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The Agents of the American, Massach sylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive subscriptions for The Linematon.

TH' The following gentlemen constitute the Financial committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the aprt, vit.—Francis Jackson, Eddund Quincy, Eddund RENGON, and WENDELL PRILLIPS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

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

infection of riches and of slavery. There is no name the language of national jurisprudence that can define it no model in the records of ancient history, or in the polical theories of Aristotle, with which it can be likened, was introduced into the Constitution of the United Stalby an equirocation—a representation of property under iname of persons. Little did the members of the Course tion from the Free States imagine or foresee what a sac fice to Moloch was hidden under the mask of this constion."—JOHR QUINCY ADAMS.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printe

VOL. XXXI. NO. 45.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1611.

e ultra anti-slavery men of the North begin to their opposition to Mr. Lincoln. The Liberator inti-Slavery Standard do not disguise their confor the present Administration; and papers like wy York Independent, the Tribane, the Times, and follow at a greater or less distance behind, is a host of them that show that only the opity is needed for them to speak as they never have.—Newburyport Herald.

There is a host of them that show that only the opportunity is needed for them to speak as they never before have.—Newburyport Herald.

It is the conduct of these men and presses which has done as much to involve our couptry in its present difficulties as the action of Southern rebels; and the traitorous language of the Boston Liberator every week—of Phillips, whenever he speaks, and of Sommer and all others of their lik, is as Revolutionary, politically demoralizing, and tends as directly to involve the nation in general anarchy, as any uttered South of Mason and Dixon's line. The brazen declaration of the Boston Liberator which has stood at the head of its column for years and years in large and conspicuous type, that "The United States Constitution is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell," is a constant insult to the Government of the country, an infamous libel upon the achievers of our nation's independence, and a daring and insolent invitation and encouragement to the sedition which is now cursing our land with misery, oppressing it with sorrow. We were told by this case of men when the consequences of their conduct were predicted many years ago, that the Union was in no danger—civil conflict was impossible—the first indication of violent revolt would be repressed by overwhelming power—the social intercourse between the States and the reciprocity of trade were mere-bagatelles—the negro, the negro was all that was worthy of consideration,—that it was our duty to regulate the domestic institutions of our neighbors—the morals of our companion were the subjects that lay upon our comeciences, not our own short comings,—we had but; to revite our followmen to gain the kingdom of Heaven, and secure a political millennium. These were the promises made by those action has been one of the principal causes of the overshadowing calamity now upon us—who have obliged us to cover our peaceful hills with armed men, our fertile valleys with the weapons of death, and to color our rivers with blood—who have taken a burden of deet and taxation which mass dee as wered in the sweat of their children. Shall the councils of such demagogues be listened to longer? Shall the incendiaries who have applied the torch to the fabric bequeathed to us by our fathers be suffered add fuel to the flame which threatens to consume all, and no remonstrance be offered? Will it be permitted that the arm of the Government shall be permitted by the dictation of the authors of the mischief? No, no; unless the American people are berefo freason, and are doomed to destruction. Then let the public voice be uttered with a significance that, shall admit of no doubt of its earnestness, in condemnation—aye, execration—of all who would render this war anything but a war for the preservation of the Constitution and a restoration of the Government—of all who refuse to sustain the President in his effort to save his country in the manner Congress has directed, and in accordance with his own conscience and honest patriotism.—Post.

IS THIS DISUNION?

The signs are that the Government is not stron nough to save the Union, and at the same time to save lavery.—Mr. Summer, at the "Fraternity."

Taken simply by itself, though cowardly and false in the extreme, this might pass for a mere expresin the extreme, this might pass for a mere expres-sion of opinion; and as the opinion of Mr. Sumner, it would not be of much account. But considered in connection with the other sentiments uttered by him, it exhibits the real disunionism which prompts all his rhetorical outpourings. Within a certain circle, Mr. Sumner is doing as much mischief as any traitor on the other side of the line.—Courier.

Charles Sumner says that Government is not strong enough to save the Union and the Constitution. So say the secessionists, and they have adopted a new constitution, and if the loyal States will adopt it also, they will then allow the Union may be restored. Garrison, who denounces the Constitution as a covenant with death, sits by the side of Sumner, listens to his denunciation of the Constitution, applauds his sentiments, and unites with him in his opposition to President Lincoln's efforts to restore the Union by preserving the Constitution, applauds his sentiments, and unites with him in his opposition to President Lincoln's efforts to restore the Union by preserving the Constitution, Boutwell, who has belonged to, and deserted from, all parties—the slipperiest politician in Massachusetts—says "ditto" to Sumner; while Claffin—Chairman of the Republican State Committee; the man who invited Sumnér to make his abolition speech at Worcester, and who has since been relected Chairman of the Republican State Committee—sits "check by jow!" with Phillips, Garrison, Boutwell, and other anti-constitutionalists, expressing his delight at Sumner's denunciation of our present form of Government and his advocacy of revolution. Here is where these men are leading the people of Massachusetts—into opposition to the Constitution, to the Administration, to the policy declared by Congress; into revolution and anarchy upon the soil of the old Bay State! Such conduct is infamous—the design of such a conspiracy is beyond tolerance, and should receive the severest practical rebuke loyal citizens are capable of dealing. What do these men do to relieve the country from the perilous condition it is now in? Do they furnish money or men? Has Phillips, or Boutwell, or Garrison, or Claffin, or Sumner, raised a hand to

Congress pot an interpretation of the Union and description of the Unio their stand as a distinct body, and those who sustain it gather beneath the folds of the glorious banner of the Constitution, and the weakest be forced to the wall. If Mr. Sumner and Wm. Lloyd Garrison are the true exponents of Massachusetts' sentiments, let the country know it; if they utter the opinions of only a meagre minority, it is essential to the political health of the State that that fact should be established beyond equivocation. Do not permit them to dodge behind one party organization and then another, but wherever they are, draw them forth: let those who believe in them follow them, and those who do not east them out. The stench is becoming rank—fumigation must take place, or political rottenness will sink the State into an untimely grave. Mr. Sumner's Cologne bottles are not the weapons with which the approaching context is to be waged; nor the vituperative rhodomontades of Mr. Phillips, nor the slang of Mr. Bird, nor the smooth, hypocritical cant of Mr. Boutwell—but men of action— Mr. Sumner's Cologne bottles are not the weapons with which the appreaching contest is to be waged; nor the vituperative rholomontades of Mr. Phillips, nor the slang of Mr. Bird, nor the smooth, hyporetical cant of Mr. Boutwell—but men of action—serious, patriotic, decisive action, must prostrate the power of mouthing revolutionies, or surrender the Government into the llands of those who strive for its destruction. The sooner the decision is made, the better, and then we shall know whether this is a war for the benefit of white men or negroes—thirty millions of people or four.— Boston Post.

A GOOD UNION SPEECH.

Hon. Nathaniel Wolfe addressed a mass meeting at Cooper Institute, on Monday night. Mr. Wolfe is a Kentuckian, and was received by the audience with shouts of applause, indicating the delight with which New York welcomes a man from Kentucky, with shouts of applause, indicating the delight with which New York welcomes a man from Kentucky, on the Union platform. Mr. Wolfe addressed the immense assembly as a representative of the Union men of that gallant State, now engaged in the bitterest portion of the conflict, around their own homes. We find in a morning paper a report of the speech, evidently revised by Mr. Wolfe.

The remarks of such a man on such an occasion are worthy of profound regard. His is no idle political harangue. The meeting which he addressed was called to ratify local nominations for office, and he had no personal interest to serve, no political

Stating the origin of the war, he says:—

"I'will not exhaust your patience by tracing minutely the causes which have led the people of this country to the very verge of self-destruction. Fanaticism has contributed her share. The graceless zealot, urged on by false philanthropy, sought the abolition of slavery, at the expense of the very existence of the white man. The advocates of abolition should lay their faces in the very dust. It is to them that we owe, in a great measure, the misornues of our country. It is incomprehensible to a rational and reflecting mind, that a class of men should exist in this enlightened age, whose vocation seems to be to pull down everything which wisdom established. They may rest assured that their adorestable them for the slaveholding States into one united effort to overthrow the Government—a united effort to overthrow the Government—a Government which should encircle in its maternal arms all the citizens of the great Republic. But if the ling. Secession is a principle which is at war with all good government; it is the prolific source of every evil with which society could be possibly afflicted. War, murder, rapine, robbery, arson, in short, every crime known in civil society, are the legitimate fruit of that horrible heresy."

He states the views of Union men in Kentucky, which he may be supposed to know, as the only views on which we can expect to retain that brave old State in the Union:—

We suppose there can be no doubt, if the question of slavery or anti-slavery had never been made to divide parties in our land, as to what would be the present-position of our Government towards the "peculiar institution." It would be recognized at once as the weakest point of the rebels, our assaults would be specially directed against it, and he would be considered either a traitor or a fool who should suggest the showing it any special favor.

All that is asked of the Administration is to forget party, and act accordingly; and all that is required of the people of this land is to support the Government by acting in the same spirit. This, we believe, is what the great bulk of the nation wish, and what they will do, if they are not befogged, bamboozled, and cheated of their purpose by partizan leaders.

bamboozled, and cheated of their purpose by partizan leaders.

A great hue-and-cry has been lately raised against
the abolitionists, which has been joined in by those
who should be in better business. It is not in our
province to apologize for the eccentric positions or
ultra sentiments of this cass of mos. We nave
never been in sympathy with them any farther than
to respect and admire their purity of purpose and
self-sacrificing sincerity, and we never expect to be.
But we do say that the clamor against them as enemies of the Government, and as obstacles to the
success of this contest, is signally unjust, and that
the real clog to our energies and neutralizer of our
efficiency comes from another and an opposite quarter. The anti-slavery men of the North, of every
grade of sentiment, have shown as great readiness
to forget the past, in our present peril, as has any
other class of community. That we are not now
an entirely united people, is far from being their
fault; and for the small accomplishment of our
armies, they are in very slight degree responsible.

armies, they are in very slight degree responsible.

The fact is—and it may as well at once be told—that we have reached the present stage of our contest with the indifferent success which has attended.

man connected with this class in the country.

There are noble exceptions in the persons of statesmen like Andrew Johnson, Daniel S. Dickinson, and Lewis Cass, and we hasten to put these names on record; but the general tone is an endeavor to keep alive the old pro-slavery prejudice, and to continue to counsel tender treatment towards the pet institution of clavers.

He states the views of Union men in Kentucky which he may be supposed to know, as the only views on which we can expect to retain that brave old State in the Union:—

"Kentucky has proposed terms of peace. They were rejected—and pity it is 'tis so. The guarantees of slave property which she proposed are reasonable, and they will be insisted upon by her as onable, and they will be insisted upon by her and although she is unshaken in her fidelity to all her constitutional obligations, she will never consent that the institution of slavery in the States or the Territories shall be injured or destroyed by the action of the General Government. The proclamation of the General Government. The proclamation of the General Government. The proclamation of Fremont, emancipating the slaves, would probably, have lost us the State, if the President had not modified it. Kentucky does not, and will not, object to the confiscation of slaves or any other property, owned by persons in rebellion against the Government, but she will never consent to emancipation accompanying confiscation. I have thus spoken frankly and freely."

This brief, clear and definite expression of the views of Kentuckians who dare to be Union men, where it is something to loast of, and where it costs something to all one's self a Union man, merits the consideration of Northera politicians and patriots. When Kentucky shall have driven from her soil the last rebel who now insults her loyalty, what will the North do for the gallant Union men of Kentucky?

As a Southern man, Mr. Wolfe's evidence of the state of the Southern mind is valuable. He remarks:—

"I have stated that this war is not waged for the emancipation of the elave. The Congress of the state of the Southern mind is valuable. He remarks:—

"I have st

The most casual observer of the progress of events during the inception and the prosecution of the war this far, cannot have failed to perceive that a wide difference exists between putting down rebellion and securing a permanent peace. Enough has been developed already to show that the cause of the war is not attracting that attention which is essential to secure a settlement on terms that will render the peace enduring and permetal. Our essential to secure a settlement on terms that will render the peace enduring and perpetual. Our leaders and people are so anxious to get out of this war that they are persistently striving to bring it to a close without inquiry as to its cause. Nay, worse; they are striving to make themselves believe that the real cause of the war did not cause it—striving to cheat themselves—to believe a lie, and thus to hush up present difficulties by carefully preserving, guarding, protecting, and nursing the cause which produced them, that it may years hence bring forth nusu up present difficulties by carefully preserving guarding, protecting, and nursing the cause which produced them, that it may years hence bring fort another rebellion, with its awful horrors.

There is indeed a feverish, sensitive, and all-pervaling feeling in the community in regard to the decree, another amounting a manufacture of the community in regard to the decree of the community in the co

another rebellion, with its awful horrors.

There is indeed a feverish, sensitive, and all-pervading feeling in the community in regard to the leaves of the convertion that it is the parent of our troubles. Slavery is an exciting question—a more exciting question—a more exciting question—a that it is the parent of our troubles. Slavery is an exciting question—a more exciting question than war. War can be talked about, written about, discussed in every way, freely and fully, and it is highly patriotic to advocate it, and more patriotic to enlist in it and fight in it; but it is very imprudent to discuss slavery, not to say vicious. In all high quarters, there is manifest the clearest intention to avoid it. We can bombard Hatteras, storm the masked batteries of Bull Run, but our brains out against Manassas, meet death in the camp or in the field, but we cannot march up and confront slavery. We can construe the Constitution so as to enable us to raise armies to kill our "Southern brethren," and the President can find ample authority, or, if not authority, aimple excuse for taking the property of the people to pay the expenses of butchering the rebels; but to give freedom to a lave appals him; and if, under the necessities of warfare, the thing is likely to be done, the President suddenly remembers that it is not authorized by law, and he "most cheerfully" interposes to save the law from violation, and the master from loss.

This very ticklishness on the slavery question, when we are so comparatively cool and moderate on the war itself, shows at once how fearfully vital is the case.

and suffer everything, rather than allow slaves to become free. There is not quite so much squeam-ishness about depriving the master of the use of his slave as there is in allowing the slave to obtain any

"The most of them have packed up, ready to leave for Yankeedom at the shortest possible notice. In Braxton County, every Tory had been shot by his neigh-bor, and in several other counties the citizens devoted to the Confederate cause are doing good service in the

The following extract from Col. Geary's official report of the recent skirmish at Bolivar Heights, on the Potomac, has stood for at least ten days uncon-tradicted:—

tradicted:—

"One of the Union soldiers taken by the enemy was Corporal —, Third Wisconsin Regiment, who was wounded in the action. The other Corporal, Benaiah Pratt, of Company A, Twenty-eight Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was accidentally taken by a few of the enemy, whom he mistook for Massachusetts men, their uniforms corresponding, in all respects, to that of the latter. The four men who were killed were "afterward charged upon by the cavalry and stabbed through the body, stripped of all their clothing, not excepting shoes and stockings, and left in perfect nudity. One was laid out in the form of crucifixing, with his hydrad spraced in the form of crucifixing, with his hydrad spraced in the form of crucifixing, which is the second of the s

Senator Sumner's speech on "The Barbarist Slavery" will be proved within the truth by the cidents of this war.—New York Tribune!;

THE EFFECTS OF REBEL CRUELTY.

THE EFFEOTS OF REBEL ORUELTY.

All hearts are sickened, and all minds wrought to fury, at the murderous cruelty displayed in every contest by the ignorant rebels, now "maddened to crime." The killing of the wounded, the threatening and abuse of prisoners, the stripping and mutilation of the dead, were violations of the laws of civilized warfare, even in the days of Grotius, "the father of public law." They are now publicly practised and gloried in by the rebel army, as the late disaster at Ball's Bliff fully attests.

The first results of this truculence and barbarity may be to intimidate and sadden. But those are wanting in a knowledge of human nature who do not see that this is but a first stage of the process; the next is rediation; the third, rengeance; and vengeance will be the instrument of success. We deplore such a necessity, but if they continue this course it is inevitable, if not just.

Let us once determine we are fighting with brutal fiends instead of men, and our soldiers will fling away pity and honorable treatment, and scotch even the wounded serpent as a cumberer of the earth. Then will be witnessed scenes of unparalleled atrocity, which we shall tremble to record and blush to remember.

We shudder to think of the repetition of the Spanish cruelties of the Seaten.

atrocity, which we shall tremote to receive and to remember.
We shudder to think of the repetition of the Spanish cruelties of the sixteenth century in Holland; but the argument rashes to its conclusion, and our infuriated soldiery will not be restrained when they deny quarter to those whose motto is "no quarter"; in whose mouths every Federal soldier bears names offensive alike to God and man; and who are teaching them a fearful lesson.

