoke is broken,—praise Him, all created

Alleluia, for He reigneth, Lord of Lords, and King of

But, if still ye shrink and falter, with the black b Your brow, Warding off This blessed purpose with your imp

now,"

Hear your doom, oh guilty nation; for, as God in he

shall ensue,
All without your help or hindrance, His dark ours

From the Boston Journal. OUR COUNTRY'S GUILT.

Before His dread and awful throne, the Righ

Let the coarse sackcloth wrap thy proud and lofty form

heads lay, abia, low in the dust flowall thy sins that day!

A few short years ago, oppressed 'neath England's iron ro A people small and weak, we raised th' imploring han Our cry came up before His throne, He hearkened to ou

prayer;
A nighty nation have we grown beneath his fostering carr
Than ours, beneath th' all-seeing sun no fairer land may be
Proudly our stately cities rise, our ships ride every sea;
But, wes to all our land this day! as strong we grew, an

great, runged the stranger, and oppressed the poor within rd, with smiling lip and brow, the cruel des

pot's plea, would spread through all the glorious West the curse Long has God borne with us, but now has risen in his

with gleaming fire and sword that fearful wrong

to right;
For this has brought us low, for this has bedged with thorn our path; Caused is with heavy hearts to drink "the wine-cup o

And as for us, we can but lay our humbled lip in dust, nd own, in penitence and tears, our punishment is just ! he sword within their hands we've placed, who've don

this treacherous thing,

And the vipers warmed to life, who now our fostering bo

som sting I
But God is merciful as just, we shall not plead in vain;
If humbly we return to Him, He will turn to us again,
He will lift our forehead from the dust, take our repros

lasts through endless years, His wrath but for

THE BATTLE OF LIFE. \* Wearjed and worn one, stricken in spirit, Fret not at feeling the gall in thy lot; Seemingly favored ones do not inherit All thy imaginings—envy them not.

Think, when the battle of life at the hottest

Faint not, nor falter, nor whine broken-hearted;
Thousands are fighting in common with you;
Thousands have fought—has the spirit departed
That nerved for the conflict and carried them three

The Tiberator.

DR. ANDERSON'S "MEMORIAL VOLUME"

The senior Secretary of the American Bo Commissioners for Foreign Missions has just published an octavo volume of 462 pages, purporting to give, as fully as that space will allow, a sketch of the history and chief characteristics of the missionary enterprise conducted by that body, in its half century

or, completed a year ago.
editorial notice of this book in the
is regrets "that the relations of the slavery have not been stated as freely as churches to stavery have not been stated as freely as those which they sustain to caste and polygamy." This seems to imply that these relations have been stated there, though too briefly. The fact, however, is, that in this octavo volume, purporting to be histor-ical, no mention whatever is made of the Board's re-lation to slavery, or of the numerous and important transactions growing out of that relation, except the preddental measurements, nearlying of two deputations. incidental mention—in speaking of two deputation which were sent in 1848 and 1855, across the who churches, "to the subject of slavery"; the second, "to make further efforts for removing the difficulties growing out of the question of slavery." The book contains nothing more upon this immendation.

portant class of facts, most seriously affecting the character and credit of the Board, is carefully avoided and kept out of sight in this volume, but that cer-tain claims made in it in favor of the Board, in regard to their success in their missionary work, are in melancholy conflict with existing facts. Since the matters in question are suited to attract the interest large sums annually required by the Board are enti-tled to know that which relates both to the Board's faithfulness in labor, and its success in accomplishing the object of labor, I request permission to speak, as briefly as may be, on these two points, to the readers

ment of the action and influence of the Board have been carefully left out of this volume.

No mention is made in it of the fact that, during forty years of the Board's half-century here com memorated, the action of its missionaries in the Cher okee and Choctaw nations was such as to confirm crease the habit of slaveholding which tho tribes had already formed, and to give to that evil habit the strength and respectability naturally result-ing from the free admission of slaveholders to the nission-churches as Christians.

