BOBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

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

"Ilay this down at the law of mallens

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Pr

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1647.

SLANG OF A DEMOCRATIO DEMAGOGUE.

Hon. (1) John B. Haskin, formerly M. C. from New y made a rigmarole speech (which the er regards as "sensible and patriotic"!) often the citizens in the Eighth Senatorial District,
which the following is a sample:—

lefore the citizens in the Eighth Senatorial District, and which the following is a sample:—

If there is any one thing which I deprecate more that another to-day, it is the exhibition on the part of some gentlemen of the North of a feeling—certainly not a courageous one—which would proclaim a necessity to arm the negroes in our warfare to put down the Southern rebellion. (Cheers).

There are but eight millions of white people in the North; and I tell you, gentlemen, it is a humiliating confession, and one attacking our individual courage, which says that the eight millions of the South are superior to the twenty millions of the South are superior to the twenty millions of the South are superior to the twenty millions of the South are superior to the twenty millions of the North. It is not so. (Cheers.) Now, what my friend says in relation to the employment of the segro upon intrenchments I agree to; but there is not distory that if you would skin eels well, you not first catch, and have them to skin. (Laugher and appliance.) I have been South to Fortress Innree and elsewhere, and have seen these poor, iserable negroes, and in my judgment they are better off in the state of slatery in which they were, than then they are brought North, to be maintained by the miscalled philanthropy of fanaticism. (Cheers.) was at Fortress Munroe when the battle of Bull in was lost by Gen. McDowell. I conversed with tleast fifty negroes there, termed 'contrabands', to had come within our lines. When I asked sent he cause of their being there, each one told ethat it was because his master had left him, and ser who descrited the master, but the master who m the cause of their being there, each one told that it was because his master had left him, and as in the rebel army. Mind you, it was not the row who deserted the master, but the master who deserted the negro; and he came to our camp bread and for sustenance. Thank God, we egiven protection and bread to all who have so given protection and bread to all who have so given protection and bread to all who have so given protection to be the leaders. Applause.) when you attempt to bring the negro into the leral army, in competition with the white man, call him equal, you excite the very natural judies of white men, and bring about what you a shready seen in the loyal people of the North, ck of confidence in the leaders of the war. It is which has repressed the enthusiasm in favor so war in this region. If the result of it is to be bringing North of these negroes, to enter into petition with white labor, and to throw the poor ring white man out of employment, you will very few more of these men ready to volunteer, sy have nobly done in the past in the Union; The effect of the fear of such a result upon class of our citizens has already been felt.

Wendell Phillips, the Marat and Danton of North, proclaimed that this must be a war of signation, a war for the aboltion of alavers and

Now, citizens, a few days since, a man in Boston, med Wendell Phillips, the Marut and Danton of North, proclaimed that this must be a war of nacipation, a war for the abolition of slavery, and it the Constitution under which we live must be deen in the dust. Why, what is the difference were this nigger-worshipping traitor and the nof the South who advocate the same doctrine ler the guise of secession? (A voice, 'None.') by not mete out to him, and those who openly pathize with and sustain him, the same punishant that has been meted out to McMasters, Ives I others? Why not send them to Fort Lafayette Fort Warren? (Great applause.) I say these liferous agitators, by raising this unnecessary ger question, are producing all the division and whe we now have in the great North. But, I e faith that it will all come out right. It must be out right. (Applause.) We have twenty lions to eight millions. We have the art, the nice, the labor, the material wealth, and the ingth on our side, and all that is wanted is conficient on the supplementation of the

ngth on our side, and all that is wanted is confitee and courage.

know that if these pestiferous agitators will only
the throwing cold water upon the cause, and stay
reflorts to overthrow the Constitution, by proming abolition, and getting up-negro regiments
things of that sort, we will yet have an army
will protect Mr. Lincoln and his cabinet, and
them in Washington during their term of officeis dectrine of abolition and emancipation pres, and the Constitution should be thus violated,
it hope would there be of finding a single Union
in any one of the Southern States?

sow much has been said about the fighting of the
regro, who intrude themselves everywhere, in
y public meeting, and on Congress, but not by
rown efforts! I recollect once, at a meeting
a pplying these lines of the poet to them:—

ereditary boodsmen, know we not

Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow?"

lave you heard of a negro Union company in the

The real band of a proposition of the special points of the specia

Refuge of Oppression. of "No," "No.") Let this revolution, if it may you be termed so, in the South, be defeated, and the question of the nerro will resolve and settle itself.

WENDELL PHILLIPS "A POLITICAL NUI-SANCE, A TRAITOR, AND A PERNICIOUS MAN."

WENDELL PHILLIPS "A POLITICAL NUIBANGE, A TRATTOR, AND A PERNIOIUS
MAN."

When Mr. Wendell Phillips admitted his devotion to the Union some months ago, many rejoced
that such a splendid intellect had been added to the
list of our national defenders. He had been a representative man. He belonged to a class which,
though small, was active, persistent, gifted, and entitled to respect. His followers were wedded to an
idea. It was impracticable, ephemeral, and possessed neither substance nor power, but it had been
a source of irritation and agitation. When the war
burst upon us in uncontrollable fury, we had but
one anxiety, and that was the union of every sect,
opinion, or prejudice in defence of the Union. The
question was not what men had believed, or with
whom had they acted, but how did they believe and
act in the present crisis? Every man—the Abolitionist, the Republican, the Conservative, the Douglas Democrat, the Breckinnidge Democrat—was welcome to the Union cause. We saked no question
but the question of loyalty, and accepted no test
but the test of allegiance. We had hoped that Mr.
Phillips, with his rare powers as an orator, and his
influence with the eccentric class that, believed in
him, would have been useful to the country. In
this hope, we have been sadly disappointed.

Wendell Phillips is a traitor in his soul. He differs from Jefferson Davis in this only, that Davis
has drawn the sword, while Phillips is effective without it. We can conceive of no doctrines more horribly dangerous than those contained in his recent
speeches. There is a fury and a recklessness in his
invectives which almost amounts to a mania. He
denounces everybody, and believes in no one. Mr.
Lincoln is "a turtle," "a first rate second-rate man,
General McClellan is incompetent, and takes an
hour to decide a question, and say no. "Let this
Union be dissolved, in God's name," he says in a
burst of raving rhective, and the corner-stone of
a new one be laid, on which shall be engraven forever, "Equality in a

permitted? There is not a traitor in owill not exult over these declarations and, they will be read with joy; in unadon, they will be greeted with exultation occur, "What strength, what dignity apublic of America, which can permit Boston to assail it from the buttle-field? Bichmond assail it from the buttle-field? Bichmond assail it from the buttle-field? The trait of the strength while Richmond assail it from the buttle-field? The trait of the strength while Richmond assail it from the buttle-field?

oken.

an is a traitor who refuses

an; to defend it against its enemies; to

s constituted authorities; to submit to its

s constituted in the constitution. That

allegiance to its Constitution. The

times of danger, permits

times of danger, permits

Selections.

MR. PHILLIPS AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

ry war like this, no

LETTER FROM WENDELL PHILLIPS.

there is room for honest difference of opinion. Others can support it. To such I say—Go; give to the Union your best blood, your heartiest support. Is there, then, no place left for me? Yes. I believe in the Union are one thing. This Administration is quite another. Whether the Administration will ever pilot us through our troubles, I have serious doubts that it never will unless it changes its present policy. I am quite certain. Where then is my place under a Republican Government, which only reflects and executes public opinion? I believe in getting through this war by the machinery of regular.

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH THE NEW!

The call for three hundred thousand men, and draft for three hundred thousand more, will a throw into the field a fresh army of six hund thousand soldiers. This army, added to the num now actually in the service; will swell the aggreg

OUR NATIONAL VISITATION.

An Oration delivered before the Adelphic Union Society of Williams College, Monday Afternoon, August 4. BY WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

The Hon. Edward Everett, in a speech recently, made at the annual dinner of the Alumni of Harvard, forcibly remarked—"A man, I think, would show himself wanting in patriotic feeling, who, on any public occasion, of whatever nature, could forbear an allusion to the pussent state of the country." Believing it is the wish of the Society which has done me the honor to select me for its orator on this occasion, that I should treat upon this all-absorbing theme in preference to any other, I will not disappoint any expectations that may be raised in this particular.

Ten years ago, the atrength and security of the American Union seemed infinite. In every section of the country, South as well as North, fidelity to it was made an absolute test of patriotism; and its dissolution was regarded as almost beyond the scope of possible events. If, now and then, a dissenting voice was heard, prophesying its downfall as "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell," it was instantly drowned by an indiguant thinder-shout from ocean to ocean, "The UNION—THE UNION—THE WEST AND STALL BE PRESERVED!" Every religious sect, every political party, the pulpit, the press, all that was influential and powerful, reiterated the cry. To "make assurance doubly sure," Union-saving meetings were held in all the great cities and degree recorded, in glorification ance doubly sure," Union-saving meetings were held in all the great cities and towns, speeches made, resolutions adopted, and pledges recorded, in glorification of the Union; the shade of Washington was invoked, and the solemn admonition contained in his Farewell Address was duly rehearsed;—"It is of infinite mo-Address was duly reneared—"It is of minute mo-ment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union to your collective and findividual happiness: that you should cherish a cor-dial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accus-toming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity." Nothing was left undone, it was popularly believed, to render the Union "one and inseparable, now and

Where, now, is the Union ! Broken asunder by the very Slave Power which dictated the terms at its formation, and to propitiate which, concessions were made by the North, for a period of seventy years, as humiliating and unrighteous as they were multitudinous! Eleven of the Slave States organized into a hostile confederacy, with an army of 500,000 making deadly war upon the General Government, confronted deadly war upon the General Government, confronted by an equal number of loyal citizens in marilal array on the battle-field! Tens of thousands of victims, on both sides, killed and wounded, and a still larger num-ber slain or crippled by exposure, hardship, and the diseases of the camp; blood still flowing in torrents; the fury of the murderous strife increasing; merciless guerrilla raids in every direction by the rebels, instead of open field conflict; no sign of possible reconcilia-tion or smicable arrangement-visible; a national debt accumulasing that threatens general bankruptcy; weening and walling throughout the land for the accumulating that threatens general bankruptcy; weeping and walling throughout the land for the prematurely lost; imminent danger of foreign intervention, and consequent war with European powers; opposition to the Union in one part of the country treason, support of it in another part a capital offence; a Babel canfusion of tongues as to the cause of all these horrors; no fixed, determined, efficient policy on the part of the Federal Government; old friendships turned into bitterest enmitties, all religious and political ties sundered, households at mortal variance, the father against the control propers are supported to the father against the control propers and the propers are supported to the father against the control propers are supported to the father against the control propers are propers are supported to the father against the control propers are propers are propers are propers. pointeat ties sundered, noisenous at mortal variance, "the father against the son, the mother against the daughter, and the mother-in-law against the daughter-in-law"! Such is the awful change wrought in the brief period of twenty months!

brief period of twenty months!