"They but teach

"They but teach
Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return
To plague the inventor: this even-handed justic
Commenda the ingredients of their poisoned chal
To their own lips."

-Philadelphia Inquirer.

SACREDNESS OF SLAVERY.

every compromise upon the subject of slavery

ted by it. The inhalation of prairie breezes seems to have increased his stamina, if we may judge from his order to Gen. T. W. Sherman in command of the great Naval Expedition, given in our special dispatch from Washington yesterday.

Gen. Sherman's destination is some point on Jeff. Davis's seaboard, where he can hardly full to fall in with the article delicately termed "contraband" by Gen. Buller. He is likely—not to put too fine a point on it—to fall in with "niggers," many of whom rejoice in the blessing of being owned and cared for by white rebels. How is he to treat this sable merchandise? He will want men to use at least his spades and shovels; for the "contrabands" at Fortress Monroe, with a disrelish for the prospect of falling once more into slavery, which proves the inveteracy of ignorant prejudice, all but unanimonaly refused to set their faces Southward. Let others luxuriate in the delights of Dixie, they were as near the focus of Jeff. Davisism as they considered either inviting or safe. But the spades and shovels went along, nevertheless; stout arms are needed to wield them; while "old soldiers" would about as soon face a battery as throw up an intrenchment. What then?

Secretary Cameron tells Gen. Sherman that, with regard to "persons held to service," he is to govern himself by the principles enunciated in his (the Secretary's) two letters to Gen. Butler on that subject; but he adds the rather important and sensible amplification that he (the General) is to avail himself of. "the services of any persons, whether fugitives from labor or not, who may offer them to the National Government; you may employ such persons in such services as they may be fitted for, either as ordinary employés, or, if special circumstances seem to require it, in any other capacity, with such organization, in squads, companies, or otherwise, as you deem most beneficial to the service. This, howe

ever, not to mean a general arming of them for mittary service." He adds—(and here is where the laugh comes in, after the word loyal)—"You will assure all loyal masters that Congress will provide just compensation to them for the loss of the services of the persons so employed." No doubt of it.

The Secretary is evidently a man of progress. He gets on. And, as it is morally certain that this Order has been fully considered at headquarters, and will not be modified by the President, we may congratulate the loyal States and people on an assured prospect that the traitors in arms against the Union are hereafter to be allowed to take eare of their own human chattels, to watch them, keep them, and rehuman chattels, to watch them, keep them, and

human chattels, to watch them, keep them, and rehave all they can do to prevent the over-throw and ruin of the nation by those traitors. In other words, the Government disclaims all special and onerous obligations to its releatiless and implacable enemies. This is so good that we will not cavil that it is not better. We are content to see the true position approached by stages, so that the progress be steady and unmistakable. The truth that slavery is the sole impelling and sustaining cause of this rebellion—that it is a traitor and worthy of death—makes itself felt day after day by larger and still larger majorities of those who are sternly resolved that the Great Republic shall emerge from this terrible ordeal stronger and more glorious than ever. Let us nourish faith by patience.—New York Tribune.

RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERACY IM-

PRACTICABLE.

No one can fail to have observed, within the last week or two, the growth of an indefinite feeling that we ought to take, or are going to take, some decided course in favor of the South, as a means of saving

state, is about shortly to announce ms sormal recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and that our own Government may be expected, or required, to follow suit. If the people who talk and write in this way would only reflect a little on all that is implied in the line of conduct which they suggest, it would hardly be necessary to demonstrate the folly and criminality of the direction which their wishes tend. Without much injustice to any one, we may recognize the independence of the Southern Confederation as soon as we please. It would not be consistent with our usual practice to do so until the new Power has attained greater consolidation, and it would raiso natural suspicions of our being meanly eager to clinch the calamity of the once mighty republic. Still we have an indubitable right to do it if we like, taking the chance of any resentment or hostility which our alacrity might provoke. But there is not a little moral cowardice in continually speaking of the acknowledgment of Jefferson Davis's government as all that is necessary to secure our customary supplies of cotton. The mere recognition of the Southern Confederation would manifestly not alter our position in the slightest degree for the better. There is, on the contrary, much room for holding that it would alter it for the wesse. If the ports of the South towards which our manufacturers are beginning to turn such wistful eves, still belong to the In every compromise upon the subject of stavery, and with read not be done? Why beat about for shadows of excuses to prevent enancipation from being accomplished by the necessity of war? All other "military necessities" are gladly recognized, and speedily made available; but this—the greatest necessity of all—the very key to unlock all our complications—thrust into the faces of our ministers and generals at every corner—they dare not take held of. So it is.

This fear of meeting squarely the issue of slavery which is so squarely presented to us, and the desire to pospone the settlement of it to some future time, is positive proof that we do not regard ourselves a sequence county, much recommend to the result of the recommendation of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the settlement of it to some future time, is positive proof that we do not regard ourselves a sequence county, made his scape, and delivered from the purpose of the settlement of it to some future time, is positive proof that we do not regard ourselves a sequence county, made his scape, and delivered from the faces of uncompleted the purpose of the settlement of it to some future time, is positive proof that we do not regard ourselves a sequence of the second proof that we do not regard ourselves a sequence of the second proof that we do not regard ourselves a sequence of the second proof that we do not regard ourselves a sequence of the second proof that seem that the second proof the se

AT HOME.

continued pulpit attractiveness in this country. True

in addition to the regular attendants in populous Brooklyn, multitudes are drawn across the ferry from New York, who are equally curious and interested lis-teners. In singing, a small choir takes the lead, join-

teners. In eliging, a small cnorr taxes the reasonable by the immense assembly in a standing position: the effect is inspiring. The subject of the sermon was Conscience—its functions and manifestations—and it was treated with marked ability, on a phrenological rather than an "evangelical" basis. Before com-

mencing his sermon, Mr. Beecher made a few prefato-ry remarks in relation to the "contrabands" at For-tress Munroe, (in whose aid a collection was taken up, and also to the case of Gen. Premont, for whom he ex

pressed the warmest regard, and in whom he reposed the utmost confidence. The tribute evidently gave

Sunday evening, we listened to one of the series of

Sunday evening, we instead to but on the powerful anti-slavery discourses in process of delivery by Rev. Dr. Cheever. It was most gratifying to see his church thronged on the occasion; but as the sermon was mainly devoted to a defence of the U. S. Con-

stitution as an anti-slavery instrument, it seemed to us as ill-timed, (especially now that the old Union is

broken asunder,) as it was, and as every such effor

must be, futile. Still, it commanded unbroken atten-tion to a late hour; and wherever it struck an effective

blow at slavery, it elicited warm approbation. Dr. C. is unwearied in his labors to break the fetters of the

Monday evening, it was our privilege to meet, in

ublished in last week a statement of the statement of the

ceiving from the entire household the kindest atten-tions and the warmest hospitality. In the circle of

friends gathered in the evening for a free interchange

of sentiments, we were particularly gratified in once more taking by the hand our early, tried, brave and eloquent friend, Robert Pervis, Esq., of Byberry,

and destiny with an oppressed and deeply injured race

which we always visit with pleasure-and in the eve

ning were privileged to attend the weekly meeting of the Female Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle, at the resi-dence of Dr. Child. In addition to the members of

the Circle, many others were present, making the aggregate more than a hundred, and presenting a most sainating spectacle. It was an occasion of great interest and pleasure to us.

Thursday morning, accompanied by a delegation of

the early and untiring friends of our cause, we took the train for West Chester, and there participated in the proceedings of the State A. S. Society during that

and the next day. Five sessions were held, the be-

leved and venerated JAMES MOTT in the chair. In

consequence of the convulsed state of the country, and the paradoxical aspects of the present bloody con-

flict, so as to change the position or alter the action of many claiming to be the friends of peace and anti-slavery, we were anticipating considerable diversity

of opinion as to the proper course to be pursued by to opinion as to the proper course to be pursued by the Society, especially as nearly all present were more or less identified with Quaker sentiments; but we were very agreeably disappointed in this particular. Remarkable unity of feelings and views prevailed throughout; and in the adoption of the official STATE.

MENT published last week, there was entire concur

rence. Among those who participated in the discus-sions were Lucretia Mott, J. Miller McKim, Mary

Grew, Oliver Johnson, Anna E. Dickinson, Rev. N. R. Johnston of Vermont, Thomas Garrett, Chandler Darlington, Thomas Whitson, Robert Purvis, Edwin

H. Coates, Joseph A. Dugdale, Thomas Curtis, and Osborne P. Anderson—the last named one of the colored compatriots of John Brown at Harper's Ferry.

There was some diversity of opinion as to wheth

the Memorial to Congress, which has been so exten-sively circulated, compromised the principles of the Society in the matter of compensation; but it was

generally viewed as sufficiently guarded in that pa-ticular, and many copies were distributed for signs

Excellent letters were received from Rev. HENR GREW, JONATHAN WALKER, (of the "branded hand."

and THEODORE TILTON. The last was very pithy

Always your frien

(a number of whom had "gone to the wa those present constituted a body remarkable i

To James Miller McKim.

Though the attendance was not quite as large a

usual, especially on the part of the younger portion

solid character and rare moral worth; and it is believed that no anniversary of the Society ever gave more

satisfaction, or indicated a more earnest purpose to prosecute its great work until the triumphant com-pletion thereof in the abolition of the slave system.

It was our happy privilege to spend Saturday and

of the atonement was the main cause of the existence of slavery in the land! [About the same relation, we

though young in years, gives great promise as a pub

To Oliver and Mary A. W. Johnson in New York-

and Daniel Mendenhall, John and Hannah Cox, Chan

Sarah Pugh, Abby Kimber, J. Miller McKim and nily, James and Lucretia Mott, in Philadelphia—to non Barnard and family in West Chester—to Isaac

think, that Godwin sands bore to the Tenterden s ple! A forcible and eloquent address on slavery as the war was made by Anna E. Dickinson, wh

with his estimable wife, a daughter of the late ho ed James Forten, and both identified in complexion

Wednesday, we arrived in Philadelphia

ping by the way, over night, at the residence ed friend, CYRUS PEIRCE, at Bristol, and re

d, and speaks "in demonstration of the spirit

universal satisfaction.

and with power.

CEN. PREMONT AND THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S NOTES.

Has the meaning of ex parie testimony been forgotten? Is a great case to be tried and a verdict rendered with no appearance for the defendant, no siding of the testimony for the Government, no evidence adduced for the defendant, no judicial summing up and presentation of the facts and the law? Is a peripatetic Adjutant General, taking notes from the general second in command under Gen. Fremont, and taking the unsifted testimony of men who know what is expected from them, and whom to please, and from whom to expect contracts or preferment, to be put forward to forestall public opinion—when its publication disgraces the Government by exposing to the enemy the general's plans, and that weakness for which the War Department is mainly responsible? Has the reprises granted by the patriotic people to the head of that Department, just so soon as the President determined to retain him, been so misinterpreted that his Department can dare to attack a general by inuendo and indirection before a people who have determined to ese that he has fair play,—a general whose exhibitions of energy, in spite of all the neglects of that Department, are delighting this saddened but not disheartened country?

We sincerely hope that a clerk may be found upon whom to thrust the disgrace of publishing the loose notes of an Adjutant General, which sould be rejected in a court of law, that the War Department may be relieved from what the universal popular estimate will, rightly or wrongly, ascribe to two things—the thwarted will of one able, patriotic, obstinate, self-willed and rash man in Missouri, (F. P. Blain), and the determination for political reasons to break down, by charges neither openly made, nor half proved, the most popular man in the Northwest and with the masses of one whole headed. Even Gen. McClellan has not reputation enough made to afford to make a mistake, nor is he in such desporate circumstances as to risk for one what Napoleon risked in Italy. The presumption is in favor

by thus referring his case to the people and to our enemies?

The facts are afloat. But some of them would seem to be these: The War Department had entirely failed to realize the importance and provide for the necessity of his great department. He came to the direction of it with the temporary bevies just disbanding, leaving him but about 8000 soldiers for Cairo, the great strategic point of the Northwest, and which alone needs 20,000, and for the whole of Missouri and the whole of Kentucky. A large rebarrny was entering Missouri. Their real object might be Cairo, or it might be the point at which they struck. He did what we imagine any good General would, have done—streagthened Cairo. This involved the fortification of St. Louis, and the people of the great Northwest think that there are a few other points in this country to be defended besides Washington and the line of the Potomac. He applied to the War Department for the proper officers to make his contracts. They were not sent. This labor, in addition to every other, was forced upon him. Of course he made mistakes, and in his desperate situation could not stop to higgle. upon him. Of course he made mistakes, a desperate situation could not stop to higgle.

desperate situation could not stop to higgle.

the mistakes of others—which of them belong to the necessities of the situation, and which to his wapt of a business system which he could in such circumstances organize and work—bow far those forms, excellent in times of peace, may have been positive impediments to success in the emergency in Missouri, are not in evidence before the people, and cannot be before the Government.

He wrote and telegraphed for small arms and ordinance, and he was met by red tape. With his enemy entering Missouri, he got arms and men where he could and as he should.

No intelligent man in Missouri, enemy or friend.

any entering Missouri, he got arms and men where he could and as he should.

No intelligent man in Missouri, enemy or friend, has denied his demonstrated energy and faculty for military organization. He had in all respects to make bricks without straw. Neglected and hampered by the Departments which should have strained every nerve to aid him, the first five thousand available men he collected they sent at once, ignorant and careless of his necessities, to Washington. In spite of this, in spite of everything, he organized an army of forty thousand men, of which the War Department, in face of all these facts, has the assurance to complain as imperfectly armed and supplied! It is clear that if Cairo was to be strengthened, he could not reinforce Gen. Lyon against a possible attack. not reinforce Gen. Lyon against a possible attack. The burden of proof, such as it is, shows that it was not his fault that Col. Mulligan was not relieved. He is to-day in possession of three-fourths of Mis-

He is to-day in possession of three-fourths of Missouri.

Among other things he issued a proclamation, of the necessity for which, under martial law—which overrides all acts of confiscation, and all other law—he was the absolute and sole judge. The President, without the concurrence of Congress, and without proclamation of martial law, does not hesitate to dely our courts by suspending the writ of habeas corpus. If General Fremont made a mistake, it was not that the necessity for the proclamation did not exist, but that he had not power to enforce it. He is to-day settling that practical question. We will not waste time to contrast his position in that proclamation, supported by the public law and the publicists of the world, with that of the Administration, which, on the one hand, in its letter to General Butler, proposes, after the relations of robel masters to their slaves have been dissolved, to turn this free Government into an immense slaveholder, and, on the other, in its instructions for the Naval Expedition, clearly authorizes the arming (though not the the other, in its instructions for the Naval Expedition, clearly authorizes the arming (though not the proclamation of the general arming) of slaves, as emergencies arise.

The result of the whole

result of the whole matter is this: that Genmost serious charges against him fly home to the War Department to roost; and that whether he is a competent Major General or not, he has been sub-jected to substantially the same complaints which ious charges agr inst him fly home to th would have been made against any General of the highest executive capacity, placed in the same circumstances of neglect and desperation, and who had with such means done so much. This Government has not accomplished enough in the last six months to afford to weaken its popular support by the publication of such hearsay "notes" as these against a General too closely struggling with his country's enemies to defend himself, especially when that very publication is informing the enemy of his forces, his plans and his weakness.—Boston Transcript.

WILLIAM LOWELL PUTNAM.

We take from the Daily Advertiser the following is regard to this noble young soldier, who was briefly noticed in the last Liberator:—

noticed in the last Liberator:—

This young man, who died at Poolesville, Md., Oct. 22, of a wound received the previous day at the battle of Ball's Bluff, was 2d Lieutenant in Co. E, 20th Regiment Mass. Volunteers. He was son of S. R. Putnam, Esc., of this city. He was baried at Mount Auburn with military honors, last Monday, Oct. 28, after services conducted by Rev. Dr. Bartol in the West Church, Boston. On this occasion, the following notice of his life and character was read by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, which will be interesting to the many friends of this excellent young man:—

eellent young man: —

The boy-soldier, whose remains are before us, eame, by both parents, from the best New England races. His father is descended from the ancestor of old General Putnam, and his family on this side contains such statesmen and scholars as Timothy and John Pickering. On the other side, his mother's family has given to us statesmen, sages, pat-

riots, poets, scholars, orators, economists, philanthropists, and now gives to us also a hero and martyr. His great-grandfather, Judge Lowell, inserted in the Bill of Rights prefaxed to the Constitution of this State, the clause declaring that "all men are born free and equal," for the purpose, as he avowed at the time, of abolishing slavery in Massachusetts; and he was appointed by President Washington Federal Judge of this district. His grandfather was minister of this church, honored and loved as few men have been, for more than half a century. Of others I need not speak; but to those who knew not personally our young friend, I may say that his native powers and scholarly habits indicated that he would fully keep the promise given in the traditions of his family.

