EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, -AT-

WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT

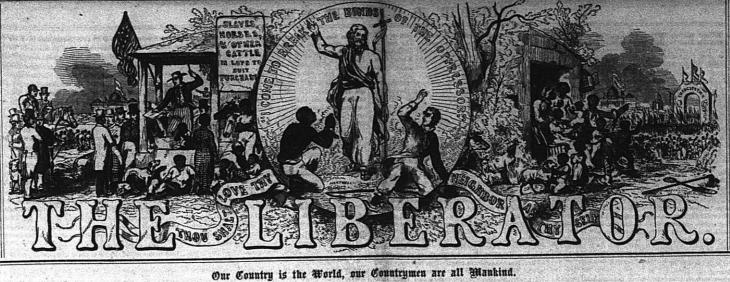
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WHOLE NO. 1610.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1861.

Refuge of Oppression.

CRUSH OUT ABOLITIONISM.

Extract from a speech delivered by John B. Hasn, late Representative in Congress from the Westerster District, N. Y.:—

kin, late Representative in Congress from the Westchester District, N. Y.;—

The day of the Bull Ron disaster I was at Fortress Mouroe, and there I saw the "contrabands,"
as they are called. I talked with many of them, and
I could not hear of a single one of their race who
had taken up arms against the rebels who have marshaled against the government their bondmen and
their fierce and savage Indians. I very much doubt
whether the four million of negrees, who are now
steeped in slavery and abject misery, are yet fit for
freedom. The President has proved, by his action
in the matter, that he is a Jackson. He proclaims
not only that the Constitution, the Union, and the
laws shall be maintained by others, of whatever section, but that he will maintain them himself in every
branch of his Administration. * * * Let us disregard the theories of fanatics, North and South,
Only a short time since, Wendell Phillips, in Boston, on the anniversary of the birth of Theodore Parker, proclaimed aloud that he was opposed to the
Constitution of 1787, and to the Union which has
conferred so many blessings upon mankind, because
slavefy was tolerated. That was as treasonable a
declaration as that of Yancey, and other Southern
men, that the Southern States have a right to seceede.
I admire Wendell Phillips as an eloquent orator; yet
I must say that for the utterance of his treasonable
sentiments against the Constitution and the Union,
be ought, as well as the aristocrat, Chaples JanesFaulkner, to be incarecrated in Fort Lafayette. * I must say that for the utterance of his treasonable sentiments against the Constitution and the Union, be ought, as well as the aristocrat, Charles James Faulkner, to be incarcerated in Fort Lafayette. * * to see such men as Wendell Phillips, Lewis Tappan, John Jay, of this county, and who, in yes'rs gone by, obtained an ephemeral legal notoriety by issuing writs of habeas corpus in behalf of fugitive slaves, Gosdell, and others of the Garrisonian abolition school, doing all in their power, like the Breckinridges, to distract our people. They ought to know that their declaration that the Constitution is "a league with the devil, and a covenant with hell," and their anathemas against Lincoln and his Administration, may incite an indignant people to shout, "A la lanterne!" "A la Fort Lafayette!" and induce them thus to remove from their midst a band of pesifierous agitators. (Applause.) We owe it to ourselves, we owe it to the country, we owe it to the South, "Nogth and South, should be "crushed out." In the South,

Do not bet them imagine that the North is abolitionized, and thist Garrison, and Phillips, and Jay, are exponents of the Northern people. (Cries of "that's right," and applause.)

THE ABOLITION FANATICS.

* • • No one will be at a loss to know who is responsible for so calamitous a state of thiugs. Under the tutelage of an aristogracy in Great Britain, jealous of the success of American institutions, the Garsions, Tappans, and Leavitts, of thirty years ago, began those machinations which under Greeley. the sources of all our evils, and both are still seekthe present hour, to reap the fruits of their
itous labors. * * * * Yet, in the very midstj inter-State quarrel which is engulphing such
reasures of life and property, the two factions
loyal States which, from the outset, have emsed the patriotic measures of the President,
use to throw every impediment in the way of
vernment, and to prevent the recruiting of the
ral army, by every means in their power. For
unrose, the rotten Democratic leaders of the
acy, under Cagger, Richmond, and their affilim Tammany Hall, have put forward an antinistration ticket, pledged to defunciation of
isset and most essential steps that have been
by the President, and calculated to sow the
of discontent and insurrection in the rural disby the President, and calculated to sow the of discontent and insurrection in the rural disOn the other hand, such Abolition organs as ibune, Anti-Stavery Standard, Times, Liberator, independent, are loud in their outcries against resident for not sanctioning the illegal proclan of Gen. Fremont, and are seeking to underby ultra-abolition, anti-constitutional ravings, opularity which Mr. Lincoln has acquired by runnes, fairness, and conservation of his conthe firmness, fairness, and conservatism of his conduct.

* * * The duty of government is unuistakable, with respect to all of those who are seeking to shackle its hands or prevent the free development of the great uprising of patriotism that has been witnessed in the Northern States. The electioneering nessed in the Northern States. The ceremoner in wirepullers of the Regency, as well as those who con-trol the Abolition organs of the North, should be alike looked after. If Fort Lafayette is not roomy alike looked after. If Fort Lafayette is not roomy enough: to shold them, there are plenty of other strongholds where they may be secured, and the people will applaud the check which will thus be given to the most subtle and active enemies of the great national cause.—New York Herald.

Dr. Cheever, since his return from Europe, has been laboring with might and main to accomplish the destructive ends of his patrons in England, from whom he received money to keep up his church. Yesterday, he poured forth one of his customary incendiary abolition harangues, calculated to disturb the action of the Federal government, excite insurrection in the loyal States, and afford indirect aid to the rebellion which is distracting the country. The Puritan Church found itself, with its pastor, in such a dilapidated financial position some months since, that Dr. Cheever went abroad for the purpose of raising money to keep his establishment a-going. How much he obtained from his Exeter Hall friends has not been divulged; but he certainly got enough to entitle those who gave him their contributions, in order that his abilities as an ecclesiastical demagogue might not be lost, in the great work of undermining free institutions, and upsetting American nationality. Dr. Cheever, since his return from Europe, has order that his abilities as an ecclesiastical demapogue might not be lost, in the great work of undermining free institutions, and upsetting American nationality, to feel-sure that he would employ all his energies in their behalf. He is proving himself to be a faithful agent of our enemies; but he ought, none the less, to be silenced by the authorities, and shut up at Fort Lafayette, or elsewhere, where his capacity for mis-chief will be more limited. When Beecher, Cheever, Greeley, Garrison, Raymond, and others of that stripe, who are daily reviling our patriotic President,

* • • On the 23d of May, General Butler ordered the first reconnoitring expedition, which consisted of a part of the Vermont regiment, and proceeded under the command of Colonel Phelps over the dike and bridge towards Hampton. They were anticipated, and when in sight of the second bridge saw that it had been set on fire, and, hastening forward, extinguished the flames. The detachment then marched into the village. A parley was held with a secession officer, who represented that the men in arms in Hampton were only a domestic police. Meanwhile, the white inhabitants, particularly the women, had generally disappeared. The negroes gathered around our men, and their evident exhilaration was particularly noted, some of them saying. "Glad to see you, Massa," and betraying the fact, that, on the approach of the detachment, a field-piece stationed at the bridge had been thrown into the sea. This was the first communication between our army and the negroes in this department.

The reconnoissance of the day had more important results than were anticipated. Three negroes, owned by Colonel Mallory, a lawyer of Hampton and a rebel officer, taking advantage of the terror prevailing among the white inhabitants, escaped from their master, skulked during the afternoon, and in the night came to our pickets. The next morning, May 24th, they were brought to General Butler, and there, for the first time, stood the Major, General and the fugitive slave face to face. Being carefully interrogated, it appeared that they were field-hands, the slaves of an officer in the rebel service, who purposed taking them to Carolina, to be employed in military operations there.

one, on which the Government has a more one one of the control of in time of war be imported by neutrals into an ene-my's country, and may be seized as lawful prize when the attempt is made so to import them. It will be seen, that, accurately speaking, the tem applies exclusively to the relation between a belbigerent and a neutral and not to the relation between belligerents. Under the strict law of nations, all the property of an enemy may be seized. Under the common law, the property of traitors is forfeit. The huinaner usage of modern times favors the waiving of these strict rights, but allows, without question, the seiznre and confiscation of all such goods as are immediately auxiliary to military purposes. These able-boiled negroes, held as slaves, were to be employed to build breastworks, to transport or store provisions, to serve as cooks or waiters, and even to bear arms. Regarded as property, according to their master's claim, they could be efficiently used by the rebels for the purposes of the rebellion, and most efficiently by the Government in suppressing it. Regarded as persons, they had escaped from communities where a triumphant rebellion had trampled on the laws, and only the rights of human nature remained, and they now asked the protection of the Government, to which, in prevailing treason, they were still loyal, and which they were ready to serve as best they could.

The three negroes, being held contraband of war, were all one of the standard of th

On the 27th of May, the 4th Massachusetts Regi-ment, the 1st Vermont, and some New York Regi-ments made an advance movement, and occupied Newport News, (a promotiory named for Captain Christopher Newport, the early explorer,) so as more effectually to enforce the blockade of James

lance of the Provost Marshal, and is now the osity of a village in the neighborhood of Boste It was now time to call upon the Governme a policy in dealing with slave society thus distand disorganized. Elsewhere, even unde shadow of the Capitol, the action of military of had been irregular, and in some cases in pa violation of personal rights. An order of G McDowell excluded all slaves from the lines, times officers assumed to decide the question we a negro was a slave, and deliver him to a clawhen, certainly in the absence of martial law.

which it will probably be found difficult long to maintain.

The ever-recurring question continued to press for solution. On the 6th of July, the Act of Congress was approved, declaring that any person claiming the labor of another to be due to him, and permitting such party to be employed in any military or naval service whatsoever against the Government of the United States, shall forfeit his claim to such labor, and proof of such employment shall thereafter be a full answer to the claim. This act was designed for the direction of the civil magistrate, and not for the limitation of powers derived from military law. That law, founded on salur reipublica, transcends all codes, and lies outside of forms and statutes. John Quincy Adams, almost prophesying as he expounded, declared, in 1842, that under it slavery might be abolished. Under it, therefore, the Major-General Fremont, in a recent proclamation, declared the slaves of all persons within his department, who were in arms against the Government, to be freemen, and under it has given title-deeds of manumission. Subsequently, President Lincoln limited the proclamation to such slaves as are included

The negroes who remained, [in Hampton, after the flight of their masters.] of whom there may have been three hundred of all ages, lived in small wooden shanties, generally in the rear of the master's bouse, rarely having more than one room on the lower floor, and that containing an open fire-place where the cooking for the master's family was done, tables, chairs, dishes, and the miscellaneous utensils of household life. The masters had taken with them, generally, their waiting-maids and houseservants, and had desired to carry all their slaves with them. But in the hasty preparations,—particularly where the slaves were living away from their master's close, or had a family,—it was difficult to remove them against their will, as they could skulk for a few hours and then go where they pleased. Some voluntarily left their slaves behind, not having the means to provide for them, or, anticipating a return at no distant day, desired them to stay and guard the property. The slaves who remained lived upon the little pork and corn-meal that were left and the growing vegetables. They had but little to do. The women looked after their meagre household concerns, but the men were generally idle, standing in groups, or sitting in front of the shanties talking with the women. Some began to serve our officers as soon as we were quartered in the town, while a few others set up cake-etands upon the street.

upon the street.
that some breastworks should be thrown up, and a that some breastworks should be thrown up, anu a line was planned extending from the old cemetery northward to the new one, a quarter of a mile distant. Our own troops were disinclined to the labor, their time being nearly expired, and they claiming that they had done their share of fatigne duty both at the fort and at Newport News. A member of Brigadier-General Pierce's staff—an efficient officer and a humane gentleman—suggested the employment of the contrabands and the furnishing of them with rations, an expedient best for them and agreeable to us. He at once dictated a telegram to General Butler in these words:—"shall we put the contrabands to work on the intrenchments, and will you furnish them with rations?" An affirmative answer was promptly received on Monday morning. July 8th, and that was the first day in the course of the war in which the negro was employed upon the answer was promptly received on Monday morning. July 8th, and that was the first day in the course of the war in which the negro was employed upon the military works of our army. It therefore marks a distinct epoch in its progress and in its relations to the colored population. 'The writer—and henceforth his narrative must indulge in the frequent use of the first person—was specially detailed from his post as private in Company L of the Third Regiment to collect the contrabands, record their names, ages, and the names of their masters, provide their tools, superintend their Jabor, and procure their rations. My comrades smiled, as I undertook the novel duty, enjoying the spectacle of a Massachusetts Republican converted into a Virginia slavemaster. To me, it seemed rather an opportunity to lead them from the house of bondage never to return. For, whatever may be the general duty to this race, to all such as we have in any way employed to aid our armies, our national faith and our personal honor are pledged. The code of a gentleman, to say nothing of a higher law of rectitude, necessitates protection to this extent. Abandoning one of these faithful allies, who, if delivered up, would be reduced to severer servitude because of the education he had received and the services he had performed, probably to be transported to the remotest slave region as now too dangerous to remain near its borders, we should be accursed among the nations of the earth. I felt assured that from that hour, whatsoever the fortunes of the war, every one of those enrolled defenders of the Union had

answered to their names, and, each taking a shovel, it is a spade, or a pick, began to work upon the breast-works farthest from the village and close to the new or cemetery. The afternoon was very warm, the warmest we had in Hampton. Some, used only to of household or other light work, wilted under the heat, and they were told to go into the cometery and lie down. I remember distinctly a corpulent solored man, down whose cheeks the perspiration rolled, and who said he felt badly. He also was told ame back reneved, and 'there was no more latinum laborer among them all during the rest of the time. Twice or three times in the afternoon an intermission of fifteen minutes was allowed to all. Thus they were dismissed for the day. They deposited their tools in the court-house, where each one of his own accord carefully put his pick or shovel where he could find it again,—sometimes behind a door, and sometimes in a sly corner or under a seat, preferring to keep his own tool. They were then informed that they must come together on the ringing of the bell the next morning at four o'clock. They thought that too early, but they were assured that the system best for their health would be adopted, and they would afterwards be consulted about changing it. The next morning we did not rise quite so early as four, and the bell was not rung till some minutes later. The contrabands were prompt, their names had been called, and they, had marched to the trenches, a quarter of a mile distant, and were fairly at work by half-past eight they were at their post. They continued at the trenches till eleven, being allowed rests, and were then dismissed until three, P. M., being relieved four hours in the middle of the day, when, the bell being rung, and the roll called, they resumed their work and continued till six, when they were dismissed for the day. Such were the hours and usual course of their labor. Their number was increased some half dozen by fugitives from the back-country, who came in and asked to be allowed to serve on the intr

I should have been false to all that is true and sacred, if I had let it pass. I said to them that there
was one more word for me to said, and that was,
that every one of them was as much entitled to his
freedom as I was to mine, and I hoped they would
now all secure it. "Believe you, boss," was the
general response, and each one with his rough gravelly hand grasped mine, and with tearful eyes and
broken utteraques said, "God bless you!" "May
we meet in Heaven!" "My name is Jack Allen,
don't forget me!" "Remember me, Kent Anderson!" and so on. No,—I may forget the playfellows of my childhood, my college classmates, my
professional associates, my comrades in arms, but
I will remember you and your benedictions until I
cease to breathe! Farewell, honest hearts, longing
to be free! and may the kind. Providence which

PURITAN CHURCH INCENDIARISM.