For every event there is an anlecedent cause. To us, are aution, is fearfully applicable the declaration of the prophet:—"The pride of thine heart hath deceived thee, thou that dwellest in the clefts of the rock, whose haltmanus is migh; usus saith in thine heart, who shall bring me down to the ground! Though, thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though thou set thy neat among the stars, thence will I bring thee down, saith the Lord." Our vast increase in population, our unparalleled prosperity, our inexhaustible resources, our remote isolation from the old world and absolute exemption from its endless dissensions, our immense and ever-widening territorial possessions, our republican form of government, our Purlan and Revolutionary descent—all these things have served to make us the valuest and most boastfull of all people. We have laughed to scorn all warnings of danger, all accussthe valuest and most boastus of all people. We have laughed to scorn all warnings of danger, all accusations of sinfulness, all threats of divine retribution. Like ancient Edom, we have exalted ourselves as "the eagle," and set our nest among "the stara"—nay, we have made the EAGLE and the STARS our national symbols—and defiantly said, "Who shall bring us down to the ground?" But the justice of God has been too strong for us, and we are prostrate in the dust. For our gult is jdentical with that of Edom, in the matter of oppression, and of complicity with oppressors:—"For thy violence against thy brother Jacob, shame shall cover thee, and thou shalt be cut off for ever. Thou shouldest not have rejoiced over the children of Judah in the day of their destruction; neither shouldest thou have spoken proudly in the day of distress; nor have laid hands on their substance in the day of their calamity; neither shouldest thou have stood in the crossway to cut off those of his that did escape; neither shouldest thou have delivered up those of his that did remain in the day of distress—[i. e., in accordance with Fagitive Slave laughed to scorn all warnings of danger, all accus--[i. e., in accordance with Fugitive Slave rangements.] As thou hast done, it shall be thee: thy reward shall return upon th

Let casuists reason of they may-let de rays as they will—let religious southeayers and politi-cal astrologers divine as they list—let knavish deceiv-ers deal in slander and misrepresentation as they choose—in order to hide the one great damning sin of the nation, and to hold responsible for our calamities the only class that have uncompromisingly defended the cause of the needy and oppressed; still, it remains a plain, comprehensive, undeniable truth, which refutes all Bes, exposes all shams, settles all doubts, decides all questions of relative guilt and innocency:—
"Ye have not hearkened unto me in proclaiming liberty, every man to his brother, and every man to his neighbor: behold, I proclaim a liberty for you, suith the Lord, to the sword, to the pestilence, and to the famine." This heavy judgment, therefore, is of God; and to say, it is all owing to the desperate ambition of a few Southern leaders, on the one hand, and to a contemptible number of fanatical abolitionists, on the other, whose joint execution would bring peace and unity to our tora ber or manucar aconticionist, on the conter, whose joint execution would bring peace and unity to our torn and bleeding country, is to insult the Divine Majesty, and to evince absolute moral idicey. For it is the natural and inevitable operation of the law of eternal justice. It is because the nation, through hardness of heart and blindness of mind, would not have it other-wise

neart and blindness of mind, would not have it otherwise.

In this distracted state of the country, let aot the minions of deapoulam in the old world find hope or consolation in the failure of democracy in the new. With us, democracy has not been a failure, because it yet remains to be tried. Genuine democracy includes all in its regards, irrespective of race, color or sex. The Declaration of Independence still remains true, in spite of our national recreancy to it. Those who enalare cheir fellow-creatures, or who connive at their selessement, are not democrate, but cheats and dissemblies but the deepole principle of rule, in its extrement, form, that they are reducing to practice; for chated shower is the aum of all despotiams as well as of all villaries. As Christianity is utterly incompatible with heatherism, so democracy is with slavery. A democratic Slave State is as incoherent in

be deaf to all those motives whose power so him through his trial, and inflict on his fellow bondage, one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that which he rose in rebellion

hended in this country; nay, it is almost universally rejected as a dogma equally fanatical and dangerous. The annual Fourth of July rehearsal of the Declara-tion of Independence acress of the country windicated as a necessity, a duty, a scriptural permission, a divine ordination, an act of philanthropy. Of our three thousand public journals, less than half a dozen oppose it as inherently iniquitous; of the forty thousand pulpits, a very small proportion advocate its instant abolition as a religious duty. There is still universal incredulity as to the safety and success of such abolition: all conceivable difficulties, dangers and horrors are thrown around it. The pleas for list continuance are not less perverse than multifarious. flourish," the rights of human nature are mockeries and the Golden Rule no test of moral obligation No man has any natural or acquired right to liberty one slave to be free is the right of every othe enjoyment would be safe in one case, it would be safe is all cases. Evidence is no more needed to prove this, than it is to prove that sobriety is better than

all loose at once!" So Pharaoh decided when Moses and Aaron said to him, in behalf of the oppressed children of Israel, "Thus saith the Lord God, Let children of Israel, "Thus saith the Lord God, Let my people go." It was a demand for immediate unconditional, universal emancipation: in other words. ny peope go. It was a demand for innectare, un-conditional, universal emancipation; in other words, what in this land is everywhere denounced as fanat-ical, destructive, pestilent aboiltionism. Precisely the same demand was made through the prophet to the Jewish oppressors in his own day:—"Loose the future; not all at once, but very gradually; it is a very delicate and complicated matter; it would re-duce to penury masters and mistresses who are now and contented slaves into vagabonds and cut-throats!"
Still thunders from the heavens the command, "Break
every yoke!" Again they expostulate —"Lord!
think of the loss of the cotton crop! Think of the blow that would be given to commerce and manufactures! Think of the shock that would be given to o ous Union! Think of all the terrible consequences of an act so rash and unadvisable! Why, Lord, it is nothing short of downright Garrisonian abolition-

Such atheistical distrust, such guilty apprehensions, are condescendingly met with the most cheering assurances and the richest promises, in case of obedience. Here is the enumeration:—"If thou take away from the midst of thee the yoke, the putting forth of the finger, and speaking vanity; and if thou draw out thy soul to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul; then shall thy light rise in obscurity, and thy darkness be as the noon-day; and thy health shall spring forth speedily; thy righteousness shall go before thee; the glory of the Lord shall be thy rereward. Then shalt thou call, and the Lord shall answer; thou shalt cry, and he shall say, Here I am. And the Lord shall guide thee continuity, and satisfy thy soul in drought, and make fat thy bones; and thou shalt be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fall not. And they that shall be of three shall build the old waste places; thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations; and thou shalt be called, The repairer of the breach, the restorer of paths to dwell in."

From the hour when these sacred pledges were

surances and the richest promises, in case of obedience. Here is the chumanters are rural fete to the laborars. Long tables were speed in the lawars are foll to the statisty that pring forth speedily; thy righteousness shall go need must complease the mid-times of the newly embacipated peasantry would have the restorer of the corn and the shall say, Here I am. And the Lord shall guide thee continuity, and satisfy the soul in drought, and make fat thy bones; and thou shalt be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fall not. And they that shall be of three shall build the old waste places; thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations; and thou shalt be called, The repairer of the breach, the restorer of paths to dwell in."

From the hour when these sacred pledges were Such atheistical distrust, such guilty apprehensions

restorer of paths to dwell in."

From the hour when these sacred pledges were given down to the present time, there has never been an instance in which they have not been all redeemed by the substitution of liberty for slavery; and there never will be, while fire burns, or water runs, or the seasons roll. The promises of God are sure, and human nature is the same in fall time, throughout the world. Liberty is light, slavery is darkness; liberty is health, slavery is disease; liberty is prosperity, slavery is destitution and general bankruptcy; liberty builds the old waste places, slavery creates them;

of freedom.

"O Liberty! can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous fisme?
Can dangeon-bolts or bars confine thee,
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?"

Of those who raise the mad-dog cry, "The horrors
of St. Domingo!" how many (does any one!) ever
hint at the revolting perfldy of Napoleon, the barbarous attempt to reënslave an emancipated people, the
horrible tortures devised and inflicted by the rubliess
invaders, the very natural resistance made to be fill
invaders, the very natural resistance made to be fill menaced, are esteemed and applauded, on what prin-ciple of justice are the unconquerable freemen of St. Domingo to be excluded from general approval and admiration? Gracious Heaven! to think of their heave but despects of State to exclude the state of their posterity from yokes and fetters being held up, in this boasted land of freedom, in order to subserve the interests of Southern slavery, as attempts of emancipated slaves to cut their masters' throats, in consequence of their liberation from bondage! What historic falsification for an infernal purpose!

The solemn and impressive lesson taught by St. Domingo is this—not the danger of letting the oppressed go free, but the madness and folly of seeking to turn freemen into slaves! It serves to make

the position of the Abolitionists all the more impreg nable, and to illustrate all the more strikingly

nable, and to illustrate all the more strikingly the ignorance and folly of their opponents.

How was it in the case of British West India Emancipation! Was any blood shed, any riotous outbreak made, the personal safety of any white man or woman endangered, any disposition manifested to indulge in idleness and vagabondism! No. There is no event in history more creditable to human nature, or more sufficient in the former.