Born in Boston in 1840, he was educated in Europe, where he went when eleven years old—and where, in France, Germany and Italy, he showed that be possessed the ancestral faculty of mastering easily all languages, and where he faithfully studied classic and Christian antiquity and art. Under the best and most loving guidance, he read with joy the vivid descriptions of Virgil while looking down from the hill of Posillippo on the headland of Missenum and the ruins of Cumae. He studied with diligence the remains of Etruscan art, of which perhaps no American scholar, though he was so young, knew more. And here, let me mention a distinguished French samen, Dr. Guépin, of Nantes in Brittany, who took a peculiar interest in William Putnam, and devoted himself to his instruction as if he had been his parent. This excellent scholar and generous gentleman will hear of his death with pain, scarcely less than if William were his own child. Thus accomplished, he returned to his native land; but, modest and earnest, he made no display of his acquisitions, and very few knew that he had acquired anything. When the war broke out, his conscience and heart urged him to go to the service of his country. His strong sense of duty overcame that feel would be easy, in such

yery strong in his mind and theirs. But he gave himself cheerfully, and said in entire strength of purpose—that to die would be easy, in such a cause. And in the full conviction of immortality he added, "What is death, mother? it is nothing but a step in our life." His fidelity to every duty gained him the respect of his superior officers, and his generous, constant interest in his companions and soldiers brought to him an unexampled affection. He realized fully that this war must enlarge the area of freedom, if it was to attain its true end—and in one of his last letters, he expressed the earnest prayer that it might not cease till it opened the way for universal liberty.

These earnest opinions were connected with a feeling of the wrong done to the African race, and an interest in its improvement. He took with him to the war, as a body-servant, a colored lad named George Brown followed his master across the Potomac into the battle, nursed him in his tent, and attended his remains back to Boston. Nor let the devoted courage of Lieut. Henry Sturgis be forgotten, who lifted his wounded friend and comrade from the ground, and carried him on his back a long distance to the boat, and returned again into the fight. Such actions show that Boston boys retain the old spirit of their fathers.

In the fatal battle a week ago, Lowell fell, as is recorted.

their fathers.

In the fatal battle a week ago, Lowell fell, as is reported, while endeavoring to save a wounded companion,—fell, soiled with no ignoble dust—"non indecoro pulvere sordidum." Brought to the hospital tent, he said to the surgeon, who came to dress his wound—" Go to some one else, to whom you can do more good; you cannot save me," like Philip Sydnoy, giving the water to the soldiers who needed it more than himself.

more than himself.

Brave and beautiful child!—was it for this that you had inherited the best results of past culture, and had been so wisely educated and carefully trained? Was it for this, to be struck down by a

you had inherited the oest results of past endusy and had been so wisely educated and carefully trained? Was it for this, to be struck down by a ruffian's bullet, in a hopeless struggle against overwhelming numbers? How hard to consent to let these precious lives be thus wasted, apparently for nought—through the ignorance or the carelessness of those whose duty it was to make due preparation, before sending them to the field! How can we bear it? It is not any blind chance, not any human folly, which controls these events. All is as God wills who knows what the world needs, and what we need, better than we can know it. He uses the folly and sin of man for great ends—and He does not allow any good and noble effort to be lost. The death of Christ seemed at the time an awful waste of the moblest flower of the human race. Christ, the Son of Man, by cruel and brutal hands crucified and slain, seemed a great waste, but was the redemption of the world. And the death of Christ has taught us that it is God's great law, that the best shall always be sacrificed to save the worst—the innocent suffering for the good of the guilty. This is the law, ordained before the earth was made—and every pure soul sacrificed in a struggle with evil, is another "lamb slain from the foundation of the world. And do we not see, in these great sacrifices, that the heroism itself is already a great gain? Is it not something to know that we also, and our sons, are still as capable as our fathers were, of great and noble sacrifices—that Massachusetts, God bless her! still produces heroes—that post of the country, the prehaps in the lap of luxury, can, at the call of their country,

Massachusetts, God bless her! still produces heroes—that these boys of yours, trained perhaps in the lap of luxury, can, at the call of their country, spring to battle, and die cheerfully for their land? Is it not something to see that they put into simple facts and plain reality the grand words of old poetry, and say, I wish,

"In some good cause, not in mine own,
To perish, wept for, henored, known,
And like a warrior overthrown,
Whose eyes are dim with glorious tears
When, solted with noble dust, he hears
His country's war-song thrill his ears."

Yes, we loss them, these precious children, but we gain them while we lose them! They go from us in their strength and beauty—but they go direct to God, and come to us again from Him, transfigured in the light and glory of his Heavan. We take them with us in our hearts wherever we go. We feel the exalted life which they have attained. There come to me at this time some singularly applicable lines of Schiller, in his Wallenstein—singularly anglicable some them. plicable lines of Schiller, in his Wallenstein—sin-gularly applicable, because this German play was one which William Lowell was very fond of read-ing, and in which the character and fate of Max seem so parallel to his own. When Max fell in a battle like that of last Monday, when he was at-tacked by overwhelming numbers, and no retreat was possible—these are the words of his friend:—

te! Yea, be bath finished 'He the more fortunate! Yea, he hath finish For him there is no longer any future, His life is bright—bright without spot it was And cannot cease to be. No ominous hour Knocks at his door with tidings of mishap, Far off is he, above desire and fear; O'tis well with him."

Knocks at his door with tidings of mishap,
Far off is he, above desire and fear;
O'tis well with him."

"WELL WITH HIM!" and well also with the
land which bears such sons. Their spirit deepens
ours, deepens the soul of courage throughout the
land, calls out more valor, more devotion. When
we hear of such deaths, we feel how happy we also
should be to die so. We feel as Pulaski felt—I
quote an anecdote told me in my youth. Pulaski,
the Polish soldier, was gently rebuked by Washington for rash exposure of his life. He replied,
"General, my father died, killed in battle, when he
was 22: my grandfather died in battle, fighting for
his country, when he was 23; General, I am 25,
and I am ashamed to be alive." We feel almost
ashamed to be alive, when we hear of these sacrifices.
Such deaths are not in vain, for they rouse the
whole soul of the land—and the blocd of the martyrs is again the seed of the church.

Farewell, then, dear child, brave heart, soul of
sweetness and fire! We shall see no more that fair
candid brow with its sunny hair, those sincerre eyes,
that check flushed with the commingling roses of
modesty and courage. Go, and join the noble group
of devoted souls, our heroes and saints. Go with
ELISWORTH, protomartyr of this great cause of
Freedom; go with WINTHROP, poet and soldier,
our Korner with sword and lyre; go with the chivalrie LYON, bravest of the brave, leader of men; go
with BARER, to whose utterance the united murmurs of Atlantic and Pacific ocean gave eloquent
rhythm, and whose words flowered so early into
heroic action. Go with our noble Massachusetts
boys, in whose venns runs the best blood of the age
Go gladly, and sleep in peace. Those who love
the m, as much as parents ever loved child, give thee
joyfully in this great hour of their country's need.
Our Massaclusetts mothers, more than Roman

mothers, because Christian mothers, bring their spotless lambs to the altar, explatory victims for a nation's sin. We shall rise together, parents and children, to the high level of this great historic day. Happy, happy death—coming to him who, "being made perfect in a short time, fulfilled a long time. For if, as the ancients say, "honorable life does not stand in length of time"—if "an unspotted life is old age "—if "youth that is soon perfected condemns the many years" passed in mere routine and worldly self-seeking—then we may rejoice over these dear brothers and sons, who have gone to God in all the purity of their souls, not dying in vain. "They pleased God, and he took them."

The Liberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1861.

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

"From the instant that your slaveholding States become the theatre of var, civil, servile or foveign, from that in-stant 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 intennity for slaves taken or destroyed, to the cossion of the State burneed with slavery to a foreign power."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

MEMORIAL OF THE PEOPLE TO CONGRESS.

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

To the Congress of the United States: The undersigned, citizens of

, respectfully submit — That as the present formidable rel midable rebellion against the General Government manifestly finds its root and nourishment in the system of chattel slavery at th 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 able revolt is permitted to exist; your honor able body is urgently implored to lose no time enacting, under the war power, the total abolition slavery throughout the country — liberating uncondi-tionally the slaves of all who are rebels, and, while not recognizing the right of property in man, allowing for the emancipated slaves of such as are loyal to t government a fair pecuniary award, in order to fa-cilitate an amicable adjustment of difficulties; and thus to bring the war to a speedy and beneficent termination, and indissolubly to unite all section all interests of the country upon the enduring basi

Printed copies of the Petition, for gratui obtained at the Anti-Slavery Off

circulation, may be obtained at the Anti-Slavery Offi-ces in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

There is no time to be lost. Congress will soon be in session, and the first claim upon its attention should be this Petition, or one in any other form that may be more satisfactory, having the abolition of slavery in view, signed by such numbers as to secu the action desired with the least possible delay.

THE TWENTY EIGHTH

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY.

The time for the Annual Subscription Anniver SART again draws nigh, and we look forward to it with pleasure, as the means of meeting familiar, friendly faces, and listening to earnest words of counsel and encouragement. Some say that other agencies are now in such active operation, that "the old Abolition-ista." as they are called som well afford to rest upon their oars, while others carry forward their work to its completion. We cannot view the subject in this light.

Our mission is the same now that it was thirty years ago. Through many and strange changes, we have slowly but steadily advanced toward its fulfilment; but there are many indications that our work is no yet in a state to be safely left to other hands. We have been, and we must still be, a fire to warm the atmosphere of public opinion. More than a quarter of a century ago, the fire was kindled with generous zeal, and year after year it has been fed with untiring industry and patience. Not all the cold water that poli-ticians, merchants, and ecclesiastical bodies could throw upon it has sufficed to extinguish the flame, or even to prevent it from spreading. The moral the nometer can never again fall to the old freezing point In view of this, we thank God, and take courage. But who that observes passing events, and reflects upon their indications, can arrive at the conclusion that the fire is no longer needed?

It is true that blood and treasure are lavishly ex pended to put down a most wicked and sanguinary re bellion, the proclaimed purpose of which is to extend and perpetuate SLAVERY. But the government of the United States manifests, in every possible way, a vigilant carefulness to protect the claims of Slavery, and politicians are continually announcing that the war has nothing to do with the cause of the war to profess allegiance to the government; yet, small a is the remnant of that powerful and unprincipled oli-garchy, they still appear to govern the counsels of the nation. The honest expression of THE PEOPLE'S wishes is required to be suppressed, lest the utterance should prove offensive to this arrogant minority, so long accustomed to rule the majority. The people are full of generous enthusiasm for their country. If the polar star of a great idea were presented to them, the would follow it with eager courage through suffering and death. But it seems to be the aim of politician to create a fog so dense that neither star nor sunligh shall glimmer through it to guide the millions, who are longing to be led in the right direction.

Is this a time to let the sacred fire smoulder on the

altar of freedom? On the contrary, there has never been a time when it was more a with vigilance, and feed it with untiring activity.

a straight line is always the shortest, in morals as well as in mathematics." Politicians are always, in need of being convinced of this obvious truth; and they are peculiarly in need of it now. Let us, then continue to work for the good old cause in every way that is consistent with our own conscientious conv. tions. Let us meet together, that our hearts may b cheered and our hands strengthened for wi

work the God of the oppressed may call upon us to do All those who have faith in the principles of free lon, all who believe that the effect of righte usual time and place in Boston, in January pext. Particulars hereafter 1

Contributions, and expressions of sympathy, fro riends at home or abroad, in person or by letter, will be most thankfully received; for we have great nee of both at this most m entous and trying crisis.

L. Maria Child, Mary May, Louisa Loring, Henrietta Sargent, Sarah Russell May, Helen Eliza Garrison Anna Shaw Greene, Sarah Blake Shaw, Caroline Thayer, Abby Kelley Foster, Lydia D. Parker, Augusta G. King, Mattie Griffith, Mary Jackson, Evelina A. Smith, Evelina A. Smith, Georgina Otis, Caroline M. Severance, Abby H. Stephe

Mary Willey, Sarah P. Remond, Mary E. Stearns, Sarah J. Nowell, Elizabeth Von Arnim Anne Langdon Alger, Eliza Apthorp, Sarah Cowing, Sarah H. Southwick, Mary Elizabeth Sargent

dler and Hannah M. Darlington, in Longwood—and to all others who bestowed upon us their kind and generous hospitality—we return our most grateful Sarah C. Atkinson, Abby Francis, Mary Jane Parkman, No single visit, in our whole experience, has ever been so crowded with pleasant incidents as this; and we return home all the better for it in health and

lie encaber in the futur

ATTITUDE OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH-TOWARDS ANTI-SLAVERY.

In compliance with an invitation officially extended to us to attend the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, at West Chester, on the 34th ult, we left home on Saturday, the 19th, to severe two or three days in advance. TOWARDS ANTI-Shaving.

The following item, which appears in the New York Observer and in the New York Evangelist, shows one of the isdirect methods by which American clergymen diacourage all active movement against slavery. Of the direct methods, we have had many specimens:— 4th ult., we left home on Saturday, the 19th, to spend we or three days in advance, in the city of New York, sunday forecoon, we embraced the opportunity to at-end, for the first time, religious services at the Church

"At the Christian Conference in Switzerland, then the American war and slavery were up for disassion, the Rev. Mr. Sawiell, pastor of the American hapel in Havre, made the shortest speech. Addressing the English delegates, he said, 'Give us your revers and grow your own cotton, and slavery will one case in America.' stead, for the first time, religious services at the Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, whereof Henry Ward Beecher is pastor. The church is a large and an admirably constructed edifice, of about the dimensions of the Tremout Temple in this city, and at an early lour was crowded with an unusually intelligent and vide-awake audience,—as, we were told, it invariably is, no matter what may be the state of the weather of the times. This is owing to the wide-spread fame thich Mr. Beecher has acquired as a public lecturer and pulpit orator; and his fame comes from his rare versatility of talent, fluency of speech, affluence of illustration, coplousness and vigor of thought, exruestiess of manner, strong individuality, large common sense, liberal and independent spirit, genial temperament, personal magnetism, warm-hearted humanity, and dramatic action. There is no similar case of long-continued pulpit attractiveness in this country. True,

prayers and grow your own cotton, and slavery will soon cease in America."

This suggestion was made at the quadrennial meeting of the "Evangelical Alliance," lately held at Geneva. The influence of the American delegation has heretofore been so strong with this body, that all debate on the subject of slavery in its sessions has been prohibited. It is for this reason that Count Agenor de Gasparin refuses to be a member of the Alliance, and would not be present at its recent session, (although he sent an Essay to be read there,) because he had reason to suppose that this shameful exclusion would still be enforced. The new aggressions of the Slave Power, however, seem to bave caused an exception to this rule or custom in the recent meeting, and a debate took place in regard to slavery, followed by a resolution on that subject, recognizing it as the cause of the war, and urging its suppression, in spite of the efforts of Dr. Baird and Mr. Sawtell to have people merely pray against it instead of acting against it.

As a speciment of be manner in which our churches, almost universally, receive the attempts of the Church at the contract of the contract of the Church at the contract of the contract of the Church at the church at

As a specimen of the manner in which our churches, almost universally, receive the attempts of the Church Anti-Slavery Society to urge them towards a Christian position in regard to the slaveholder and the slave, take the following recent action of Orthodox Congregationalists in the State of New York:—

Congregationaists in the State of New 100x.—
"Church Anti-Slavery Society. At the late meeting of the General Association of New York, a resolution laid over from last meeting, approving the principles and sims of the Church Anti-Slavery Society, came up, and after a discussion, the following resolution, as a substitute, was unanimously passed:—

tion, as a substitute, was unanimously passed:—

'Resolved, That in view of the frequent and emphatic declarations of this Association touching the simfulness of slavery, and the duty of using all moral and lawful means for its removal, and in view also of the general fidelity of our ministers and churches in carrying out these declarations in preaching and practice, the Association see no occasion for a society extraneous to the churches to incite them to their duty upon this subject, and respectfully leave the Church Anti-Slavery Society to pursue in its own way whatever duty it feels called upon to perform in the common effort of our American Christianity for the abolition of slavery."