Again, no mention is made in it of the very import

ant fact that, in almost every year from 1837 to 1860 of its members and patrons. And it is equally silent in regard to the very significant fact, that these re-monstrances were near compiled with by the Board, but were met, sometimes with uncourteous silence and neglect, sometimes with the mere show of con sideration and action, sometimes with deceptive eva sion, and sometimes with replies compound

Even if shame at his own large share in the com mencement and continuance of the Roard in this un christian policy sufficed to keep the senior Secretar account of it, he might at least have given one page to the bare statement of facts so importan e shove mentioned. That he has alt mitted such facts is a serious drawback to the his

2. But, bad as is the omission of one importan branch of the Board's history, from a book purporting to give that history, this volume contains something worse, namely, a misrepresentation of some of the Nobody knew better than Dr. Anderson that th

Prudential Committee's declaration (in their Annua Report for 1860) that "The Cherokees are a Christian people," was a gross misrepresentation, not only un supported by facts, but contradicted and proved false that very Annual Report which he had just prepared

The ground on which the Board declared the 21,000 Cherokees to be "a Christian people," if carefully scrutinized, is found to be this, and only this. The Board's four mission churches in that nation contained 136 Cherokee church-members; and the preaching a these four stations (one of them holding only a monthly meeting) had average congregations (church-members included) of 40, 60, 80 and 75; making in all, saints and sinners, Cherokees, white people and colored people, only 255 customary hearers of the Board's preaching. Rather a small basis for the dec-laration that a nation of 21,000 persons is "a Chris-

merely on which I rest the assertion that the Pruden tial Committee's claim in regard to the Cherokees is a gross misrepresentation. A little genuine leaver leaveneth the whole lump. If the Board's 136 Cher okee church-members were thorough, zealous and ac-tive Christians, no doubt they would exercise a strong influence upon their 20,800 countrymen, and do much towards giving the nation the aspect of "a Christian people. But the Frudential Committee s own state-ment of the character of these churches in another place, where they are urging the very small prospect of any farther improvement among the Cherokees, and of, any ad-vantage whatever to be expected from continuing the mis-sion, throws serious doubt upon the question whether the contract the 18th church members are serious that 18th church members are serious that even the 136 church-members are properly entitled Christians. Here are the admissions of one of the nissionaries in regard to the discouragements of his

other denomination; situ out, at least for the present, from adding to the number of their stations, or exchanging them for more promising localities; regarded with jeal-ousy by a very influential portion of the community; with so active native prachers; with small congregations; with early few young persons connected with their churches; with a membership that has not materially increased for many years, and with scarcely any promise of future according. Rep. of 1860, p. 140.

To these admissions of the missionary, the Pruden tial Committee add the following on their own account, under the same head, namely—" Difficulties in the way of further operations by the Board":—

"The proportion of the people now reached by our ministrations is comparatively small. The audience at Park Illi Is not far from forty; that at Fairfield (a monthly meeting) is sixty; at Dwight, it is from sixty to me hundred; and at Lees Greek, seventy-dive. Moreover, all the missionaries preach through interpreters If it were possible, as it is not, to procure native pastors for the small churches at each of these places, the people could not be induced to support them."—Ibid.

How deep is the against and the Pru-dential Committee join in confessing that of their 135 Cherokee church-members (the last result of a forty years' mission, conducted at an expense of three hun dred and fifty-six thousand dollars—\$356,421) not one is active and zealous enough to preach to his own people, in his own language, the religion he is assumed to have learned, and that, if such could be found, his (alkumed) fellow-Christians could not be induced to sup-(assumed) fellow-Christians could not be induced to sup-port him, how monstrous seems the claim made by the Prudential Committee, and repeated by Dr. Anderson in the volume before us, that "the Cherokee people

have been Christianized "|

These admissions of the Board respecting the spiritual destitution of the Cherokees are well suited to remind us of the description of the Laodicean church, "wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and maked." But the Cherokees are not merely "lukewarm"; they are actively victous.

The mation or explanation."

V.

After some months of further delay, an anonymous etter appears in the Congregationalist, (May 3d., 1861,)

wondering that so much sitr should be made about "a dead negro," and alleging, in extenuation of the text Jeremish xii. 19: "The cities of the South quiescence of the Stockbridge church, and of the

orty years of the Bonly did this slavehole

reaty of allian Confederate Co he annuities hi

nation by their Chief, but forced upon the the nation. And this is the nation which,

This last shameful conduct of the Cherok present ill treatment on the publication plaint against us—has occurred since the publication of Dr. Anderson's book. But the union of the Chot take nation with the rebels in the prosecution of the atrocious war took place earlier, and before the publication of the book; yet Dr. Anderson has the hard hood to represent them also as "a Christian people" have the misrepresentation

exceeding, in so doing, even me manageresses, previously published by the Board.