Rev. James Phillippo, Baptist missionary naica, thus describes the day and the event:-

made a speech characterised by simplicity and nucesure which was received with enthusiastic obsers. The procession then escorted their pastor to his house. In front o the Baptist Church were three triumphal arches, decorate with leaves and flowers, and surnounted by flags, bearing the inscriptions, 'Freedom has come !' 'Slavery is n mere!' 'The chains are broken, Africa is free!' The chains are broken, and on the lighter of the processing the surnounter of the lighter of the lighte

number of village residents had risen to 15,644. At the same period, there were only 299 paupers in the island. In St. Vincent, there were no paupers. The returns for 1857 show that no less than 8209 persons were then living in their own houses, built by them-selves since emancipation. Within the last twelve years, from ten to twelve thousand acres have been brought under cultivation by anall possitions, wenbrought under cultivation by small proprietors, own-ing from one to five acres. In Jamaica, under slav-yery, the cultivation of an acre of cane-tools cost from \$40. Then, digging an acre of cane-holes cost from \$35 to \$45; now, from \$8 to \$15. Between 1858 and \$35 to \$45; now, from \$5 to \$15. Isetween 180a and 1805, there was an increase in exports from Jamaica to the amount of \$904,507.40. In his speech, at the opening of the Legislature in 1855, the Governor asys. "A still progressive increase, both in the quantity of the staple exports, and in the amount of revenue derived from duties on articles of consumption indicate a cradual improvement in the productive quantity of the staple exports, revenue derived from duties on articles of commerce derived from duties on the island; now the number of colored proprietors is over 100,000, and continually increasing; and this, too, with wages ranging from eighteen to twenty-four cents a day. It is estimated that the sum total of the property which is estimated that the sum total of the property which has been accumulated since emancipation in 1888, is than \$12,000,000. The emancipated had built have the stabilished Church; and the Established Church; and the duties, and in the bitterness of her anouth in the dust, and in the bitterness of her anouth in ing the last ten years of slavery, averaged 68,741,120 lbs, annually. During four years after emancipation, the average crop was 171,122,500 lbs.; an increase of 102 millions of pounds annually; nearly 150 per centificator of free labor. (1)

These cheering facts,—authenticated by governous and magistrates, by parliamentary returns, by resident missionaries and planters, by intelligent tourists and other competent witnesses,—though trite and familiar to every Abolitionist, are wholly unknown to the great mass of the American people, who, in their ignorance or their prejudice, still assert that West India Emancipation has resulted in the rain of the colonies! What! can it prove ruinous to any people to cease robbing the laborer of the fruits of his hard-earner toil, and to pay him equitable wages! Ruinous to in-struct the ignorant, lift up the fallen, and give sight to the blind! Ruinous to recognize man as man, and not as a thing of barter or beast of burden! Ruis tions of life, and to render secure and sacred every hearth-stone! Ruinous to abolish the traffic in the bodies and souls of mon, women and children, and to bring them under the control and protection of equal laws! What instantion is comparable to this? Surely, it is "righteousness that exalteth a nation,"

while "sin is a reproach to any people." God is a lib-eral rewarder of those who diligently seek him. Obe-dience to his laws is the only true science of political economy as well as of morals—the only way to obtain solid prosperity and reliable capital. It is as true of us, as a people, as it was of the Israelites in the days

of Moses:—

"And it shall come to pass, if thou shalt hearken diligently unto the voice of the Lord thy God, to observe and
do all his commandments, that the Lord thy God will set
thee on high above all nations of the carth. And all these
blessings shall come on thee and overtake thee: Elessed
shalt thou be in the city, and blessed shalt thou bin the
field. Blessed shall be thy basket and thy store. Blessed

"But it shall come to pass, if thou witt not he note the voice of the Lord thy God, to observe to is commandments and statutes, that all these cursome upon thee and overtake thee: Cursod shall the the city, and cursed shall thou be in the field. unto the his comments and same the comments and same the comments and severals thee; Current come upon thee and overtake thee; Current come upon the and overtake thee; Current comments and the theory of the comments and the first of thy body, and the first of thy land, the increase of thy kine, and the flocks of thy sheep. The Lord shall smite thee with a consumption, and with a fever, and with an inflammation, and with an extreme burning, and with the sword. The Lord shall cause there to be smitten before thine ensemies; thou shalt go out one way against them, and fee seven ways before them. And thou thall grope at noonday, as the blind gropeth in darkness, and thou shalt not prosper in thy ways. And there shall by the comments and the shall not prosper in thy ways. And there shall by the comments and the shall come to pass, that as the Lord is poised ever, you to do you good, and to malitiply you; the Lord will rejoice over you to desiroy you, and to bri anought.

the other,—nor in consequence of any suspension of spell still exercised upon her by the demon-split of natural law or miraculous interposition,—but because of obedience to or disregard of those obligations, relations and duties, which God has imposed upon the whole human race; because as a people sow, that shall be used in every possible manner to secure victory to they also reap. But, alsa! this guilty nation has no treatfest either in the confederate States, and consequent defeat and distractions.

(1) See "THE RIGHT WAY THE SAFE WAY," by Mrs. L. Maria Child.

fering. She left nothing undone to ention of the tree colored people on her own soil; by ac-tive and thorough complicity, to give protection and perpetuity to slavery where it now exists, so as to propilitate the bullying "lords of the lash," and thereby save the Union which they continually menaced in order to achieve success.

shall flee away naked in that day, saith the Lord."

Are there any signs of repentance in any quarter?

For what other avowed purpose has the Southern

Confederacy been formed but to give wider extension

And for thus outraging all the principles of justice and humanity, pouring contempt upon the brother-hood of the human race, and impiously defying God, that Confederacy is now in righteous judgment given

up to fire and blood, and utter desolation:

"Babylon is fallen, is fallen, and is become the habitation of devils, and the hold of every fout spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird. For her sins have reached unto heaven, and God halt remembered her insignities. Double unto her double, according to her works; in the cup which she hath filled, fill to her double. How much abe bath glorified herself, and lived deliciously, so much torment and sorrow give her; for she salth in her heart, I sit a queen, and am no widow, and shall see no sorrow. Therefore shall ker plagues come in one day, death, and mourning, and famine; and she shall be utterly burned with fire; for strong is the Lord God who judged the reached and the merchandine any more; the merchandine of oction, and sugar, and rice, and fine flour, and besatt, and slaves any sours or wax. Itsjoics over her; thou heaven, and ye holy apostles and

confession of sin is heartily made, and forgiv and ostracise the entire colored population, in a ful manner. Upon their sufferings and sorrows nize their human equality she is as unwilling as the they had no human blood running in their veins-God for their Eather, no Christ for their Redeen no immortal life for their destiny; to interpose in manner for the liberation of the enslaved, even her own safe measurements. er own self-preservation, and to save the life of the they also reap. But, alas! this guilty nation has no steadfast faith in justice, no abiding reverence for liberty, no fixed purpose to obey the divine commandments. Hence, the calamities which now overwhelm it, and the flery plagues poured out upon it.

Let me be understood. I readily concede that to the Squth belongs the dread responsibility of cause-lessly plunging the country into a civil war, which, in malignity and ferocity on her part, and in extent of territory and population, finds no parallel in history. All her accusations against the North, and against the Federal Government, which she makengthe grounds of her justification for raising the standard of rebellion, expect that Heaven will smile upon our efforts, and

All her accusations against the North, and against the Federal Government, which she makes the grounds of her justification for raising the standard of rebellion, are the foulest calumnies. She has no grievance to show, no wound to be healed, no wrong to be redressed. Up to the hour of her traitorous accession, ahe had always controlled the government, and shaped the national policy. In her hands the North had been as clay in the hands of the potter. What she had insisted upon, the North had obsequiously yielded. For seventy years she had had "the lion's share" of all the honors, emoluments and offices provided under the Constitution; and even when she seceeded, the President of her choice occupied the chair of State, and the party with which she had always stilliated was in power. The election of Mr. Lincoln, as the successor of Mr. Buchanan, indicated no wish or purpose to interfere with her "peculiar institution," or to deny to her any of her recognized constitutions!

(1) See "The Reger Way the Says Way," by Mrs. L. Maris Child.

ner wishes, nevertheless, she has grown to de-nd despotle under the corrupting influence alaye system, so monstrous are her demands, a esperate her necessities, that she can no long anin in the old compact; and therefore this release the following explicit declaration from a ugural address of Jefferson Davis.—

he slaveocracy, the lines are boldly drawn as fol

exist."

"An aristocracy is patriarchal, parental, and repeative. The feudal Barons of England were exit but there the most perfect representative government. In King and Barons represented everybody, because mephologogies to them."

"The real contest of to-day is not simply betten in North and South; but to determine whether, for que come, our Government shall partake more of the monarchies or of more liberal governments."

"All government begins with usurpation, and is as timed by force."

What is this but Toryism run to seed, a repel the Declaration of Independence, pouring centers, upon our Revolutionary struggle, and going back at merely to kingly rule, but to the feudalism of indark ages! Observe—in these extracts, no refense is made to abolitionism; it is a deadly issue make

all free institutions seem to be boundless. Here is a familiar illustration from the Richmond Examinar:

is indiscriminately applied to the audience before a to the people of the North collectively. Let all ha who have been deluded with the idea, that he Sai objects to nothing but the auti-stary sectioned the North, lay these things to heart. Haughy el barbarous, she claims the right not only to east the descendants of Africa, but to hold in subjects those who have Pilgrim and Puritan blood runing in their veins. Listen to the language of the Ro

tleman too! With us, the contest is one for heredizery right, for its sacred things of home, for the eld repute of the late black with the Yankee, it is a rebellious and informated simple a place he is summorkly of for privileges he would depth for property he would barter, and for institutions he of meither comprehend nor enjoy. It is the old as desending strife between patrician and proletarian, betwar gentle and vile."

alks of peace or of union with such revilers! To cause of all this alienation is SLAVERY, and w cause of all this alleration is SLAVERI, and runts are to it that the present bloody struggle red not, until that tyrant-breeding, man-imbruting spars is crushed out of existence.

"In vain a nation's bloody sweat,
The sob of myriad hearts in vain,
If the couched sanke may live to set
Its venom in our flesh again."

Men of the North, be not deceived! The Session rebellion is not simply a factious movement, see denoutburst of pride and passion that will ere to subside, or a temporary division that can be healed? lowest hell." It indicates, in its origin, its object, spirit, and its shocking barbarities, a dem society, where

There are no PEOPLE at the South, in the Northern ense of that term, but only three classes or castes, namely—the slave oligarchy, the "poor white trash as they are called, and the slaves. The first are st aspiring, obdurate, defiant and desperate as Militar's fallen angels, who had rather reign in hell than sere in heaven; the second are demoralized, benighted as barbarous, the tools and victims of the first, and the terly incapable of reasoning, or being reason and the third are clanking their chains, in ignominion servitude. Where, then, is our hope in that direc-tion! Surely not in the first class:—

ion! Screely not in the first class:—

"The screen of the Southern States, We slave-lords of the Southern States, Two was demon powers they are in the Southern States, They make a league with want and crime, "On Freedom they wage war."