The immediace of this assumption of the New York

The impudence of this assumption of the New York hurches, of being already right on the subject of sla very, after a career of complicity with it as decided as hat of the Tract Society, the "American Board," or social manner, a large company of highly intellectual and gifted friends of freedom,—an account of which interview, copied from the Anti-Slavery Standard, was published in last week's Liberator. We shall long rethe United States Government, might teach the Church Anti-Slavery Society, if it were willing to learn, the folly of recognizing such people as Christians at all.—c. K. w.

FOURTH FRATERNITY LECTURE.

The fourth lecture of this course was given to a very large audience, on Tuesday evening last, by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, of Worcester. His subject was, "Cromwell's Ironsides."

He said he had chosen his subject from a remote

period, because, though conscious that he, like all th other lecturers in the course, must speak about our present war, it was better for that subject not to mo nopolize all that they said. The subject of Cromwell's army had been brought to his mind by his first jour ney to Kansas. Years ago, when he first obtained a sight of the genuine "Border Rufflans," they were identified, by his guide, by their long hair; and there Mr. Higginson learned not only that that class affect ed a wild and savage length of hair, using the scissors as little as the comb, but that they nicknamed their civilized opponents "Roundheads," thus recalling the

liers and Puritans of a former age.

After describing the Cavalier army, led by Prince Rupert, and the Puritan, led by Cromwell—and after mentioning that the royal forces had conquered in all the earlier minor contests, having skilled military leaders, though the wealth and the brains were on the side of the Puritans-he asked why it was that Cromwell was never beaten in his small preliminary con-tests, any more than in the great, decisive, subsequent battles ?

He found the answer in two facts. First, that Crom well chose for soldiers men who had the fear of God, and a conscience, to inspire and direct their actions and next, that he employed or imported men skilled in war to regulate their movements; and that, if he could find leaders and men, 250 of whom could rout 2000 of the enemy, he did not care whether these gen uine soldiers were men of foreign birth, or whether their names were hard or easy to pronounce. (Great

As in all armies, there were some excesses and so disorders among Cromwell's troops; but, as a general rule, the camp of the Puritans was moral and orderly. Their cause, and the principles on which it was for ed, kept them not only orderly, but vigorous, vigilant and persistent. They fought on and advanced through the winter, routing the Cavaliers while they were planning luxurious winter quarters.

The lesson taught by these men remains for us in the present conflict. Thus far, we have frequently repeated the mistake which the Puritans at first made, of meeting a despised enemy with inadequate preparation-of conducting the war carelessly and negli ly. We have committed the error of sending out against a united, a desperate, and a well-officered for only our spare funds and our surplus population. New York, Oct. 23, 1861.

My Dear Friend,—My opinion, since you sak it, is just this. There is war because there was a Republican party; there was a Republican party; there was a Republican party; because there was an Abolition party; there was an Abolition party; there was not are the war upon Republicanism is merely to blame the lamb that stood in the brook; to charge it upon Abolitionism is to blame the sheep for being the lamb's mother; but to charge it upon alavery is to lay the crime straight at the door of the wolf. So, to end the trouble, kill the wolf. I belong to the party of the wolf-killers!

plan and act in regard only to the superficial part of the war, and shrink from striking through to the absolute reality. We dread overmuch the danger of a divided public sentiment, and so fail to touch the symnd principles that lie deepest in the hu heart, and that are absolutely necessary to make mer good soldiers. Not till we dare to trust each other and speak out our deepest thought, shall we reach the source whence the best armies flow. The banishment of the slavery question from the great war meetings had a chilling and disastrous effect, and the right man met that question openly, and struck directly at slavery. An effective army for this purpose cannot b We must pene made of the unemployed population trate to the very heart of the State to find Cromwel lian soldiers, who will fight from a

Much has been said, and truly said, about the hor rors of war. But look at the horrors of the auction block, extending back for more than a century! is something worse than this war, namely, the is something worse than this war, namely, the slavery in which it originated! Yet the war meetings ignore this origin! This is as absurd as it would be to invite Sunday at Longwood, and to address a full gathering, on Sunday forenoon, in the Progressive Friends' meeting-house—being followed by Thomas Curtis, of Philadelphia, who thought that the Calvinistic view of the atompton was the main according to the store of the storenoon was the main according to the storenoon was the storenoon was the main according to the storenoon was the Mr. Gough to deliver a lecture, and, when an in mense audience was already assembled, to say to him My dear Sir, you must be particularly careful to say nothing against rum! Not until we plainly appeal, words and deeds, to the right of freedom, and t duty of maintaining it, shall we conquer. The surdity of carrying on the war without striking at slavery was like attempting to storm hell without in-terfering with the personal comfort of Satan! Have we, anti-slavery men, no cause to criticise

ourselves! Have we taken our fair share of effort to carry on the war! In spite of the years of warning we have had, of the manifest signs that this question must be brought to a bloody issue, the anti-lavery men of the North have left the military training of the State so entirely in the hands of others, that, whe

ifferent persuasion.

Much has been said, and rightly, of the return of fugitive slaves since this war commenced. But who returned them? Not Lincoln, not Cameron. It was the Colonels of Northern regiments; yes, of Massachusetts regiments; and one, he was aslamed to say, from Worcester! Are not we, in part, to blan

this 1 If anti-slavery men stay out of the war till all goes right, they will stay out forever.

At the present moment, a right position of the army is more important than a right position of the Administration; and if we wish the army 's work to be done well, we must take our share in it. Fighting sheal be done, if at all, by the calm self-devotion of those who stand most fitmly on principle.

e done, if as an, by
who stand most firmly on principle.

In spite of the unfavorable antecedents of Mr. Dev. In spite of the innavorance antecedents of Mr. Dev. ens in regard to slavery, Gov. Andrew wisely appointed him to command the regiment which he had trin-ed. Let his zeal for the cause of the Union cast those ormer deficiencies into the shade.

We must have men of conscience and character to fight this war, if it is to be fought through. And to fight this war, if it is to be fought through. And it is should take part in it, since our private duty came be truly done while our public duty is left undose.

The 25th regiment, from the heart of the Common wealth, is the noblest that has yet left Massachusen.

wealth, is the noblest that has yet left Massachuseth. But a nobler yet is needed, and I believe it will be

The Administration, too, is taking better ground The Administration, too, is taking better ground. The great naval expedition is not hampered by order to favor slavery; except the prohibition of a general arming of the slaves—a thing that even John Brown did not purpose—no prohibition whatever is placed

apon them.

My lips have been sealed upon this subject while I My tips have been scaled upon this subject while I could only say—"Go." For this reason I have waited to the present moment, when I can say—"Come."

THE FUGITIVES IN CANADA.

St. Catharines, (C. W.) Oct. 30, 1861.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

I notice in the Liberator of the 25th inst. the an-An instee in the Society here, called "The Engitive Aid Society of St. Catharines," the names of the offi-

Aid Society of Di. Chinathes, the names of the un-cers being given.

This movement may appear well to friends of hu-manity in Boston and other parts of New England, but it looks strangely to us here, it is so uncalled for

d people in this part of Canada are generally in a thriving condition. Divine Providence has favored them, in common with others, with a fruitful season, and with ample employment. Fugitives fresh from slavery have been in the habit

of coming to my house for relief, advice, &c., ever since I have lived in the place, now eleven years, and they have always had help when it was in our power to favor them; but since the civil war commenced, they have very seldom come to us, for the reason that they find protection in the Northern States, and us encouraged to stop short of Canada; or, if they do come over, they can come at their leisure, halting with friends by the way, who minister to their wants, so that they come into Canada in a far more comfortable condition than in former years. With regard to those who may be suffering from

sickness or destitution, (which, by the way, there are none now that I am aware of,) the town charty is ample, and I am happy to know that it is extended as promptly and liberally to them as to my other class of poor people. I say these things from personal knowledge, and not from hearsay or secondhand testimony. For years past, while the strangers, direct from slave-

ry, have generally been well cared for, and always to the extent of our means; others, who, by reason of sickness, misfortune or improvidence, have required help, in the cold season of the year, have had it freely ex-tended to them from the town supplies, and will loubtless continue to be thus favored. I need say no more on this theme at present, and I

uld not have said less, as it is right that anti-slavery people who have means to bestow, in these times of calamity, should know fully how best to direct and apply their benefactions. Yours, truly, HIRAM WILSON.

REMARKS. As a great deal of private complaint has been made, that nothing is done, reliably or systematically, for the worn and destitute fugitives arriving in Canada, we understand that it is the object of Fugitive Aid Society to see that the charities of the benevolent, in that direction, are faithfully applied and duly acknowledged; and an official report of its doings made to the public, from time to time, so as to inspire confidence and ensure a more general coperation. Although it is probable that the number of fugitives, seeking safety and freedom in Canada, will be somewhat diminished for the present; still, there is reason to believe that many of them will go there this winter, whose necessities will outrun any local provision in their behalf; and, therefore, we think the ew Society may safely be made the medium of such ontributions as those interested in the matter may wish to bestow.-[Ed. Lib.

TO J. P. B.

I am not aware of your having shown that it would A am not aware of your naving snown that it would be easier to compel the submission of the South a a free-press, and free speech, and other freedom work-ing appliances, in its midst, than to effectually suppress the rebellion. I do not see how either is really practiable without first decreeing slavery an outlaw

As to its being a "falsity" that, the South is in a state of rebellion, and therefore without a claim is "legitimate nationality," it is, to say the least of it. strange sort of hypothesis.

strange sort of hypothesis.

Where are your constitutional difficulties about martial methods " of conducting this war! I am a

"martial methods" of conducting little inquisitive on this point. You would first acknowledge the independenced the South, and then have the North stultify itself by an arbitrary enforcement of conditions to subrert is We are now under obligation, and a co

We are now under obligation, and a constitution one too, to protect freedom of speech and of the press in all parts of the republic. Perhaps this was intered in one of the rebnarks you did not understand.

It seems to me like a most singular absurdity, the idea that it would be easier to enforce the observance.

of your conditions than of those still less favorable to freedom, against which the South is now breasting the A, HOGEBOOM. tide of Northern power.

w and remarkably well-executed pictorial large sheet, entitled "The American A ne design, on a large sheet, entitled stion of Independence Illustrated," litho by L. Prang & Co., and designed by Richard Thayer, has just been published by Thayer & Co., Batton.

It represents a balloon in mid air, borne upward toward the sun by the American eagle, and continued to the sun by the chief a slare, taining two persons, one white the other a slav, casting his broken shackles to the wind-the strepangled banner waving on both sides of it, with the inscription, "All men are created equal—Stand by the Declaration." In the sun's full blaze are seen these lines:—

"My rays, where'er on earth they strike, Fall on the black and white alike: That government alone is free, Which blesses all alike, like me."

There are other pertinent verses-among

"A man is a man, however dark his skin,
A heart that is human is beating within:
God regards not his color, and neither should we;
Then unchain the Negro, and let him go free.

"With the Stars and Stripes above us, All alike shall soon be free; When as brothers white nen love us, Shall an end of trouble be."

We wish every household in the land had a copy of

NOTICE. Members of the American Anti-Sl Society entitled to receive the Annual Report just published, will have their copies forwarded by mail upon their remitting the amount of postage, (in sampor otherwise,) viz., fourteen cents, to Konear F. Walle Cut, 221 Washington street, Boston.

AID AND COMPORT TO THE ENEMY. The removal

Editor of the Liberator:

DEAR SIN—Our national administration,—poor simple souls, and as ignorant as simple,—have never dared to inquire for the cause of the rebellion that convulses the Union, and fills the land with bloodshed and vulses the Union. They know it is a great rebellion, and that the rebels are very wicked, and that is pretty much all they know about it. They mean to quell it but they do not mean to ascertain the cause of the outbreak; for if they do, they will be required to re-move it, and that they will not do. They seem quite as solicitous to save the cause of the rebellion, as to the cause of the war, peace could be immediately dictated to be rebels. It could be forced upon them whether they will or not, by a power that would prove irresistible. But one of the great stumbling blocks preventing the speedy termination of the slavehold ers' democratic rebellion, is the personal ambition of the three leading members of President Lincoln's cabi Seward, Chase, and Cameron. They have M'Clellan, and other military leaders, and set their nets, their traps, and their hair-triggers, so as to en-sure success. Washington is alive with traitors. Evens, and jet no measures are taken to remove th se shrewd aspirants for the White House take it for granted that the rebellion will be pu down, and they all look beyond it. In 1864, the Southern States will have over half as many votes a States. Such men as Seward, Chase and do not overlook considerations so important, and they mean to take time by the forelock They are making to themselves friends of the ma mon of unrighteousness, that when their present offi-ces fail, they may be received into the everlasting White House. Hence, they desire a clean Southern record. They are determined to crush the rebellion, and they are determined to leave the rebels in good ht mor. They mean to prosecute the war vigorously but they mean to do it in a most friendly manner banish all feeling of mere passion or resen t, and recollect only their duty, to the whole cour try; that this war was not waged, on our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation or for the purpose of overthrowing interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, rights and equality of the several States unimpaired; and as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease." They mean to fight the battles and kill the rebels on the most am-icable principles. They will save the Union, but they are equally bound to save slavery. If one or the other must perish, Mr. Cameron would willingly toss up a copper, and agree to abide the result. He cares but little whether liberty or slavery prevails, but he cares much about Simon Cameron. Mr. Seward has cided "antipathy in favor" of liberty; but he has shown, on more occasions than one, that he will not sacrifice Wm. H. Seward to promote the libera-tion of all the blacks in America. They have his best wishes, and he sees, and feels, and knows, that liberty is better than slavery, and that between them, as an-tagonistic and opposing forces, there exists an "irre-pressible conflict." This conflict he will aid with all his power in latitude 48 deg.; but he is/so overcome with lassitude and languor when he reaches the low latitude of 37, that he is powerless—so weak he can

Mr. Chase is doubtless, the most consistent of these very modest advocates of the "higher law." Theo-retically, both Mr. Chase and Mr. Seward believe in higher law. Practically, they believe no such Both have been tried, and both have been found wanting. The rulings of that judicial tyrant, Judge Wilson, in the Oberlin rescue cases, inaugu-rated a state of affairs that fully tested Gov. Chase's faith in the higher law of God; and proved that, in his opinion, God's laws are void when repealed by act of Congress. The position Mr. Chase assumed was, coubtless, his final one, and was taken with deliberaon, in view of ulterior results. That he is at heart il-slavery man cannot be denied; but it is equalor true that he aspires to the Presidency. It seems an outside spectator so plain, that no member the present cabinet can ever be President, that "the way-faring man, though a fool, need not err therein."
The public exigencies demand of them great sagacity, energy, shrewdness, industry and efficiency. If they fail in either, they will be condemned; and if they de ot, they will offend myriads of cormorants and place men, who will become their implacable enemier So, whether they do their duty, or neglect to do their duty, their hopes for further advancement will be annihilated. It is greatly to be regretted that they cannot see how nor where they stand.

Bates. But he is a Southern man. He has no syn athy with any of the "isms" of the day. Such is his boast. Yet he has emancipated all his slaves Still, all his sympathies are with his Southern slave holding brethren. The same may be said of the Post master General. The anti-slavery of the whole Blain family is political. They care nothing about the slave question, except as it affects the white man. All their good wishes are with the slaveholders. .

It was most unfortunate that the President was bor While he is resolved to put down the slavery. He does not love slavery; on the contrary he is evidently a just man. Like Mr. Bates, he love justice, but his friends and kindred are slaveholders and he has no heart to see them ruined. He know that our Union cannot exist, part slave and part fre States : that they must become all one or the other monize, that he dictated to Fremont such an alteratio in his proclamation as would totally annul its efficacy; and a measure that would make all the States free, and crush the rebellion, and secure the blessings of peace and liberty to these United States forever, he has diulated as to be worthless, being only a repetition of the law of Congress, which is no more a law because issued as a military proclamation. Thus far, Fremont has not modified his proclamation. If he does not do it, will the administration dare sus nd him? Where would it leave them,-the Presi ent and his cabinet? How will it affect the legisla tion of Congress, at its coming session, and how the army? Where will they find new recruits? Will not be compelled to reenact the very policy they repudiated, and, having proclaimed liberty to repudiated, and, having proclair sted ranks from the enthe slaves, recruit their decimated ranks from the en-franchised bondmen? And, then, what of the seces sion? Where will our ambitious Secretaries be found? Where will Fremont stand? He has now gone out to bastle, sustained by despair. If he is defeated, he will be sacrificed at once. If auccessful, where will

There is an important settlement to be made between Fremont and somebody. Why was Lyon sacrificed?
Was the neglect to reenforce him the fault of Fremont, or of the authorities at Washington, or was it the lack of men and means with which to do it? Why was not Mulligan reënforced? Was the fault Frewas not Mulligan reenforced? Was the fault Fre-mont's, or was it at Washington? Why were 6000 men ordered from his department, when it had been known for days, all over the country, that Price was advancing, with a strong force, on Lexington, Boon-ville, or Jefferson City? Was Washington in danger? If so, why not get the required force to defend it nearer home? Why send, at that hour of peril, an order which, if obeyed, was sure to defeat Mulligan, give Price the victory, and place Fremont where he could do nothing? Could it have originated in Camcount of nothing; Count it have originate reton's fear of Fremont's popularity! The matter is full of mystery. One thing, however, is certain :—our public men are demoralized, and Slavery's min-

ions rule our government, notwithstanding the rebel-lion. But, when the rebels are conquered, will liberty and justice be in the ascendant? or will the Northern tes. like the Southern, settle down under a militar

HON. CHARLES SUMNER AT MILFORD.

HON. CHARLES SUMBER AT MILPORD.

DEAR GARRISON.—Last Saturday evening, our people had the pleasure of listening to the noble-hearted Senator of Massachusetts. His theme was—"The Rebellion; its Origin and Mainspring." Notwithmending the night was dark and stormy, the Town Hall was filled. At 73 o'clock, Mr. Summer took the platform, being introduced by Hon. Aaron C. Marnew. The eloquent Champion of Freedom occupied two hours in unfolding the cause and remedy of the Rebellion, not sparing, for a moment, that horrible system of injusity, American Slarery, as the prime, and ever swelling cause of all our woes—the monstrous atrocity which must be removed, before peace can be restored to our suffering country. The word slavery, to Mr. Summer, is the culmination of all crime, and he speaks it with an emphasis and will, that reveal his large heart and intellect to be on the side of humanity. humanity.

The perfect chain of logic, backed by facts and con current history, with the clear philosophy of Justice and Right, carries conviction to every heart, that is not encased in projudice, and a determination not to believe. He does not allow the least concession to the sin of oppression to be called small. Nay, nothing can be small that wrongs the weakest child of God, or does or smail that wrongs the weakest child of God, or does violence to the least clizen of a Commonwealth. In a clear, transparent atmosphere, he transfigures his audience, and with himself standing on the Mount, all feel that "it is good to be there." No distrust or desire to "look back" is so painful as that which takes us are in the cold "man to the cold "see the c us again to the cold meshes and miserable expe of lowering, one iota, the standard of eternal jus-

in the cause of Anti-Slavery, no part of this peerless service of Mr. Sumner is more grateful than his just, but, nevertheless, most noble testimony in behalf of the Abolitionists. "I hear a voice," said the orator, "saying it is not Slavery, but Anti-Slavery, that has caused this Rebellion." In reply to this unfounded and malignant charge, Mr. Sumner soars in power and conviction which is irresistible. By a quotation from Tacitus, one of the greatest historians of his genera tion, if not all other generations, he shows the sam charge was preferred against the early followers of Christ, by those who called them "vulgar" devotees of one "Christ of Tiberias." "The Abolitionists," praise be it said, they warned you faithfully, long ago, of all this calamity we are now suffering. As well charge the faithful passenger, who warns the helsman As well blame the astronomer, who has calculated the eclipse, for the darkness which has gathered." Cheer upon cheer, with which the flowing and graceful sentences were greeted, evinced that justice does no slumber always in the human soul.

and way of Gen. Butler, or it may be by the way of the gallant Fremont, or the more sublime plan of John Quincy Adams, but it must be through Emancipation.'
(Long and continued applause.) At this point, Mr Sumner took from his pocket the late order of Secre tary Cameron to the Naval Expedition, and read it declaring that it covered all, and even more than the ground he had taken. "We can have," he remarked "no other interpretation"; and although it has been published more than a week, it has had no comments from the Boston press, doubtless because it conden their former positi

"I expected," said Mr. Sumner, "this order when I made my Worcester speech at the late Convention."
It was, therefore, hailed with pleasure as the most important progressive step since the inauguration of the war. Only one thing was feared by the orator, that by some fatality, concessions might be made, which would be far more fatal than flying armies or captured hosts. In closing words, which are not soon to be for gotten, we were exhorted to do justice to our brother man the wide world over, "though the heavens fall." will be crushed-victory and peace will be ours.' bless our noble Senator! for when we hear his voice again in the Capital, it will be for universal fre . G. W. S.

Milford, (Mass.)

SLAVERY BEFORE THE UNION!

thought to demonstrate that Fremont has made less The list of the rebels kil blunders than any other Federal General, and that his department has been administered with more economy

should arrive when SLAVERY or the UNION must die. the Union should be dissolved, and slavery be allowed to live!! He also openly justified the rebellion. Few are so lost as to side with him. Here, in Utica, lives a Democratic Governor of New York who would mour says, "Give us slavery, and let the Union go if we can-

Such is the issue presented by Gov. Seymour; but most all the people scorn his proposition and his treachery.

There is a proposition from a high source to call a Mass State Convention in New York State, to endorse Fremont's Proclamation, and to call on the President to make it national. Sincerely do I hope it will be

In this place, with little exertion about one hundred and fifty names are appended to the memorial to Congress. Few refuse to sign it, to whom it is presented. None like to give a reason for refusing. Why not call a Convention in the old Bay State, to

endorse the position of Fremont in declaring freedom to all slaves of all rebels, and calling on Congress to make a like declaration to all slaves? This would end the war by the 1st of January, 1862. Let every thing be done to concentrate public attention on the one great issue—SLAVERY OR THE NATION MUST DIE-THE UNION MUST BE DIS-SOLVED, OR SLAVERY ABOLISHED. The entire South presents this issue. For myself, I say— ABOLITION. Let the Union stand, if thereby slavery can be annihilated in the nation, on the continent, and throughout the world. Sure I am, a Union of 20,000,000 of men and women, based and adminis-tered on the self-evident truth that "all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with an inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," would, in due time, free every slave, and sweep slavery from the South. This one great idea, sweep navery from the South. This one great nea-shifully and perseveringly wielded against slavery, would surely kill the monster, and relieve the whole earth of his loathsome presence. Nothing else can. Yours, for Abolition tersus Dissolution, HENRY C. WRIGHT.

gnation and Excitement—Resignation of Offi fusul of Soldiers to Fight—Remonstrance emont—His Parting Address to the Soldier ope to Command until Gen. Hunter's Arri

Springvikld, Mo., Nov. 8.
Yesterday small bodies of the enemy came within received of us, and news was received of the approach of their advance 2,500 strong. Preparations are being made to go out and attack them, when the preparation of the

Ions in arms. (Signed) John C. Fremont, Ions in arms. (Signed) John C. Fremont, Major General.

The feeling ran intensely high during the whole of last evening, and there were meetings almost everywhere. The various bands serenaded the General, and whenever he appeared he was greeted with cheers. Although after notifying General Hunter, as his order directed, he had no longer command over the troops, he spent several hours in making a personal examination of the ground about the city to be prepared for a battle, and in accordance with a written request from all the Brigadier Generals here, he remained through the night, to lead the army in case of an attack. All of the troops slept on their arms, and many officers remained up all night. An attack was hourly expected, but nothing more occurred than the firing on our pickets in two different roads. The enemy are now encamped on the old Wilson Creek battle-ground.

Gen. Fremont is prepared to leave for St. Louis, and will go as soon as Gen. Pope arrives, who has been sent forward and will take command until Gen. Hunter gets here. Universal gloom prevails throughout the camps. A battle will undoubtedly occur ere long. Our troops will meet the enemy firmly, but they are disheartened and have lost their enthusiasm. The body guard, who would not be induced to remain, will now disband, as the terms of their enlistment permit, and will accompany Gen. Fremont, and also his entire Staff, including Gen. Asboth, commander of the first division. Gen. Fremont will permit no demonstration from the troops on his departure.

Fremont's Blanker Percenses—Explanation.

FREMONT'S BLANKET PURCHASE—EXPLANATION.
E. M. Davis, Assistant Quartermaster under Fremont, publishes a letter in the Philadelphia Bulletin, rors Adjutant-General Thomas, correcting several error relative to himself in his (Thomas's) letter to Secretary Carners, M. caricular symplesias Fremont Court

Adjutant-General Thomas, correcting several errors relative to himself in his (Thomas's) letter to Secretary Cameron. He entirely exculpates Fremont from any connection with his purchase of blankets, and says that when the report of the Board reached Fremont, he expressed great displeasure, and ordered the blankets to be returned.

They were not returned as rotten and worthless, and the only fault that could be found with the purchase was the economy practised in making it, the average price of blankets being \$1.40. They were part cotton. Mr. Davis says he made the purchase in his official capacity.

It was no crime, even if the act had been deliberately committed, to have bought at a \$1.40 each, blankets of inferior quality in St. Louis, where better were not procurable, if it be a virtue in the War Department to buy blankets equally worthless in England, where good ones are plenty, paying for them a \$1.00 each, to which a long list of commissions, freight, insurance, &c., must be added as further enhancing the price. Nothing, we submit, can be clearer than this verdict of even-handed justices.

GEN. FREMONT'S HOUSE IN ST. LOUIS. The Cin-

GEN. FREMONT'S HOUSE IN ST. LOUIS. The Cincinnait Commercial thus puts a quietus on one of the main charges against Gen. Fremont:—

"Thurlow Weed, in rehearsing the grievous sins committed by Gen. Fremont, reasserts the exploded theory that on assuming command at St. Louis, he took a house for his headquarters for which the Government is paying \$9000. We have repeatedly stated that the house does not cost the Government a cent; that its use was tendered freely by a relative of Gen. F., and that it is nobedy's basiness, under the circumstances, whether it was a brown-stone front or a log-cabin. Most of the accusations rehearsed by the venerable Thurlow are of the same ancient character, and have been refuted time and again."

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP LYON, SRINGFIELD, Mo., SLAVERY BEFORE THE UNION!

West Winfield, (N. Y.) Nov. 3, 1861.

Dear Garrison, —The conflict deepens. The people are becoming enlightened. Their eyes are being opened to see that their leaders in the Calination of the kind. Gen. Fremont's removal; but the loyal citizens of the North. The official report to the loyal citizens of the North. The official report touching Fremont, by Cameron, Hunter & Co., is thought to demonstrate that Fremont has made less plunders than any other Federal General and that is Friday, now numbers 127."

Headquarters, Camp Lyon, Sringffled, Micropial of the St. Louis Republican: —"A good-deal of excitement has prevailed in camp for expecting the report of Gen. Fremont's removal; but washington advices at headquarts mention on thing of the kind. Gen. Fremont's removal would cause intense excitement and no little trouble in camp. A number of officers declare that they will resign in that event, or insist upon creating him Dictator of the stirtly denounced in camp for its vacilitating and injudicous policy respecting this Department.

The list of the rebels killed in the battle of last Friday, now numbers 127."

23 A contraband describing the stampede of the Secesh from Warsaw, Mo., when Fremont's advance was about entering the place, said: "Why, massa, an hour after they heard you gemmen was comin', all the hills round here was rattlin."

The St. Louis Democrat of Oct. 31st, states that there is a good deal of sickness in Gen. Fre mont's army, principally typhoid and intermitten fevers. About three hundred of the 26th Indiana regiment are suffering from an attack of the measles.

EXODUS OF SLAVERY. Slavery is vanishing from

THIS IS NOT A WAR AGAINST SLAVERY. Well, so be it; but it is also not a war against the horses, the cotton, the money, the ships, the guns of the slaveholders. Yet, where you can, you take their horses, cotton, money, ships, guns, &c. Why? Be cause this is necessary to the conduct of the war. where the same is the case with slavery. If its destruction may not be the object of the war, why do you not allow that its the means of the war, why do you not allow that it is the means of the war? Since in relation to slavery you exhibit a respect which does not restrain you from any other "property" or "right" of the slaveholders, it follows that slavety is especially sacred in your eyes, that you wish it about yourselves, and spare it from your own predilection, and that therefore you are waging war for slavery. "War for the Union" does not answer for your motto; Ustow are Slavern—for that are 500,000 men and 500,000,000 dollars demanded. — Pionier, Oct. 24.

LETTER FROM GARIBALDL

Washington, Oct. 28. The following letter from Gari-baldi has been received by the U. S. Consul at Ant-

WEFP:—

[TRANSLATION.]

"CAPRERA, 10th September, 1861.

My Dear Sir,—I saw Mr. Sanford, and regret to be obliged to announce to you that I shall not be able to go to the United States at present.

I do not doubt of the triumph of the cause of the Union, and that shortly; but if this war should unfortunistly continue in your beautiful country. I shall overcome all obstacles which detain me, to hasten to the defence of a people who are so dear to me.

Yours, (Signed.) G. GARIBALDI.

To Mr. QUIGGLE, U. S. Consul at Antwerp."

Rev. Gilbert Haven, of Boston, has been appointed to the charge of the Clinton Street M. E. Church, in this city. He is a wolk-known member of the Nev England Conference, and was with the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment as Chaplain, in the three months' service.—Neurik, (N. J.) Daily Advertiser.

702

To the above must be added the killed and wounded of the Third Rhode Island battery, the First U.S. artillery, and the U.S. cavalry, which will probable well the number to 330, or nearly fifty per cent. of the whole force engaged.

THE BARDARITIES OF THE CONFEDERATES.—Criminals cannot be otherwise than cruel; and the traitors waging the spream war against the General Government appear to be as merciles as savages. The recent engagement at Ball's Bird has added many illustrations of this flendish disposition.—In referring to the matter, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:—

"The Ximeteenth Massachusetts Regiment, although not in active battle, detailed Captain W. H. Wilson, with Company —, to take possession of Harrison's Island, whe did duty there more noble and humane than often falls to the lot of men. They held the island, and not only saw to the transport of the troops to Virginia, but to the return of the survivors and of the dead and wounded. The deeds of barbarity related by an eye-witness, who is a distinguished member of the medical faculty of Philadelphia, perpetrated by these rebel fiends, are almost beyond the bounds of credibility; but when wounded men were driven deliberately, naked, into the river, and then shot, it will tell of some of the least barbarous acts of this thieving and assessin chivalry."

and assessin chivalry.

New York, Oct. 30. The Herald's Washington despatch says that the 15th Massachusetts Regiment held their first parade Thursday evening since the battle. After the parade, the regiment was formed in a square, and the noble and gallant Col. Devens made them an address. No description could portray the tender, subdued fervor with which the Colonel first spoke, the electric sympathy by which his men were affected, or the earnest determination with which the question was asked and answered:—

"Sodiers of Massachusetts, men of. Worcester County, with these fearful gaps in your lines, with the recollection of the terrible struggle of Monday fresh upon your thoughts, with the knowledge of the berraved and soul-stricken ones at home, weeping for those whom they will see no more on earth,—with that hospital before your eyes filled with wounded and maimed comrades,—I ask you now whether you are ready again to meet the trailcrous foe who are crushing under the iron heel of despotism the liberties of a part of our country! would you go next week! would you go to-morrow! would you go this moment! One hearty 'Yes!' burst from every lip."

The Rebels & Ball's Bluff. The Richmond

THE REBELS AT BALL'S BLUFF. The Richmond Examsner of the 24th of October, says—"Several gentlemen who were engaged in, and witnesses of the batte near Leesburg, on Monday last, say the rout was complet—that the panic exceeded that of Manassas plains. When they took to the river, their heads appeared almost as thick as blackbirds. It is impossible to describe the scene of restimate the number drowned. Hundreds were shot while swimming and struggling in the yater."

in the vater."

The rebels engaged were Mississippi and Virginia troops, and the Ecominor adds that when the contest croops, the Mississipit troops threw away their fiftes, and used bowie knives. The attack upon the

ot used.

The Tribune's Washington despatches state that the

Sinday floating down the Potomac, containing thirtyone guns with fixed bayonets, twelve haversacks and
three knapsacks.

From certain indications, it is believed that it was
the principal boat used in transporting Baker's command to the Virginia shore, and which went down
with the dead and wounded. The inference is that
the bodies of the soldiers rose to the surface and relieved the boat, which floated down with the current.

Washington, Nov. 4. Owing to the rise of water in the Petomac, a number of the bodies of the soldiers drowned at Ball's Bluff have floated hitherward. In addition to the five mentioned yesterday as having been recovered at the Chain Bridge, thirteen have been drawn from the river in the vicinity of Washington and Georgetown, and one near Fort Washington, welve miles from this city. The recovered bodies have been buried.

The World's described was extended to the control of the world's described as well as the control of the world's described was the control of the world of the world

we been buried.
The World's despatch says one of the bodies found
Chain Bridge has been recognized as private Bufrd, Company F, Massachusetts 15th.

Col. RAYMOND LEE. The family of Col. Lee, the Massachusetts 20th, have received information t

JOHN BROWN, JR.'s COMPANY. John Brown, Jr., son Joins Brown, Jr., Scomeany. John Brown, Jr., son of the well-known "Ossawatonie Brown," as he was styled, has been, for some time past, engaged in forming a company of sharpshooters for the present war. His recruits have been chosen principally from Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, with a view of getting together many of the best shots in those States. On Monday night, the company, which is not yet full, arrived in this city by the Michigan Southern railroad from Cleveland, and went into quarters at 229 Lake street.

Ordaty Sergeant—L. F. Cotton.

Lieut. Bostwick and Sergeant Cotton were formerly attached to the Nineteenth Ohio Regiment, and have seen service in the "tented field." Lieut. Hoyt is the young Boston lawyer who volunteered his legal services to saye the life of the elder Brown in the Virginia court.

ces to eare the meter court.

The company will remain in Chicago for several days, in order, if possible, to obtain their arms and equipments, for which they have solicited an order from Secretary Cameron. They intend to have the Enfield rifle with sabre bayonets, and, as soon as they can, proceed to join Montgomery's Third Regiment of the Kansas Brigade.

A RUINED Town. An officer of Gen. Sturgis's command in Missouri, writes to his friends in Cincinnati.—"The ruins of Oscoola present a sad picture of war. Oscoola was the county seat of St. Clair county, had a population of two or three thousand, and did a very large business. It was a great render-tous of the secessionists, and here the confederate army under Gen. Price was supplied with cartridges, and a number of other necessities of war. Gen. Jim Lane had occasion to come to the little city about four weeks ago. He was fired upon while marching through. Immediately the town was set on fire by his men, and those citizens who fired upon him were shot dead. Not half a dozen houses are left, and have falled to find more than three families now live ling there. I never thought active sacked and burned would be a cheering sight, but it was to-day. Jim Lane understands the crisis. If you would kill the viper, cut off its head, not stick it with a pin. That only pains and infuriates. The loss of Oscoola to the secession cause will be more severely felt than the lives of five thousand men in battle."

Hussmaning min over os years or age at the time of his proported death.

2.7 Nearly a thousand Secossionists have been sent to Fort Warren, Boston, being the prisoners sent to Fort Warren, Boston, being the prisoners lates on the New York forts. They are of all grades, from Faulkner and Barron, and Maryland Legislators, tom Faulkner and Barron, and Maryland Legislators,

Governor Andrew has selected Thursday, November 21st, (the anniversary of the compact framed in the Mayflower in 1620,) to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving in Massachusetts.

Rev. Henry Fowler, pastor of the Secon Presbyterian Church at Auburn, N. Y., has been dis missed from his pastorate for delivering an anti-slaver

RETIREMENT OF GEN. SCOTT. Lieut. Gen. Secons withdrawn from active service, and, upon his or

NEW YORK, Nov. 4. The Herald's Wa

59 Shortly before his retirement, Gen. Scott ob-ained positive information that his entire estate, all of ylich is situated in Virginia, has been seized and se-questered for the benefit of the so-called Confederato

E3 The Boston Transcript states that a gentleman in a position to be well informed of the plans and intentions of the Government, says that the necessary documents were taken out in the Naval Expedition to form, in the places occupied by the Federal troops, Territorial Governments, to be in force until the authority of the United States is restored over an entire State, when the old State form will be reëstablished. Among the material of the expedition is a quantity of bright cloth, which it is intended to make up into uniforms for colored men, thus pointing to the intense of forming black huitalions from slaves, and you

Figur in Kentucky. Letters in the Cincinnati Gazztz describe an affair at West Liberty, on October 23, between the 2d Ohio regiment, and 500 rebels under one John Ficklin. By a skillful maneaure, the latter were drawn into an ambuscade, from which they effected their escape only after a loss of thirty killed and thirteen wounded. The national forces had only one man wounded. On Oct. 24, Major Buckner, at Winchester, learned that forty or fifty mounted rebels were on their way to the rebel camp at Prescholurgh. Hastily collecting twenty-four men only, he succeeded in capturing the squad of rebels, and at once dispatched them to snug quarters at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. There was a skirmish near Warsaw on Saturday, between twenty Unionists, and double that number of rebels under one Lutther Green. The former were victorious, killing two of their opponents and recapturing some prisoners whom they had taken.

THE KANSAS BRIGADE. Lane's Kansas Brigade The Kansas Bridade.

The Kansas Bridade.

which has been stignatized as composed of bandits and thieves, was early last week at Clinton, in Henry county, on its way to join Sigel's advance guard at White's Ferry, over Grand River. On the authority of Mr. P. Butler, the Leavenworth Times relates certain incidents of Lane's progress, well illustrating the spirit that animates him and his men. At Pleasant Hill they confiscated two robel stores, sixteen kegs and two half barrels of powder, finding the powder secreted in the bushes. The goods from the stores were distributed among the Union families in the vicinity, who had been left destitute by the rebel forces.—St. Louis Democrat.

Lous Democrat.

The Gen. Lane of Kansas, with a portion of his brigade, is at Oscoola. On Saturday, he captured Lt. Vaughn and Capt. Whitney of the rebel army, with all their men, baggage, horses and stores. Lane, like Sigel, is a live man, and also, like Sigel, has a marvellous faculty of getting his men along rapidly, and turning up in all sorts of unexpected places, to the great annoyance and discomfiture of the enemy.

UNION VICTORY AT PLATTSBURG, Mo. We have received accounts, says the Leavenworth (Ka.) Conscrutive, of an engagement at Plattsburg, about fifteen miles south of the Hannibal road, which we deem trustworthy. On Sunday night, about seven hundred Union forces captured a rebel camp at Plattsburg, killed eight traitors took twelve pressure. pletely routed. The prisoners have been sent to St. Louis.

Louis.

27 The loss of the rebels, in the retreat to Barboursville, Ky., must have been fully one thousand men. Two pieces of artillery and all their camp furniture, extra clothing, many weapons, knapsacks, &c., were left behind in the precipitate flight, while the road by which they retreated is strewn with the same articles and their dead. The immediate field of the battle was literally strewn with their dead, whom they did not attempt to carry off, and did not remain to bury. The total loss of the rebels in the battle and retreat will reach 1200 or 1500 men.

retreat win reach 1250 or 1050 men.

237 The New York Commercial Advertiser compiles a list of all the losses on both sides since the outbreak of the robellion, commencing with the attack on the Massachusetts troops in Baltimore, and embracing the numerous fights and skirmishes that have since occurred, and the result is as follows: Federals, killed, 909; wounded, 2041; prisoners, 2374. Rebels, killed, 409; wounded, 1604; prisoners, 2388. These figures, however, do not include the killed and wounded of scouling parties, of which there is no official record.

The papers mention the death of Mr. Darby Vassall, in this city, at the ago of 92. He was a colored man, and must have remembered the Vassall family when they were yet in their glory. They were a leading race in the old colonial times, but the Davedution was too much for them, they being lot the were a leading race in the old colonial times, but the Revolution was too much for them, they being loyal-iats, and now not one of them here exists. Mr. D. Vassall was born in the Vassall House, at Cambridge, now the residence of Mr. Longfellow, and the first head-quarters of Washington after he took command of the American army. He was an estimable man, and a noted member of one of our most distinguished churches, that of Brattle street; and by his death the present generation has lost one of the few links that connected it with a past that to the mind's ope seems to be almost as request as the tax-dillactors. to be almost as remote as the antediluvian d which is our antediluvian time, for it is separa us by the flood of the Revolution.—Traveller.

DRATH OF GRY. SAN HOUSTON. The announcement of the death of General Houston comes through two different channels—Nashville and Charleston—both concurring as to the day on which the event took place, and there is consequently reason to believe that it may be true. Gen. Houston was born near Lexington, Rockbridge County, Virginia, March 2d, 1793, thus making him over 68 years of age at the time of bis reported death.

would be a cheering sign, but we way would kill the viper, cut off its head, not stick it with a pin. That only pains and infuriates. The loss of Osceols to the secession cause will be more severely felt than the lives of five thousand men in battle."

The State Election took place in Massachusts on Tuesday last—resulting in the election of Gov. Andrew, a Republican Council, and a large majority of Republican members in both houses of the Legislature. The vote was very light.

To Governor Andrew has selected Thursday, November 21st, (the anniversary of the compact

Gen. Heintzleman has declined hunting for

MANYLAND AID FOR THE REBELS. A Maryland robel recently asserted that no less than eleven thousand soldiers had been recruited from that State for the rebet army, besides furnishing immense amounts of supplies.

carring his family with his parishleners, he visited a ca, whence he returned in the following year, improved, and more than ever anxious to further the of Universalism. In the fall of 1843, again too feel perform his burdensome and incessant duties, he res his position, and conducted the Gospel Messenger, in vidence, R. I. In the following year, he are the conducted the Gospel Messenger, in vidence, R. I. In the following year, he are the conducted the ground of the conducted the conduc the beloved and reperated shepherd of a perish that owed its existence and prosperity to his exerctions, he went, it IS48, to Iowa City. His health was now much broken, with little hope of altimate recovery. In 1843, he return ed to Ohio, and was installed pastor of the church in Zanes wille; but after a last earnest and manly struggle against the inroads of disease upon a frame weakened by his long and faithful life-labor, he was compelled to resign all hope of active ministerial duty, and retired to Sunbury, when the remainder of his life was spent—his health hopelessly ruined, every breath a painful spasm, every movement full of misery. It ever seemed wonderful to his friends that hendured so much, and yet lived; not more wonderful that the perfect resignation with which he bere his numberies emflictions. Content was he to wait even unto the end, susthe perfect resignation with which he bore his numberless afflictions. Content was he to wait even unto the end, sustained by an unfaltering trust "in Him who doeth all things well." Not a word of impatience, not a whisper of complaint, not a murmur of ingratitude or disbellef, was extorted by his sufferings. Helpless in the prime of life, out down in a field of usefulness he was so well fitted to adorn and render fruitful, compelled to linger in painful inactivity year after year, he was ever patient and kind and long-suffering, never permitting the paroxysms of a disease of frame to disturb the serenity of a disciplined and Christianized mind. He is gone now—gone to reap the rewards wait"—to work carnestly in God's field while He willed t—to submit without a murmur to His chastisements.

it—to submit without a nurmur to His chastisements.

With but a partial early education, he made himself
thoroughly and critically acquainted with the literature of
our own and several other modern languages, and was, until
the day of his death, a close and indefatigable student, not
only of theology, but of every department of general
knowledge. He was especially conversant with the literature of Germany, and drank at the poleoned fountains of
modern German philosophy without imbibling any of its infalsity.

versalists East and West; in the memory of the friends of healthful Reform everywhere, and in every good work; above all, among those who were nearest and dearest— who ministered to him during his last, long, lingering years of suffering, of resignation, and hopeful, willing obe

FRATERNITY LECTURES. POURTH SERIES.

The public of Boston and vicinity are respectfully in-ormed that the Fourit Series of FRATERNITY LEC-TURES continue weekly at TREMONT TEMPLE. The lecture on Tuesday Evening, Nov. 12, will be by

RALPH WALDO EMERSON. To be followed on successive TUESDAY EVENINGS by lectures from the following gentlemen :—

November 19-WILLIAM R. ALGER.

26—HENRY WARD BEECHER, er 3—FREDERICK DOUGLASS. 10-DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

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 con

ence at 7.1-2 o'clock, precisely.

A limited number of tickets (admitting the bea as lady,) are offered for sale at \$2 each; to be obtained as Oliver Dison & 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 Fraternity hithrto having the disposal of tickets, and at the T

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will speak at Music Hall, on Sunday forenoon next, before the Twenty-Eighth Con-gregational Society. Subject-The State of the Country.

A. T. FOSS will speak in Portsmouth, N. H., Sun-lay evening, Nov. 20.

The Life and Letters of

CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN,

WHO was Executed at Charlestown, Virginia, December 2, 1859, for an Armed Attack upon American Slavey; with Notices of some of his Condenses. Edited by RICHARD D. WERR.—This most founded and interesting work, which has met with a most founded and interesting work, which has met with a most founded and interesting from the control of the most intelligent and experienced fresses of America in the old world. For sale at the Asti-Slavey Office in the old world. For sale at the Asti-Slavey Office in the New York, at No. 5 Beekman street; and in Philadelphia, at No. 166 North Teuth street. Price, One Dollar.

The Anti-Slavery History

JOHN-BROWN YEAR:

BEING the Twenty-Seventh Annual, Report of the American Anti-Slavery Society—is published and for each at the Anti-Slavery Society—is published and for at the Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington street, A Williams & Co., Chosav & Nichols, and Rindpitz & Orice Street Ltf. Nov. S. TERMS REDUCED,

A T the Round Hill Water-Cure in Northampton, Mass., to \$1 and \$10 per week. Open Summer and Winter-Dn. Hatsru's success in the treatment of Women-diseases is well known. The cure is speedy and reliable. Those brought on beds, even, are soon embled to walk. Over four hundred cases of spinal diseases, paralysis and 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 stabborn difficulties which had lingered without help for years. For the success in treating more ordinary complaints, and the great favor given the Turkish Chemical and other Baths, see circular sent gratis.

Needing a little change.

alar sent gratis.

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

Northampton, Oct. 30.

Woman's Rights under the Law.

HREE 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 Hu-

n Rights. 6mo., cloth, 63 cts. Published by WALKER, WISE & CO., 245 Washington street, Boston

niform with mnorm with Woman's Right to Labor, 63 cis.
Practical Illustrations of the same, 63 cis.
Plactical Pictures Relocated \$1.00.
All of which are sent free by mail on receipt of the price, 26-415.

THE most able and brilliant book, called forth by the present struggle, is

THE REJECTED STONE.

Or, Insurrection vs. Resurrection in America.

By a Native of Virginia. 12mo., flexible covers—50 cts.

Published, and sent free by mail, on receipt of the price, by

WALKER, WINE & O.,

245 Washington street, Botton.

Boetry.

OUR COUNTRY AND THE WAR. Clouds gather o'er the fated land,
And tempests fill the sky;
Yet round her steadfast children stand, Prepared to do or die. She has not lost her ancient strength, Her patience and her power ; The battle must be hers at length,

She has a bitter work to do,
A mighty heart to bear;
Let but that heart be firm and true She need not yet despair !

The trumpet's war-note, long and clear, Echoes on land and sea; nnon and bayonet, sword and spear, Flash back the sunboams free; And hosts are gathering, far and wide, Before the tempest's breath, To walk, in martial pomp and pride, The read that leads to death! Of strange, remorseful pain; Let us but hope its withcring power May not be felt in vain!

We have been faithless. While we won Peace, safety, freedom, name, When our proud race was but begun, We stained its might with shame! Ve saw ous brother—lost, forlorn, Bound, hunted, bleeding, lie; We crushed him deeper in our scorn, And left him there to die! ed our power all might should win, Has found us out at last ! So be it. When this night of woe,

These wasting pangs are o'er, When all the tortured land shall know A living hope once more; When from our suffering we shall rise, Made human, generous, true, And stand before th' eternal skies, Beginning life anew,
We may be thankful for our pain,
And find, in hope and trust, God's angel was not sent in vain. To lift us from the dust ! ontreal October, 1861.

From the Atlantic Monthly for November THE PLOWER OF LIBERTY.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

What flower is this that greets the morn, Its hues from heaven so freshly born? With burning star and flaming band It kindles all the sunset land;— Is this the Flower of Liberty? It is the banner of the free, The starry Flower of Liberty

In savage Nature's far abode
Its tender seed our fathers sowed;
The storm winds rocked its swelling bud,
Its opening leaves were streaked with blood,
Till, lo! earth's tyrants shock to see The full-blown Flower of Liberty ! Then hall the banner of the free. The starry Flower of Liberty !

Behold its streaming rays unite One mingling flood of braided light,— The red that fires the Southern rose, The spotless white from Northern snows, And, spangled o'er its azure, see
The sister Stars of Liberty!
Then hall the banner of the free,

The blades of heroes fence it round; Where'er it springs is holy ground; From tower and dome its glories spread ; It waves where lonely sentries tread ; It makes the land as And plants an empire on the sea!

Then hall the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

Thy sacred leaves, fair Freedom's flower, Shall ever float on dome and tower, To all their heavenly colors true.

Thrice holy Flower of Liberty Then hall the banner of the free, The starry FLOWER OF LIBERTY !

From the New York Independent

WAITING.

We watch, we wait! October's sun
Has draped the woods with yellow leaves;—
They told us victory should be won
Ere Autumn bound her harvest sheaves.