Not only did the Frudential Committee (in discontinuing the Choctaw mission in 1859) make no claim of Christian character for the Choctaw maton, but their voted resolution accomplishing it, and their com-ments in the Annual Report for 1859 respecting it, The letter of the Prudential Committee, proposis

ance to the Choctaw mission the unceasing embarrassment nected with that mission. for 1859, p. 140. quent letter, accomplishing the disco

ows:—
"Resolved, 1. That in view of the embergaments connected with the inisionary work among the Choctawa, which affect injuriously, as well the labors of the brethren in that field, as the relations sustained by the Board to its friends and patrons, it is incumbent on the Prudential Committee to discontinue the Choctaw mission; and the state of the contract the chock of the contract of the con

In commenting upon this correspondence, the Pru

"They have felt themselves greatly embarrassed band considerations which they cannot properly, sub

And they add, immediately after-

"In presenting to the Board, therefore, a letter use closed its responsibilities in a part of the great n ry field, the Prudential Committee wish it to be tood that the whole case is not here. —1b., p. 143. This is mysterious and suggestive. In the

years that have passed since the Prudential Commit tee's use of this very peculiar language, they have given no solution of the mystery. But at least they have the negative merit of having refrained from claiming a Christian character for the Choctaw na-tion. They were then ignorant (so, at least, their Secretary, Mr. Treat, declares) of the burning alive without prejudice to the good standing of the latter in the Stockbridge church. Moreover, the Choctawa had not then joined the South to fight against the United States in aid of the extension and perpetuity of slavery. Still, the Prudential Committee did not ver was left for the senior Secretary; and he is not de terred from it even by the knowledge of the shamefu

acts above mentioned.

The slaveholding of the Choctaw nation ed with the Board's consent, during the forty years of their mission—is already extensively known ever little regarded by the corrupt churches of this pro-slavery American people. The alliance of the nation is "a Christian people" renders it indispensa ble that a wider publication be made of some portion of their church history—of the demeanor to each other of the Board's "converts" in the Choctaw nation Here are five facts in regard to the Choctaw churches which need to be read, marked, learned and inwardl digested by all Christians—especially by all who are asked to give money to the "American Board."

on church, (under the pastoral care of Rev. Cyrus same church, who was present, with others of the church-members, while this murder was perpetrated. The victim had previously been tortured, to from her a confession of guilt; but she co from her a confession of guilt; but she continued both then and with her dying breath, to declare he-innocence of the crime imputed to her. Another slave, who had also been tortured for the same pur pose, but who also persisted in declaring his innocence committed suicide to avoid being burned alive; and his dead body was burned on the same pile with the

"They are labering under a complication of disadvantiages; at a great expense—greater, I suppose, in proportion to the extent of their operations, than that of any other denomination; shut out, at least for the present to the recognition of the murderers as Christians No charge was brought, either then or afterwards, (as far as diligent inquiry has revealed,) by the church, or by any member of it, or by the pastor against the instigator of this horrible deed, as having iolated their standard of Christian character!

III. ing, none of the Board's other churches in the Choc taw nation took the least notice of this transaction, o seemed to consider the mere burning alive of a slave (though a "sister in Christ") as imposing upon them any duty of interference, discipline, or even inquiry

(if Mr. Secretary Treat's testimony is true) gave no report to the Prudential Committee, or to the Board, respecting the perpetration of this crime, or the neg-lect of the church to institute discipline for it, or the lect of the church to institute discipline for it, or the neglect of the other mission-churches to make protest against the allowance of such conduct by the Stockbridge church. He concealed the whole transaction from his employers, the Prudential Committee, and from the Christian public, who, having furnished the large sums annually consumed by the Choctaw mission, had a right to be informed of its "walk and conversation." And when, afterwards, he received a respectful letter of inquiry from Prof. S. C. Bardett, of Chicago, he first left it for three months unanswered, and then wrote, "refusing to give any information or explanation."

the comments of Prof. Bartlett, may be seen in full in the appendix to a recently published book, entitled "Relation of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to Slavery.")

The state of things among the Choctawa thus revealed is well suited to bring to our minds, by contrast, the declaration of the Prudential Committee, (p. 29 of their Annual Report for 1852,) that "the Chectaus have a good government."

its so much, and which perverts so much, of the ual history of the American Board's operations, is to be received as authentic history—let the Christian

The foregoing communication was written for th Congregationalist, but the editor of that paper refused to insert it. In a note explaining his refusal, he says that he censures the silence of Dr. Anderson in regard to slavery as heartily as I do; but that, "having condemned that silence," he does not feel called upon to say more about it at present; moreover, he sees n In reply to this it may be said, that the proportion

of this editor's condemnation to fits approval—both of the book in question and the course of the Board during the years of its worst complicity with slavepressed i such terms as to conceal both the exten and the true character of the offences committed For example, his comments on that feature of Dr. An has not seen the book in question. When he faintly regrets that " the relations of the missionary church they sustain to caste and polygamy"-who would im the shameful fact that they were not stated a all? And when he further says—"Silence in this matter seems to us both less dignified and expedient than speech "-who would imagine that these gentle term Board's fifty years; producing many hours of ex-citing debate at its Annual Meetings; calling forth, for fifteen or twenty years, earnest remonstrances against the policy of the Prudential Committee from members and friends of the Board all over the Northern States; and requiring elaborate the pro-slavery missionaries, and to show that meas-ures of active reform should not be even attempted : referred to the fraudulent suppression, from a book purporting to be historical, of so large and so weighty a portion of the genuine history in question?

When Mr. Dexter further says that he sees no good purpose to be answered by additional comment on this tter, it is instructive to remember what are the faults upon which he would deem it indispensable to go on speaking, shouting, lifting up his voice like a trumpet, until they were abandoned, and the offenders re formed. If—instead of the mere burning alive of a mem ber of the Stockbridge church by the "brethren and aisters," without even a subsequent attempt at "disciand the mere persistent concealm facts by the missionary pastor from his employers and the Christian public-that church had voted to disre ternal punishment from their creed, and their mis sionary pastor had tried to keep this action concealed-Mr. Dexter would never cease from protestation warning, admonition, rebuke, until the offendin church had returned to its faith, until the leaders in the offence had undergone discipline, until the offend-ing pastor had made confession, and until the Pruden-tial Committee had made due provision against the repetition of such enormities.—Such is the relative estimate of different classes of offences, in the mind of a minister of that church which calls itself "evangel-

From my gregationalist, I feel sure that he would scorn to practise on his own account, or for any considerations of person al advantage, a tithe of the disingenuousness, the per sistent attempts at deceptive concealment which be sistent attempts at deceptive concealment which he has now (and often before) practised in behalf of his church and its auxiliary propagandist Societies. With him, and with many other well-meaning ministers, an on seems to prevail that the church and i customary working machinery must be supported, right or wrong! The ground of this impression is probably the taking-forgranted, on their part, that the creed of their church, and the credit of that creed in the public mind, are of such transcendent importance, that no other interests can bear comparison with these and that whenever their credit can be preserved only by deceit, even deliberate and persistent deceit is less

These impressions, held and acted upon in behalf of the creed of the church, naturally tend to slide into practical use in favor also of the clergy, and of the propagandist Societies which assist the clergy. against Societies which assist the ciergy, it has happened that most of those "reli-wspapers" which call themselves "evangeligious newspapers cal" have practised the same systematic dishonesty in treating of the "American Board" and its open

It has been said that the rulers of the Jesuits ex It has been said that the rulers of the Jesuits ex-pressly permit deception when the credit or purposes of their church may be promoted by it. The Protes-tant uninisters and editors of whom I have been speak-ing would shrink with real horror from the formal ac-ceptance of such a rule of action; yet, when the emergency comes, when the credit of the church or "American Board" can be saved only by de

nrmed to do.

It is worthy of serious inquiry whether the violations of truth in question—used, be it remembered, by ministers of religion, in the preparation of "religious" books and newspapers, and with the assumption that true religion may allow or require such methods of support—are not really tending to weaken the regard for truth among our American people. Must not the fre-quent detection, by that people, of "pious frauds" practised by their clergy, tend to make them look upon other deceits as venial? And must it not tend to fix a gross and distorted idea of God in the popular mind, when the people see those who assume to be His ministers using deception in His service !—o. K. w.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND SLAVERY

neat voices were heard speaking aloud, denouncing the great violation of the Law of Right which the nation was allowing, and warning the people of the deadly peril which was growing every moment that this violation was persisted in. At the sound of those voices, publicly declaring what every man knew, and could not help knowing, in his heart to be true, the whole country was thrown into a state of the greatest consternation and rage. A price was instantly put upon the head of the man who first had the courage ful silence of the nation. I will only and heart-stirring as are the instances witness of a generous love of country, there are, at this hour, no purer or more devoted patriots than was the little company of men and women, through whom the Freedom and the Justice, which alone can save this people from the woe and rain with which the Slave Power has always threatened us, first found a voice. I will make no further claim for them now, nor will I dwell upon this, because it seems to me that, if they had not spoken boldly out in condemnation of the great wrong which we were upholding and in warning of the danger which menaced us, the very stones of the streets would have cried out. In the demand which was made for an instant cessation the demand which was made for an instant cessation from the great sin of the nation, I hear not so much the voices of private individuals, as the mighty and irrepressible voice of Natdre,—of Atmighty God him-self. It could not be, it was impossible, that the hour should not come when the cry of outraged Humanity would be heard, startling the nation out of its dread-ful sleep. It lay not in the will of man, but in the able nature of things, that this voice mus be heard. Those through whom it spake did not choose it, it chose them. And as the word came to choose it, it chose them. And as the wort came to them, they had to give it utterance or die. A storm of violence and abuse instantly broke upon their de-voted heads. They were ridiculed, revilled, mobbed, put to death; every avenue to popular favor was closed against them. All which shows most convinow much the nation stood in fear of the insti the secret hearts and consciences of the people, of the evil that must flow from it, and which they idly thought to postpone by never saying a loud word about it, vaguely trusting that, in some inconceivable

way, Providence would some day interpose to relieve our soil of this dreaded curse. The object of those who, at so much personal risk, sought to awaken the country to its peril, was to adjure it to return to the paths of Righteousness, which alone are the paths of security and peace; and not a few are they whom they have enlisted in their cause. We, my friends, can never forget how heartily he interested in the Anti-Slavery movement who, in his day, was by far the most able and eloquent representative of liberal Christianity in this country and in this age, William Ellery Channing; and nothing that he ever did was a worthler or more consistent illustration of the simple faith of which he was the most distinguished advocate, than his labors in behalf of Freedom and Humanity, terminating only with his

novement has been to drive the Slave Power to show itself undisguised, to lay itself bare in all its malignity ach more atrocious than its predecessor, and culm nating at last, as it has done, in this wicked and sav-The edvocates of Freedom in their age revenue. In advocates of Freedom, in their denunciations of slave institutions, have always been charged with dealing in too violent language. They have been stigmatized as abusive and slanderous. And yet who that sees, and who that has eyes can help seeing, what the Slave Power is doing at this mo ment, can find terms of reprobation strong enough adequately to characterize its inhuman and barbard If, at times, the language used against i seemed too strong, that language was hardly uttered before there came tidings of some new outrage perpe-trated by it that more than justified the burning words that had been hurled against it, that indeed made those words cold. Indeed, it has again and again seemed as If this evil power were forced by a resistless destiny to vindicate the veracity of those who have denounced it, to prove by trampling in the dust, as it has done, the most sacred claims of Hunor and of Hunanity, hat the worst that was said of it was true. But, however this may be, whether the language in

which the giant wrong of the country and the day has seen spoken of, has been justifiable or not, one thing

is plain: for the last five-and-twenty years, the people have been learning to see more and more clearly what a foaming fountain of insecurity and alarm, of vio-What, from an early period, has been a deep but gue presentiment in their minds; what caused Jefrague presentation in the minus, what cause ver-ferson to tremble for his country; what made Pinckney say, that if slavery lasted fifty years, it would extin-guish the spirit, the life of liberty in the nation,—this less dimly foreseen is now palpable. And no man now can fail to see that Slavery bears bitter and dead bears bitter and deadly fruit. What misery and ruin it produces is no lon ger a matter of doubtful prophecy; it is not, as has been so often charged, the wild dream of hairbrained fanatics; it is spread out now and shown before all eyes, in the unhappy state of the country, "shining o'er with civil swords," in the ruthless plunder of the national property, in a beleaguered capital, in whole tracts of country laid waste and desolate, in women and children fleeing for life from their burning homes, in the blood of noble and brave men poured out in battle, in the tears of the wildow and the orphan, in the heavy weight of anxibus care which now burdens all hearts, and in the energies of our young men and driven to study the bloody arts of violence and

But, although no man can fail now to perceive the elation of cause and effect, between the Slave Power and the present most painful condition of the country, still it is not yet seen as it might, and as it must be seen, how direct and intimate and necessary this relation is. We do not yet appreciate, as we might, the irrefragable logic by which it is inevitable that precisely such effects as we see had to follow from such a cause. So long as Slavery is suffered to exist, no

FAIR WARRIORS. In Cleveland, last Wednesday, three young women were discovered in the 41st Regi-ment, attired as males, having enlisted as such.

ment, attired as males, having enlisted as such.

27 A feminine recruit named Mary Smith, lately enlisted in the McClellan Zouaves, was discovered at Camp Wood, Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday. Mary is said to be intelligent, good-looking, full of patriotism, plack, and aged about twenty-two years. Suspicion as to her sex was first excited by the peculiar wring of the dish-cloth, which she gave when assisting in cooking the company's rations, but all doubts vanished when, in the distribution of "unmentionables," a pair was handed to the recruit with the feminine roles to fit on. He sat down, pinned the garment to his knee, and began to sew with the expertness of a professional seamstress. On being questioned, Mary pleaded guilty, and atch the wished to go to the war to swenge the death of an only brother, who fell at the battle of Bull Run. Miss Smith was sent to Daylon.

APPEAL TO MINISTERS. We have received an appeal, signed "B. C. Watn, Pastor Congregational Church, Genesee, Illinois," for one hundred young ministers of the Gospel, to join the ranks for the war. Are they intended for service against Rev. Histop General Polk! Mr. Ward is raising a company of laymen for service in Missouri.—New York Christian Inquirer.

# MORE ABOUT THE CONTRABANDS.

J understand that an order has been received from Vashington by Gen. Wool to send there the "rea-raband" negroes at this post. This is a blunder, and the result of misapprehension. The real kent is that the "contrabands," so far from entailing an is that the "contrabands," so far from entailing an is that the "contrabands," so far from entailing an is that the "contrabands," but for entailing an impose no many and impose no many and impose for the bire of men in their place. Taken is expense for the bire of men in their place. Taken is the negroes are paying their way alminimate the negroes are paying their way alminimate. ty of themselves. For the sake of ket free from entanglements, and of giving it the solution to which it naturally and rat-tates here, the "contraband" negroes ab-sent to Washington, or anywhere clse-well enough off; their removal would imp-on the Government, and complicate it that surrounds them. They are neede-their present employment confers posi-portant advantages on themselves on themselves

#### MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS AS SLAVE WHIPPERS

WHIPPERS.

A private letter to a Baltimore journal, from Carol county, Maryland, speaking of the recent expedition to lower Maryland, says the presence of Col. Covalis, Massachusetts Regiment has convinced the waveing that even Massachusetts insen could march through our county without interfering with the slaves. "I know of several instances," the letter continues, "when negroes seeking their camp were whipped and seg home." How does the old Bay State reliab having the soldiers apprenticed to this base miseases "Washington Dispatch to New York Tribane.

the soldiers apprenticed to this base business "—Weah ington Dispatch to New York Tribuse.

Now, we want to know, and the people of the North want to know, by whose order that slave whipping was done. If Col. Coudin gave the order, where did he get his instructions to that effect? Has he been appointed a Deputy Manhal, or deshe hold a Marshal's commission as well as a Colonel's. Has he authority to hold a civil court as well as a court-martial? If not, then we protest against any and every instance of such transactions. It is full time that the War Department commit liefel to cerariny as to the course that is to be adopted toward fugitive slaves. It has been altogether to rape heretoforce, and it is full time to have a "policy" in this matter. Gen. Ben. Butler, sturdy old-schol Democrat as he was, and bitterly pro-lawer a leadways had been, saw at the opening of the camping that this slave question would specifily confront the war powers, and he cut the knot in his blant with declaring these slaves contraband. But, time sad again, we have been called upon to chronice the action of fugitives to their rebed masters by the amy, and at length we find a Massachusetts Colonel not only sending them back, but giving them an admestive for heaving degree in the ground of the convenience of the only sending them back, but giving the tory whipping for having dared to supp

Now, if our army is to be a slave-catching p and if our volunteers, after enlisting to so free government, and binding themselves be call to the orders of their officers for the three years or the war, are to be drilled in whipping instead of guard-mounting, a as negro catchers instead of skirmishers e so announced to all the world.

But if, on the other hand, the army is for crushing

But if, on the other hand, the army is for crushing out this rebellion in the shortest and surest way, then let that be so understood and proclaimed. The Crittenden resolutions which passed Congress, and which are so often quoted by the sticklers for the letter of the law, declare that the war is not to interfere with slavery. Interfering in favor of slavery, as has been too much practised by our army, is therefore as contrary to those resolutions as direct abelition would be, a fact that it would be well for the advocates of that platform to bear in mind.—Circland (Ohio) Leoder.

on of several hundred stout negro mes,

A procession of several hundred stout negro mes, members of the "domestic institution," marched through our streets yesterday in military order, and the the command of Confederate officers. Bey were well armed and equipped with shorels, and, blankets, &c. A merrier set never were seen. Bey were brimful of patriotism, shouting for Jef. Bave and singing war songs, and each looked as if he coly wanted the privilege of shooting an Abolitionist.

An Abolitionist could not have looked upon the body of colored recruits for the Southern army without strongly suspecting that his intense sympably for the "poor slave" was not appreciated, that it we wasted on an ungrateful subject.

The arms of these colored warriors were rather mysterious. Could it be that these gleaning answere intended to drive into the thick skulls of the Abolitionists the truth, to which they are withly blind, that their interference in behalf of Souther slaves is neither appreciated nor desired; or that those shovels were intended to dig trenches for the interment of their carcasses? It may be that the shovels are to be used in digging ditches, through up breastworks, or the construction of masked batteries, those abominations to every abolition Pal Pry who is so unlucky as to stumble upon them—Memphia af valanche, Neph. 3d. 

# ABOLITION.

Charles Godfrey Leland, in "Words to the West," in the October Knickerbocker, says:—

in the October Knickerbocker, says:

"This dread of incurring the name of 'Abditionist' is as cowardly as it is paltry. Thorographic courage, as it seems to me, should rather inspire a man to take it up, out of sheer defiance to as inselent and ferocious enemy. Just at present, the extire Union presents the spectacle of men afraid adopting 'abdition' ties, yet itching to adopt emancipation as the only effectual means of 'smaling the South.' Why bother about the word take tion' at all? Why borgle at being suspected a friendliness for the black, of belief in his capacity or of endorsing amalgamation? Why not sweet over the whole intermediate stage, ignore the estire chain of arguments, and bravely adopt the estential point, of freeing the slaves for the sake of putting an end to this position trusted and the sake of the sake tire chain of arguments, and bravely adopt, the desential point, of freeing the slaves for the sake abutting an end to this pestilent nuisance? Call a abolition or thievery, God's work or the devil's, anything you please, but let us have the negroes out of the way. Husdle them out of the Border States, at least, in double-quick time; pay the loyal Union men, if you please, but out with them, and lose not time about it. Bring Canada down to the Virginia line, forthwith! It is a pily to see mon-bravely line, forthwith! It is a pily to see mon-bravely into the meshes of a decision and the secretary of War driven (unwilling) enough, I doubt not) into the meshes of a decision as to the disposal of the chattels, when the who country should have the decision and manifest settle the question for him by acclamation.

"Men of the West, and you of the East to, this war is destined, sooner or later, to effectually also was its destined, sooner or later, to effectually also white in uisance of slaveocracy by removing the cause this nuisance of slaveocracy by removing the cause the number of the West of the white mail. That is the new platform, the only compromis to which we should listen. Do you want to wait for more Bull Runs? Well, you can have them. But you had better do as the enemy does—strike promptly and fear not."

y and fear not."

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