"The state of the state of the state, the realization of the state, the state, the realization of the state, the state of the state

Surely, in this terrible emergency, the government has nothing to expect from the poor imbruted white of the South, — nothing but shocking blaspheniel. savage cruelties, and revolting excesses of every.

The only class left are the four millions of states. whose military strength, reckoning from the age 18 to 45, is an army of eight hundred thousand me As now used, they constitute the very pith and merow, the bones and sinews of the rebellion. Without them, the rebellion would instantly collapse; with them, it is sure to be victorious. All that they are attitude to be a sure to be a constant. waiting for, to leap from the side of treason to that of

rally, is the word "EM NCIPATION," uttered
ABRAHAM LINCOLN as President of the United
ales. For liberty, and in defence of the governint, they are willing to run all risks, endure all sates. For liberty, and in defence or the governsea, they are willing to run all riake, endure all
sadelips, and, if need be, lay down their lives. They
save an unshaken religious faith that this is God's
save an unshaken religious faith that this is God's
save an unshaken religious faith that this is God's
save and the control of their deliverance.
Now will work harder, none will be more docile and
obdient, none will fight more bravely, under the inobdient, none will fight more bravely, under the indedict, none of freedom, than they. They are the only
of their deep religious nature, by their aptitude, to
just the south to constitute a basis of civilization,
by their deep religious nature, by their aptitude, to
learn by their appriation for a higher destiny, and
thus, with a large infrasion of Northern brains and
thus, with a large infrasion of Northern brains and
thus, with a large infrasion of Northern brains and
thus, with a large infrasion of Northern brains and
the proposition for their iliberation and enroduent unthe proposition for their liberation and enroduent under the national flag, on account of their complexion;
or who exhibit disgust at the thought that nineteen
millions of Northern white men cannot whip into the

der the national riag, on account in their complexion; who exhibits disgust at the thought that nineteen millions of Northern white men cannot whip into the Union traces six or eight millions of refractory South-thing the six of the complexional objection, it is equally unreasonable and unnatural. "A man s a man, for a that."

As for their sid and co-operation in the camp and on the lattle-field, and in every other serviceable ca-pacity, if George Washington, at the head of the American army, was not backward to secure thom, in "the times that tried men's souls"; and if General Bearegard does not hesitate to muster as many of them as are needed into the service of the rebellion; what true patriot will object to their being secured and employed in the maintenance of our common lib-erici! He is an ignoramus, or a slanderer, who im-peaches their courage or questions their capacity. In erlies! He is an ignoramus, or a slanderer, who impaches their courage or questions their capacity. In peaches their courage or questions their capacity. In St. Domingo, they vanquished the best troops of Naplesen, and have maintained their independence to this day. In our Revolutionary struggle, it is historically conceded that they were among the bravest of cally conceded that they were among the bravest of cally conceded that they were among the bravest of the brave, and did much towards securing the liber-ties we are now enjoying. In the war of 1812-14 with the brave, and did. nuten towards are of 1812-14 with the we are now enjoying. In the war of 1812-14 with Grest Britain, they performed many gallant exploits on the sea and on land; and it was solely by the aid of the colored soldiers whom he invited to rally to the recese, that Gen. Jackson was enabled to achieve his inemorable victory at New Orleans; and he bestowed upon them the most flattering eulogies. In spite of all the injustice done to them, wherever the flag has been carried amid the thunder and flame of tattle, on every field of conflict, their blood has been freely poared out for our common country. Say not that we can succeed without their help. If that is the spirit which animates us, a just God will never allow us to triumph. Moreover, it is pure deception to asy, that it is nineteen millions pitted against eight. Even if it were so, let us remember that the race is Even if it were so, let us remember that the race is Even if it were so, let us remember that the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. But it is not true. The lamentable and alarming fact is, that the South is in deadly carnest—a unit in spirit and purpose, ready to be exterminated, but never to surrender; while our Northern house is fearfully disurrender; while our Northern house is realistively vided against itself. The secession element is every where to be found in every Northern State, either where to be loaded under the filmsy well of con-ditional loyalty, or else bold and menacing in speech.

Even the national capital is full of it, and it is the onal capital that is now virtually in a state of national capital materials steep, and not Richmond. The government seems to be without a policy, timid, equivocal, irresolute, and without vision; and thus far, with a few exceptions, nothing but disaster and defeat has attended our notes, noting out the same armies, bravely as they have fought. The South can never be vanquished, while she is allowed to retain sizery as a source of her strength and the object of her revolt. Let its immediate overthrow be made the test of loyalty, and resistance to a measure so effectual and beneficent be held as at least prima facis evi-dence of a treasonable spirit. There is not a moment to be lost. The blow that destroys slavery extin-guishes the rebellion, and saves the life of the republic. In God's name, in justice to the oppressed, in defence of our own freedom, and for the sake of the cause of liberty throughout the world, let it be instantly given Men of the North-

red for the form of the form o

tion of a the state of the stat

suites they could at the same time destroy stavery, a constant of the country of

View. Thare bere stated my purposes, according to my ties of official duty, and I intend no modification of my off-expressed personal wish that all men every where could be free.

Yours, A LINCOLN.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY, for September, has come to hand, with the following attractive table of come to hand, with the following attractive table of the september of the septe ly Papers; Hopeful Jacket—His Mark—by Richard Wolcott; John Bull to Jonathan; Jonathan to John by Papers; Hopeful Jacket—His Mark—by Richard Wolcott; John Bull to Jonathan; Jonathan to John Bull to Jonathan; Jonathan to John Bull; American Student Life; Go I and Win; John Bull to Jonathan; Jonathan to John Bull; American Student Life; Go I and Win; John Bull to Jonathan; Author-Borrow-leg; Intervention; Maccaroni and Canvas; Anthony Neil; The Soldier and the Civilian; Author-Borrow-leg; Intervention; Maccaroni and Canvas; Anthony Thilippe in American; Up and Act, by Charles G. Lekad, Besiniaccness of Andrew Jackson; Shaks-shot Canada, Besiniaccness of Andrew Jackson; Shaks-shot Canada, Besiniaccness of Andrew Jackson; Shaks-shot Canada, Desiniaccness of Andrew Jackson; Shaks-shot, Lake author of "Among the Pines"; Shot, to the author of "Among the Pines"; Shot, and they not obtain the pines and they not obtained they not obtained they not obtained they not only the article of the nation; therefore, Resolved, That the President of the united States is hereby called upon to declare the abolition of slavery throughout the length and breadth of the land without the respect. But events from the United States is hereby called upon to declare the people and they now depth and they

It may seem a violation of propriety for a woman to address the Chief Magistrate of the sation at a chief with the contrary need not apologies for pleading the words of the same of these words cannot be address the Chief Magistrate of the sation at a chief with most contrary and the words of the same of the fletewe proplet, "The men of the Confederacy have brought they all the salies of Rome, sarely an American woman of the 18th century need not apologies for pleading with the relates of her country in health of the poor, the wonged, the creatly opprassed. Surely the women of American have a city to inquire, any, demand whether their husbands, sons and brothers are to be buried by thousands in Southern awamps, without obtaining thereby "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

In your Appeal to the Border States, you have declared alwayer to be that, "without which the war could never have been," and you speak of emancipation as "the step which at once shorters the wars." It would respectfully ask how much longer the nation is to wait for the decision of the Border States, paying, meanwhile, \$2,000,000 a day, and sending thousands of its best and brarest to be stabled, alsot, and hung by the robbes, whose property they are employed to guard, my which the contrary." What fait spell is case over your honest mind, that you hestiate so long to give such orders? Is he not decired; God is not mecked. Neither nations not individuals and significant the laws with impunity. Here the old Hervier and the contrary of the co

nest action and a consistent policy." This is not the utterance of any one class or party. It may be heard everywhere; by the wayside, in the cars, and at the depots. Nor can I deny that some speak with less moderation. Shall I tell you what I said when cold water was thrown on the spark of enthusiasm kindled by the brave, large-hearted Gen. Hunter ? I exclaimed, with a group, "Oh, what a misfortune it is to have an extraguisher instead of a Drummond Light

bit of the North—

"It is given I reach and the why provided the provided the provided by the North Start, and the state of the state of the North—

"It is not the clean of the state of t

"What within is good and true, He saw it with his heart."

And so it awakened a responsive thrill in other kindly, generous hearts, who all remembered the words, "Insamuch as ye did it unto the least of these, ye did it unto me." Such potency was there in it, that it péoved an Ithuriel's spear to disguised forms of selfishness and treason. When it touched the toads, they stated an Actual they started up devils.

In thus entreating you to trust to the impulses of In this entreating you to this to improve the people, I by no means overlook the extreme diffi-culties of your position. I know that the pro-slavery spirit of the land is a mighty giant, characterized by unscrupulous selfishness and exceeding obstinacy. But I also know that all the enthusiasm is on the side of freedom. Despotism has its stinate pride always at work for r Despotism has its ugly Caliban of obsiam is the swift and radiant Ariel, always prompt in the service of freedom. These two agents are in active competition. Choose which of them you will

MRS. L. MARIA OHILD TO THE PRESI- a kind that will stand much wear and tear. The

The American people have manifested almost manifested almost manifested proof that their intelligence, their love of country, may be treated to any extent. They have given incontrovertible proof that their intelligence, their love of country, may be treated to any extent. They are willing to sacrifice their fortunes and their lives, but they very reasonably wish to know what they are sacrificing them for. Men, even the bravest, do not go resolutely and cheerfully to death in the name of diplomacy and strategy. The human soul, under such circumstances, needs to be lifted up and sustained by great ideas of Justice and Freedom.