Our struggling nation groans and strives ! Brave hearts, who never knew retreat, Upon her altars lay their lives—
And still our record stands, Defeat!

We give our treasures, silver, gold, And wealth is poured, a shining flood, Nor brothers, lovers, sons withhold From battle's red baptism of blood.

Yet trail disgraced our Stripes and Stars ! and die ; Exultant wave the odious bars, And traitors shout the victor-cry.

We give our gold! we keep our sin! We turn the hunted bondman back! We fast and pray that freedom win, Only for white men—not for black!

Help us, O God, our path to see ! Strike the bold stroke of duty first,

THE CORN SONG.

Heap high the farmer's wintry board! Heap high the golden corn! Nor richer gift has Autumn poured From out her lavish horn Let other lands, exulting, glean

We better love the hardy gift Our rugged vales bestow

To cheer us when the storm shall drift Through vales of grass and meads of flowers, Our ploughs their furrows made,

Of changeful April played. We dropped the seed o'er hill and plain, Beneath the sun of May,

All through the long, bright days of June, Its soft and yellow hair.

And now, with Autumn's moon-lit eves, Its harvest time has come, We pluck away the frosted leaves,

There; richer than the fabled gift Apollo showered of old,

air hands the brokes grain shall sift,

And knead its meal of gold. WHITTIER

The Liberator. OUR COUNTRY TO BE FREE AND UNITED

horrors and crimes of slavery would seem to be enough to complete the dark and revolting picture. Politicians of every dye, and citizens irrespective of their birth-place, must have suffered enough by this time to wish to see American liberty resting on a

This terrible civil contest is a phenomenon we all can see. But in the tumult and commotion, its cause objects and uses are not always visible. At this day the compromises in the Constitution with slavery, and their connection with our present disasters, are plainly seen, if we will only look. This poison, in-jected into the-body of our organic law, was the fatal mistake. Its sad effects are all around us now. In the brief period of our past national life, could the competitions of our Industries have thus severed us? Need the manufactories of the East, the granaries of the great West, the marts of commerce or the cotton of the South have quarrelled? Could anything of American growth or manufacture, except a despotism wholly indigenous, warring with the nobler instincts of freemen, and seeking to assert its oppressive sway over the unsuspecting, have been cause sufficient to plunge 33,000,000 of people into so terrible a death-

The English colonist under the auspices of his sov ereign, the framers of the Constitution, Northern and Southern partizans united for the division of the spoils of office, and elevated, by the suffrages of a duped but honest constituency, to heights for which God and nature never intended them, nuder the spe-cious show of democracy, foreign slave-traders in Northern ships, slave-breeders on the worn-out lands of Virginia and elsewhere, slave-driving and working ly as night succeeds the day, a brood of the rankest tyrants and conspirators that ever disgraced this or any age or nation. This monstrous abortion, this bogus aristocracy, this hell-born hag, now clutches

with its skinny fingers at the throat of the nation. Throughout this vast and beautiful region, cursed as it is by slavery, and made thereby the seat of American despotism, there should have been to-day 20,000,000 of freemen not opposed, but at peace, and united with us. Instead of this, from the first day of its settlement to the present hour, as marked castes of humanity, and as wide in their extremes as can be found in India, are now the occupants and possessors of all the Southern soil. What a mockery to call such a spectacle the outgrowth of a free Constitution! Can any be so stupid as to require the changes still to be rung over this revolting fact? Can any mind, dwelling in a body this side of Mason and Dixon's line, be so obtuse in the hour of this terrible conflict a to need further proof of the cause and substance of

Party lines are vanishing. Men are planting them-selves on the solid ground of American citizenship, and with the determination to wrest the country, cost what it may, from the foul clutch of the conspirator. There is also a desire to behold in its naked deformity the "head and front" of the offence, that, through the dread exigency of war, or by some other means, this beautiful land shall not only in name, but in deed and in truth, be hereafter made an asylum of the oppressed and a home of the free. None can pretend to know what events are in store for us. But we do tees to the "citizens of one State the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States"the chief meaning of which is, that all travellers, so-journers and dwellers in all sections of the country shall have a right to claim protection at the hands of the ent under this Constitution-of life, of pro perty, of speech, and of every thing else that goes to make up the sum of American citizenship and rational growth and manhood. If the rebellion be not crushed in a manner to insure hereafter and forever this much desired object, so that the citizen of these United States, for all time to come, shall breathe as freely the air of Alabama or Virginia as that of Massachusetts or Michigan, then the problem of American liberty is not solved, and our Constitution is in this respect a mock ery. That this point must be reached before peace can return to us is plain to all reflecting minds; but by what methods, God only knows. SLAYERY must answer for all our troubles. To get rid

of this is really the great question. Whether it will be removed by the Commander-in-chief, through the exercise of the war power backed by bayonets, or by the slaveholders themselves, or whether (as some seem to hope) by the destruction of the cotton monopoly, or in other ways, or by all combined we are the continued to the cotton monopoly or in other ways. That this object is destined to be accomplished some-how, and in good time, faith in both God and man binds us to believe. Each day brings its duties to us, alike in this emergency as in all things else. In the faithful performance of these duties, we are so far right. The result we may safely trust to Him who alone is both merciful and just. The genius of the people and the march of events proclaim to us the certainty that we shall yet be a free and united people, throughout the extent of our broad domain. "United, we stant; divided, we fall."

RELATION OF THE POPULAR THEOLOGY TO SLAVERY.

SIXTH AND ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, Cot. 30, 1861. EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR: DEAR SIR-In your remarks before the Penn. Society at West Chester, last week, you referred to the Abolition press as being among the few which gives perfect freedom of opinion in their columns, &c., on all subjects. I am going to avail myself of the privilege to criticise your remarks in another place, in respons to some statements made by myself. You said, at the Progressive Friends' meeting held on Sunday, at Longwood, that "the word Compromise was written on the hearts of the American people," that this was brought about by temporizing with great wrongs, that "the and ruin, that we were paying to-day the certain price of oppression and robbery in the past," &c., with a nts of a like character, with which I cordially agreed. At the close of your re-marks, I said it was no wonder the word Compromise was written on the hearts of the people when we consider that the Orthodox religion of the land teaches that a Jesus who died eighteen hundred years ago paid for the sins of men to-day; that it was no wonder men believed they might compromise with wrong to each other, so long as they believed God was willing was natural enough to suppose, that if Christ's death atoned for individual sins, it might answer also for national sins. I said also, that "so long as this great system of Orthodox religion taught such errors, and the people believed them, there was little hope of their doing otherwise." To those remarks you replied by saying, "A man's theological notions of the atonement, &c., had but little to do with his conduct to hi poighbor-thatCatholics Preshyterians Bantists, Methsts, Universalists, Infidels, &c. might be found in the armies of both North and South, and that it was of lit the importance what men thought of religious dogmas, provided their lives were honest, truthful and just." I did not reply to you at the time, because the usual order of Progressive Friends' meetings invite all to speak, and I was unwilling to take up the time of other truthful and the speak. ers; but now I would like to say a word or two, admitting fully that the life is more important than the

Is it not true that a great obstacle in the way of emancipation in this country has proceeded from those in power in the Orthodox Church, and that theological dogma has been the principal means used to defend their position? Is not Nehemiah Adams the key to Presbyterian dogmatism, both North and South?

Is not the conduct of Tract, Bible and other Societies connected with the Orthodox bodies, influenced by their religious opinions, and their persistence in shutting out the question of liberty the result of such opinions? If men believe that religion (their religion) is the source of morals, must not that religion guide and direct their conduct towards each other? It appears to me those points are very clearly answerd in the affirmative, and the statement you made that men are "good in spite of their religion" would not alter the case. Your own argument, (that because God made all brethren, therefore we should all treat each other as such,) is in fact an answer to the difficulty. I assert, that Orthodoxy is an obstacle to this great truth of brotherhood, and more or less all Orthodox sects are cultivating this pernicious error, and that it results logically from the very dogmas which you believe are unimportant in their influence on life and conduct. If you could point out to me Conventions of liberal important in their Christians of minets who are the negro from manhood as they do, I grant your arguments would be good; but at present, I rejoice to believe that heresy in religion, like heresy in politics, is on the side of man, and that there is good cause for the Orthodox suspicion so generally entertained, that Abolitionists and Infidels are more nearly allied than many of the former are willing to admit.

Trusting to your forbearance for the length of this I am, dear Sir, respectfully, THOMAS CURTIS.

P. S. I believe that it is not good policy to injur a cause by placing too much of what is unpopular upon its shoulders.

In the absence of Mr. Garrison, I volunteer a word of reply to the foregoing. I do not know the number of the people who call themselves "Infidels." But I have seen no evidence at all that they, either in combination, or as separate bodies, have been active and zealous laborers for the abolition of slavery. Individuals among them have undoubtedly been such, and I am glad to believe the writer of the above letter a genuine abolitionist; but many individuals, in the various departments of the faith which he criticises, have been such in the highest degree and to the fullest extent As to the people who call themselves "Liberal Chris tians," if they had been worthy of the praise above years, (with or without the help of the professed "Infidels,") had labored as much, and as earnestly, in behalf of the slave, as in advocacy of their own sectarian peculiarities—in my judgment we should long since have seen the churches of the popular religion shamed out of their pro-slavery position, and forced, in self-defence, to place themselves in active opposition to the practice of slaveholding—and, the religion of the country having thus ceased to be its bulwark slavery, I think, must already have been abolish-

HENRY O. WRIGHT'S LABORS.

DETROIT, (Mich.) Oct. 26, 1861.

DEAR FRIEND-You long ago had some experience DEAR FRIEND—I ou long ago had some experience of the welcome which Detroit gives to the Abolitions that. When you were here, and refused any buse but the African church, the city was Democratic. It has since become Republican. But though that is a great improvement on the old regime, the Abolitionist has been hated all the more heartly for his consinship.

The fact that the politic Republican feels hinself in some degree open to the charge of Abolitionisa makes him all the more careful to preserve his second. ore careful to preserve his garments from n. The sickening old cry, "I'm no Ab olitionist!" so often heard in Congress and on the stump, never needed to be uttered by the Danocrat. His works spoke for him. The time of this dirkness is passing away, and a better day dawning throughou the land.

Last Sunday, Oct. 20th, we had three lectures in Merrill Hall—thorough-going anti-slavery lectures anti-slavery in more than one sense. A brief notice them may not be uninteresting. Our friend Henry C. Wright was advertised to lecture on the Cause and Cure of the War. In the morning, the address was preliminary to the main subject, and admirably calcu lated to bring the audience into sympathy with the speaker, and prepare it for the further reception of truth. At the close, it was specially requested that there should be three lectures instead of two, and that the war question should be deferred for consideration to the evening. This was assented to by Mr. Wright, and the afternoon was occupied with the subject of Immortality, including the pre-natal existence of man. Not being present myself, I can only say it was spo-ken of in high commendation by those who heard it. In the evening, an audience, double the number of the morning, came together, and we had a grand lec-ture on the Cause and Cure of the War. On rising, Mr. Wright frankly stated his position—said he did not wish to come before his audience a masked batte ry—that he was an Abolitionist, and, what was worse an out and out Garrisonian Abolitionist—that he had fought slavery with his weapons for thirty years, and hoped that no war but a war of ideas would be necessary for its overthrow—that he made it a rule never to say anything for the purpose of shocking his hearers, and never to refrain from sayng anything for fear it would shock them. The first war of bullets was upon us, and he was there to consider its cause and cure. First, When did the war be gin? Second. Who commenced it? Third. What was the cause? and Fourth, What is the cure? It was a masterly discussion of the subject, interspersed with extracts from the speeches and writings of the rebel leaders, and editorials from the various public journals of the day, showing that the rebels had been deliberately planning and preparing for this war for it—that Slavery alone was the cause, and Emancipa-tion the sole cure. Long before the lecturer closed, he had the audience completely with him. It was inter-esting to watch the various countenances as he pro-One face in especial was worthy of notice Its features were like a wall of flint, with the evident etermination to let no shot take effect-a sullen and fierce denial sat there for a long time; but, after a while, its gates were left unguarded, and a final entrance given to the forces of the friendly besieger Would that the whole city had been there! Many such regrets were felt and warmly expressed; and after returning home from the lecture, Mr. Wrigh was called upon and carnestly requested to remain over until Tuesday evening, and repeat his lecture for the benefit of those who had not been present. Owing to other engagements, he declined the invitation; but good was done that day in conservative old Detroit. Mr. Wright will be wanted here again, and tion; but good was done that day in conservative con-Detroit. Mr. Wright will be wanted here again, and welcomed with such a welcome as would not have been given to him or any other Abolitionist previous to that day. C. E. C. The Washington correspondent of the Phila

"The friends of General Fremont here say, in unmistakable language, that he has been unfairly dealt
with; that he has been villanously persecuted because
some members of the Cabinet are jealous of his popularity; and that, when an investigation takes place, he
will make these things manifest, and show a cleaner
record than any other officer of his rank in the service."

A special dispatch from St. Louis, Mo., dated the 24th instant, to the Chicago Tribune, says :

"Gen. Strong has received dispatches from Secre-tary Seward, stating that Fremont has not been re-moved. Mrs. Fremont has private dispatches to the same effect. Also, a friend of Fremont's, in close con-nection with the Cabinet, telegraphs the same to Fre-mont in response to an inquiry. There is great com-plaint among Fremont's friends that ammunition or-dered for him has been diverted to Kentucky since seaving the East."

WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?

[The following extracts are from an elabor say, signed "Merchant," in the Banger Jeffe Why should not all merchants, and all Norther ent to act in accordance with idea

A shifting has the beginning, the North did not seek to wage war upon the institutions of the South, it has now become a necessity so to do—a necessity to utterly destroy that institution which is the fountain from which all our present troubles

is the fountain from which all our present troubles have sprung.

Time has shown that the extension of slavery, the building up of an empire whose corner stone should be slavery, causing property in man to be recognized as a fundamental principle of government, is the reason and the motive why under other guises, the South commenced this war, the sin of whose unholiness reats with them, and not with us. They have made the issue, not we; they have placed their god in the van, daring us to strike it. If we stab it to the heart, are we not justified?

The extinction of slavery was a thought bred by the necessities of the case. We did not at first know the plans of our adversaries. We were weak enough to be deluded by the cry of Fogitive Slave Law, Personal Liberty Bills, and other questions of like ilk, and grave judges were excreised over constitutional precedents, lawyers looked wise and pondered over legal quibbles, ministers, even, cried pecavinus, and advised sackfolth and sabes, and we made ourselves generally ridiculous, while our adversaries laughed in their sleeves at our gullibility and want of manliness, and profited hugely by our dilatoriness.

Stubbornly we have persisted in not believing

versaries laughed in their sleeves at our gullibility and want of manliness, and profited hugely by our dilatoriness.

Stubbornly we have persisted in not believing what our enemies have more recently told us, and will scarcely now believe that they mean what they say, or that they are most terribly in earnest. Even now, we persist in shutting our eyes to facts, and, keeping them shut, refuse to believe that the surest, speediest, easiest way to bring them to terms is to strike boldly at the roots of that tree they have so kindly laid bare to us.

Such being the case, why wrangle among ourselves about words and terms? Why not take the manly course, and avow that this war is for the abolition of slavery? Why seek to cover up, under pretext of restoring the Union to its integrity, the just ground upon which the question thas of necessity placed itself, when its integrity can never be restored without cutting out the sore that for eighty years has been sapping its foundation? As well might you talk of restoring the integrity of heaven by reinstating Satan, as to talk of restoring the integrity of the Union by reinstating slavery. This squeamishness about words is supremely ridiculous.

How stands the case, if we are simply fighting to bring back the rebellious States to their constitutional obligations and privileges? The argument is this: you cannot bring them back to their constitutional obligations without restoring them to their constitutional policy and the privileges, part of which are to hold or not to hold slaves, as they may elect.

That is what we are fighting for, is it? Fighting to bring back the curse, instead of destroying it fighting to place ourselves in the same relation to it we were before! fighting to again establish the supremacy in our government, of slavery! fighting to restore to slavery the throne it has voluntarily abdicated!

sensitive friends, all this is precisely what My sensitive friends, all this is precisely are fighting for—nothing more nor less; and, according to your view of the case, both armies present the spectacle of being ready and willing to cut each other's throats, for no other reason than perfect agreement on all points in the case: not fighting because they cannot agree, but because they cannot sent the spectacle of being ready and willing to cut each other's throats, for no other reason than perfect agreement on all points in the case: not fighting because they cannot agree, but because they cannot disagree. I think if you once give currency to your ideas, three quarters of our troops will return home, and leave Government to dispose of the question as best it may.