Not having Wheaton's "Elements" at hand, we did not attempt an explanation. The contraband no-tion was adopted by Congress in the Act of July 6th, which confiscates slaves used in aiding the in-surrection. There is often great virtue in such technical phrases in shaping public opinion. They commend practical action to a class of minds little developed in the direction of the sentiments, which would be repelled by formulas of a broader and nobler import. The venerable gentleman, who wears gold spectacles and reads a conservative daily.

developed in the direction of the entiments, would be repelled by formulas of a broader and worker in the formation of the earth. I felt assured that forms the second of the proper in the controlled by formulas of a broader and worker it has given the controlled by the proper of the controlled by the proper in the co

was the listant reply. There might be, they said, some half-crary one who did not care to be free, but they had never seen one. Even old men and women, with crooked backs, who could hardly walk or see, shared the same feeling. As intelligent Secsionist, Lowry by aame, who was examined at head-quarters, admitted that a majority of the slaves wanted to be free. The more intelligent the slaves wanted to be free. The more intelligent the slaves wanted to be tree. The more intelligent the slaves wanted to be I remember one such particularly, the most intelligent one in Hampton, known as an "influential darkey," ("darkey" being the familiar term applied by the contrabands to themselves). He could read, was an exhorter in the Chriftch, and officiated in the absence of the minister, the would have snade a competent juryman. Ills mistress, he said, had been kind to him, and had never spoken so harshly to thim as a captain so derly in the Naval Brigade had done, who assumed offe day to give him orders. She had let him work where he pleased, and he was to bring her a fixed sum, and appropriate the surplus to his own use. She pleaded with him to go away with her from Hampten at the time of the exodus, but she would not force him to leave his family. Still he hated to be a slave, and he talked like a philosopher about his rights. No captive in the galleys of Algiers, not Lafayette in an Austrian dungeon, ever pined more for free air. He had saved eighteen hundred dollars of his surplus earnings in attending on visitors at Old Point, and had spent it all in more for free air. He had saved eighteen hun-dred dollars of his surplus earnings in attending on visitors at Old Point, and had spent it all in litigation to secure the freedom of his wife and chil-dren, belonging to another master, whose will had emancipated them, but was contested on the ground of the insanity of the testator. He had won a ver-dict, but his lawyers told him they could not obtain r judgment upon it, as the judge was unfavorable to freedom.

of the insanity of the cestator. He had won a verifict, but his lawyers told him they could not obtain r judgment upon it, as the judge was unflavorable to freedom.

The most freaseert question asked of one who has had any means of communication with the contrabands during the war is in relation to their knowledge of its cause and purposes, and their interest in it. One thing was evident,—indeed, you could not talk with a slave who did not, without prompting, give the same testimony,—that their masters had been most industrious in their attempts to persuade them that the Yankees were coming down there only to get the land,—that they would kill the negroes and manure the ground with them, or carry them off to Cuba or Hayti and sell them. An intelligent man who had belonged to Colonel Joseph Segar—almost the only Union man at heart in that region, and who for that reason, being in Washington at the time the war began, had not dared to return to Hampton—served the staff of General Pierce. He bore the highest testimony to the kindness of his master, who, he still, told him to remain,—that the Yankees were the friends of his people, and would use them well. "But," said David,—for that was his name.—"I never heard of any other master who talked that way, but they all told the worst stories about the Yankees, and the mistresses were more furious even than the masters." David, I may add, spite of his good master, lenged to be free.

The masters, in their desperation, had within a few months resorted to another device to secure the loyalty of their slaves. The colored Baptist minister had been something of a pet among the whites, and had obtained subscriptions from some benevolent citizens to secure the freedom of a handsome daughter of his who was exposed to sale on an auction-block, where her beauty inspired competition. Some leading Secessionists, Lawyer Hope for one, working somewhat upon his vanity, persuaded him to offer the services of himself and his sons, in a published communication, to the cause of Virginia a

wishes, said that the contest was for them, and others that it did not concern them at all, and they would remain as before. If it was explained to them, that Lincoln was chosen by a party who were opposed to extending slavery, but who were also opposed to interfaring with it in Virginia,—that Virginia and the South had rebelled, and we had come to suppress the rebellion,—and although the object of the war was not to emancipate them, yet that which he is recent ... when a memory that they undersuch the state of the them. ject of the war was not to emancipate them, yet that snight be its result,—they answered that they under-stood the statement perfectly. They did not seem inclined to fight, sthough willing to work. More could not be expected of them, while nothing is promised to them. What latent inspirations they may have remains to be seen. They had at first a mysterious dread of fire-arms, but familiarity is rap-sidly removing that.

ticed. They said they had prayed for this day, and God had sent Lincoln in answer to their prayers. We used to overhear their family devotions, somewe used to overhear their ramiy devotions, some-what loud according to their manner, in which they prayed earnestly for our troops. They built their abopes of freedom on Scriptural examples, regarding the deliverance of Daniel from the lions' den, and the Three Children from the furnace, as symbolic of their coming freedom. One said to me that mas-ters, before they died, by their wills sometimes freed their slaves, and he thought that a type that they should become free.

should become free.

One Saturday evening one of them requested me to call and see him at his home the next morning. I did so, and he handed me a Bible belonging to his mistress, who had died a'few days before, and whose bier I had helped to carry to the family vault. He wanted me to read to him the eleventh chapter of Daniel. It seemed that, as one of the means of keeping them quiet, the white elergymen, during the winter and spring, had read them some verses from it to show that the South would prevail, enforcing passages which ascribed great dominion to "the king of the South," and suppressing those which subsequently give the supremacy to "the king of the North." A colored man who could read had found the latter passages and made them known. The chapter is dark with mystery, and my auditor, quite perplexed as I read on, remarked, "The Bible is a very mysterious book." I read to him also the thirty-fourth chapter of Jereminh, wherein the sadprophet of Israel records the denunciations by Jehovah of sword, pestilence and famine against the Jews for not proclaiming liberty to their servants and handmaids. He had not known before that there were such passages in the Bible.

The conversations of the contrabands on their title to be regarded as freemen showed reflection.

The conversations of the contrabands on their title to be regarded as freemen showed reflection. When asked if they thought themselves fit for freedom, and if the darkies were not lazy, their anwhen asked, it new tongun themselves it for freedom, and if the darkies were not lazy, their an-swer was, "Who but the darkies cleared all the land round here? Yes, there are lazy darkies, but there are more lazy whites." When told that the free blacks had not succeeded, they answered that the free blacks have not had a fair chance under the laws,—that they don't dare to enforce their claims against white men,—that a free colored blacksmith had a thousand dollars due to him from white men but he was afraid to sue for any portion of it. One man, when asked why he ought to be free, replied—"I feed and clothe myself, and pay my master one hundred and twenty dollars a year; and the one hundred and twenty dollars is just so much taken from me, which neght to be used to make me and my children comfortable." Indeed, broken as was their speech, and limited as was their knowl. the one handred and twenty dollars is just so much taken from me, which ought to be used to make me and my children comfortable." Indeed, broken as was their speech, and limited as was their knowledge, they reasoned abstractly on their rights as well as white men. Locke or Channing might have fostifed the argument for universal liberty from their simple talk. So true is it that the best thoughts which the human intellect has produced have come, at from affuent learning or ornate speech, but from the original elements of our nature, common to all races of men and all conditions in life; and genius, the highest and most cultured may bend with profit to eatch the lowliest of human utterances:

There was a very general desire among the con-g abands to know how to read. A few had learned; lar-and these, in every instance where we inquired by

as to their teacher, had been taught on the sly in their childbood by their white playmates. Others knew their letters, but could not "put them together," as they said. I remember of a summer's afternoon seeing a young married woman, perhaps twenty-five years old, seated on a door-step with her primer before her, trying to make progress.

In natural tact and the faculty of getting a livelihood the contrabands are inferior to the Yankees, but quite equal to the mass of the Southern population. It is pot easy to see why they would be less industrious, if free, than the whites, particularly as they would have the encouragement of wages. There would be transient difficulties at the outset, but no more than a bad system lasting for ages might be expected to leave behind. The first generation might be unfitted for the active duties and responsibilities of citizenship; but this difficulty, under generous provisions for education, would not pass to the next. Even now they are not so much behind the masses of the whites. Of the Virginians who took the oath of allegiance at Hampton, not more than one in fifteen could write his name, and the rolls captured at Hatteras disclose an equally deplorable ignorance. The contrabands might be less addicted than the now dominant race to bowie knives and duels, think less of the value of bludgeons as forensic arguments, be less inhospitable to innocent sojourners from the Free States, and have far inferior skill in robbing forts and arsenals, plundering the Treasury, and betraying the country at whose crib they had fattened; but mankind would forgive them for not acquiring these accomplishments of modern treason. As a race, they may be less vigorous and thrifty than the Saxon, but they are more social, docile and affectionate, fulfilling the theory which Channing held in relation to them, if advanced to freedom and civilization:

If, in ether progress of the war, they should be called to bear arms, there need be no apprehension

theory which Channing held in relation to them, if advanced to freedom and civilization:

If, in the progress of the war, they should be called to bear arms, there need be no apprehension that they would exhibit the ferocity of savage races. Unlike such, they have been subordinated to civilized life. They are by nature a religious people. They have received an education in the Christian faith from devout teachers of their own and of the dominant race. Some have been taught (let us believe it) by the precepts of Christian masters, and some by the children of those masters, repeating the lessons of the Sabbath School. The slaveholders assure us that they have all been well treated. If that be so, they have no wrongs to avenge. Associated with our army, they would conform to the stronger and more disciplined race. Nor is this view disproved by servile insurrections. In those cases, the insurgents, without arm, without allies, without discipline, but throwing themselves against society, against government, against. everything, saw no other escape than to-devastate and destroy without mercy in order to get a foothold. allies, without discipline, but throwing themselves against society, against government, against averything, saw no other escape than to-devastate and destroy without mercy in order to get a footbold. If they exterminated, it was because extermination was threatened against them. In the Revolution, in the army at Cambridge, from the beginning to the close of the war, against the protests of South Carolina by the voice of Edward Rutledge, but with the express sanction of Washington,—ever just, ever grateful for patriotism, whencesoever it came, the negroes fought in the ranks with the white men, and they never dishonored the patriot cause. So also at the defence of New Orleans they received from General Jackson a noble tribute to their fidelity and soldier-like bearing. Weighing the question historically and reflectively, and anticipating the capture of Richmond and New Orleans, there need be more serious apprehension of the conduct of some of our own troops recruited in large cities than of a regiment of contrabands officered and disciplined by white men.

But, as events travel faster than laws or proclamations, already in this war with Rebellion the two races have served together. The same breastworks have been built by their common toil. True and valiant, they stood side by side in the din of cannonade, and they shared as comrades in the victory of Hatteras, History will not fail to record, that on the 28th day of August, 1861, when the Rebel forts were bombarded by the Federal army and navy, under the command of Major-General Butler and Commodore Stringham, fourteen negroes, lately Virginia slaves, now contraband of war, faithfully and without panic worked the after-gun of the upper deck of the Minnesota, and hailed with a victor's pride the Stars and Stripes, as they again waved on the soil of the Carolinas.

From Macmillan's [London] Magazine.]

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OPINION ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

OPINION ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

DEAR Mr. EDITOR:—Your contributors are probably just now scattered, or scattering, over the whole of Europe, if not farther. Having myself been away from town since the 3d, I don't know much of what may have been the talk there about the American war, and the defeat of the Northern army at Manasses Junction. You may have fixed on some once to write on the subject, and in that case you can consign this letter to the waste-paper basket; but, if there is no one told off for this duty, I hope you will let me volunteer, for I do think that the tone of all our leading journals, (so far as I have been able to see them in this delightibilly quiet little fishing village) has, with the single exception of The Spectator, been ungenerous and unfair, and has not represented the better mind of England. At the same time, under present circumstances, it is better, perhaps, to put what I have to say, in the form of a letter, for which I alone am responsible.

In the first place, then, this defeat, this panic at Manasses Junction, had it been ten times as disastrous as it has been, has not altered in the least, and cannot alter, the rights and wrongs of the great question at issue. A truism, this, no dowth; but, for all that, when one sees the way in which mere success is worshipped here, and the sudden spring which the South has made into popularity in newspaper columns since the last mails, a truism which needs repeating! If the North were right before, they are right now, though defeated. If the Confederates were rebels before, they are right now, though defeated. If the Confederates were rebels before, they are right how, though defeated. If the Confederates were rebels before, they are right and not only the right, but were bound by

Have they flinched from their work? We hear, indeed, of a regiment or two of volunteers, enlisted for three months, who are going home; but the nation has not shown the slightest symptom of turning back. On the contrary, the President, Congress, and the nation, though they may show their resolution in ways which do not please us — which would not be ours, perhaps, under like circumstances—do show the most undinching resolution to go through with what they have begun. When this is so no longer if will be time recovery to the contract of the contract of

and be ours, perhaps, ander like circumstances—deshow the most unfinching resolution to get home, and the Sourdary Review, from the first outbreak of hostilities till now, could not be time enough the time enough to smeer at them.

Then, as to the battle itself, and the panic; what is the flar view of it? By the time the letter is the flar view of it? By the time the letter is the flar view of it? By the time the letter is the flar view of it? By the time the letter is the flar view of it? By the time the letter is the flar view of it? By the time the letter is the flar view of it? By the time the letter is the flar view of it? By the time the letter is the flar view of it? By the time the letter is the flar view of it? By the time the letter is the flar view of it? By the time the letter is the flar view of it? By the time the letter is the flar view of it? By the time the letter is the particular than the most of the best in the flar view of it? By the time close it is not to give them credit for high ones. Nothing against the other. To which will up appeal, if you paid the particular the particular than the particular than the properties in the particular than the properties in the particular than the pa

Europe back from the hill of Valpy."

The advance was premature, badly planned, and not well executed. This is surely natural enough, at the beginning of such a war. It seems that the Northern press are largely responsible for the movement. And here, again, there are good grounds for anything but contempt and hard words. On the news of the defeat, all the best of the Northern papers have acknowledged their error, and formally undertaken to abstain from military criticism. Out own papers are so little in the habit of acknowledging themselves in the wrong, or of abstaining from criticism, however ill-judged, on any matter under the sun, that I confess to being rather struck by this action of the American journalsts.

While speaking of American journalsts.

While speaking of American journalsts.