President Liucoln, it is an awful responsibility before God to quench the moral enthusiasm of a generous people. It wastes thousands of precious lives, causes an unutterable amount of slow consuming agony, and tarnishes our record on the pages of history. Again I respectfully ask, how much longer we are to wait for the Border States, at such a fearful risk? When a criminal is on trial, it is not deemed prudent to try by a Jury who are interested in the crime. Slavery is on trial, and the verdict is left to slaveholders in the Border States.

The report of their majority shows them to be slaveholders in heart and spirit. The process of reasoning and entreaty has been very properly tried with them, and the people of the Free States have waited long and patiently for some obvious good result. They are getting resitive; very restive. Everywhere I hear men saying: "Our President is an honest, able man, but he appears to have no firmness of purpose. He is letting the country drift to ruin for want of earnest action and a consistent policy." This is not the utterance, of any one class or party. It may be heard everywhere; by the wayside, in the cars, and at the utterance, of any one class or party. It may be heard everywhere; by the wayside, in the cars, and at the utterance, of any one class or party. It may be heard everywhere; by the wayside, in the cars, and at the

their forlorn condition! Think how they have been for generations deprived of the light of knowledge and the hope of freedom! Think of the cruel lashes inflicted on them for trying to learn to read the Word of God! Think of their wives polluted, and their children sold, without any means of redress for such foul and cruel wrongs! Imagine them stealing through midnight awamps, infested with snakes and alligators, guided toward freedom by the North Star, and then hurled back into bondage by Northern blood-bounds in the smuloy of the United States! Think

"Go down, Moses, go down to Egypt's land, And say to Pharaoh: 'Let my people go!"

That you may be guided by Him who has sald: First righteousness, and then peace," is the earnest "First righteousness, and then peace," Is the carusrespectfully,
prayer of Yours, respectfully,
L. MARIA CHILD.

Andover, August 25th, 1862.

Mn. Garrison,—At a Town Meeting in Andover this afternoon, to raise our quots of nine months men, the following preamble and resolution, offered by Mr. B. F. Wardwell, and sustained by Mr. W. Jenkins, were passed, with only one dissenting voice, which broke on my ears like an unearthly growl, and seemed to emanate from the bottomiese pit. Do we not ad-vance? RICHARD HINCHCLIFFE. to emanate from the

Whereas, the institution of slavery is the cause of

the present insurrection, threatening the subversion, not only of Démocratic and Republican principles, but of the nation; therefore, Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby called upon to declare the abolition of slavery throughout the length and breadth of the land without delay.

denounce him as a traitor. Does he not aid and abet the enemy by protecting them in the only resource they have? Is he not levying war against the gov-

THE OAUSE OF THE WAR.

Mr. Editor,—Did not Mr. Lincoln state a false-hood when he said to the committee of colored men,

But for the presence of your race in this country, there could have been no war"! Is the presence of the condition of the black race the cause of the war! Should he not have said, but for the fact that your race are SLAVES, there could have been no war!

ENQUIRER.

REMARK. Mr. Lincoln's entire address to the colored committee was a tissue of absurdities and false or committee was a tissue of absurdities and false or committee was a tissue of absurdities and false or committee was a tissue of absurdities and false or committee was a tissue of absurdities and false or committee was a tissue of absurdities and false or committee was a tissue of absurdities and false or committee was a tissue of absurdities and false or committee was a tissue of absurdities and false or committee was a tissue of absurdities and false of colored men who had an interview of colored men who h

LETTER FROM ANDREW T. POSS.

HYANKIS, Aug. 23d, 1862.

DRAR MR. MAY,—My first week of labor on the Cape, commencing Sunday the 17th, has been a decided success. I found, on arriving in this village, that all the preparation work for the meetings had been thoroughly done. The meeting on Sunday, P. M., was well attended; and the intelligent andience seemed interested. In the evening, the crowd came. I tried to deal faithfully with them. I showed them that their present miseries were the fruit of their own doings. Sometime before I closes, the mob spirit, on the outside of the house, and smashing the closed blinds. At the close of the meeting, the mob gathered around the door, with cries of "Seize him," "Tar and feather him," &c. &c. I stood all the while on the platform, outside of the door, with folded arms, waiting the attack, which, I must say, I had not the least apprehension would be made. When friend Hinckley was ready with his carriage, we walked through the mob untouched, and rode home to a night of calm and refreshing repose. I think it was altogether the most successful meeting I have ever attended at Hyannis. So say all our friends hare.

On Tuesday, 19th, the meeting at Centreville was

PRENDENT LINGOLY AND OCLORIZATION.

M. GARISTOK.—The most characteristic and the processor of the interest of the processor. The most characteristic and the processor of the pr

Mn. Entron,—Is it not time that the lovers of per-sonal freedom, throughout the length and breadth of the land, should awake to a realizing sense of the desthe enemy by protecting them in the only resource they have? Is he not levying war against the government, in weakening the resources for its preservation, by crippling every effort for its successful defence? By deliberately protracting a struggle which is fast draining the life-blood of the nation, and lending his influence to those most in sympathy with the rebels, will he not, if this Republic shall fall,—and fall it must, if the odium of public sentiment is not brought to bear upon him in such a way that he will be compelled to remember that there is a North, and that it has rights as sacred as the slaveholders, and dares to maintain them;—that is, if saved through Abraham Lincoln, will he not go to his place in his tory as one of those who deserve the excertation of manke the States judges of the troops necessary for the defence of the country. If it is politic to throw such a responsibility on the States, it is politic to throw such a responsibility on the States, it is politic to throw them to act as judges of their own interests, and demand that, before another regiment shall be sent from the service of the rebels, and permitted to enter the ranks in defence of the Union.

Such a course would be far preferable to the other alternative to which we may come, as a last resort, when the army, worn with toil and suffering, shall take the responsibility into its own hands, and override the administration.

One of the two must happen, if we are saved, because the President of himself will never wake up in responsibility into its own hands, and override the administration.

One of the two must happen, if we are saved, because the President of himself will never wake up in season. It would be a plty to wake him up then to a sense of his honor lost, for he is really more an object of pity than of indignation.

I thank "C. K. W." for his disclaimer in behalf of the Anti-Slavery Society, having understood his article to speak authoritatively, if not officially, as committing it to the support of the government:—a very doubtful commentary on its wisdom or good faith, I think. Never has the government committed itself to a single act entitling it to the support of the Abollationists; and I regret exceedingly that any individuals have erred so in judgment as to sanction it in a course they would once have censured in the Republican party.

The Calibre Of The Wap

TION. The New York Anglo-African of the 23d inst-publishes the following resolutions of the Committee of colored men who had an interview with the Presi-dent with reference to emigration:—

Pope on Friday evening. But here is a most serious enpure by the rebels:—

By a sudden raid of 250 guerillas upon Catlett's station under cover of the night, twenty supply trains were destroyed and their contents injured by the rebels. A hundred prisoners and many horses were taken, all the private letters and papers of Gen. Pope, copies of despatches and reports, memoranda relating to the campaign and to the army, copies of telegrams sent, all despatches received from the President, Halleck and the War Department, orders issued to the Generals of the corps and divisions, all maps and topographical charts, containing information of the greatest value; in a word, the whole history and plan of the campaign, the numbers and disposition at the troops. All are revealed to the enemy by this disaster. Its seriousness can hardly be estimated. It is aking the rebel General into the confidence of Gen. Halleck, and may render it necessary to change the whole campaign.

whole campaign.

Lieut. George W. Califf, of the 11th Mass.
regiment, who is well known in this region as a temperance lecturer, was among the released persons
from Richmond who arrived as Washington on Wednesday.

walked through the mob untouches, and refeasing repose. I think it is a altogether the most successful meeting I have a saltogether the most successful meeting I have ever attended at Hyannia. So say all our friends here.

On Tuesday, 19th, the meeting at Centreville was thinly attended, but the few present were wide awake, thinly attended, but the few present were wide awake,

Major-General Fremost at Themost Temple MAJOR-GENERAL FREMONT AT TEMPORT TEMPLE.

As some of our readers in this city will see the present
number a day in advance of its regular publication,
we would apprise such that they can have the rare
treat of hearing John C. Ferranowt, the Pathändet of
Freedom through the present bloody struggle, this
(Thursday) evening, 28th inst, at the Tremont Temple, on the rebellion, and what should be done for its
suppression. No dourt the attendance will be very
large. No public man has so strong a hold upon the
confidence and esteem of the true friends of liberty as
Gen. Fremont.

A VALUABLE AND COMPREHENSIVE CHART. Mr. John E. Fuller, formerly of Boston, but for some time past a resident in England, has elaborately prepared a Statistical Chart of the United States, in a neat form, containing a large amount of dealrable information pertaining to the Free and Slave States. The Albien policys it as follows —

FULLER'S COMMERCIAL CHART. Such is the FULLER'S CONTENCIAL CRART. Such is the name of a very comprehensive and carefully compiled statistical table of the population, area and relative importance of the different States which constitute the great American Republic. The chart shows at a glance the varied particulars of relative position, area and population of the different States, showing also the proportions of slave and free populations in the slaveholding States, and, interentially, the proportions between the free and slave populations of the whole of the States. The information presented in this chart is curious and interesting, and it is obviously the result of such pains-taking and research. It is comprehensively put, and is so arranged as to be of easy reference, as well as very compendious.