Reason, speculate, theorize as much as you please, this war is for the abolition of slavery; for unless it is extinguished, good-bye to a republican form of government. It must be carried on until the cause is removed, if we expect peace or safety for the future.

future.

If, then, with all the facts staring us in the face, the admissions of our enemies, the experience of eighty years, the events of the hour, the derangement of the business of the world, we refuse rangement of the business of the world, we retuse to make clean work of it, refuse the opportunity so opportunely offered, refuse to put out of the power of our enemies the power to again injure us, we de-

opportunely offered, refuse to put out of the power of our enemies the power to again injure us, we deserve to be whipped, and probably shall be.

We have run through the gamut of civil law—we have played upon a harp of more than a thousand strings, in endeavoring to pacify our enemies—let us see if martial law will not accomplish what the other has failed to do. All this talk, then, about bringing back the States to their constitutional obligations and principles is simply smoke, and very thin smoke at that. We or they are in the wrong. We cannet both be fighting for the same constituthin smoke at that. We or they are in the wrong. We cannot both be fighting for the same constitutional rights under the same Constitution. We are either for or against some principle which they are either against or for, or clse we are making ourselves ridiculous. We are either fighting for an abstraction or a reality, they the same. What is it? selves reductions. We are either fighting for an abstraction or a reality, they the same. What is it? We cannot both be fighting for the same thing! I see but one answer to the question, this: they are fighting to perpetuate slavery, we to extinguish it, because that is the principle they have placed antagonistic to us.

tagonistic to us.

A right implies a remedy. If we have a right to bring back those States to their constitutional obligations, we have a right to employ as a remedy any means we may deem fit to accomplish the object; and if the remedy for our troubles is the abolition of slavery, we have a constitutional right to employ it. But it does not follow that being brought back entitles them to the privilege of again possessing the same weapons, the use and abuse of which have given them strength to rebel.

We must no longer hesitate in regard to the manner of conducting the war; we must no longer hesitate about the manner in which this question of slavery shall be dealt with. Its character is such its ramifications extend so deeply into the social and political life of the rebels, constituting the very foundation of their resources, the very sinews, in more cases than one, of their ability to conduct the war, that no quicker way to conquer them exists than to fearlessly and boldly attack it, and, if possible, utterly destroy it.

The same necessity is now upon us and with us, as with the captain of a ship who throws over his cargo, worth ten times the ship, for the purpose of saving his life and that of his crew; and if we can preserve our country in no other way than by throwing overboard even the Constitution, overboard with it; if the fear of invading its principles has settled down the ship of State to her rail, overboard with it; if the radder has become so entangled with

lieve, that if we will only go back to the point at which we commenced the war, we shall be sure of eternal peace? Of what stuff does he think the human mind is composed? How can he, otherwise, we believe, a sensible man, talk of getting rid of what he calls "Abolitonism," and not of getting rid of what he calls "Abolitonism," and not of cetting rid of slavery? As if "Abolitonism," were an accident of an accident; as if it were something which some ill-intentioned fellows had stimulated for their perfit or amusement, and which we have only to reis dreadmly metacer. He does not know what he says when he so flippantly couples Seccession and Abolitionism. While slavery lasts in this world, there will always be Abolitionists. No reconstruc-tion of the Union, much as we may pray for it and desire it, would be worth having at the cost of the hopeless and interminable enslavement of the Afri-can race in America.

The following seems to be written in reply to ertain criticisms in anti-slavery quarters upor Stowe's letter to Lord Shaftesbury. Like other re-cent efforts of Gen. Thompson, it shows his clear in-sight into the American struggle, and his usual devo-tion to the anti-slavery cause. His timely essays on American affairs indicate the sagacious reasoner and rue patriot, and are gratefully appreciated.

WEAK BRETHREN.

To the Editor of the Bradford Advertiser:

To the Editor of the Bradford Advertiser:

Sin,—The strange struggle maintained in England, for hitting the maximum of check to the progress of slavery abolition in America, will at some time be looked back upon with wonder and with shame. And it is not confined to those who may be excusable as being supposed blinded by strong temporal interests or apprehensions, but extends into the ranks of those who ought to have more of the insight of statesmen and the instincts of cultivated citizens.

There is to be intense sympathy with the theoretical desirableness of personal freedom in America; only when there is chance of a practical point being

There is to be incense sympathy with a merica; only when there is chance of a practical point being gained, nothing is to be left undone which can cool friends, heat enemies, suggest difficulties, divide associates, persuade the energetic that people in England think them fools, throw sly ridicule on these land think them fools, throw sly ridicule on these who dare be enthusiastic, magnify differences, lead off from the discovery that they are capable of solu-tion, keep down hope, cherish despondency, blow the sparks of mischief, and play the part of malevo-lent clown in pantomime without his wit. It is not true that England with her whole heart hates slavery, and desires its extinction. She has not got a whole heart, any more than America. The phenomenon the reasoners of the day will not com-

not got a whole heart, any more than America. The phenomenon the reasoners of the day will not comprehend is, that in times of change there is no such thing as a whole heart in a nation, but, on the contrary, all manner of conflicting hearts, running against one another, and first one getting uppermost and then the other. A simple-minded man sees an invading army enter a capital, and be received there with great show of congratulation by a noisy public. A few months afterwards comes back the other man,

to seek. Its very official organ, to which it would be difficult for anybody to persuade himself to as-cribe an ill intention, exhales itself in attack, with be difficult for anybody to persuade missen to as-cribe an ill intention, exhales itself in attack, with threat of more, on the lady, world-renowned, and upon one of the barest quiddits ever nailed against the wall in a boy's book of rhetorie. Slavery was the cause,—the fons et origo,—of all the mischief in America;—which "nobody can deny." But the abolition of slavery was net, on Michaelmas day last, the declared object of all of government existing in America. And these two things Mrs. Stowe is de-clared to have confounded, when she, sounded the exulting trumpet which rallies the last of sleepers to the rescue, on the ground that the Abolitionists, who lately were a cloud no bigger than a man's hand, were by God's grace, and blessing on concurrent cir-cumstances, rushing into a majority which should carry everything it was desirable to attain. She did not say they had attained it; if she had, there might have been a fair issue between her and the doctors among whom she is found sitting.

But even it the mistake had been made in its strongest form, what policy, what sense, what reason, what justice, what due care of serious interests committed, was there in thus pecking at a ministering angel, and giving the adversary all the weight which such opposition could effect? Would nessible men have said, "We are afraid the thing sensule men have said, "We are afraid the thing cannot be called accomplished; but we rejoice heartily in every appearance of its being on full march to be so, and pray all friends to unite in everything which may tend to advance a step or keep down resistance."?

One inference only is prominent. Bad influence.

have been at work son where. This trifling in me ments of crisis ought not to go forth to Amundisputed specimen of English feeling. It be a fine time for some of the sons of the property of t a race among whom there has never been an extinc-tion of vigor for a good cause, to rise and vindicate a wiser view and a nobler aim.

Yours sincerely, T. PERRONET THOMPSON. Eliot Vale, Blackheath, 24th Oct., 1861.

RATIONALE OF WAR EMANCIPATION.

and answers its own questions thus :-

The New York Evening Post inquires-on the supposition that Gen. McClellan, or some other com-mander, should be sent into the Southern tier of States—What ought he to do?—What would he do?—

"If the emergency should prove sufficiently great, he would rightly force every able-bodied man in his reach to bear arms and help in his defence. And as South Carolina has a negro population of 402,511 persons, one-fifth of whom, or over eighty thousand, may fairly be considered able-bodied men, who have the added advantage, for military use, of being

throwing overboard even the Constitution, overboard with it; if the fear of invading its principles has settled down the ship of State to her rail, overboard, in our endeavors to bring her head to the wind, and there is no other way to save her, cut it adrift, and we will seed under jury masts, and manage the tack and sheets as best we can, trusting in God to bring usafely into a port where we can safely refit, and again pursue our voyage on the ocean of life.

SUPERLATIVE OLD FOGYISM.

The Democracy of the Fith Congressional District, in this State, have put forward Hon. George B. Upton as a candidate for the House of Representatives. In the "Union speech" of that geutleman before the Democratic Convention, he said that we could never have "peace with Secossion, and never peace with Abolitionism." Upon this sapient remark, the Tribuse comments as follows:—

The human mind shrinks back aghast, and resolutely refuses to believe in folly like this. For our own part, we thought, but thought, it seems, fondly that it had gone out of date. It is such a budiction confounding of cause and effect; it is such a jack-day repetition of one thin and thread-bare formula, which never had much meaning and has no meaning now; it shows such blindness to fact, and such desired now; it is that this man of facts and figures, who, in the purchase of a ship or the terms of a charteness to warning, and such besotted incapacity to reson, that as we read it, we ask ourselves in wonds of the purchase of a ship or the terms of a charteness to warning, and such besotted incapacity to reson, that as we read it, we ask ourselves in wonds of the purchase of a ship or the terms of a charteness to warning, and such besotted incapacity to reson, that as we read it, we ask ourselves in wonds of the purchase of a ship or the terms of a charteness to warning, and such besotted incapacity to reson, that as we read it, we ask ourselves in wonds of the purchase of a ship or the terms of a charteness of which we have such as the purchase of the purcha

INEW LAW OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN AUSTRIA. The Commission of the Chamber of Deput appointed to draw up the basis of a project of on religious matters, have agreed to certain retions, of which the following is a summary:

"Liberty of conscience is guaranteed to all. No one is to be compelled to declare his religious revietions. The private exercise of religious remitted to all without impediment. To each chart legally recognized belongs the right of public was bip, except in cases where public tranquilling and order might require otherwise. The law give seal rights and protection to all churches. There is no privileged State religion. The relations between the heads and members of a church or religions which the relative to remission to the religion which it represents. The legislate religion which it represents. The legislate relative to promises of marriages and to marriage as regards their validity and civil effects, belong exclusively to the State, which exercises, though the secular tribunals, jurisdiction in matriment affairs. All the heads and members of a church to take an oath of obedience and fidelity to the Experor. The religious marriage is to take place only performed the celebration of the civil guarriage. Be. take an oath of obedience and fidelity to the En-peror. The religious marriage is to take place say after the celebration of the civil-gnarriage. Disc. ences of religion to be no obsacle to marriage, the eyes of the civil law. The general has on the press only to be applicable to religious publications.

At a grand dinner given in Washington to At a grand dinner given in Washington to Prince Napoleon and his suite, an eminent American naval commander, born in a slave State, was seated next a French naval officer who attended the Prince. The conversation between those two gentlemen officer said that it would before long be broken. By what Power? "saked the American. "By the English, of course," was the answer; "they can't live without cotton." "Very good," replied the American, "but, I tell you what, the consequences of such an interference will make a figure in history. As soon as it happens, a million of men will marke South from the loyal States, each carrying two makets—one for himself, and one for a negre. Whether this proceeding will help the English to cotton, you, Monsieur, can judge as well as I."—N. Y. Tribnic.

DEATH OF FEDERAL PRISONERS AT RICHMON.
Mr. Richard P. Rowe, a member of the Boston Fusileers, who was wounded and captured at Bull Rus,
has just returned from Richmond, having been released. He states that during his stay in Richmond,
between seventy-five and a hundred of the Usion
soldiers died of their wounds, and were buried in the
slave burying-ground. The bodies were enclosed in
substantial coffins.

The great International Exhibition building at London is in a forward state of preparation. The number of applications for space by English ethilitors is over ten thousand. Foreign countries are allowed until the 1st of November to specify their enteries, soon after which period the position of the different countries in the building will be fixed. As a present proposed, the machinery of all countries will be exhibited together. So also photography and elsecation will form international exhibitions.

cation will form international exhibitions.

VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN MISSOURI. The St.
Louis Democrat says, that in and around St. Louis and
Rolla are some five hundred citizens who have beet
driven from their homes in Springfield and its ricinity
for the crime of American citizenship. Nearly all
have left their property and means of subsistence behind them. Many of them have fied with their wires
and children, but the most are separated from their
families, who are now exposed to insult and pillage
from the remorseless handits preving upon the substance of peaceful women and children in that section.
The absent husbands and fathers suffer the tortures of
anxiety for their suffering beloved once, of protracted
separation from them, and of mortifying privations in
their own persons. This lamentable picture should
nerve the strong arm and the full hand to affort
relief.

BRUTALITY OF THE REBELS. The following is an extract of a letter in the Providence Journal, descriptive of the late skirmish at Bolivar, near Harper's Ferry:—"Talk about 'Southern Chivalty,' the sight of the battle-ground of yesternlay were enough to make one's blood boil with anger. Two of our mea, who were wounded, were stripped to their shirts, and then deliberately murdered, one by a layonet through the heart, and the other was sabred. There will be no shots wasted the next time the boys of Battery A bring their guns to bear upon the rebels."

The proportion of the slave population of Virginia to the entire population is seen at a glare on a new and admirable map issued in Washington, bearing the endorsement of the Superinedeat of the Census, and sold for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the Federal army. The different conties of the State are shaded in the engraving with different degrees of blackness, according to the per centage of negroes. Thus the blacket counties are Nottoway and Amelia.

WEST INDIA COTTON. We find in the last files of WEST INDIA COTTON. We find in the san devi-framan papers that the cultivation of cotion has be-gun to occupy considerably the attention of land-owners, throughout the island. There are already three cotton plantations in the immediate neighbor-hood of Havana, and the mania for the enterprise ap-pears to be quite considerable in that city.

The following rules are laid down for the direction of ladies wishing to knit socks for the soldiers: Get large needles and a coarse garn. Cast on seventy-eight stitches, and knit the leg ten inches before setting the heel. The heel should be three and a half inches long, and knit of double yarn, one fine and oe coarse, for extra strength. The foot should be clera or twelve inches long.

THE CENSUS OF CANADA. The revised returns of the census of Canada, for 1861, give the following re-

Canada West, 1,875,222
Canada East, 1,103,666
Total, 2,488,88
The population, of the principal cities is a solicer
Montreal, 90,498; Quelee, 51,102; Toronto, 44,46;
Hamilton, 19,096; Ottawa, 14,669; Kingston, 15,78;
London, 11,565.

A REBEL COMMISSIONER IN SOUTH AVERGE. A letter from Rio Janeiro says, it was rumored there that Robert G. Soot had been nominated as the Commissioner of the Southern States to obtain heir cognition as an independent power. The Benjin government positively refused to treat with agent or agents of the so-styled confederacy papers were laid upon the table, and subject dismissed from their councils.

The following is a verbatim copy of the certificate attached to the return of a postmaster in Shaw-The following is a vertaum copy of a cate attached to the return of a postmaster in Sharnee county, Missouri. It would hardly be proper to give the name of the office. This may be some dieple of Artenas Ward; if so, thy pupil has beare the master. Artemas might as well shut up shop—

master. Artemas might as well shat up shop—

"I hear By certify that the four going A Counts as near Rite as i no how to make it if there is any mistake it is not Dun a Priperss."

"The New York Journal of Counters exps"Rumors of plots to destroy the Croton Aqueduct, and thus inflict a terrible blow upon this loyal city, have been in circulation for some time past. These reports have not, like too much startling street tik, proved altogether unfounded, sithough the acutet efforts of the police detectives have not been able to collect evidence to show exactly what diabolical thing was contemplated, or who was to do it."

A Bite Figure A leater from on board the whaling

A Big Fish. A letter from on board the whaling barque General Pike, of New Bedford, reports that they took a right whale in the Kodiak Sea that made two hundred and secondy-four barrels of oil.

THE MISSING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS FITTENTS.
An official despatch from the State flours states that fourteen of the Massachusetts Fifteenth were tilled in the late battle, 63 wounded, and 223 missing. Most of the missing are prisoners.

Money sent to the prisoners at Richmed is generally retained by the Confederate authorius for their own use; other articles, not useful to the sometimes find their way to the prison, from their sometimes find their way to the prison, from their striends at home, and are always received with fetends at home, and are always received with fetends and overflowing gratitude. Better Glore, Rockland, Fourth Maine, had \$28 sent him in gal. He received \$20 in Confederate bonds.

The received \$20 in Confederate bonds.

The George Promley, of Preston, Ct., while sting on the railroad track, a few days since, was struckly a passing train, and pitched into the bushet. Under the train backing up to accertain his injuries to the train backing up to accertain his injuries and came forward and told the conductor that if he admanged the engine any way, he was ready to gette for it, and left for home. That man is decidely tough.

The American Shipmasters' Association by published a list of accidents at sea, from which it pears that, during nine months past, 181 seamen as been lost by falling overboard, 724 in missing vest 1224 in stranded resease, and 106 by collisions, for derings, &c. Total, 844.