While speaking of American journalst. I may remark that the passages cited in The Times, and other papers, which have so disgusted and angered many of us, are from the New York Herald, a notoriously Southern paper, and one of the most scurrilous journals in the whole States. At the breaking out of the war, the office of this paper was with difficulty preserved from destruction. Since that time, it has not dared to show its Southern sympathies, but has devoted itself, in the obvious interests of its clients, to the work of embroiling the Northern States with us, by its unserrupulous and lying virulence. I quite admit that the tone of the government and people of the North has been such as deeply to grieve and disappoint every right-minded Englishman; but don't let us saddle them with the frantic slanders of the New York Herald. These must be put, in all fairness, to the credit of the South.

Hitherto I have been speaking without immediate reference to the great cause in issue. I believe that, apart from that cause, the North are entitled to our good wishes. They are in the right, apart from all question of slavery. If they really mean to leave "State rights" untouched—if they are not even fighting to keep "the territories"

no use to speculate upon what the acts and policy of such a State will be. The world will see that soon enough, should it arise. Meantime the Northern States stand alone between us and it, and the great-

kind, will be their defeat.

God grant that they may hold on, and be strong!
God grant that they may remember that the greatest triumphs have always come, and must always come to men, through the greatest humiliations.
God himself could not set men free but through this

THOMAS HUGHES.

From the London Spectator, Sept. 21. THE "SATURDAY REVIEW" ON MRS.

STOWE.

LETTER FROM "TOM BROWN."

WHEN THE THE WASHING AND THE STANKE STONE'S WOOD, In an article on "Mrs. Beecher Stowe's Wounded Feelings," has done me the honor of coupling my name with hers. It does not appear exactly why he has done this. Probably it is due to a letter of mine in a late number of Macmillan's Magazine, in which I maintained what no person slightly acquainted with the recent history of the United States could ever have doubted, what the reviewer himself, after Fremont's proclamation, and the other news brought by the last mail, cannot, I suppose, now doubt—that the slavery question is at issue, is in fact the material issue, in this war.

What a Saturday Reviewer may say or think of me is not of the least consequence; nor would it be worth while to notice the tone of that or of other leading English papers on any home question. We are used to them, and their habits of speech and thought, and have become comfortably case-hardened. But this is not so with Americans, and in them by our press within the last six or eight months, and which will probably outlive our generation, I should be glad if you will allow me to say a few words.

Let any Englishman try to put himself honestly

troops as it has been, has not altered in the least, and cannot alter, the rights and wrongs of the great question at issue. A truism, this, no doubt; but, for all that, when one sees the way in which mere success is worshipped here, and the sudden spring which the South has made into popularity in newspaper columns since the last mails, a truism which needs repeating! If the North were right before, they are right now, though defeated. If the Confederates were rebels before, they are rebels still, though triumphant for the moment.

If the United States were to remain a nation at all, they had not only the right, but were bound by every feeling of national honor, to strain every nerve to bring the secessionists to reason. How did they set about the work? They were utterly unprepared, without troops, without officers, without military stores. Their troops had been carefully scattered in small detachments, over the Western and Southerners, who resigned their commissions and joined the rebels; the stores had been accumulated in the Southern forts and arsenals. They waited as long as there was hope of an amicable arrangement; when that hope came to nothing, at the word of the President, the whole North rose as one man. That rising was as grand, as noble a national act, as any which we have seen, or are likely to see, in our generation. It wrong had been carefully seed to the press and people of this country who were most exaperated at the unlucky-Morrill tariff, and at the menacing attitude which the President's government chose to assume towards us.

Have they flinched from their work? We hear, indeed, of a regiment or two of volunteers, entities the strain and the remarks of course there is the press and people of this country who were most exaperated at the unlucky-Morrill tariff, and at the menacing attitude which the President's government chose to assume towards us.

doing their best to rouse the hatred of all nations against us.

As to the imputation of the worst motives to the Northerners by the Times and the Saturday Review, from the first outbreak of hostilities till now, could anything have been more unfair, or more needless? Nations as well as men are two-sided. There is in them both the mean self-seeking nature, and the manly, God-like nature, always struggling the one against the other. To which will you appeal, if you wish to see nation or man go right and act nobly? The surest way to make men act from low motives, is not to give them credit for high ones. Nothing can be easier, and to a certain extent it proves our cleverness to do this. Every action probably has its mean side, and if it should turn out after all that the mean is the stronger in any particular case, our

The Ziberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER. 1, 1861.

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I way that the military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, slavery among the rest. Under that state of, things, so fur from its being frue that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the President of the United States, but the commander of the army, has power to order the universal emancipation of the slaves."

"From the instant that your staveholding States become
the theatre of war, civil, servile or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference
with the institution of slavery in every way in which it
can be interfered with, from a claim of indemnity for
staves taken or destroyed, to the cession of the State burdened with slavery to a foreign power."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

has been prepared for universal circulation, with the belief that it will readily be adopted by all but those who are in favor of eternizing the accursed system of slavery—who, while pretending to be on the side of the Government, are secretly in hearty sympathy with substance of the people expended to no purpose, and the rule of the Southern Confederacy victorious over the whole country, rather than have the oppressed set free under law, even though a satisfactory adjustment is proposed in the case of the so-called toyal slavehold Let the most active measures be at once taker

and village. A MILLION such can be easily obtaine by energetic and concerted action—but no time is to be lost. In a note just received from Gerrit Smith he says—"I am glad to receive this morning from , three copies of a Petition of excellent form I immediately put my name to one, and will, withou delay, have them all in circulation. Let the enclose draft be accepted as my share of the expense in scat ering copies of the Petition over the country."

Printed copies of the Petition, for grat lation, may be obtained at the Anti-Slavery Off es 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 , State o , respectfully submit —
That as the present formidable rebellion against the

General Government manifestly finds its root and nourishment in the system of chattel slavery at the South; as the leading conspirators are slaveholders, 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 slavery throughout the country — liberating uncondi-tionally the slaves of all who are rebels, and, while government a fair pecuniary award, in order to fathus 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 basis of universal freedom.

Editors of newspapers are requested to gi lemorial one or more insertions in their columns.

PRESENT RELATION OF THE PRESBYTE RIAN CHURCH TO SLAVERY.

The religion of a country should be its most doing and the commencement of practical reform.

As far as the vice of slaveholding is concerned, our readers are aware that the churches of our popular religion have been its main bulwark; not only doing nothing to overthrow it, but holding active complicity with it, and placing active obstruction in the way of those who would overthrow it.

The Presbyterian church stands third in relative numbers and weight of membership among the sects in this country. Its influence, therefore, has been very great, especially in the West. In no church very great, especially in the West. In no church have the ministers and church-members been more determined in the maintenance of slavery; in none have greater hardness of heart and blindness of mind been manifested, both in the systematic allowance of the worst features of the system, and in the manufacture of arguments by which to maintain its necessity and propriety. As to the arguments, those which Mrs. Stowe has put into the mouths of the Presbyterian ministers depicted in "Drep" are almost a literal copying of the debates in their Presbyterian and Synods; and as to the facts, it was a Presbyterian therefore the debates of of his aged slave, (on a charge afterwards proved groundless,) but which dismissed its minister for urging the enforcement of "discipline" upon the nurderer; and it was the Presbyterian Board of Miston, (formerly missionary of the "American Board at Stockbridge, in the Choctaw nation,) without re gard to the fact that he was an accomplice after the fact in the burning alive of one of his church mem-bers by another. After the perpetration of this crime in their Choctaw mission, the "American Board" and found "embarrassments and perplexities"

held up the empty words of this Declaration in their defence! So Pilate, after delivering up Jesus to be crucified, washed his hands to show his innocence!

Such has been the position of the Presbyterian Church since 1818. But times have changed and men are changing. "The world" has made many move-

e have seen, of satisfactory progress in one of the epartments of that body, "The United Presbyterian hurch." Its "General Synod," comprising sixteen Presbyteries, a body representing considerable wealth and influence, lately held a meeting in Allegheny Gity, Pennyslvania, and adopted the following, among

other resolutions —

Resolved, That while as Christian men and patriots we sealously and heartily support our National dovernment in the present war for the maintenance of 16 integrity, we are not blind to the defect of our institutions, to the defective administration of law, and our size as nation: that we trace our present national difficulties miniply to always; that by this, and our other sins, we have of fended 60d, and there is no hope for us but in repentance and return to Him; that we recognize that our repentance cannot be acceptable to 60d, unless we, as a nation, bread off our sins, unless we acknowledge Him and His law and providence, and ecasing to constenance this wicked system.

stitute for action. But the Synod at Allegheny showed that they meant what they said, by choosing a mittee of six to proceed to the city of Washi for the purpose of pressing upon the attention of the cers of the Government, the duty and necessity of tak-ing immediate steps to put away our national sins, that we may be restored to the favor of God."

This is one happy exception, in the midst of a sect that seems, in the main, devoted as carnestly as ever to the continued toleration of slavery. Every other expression of Presbyterian sentiment that we have indirect opposition to any interference with slavery by the Government or the army. Take, for example, the resolutions of two Synods, whose annual meetings have just closed, and the editorial position of two Pres-

byterian newspapers, of wide circulation and influence. The Synod of New York and New Jersey, in the midst of a series of warmly patriotic resolutions, vigor-ously supporting the war, falls back upon the old double-faced testimony of the Presbyterian church (above described) as expressive of its sentiment, and recommends prayer instead of work in regard to slavery, as if the duty of removing it belonged to God nd not to its own members. Here is its testimony

"3. That while we do not feel called on to add anything to the repeated testimony of our Church on the subject of slavery, nor to offer any advice to the Government on the subject, still, fully believing that it lies at the foundation of all our present national troubles, we recommend to all our people to pray more carnesty than ever for its removal; and that the time may speedily come when God by His providence shall take it away, that nothing may be left of it but the painful record of its past existence."

The Synod of Illinois talks more strongly, but takes o action. It says-

no action. It says—

"We acknowledge the hand of God in the scourge of civil war. We confess that our national forgetfulness of God, our pride and worldliness, our lust of power, and, those iniquities by which it has been upheld; have merited this our national chastisment and humiliation, and we affectionately enjoin upon all the members of our churches that they give themselves to such confession, repentance, and prayer, as shall contribute to arrest the judgments of God. And especially do we enjoin the most thorough self-examination in reference to the sin of complicity with that gigantic wrong which is the chief occasion of this Divine obastisement; that if there be any among us who, in their personal, social, or political relations, have failed to clear themselves of all responsibility for this iniquity, they may hasten to repent and bring forth fruits meet for repentance."

ly discouraged and opposed all movement towards the abolition of slavery, and has so steadily upheld the American Tract Society, and the American and Pres-byterian Missionary Boards, in their complicity with our national sin, that no particular quotation from it is been, the praise of those American members who tried to prevent the "Evangelical Alliance," at its late ses sion in Switzerland, from acting against American slavery; and an elaborate eulogy on Thomas Fowell Buxton, for qualities which it falsely represents a diametrically opposed to those of American Abeli

The New York Evangelist, after quoting half a column in direct opposition to emancipation from the in-tensely pro-slavery Christian Intelligencer, adjusts itself on the fence in this fashion:—

a dominant influence in our politics, and on successfully, a dominant influence in our politics, and of all further compromises disastrous to Freedom; and this, we believe, insures the total destruction of the system of slavery at no distant day. But, whatever the final result, we trust it will be so ordered as not to break the unity of the North. Let us keep our own ranks together, and they will march to ultimate victory."

In short, while the great majority of the Presbyte rian churches either practise slaveholding or maintain the right of all who please to practise it, most of the emainder seek to occupy a neutral position. They do almost nothing against the great sin and shame of our country; and the little that they say seems a fee-ble attempt to keep up with the irresistible progress ble attempt to keep up with the irresistible proof public opinion outside their boundary.—c. k.

side the water, which evince a more friendly spirit to wards our Northern States, or a clearer understanding of the question really at issue between the North ast the South, than the two letters, which we publish this week, by Mr. Thomas Hughes, better known in this country as the author of "School Day's at Rugby, and "Tom Brown at Oxford." The former letter was addressed some two months since to the editor was addressed some two months since to the ditor and macmillan's Magazine, and was published in that journal; the latter appeared move recently in the London Speciator. It gives us pleasure to publish them is one nexion, and we thank the writer who has speken then timely, sensible, and judicious words. There is so mistaking their tone of generous sympathy with at that is noblest and best in our Northern struggle with the Slave Power of the South; whill their that is noblest and used in our avenuera struggle withe Slave Power of the South; while their call higher duty, than we have yet suffered ourselves people to admit, is as manifestly that of a wise higher people to admit, is as manifesuy to a wise ad faithful friend, earnestly desiring our complet and faithful friend, earnestly desiring our complet and highest success. Such counsel and criticism can do us only good. We need not ask a reading for "Ten." letters.

In this connexion we also mention the receal letter on the Civil War in America, delivered at the Bradford Mechanics Institute to a large audience by W. E. Forster, Esq., member of Parliament for that W. E. Cossee, say, manuel of Famament for that large and flourishing town. The lecture was fully reported in the London Times, and deserves the attention of every American. At present, a brief botice of tion of every American. At present, a price nonce of it is all we can give in our columns. Mr. Forster has evidently studied the American question thoroughly, evidently studied the American question thoroughly,
—more so, we fear, and in a more comprehenire
spirit, than have most of the statesmen of England.
He, too, discerns with cleamers, and sets forth with marked ability and convincing power, the causes of the narked ability and convincing power, the causes of the jouthern rebellion, the designs of the Southern con-spirators, the immediate motive of the North in resistopirators, the induces are under or the North in resist-ing them, and the grand result which, in his judgment, must inevitably follow, viz., complete emancipation,— the only justification of the war, and the sure remedy disease which has entailed the The Boston Traveller says of Mr. Forster, that "be has given to his constituents, and through the press to all Britain, the best narrative of the causes of our conall Britain, the cest narraive of the causes of our con-test that has appeared in Europe, and one that has not been surpassed by any American work on the subject." The Journal says that Mr. Forster, by this lecture, is placed "second only to John Bright in a true compreension and able discussion of the subject

Mr. Forster thus explains the apparent and the se-tual ground occupied by both North and South:—

tual ground occupied by both North and South case to be arrayed one against the other; but there was this difference, that whereas the South were fighting atowed, by for the right to perpetuate and extend slavery, the arowed object of the North was simply the presentation of the Union. Therefore it was true that the South appeared in the contest to be more proslatery than did the North to be anti-slavery. But in realir, the North were fighting against slavery a much as the South for it; for if the South succeeded they would establish a slave power such as he had described; if they failed, slavery would receive a blow from which it could not recover."

And thus he speaks of England's duty at this me nent:-

"After stating why he believed that, whether the Union was or was not restored to life, sharery had received what would be found to be its death-blow, Mr. Forster closed with a few remarks upon the 'duy of England, in the course of which he stated that in action this duty was clear—adherence to our rule of absolute non-intervention. We could not interfere for the North; we should insult them if we tried to do so. It would be an eternal disporte to so if we interfered for the South and for slarery. And we must remember that any breach of international law, by infraction of a legitimate blockade or by a premature recognition of the Southern Confederacy, contrary to the international rules which we ourselves had laid down, would be such intervention.

A VOICE FROM THE TOMB.

Among those who feth in the acc classified sattle it Ball's Bluff was a young man of the very highest excellence and promise, combining physical beauty and vigor with high intelligence and nobleness of satisfic Those who know Flout, William I. Putmar, of Roxbury, speak of him with enthusiasm, as trikingly eminent in all that gives attractiveness to youth, and promise of ripened excellence in coming years. He fell in the act of aiding a brother officer. At his burial, his face preserved its usual aspect of serene

The last letter written home by young Putnam, before this premature close of his earthly career, con-tains this remarkable expression, showing that he understood the meaning of our present trouble, and the use, needful to be made, of the contest in which the nation is now engaged. He wrote—I trust this war will never cease, let fall who will fall, until liberty shall be secured for every human being in our coun-try!—This striking fact corroborates the statement made by the Transcript respecting him, that "He was one, out of many, of those young soldiers of freedom, whose very education and refinement of intellectual and moral perception led them to engage in the present war."

It is doubly sad to see those die who seem best pro pared to live with advantage to their nation and their age. May the last message of this beautiful soul be seed, bringing forth abundant fruit, among his associates in the camp, and his wide circle of mourning friends at home.—c. K. w.

THE EDITOR'S PROGRESS REPORTED.

During Mr. Garrison's absence, those of his friends following incident of his visit to New York, which we clip from that paper :-

elip from that paper:—
Public mention of a private enterialnment is sometimes not improper, and we drop a line here for the eyes of the personal friends of the pioneer of the anti-alvery cause, just to say that on his recent passage through New York he was honored at a friend's house with a social reception of ladies and gentlemen, who constituted, on their coming together, one of the most intellectual and brilliant evening parties held in this city this fall. Among the guests were many persons of both sexes widely known in literature, many distinguished members of the learned professions, and many of the staunch early friends of the cause, who are now in venerable years. Mr. Garrison appeared in greatly improved health, full of a fine animation exhibiting fas every where his characteristic mithful-

many of the staunch early friends of the cause, who are now in venerable years. Mr. Garrison appeared in greatly improved health, full of a fine animation, exhibiting (as everywhere) his characteristic mirrhulness and seriousness.

A pleasant incident gave quite a parliamentary term to a portion of the entertainment. Mr. Oliver Johnson showed to the company the first bound volume of The Liberator, for the year 1831—then a little part not bigger than a pane of glass in a parlor window—sloor reading Harrison Gray Otta's contemptuous decription of the garret where it was edited and printed, and the beautiful poem which Lowell wrote upon that as text. Of course, Mr. Garrison was not permitted, thereupon, to go clear of a speech, and a happy speech he made God. The Rev. Dr. Cheever followed in a somewhat similar strain, paying a heartielt tribute of respect and graititude to Mr. Garrison for his life-long devotion to the cause. Horace Greekey, who was also asked for, put into ten or fifteen minutes so much humor, sense, satire, logic, and fact, all in his tere and unmistakable style, that everybody clasped hands inferessible applause. The Rev. O. B. Foothingham, on being called out, succeeded by some adroit wit in reconquering his seat, after a very few words, and be fore the company were honeally willing to yield it back to. him. Then came Theodore Tilton, who spoke in a vein of humorous story-telling, but less in jest than in earnest.

Other speeches probably would have followed, but the sudden opening of two great doors disclosed a upper-table, whereon was promise of more soil substance to take the place of

Since the last anniversary of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, a violent disruption of the American Republic having taken place, through the American Republic having taken place, through the treasonable withdrawal of nearly all the Slaveholding States, which have organized themselves into an independent Southern Confederacy, the objects of which are the interminable prolongation of slavery, the subversion of the Government, and the overthrow of all version of the Government, and the overthrow of all free institutions, by a wickedly aggressive and des-perately malignant war on their part, it devolves upon this Society clearly to define its position in relation to the present anomalous state of things, so as to keep the present anomalous state of things, so as to keep its testimonies unimpaired on the one hand, and to prevent needless misconception and injurious mis-representation on the other.

This Society has nothing to retract or modify in This Society has nothing to retract or modify in regard to its object, its principles, or its measures. Always animated by a spirit inflexibly loyal to the cause of freedom, and having for its sole object the triumph of that cause universally, without regard to race, color or condition, it finds no language adequate to express its abhorrence of a system which consigns four millions of the inhabitants of the land, with all their posterity, to the most degrading and intoferable bond-making them in the extensive or personal and sge—ranking them in the category of personal and real estate, property to be used and transferred like household goods, brutes to be driven to unrequited toil, and recognizing their common humanity only for the purpose of making them strictly responsible to their tyrannical masters in all things, under tegrible pains and penalties. In any other land, however dark and benighted, the toleration of such a system would indicate complete deadness to shame and deep corrup tion; but, in a country like ours, claiming to be the most enlightened on earth, boasting of its religious and political privileges, and glorying in an instrument which declares it to be a self-evident truth, that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with an inalienable right to liberty, it presents an ex-hibition of shameless hypocrisy and blood-red criminality, wholly unparalleled—especially, attempting, as it does, to find its justification in the highest religious sanctions, alike under the Jewish and the Christian dispensation. To seek to perpetuate such a system is the most comprehensive iniquity that can be perpetrated; to make any compromise with it is always full of guilt and danger; to demand its immediate and total abolition is the dictate of justice and humanity.

The principles of this Society remain unchang because they are unchangeable; being based upon hu-man nature and the law of the living God, and in de-fence of which, prophets have been put to death, and apostles crucified, and martyrs carried to the stake, and patriots executed upon the scaffold. Its measures have ever been rational, and well-adapted to promote the righteous object in view, and limited to the exer cise of a peaceful, lawful, constitutional right of pro test and reformation, using only the weapons of reaso and argument, for the sole purpose of establishing the freedom of all-classes upon an enduring basis.

To the malicious attempt, which has been so ex tensively made to identify the secessionists of the South with the abolitionists of the North, this Society unequivocally affirms that no two classes can be more un like, or more opposed to each other, in spirit, design and action. The former aim to give unlimited range and lasting perpetuity to slavery and the slave-trade: the latter are for the immediate liberation of all in bondage. The former are under the control of an unappeasable selfshness, a stania aspiration for universal dominion, an imperious spirit that would "rather reign in hell than serve in heaven," striving to break down, as intolerable nuisances, all the free institutions of the North. The latter are ani-mated by an unselfish and all-embracing philanthropy, seeking the welfare of the oppressor as well as the oppressed, and desiring to put an end to all sectional animosities and divisions by the proclamation of uni-versal freedom. The former contemptuously trample the Declaration of Independence beneath their feet, and bedfly give the lie to its self-evident truths; the latter heartly subscribe to that Declaration, as defin-ing the origin, nature and scope of human rights. The former are armed with bowie-knives and revolcers, and ready to stab, shoot, or hang any aboli tionist who may venture upon Southern soil; the lat-ter resort to no other weapons than those of entreaty, warning and rebuke, meeting all calumnies with patience, all insults with forbearance, all outrages in the pirit of martyrs. In short, the former are desper ately bent upon mischief, and "full of treason, strata-gens and spoils"; the latter are laboring disin-terestedly to save the country from ruin, and fill it with the abundance of peace, by extracting the only

As it respects the tremendous conflict now going or between the forces of the Federal Government and those of the Southern Confederacy, this Society, and the abolitionists in every section of the country, are united in the sentiment, that the rebellious attitude of the former finds no justification whatever, but is marked by every feature of malignity, treachery, murderous violence, and sawage barbarity; that it has for its object, not only the perpetuation of the inhu-man system of slavery, but the subversion of free in-stitutions universally; that all the allegations brought against the Government, by the conspirators, of de signing to interfere with slavery in an unconstitutional manner, are without foundation; that, therefore, the Government is simply acting on the defensive, and endeavoring to execute its constitutional prero-in accordance with the original bond of Union. nal prerogatives

But this Society, believing the cause of this blo strife to originate solely in slavery, and in the haughty spirit of tyrannical mastery engendered by it, deems it the height of infatuation, on the part of the Go-ernment and people, to think of bringing back the rebellious portion to loyalty under the Constitution, and a peaceful settlement of difficulties, while uched the source of all those desolating judgments which are now sweeping through the lan-Nor is this a desirable result. Like causes product like effects. Neither the old compromises, nor any new ones, can produce harmony, or avert divino retri-bution. Our nation is reaping as it has sown. "Ye have not preclaimed liberty every man to his brother, have not proclaimed liberty every man to his brother, and every man to his neighbor; therefore, I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword, to the nce, and to the famine." To avert still heavier judgments, therefore—to make a real union of all the States and the preservation of a free government possible—it becomes the solemn duty of the nation to decree the immediate and total abolition of slavery The powers of the General Government are ample for this purpose, on its own plane of action. In anticipa-tion of the present state of things John Quinor ADAMS said, years ago, in his place in the House of Representatives of the United States,—laying it down slaveholding States become the theatre of war, civil, servile or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress, extend to interference with the institutions of slavery in every way in which it can be interfered with Not only the President of the United States, but the commander of the army, has power to order the universal emancipation of the slaves." From this weighty authority, there is no intelligent lissent. The Government, therefore, is invested with the power to "proclaim liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof," in the midst of the exigencies of war, and to maintain its supremacy over the whole country. Those exigencies now full justify the immediate exercise of that power. The rebellion is precisely where slavery exists as a cherished institution; it is the product of slavery; the whole slave population are made the efficient instruments of the rebels to overturn the Government, and to consummate their treasonable designs. The enemy is yet at the gates of the Capital, threatening its security and keeping the Government in continual peril.

All the property held in common by the nation, within All the property held in common by the nation, within the limits of the Southern Confederacy, has been per-fidiously seized, and turned to the support of this vast

slaveholding conspiracy. Hundreds of millions of property, the amount of Southern indebtedness to the property, the amount of Southern indebtedness t North, have been basely confiscated. The nati bleeding at every pore. The wall of bereaveme North, have been basely comfacated. The nation is bleeding at every pore. The wall of bereavement is heard in every duarter; for the slain are rapidly multiplying, and every day witnesses fresh victims falling on the battle-field, struck down by the weapons of the minions of an impious slaveholding oligarchy. The daily expenditures forced upon the Government by this war are of a startling character, and must constitute a fearful aggregate in the end, if the rebellion be not speedily put down. To save this rainous waste, to stop this shocking effusion of blood, to make a solid peace possible, nothing is wanted but the total abolition of slavery. If this be not done, then there is no hope of reconciliation or prosperity, and the doom of the nation is scaled. In the language of President Lincoln, uttered before his inauguration, "A house divided against itself cannot stand." I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. It will become all one thing, or all the other." Again:—"This is a world of compensations; and he who would be no slave must hace no slave. Those who deny freedom to others, deserve it not for themselves; and, under a just God, cannot long retain it." The President has it now in his power, as had Pharaoh of old, to let the oppressed go frees so that the land may have pest, and the retribute of the many have pest, and the retribute of the minious sharing and the land with the land in the land may have pest and the retribute of the minious of the many have pest and the land may have pest and the land and the land with the land in the ower, as had Pharaoh of old, to let the oppres free, so that the land may have rest, and tive judgments of Heaven be removed far from it. If he refuses to improve this sublime opportunity to do the grandest and most beneficent work of the age, —whether through weakness or perversity,—then more than the guilt of Pharaoh will rest upon his head; and, instead of preserving the Government he has sworn to defend, he will but have hastened its downfull by refusing to strike the only blow neces-sary for its perpenuity. But if he will declare freedom for all, wherever the flag of the nation advance the flames of civil war will be speedily extinguished the smiles of an approving Heaven secured, and hi memory will be crowned with lasting honor.

THIRD FRATERNITY LECTURE.

The eloquent discourse of George William Curtis on "National Honor" held an immense audience in preathless attention for an hour and a half on Tues ing. The lecture had brilliancy, wit, pathos beauty, but, to our surprise, as well as re gret, it lacked "the one thing needful" in our presen

In the portion of this discourse touching upon sla very, the speaker deliberately argued that Govern-ment should, at present, interfere with that institution no further than the necessities of war actually demand. He advised the confiscation of the slaves of rebels, whether or not they were engaged in warlike operations, and showed the absurdity of the distinct which some have striven to draw upon that point, indulging the rebels in proportion to the extent of their slaveholding, and allowing the claim to property in human beings, when the claim to all other property has been justly forfeited. But he would have slavery touched no further than this during the present war, unless ill success on our part, or new and unforeseen emergencies, shall render further action against it indispensable to our success in the war. If peace can only come by the emancipation of all the slaves, he would say "Amen!" But if the necessity for emancipation did not manifestly appear in this for emancipation did not manifestly appear in this it may be said, first, that technical accuracy has been form, he would postpone all thought and action upon that subject until complete triumph over the rebellion by the Hon. Samuel E. Sewall; and next, that this should have been secured.

The lecturer dwelt much, and strongly, on the im-The lecturer dwelt much, and strongly, on the importance of saving the national honor. In our judgment, national honor is a thing yet to be attained by this slaveholding nation. The war offers a most auspicious opportunity to commence the work of attaining it. To slight this opportunity, to postpone to a superlatively uncertain to-morrow this chance to throw off the greatest of evils and secure the greatest of blessings seems to us the madness that precedes of blessings, seems to us the madness that precede . Procrastination here will be the thief of

We had hoped from Mr. Curtis something bottor the judicious use of human magnetion in nearly than an endorsement of the great delusion under which cases of disordered health, and especially the use the Republican party are now laboring. It was some one's own magnetic energy on different parts of his satisfaction to find that the ideas above objected to own body. A large portion of it consists of diagnoses were heard in silence by the immense audience, while enthusiastic applause followed those expressions which sists the student to find both diseases and remedies bore strongest against slavery. We subjoin the Jour- The writings and the life of Andrew Jackson Davis

bore strongest against slavery. We subjoin the Journal's report:—

"Mr. Curtis stated his subject to be 'National Honor.' Honor he defined as manhood, and the obligations of bonor to do all that a man can and ought. After pointing out its origin, and the conditions of mind and feeling which go to strengthen and maintain it, he considered it more particularly in connection with our present national crisis. We limit to continue the conditions and necessities of nationality, but we have the political union, which is the source of patriotism. It is this which makes us now, instead of being a scattered and drifting fleet like the Spanish Arnada, as a single ship from whose deck the tempest-tossed mariners behold walking toward them on the water, the split of Union, saying, 'It is I, be not afraid!' (Applause.)

The sentiment of patriotism seems to have been but newly awakened, and a year ago we might well have doubted, its existence. But the defection of traitors, the accumulated defalcations of Cabinet ministers, and at last the open attack on our flag, hadroused our people to action. The movement was of the people alone, for they had little to expect from an administration which groaned out a cry for fasting and prayer, when it should have given a stentorian command to aim and fire. (Applause.)

We are compelled to believe that there can be but one nation, and the duty of every citizen is to aid in maintaining the Government and put down the rebellion. To save the honor of the nation we must take up arms, not to change the form of government, but to defend it as it is. This war is a struggle between two spirits, which mutually strive for the ascendancy in this country. We must meet it as the mariner meets the whirlwind. The masts must go; the cargo and the treasure must be thrown over, if need be, to save the ship. This is not a war of subjugation or emancipation; but if peace can only come by the confiscation of the property of all robes—Amen! If peace can only come by the confiscation of the property of all robe

this right should be used is a far different question. It is easy to say that slavery is the cause of the war, and that it must be destroyed; but the question of to-day is how to heal the wound it has made; and beliving that the war must inevitably lead to emancipation, he would rather see it the result of the grave deliberations of earnest men in time of peace, than have the decree written with the point of the sword upon a drum-head. But if they force us to answer which is most precious, Government or slavery, they shall have the answer. The mower sweeps across the field to gather the harvest, and not to destroy sankes and vermin; but if the snakes and vermin come in his way they will be destroyed. (Applause.)

After peace shall be restored, our national honor will each us to inquire how can another rebelion be rendered impossible. He believed the rebellion to be the result of a settled purpose on the part of the slaveholders, and this was the policy necessary to preserve the system of slavery. When we fully understand that slavery is identical with treason, we shall devote our selves religiously to the great question of emancipation. It must be the result of canyciction, and not of any party emotion. Already the main support of the slave host party of the state of the same party of the slave host of the same party of the slave host of the same party of the same party of the slave host of the same party of th

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TEAN: SLAVERY HISTORY OF THE JOHN BRO YEAR: being the Twenty-seventh Annual Rey of the American Anti-Slavery Society. pp. 337 Though long delayed by circumstances not w a the control of the Society of its Committee, deport is altogether welcome and timely. It was it will regret its length; while the manifest care which has been bestowed upon it, under the influence of a feeling of more than usual responsibility for the absolute accuracy of every point, will commend it to every person, of whatever shade of opinion, as one of the most valuable and reliable historical documents ever

published in our country.

The report is now for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 22! Washington Street, and will be found at several of the book-stores in the city.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS under the Law: In Three tures, delivered in Boston, January, 1861, by Caro-line H. Dall, author of 'Woman's Right to Labor,' 'Historical Pictures Retouched,' &c. — Boston, Walker, Wise, & Company. 245 Washington St., 1861."-pp. 164.

This excellent work is dedicated " To the friends of forsaken women throughout the world;" and it is so dedicated "because the lives of such women are the legitimate result of the spirit of the law." Its three lectures treat, 1, of the Oriental Estimate of Women, and the French Law in regard to them; 2, of the English Common Law; and 3, of the United States Law with some thoughts on Human Rights.

A respectable clergyman once told usfor refusing to sign a remonstrance against the Fugi-tive Slave Law—" I am a law-abiding man." We are often tempted to maintain a lazy acquiescence in the theory that the law is, on the whole, right and best, ecause this theory excuses us from the great (and the thankless) labor of reforming it. In this book Mrs. Dall has shown us the evidence that, in regard to wo ne other points, "the law of God, posi tive law and positive morality, sometimes coincide metimes do not coincide, and sometimes conflict." A thorough assurance of this must needs p American women greatly need information upon the oints here treated of. Those who know the wide intelligence, diligence, and conscientious faithfulness of Mrs. Dall, will need no assurance of her ability to treat this subject in a satisfactory manner. To others ok, in beauty of form, clearness of statement, and depth of interest, is a worthy companion to the works previously published on other branches of the subject,

'THE HARBINGER OF HEALTH : containing Medical "THE HARRISOER OF HEALTH: containing Medical Prescriptions for the Human Body and Mind. By Andrew Jackson Davis. New York: A. J. Davis & Co., 274 Canal St., 1861.—pp. 428.
This book, written in the peculiar dialect of spiritualism, treats of various matters in physiology, pathology, and the treatment of disease, recommending the judicious use of human magnetism in nearly all

nearly a assure us that this work is an honest attempt to bene-fit the sick and suffering. It is for sale by Bels Marsh, at 14 Bromfield street.

"A Northern Printer" (whom we understand TIT to be George K. Radeliffe of Haverhill) has printed Charles Sumner's admirable speech at the Worcester Convention on a broad sheet, intending to circulate it among those soldiers who have gone to the war from Haverhill, and among the families in Essex County and beyond it, as far as the means are furnished him. Let those help him who would redeem the Republican party from the disgrace of disregarding the counsels of their best and ablest man.

Another Act of Treachery. The only arrest for treason in Iowa has been that of George Frane of Rochester, Cedar county, who, it is alleged, wrote a letter to the rebel sheriff of Bates county, Mo., informing him that Coppic, of John Brown notoriety, had left Northern Missouri for the purpose of recruiting men in Iowa, and was to go back to the army on a certain day by the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, and that he should be intercepted at all hazards. The proof of such information being sent is satisfactory. Coppic and his company were intercepted, and he and one of his men killed, and several others were severely wounded. Frane has confessed privately that he gave the information above specified; but his own admission was not held legally sufficient to convict him, and he was discharged. He is, however, a fugitive from the popular wrath.—Journal.

Perhaps the foregoing explains the that diabolical outrage in Western Missouri, the partial burning of the Little Platte River bridge, so as to pake it give way under a train of cars containing nearly one hundred passengers. Coppic perished at applianse.]

The right to do this is undeniable. How and when this right should be used is a far different question. It is easy to say that slavery is the cause of the war, and life was given by his friend Mr. Hinton.

We learn that A. T. Foss held a very large and impressive meeting at Brattleboro', Vt., last Sun-day evening. Rev. William H. Channing was pres-ent, and made an earnest and congratulatory speech.

IMPORTANT ORDER IN REGARD TO SLAVES. The ollowing order was sent out with the commanders of ollowing order was sent out with the command he forces accompanying the Naval expedtion:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 14, 1861. WAR DEPAIRMENT, Oct. 14, 1861.

Sir, — In conducting military operations within States declared by the proclamation of the President to be in a state of insurrection, you will govern yourself, so far as persons held to service under the laws of such States are concerned, by the principles of the letters addressed by me to Major-General Butler on the 30th of May and 8th of August, copies of which are herewith furnished to you. As special directions, adapted to special circumstances, cannot be given, much must be referred to your own discretion, as Commanding General of the expedition.

You will, however, in general avail yourself of the services of any persons, whether fugitives from labor or not who may offer them to the National Govern.

to be accomplished will be the next question for the nation to settle.

Our national honor will teach us to guard with more is pleasured to the duties of our citizenship, to mingle more in politics, and carry out in our own lives the principles of a popular government, instead of leaving all the work of elections, except the mere depositing of a vote, in the hands of others who will do our work.

He closed with an eloquent apostrophe to the spirit of peace which would yet come to a restored nation. We may get blows under which our country will sicken and reel. We have not yet seen the depth to she will not be serviced to the mountain-tops. Eyes must weep: God dry them. Hearts must break: God comfort them. But I see the genius of our country transfigured on the mount of the future; in her right hand is justice, and in her left hand peace."

The call of the Quartermaster of the army for amblites, is but feebly responded to, though the Gorenment pays the full market value for them.

BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF

that Liberator contained the brief and of Edwards Ferri Binf. Numerots Ferry, or, more properly, of Ball's since been in circulation. We give, below, an abstract of the official report, intely received, from Edward W. Hinks, Colonel of the 19th Massachusetts Volunteers, commanding Baker's Brigade.

Col. Hinks, proceeding to Harrison's Island to suport Gen. Baker, found that he had been killed and hat verything was in deplorable.

side the river.

Col. Hinks's estimate of loss, among the 2,100 Federal troops engaged, is—Dead, 150; Wounded, 250; Prisoners, 500. Large numbers of wounded and unwanded were drowned when the boats were swamped, as well as in attempts to swim the river during the night. The bodies of the killed were rifled of all valuables by the enemy.

Lieut. Col. Palfrey, commanding the 20th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, reports to Gov. Andrew that seven companies of the above Regiment, with a portion of the Massachusetts 15th, were also engaged on the Vigniai shore, greatly outnumbered by the enemy, and suffered very serious losses, amounting nearly to fifty per cent of the 318 rank and file engaged, and more than that proportion of the officers.

The following despatch from Lt. Col. Palfrey, of the Mass. 20th, has been received at the State House. It gives an accurate account of the casualties to the officers of that regiment:—

gives an accurate account of the casualities to the officers of that regiment:

— TAKEN PRISONERS.—Col. Wm. Raymond Lee, of Roxbury; Major Paul J. Revere, of Boston; First Lieut. George B. Perry, of Boston, Adjutant Charles L. Pierson, Salem, and Assistant Surgeon Edward H. Revere, of Boston.

DROWNED.—Lieutenants Alois Babo, of Boston, and Beinhold Wesselhoeft, of do., both of Company C., probably drowned.

KILLED.—Lieut. W. L. Putnam, of Roxbury.

WOUNDED.—Captain Ferdinand Dreher, of Boston, of Company C., badly wounded. Zaptain George A. Schmitt, of Cambridge, badly wounded. Lieut. Jas. J. Lowell, of Cambridge, badly wounded. Lieut. Jas. J. Lowell, of Cambridge, p. fco. E., slightly. He is doing well. Lieut. O. W. Holmes, Jr., of Boston, Co. A., slightly. Doing well. Capt. John C. Putnam, of Boston, Co. A., right arm gone. Doing well. All the other officers are safe.

WASHINGTON, October 28. Onders Issued, Thanking the Troops En-Aged in the Battle at Ball's Bluff. The fol-wing Order has been issued:—

"Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Washington, Oct. 26, 1861. "Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Washington, Oct. 28, 1891. Secretal Order, No. 32. The Major General commanding the Army of the Potomac desires to offer his thanks and to express his admiration of their conduct, to the officers and men of the detachments of the 15th and 20th Massachusetts, 1st California and Tammany regiments, and 1st U. S. Artillery and Rhode Island Battery engaged in the affair of Monday last, near Harrison's Island. The gallantry and discipline there displayed deserved a spore fortunate result, but situated as those troops were, cut off alike from retreat and reinforcements, and attacked by an overwhelming force of from five to seven thousand, it was not possible that the issue could be successful. Under shappler auspices such devotion will insure victory. The General commanding feels increased confidence in the troops composing Gen. Stone's division, and is sure when next they meet the enemy, they will fully retrieve this check, for which they are not accountable.

By order of Major General McClellan.

By order of Major General McClellan. S. Williams, Ass't Adj't General.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says that the death of Col. Baker of Oregon has caused great mourning in the family of President Lincoln. It was the desire of the President and Mrs. Lincoln that the body of Col. Baker of the State of the State

Two Thousand Rebels Routed by Three lundred of Fremont's Body Guard. The fol-wing is a special dispatch to the St. Louis Republican: wing is a special dispatch to the Gr. Edward State "Head-quarters Western Department, Government Staten, Missouri, Oct. 25. The following dispatch has zen received, announcing a most brilliant victory at pringfield by Gen. Fremont's Body Guard, number-

Springfield by Gen. Fremont's Douy Guana, in 1810 men:—
NRAR BOLIVAR, Oct. 26. General: I respectfully report that yesterday, at 4 P. M., I met at Springfield about 2000 rebols formed in line of battle. They gave me a very warm reception, but your guard, with one feeling, made a charge, and in less than three minutes the enemy were completely routed. We cleared the city of every rebel and retired, it being near night and not feeling able to keep the place with so small a former.

orce.

Major White's command did not participate in the harge. I have seen charges, but such brilliant bravery I have never seen and did not expect. Their warry, 'Fremont and the Union,' broke forth like thunder.

(Signed,) CHARLES SEAGON, Major Commanding Body Guard."

Col. John M. Richardson, who rode over to the vicinity of Springfield last evening, says Seagoni was guided to the town from Jeffirson to the Mount Vernon road, by Judge Owens.

The rebel camp was just out of the city. Seagoni was compelled to pass through a lane and let down a number of fence rails before he could charge on the foe, thus drawing their fire. There was a good deal of street firing in Springfield and from the houses.

Two secessionists who ran out of their houses and fired at the Body Guard were killed. Seagoni was advised of the force of the rebels, but he was determined to have a fight. Col. Pierce, said to be from Arkansas, commanded one of the rebel regiments. It is thought the cause of the increased rebel force at Springfield was the large amount of plunder gathered there for some weeks past, which, it is stated, they intended to take South with them, but which will of course fall into our hands. The loss of either side is not stated.

paired to quarters, and as the ram passed abreast of the Richmond the entire port battery was discharged at her, with what effect it was impossible to discover owing to the darkness.

A red light was shown as a signal of danger, and the squadron got under weigh in a very few minutes, and the squadron got under weigh in a very few minutes, having slipped their cables. The Richmond covered the retreat. The Frebie went over the lar, while the Richmond and Vincennes grounded. The enemy now coming down the river, with five steamers, commenced at us, while we returned the fire from our port battery and rifled gun on the poop, our shot however falling short, while their shell burst on all sides of us, and several passed directly over the ship.

At 9.30 Commander Handy, of the Vincennes, mistaking my signal to the ships outside the bar to get under weigh, for a signal for him to abandon his ship, came on board the Richmond with all his officers and a large number of the crew, the remainder handy, before leaving his ship, had placed a lighted slow match at the magazine. Having waited a reasonable time for an explosion, I directed Commander Handy to return to his ship with his crew, and to start his water, and if necessary at his own discretion to throw overboard his small guns, for the purpose of lightening the ship, and to carry out his kedge with a cable to heave off by.

At ten A. M. the enemy ceased firing, and withdrew up the river. During the engagement a shell entered our quarter port, and one of the boats was stove by another shell. Capt. Pope reports that the Vincennes and Richmond are both affoat, and the leak of the last ten or reduced that the small engines keep the ship will have to go to some place and have three planks put in.

I have received rifled guns, and have glaced the 32, pounder on the forester, and a 12-pounder on the reverse of the simple of the completion of the line the hard to accomplication of the line with the river. I would have stopped at Pilot own to give batter, I would have stopped at

The affair near Lebanon, Mo., in which eightyight Federal soldiers attacked and routed at least four
underd rebels, was truly a gallant one, and its deails, as sent by telegraph, have been confirmed. It
occurred on the 13th ult. A Rolla correspondent of
the St. Louis Lemocrat says of this action:—

enemy were prisoners were taken. Lieut. men, and a negro servant ki men.

The taking of Lexington, Mo., on the 16th t. by Major White, was done by 150 men. The rebe The taking of Lexington, Mo., on the 16th ult. by Major White, was done by 150 men. The rebel gatrison numbered 400, under the notorious Capt. Shelby. Major White sent forward a spy and discovered the strength of the enemy. The surprise was so complete that the rebels knew nothing of the spproach of our force until a volley was poured in upon them. They threw down their arms in the greatest confusion and fied in every direction. Our men pursued them for eight or nine miles and took a great quantity of pistols guns, knapsacks, and other articles, which they threw away to facilitate their flight.

articles, which they threw away to facilitate their flight.

Besides these, they found two pieces of cannon at the post. There are now there more than one hundred of the rebels, sick or wounded.

Portions of the town are utterly laid waste, and there is actual suffering among the inhabitants for food and the necessaries of life. The stores and many dwellings have been stripped. The rebels took everything they could carry, and wantonly destroyed much that they were obliged to leave.

FEDERAL VICTORY AT ROMNEY, VIRGINIA. Washington, Oct. 27th. Lieut. Gen. Scott to-day received the following despatch, dated Romney, Va., Oct. 25, P. M. "In obedience to your orders, I moved on this place at 12 o'clock last night, attacked the enemy at 3 o'clock this raternoon and drove in their outposts, and after a brilliant action of two hours, completely routed them, taking all their cannon and much of their camp equipage, and many prisoners. Our loss is but trifling, but cannot say to what extent.

Brig. Gen. B. F. Kelly, Commanding."

THE MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR HARRIS, OF TENNESSEE. The Nashville Union of Oct. 9th, contains the message of Gov. Harris, delivered to the Legislature on the day preceding. We make the following extracts from it:—

the message of too tharm, we will be the following extracts from it:—

"It is due to Tennessee to say, and it may be said without disparagement to other States, that our people have done more in the work of raising, organizing, arming and equipping an army than was ever before accomplished by any State in the same length of time. Having no military organization, and almost without arms, and destitute of authority to raise troops or procure arms until the passage of the act of the 6th of May last, within less than two months from the passage of this act thirty thousand volunteers were organized and thrown into the field.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to the patriotic people of the State for the alacrity with which they have rushed to the standard of their country upon the first intimation of necessity. I have been compelled to decline the services of a large number tendered in excess of the demand. In addition to the provisional army of the State, a number of regiments have been raised for Confederate service, making in the aggregate thirty-eight infanty regiments, seven cavalry battalions and sixteen artillery companies, which Tenessee has contributed to the common defence."

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.—Three days ago information appeared in all the papers, of an immense naval expedition, which had long been in secret preparation, and which was to sail from Annapolis, with scaled orders, for some part of the South.

Its departure was first delayed by a storm, and then a day was given to rehearsal, at Fortress Monroe, of the complicated movements of landing with surface of the complicated movements of landing with surface of the commanding officer had absconded, carrying with him the maps, charts, plans and scaled orders of the expedition. This rumor was afterwards contradicted. This feet actually sailed from Fortress Monroe, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 20th. How unspeakably greater, every way, would the effect of this expedition have been upon the enemy, had its departure been preceded by a proclamation of Freedom to the Slaves.

The Lt. Porter, of the Powhatan, reports, arrived at Maranham Sept. 24th, only five days after the Sumter had left. The latter had cruised for two or three days at the mouth of that harbor to overhaul the brig Maria, expected from New York. The Governor of Maraham treated the officers of the Sumter with every courtesy, promising them that they might sell the Maria there if she was captured, and supplied her with coal, but was unwilling to do the same by the Powhatan. On entering Maranham, the Sumter got aslorer and lost her false keel, and when she left was leaking. She left under sail, having housed the smoke stack. She lad taken no prizes since the Abbie Bradford, and it was understood that her motto was to burn, sink and destroy, particularly Boston and Eastern vessels. and destroy, particularly Boston and Eastern ves Lieut. Porter left Sept. 28th, and put into St. The Oct. 9, where his last despatches are dated.

THE FRIENDLY SLAVE. One of the officers of the Massachusetts 20th, who was in the battle at Ball's Bluff from early morning until late at night, states that he did not leave the Virginia shore until 9 P. M., when he found a friendly negro, who, in the hour of darkness, ferried him across in his skiff to a place of safety upon the Maryland shore.

The General Sherman who has con the coast expedition is the Sherman of artillery re nown, in connection with the battery of his name The Sherman in command in Kentucky is the brothe of Senator Sherman, and when the rebellion broke

COMPLETION OF THE PACIFIC TELE-GRAPH-THE FIRST MESSAGE.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT BELOW NEW OBLEANS. Washington, Oct. 25. Commodore McKean's despatches have been received at the Navy Department. Captain Pope of the Richmond, reports that the hole made in her by the ram was two feet below the water line, and five inches in circumference. At the first alarm the men coolly repaired to quarters, and as the ram passed abreast of the Richmond the entire port battery was discharged at her, with what effect it was impossible to discover owing to the darkness.

A red light was shown as a signal of danger, and the squadron got under weigh in a very few minutes, the squadron got under weigh in a very few minutes, the squadron got under weigh in a very few minutes, the squadron got under weigh in a very few minutes. The Richmond covered the squadron got under weigh in a very few minutes, the squadron got under weigh in a very few minutes. The Richmond covered the squadron got under weigh in a very few minutes, the squadron got under weigh in a very few minutes. The Richmond covered the squadron got under weigh in a very few minutes. The squadron got under weigh in a very few minutes, the lar, while the

both sides, the whole world will be in telegraphic connection with but forty miles of submarine cable across Behring's Straits.

Fending the completion of the extension to the Amoor, it is proposed to establish at this port a line of mail steamers to China and Japan, bringing the Chinese mails and news to this city in twenty days. From hence the news will be telegraphed to New York or Cape Race, so as to reach Europe in advance of the despatches sent via the Red Sea route.

T. STARR KING'S GREETING FROM CALIFORNIA. tev. T. Starr King sends the following note of gre ing from district California:—

ing from distrat Cantornia:—
Saw Francisco, Ort. 24th—8.P. M. Editors Transcript: All hail! A new bond of Union between Pacific and Atlantic! The lightning now gooth out of the West and shineth even to the East! Heaven preserve the Republic; and bless old Baston from hub to rim!
Ti.os. Syaran Kino.

New York, Oct. 25. The following is the reply of he Mayor of New York to the despatch of the Mayor f San Francisco:—

of San Francisco:—
"New York returns her greetings to San Fran
Let the union thus so happily consummated bet
them ever remain unimpaired. The Union for
whether between the East and the West of the
and South. Let it be continued and preserged."

whether between the East and the West of the Coverand South. Let it be continued and preserged.

Green the East property of the President of the Capital Machington, Oct. 27th. Since Friday, when the Precific and Atlantic Telegraph was opened, the President has received a number of dispatches over the line. These embrace the announcement from the President of the Telegraph Company that the line is completed, and express a hope that it may be a bond of perpetuity between the States of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific.

Gov. Downey of California expresses in the name of the people of that State their congratulations at the completion of the noble enterprise that places them in immediate communication with the Capital and with their fellow-citizens in the East, and expressing the hope that the golden links of the Constitution may ever unite us a lappy and free people.

The President of the United States as a society logiand as a State loyal. They pray God to save one and indivisible our giorious Union.

Leland Stanford sends the following: "To-day California is but a second's distance from the National conital. Her matricitism with the electric current.

Leland Stanford sends the following: "To-day California is but a second's distance from the National capital. Her patriotism with the electric current throbs responsive with that of her sister States, and hold civil liberty and union above all price."

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance sends the following:—
"To the President of the United States greeting: Liberty, Union and Temperance, one and inseparable forever. By order. JOHN WADE, P. G. W. P."

The Mayor of Stockton transmits the following:—
Stockton sends greeting to your Excellency, with

The Mayor of Stockton transmits the following — stockton sends greeting to your Excellency, with assurance that she is true to the Constitution and laws, and for the thorough crushing out of rebel-

lion."

Gov. Nye, in behalf of the Territory of Nevada, says: "Mountain bound Nevada avails herself of the earliest opportunity to send upon the wings of lightning to her National home assurances of her filial stackment to the Pinion as formed by our fathers, and her earnest sympathy with those who are striving to

maintain it."

The following is dated Capitol, Carson City, Nevada Territory, through her first Legislative Assembly: "To the President and people of the United States, greeting: Nevada for the Union, ever true and loyal, The last born of the nation will be the last to desert the fing. Our aid to the extent of our ability can be relied upon to crush the rebellion.

(Signed)

J. L. VAN BAKELEN, President."

FRATERNITY LECTURES. POURTH SERIES.

The public of Boston and vicinity are respectfully in-ormed that the Fourin Senies of FRATERNITY LEC-TURES continue weekly at TREMONT TEMPLE. The lecture on Tuesday Evening, Nov. 5, will be by

REV. T. WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. To be followed on successive TUESDAY EVENINGS by ures from the following gentlem

November 12-RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

" 19-WILLIAM R. ALGER.
" 26-HENRY WARD BEECHER.

ember 3-FREDERICK DOUGLASS

17-EDWIN H. CHAPIN.

" 24—EZRA H. HEYWOOD.
" 31—WILLIAM S. STUDLEY.

January 7-WENDELL PHILLIPS. Organist - - Howard M. Dow, Esq.

Doors to be opened at 6 1-2 o'clock. Lectures to comence at 7 1-2 o'clock, precisely.

A limited number of tickets (admitting the bearer and a lady,) are offered for sale at \$2 each ; to be obtained at Oliver Ditson & Co.'s, No. 277 Washington street, John C. Hayes & Co.'s, 33 Court street, D. O. Goodrich's, 302 Wash-ington street, of the several members of the Fraterist's hith-erto having the disposal of tickets, and at the Tremont Oct. 11 Temple.

TA. T. POSS, an Agent of the American A. S. Soiety, will speak on "The War," at Kepne, Sunday, No

SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY .- The exigencies of the cause having this year occasioned an ear-lier call for funds than usual, friends at home and abroad are entreated to advance and increase their subscriptions as far as practicable,—addressing them to William I. Bowditch, Egg., Treas. Am. A. S. Society, Boston.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

EF AID FOR FUGITIVE SLAVES .- The fund raised to aid figitire slaves is now, and hat been for some time, exhausted. Those who are disposed to contribute to this deserving charity are respectfully invited to leave heir contributions with FRANCIS JACKSON, Hollis st., or R. F. WALLCUT, at the Anti-Stavery office.

NOTICE .- Mrs. H. F. M. Bnows, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been appointed an Agent for the Anti-Slavery Standard; and is fully authorized to receive new subscriptions to the same, as well as payments on old acc Mrs. Brown's address is 288 Superior street.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., having had fif-

ten years' experience in the Homotopathic treatment of diseases, offers her professional services to the Ladies and Children of Boston and vicinity. Reference.—David Theyer, M. D.; Luther Clark, M. D.; John M. Tarball, M. D., Boston. Sliphalet Clark, M. D.,

Rooms No. 20 Balfinch street. Office bours from 2 to

P. M.

TERMS REDUCED.

A the Round Hill Water-Care in Northampton, Mass., to \$7 and \$10 per week. Open Summer and Winter. Dr. HALSTED'S success in the treatment of Woman's diseases is well known. The cure is speedy and reliable. Those brought on beds, even, are soon enabled to walk. Over four hundred cases of spinal diseases, paralysis and loss of the use of limbs have been restored; and numerous cures have been made of various stubborn difficulties which had lingered without help for years. For the success in treating more ordinary complaints, and the great favor given the Tarkish Chemical and other Baths, see circular sent gratis.

Needing a little change, and desirous to confer as well as to receive benefit. Dr. H. will make a few professional visits, travelling expenses being paid, without charge.

Northampton, Oct. 30.

Woman's Rights under the Law.

THREE Lectures delivered in Boston, January, 1861, by Mrs. C. H. Dall.
I. The Oriental Estimate and the French Law.
II. The English Common Law.
III. The United States Law, and some Thoughts on Human Rights.

A Rights.

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Woman's Right to Labor, 63 cts.
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All of which are sent free by mail on receipt of the price.
Oct. 25—3tis.

THE most able and brilliant book, called forth by the

THE REJECTED STONE:

Or, Insurrection vs. Resurrection in America.

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WALKER, WISE & O.O.,

245 Washington street, Boston.

From the Atlantic Monthly for Nov THE WASHERS OF THE SHROUD.

Along a river-side, I know not where,
I walked last night in mystery of dream;
A chill creeps curdling yet beneath my halv,
To think what chanced me by the pallid gleam
Of a moon-wraith that waned through haunted aft.

Pale fire files pulsed within the meadow mist Their halos, wavering thistle-downs of light; The-loon, that seemed to mock some goblin trys Laughed; and the echoes, huddling in affright, Like Odin's hounds, fled baying down the night.

Then all was silent, till there smote my ear A movement in the stream that checked my breath:
Was it the slow plash of a waging deer?
But something said, "This water is of Death!
The Sisters wash a Shrond,—ill thing to hear!"

I, looking then, beheld the ancient Three, Known to the Greek's and to the Norseman's creed, That sit in shadow of the mystle Tree, Still crooning, as they weave their endless brede, One rong: "Time was, Time is, and time shall be."

No wrinkled crones were they, as I had deemed, But fair as yesterday, to-day, to-morrow, To mourner, lover, poet, ever seemed; Something too deep for joy, too high for sorrow, Thrilled in their tones, and from their faces gleat "Still men and nations reap as they have strawn,"---

So sang they, working at their task the while,—
"The fatal raiment must be cleaned ere dawn:
For Austria? Italy? the Sea-Queen's Isle? O'er what quesched grandeur must our shroud be drawn

"Or is it for a younger, fairer corse, That gathered States for children round his knees, That tamed the wave to be his posting-horse, The forest-feller, linker of the seas, Bridge-builder, hammerer, youngest son of Thor's? What make we, murmur'st thou, and what are we?

Is it too coarse for him, the young and proud?

Earth's mightiest deigned to wear it; why not he?" "Is there no hope?" I mouned. "So strong, so fair ! Our Fowler, whose proud bird would brook erewhile No rival's swoop in all our western air !

For him, life's morn-gold bright yet in his hair? "Leave me not hopeless, ye unpitying dames!
I see, half-seeing. Tell me, ye who scanned
The stars, Earth's elders, still mu st noblest aims
Be traced upon oblivious ocean-rands? Must Hesper join the wailing ghosts of names?"

"When grass-blades stiffen with red battle-dew, Ye deem we choose the victors and the slain: Eay, choose we them that shall be leal and true To the heart's longing, the high faith of brain! Yet here the victory is, if ye but knew.

"Three roots bear up Dominion: Knowledge, Will,—
These two are strong, but stronger yet the third,—
Obedience, the great tap-root, that still,
Knit round the rock of Duty, is not stirred, Though the storm's ploughshare spend its

"Is the doom sealed for Hesper? "Tis not we ounce it, but the Law before all time : The brave makes danger opportunity;
The waverer, paltering with the chance sublime,
Dwarfs it to peril: which shall Hesper be?

Hath he let vultures climb his cagle's seat To make Jove's bolts purreyors of their maw? Hath he the Many's plaudits found more sweet, Than wisdom? held Opinion's wind for law? Then let him hearken for the headsman's feet !

Rough are the steps, slow-hewn in flintlest rock States climb to power by; slippery those with gold Down which they stumble to eternal mock: No chafferer's hand shall long the sceptre hold; Who, given a Fate to shape, would sell the block

"We sing old sagas, songs of weal and woe, Mystic because too cheaply understood; Mystic because too cheaply understood; Dark sayings are not ours; men hear and know, See Evil weak, see only strong the Good, Yet Kope to balk Doom's fire with walls of tow.

"Time Was unlocks this riddle of Time Is, That offers choice of glory and of gloom;
The solver makes Time Shall Be surely his.—
But hasten, Sisters! for even now the tomb
Grates its slow hinge and calls from the abyss."

"But not for him," I cried, "not yet for him,

Whose large horizon, westering, star by star Wins from the void to where on ocean's rim neet shuts the world with golden bar,

"His shall be larger manhood, saved for those That walk unblenching through the trial-fires; Not suffering, but faint heart is worst of woes, And he no base-born son of craven sires, Whose eye need droop, confronted with his foes.

"Tears may be ours, but proud, for those who win Death's royal purple in the enemy's lines:

Peace, too, brings tears; and mid the battle-din,
The wiser car some text of God divines;

For the sheathed blade may rust with darker sin.

"God, give us peace !- not such as lulls to sleep, But sword on thigh, and brow with purpose knit!
And let our Ship of State to harbor sweep,
Her ports all up, her battle-lanterns lit,
And her leashed thunders gathering for their leap!

So said I, with elenebed hands and passionate pain, Thinking of dear ones by Potomac's side : Again the loon laughed, mocking; and again The cohoes bayed far down the night, and died, While, waking, I recalled my wandering brain.

> From the Cambridge Chronicle. WHAT DOST THOU HERE?

The voice of the Lord to the wi "Elijah! what doest thou here?"

And the prophet arose at the terrible sound,
And came forth from the cavern of fear. And to flee from his service is vain ; Arise, and return, and the monarchs anoint Over Syria and Israel to reign. The mantle cast over his head,

Thy mantle cast over his head,

For the wrath of the Lord is abroad in the land,

The wicked shall faint with their dread. Who escapes from the sword of Hazael, before The sword of fierce Jehu shall quait, nd Elisha the remnant shall utterly slay, Who have bowed to the worship of Baal."

The Angel of God stands and calls us to-day ; The Angel of God stands and calls us to-day;
Come forth, for the battle is here,
And the condict at hand with oppression and wrong,
And the forces of evil draw near.
They would trample down justice and truth in the la
With fetters would chain up the right,

And smother the life-breath of Liberty on With the rufflanly greap of their might. Arise from the couch of your indolent case Shake off the cold palsy of fear! Arise from your dreams and your greed and your gold!

For the Angel of God standeth here. The prophet-age coming this age must anoint,— filrd your loins, make no laggard delay, And think not to hide, for the Lord calls the roll,

> AUTUMN. The melancholy days are come,
> The saddest of the year;
> Of wailing winds, and naked woo
> And meadows brown and sere.

He musters his armies to-day.

Selections. THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

From the secession of South Carolina to the fall of Sumter, the Herald outdid all the journals of the South in its advocacy of the Southern rebellion. It justified it as a wise and necessary defence against the anti-slavery sentiment of the Republican party and of certain Northern men, precisely as it now clamors for the arrest and incarceration of the same men for presuming to form a judgment, upon a system which has well-nigh proved our national run. It endeavored to bring up public opinion to the point of acknowledging the independence of the Southern Confederacy. It labored to bring about a compromise with the rebels by demanding that everything they asked for should be granted. It denounced any measure of coercion, any attempt to enforce the laws, and insisted that our troops should be withdrawn from Southern forts. It never ceased in its abuse of Mr. Lincoln and his Administration, declaring again and again in these terms and in similar language, that the people "would hold it to a bitter responsibility for the shameful imbecility and fanaticism with which it was betraying the interests of the country." It appealed to the people of the North, and especially to the capitalists of this city, of Boston, and of Philadelphia, to stop the wheels of Government by refusing to lend it a dollar, that it might be thus coerced into yielding to the South all that it demanded at the point of the bayonet, and be compelled to compound a peace. It comforted the South, and threatened the North with the dire calamity of a divided North, and a consequent bloody civil war among ourselves. It predicted the ruin that was to visit us by the overthrow of all our trade, which would be removed to Southern Confederacy by the world huse be seduced by their interest from their allegiance, and would desert the Government and the Union for the sake of free goods amuggled in under the Confederate tariff. It declared that the North-West would be removed to Southern Confederacy by the great Powers of Europe, declaring

pancy, and in the devout sneerity of its purpose was even occasionally decent for a day or two together.

It would be easy to fill several columns with extracts to show that all we have here said is true to the letter; that it reiterated again and again its prophecies of the utter ruin, commercial and political, of the North, and the complete success of the rebellion; and that, to insure the fulfilment of these prophecies, it piled up, month after month, argument, persuasion, and menace, trusting to that great influence which it assumes to hold over the public mind to justify its wisdom and its forethought. Over a door to an inner office in that establishment was draped a Secession flag, as a preliminary to a display of the whole set from its windows, provided for that happy moment when New York, led by the Herald, should rise in revolt, and declare its adherence to the Southern rebellion. It would be easy, we say, to prove all this by page upon page of evidence from its own columns, and to show how it abounded with absurd forewarnings and dangerous appeals. But, as the greater includes the less, we shall content ourselves with a few significant passages advocating the adoption of the Montgomery Constitution as a substitute for the Federal Constitution, and the entire submission of the North to the usurpation of Jeff-Davis. On Sunday last the Heralds said: "There are few journals which have been so steady in their devotion to the great constitutional principles on which our institutions are based;" and "as to changing our mind on MINOR QUESTIONS OF POLICY when the circumstances of the times call for it, our readers need not be told that it is our habit to do so." We will turn to the file for March to see the character of that "devotion," and to learn what the Herald esteems "minor questions of policy."

On Sunday, the 17th of March last, exactly seven months ago, the Herald'said:—

"Now, by the unanimous adoption of the new Constitution by the Southern Congress, the President, the

And again :-

And again:—
"There is no part of it which cannot be consistent:
a dopted by the North, and which will not commend
self to sober-minded, conservative citizens in the nonaveholding portion of the Union, * * and if subnitted to the people of all the States, there is no queson that it would be acceled to by three-quarters of their

Such was the gauge the Herald took in March of the patriotism of the Northern people, and of their loyalty to the Constitution and the Union bequeathed them by their fathers. Another article in the same paper was devoted to a careful analysis of this Montgomery Constitution, which we were urged to adopt, with its "very important and most desirable improvements" on the old one, but which the Northern people have since thought it worth while, in spite of the Herald, to do something to defend. Its provisions in regard to slavery it put first "in the order of their importance," as follows:—

recognized and protected by congress and the Legislatures.

2. That the right to slaveholders of transit and soJouan in any State of the Confederacy, with their slaves
and other property, shall be recognized and respected.

3. That the provision in regard to fugitive slaves
shall extend to any slave tangulay carried from one
State into another, and there escaping or taken away
from his master.

trakering compromises whatever."

On the 20th of March the leading article of the Herald was entitled; "The Ultimatum of the South—Necessity of its Indorsement by the City of New York." The adoption of the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy it pronounced a "cheering event," for the instrument was one admirably adapted "to the wants of the country in the present crisis," and "affording clear proof the skill, energy, and forethought, with which the Government of the new Republic are moulding its destinies." It again declared:—

"There is no point of difference between the Con-stitution of 1789, and that framed by the Congress at Montgomery, in which the provisions of the latter are not an improvement upon the former."

But it improved upon this text, and appealed to be people of this city to begin the good work of iu-usgurating Northern insurrection and accepting ser-rice under Jeff. Davis and his fellow conspirators.

"The new Constitution is, in fact, the olive-branch which the South holds out to the North; and schatters course may be pursued by the Lincoh Administration, it is the daily of the people of this city to signify, with promptness, their readiness to accept it * * * * Before six weeks it might be submitted to the popular vote, and would undoubtedly be accepted by over three-fourths of the States * * * * It is especially necessary that the conservative masses of this metropolis should be the confederate States of the South have adopted, and of signifying their willingness to acquiesce in the same."

In two other articles in the Herald of March 20th the same policy—of its "minor questions of policy"—is advocated. The "masses" are appealed to; the "leading conservative men of the metropolis" are appealed to; the President is appealed to to convene Congress, and Congress is appealed to to convene Congress, and Congress is appealed to; to entire the West is appealed to; all to save the country by the adoption of the Montgomery Constitution. And finally a last appeal is made to the whole country thus:—

"The Southern Confederacy has a MIGHTY DESTATES.

"The Southern Confederacy has a MIGHTY DES-TINY before it, and the only way the Northern States can share it, and be saved from ruin, is by adopting the new Constitution."

can share it, and be saved from ruin; is by adopting the new Constitution."

Is this enough? We think so. The Herald got its answer by-and-by; and from the time the "masses" paid it that memorable visit, to show how profoundly they had been moved by its labors on behalf of the Jeff. Davis conspiracy, how completely they were under the control and influence of that journal—from that time to now, the "masses," and "conservative leaders," the great "metropolis," the West, the East, in short the whole country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Canada line to Mason and Dixon's, have given their estimate of the Herald's advice. And if there he anybody who believes that it does anything more than attempt to throw a flimsy disguise over these opinions now in its persistent efforts to sow discord, to arouse dasturbances, to goad the Government to some rash act of foolish oppression, and to excite everywhere jealousies and prejudices that may lead to scenes of strike, then such person is possessed of a degree of credulity that is almost incredible.—New York Tribune.

MR. BEECHER ON FREMONT AND CONTRA-BANDS.

On Sabbath morning the following remarks of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher were made, not in the sermon, but upon giving out a notice of meetings of ladies in the congregation, for the purpose of providing hospital stores for our armies, and particularly with reference to furnishing stores for the hospitals of St. Louis:—

to show that all we have here said is true to the leter; that it retreated again and again its prophecies; the content of the complete success of the rebellion; and that, to insure the infliment of these prophecies, it piled up, month after month, argument, personand menace, trusting to that green content of patify its piled up, month after month, argument, personand menace, trusting to that green the prophecies it piled up, month after month, argument, personand menace, trusting to that great of the properties of the prophecies in piled up, month after month again. We have a form the prophecies of the prophecies of

American Missionary Association, which was to be specifically employed for the religious and secular in-struction of the 1,800 emancipated slaves in and around Fortress Monroe, Mr. Beecher said:—

"There is no part of it which cannot be consistently adopted by the North, and which will not commend itself to sober minded, conservative citizens in the nonslaveholding portion of the Union, * * * and if subslaveholding portion of the Union bequeathed them 'south the expression as if it was a very felicitous thing. My friends, the constitution and the expression as if it was a very felicitous thing. My friends, the constitution and the expression as if it was a very felicitous thing. My friends, the constitution and the expression as if it was a very felicitous thing. My friends, the constitution and the expression as if it was a very felicitous thing. My friends, the constitution and the expression as if it was a very felicitous thing. My friends, the constitution and the expression as if it was a very felicitous thing. My friends, the tissue of the portion of the portion and fer begat disaborates the particle in the subspace was developed to a careful analy

come to that question; and I thank God that there is one man who dares to speak out upon it. That man, with whose name the cause of liberty was so intimately associated in the campaign of 1856, seems destined still to be identified with the progress of that sacred cause. He alone, of all our generals, seems to have had that far-seeing wisdom which springs from the very spirit and love of liberty. How simple and clear are his utterances. He alone dare to call slaves by their own odious name—slaves—a word which the Constitution would not utter, and which men sensitive of shame do not love to speak. He alone has declared that the slaves of men found in arms against their country shall become freemen. Mark it: Not, with verbal dexterity, 'contrabands;' not men without name, anomalous, nondescript; but, as if inspired from on high with the very spirit of religion, and acting according to its most undoubted inspirations, Fremont has declared that slaves shall become free men. The heart and conscience of the whole North responded to that touch. Therefore Fremont will never be forgiven. — Ibid.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

The great business of this country being to put down the present slaveholding rebellion, the question, How to put it down? is always in order for discussion, and cannot be kept out of sight and hearing by any agreement whatever. When we are told that we must yield to the Administration, and to its method of carrying on the war, we readily assent. We must yield to it; we do cheerfully, condially and earnestly support all its measures for carrying on the war. It should have all the money and all the men it wants, and it should not be embarrassed by unfriendly and captions criticism. But and all the men it wants, and it should not be embarrassed by unfriendly and captions criticism. But when we are told that the Administration has definitely pronounced, once for all, against the policy of making use of the negroes, free and slave, as a weapon of war, we answer, first, by denying the statement, and, second, that even if its present policy tends that way, there is no certainty and no probability that it is so wedded to its theories or so embarrassed by its acts that its policy cannot be changed. Almost every man says be is ready for emancipation in case the war cannot be brought to a successful end without it. If the Republic or slavery has got to go to the wall, they say, let slavery go. They refuse, however, to admit, the emergency. Probably the Administration now does the same. Very well; the question is one of opinion and fact. We don't deny that possibly the rebellion may be crushed without freeing the negroes. But we are and always have been for a short war. The present condition of affairs doubtless has its charms for contractors and adventurers; but the people, especially the business community, prefer a condition of pace, and will demand that the rebels shall be put down as specify and as effectually as possible. If emancipation is the specdiest and most effectual way, the people will soomer or later find it out. There is nothing in the history or the present position of the Administration which leads us to suppose that its modification of Gen. Fremont's proclamation is anything more than an indication of its policy toward Kentucky; perhaps its temporary policy there. It is obliged to deal with questions as they arise, and the events of a week or a day may induce or compel as sudden and absolute change of ground. Some new aspect of the contest, some new disaster, perhaps, may precipitate upon us the question of emancipation for immediate solution; and the New York Aleradi may be compelled to change front upon it again as suddenly as it has done within the last two months. The history of

the difference as to the means and appliances of war, is represented by their free populations respectively, viz.: as 18 8-10 to 8 4-10. Adding the slaves to the free population of the South, either as laborers, supporting the whites, or as combatants (and they are already acting in the former capacity, and sooner or later will be in both.) and the relative proportions are as 18 8-10 to 12 4-10. Adding the slaves to the population of the North, the proportions are 22 8-10 to 12 4-10. Adding the slaves to the population of the North, the proportions are 22 8-10 to 8 4-10.

Mr. Hickman's proposition seemed simple and feasible. Eighteen millions can overpower eight millions. It was based on the supposition of the neutrality of the slaves. This is a delusion now, and will prove a greater and more fearful delusion as the war proceeds. It is now practically eighteen millions to twelve millions. But we may better Mr. Hickman's formula, and make it twenty-two millions to eight millions, or thereabout, if we please. To one complexion or the other it must come at last. However anxious our Government may be to protect the Union men of the Border States, without requiring anything of them in return, except that they shall allow our troops to guard their farms, henroosts, and slave-pens, Jeff. Davis will allow no neutrality in his domnions. This war will up-turn the foundations of Southern Society, and every man, woman, and child must take part, on one side or the other. The four millions of irrepressible Africans must work and fight on one side or the other; and, if not allowed to work and fight for us, they will work and fight against us.

Now let us look at some further deductions from Mr. Kennedy's tables. Slaves between the ages of fifteen and sixty are regarded as able-bodied, for fifteen and sixty are regarded as able-bodied, for

Now let us look at some further deductions from Mr. Kennedy's tables. Slaves between the ages of fifteen and sixty are regarded as able-bodied, for working or fighting. There were, in 1850, between these ages, 815,425 male slaves. In 1860, calculating the increase in the same proportion as the increase of the whole slave population, there were 1,012,281. Every one of these men is now at work, supporting the families of the rebel soldiers, or performing the exhausting labor of the trenches and the drudgery of the camp, which Northern "mudsils," in our armies, have to do for themselves. In Maryland, there are 22,000 of these able-bodied male slaves. There were in Virginia, in 1850, 121,564 able-bodied male slaves: to-day there are 126,000, and 14,000 able-bodied free colored men—140,000 men helping support the Rebel armies, if not actually helping to constitute the Rebel armies, instead of sending them back to report of our flag that it is the emblem of oppression, and of our Eagle; that for the poor slave his bones are brass and his feathers are iron? How long in such a case, would Beauregard flaunt the rattlesnake flag in sight of the White House? There are 53,322 of the same class in Kenpoor slave his bones are brass and his feathers are iron? How long in such a case, would Beauregard faunt the rattlesnake flag in sight of the White House? There are 53,322 of the same class in Kenteky; 63,358 in Tennessee; and in both States, 4,100 able-bodied free colored men. Total, in both States, 126,000. What? Allies or enemies? Everyone of them is a Union man, and, if we choose to have him so, a fighter for the Union. North Carolina has 78,000 of the same class, besides 5,000 free colored men; South Carolina, 104,000 of both classes; Georgia, 115,000; Alabama, 111,900; Mississiphi, 124,000; Louisiana, 99,100; and Missouri, 27,750. These figures, compiled with care, show the strength of this class in the Border, Atlantic, and Gulf States. On which side, at each point of landing, shall this immense force fight and work?—Ibid.

gg The capture of the New York brig Granada, by the privateer Sallie, off Charleston, adds to the apprehension felt by ship owners in regard to these freebooters. The war risk was not inserted in the policy of the Grenada, so she is a total loss.

ST. PATRICK ON SLAVERY.

ST. PATRIOK ON SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

Sin,—In your article, "The Clergy on War," many were pleased to see the testimony of St. Anselm of the eleventh century. Allow me to present one 500 years before his, an authority which our Hibernian friends will duly appreciate, and very justly so. The venerable apostle of Ireland left but two well authenticated compositions, and one of these was really a tract or a general epistle against slavery. The occasion of it was this:

Coroticus, a British chiertain, though professing Christianity, made a descent upon the coast of Ireland, and carried off, and sold to the Picts, a rumber of converts whom St. Patrick had recently baptized. He immediately dispatched a messenger to the slave-dealer, requiring that he should instantly release the captives and return them home. The requisition, however, was treated with neglect or contempt, whereupon St. Patrick, styling himself a "Bishop, and established in Ireland," thus proclaimed:—"To all that fear God—these marauders and robbers are excommunicated and estranged from Christ; and it is not lawful to show them any civility, nor to eat or drink with them, nor to receive their offerings, until they have sincerely repented and made atonement, and liberated bose servants and handmaids of Christ." And he further required all the faithful, into whose hands this epistle might fall, "to get it and read it before she people everywhere, and, if possible, to Coroticus himself, and communicate it to his soldiers, in the hope that they might return to God." [Lamigan Eccles. Hist. 1., p. 297; Moore's History of Ireland, p. 118.]

D. D. V.

PROGRESS OF DESPOTISM.

"It being necessary to form a ticket of Electors, and the time being too short to call a Convention of the people, it was suggested that the Richmond editors should prepare a ticket, thus relieving the people of the trouble of making selections. The ticket thus formed has been presented. Among the names we find those of Wm. L. Goggin of Bedford, and R. T. Daniel of Richmond; E. H. Fitzuhgh of Ohio county; John R. Edmunds of Halifax, and C. W. Newton of Norfolk City. Every district in the State is embraced in this editorial report."

John R. Edmunds of Halifax, and C. W. Newton of Norfolk City. Every district in the State is embraced in this editorial report."

The above precious morsel is among our latest news from the rebel capital. It will be remembered that Mr. Russell, in some of his earlier letters, told us how the ruling classes of the South had resolved to disfranchise the people, when their slave empire was established. We did not expect to see this consummation reached so quickly. But events move rapidly, in these fast times. Already the people of the South begin to murmur portentously at the gross deception that has been put upon them. Instead of European recognition, a prosperous independence, and plenty of free niggers—they begin to realize how harshly war is using them, and how dreary the prospect ahead. Under this state of things, with a powerful army ready to overwhelm in front, and vast fleets hovering upon their flank, it might be dangerous to intrust the screet right of suffrage to the deceived and discontented masses. The rulers might, by such a course, suddenly find their kingdom falling from under their feet, and their schemes of towering ambition terminated at the end of a dangling cord. So the aristocratic editors of Richmond, by order of the leading conspirators, determine that there is no time to call a convention, and therefore proceed to put an electoral ticket in nomination themselves, which the people are graciously permitted to go through the form of ratifying. If this rebellion last much longer, the common people may find that they are no longer free American citizens, but the serfs of a slaveholding oligarchy—and the ravings of Southern rhetoricians, that capital should own its labor, may be by them sadly realized.—Tribune.

SAY NOTHING ABOUT SLAVERY. Suppose the

SAY NOTHING ABOUT SLAVERY. Suppose the Fugitive States had absconded upon the Tariff question? Or the public land question? Or a question of Representative apportionment? Would political justice, or even political expediency, which is something meaner, have demanded of us, anything so irrational as debate without reference or allusion to the subject-matter of debate? What moralist rebukes a sinner, and yet spares his easily besetting sin? Slavery has seceded; taken up arms; engaged in a wicked and unnatural rebellion; yet slavery is just that which we are not to mention, and much less discuss. Thus a writer in a New-England newspaper, whose eyes are in the back part of his head, complains that "the fertile fields of the South are to be deluged in blood, and all this to carry out the one idea of Abolitionism." Sagacious censor! Suppose we reverse his proposition and say that "the fertile fields of the South are to be deluged in blood, and all this to carry out the one idea of slavery." Would not this be as near the truth, and perhaps nearer? Why will not these "O-no-we'll-never-mention-it gentlemen see that they are as garaulous about slavery as the veriest Immediate Abolitionist?—Ibid.

THE QUAKERS SUPPORTING THE WAR. The Quakers who live on the Maryland western shore and in the neighboring parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia, have just had their yearly meeting, and have adopted an address giving to the members of the Society the following advice:—

Society the following advice:—

"In the present condition of civil society, government is indispensable for the security of life and the preservation of property, and, therefore, all who enjoy the benefits of government should contribute to defray the expenses of its administration, conducted in such way as those selected for that responsible duty shall think it right and proper to administer it. If every one were to contribute to the expenses of those acts only which he approves, the government could not be maintained, and anarchy and confusion, with all their hurtful consequences, must necessarily ensue. not be maintained, and anarchy and confusion, with all their hurtful consequences, must necessarily ensue. There would be a great difficulty, too, if not an impossibility, in consistently making the refusal, inasmuch as duties on many articles in use are laid for precisely the same object. The true position of Friends in the civil community is, to be quiet, peaceable citizens, under whatever government is established over them, cheerfully obeying all laws with which they can conscientiously comply; and as they are found to do this, greater respect will be paid to their scruples for non-compliance with those laws

STILL ANOTHER SLAVER.

STILL ANOTHER SLAVER.

One after another the masters and mates who have been most actively engaged in the slave trade from this port have been captured and confined by Marshall Murray. Time was wheh it was the rarest thing in the world that a slaver was taken, but with Rynders that state of things passed away, and now hardly a week passes without the arrest of some of these piratical genty. On Sunday, William Garnett, mate of the slaver Buckeye, was arrested by Deputy Marshal Anderson, on warrants issued in the usual way. Mr. Murray has been in earch of this culprit for more than a month, but without success, until the officer chanced to meet him as he was crossing one of the ferries to Brooklyn. On being taken is Police Headquarters, he was confronted with the United States Marshal. Garnett asked, in the most innocent manner possible, on what charge he had been arrested. And when asked if he was not the mate of the Buckeye, he blandly replied that he did not know there was any such vessel. "Ah!" said the Marshal, "that is really unfortunate; but perhaps our course of treatment for a few days will refresh your memory. It is a remarkable fact, I notice, that you slaver chaps have very short memories. Several, however, have worderfully improved in this respect after two or three days of Dr. Sutton's treatment." So Mr. Garnett, like many other precious gens, was locked up securely for safe-keeping. Yesterday morning he had a glimmering recollection that there eas such a vessel as the Buckeye; but as to his having been mate a-board, that was all misty and confused. Perhaps by this day weck—or say, for instance, when he aces the half dozen witnesses the Marshal has to confront him with—his former official connection with the vessel in question may be more clearly defined in his mind.

The Buckeye cleared from this port for one of the West India islands, but. sa route alipped over to the coast of Africas—which lay too handy to resist the chance—and got a full cargo of negroes, which was asfely disposed of no Cubas sp

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Sewing Machines, PRICE PORTY DOLLARS.

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THIS is a new style, first class, double threat, Panly Machine, made and licensed under the petents of Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Bakers diesenstruction is the best combination of the vertical patents comed and used by these parties, and the panels of the Parker Seving Company. They were availed a fine Media at the last Fair of the Mechanics' Charitable Assembled and the Company of the Mechanics' Charitable Assembled and the Mechanics' Sales Room, 188 Washington street.

GEO. E. LEONARD, Agent. Agents wanted everywhere.

All kinds of Sewing Machine work done at theri action.

Boston, Jan. 18, 1861.

3m. IMPORTANT TESTIMONY,

sport of the Judges of the last Fair of the Massachusta Charitable Mechanic Association.

Charitable Mechanic Association.

"FOUR PARKER'S SEWING MACHINES. This Machine is no constructed that it embraces the combinations of the narrious patents owned and used by Elias How. The will be a few and of the serious patents owned and used by Elias How parties parties by tribute. These, together with Parker's improvement make it a beautiful, Machine. They are sold from \$40 to \$120 cach. They are very perfect in their mechanism, being adjusted before leaving the manufactory, in such a manuner that they cannot get deranged. The feet, which is a very essential point in a good Machine, is simple, positive and complete. The apparatus for guaging the length of stitch is very simple and effective. The tension, as well as other parts, is well arranged. There is another feature of attion is very simple and effective. The tension, as well as other parts, is well arranged. There is another feature which strikes your committee favorably, viz: there is so wheel below the table between the standards, to come in contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore r 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 urred on

ST. MARY'S LAKE WATER-CURE

OPENED BY H. A. PETERMAN, M. D.

HE Proprietors of this Institution take pleasure in announcing to the invalids of Michigan and its neighbor-ing States, that they have opened their WATER-CURE at St. Mary's Lake, and are now in readiness to receive pa-tionts.

ients.

This Institution is situated in one of the most bashy and pleasant locations in the State, on the bashs of a beautiful little lake, four miles North of the City of Bathy of the City of Bathy of the City of Bathy of Bathy of the City of Bathy of Bathy of the City of Bathy of the City of Bathy of Bathy of the City of Bathy of the City of Bathy of Ba

and pleasant locations in the State, on the hash of a beautiful title lake, four miles North of the City of Battle Creek.

The buildings are new, commodious, and farnished for the comfort and convenience of invalids. The hath-ness are large, and fitted up with hot, cold, yapp, chemial, and electrical baths.

The lake, whose waters are as clear and soft as those da spring from the granite mountain's base, is well supplied with boats and bath-houses. No more beautiful first we ter bathing can be found in any land.

Several hundred acres of the grand Old Oak Forest, in-mediately surrounding the lake, have been reserved for pleasure-grounds.

The afflicted, requiring surgical treatment, will fad this a most desirable establishment, where they can be placed in the best possible condition to bear an operation, and receive the best of care atterwards.

Particular attention given to the treatment of diseases of the Eye. All operations performed that warrant a prospect of restoring sight to the blind. Our treatment for Cabract is entirely new, and in advance of anything hithest known.

A supply of beautiful Artificial Eyes kept constantly on hardyling and every rariety of Nervous and Chronis diseases and the constantly continued to the constantly of the constantly of the constantly on the constantly of the constantly on the constantly of the constan

A supply of beautiful Artificial Eyes kept constantly on hand.

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Paralysis, and every variety of Nervous and Chronic diseases, will be treated.

The ladies "bepartment is under the care of Mrs. S. A. Peterman, whose long experience in the treatment of the diseases incident to the female constitution readers her treatment unsurpassed by that of any physician now practising in that department of the medical profession.

There will be a competent Music Teacher in attendance, to give instruction in Piano, Guistar, and Vocal Music, as such as may wish to take medical treatment and pursue the study of Music at the same time. For such, this will be found a most desirable location, where the mental and physical systems may both be developed; the cost in tunior room, the other in rambling through the leafy woods, in the Gymnasium, and in best-woung, than which no better exercise can be found.

We intend, with the aid of competent help in every department, to make this Cura: the invalid's flour, as well as a place for medical treatment.

Those coming as patients should farnish themslers with two comfortables, two lines or cotton packing sheet, on woollen blanket, and one half-dozen bath towels, or direct can be furnished by the Cura & fifty cont per west ent.

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St. Mary's Lake, Michigan, May 20, 1861. J 21

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She is sure to cure in nine cases out of ten, as she has
for many years made the hair her study, and is sure ther
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turning grey.

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OSMOPOLITAN in every department of knowledge; lits crystallizer thoughts are intended to furnish as bencon light for the future. Its columns are open de-communications upon every subject. Its work is, to adbencon light for the numerous problem. Its work communications upon every subject. Its work reads the mind, and to add to man's material comforts. Particular attention is given in the department of Health with new and progressed methods of treating disease, by with new and progressed methods of treating disease, by the Editor. Devoted methods of treating disease, by the Editor. Devoted methods of treating disease, by the Editor of NAE IDEA, it present itself to a therminided community, and ackst their Roo-peraison. The Herndal of Progress is published every Salary, and a double folio of eight pages, for two delars per agains, a double folio of eight pages, for two delars per agains, or one delait for six months, in all rance. Specimen opin or one delait for six months, in all rance. Specimen opin the contract of the delay of

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AVE opened an office at 274 Washington S.ref,
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