TIME WHEN DRAFTING WILL BEGIN. The time in dicated as the day upon which the draft shall take place is Wednesday, the 3d of September, instead of Monday, the 1st, as stated in the order of the Secreta

	1025464 (20	TIONS	(1983)
By the Finance Con	umittee at	t Abington, August 1, 18	62.
Sarah Jane Davee		Geo. I. McLauthlin	0 25
C. G. Lauthlin	0 30	Josiah Hayward	1 00
S. Chandler	0 25	E. Hobart	1 00
Luke Johnson	0 25	Joshua Perry	0 50
Elbridge Sprague		E. and E. H. Richards	2 00
Daniel Foster		E. E. Bennett	1-00
Mrs. Loud		W. L. Garrison	1 00
Parker Pillsbury		Geo. W. Stacy	0 50
C. M. Leonard		J. M. W. Yerrinton	1 00
J. Sella Martin	0 50	Sarah Cowing	0 50
M. W. Stetson	1 00	Rufus Bates	0 25
H. H. Brigham	1 00	Samuel Reed	0 25
S. H. Lawis	0 25	E. W. Esty	0 50
J. G. Dodgo	0 50	C. H. Collins	0 50
Mrs. Nowell	1 00	R. T. Collins	0 50
B. Everson	0 25	Mary Perry	0 25
A. Nash	0 50	Mary Plumer	2 00
N. Pool	0 25	A. Stanwood	1 00
M. Sprague	0.25	R. Loud	1 00
J. Studley	0 25	D. sod A. Morey	100
S. Gardner	0 25	H. I. Martin	0 25
Robert Hersey	1 00	Charles Meserve	0 25
S. C. Beal	0.25	A. Twitchell	0 50
C. K. Whipple	1 00	J. Leonard	0 50
R. W. Henshaw	1 00	B. Curtis	0 25
W. Brown	0.25	Dunbar	1 00
A. A. Locke	1 00	B. Arnold	0 50
J. Cushing	0 50	Wm. H. Tucker	1 00
John Jones	1 00	Geo. T. Garrison	1 00
Mrs. Mary-May	2 00	T. B. Drew	1 00
Samuel May, Jr.	1 00	Wendell Phillips	2 00
A. G. Adams	0 50	C. W. Slack	10
Lewis McLauthlin	0 50	- Logan	0 50
E. Y. Perry	1 00	"Friends," and cash,	
John Brown	0 25	various sums,	12 3

EF POSTPONRMENT OF THE WOMAN'S JOUR.

NAL.—The chang in public affairs, leading to a prolongation of the civil war, which has occurred since our is sue of the prospectus of the Women's Journal in May last, have determined us, with the concurrence and advice of the friends of the enterprise, to postpone its publication to a more favorable turn of evants. Meanwhile, we shall be giad to receive communications as before from those interceted, at Lock Box 2, Roxbury, Mass. The money already received for subscriptions will be returned on demand, or received for subscriptions will be returned on demand, will be deposited in bank to the credit of the partie sending it, to swait the appearance of the Journal MARY L. BOOTH,

MARIE E. ZAKRZEWSKA, M. D.

EF GROVE MEETING.—The colored people of Ply-mouth County and vicinity will fold a Grove Meeting in Harris's Grove, haif a mile from Centre Abington Depot, to commence on Friday, the 5th of Sopt, and centinas four days. All persons, without distinction of sect or color, are respectfully invited to attend.

ANDREW T. FO3S, an Agent of the M Slavery Society, will address the people of DENNIS, upon The Rebellion, its Cause and Cure, on Sunday next, August 31, at the usual hours.

EF E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Boylston Hall Princeton, Sunday, Aug. 31, at half past 4 o'clock, P. M.

WANTED-A colored girl-one who has good refe

BY MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on 1958 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Paricular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. References.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Kimberton, Chester Co., (Pa.) July 30th, EnMA J. FUSSELL, iddest daughter of Edwin and Rebeccs L.
Fussell, aged 23 years and 2 months.
Her life promised richly for the firture, but ending prematurely, it leaves to her friends the remembrance of a
completely rounded whole.

Beautiful in spirit, lovely in her life, courageous as she
was tender, she was instinctive in her sense of right, and
subending in her adherence to well-grounded convictions.
Ready in her sympathics, she was quick to perceive the
presence of suffering, and thoughtful, delibate and judicious
in her methods of allevitation, while ash was energetic and
decisive in action for the relief of troubles, great or small.
Affable, and of innate picty, the blessing of her gentle
words and kindly deeds followed her daily steps, and she
was as happy and joyous as she was beloved.

When a hospital for sick and wounded volunteers was
opened in the vicinity of her parents' residence, she did
but obey the laws governing her being when she bescught
admittance, and carried comfort and the soothing of her
presence to the bed-side of the sufferers. The poorest and

decountry anywhere, believing that time, the great arbiter of events and movements, will adjust the matter of so infinitely vital interest to the colored people of these United States.

And furthermore, that we judge it unauthorized and unjust for us to compromise the interests of over four and a half millions of our race by precipitate action on our part.

DISASTROUS CAPTURE. Gen. Pope's artillery is now guarding the line of the Rappahannock, and Fitz John Porter, with a very heavy force, joined Gen. Pope on Friday evening. But here is a most serious capture by the rebels:

By a sudden raid of 250 guarding and the series and the service of the series and the service, though not without the exertion of body and mind, resulting from these two causes, in combination with several others, had already

but the exertion of body and mind, resulting from these two causes, in combination with several others, had already locenced her hold on life.

With hands searce lifted from earthly ministrations, and with a mind still absorbed by benevolent purposes, the passed from the vigor and animation of apparent health, through an ordeal of extreme sufferings, to the keeping of the Divine One.

He who now guards her with his transcendent love knows best how to send consolation to those who mourn, and also how, rightly, to apportion the labor dropped from dying hands.

So long as War's frightful ravages continue, so long will the saintliest of maidens, and the noblested wives, mothers, sisters and friends, lay down their liven by the side of the stupendous offering of a nation's manhood. How long, O Supreme Railer of the Universe, will ascrifices like these be made in vain!

In New Orleans, Jan. 20, of consumption, Dr. Thomas Sanning, a native of New York, aged 49.

A. J. GROVER. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
EARLVILLE, La Balle Co., III.

EF Especial attention given to securing and collecting liaims for Eastern Morohants. August 6.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL, AND PROCLAMA-TION.

no, come ! give your names—it is men that are we Not patriots brave that will conquer the foe; m, men, for the sacrifice!—go, nothing daunted, Nesth Slavery's Suzzuvan let precious blood flow

others and wives I shall we hold back our tre

strong, oin in this conflict against their oppress work till the last rebel owns to the wro

But, hark! 'tis the voice of our President speaking.
His words blight the hopes of the friends of the 'We'will not arm the negroes' !—Brave heart, thy beating,

thy beating, our President digs for thy dear one a grave. Oh! railers of men, think ye justice is sleeping?

Is the ear of the "All Father" deaf to the cry
Of the widow and orphan, and slave mother weeping
And the war spirits laugh as that edict sweeps by

Oh God! still have mercy! spare us yet as a nation!
The people in travall'are groaning to-day;
And a child shall be born of that dread proclamation,
Whose name shall be FREEDOX, to praise thee for aye

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

All hall, Columbia! to thy western skies, Where secred Freedom's lofty temples rise, The virgin goddess bends her asure flight; On the fleet pinions of diffusive light, On the fleet pintons of diffusive light, She comes, with Love's resplendent rays, t' illume The vale of woe, and sheer its awful gloom; To match mankind from the cold arms of death, And reinspire with being's transient breath.

But, ah ! will ye who fight in Freedom's cause But, an: will be who ngut in Personal Cauchy
To die in battle or defend her laws;
Will ye, when fortune has your efforts crowned,
And deathless lawrels round your temples bound
Will ye such bold achievements now disgrace,
Nor freedom grant to off the human race?
Shall the poor bondman blot your rising fame,
And sue for justice with neglected claim?

In the dark cell, where sorrow dwells with pain,

Blush, blush, vile Rebels! who, for lucre's sake, Though shouting millions her new system bose By Solons planned, t' unite her arrin host; Yet, while the negre clauks Oppression's chain, And these unfeeling, brutal tyrants reign, Though decked with all the splendid charms of State Her blemished character can no'er be great.

Of mild Philanthropy, in one bread blase, Shall round the world beniguant lustre dark, And warm the haughty Rebels' frozen heart; When Afric's millions shall to freedom rise, And with loud rapture rend the yielding skies! Columbia's eagle thoe, with wings unfurled, Shall combilers redempting for the world. ymbolize redemption for the world. on, August 9, 1862.

A SUMMER DAY. At daybreak, in the fresh light, joyfully The fishermen drew in their laden not; The shore shone rosy purple, and the sea Was streaked with violet.

And, pink with sunrise, many a shadowy sail
Lay southward, lighting up the sleeping bay,
And in the west the white moon, still and pale,
Faded before the day.

ilence was everywhere. The rising tide Slowly filled every cove and inlet small musical low whisper multiplied, You heard, and that was all-

No clouds at dawn; but, as the sun climbed his White columns, thunderous, splendid, up the Floated and stood, heaped in the sun's clear fire, A stately company.

itealing along the coast, from cape to cape,
The weird mirage crept tremulously on,
in many's magic change and wondrous shape
Throbbing beneath the sun.

At noon the wind rose—swept the glassy sea To sudden ripfle—thrust against the cloud A strennous absulder—gathering steadily, Lirove them before in crowds,

Till all the west was dark, and inky black
The level ruffled water underneath,
And up the wind-cloud tossed, a ghostly rack,
In many a ragged wreath.

Then sudden reared the thunder, a great peal Magnificent, that broke and relied away; And down the wind plunged, like a furious keel Cleaving the sea to spray,

And brought the rain, sweeping o'er land and sea :—
And then was tunuit! Lightoing, sharp and keen,
Thunder, wind, rain—a mighty jubilee
The heaven and earth between! And loud the coesn sang—a chorus grand— A solemn music sung in undertone Of waves that broke about, on either hand The little island lone,

Where, joyful in His tempest as His calm, Held in the hollow of that hand of His, I joined with heart and soul in God's great pushin, Thrilled with a nameless bligh.

Soon fulled the wind—the summer storm soon died.

The shattered clouds went castward, drifting alor
From the low sun the rain-fringe swept acide,
Bright in his roay glow,

and wide a splender streamed through all the sky
O'er land and sea, one soft, delicious blush,
that touched the gray rocks lightly, tenderly,
A transitory flush.

Warn, odorous gusts came off the distant land, With spice of pine-woods, breath of hay new-mo Own miles of waves and sec-rossis cool and bland, Full in our faces blown.

Elow fields the sweet light, and pencefully
The quiet stars came out, one after one—
The hely twilight deepened allently,
The number day was done.

Sook meetinged delight its hours had given,
Masing, this shought ress in my grateful mind,
that God, who watches all things, up in heaven,
With patients eyes, and kind,

and was pleased, perhaps, one child of His bared to be happy, like the little birds, same he gave his children days like this,

THE NEW JERUSALEM MESSENGER.

At the forty-third General Convention of the New Church, (Swedenborgian,) held in Boston, on the 11th to 15th June, 1862, the editor of their weekly paper, The New Jerusalem Messenger, Mr. J. L. Jewett, was superseded by Rev. James P. Stuart, formerly of Glacelec Chief.

"With the unprincipled politicians in the South, who, for thirty years, have perverted the doctrine of State Bights to favor nellification, secession and rebellion, he don't say a word about their favoring slavery, who have striven so successfully to alienate the hearts of their people from the people of the North, that it became possible for wicked conspirators to consummate their most unhallowed purposes; and with no less culpable men in the North, meaning the abolitionists, who, for the same length of time, knowing that the Constitution of our Government was an insuperable bear to their fanatical and insurrectionary schemes, have biasphemously denounced that sacred instrument of justice between a great people, which bears the approving signature of Washington, as a covenant with death and a compact with hell, —have publicly burned it at their unhallowed gatherings, and have labored to exasperate the public mind of the North, until they themselves became the virtual siders and abettors of traitors in the South,—the virtual abettors, without whose aid accession and rebellion could never have been consummated,—with neither class of these wicked or deluded enemies of my country can I care have sympathy or fellowship, except that which may hereafter be due from Christians to men who sincerely repent of their wicked deeds. I have never joined in the common cry that slavery in the South, any more than opposition to slavery in the North, was the cause of the war. I recognize no

the abolitionists equally as bad as slaveholders; in fact, he does not consider the institution of slevery bad at all. He has not a word to say against it, but wishes the Government restored as formerly, slavery and all. He worships the Constitution, putting it

"Our Constitution, which binds the States togeth our constitution, which binds the States together and makes us one people, is not a moral or religious, but a purely political instrument. . . Our Union is purely and wholly a political Union. Any attempt, therefore, to establish a 'higher law' than the Constitution for the government of the country; any attempt to apply religious and moral tests to our national politics, is a blow aimed at the heart of the Union, and can effect nothing but disunion and anarchy."

valedictory, upon leaving the editorial station of the New Jerusalem Messenger; but I will close with a few remarks. He seems to ignore the fact that God in mercy, in dealing with nations, raises up men to warn them of their evils, sins of oppression, &c. Was not the flood came, and destroyed them. Moses was raised up to warn Pharaob, the Egyptian king, against the ain of oppressing the Israelites—enslaving them. The tyrant was asked to let them go—to liberate them. He hardened his heart, and would not. The judgments of God came upon the nation in various ways, till Pharabh was compelled to yield—then he repented, and followed after the fleeing Israelites, and was drowned, with his hosts, in the Red Sea. Later, Elijah, the prophet, reproved the King of Israel for his wickedness, and the wickedness of the Jewish nation. They hardened their hearts, and repented not. Elijah had to flee from the King, Ahab; but at the end of three years, Ahab searched all the country over to find him, but could not. At length, the prophet showed himself to Ahab, who exclaimed, on meeting him, "Art thou he that troubleth Israel?" Just as this nation accuses the abolitionists of troubling the people of the United States, because they have, for thirty years, warned the nation of the judgments of God which would surely come upon it for the sin of holding slaves in bondage, and refusing to let them go.

paper very attentively, but never saw one word against slavery; and a constant reader of his paper, the Messenger, could not learn by it that slavery had an existence in the United States! Mr. Jewett has published articles from that pro-slavery sheet, the New York Observer, with approbation, but never an abolition article from any paper.

His removal by the General Convention, as editor of their leading paper, is a bright omen that even the

manufacture of the series of the authorities at Washington.

This removal by the General Convention, as editor of their leading paper, is a bright omen that even the New Church shows progress in the right direction. It is a fact, not generally known, that Rev. Thomas Worcester, D. D., the President of the Convention, who delivered the annual address to that body, who was also chosen President for the ensuing year, is an anti-slavery man, as his sermon delivered at the National Fast, on the 26th of last September, which is printed in a pamphlet form, shows. Another thing seems hopeful, viz —At the closing session of the Convention, a paper was read from the General Convention of the New Church in Great Britain,—representing ten thousand people. The communication speaks of receiving "the vigorous, patriotic and manual," letter of Rev. Dr. Worcester, on the subject of the rebellion and liberty. The above I learn from the Messenger of the 28th ult., which also say:—"The document is a lengthy one, its principal topic consisting of an argument against slavery, a hopeful diseases ion of the coming time when war shall no longer curse the earth," &c., &c. "Rev. Dr. Worcester, and the state of the Convention, authorized Rev. Mr. Stuart, the fature editor of the Messenger, to respond to the mission of the British brethren."

If Mr. Jewett was commissioned to reply to the British New Church abellitonists, what kind of an answer, think you, would he give?

This nation has been continually warned, for thirty years, against the sin of slavery. But it has hardened its heart, and atoned and maltreated the abelitionists, seem an element of weakness to the Bouth, and might be made, if rightly used, an element of great strength is beart, and atoned and maltreated the abelitionists, be made, if rightly used, an element of great strength is beart, and atoned and maltreated the abelitionists, be made, if rightly used, an element of great strength is a continual to the mission of the British brethren."

Hon. George Tickner Curtis, had not one word to say against American slavery—not he! But he was very server against the abolitionists. He has no notion of having this guilty nation repenting of its enormous sin in still holding four millions of human beings in the most abject bondage. He wants this war closed, and the Government restored as it was before the war,—slavery and all. Jefferson Davis may then, by the aid of the Northern democracy, be chosen President, and the South accomplish the object of war, and our "glorious Union" be made to foot the bill—paying for all the cost of the war, and slavery restablished stronger than ever. It this the future destiny of the Republic? But I hope better things, though I thus speak.

EVIL EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

DEERFIELD CENTRE, N. H., Aug. 18, 1862. DERRIFIED CLEARS, A subscriber to your paper for twelve years, in favor of the reforms you advocate, I respectfully ask you to publish the accompanying communication, because I think it contains truths that ought to be published.

Yours, for Freedom and Humanity,
A. M. J. M. PAGE.

A. M. J. M. PAGE.

Among the evil effects produced by the civil war now existing in this country, one of the most lamentables is the demoralizing influence exerted upon that class of persons, termed Reformers. Men who have, for years, labored to effect the subversion of slavery, claiming to be actuated by a regard for the welfare of both slave and master, are now engaged in a brutal war to subdue and crush the South, whom they have considered less guilty of the crime of slaveholding than the North; and also to preserve a Union they have denounced as "a covenant with death," and tried to destroy.

Filled with the infernal war-spirit now raging in this land, and deladed with the deat that this war may benefit the slave, and promote the cause of free-

this land, and deladed with the idea that this war may benefit the slave, and promote the cause of freedoun, professed Abolitionists seem intent upon inflaming the passions of men in the North to a violent rage against their Southern brethren, and thereby rendering the war more horrid and diabolical than it has hitherto been. They seem blind as a bat to those alarming encroachments upon individual freedom by the national government, and the imminent danger that this conflict will result in binding the chains of the slave still tighter than before, and converting the government of the country into a military despotism. Advocates of free speech denounce the conservative and pro-slavery press apparently with the design of leading the government to crush it; and have no rebakes to administer when, by the fury of a mob, or the despotic power of executive officers, the most

Even some who have been radical peace men, advo-cating the sanctity of human life, and the forgiveness of enemies, are now either taking an active part in this struggle between selfish aspirants for power, or are consenting to let it go on—foolishly expecting it may be productive of some great good. It is painful to complain of the course of the Libera-tor. But who, judging this paper by its late numbers, could be induced to believe that its editor and princi-

could be induced to believe that its editor and princi-pal contributors are world-wide philanthropists and non-resistants, possessed of such high-toned morality that they would not do the least injustice or injury to any fellow-man to effect the greatest and noblest re-sults? Instead of setting forth the crimes and hor-rors and disastrous consequences of this war, in order to lead its readers to adopt and carry out the peace principle, this sheet would seem to foster the baneful spirit of hatred and revenge, and to sanction the most violent measures policy may dictate to insure success

spirit of hatred and revenge, and to sanction the most violent measures policy may dictate to insure success to the arms of the Northern States. It is hoped that these delusions and this evil spirit which so paralyze reformatory movements may van-ish, and that Abolitionists and other reformers return to the use of moral and peaceful means to promote the welfare of mankind, for which they profess to labor.

A. M. J. M. PAGE.

In response to the call for a mass Convention of the In response to the call for a mass Convention of the friends of freedom at Leominster, on Sanday, Aug. 10, though the day was very fine, only a handful assembled at the Town Hall in the morning. The meeting was callied to order at half-past 10 by Parkér Pillsbury. Arad H. Wood of Pepperell was chosen Chairman, Mrs. F. H. Drake and J. F. Adams, of Fitchburg, Secretaries, and Jonathan Drake and Jasac Smith, Finance Committee.

At the commencement of the afternoon session, Mr. Pillsbury offered for consideration the following

app.

1. Resolved, That war is always an evil, if not a crime—and can never be justified, unless for the removal of evils greater than itself.

2. Resolved, That to protect slavery, or to preserve and prolong a Union and Government based on, or extending, or perpetuating slavery, is not worth the sacrifice of one human life; inasmuch as such a Government abould never have been formed, and

Is it a crime to disbelieve in human slavery? That is now the question presented to the American people, in consequence of the fanatical course of the leaders of the Democratic party. Assuming that it is a crime, and one so atroctous and unpardonable that the man who is guilty of it should be treated as though be were a mad dog, and hunted to death by the ministers of vengeance, they have declared war against all such, and prefer that the prosecution of the Southein war shall stand still while this is carried on. So men are hunted down in Hungary and Poland, for adhering to a belief in human rights. So in all ages the great struggle for liberty has been going on against oppression. So in America, the slave oligarchs of the South have for fifty years past fought to make liberty infamous and oppression triumphant.

The issue comes now in a new shape. With the South in open rebellion against the Government, the Democratic politicians at the North declare war against the freedom of speech and of the press. What else can be meant by the Democratic address? It seeks to convert into a gorgon horror the single word "abolition." But abolition of what? Why, of slavery. It is then, according to this address, a crime to be opposed to lavery. It is a crime to be in favor of human freedom. It is a crime to express that opinion. It is a crime to safely on argument and moral sussion. It has never been adoceated in any other way. To suppress abolition, then, means to suppress abolition.

And how are we to suppress abolition? It is a cause resting solely on argument and moral sussion. It has here the adores and praise the inhuman institution. How shall we go about accomplishing all this? Here are nineteen free States, wedded heart and soul to free discussion. They believe, from their immost souls, in freedom, republican institutions, and human rights. We shall have to overturn their State governments, imprison nineteents of their people, both male and female, stop nineteen-twentieths of all their books and publications, and leav

beside which the South, even in its present condition, would be a paradise.

This is the programme laid before the public by
the Democratic managers. It is idle to deny it.

A war against what they term "abolition," means
literally a war against the human species—a war
against cuitization and enlightened progress—a war
which would soon leave no one to fight on either
side. This is the plain English of all their clamor.
The Democratic party has maintained the whole of
its recent miserable existence by ringing the changes
on this single word, "abolition," and now a point
has been reached when the world must look the
word calmly in the face, and contemplate its real
meaning and imnort.

on the single word, "abolition, and now a point has been reached when the world must look the word calmly in the face, and contemplate its real meaning and import.

What, then, is this abolition against which we are asked to make war? Why should we abandon all effort to maintain the solidity and perpetuity of our empire, let the South go, and embark correlves upon a sea of Northern blood, to fight this inscratible, intangible chimera? We have no desire to dodge the use of the word. Abolition by itself is an empty nothing. Abolition of slavery is the full phrase. Let the public take it up leisurely, and ponder over it. Let no fine words be substituted. Let the whole phrase be repeated until all men shall become familiar with it. Abolition of slavery—shot simple abolition. No so-called abolitionist proposes abolition of the white race, abolition of human freedom, abolition of the liberties guaranteed to us by the Constitution, nor, in fact, abolition of anything but slavery.

And what is this sacred and sublime institution

by the Constitution, one, in fact, abolition of anything but slavery.

And what is this sacred and sublime institution which demands such unbeard of sacrifices for its preservation? What is the divinity which bedges this unapproachable mightiness so thoroughly that a white citizen of the North is not to be permitted to open his lips about it? How comes it that, in a land where discussion has been as free as the winds, on all other themes, this one is and has been forbidden ground, and all who have attempted to discussit are doomed to persecution? Surely there must be something inexpressibly precious in this institution, something invaluable, holy, heavenly, dear to the innermost feelings of the human heart, or elso it could not excite all this jealous care! Of a truth this must be some new garden of the Hesperides whose fruit is guarded by roaring lions ready to devour the hapless intruder.

Slavery, indeed, has been held up as a state of beatitude, by gentlemen who never had the remotest possible desire to taste its sweets, and who would take it as an insult to be asked to do so. But, in point of fact, it is, in America, the right of holding human beings in abject, helpless servitude; of compelling them to work without pay at the severest toil known to either civilization or barbarism; of brutally beating them if they refuse or are unable to do so, or offend their master in any way; of pating them to make the severest toil known to either civilization or barbarism; of beings the more and classes them with the wild beast of the forest. It annuls the ordinance of marriage, or renders it a mockery and a snare. It presupposes neither morality nor religion among its victims. This is the beloved, he immined the hand of the visitors to be seated, and, says be incominant and committee to declare war against the whole wondering what the Constitution, and characteristics of the hand are propored to do with the build beast of the forest. It annuls the ordinance of marriage, or renders it a mockery and a snare. It presupp approachable institution, for whose sajety we are saked by the Pennsylvania Democratic State Central Committee to declare war against the whole North, to brand ourselves and our fellow-citizens as felons and miscreants, and to separate the American people from the only code of ethics known to civilization or Christianity, or accepted by enlightened

political changes, remain patriotic and rou will read one or both of the enclosed and if, in connection with the facts I I in regard to their supporters, it will ou or serve you in any degree to promote the nart of the administration of Presi-

REPLY OF MR. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, August 19, 1862.

o F. W. Hughes, Esq. Headquarters of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania.

To F. W. Hughes, Esq. Headquarters of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir: I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 14th instant, together with the three papers to which it refers, two of them being appeals written by yourself, and addressed by the Democratic State Central Committee "to the Democration and all other friends of the Constitution in Pennsylvania," and the other being a call for a mass meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, the objects of which meeting will be "to express a firm purpose to stand by the maintenance of the National Constitution with devotion to the American Union, and further, "to declare hostility to the policy and measures of all who seek to prostitute the country to the purposes of abolitionism, and formally to express the intention of the democratic party to do as it has always hitherto done, namely, to support the Federal Government in the exercise of its constitutional power, and to defend it, at whatever peril, against the insidious and treasonable teachings of abolitionists."

You tell me that some influential journals, con-

against the insidious and treasonable teachings of abolitionists."

You tell me that some influential journals, con-ducted by political friends of mine, censure one of these papers as treasonable, and that the others are conceived in the same spirit with the one which is so harshly judged. You desire me to read them, and weigh them for myself. You further intimate a hope that the perusal of the papers will have the effect of producing exertions on my part to induce the President to favor a policy to put down the demon of abolitionism.

effect of producing exertions on my part to induce the President to flavor a policy to put down the demon of abolitionism.

I have read the documents thus submitted to me, with a high respect for the authority by which they were issued, and with a full confidence in the sincerity of the devotion to the Union, which, as their author, you have avowed.

You will allow me to say that this nation is now engaged, not in a political canvass between opposing parties about questions of civil administration, but ma civil war, carried on by opposing armies on an issue of national life or death.

If the revolution provail, there will be no questions of administration left to settle. If it fail, there will be time enough to settle all such questions.

I am not to dictate a course for others to pursue in this crisis.—But I must say for myself, that neither as a public officer, nor as a citizen, can I know with favor or disfavor parties among the supporters of the United States, any more than I can make a distinction between factions which unite in aiding the robellion.

A nation, like an individual, can only do one

the United States, any more than I can make a distinction between factions which unite in aiding the rebellion.

A nation, like an individual, can only do one thing effectually at one time. It cannot wisely turn aside from the chase of the fearful demon of disunion, to pursue any inferior demon, whether imaginary or real.

I think that the wrangles which occurred among the crusaders about their respective creeds, when they sat down to the siege of Jerusalem, were just as rational and just as wise as disputes about abolition would now be in the army of the Potomac in front of Richmond. What is musse in the camp at such a moment, cannot be wise in the Cabinet or in the assemblies of the people.

I am occupied here either in mediating between differing parties and jealous sects, or else in watching and counteracting the intrigues of traitors in Europe. But I sometimes think that if, instead of being charged with these duties, I were at liberty, as you seem to be, to serve the country in my own way, I could make an appeal to Democrats and Republicans, Abolitionists and slaveholders, in behalf of our distracted country, that would bring the whole people at once under arms, and send treason reling back into the den of darkness from whence it sprung. I do not know how this would be, but I do know that if I were in your place, I should try.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

self, that it is better you should be voluntarily com-pelled to colonize some distant but salubrious shore. There is a wide difference between our races: much wider, perhaps, than that which exists between any other two races. Your race suffers very greatly, and our race suffers in suffering your race to suffer, in a word, we both suffer, which establishes a reason why our race should not suffer your race to remain here any longer. You who are here are all present, I suppose.

In a word, we both suffice, which establishes a reason that the hands of hidden enemies in Americanion.—North American.

BHAM DEMOGRAGY vs. ABOLITIONISM.

The following important correspondence between Francis W. Highes. Each, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committees, and Secretary Soward, will be read with interest:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEMOGRATIC STATE CHEAT COMMITTEE OF PENNSTLYNAMA. PRILLAREIMIA, Appeal 11, 1862.

Hon. William H. Secard, Secretary Governments, viz.: The Address of the Democratic State Central Committee of this State; and Address of the Democratic State Central Committee of the State in the second of the State; and Address of the Democratic State Central Committee, and the form of a call for a great mass meeting about to be held in this city.

Allow me to say that the Address of the Committee has been much assalled by leading and influential Journals, conducted by those who claim to be your political friends. The democratic has been a decided as to pronounce it treasonable. Whether or not it is it reasonable, you can best determine it on the control of the State of the State

affection for our race, but it does not strik and there is any cogent reasons for such affection. It have the sent of the company of the comp

beautiful and pleasing little hymn of childred commencing.—

I would not live alway;

I ask not to stay!"

At the termination of this flattering and paired address, my boy, the delegation took heir has, all commenced to leave in very deep silence; their proving that persons of African descent are used insensible to kindness, and much inferior to be me at present practising strategy on this coulines.

Colonization, my boy, involves a scheme of he man happiness so entirely beyond the huma poet of conception, that the conception of it will alway pass for something inhuman.

Xours, utopianically.

Nours, utopianically,
ORPHEUS C. KERR

CONSECUTENCES OF LOST OPPORTUNITY

In America, to the latest dates, the miserable signes on. Nobody, since the flood, had ever so an awful responsibility, and made such a wetch use of it. It was not that something was to be dat it only wanted to be let alone. Wise and as public servants rushed to put out the configuration when order after order came from the Grand Replator, that that water was not to be applied.

Never was an earthly occasion where the imperators of acting on the moment was so rishle. In dullest on both sides might have been supposed know that to give the configuration the clear living till for-morrow, when it could be put eats day, was to throw the fortunes of the Republic into halves by a rebellious invaine, out to be a power at all, and was at the mery different of the comparison of the service of the ser

the hands of hidden enemies in America and a large rope, and leaving it to the magnificent commence of a free and intelligent people, might asset America from the horors of a conject comparison with which, all that has ever berifered from the tyrant and the invader would be wijed from the memory of mankind.—T. Presont Thompson.—Lendon Elector.

Hopedale Home School

THIS institution, after a suspension of cone melting will be re-opened to well-disposed pupils of good in the on Wednesday, Sept. 3, for a term of fifter well-by particulars, address Por particulars, address WM. S. HEYWOOD, A.B. HEYWOOD, A.B. HEYWOOD, Mars. Aug. 6.

BRISTOL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR

THIS School is located in the borough of Brists, In-phia. It will open its fall session on 2d day, Nisth mak-let.

at.
Terms—\$75 per session of five months.
For circular, address
RUTH ANNA PRIRCE, Par

JAMES MOTT, PhiladelphiaANEE CHURCHEAN, 1938 Franklin etreet, Philadelphia
C. N. Perucz, 501 N. Seventh street, Philadelphia
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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW