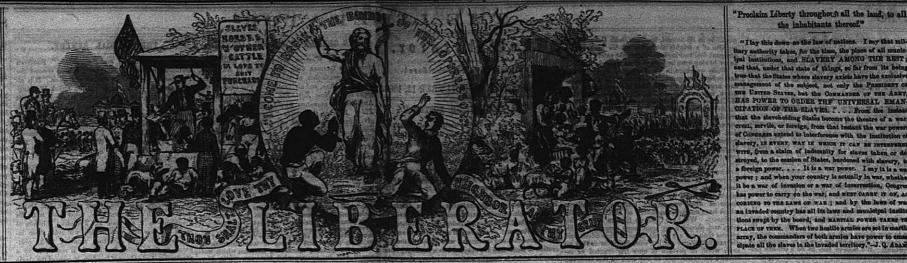
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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

VOL. XXXII. NO. 37.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1649.

Refuge of Oppression.

THE TREMONT TEMPLE MEETING.

THE TREMONT TEMPLE MEETING.

That the meeting at Tremont Temple, on Thursday evening, and the speech of General Fremont, will prove the solvent, which it is calculated to be the shadow which remains of the Republican party—se would hope there could be no question. As to the meeting itself, no one knows, or no one consesses, who was responsible for it; and the absence of the names, among the persons who appear to his astended, of those usually prominent on such cocasions as the representatives of some one phase of public sentiment, gives the gathering the character of one of those miscellaneous assemblages which currolity will always bring together in a populous city. The expectation of seeing and hearing General Fremont, especially in a city to which he is a stranger, would naturally draw a crowd. His reception was very different from that of General Corcoran, however, who on the next day is met by the city authorities, by various committees, by numerous associations of citizens, by a general turnout of the people. General Fremont, on the other hand, comes unheraled, except by the ordinary newspaper announcements, unattended except by his special adherents makes his speech in the evening; and the next day his candle is dimly enough burning, if at all, in the blaze which glows upon the advent of the gallant and popular Irishman. In fact, the one, in spite of considerable experience of personal suffering, advances manfully again to the support of the cause of his country—the other quits his military post apoint of official etiquette, is found in comminication with a parcel of dastardly politicians, and allows himself to be made a tool of by them for their most unpartiotic purposes.

Our readers have seen who were the chief actors in the scene at Tremont Temple, and will make their own comments. We need not say that they were all abolitionists, either on professedly moral, or on evidently politicial grounds; nor that the speech of General Fremont, together with those made by these who took part in the occasion, we

guage, but this is the precise meaning of what he proposes.

Now, we need not say, that the Government has proceeded from the beginning upon a totally opposite theory. It has assumed, and with reason, that however anomalous was the condition of things in the Southern States, and however furious and determined was the present spirit of the rebellion, yet it must finally yield to the superior right, coupled with the superior force, of the General Government. It has assumed, and with a justice for which there is much open and more latent evidence, that a love lad value for the Union was far from being extinguished in the South; and that there were causes, of eventually irresistible power, which must necessarily revive, and make that feeling predominant, it has recognized the fact, of which Gen. Fremont and others of his class appear to be unconscious, that he States of the South, though now in rebellion, sill be, and must be, sovereign States of the Union sovereign States they have enjoyed under the national Constitution, whenever they are restored to the Union. In this view, even Congress, in providing for emancipation under certain circumstances, lose not undertake to abolish stavery, but simply to free the individual slaves of individual rebels, under sertain specified, circumstances.

In holding out his views, therefore, it is clear that

inderreach and the properties of the frankling of the properties o is reckoned, will be to 'divide and destroy the sortices, will be to 'divide and destroy the North,' in the language of Thurlow Weed, and to Mark the South invincible, and probably victorious, in the impending contest. Whether it is reasonable, therefore, for any citizens who believe that they wish well ted roomers, to the wild theories, as that proposed by Gen. Fremont—or, whether it is not more consistent with every sentiment of patroism and every public interest for them sternly to resist such destructive notions, and to stand by the government, for the salvation of the country—it is for them to judge.

The speech of Henry Wilson was in entire accordance with that of his principal; and although Mr. Wilson has a happy art of inserting into his oratorical efforts some means of slipping away, if becausary for his purpose, from their general tenor; as, for instance, the cheap popular trick of praising the President for his patriotism and honesty, at the same time that he rejects his views and practically resists his administration; yet he places himself now in a position which admits of no doubt of his full concurrence with the projects of the radical Aboliticus of the constant of the projects of the radical Aboliticus of the constant of the projects of the radical Aboliticus of the constant of the projects of the radical Aboliticus of the projects of the radical Aboliticus of the project of the radical Aboliticus of the projects of th

LETTER FROM JUDGE DUTTON-HE OF-POSES ABOLITION TREASON.

POSES ABOLITION TREASON.

Mr. Editor,—In this day of our country's danger, I consider it the duty of every man whose position entitles his opinion to respect, to let the public know what his views are on the great issues of the day. I am satisfied that Abraham Lincoln is right and Horace Greeley is wrong. Our only direct object should be to crush the rebellion. It is too much of us to spend our treasure and spill our blood, to improve the Government, or to reform soriety. Have we not quite enough on our hands to save our institutions? It would be best for the country that every eye that sees anything but the rebellion should be struck with blindness; and every arm that strikes at anything else should be palsed. If the result of blows thus given should be the destruction of social or moral evils, we should have cause to rejoice. Such men as Wendell Phillips, who is not a traitor only because he never took the eath of allegiance, but who is a public enemy in our midst, should be driven from the country.

Neither the Fresident nor Congress can emancipate slaves, any more than they can grant bills of

Neither the President nor Congress can emanelpate slaves, any more than they can grant bills of divorce. They cannot unmake a lave, because they never made one. They can free slaves by confiscation, but this power should be used not to benefit the slaves, but only to crush the rebellion.

It is idle to suppose that a fighting force can be made of emancipated slaves, whose manhood has been destroyed by oppression and degradation, without at least a year of discipline. Will a colored man who has instinctively all his life qualled before the eye of a white man, meet him face to face? Besides, it would require twice the courage in the emancipated slave, because he would incur twice the danger; no mercy would be shown him, and if a prisoner, the least he could expect would be to be sold into slavery again. An addition of 50,000 of such men to an army would be a source of weakness rather than strength. HENRY DUTTON.

ratner than strength.

HENRY DUTTON.

New Haven, Aug. 27, 1862.

New Haven Palladium, August 29th.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Things in and about Beaufort, S. C.—Hilton Hed —The Niggers and the Quartermaster's Depart

The Niggers and the Quartermaster's Department, ic.

BEAUFORT, — Aug.—

The niggers certainly are masters of the whites beere, and they are upkeld in their contempt of and insolence to the whites, by the strong arm of General Hunter, the negro is not called upon to labor between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., to keep them from the extreme heat of the middle of the day. Not so with the white soldier; he is not allowed to stop, but is kept on not only during the extreme heat, but all night, while these black "pets" of General Hunters est and sleep, if a vessel is to be quickly loaded or discharged, or any other extra, work to be performed. This honor to the nigger, and his superiority and preference over the whites, by Generals Hunter and Saxton, is hourly shown and proven. The Hunter brigade, lately disbanded, (nigger regiment) had every comfort, and the finest encampment on the island. A relative of General Hunter's regiment had every monter, and the finest mand are upheld in their so doing by General Hunter's regiment. That she has been proven every forcibly not very long ago, where a negro had been very abusive to a soldier, who thereupon slapped him, in a scuffle. This hap been dearly not not be beet, in shirt sleeves, slippers, and bare headed, and actually pitched into the white soldier, and they had a vound not the sland. A relative of General Hunter's from the proven. The Hunter brigade, lately the short that he shall be a superior to the sland of the same and proven. The Hunter should be superior to the superi

Selections.

IDOLATRY.

NEGRO WORSHIPPERS AND NEGRO

REGRO WORSHIPPERS AND NEGRO WORSHIP.

Not a class of sable men, who worship, nor the peculiar style of their devotion is meant. Definitions are sometimes best made by description, hience we will catalogue some of the peculiarities of the worshipper which will indicate the mode of his worship with sufficient clearnes; then having blown the trumpet and sounded the alarm, our responsibility ends and our conscience is clear.

I. The negro worshipper will not permit his idol to perform any military duty whatever. You may compel the husband of that drooping consumptive, the father of you pale, motherless girl, the brother of the sister who will be left without home or protector, the only son of the smitten widow, to meet all the perils of a draft, to undergo conscription, but the negro must be shielded. He, by virtue of his race, is exempt. Law may protect but must not use him. Such is one article in the creed.

II. The negro worshipper believes it radically wrong and immoral to compel or permit his idol to render assistance to men who fight. He might drive teams, dig trenches, throw up breastworks, but it is not lawful—not lawful, though white men die by thousands. Such is article second.

III. The negro worshipper is unwilling that his idol should have the care of rebel plantations though confiscated to Government. Even though senough might be secured to hold them in spite of masters and guerillas, might do so and release our brave men from mere patrol duty.

IV. Under no circumstances, not even to save the lives of the army—which alone can save the country—will the negro worshipper consent that his idol should have immonity from all perils of battle, all aecidents of war.

shall have immunity from all perils or duties, all accidents of war.

V. The negro worshipper mounts to the altitude
of absolute blasphemy. He repeatedly ascribes to
his idol such terms as "eternal," "everlasting,"
"ubiquitous." He insists upon them.
VI. He, while thus speaking of his idol, shrickingly insists that no others shall mention him. "Lest
him alone," is his cry, "let him alone!" while mentioning his name in connection with such titles every
few moments.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

Str.—The controversy between Generals Butler and Phelps is the culmination of a wide difference in the principles and policy of the two men. General Butler has permitted masters, Secessionists or Union, to enter, our camps, and satisfy themselves that their slave property was there. This was repeatedly done in the case of the regiment quartered in the New Orleans Custom House. The rottenness of this policy is manifest. It leaned its sympathy to the Rebels, and not to the oppressed. It alienated the blacks from us. It recognized a traitor's property in man. It outraged the prejudices of the soldiers (although the editor of the Delta, a Union officer, announced to the public that the "personnel of our army in New Orleans showed that the Abolitionists had stayed at home"). Gen. Phelps never permitted the right of search in his Brigade Camp. He would not keep a slave-pen, in which masters could find their fugitives. He paid no such obeisance to the Slaveocracy.

to the Shavecracy.

Gen. Butler gave orders that all negroes not needed for service should be removed from the camps. The city was sealed against their escape; even Secession masters were assured that their property, if not employed, should be returned. It is said that

The work of the most planes of the first plane

made a speech, in which he expressed his views as to the mode of putting down the rebellion. He said:

"When I left this city with my regiment, I never expected to receive such a reception as this. I have simply done my duty; that's all I have done. (Enthusiastic appliance.) I did my duty as a soldier, and I trust as an American citizen also. (Appliance.) Although I am not versed in politics, I made up my mind that the cause of this rebellion is slavery, and I acted upon the principle that the cause should be removed. (Long continued appliance.) At the same time, I knew also that those men who were relying upon the power of slavery must not be handled with soft glows, but a little roughly, and so I handled them a little roughly. (Appliance.) I don't know whether to calli a happy or an unhappy result that my superior officer did not approve of it, and thought differently. He thought I must be court-martinied, and dismissed from the service. (Groans and hisses for Don Carlos Buell, and cries, 'You shall go back, General.) My wife informs me that she has a commission, making me a Brigadier General, in her pocket, but I haven't got it, and haven't seen it. (Applause, and three cheers for Madame Turchin.) I have studied soccession and secessions in Missouri, Kentacky, Tennessee and Alabama, and I tell you it is no use to fight against them, unless we use every means in our power. They are too powerful to be fought otherwise. Who are these gusrillas? They are citizens who pretend to be peaceful, but who are plotting treason all the time. They are all the time looking out for a straggling Yankee. As soon as he finds one, he get two neighbors, they take their shot guns, go out and catch him. They look out for pickets, and shoot them. You know how they murdered Gen. McCook. That is what I call a war of extermination. We must do the same, and until we use all men, slaves included, we cannot put them down. (Applause.) What I have done is not much; but what I could do, were I allowed, might amount to something. My friends,

GENERAL LÄNE'S SPEECH.

and when assurance was received with long continued cheers.

Lane told his "Joe Harris story," illustrating the necessity of striking the rebels where the blows will be the most effective, and as usual related many aneedotes in his peculiar, style, which were received with shouts of laughter and applause. He said that he drew milk from the breast of a black nurse, and was rocked in a cradle containing a colored infant in one end and himself in another; and his mother had always taught him that a decent white man was as good as any nigger; and he had just as soon have a negre shot in defence of his country, as to have one of his relatives; and considered that he must had always taught him that a decent white man was good as any nigger; and he had just as soon have a negro shot in defence of his country, as to have one of his relatives; and considered that he must be an inveterate negro-worshipper indeed, who would not agree with him in that view of the question; and that if a rebel bullet was to be stopped by some one, he would as soon have it stopped by a colored gentleman as by his neighbor, his friend, his son, (a voice from the crowd, "Or by yourself.") "Exactly, exactly; that's the doctrine," replied Lane. As for amalgamation, he said men of the North preferred white, women to black; but, after all, it was a matter of taste, as he told people when stumping the country for Dick Johnson, candidate for Vice-President, who was openly living with a negro woman, and was notorious for his practical amalgamation, as were also multitudes of others in the South, but who could not bear the sight or smell of a negro after he became free. His doctrine was to give up the State of South Carolina to negroes, as the resident whites had shown themselves unfit to occupy, it—Freedom's (Kansas) (Champion.

GEN. WILCOX IN DETROIT.

Col. Turchin, of Illimois, a brave and true-bearted officer, was recently court-martialed by Gen. Buell. He was accused of sundry unsanctioned cruelties towards robels. It turned out, however, that the charges were not well founded, the finding of the court-martial was set aside, and the Colonel was promoted to be Brigadier General. He recently visited his home in Chicago, where he was received with an enthusiastic ovation. On that occasion he made a speech, in which he expressed his views as to the mode of putting down the rebellion. He said —

"When I left this city with my regiment, I never expected to receive such a reception as this. I have simply done my duty; that's all I have done. (Enthusiastic applause.) I did my duty as a solder, and I trust'ss an American citizen also. (Applause.) Although I am not verved in politics, I made up my mind that the cause of this rebellion is slavery, and I acted upon the principle that the cause should be removed. (Long continued applause.) At the same time, I knew also that those men who were relying upon the power of slavery must not be handled with soft gloves, but a little roughly, and so I handled them a little roughly, and so I handled with soft gloves, but a little roughly, and so I handled with soft gloves, but a little roughly, and so I handled them a little roughly, and name to cause in make up our minds that the last dollar spent to put down this rebellion and whether the cause and more received and the last dollar spent to put down this rebellion and whether the cause of the reverse of the more my from Northern traitors. We must make up our minds that the last dollar spent to put down this rebellion and the last dollar spent to put down this rebellion and the last dollar spent to put down this rebellion our minds that the last dollar spent to put down this rebellion our minds that the last dollar spent to put down this rebellion our minds that the last dollar spent to put down this rebellion our minds that the last dollar spent to put down this rebellion. He oghl.? Is your money of more value to you than our lives to us? The enemy are full of hatred and rancor. They have taken twenty-nine of Pope's officers, and confined them in a dangeon. Your own will will aim is thus served. He is compelled to eat his famine rations out of his fingers, and wipe them with his hair. I feel that I hate these men—I think I ought to hate them. I am sure it is a virtue to hate them.

These Robels practise all sorts of self-denial, even to giving up their liquor! If they thus give up what they hold most dear for Shavery, can we not do as much for Freedom? I shall continue this disting as long as life continues—to the bitter end. Gen. Wilcox then called upon his gallant 1st to go back with him to the strife, and they responded with a unanimous 'Yes.' He also paid a beautiful compliment to the gallant and faithful Corcorant He was with him for twelve months. A more dauntless hero, a truer patriot, or a nobler gentleman does not live."

SPEECH OF GEN. BUSTEED.

mong the speakers at the great war meeting in y York was Gen. Richard Busteed, Irish born, one of the adopted sons of America, who has oted his all to her defence in this hour of her trial. He is well known as a prominent and influer tial Democrat. From this speech we extract th

An immense multitude congregated here from all parts of Northern Kansas to see and hear Jim Lane, on Monday last—probably the largest gathering ever witnessed in this part of the State before, and the greatest enthusiasm was excited among them whenever he made a hard hit at the rebels, or a good one in regard to the temporizing policy which has beretofore been pursued by the administration, and by a large number of our Generals, but which Lane stated was done away with, now and forever, and which assurance was received with long continued cheers.

Lane told his "Joe Harris story," illustrating the necessity of striking the rebels where the blows will be the most effective, and as usual related many aneedotes in his peculiar style, which were received with shouts of laughter and applause. He said that he draw milk from the breast of a black nurse, and was rocked in a cradle containing a colored infant in one end and himself in another; and his mother had always taught him that a decent white man was had always taught him that a decent white man was reconsidered from the Constitution of rebeldion. The Stare because is the mother than the case and the rebellion. The Constitution tolerates, it does not layor the peculiar institution of rebeldion. The Stare becomes a probably the mother of the constitution of rebeldion. The Stare because it is considered in the case and the rebellion. The Constitution tolerates, it does not layor the peculiar institution of rebeldion. The Stare because a probable from the Constitution of rebeldion.

ty, and he is the genuine democrat who loves liberty more than slavery. The democracy that will not endure this test is spurious. The man who delays or hazards victory to our arms, by talking kindly of rebels, or unkindly of lawful authority or necessary instrumentalities, or by preventing enlistments, or in any other way, is not only not a democrat, but he is a traitor, meaner than all his Southern compatriots—a smeaking, snivelling cowardly traitor, scarcely worth the rope or time it would take to hang him.

My own position is easily declared. I sea a Democrat. I am a loyal-lover of my country, whose free institutions I do not care to outlive. I will be what her necessaties, the convictions of my intelligence and the dictates of my conscience make me. If this be treason to party, party can make the most of it.

WORSE AND WORSE.

WORSE AND WORSE.

Things go worse and worse with the Northern States. Their man will-make them pay the South its expenses in the war, if they will let him. All his courses tend that way.

There are symptoms of his confessing it necessary to conciliate the Abolitionists. But it will all be too late. The man who will not strike his fish when her back is up, may whistle for another chance when she is gone.

Fancy that the English, when there was a talk of abolishing slavery in their colonies, had given way to the cry of "Oh, but you'll make a Saint Domingo!" What man was fool enough in his heart to believe there was any chance of making a Saint Domingo, unless on purpose? There was all the difference between leading out the horses of a regiment orderly for watering parade, and turning them loose with the barracks on fire about their cara. It is wonderful what talents there are for not doing, when you get a man at the head who does not want to do.

To simple strangers and foreigners, who have some interests in common, it is not easy to say what is to become of it, beyond the visible truth that it is well to prepare for the worst. If the North is conquered by the South, it will be the most grinding conquest known in human history. There is no use in saying you won't be conquered, when the way is taken to prevent you from conquering; you are to be conquered systematically. The man who will parry but will not riposte, is sure to be hit in the 3nd. There is nothing like agreeing with your adversary quickly; and the way to agree with him is to roll him in the dust when you can.

men of lost sheep will be a marting under the regimen of aster! And all because he w

that will not be ruled by the rock.

Terrible conclusion of faith and zeal and martyred blood! Serrowful winding up of man's best hopes! Sad epilogue to the long tragedy of human rights! Empedocles fired the temple, the wonder of the world, that his name might be remembered as it is. It was nothing to the Temple that his been fired now.—Bradford, (Eng.) Advertiser.

MOCLELLAN AND THE GOVERNMENT.

At length, General McClellan has been withdrawn from active command of any army in the field, and appointed to garrison duty. The President has committed to his charge the forts around Washington, and the forces required to defend the Capital. We, be not his charge the forts around Washington, and the forces required to defend the Capital. We, be not his charge the forts around washington, and the forces required to defend his a discreet and able defence of the seat of Government. By his nature, he is fitted for defensive war, and unfitted for offensive. He is essentially an engineer rather than a General. He foresce danger, but not success. He fears, but seldom hopes. He is constitutionally a cautious man, active in his perceptive faculties, and slow in his reflective. He comes to new things with an overmastering caution, which makes it impossible for him to be energetue or enterprising. We believe him to be a sincere pariot; a conscientious officer; an admirable engineer; and a very poor General. He is said to have shown talent in the organization of the army. The history of that matter is not yet known. He is said to have been an admirable disciplinarian. But, the condition of the army when it came from that valley of the shadow of death; the Peninsula, would cast much doubt upon that.

We suspect that at last, when feelings and prejudices shall have settled, and the interior history of the campaign shall be written, it will be found that he was a man of plain good sense, without remarkable gifts, of no peculiar military genius, thoroughly educated in military science, and well versed in engineering; slow of thought, and not fertile in expedient; but, above all, a man tied up by a constitutional CAUTION, which magnified all dangers, leading him to extraordinary hesitation in the presence of little things, for fear they might turn out large things; to vast preparations, which, when made, he distributed in proportion as the danger drew man, lest, but the summary of the force, and the presence of the force, and

shall bring forth the dead, between fifty and a hundred thousand men will rise from the swamps of the Chickabominy and the fields of the Peninsula, witnesses to the cruelty of a conservative campaign!

We believe that General McClellan both aimed to do his duty, and exerted every talent that God had given him to that end. But he was inadequate to the situation. The task required a man of large ability, of sailitary genius, and especially of courage to take risks, and win by straight-out fighting.

Waken McClellan was appointed to his high position, it was the best thing the Government could do. All men were untried, and he promised more brilliantly than any. But we have reason to blame the Government for continuing him in his position after confidence was shaken in his ability, and especially for doing it for the reasons they did.

It is no secret that President Lincoln has been wont to speak for many months past in terms of severe condemnation of General McClellan. Again and again he has not hidden his conviction of McClellan's incompetency for his position. He did not approve the campaign. He did not approve of the execution of it. He was reverely discontented with the condition of affairs upon the great retreat. Why did he not remove him? McClellan was a Democrat. The President feared the effect of such an act upon the Democratic party. Does any one, informed of the scere history of affairs, doubt wliether the Prasident would have placed another at the head of the armly, had McClellan been an Anti-Slavery man, before a step was taken toward Yorktown? Had it been Fremont, he would have been put down in an hour! The President's scarcely disguised idea of policy is, that the Anti-Slavery man, before a step was taken toward yorktown? Had it been Fremont, he would have been put down in an hour! The President's scarcely disguised idea of policy is, that the Anti-Slavery man, before a step was taken toward yorktown? Had it been Fremont, he would have been put down in an hour! The President's scarcely disguised idea Shenandoah Yalley, (the only man that yet as proved a match in strategy, and quickness and skill in handling men, with Jackson,) he was, at the clamor of discontented Democrats and army officers, relieved of command. But McClellan was continued, through a serfes of blunders, of torpiquies, of ruinous mismanagements, that will give to military history one of its saddest and guiltiest chapters, and is ret continued in command, because, being the intended future here of the Democratic party, the President feared to transfer him.

This is the precise illustration of that in the Administration which we have deeply regretted, and have before pointed out. It is a want of nerve to do that which the necessities of the country imperatively demand, for fear of some imagined political consequences in the North! — New York Independent.

THE PENINSULA ABANDONED.

With mingled feelings of sorrow, shame and indignation, we record the last dismal movement of the Army of the Potonac. All that the blunders of McClellan—more fatal than the bullets of the rebels—have left of this once magnificent army, has now totally disappeared from the peninsula before Richmond. Delay, disease, digging and disasters, have done their work. An army of one hundred and sixty thousand men in April, is an army of only sixty thousand effective men in August. Like mists before the rising sun, like snow under a summer shower, this once magnificent army has disabled to the thing sun, like snow under a summer shower, this once magnificent army has disabled to the thing sun, like snow under a summer shower, this once magnificent army has disabled from the sun and slowy of the country, have fielded away, and left shall a ghastly skeletten of an army to float mysterically adown the James River, amid the jeers and deviate of incoment only the thing that the street of the sun and th

would be in Richmond, has now, with the ser remains of a mighty army, turned his back arrogant foe, and ingloriously sought safety in never having won beyond dispute a single ba While we share in the feeling of shame,

Manasas, the return of fugitive slaves to their mas-ters, the disallowance of anti-slavery singing among his soldiers, the guarding of rebel property, while its owners are engaged in shooting down loyal men the praises lavished upon him by all the treasmostle pro-slavery presses and politicians of the North taught us to look for all that has happened in the slaves of disasters documents and climaters. his soldiers, the guarding of rebel property, while its owners are engaged in shooting down loyal men, the praises lavished upon him by all the treasonable pro-slavery presses and politicians of the North, taught us to look for all that has happened in the shape of disasters, defeats, retreats and failures which have marked the history of McClellan om the peninsula. We have had no faith to lose in this man, and should have been more surprised by his auccess than we are by his present stapendous and disgraceful failure. It is a consolation to us that no look, word, or gesture of ours has created or increased the confidence of any man in this General. The beart of McClellan is with slavery. Satan does not cast out Satan. For a square stand-up-fight with slaved of the standard of the first owner of the slavery hands. The hands of our Generals must be unpolluted by slavery. McClellan has no such hands, and can make no such fight as the crisis demands. To oppose such a General to an earnest General like Stonewall Jackson is madness. It is a strutting turkey gobbler against the talons of an eagle. Besides, having no heart in this war, McClellan bas clearly shown no marful ability. Success is a fair standard, in the long run, for all kinds of protension, military or civil. Exceptions only prove the rule. A man who habitually fails to do the right thing, and evermore does the wrong thing, never by accident or otherwise accomplishes what he aims to accomplish, forfeits all respect for his pretensions. There is not a single instance in which this man McClellan, when left to himself, has done aught to put down this rebellion. Mistakes and blunders, to the advantage of the rebels, have characterized all his movements. When told to move in February, he collected a vast number of boats from all parts of the country in the Potomac, scarcely any of which could be used for the purpose for which they were obtained. When he moved upon Yorktown, he was met by the same mortifying vacancy as at Manaesas. He had ditched his army near

A CHAPTER FROM GENERAL MoULELLAN'S

A OHAPTER FROM GENERAL McOLELLAN'S HISTORY.

George B. McClellan was born in a Free State, and after receiving his education at West Point, embarked upon the world with a lieutenantcy. He, for a long time, preferred to take up his residence in the South, and soon became conspicuously known as a man of Southern proclivities and feelings.

At an early period, we find McClellan deeply identified with Southern filibustering schemes, and finally trace him to a prominent command in the Lone Star Association. The objects of that organization were notoriously the expansion and perpetuation of American slavery, by the forcible conquest of Cuba and its annexation to the South; and it is plain that McClellan, from his intimate intercourse with the leaders of the movement, was fully versed in all the secret aims of the conspiracy. The Philadelphia Daily News, of July 28, thus briefly states the leading features of the movement:—

"General Quitman, of Mississippi, was chosen Generalissimo. The five officers next in rank to him were also to be Americans, and officers of the regular army. To General Quitman was confided the delicate duty, not of selecting, but of purchasing the swords and hearts of these.

He was a man of address. The offer was liberal, the terms being a cash payment of \$10,000, Cuban contingencies to each, and he succeeded in completing contracts with Albert Sidney Johnson, Gustavus W. Smith, Mansfield Lovell, J. K. Duncan and George B. McClellan.

Smith and Lovell received their money, resigned from the army, and entered upon their new duties. But before the final arrangements were consummated with our future General-in-Chief, Secretary Marcy, in violation of the plighted faith of President Pierce, (who was himself a filibuster,) directed the Collector of the Port of Mobile to seize and detain the two vessels laden with arms and munitions of war, then lying in that port. His subsequent acts prevented the expedition. The question of Liceuteant McClellan's resignation was held in abeyance some days, when the

abeyance some days, when the inducements to it were necessarily withdrawn."

Our young hero was now again without any definite prospects, but his good fortune soon placed Jefferson Davis at the head of the War Department, and that excellent man, having always regarded McClellan with exceeding favor, and wishing to reward him, probably for his sympathies with the "Lone Star," promoted him to be a captain of infantry, and then raised him to the dazzling station of Chief of the Commission of Observation, which represented the army of the United States before Sobastopol. True to these sourcenirs, and the tendencies which they created, he, after his return, united himself with the Breckindige Democracy, the plot of which, on the part, at least, of its Southern engineers, was to throw the election into the "House," or, by the return of Lincoln to the Presidency, to seize the opportunity for revolution.—Wilkes's Spirit of the Times.

TOO HAPPY.

The New York Herald, Boston Post, and a few other papers who gave their immense support to John C. Breckinridge for President, are made happy by the action which restores Gen. McClellan to the command of the fortifications around Washington. These gentlemen are so patriotic, there is no getting along with them. They denounce Pope; they denounce every General in the field, save McClellan. McClellan is the boy for them! Only give them McClellan, and they are happy; without McClellan they would caterpillar. What would these papers do for editorials were they deprived of their darling McClellan, and they are happy; without McClellan they would caterpillar. What would these papers do for editorials were they deprived of their darling theme—McClellan! These heroic editors are the defenders of the pride and islo of the army. The army, according to their statement, go it blind, if they can only have McClellan to lead them. It is of no use talking.—Halleck, Pope, Sigel, Burnside, Hooker, Heintzelman, Wool, Grant, and Banks are nothing. It is of no consequence that the enemy, last March, were forced to retreat to the Rappahannock, and to evacuate Manassas. It is of no consequence what has become of the army of two hundred and thirty thousand men who stood before the retreating foc at that time. It is of no consequence if the rebels now threaten Washington, and have crossed into Maryland, and hold possession of the Baltimore city. Only give these old Breckin ridge organs McClellan, and they are happy. Nothing else will pacify them. Down with Stanton, down with Pope, down with the President, down with the Cabinet, down with the President, down with the Cabinet, down with the President, down with the President, down with the Union, if their favorite man can only have the lead. This is a great country, and the prospect is we shall see what we shall see!

The Journal has joined in the chorus, and, of course, there is nothing more to be said. They are all happy.—Boston Herald.

CLEARING OUT THE ADDLITTON GENERALS. Gen. C. Hunter has been superseded at Port Royal, and his place is to be filled by Gen. Mitchel. Gen. Phelps (who seems to be partially issues on the subject of contrabands) has been displaced, to make room for Gen.

T. W. Sherman.

These changes come in good time, being heralded simultaneously with the announcement of the restoration of Gen. McClellan to the position from which the intriguing maleonients of the Abolition camp had displaced him. We believe the country will hall these indications of a conservative, Union policy on the part of the Administration with real satisfaction.—Hartford Trace.

This is damaging praise for McClellan.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1862

GEN. FREMONT IN BOSTON. Wightman, nor any of that distinguished class, spiear-ed upon the platform; no flourish of trumpets was made, no clap-trap resorted to, in order to draw a full-house; it was wholly a vulgar affair, "one of those miscellaneous assemblages which curiosity will always bring together in a populous city"! Now, during a residence of thirty-five years in this city, we have residence of thirty-live years in this city, we have seen a great many public gatherings, at which there were marked personal appreciation, high enthusiam, and "prolonged applause"; but we recollect none comparable to the meeting at the Temple, thus in-vidiously referred to. The simple announcement that such a meeting would be held, and that it would be addressed, among others, by Gen. Fremont, drew to-gether an audience such as, in point of numbers, was gether an audience such as, in point of numbers, was never before packed (as if by hydrostatic pressure) in that spacious hall. The rush was not only immense, but at times alarming to all but those of the strongest nerves; and sufficient to fill the hall to more timu double its capacity. Thousands, after making the most desperate efforts to gain an entrance, were compelled to retire, sadly disappointed. The street was densely crowded in front at the same time, and the Melonano beneath was filled to overflowing. So far on beneath was filled to overflowing. So far from the assemblage having been "a miscellaneous one," in the sense meant by the Courier, it was remarkably homogeneous, composed of the best intellectual and moral elements, baptized into one spirit, a mighty demonstration: that had little to do with it. True, Gen, Fremont had never before appeared in public in Boston; true, many were eager both to see and to hear him; but the overmastering, all-controlling sentiment was a desire to show the modest and meritorious "Pathfinder" in what estimation they held him, and to pay him the tribute of their high respect and heartfelt gratitude for his work's sake in the cause of universal freedom. And such an ovation as they gave him! Such cheers as burist forth when he entered the hall, when he left it, and during the delivery of his masterly speech! Such cheers as were given in behalf of his honored wife, as in all respects worthy of such a man! The scene was indescribable—the effect electric beyond all precedent. As a speaker, there was nothing in the manner of Gen. Fremont to ellicit strong applause; for it was marked by great elicit strong applause; for it was marked by gree modesty, a fixed position, avoidance of all action, and entire simplicity, while his voice was wholly inade-quate to be distinctly and consecutively heard by many in the vast audience. We understand it was his first regular set speech before a public assemblage; for he is a man of deeds rather than of words. In spirit and style, it was a finished performance, creditable alike to his head as a statesman, and his heart as a philanthro-ries. These was no extravarance no enfort at displace pist. There was no extravagance, no effort at display no aiming at rhetorical effect: it was a calm, wellno aiming at rhetorical effect: it was a calm, well-measured, thoughtful, profound utterance, embodying great reverence for justice and liberty, and giving such counsel as the critical state of the country demands. The Courier, however, must needs make a fling at it by saying, "Here and there an expression occurs, which would strongly indicate the aid of feminine in-tervention in its preparation." This is naltry indeed.

According to the Courier, "the chief actors in the According to the Course, "the chief actors in the scene at Tremont Temple were all abolitionists, either on professedly moral or on evidently political grounds." Tremendous accusation! All in favor of justice and mercy to the oppressed—of breaking the yokes and fetters of a bloody despotism—of no longer keeping back the hire of the laborer by fraud—of rescuing men, means and children from the auxilion block—of men, women and children from the auction-block—of vindicating the rights of human nature, without regard to complexion or race! No wonder the Courier falls into spasms! It goes for just the reverse of all this. It proceeds to say—"In common with the abolitionists, he [General Fremont] wishes to revolutionize the Government, to set aside the Constitution, to destroy the Union." Every word of this is inexcussably false: it is to save the Government and the Union, as well as on account of the moral grandeur of the set, that he would have slavery abolished, sincerely believing that there is loope in no other direction.

that he would have slavery abolished, sincerely be-lieving that there is hope in no other direction.

Again, the Courier saya—"It is clear that General Fremont places himself in direct antagonism to the clear policy of the Administration, and to the explicit legislation of Congress." Instead of that, he is for having the President care out that he conditions lawing the President carry out that legislation to the letter. And what if he ventures to differ in opinion from Mr. Lincoln, in regard to what the exigencies of the hour demand, is that a crime, or any evidence of a want of the highest patriotism?

The Courier attempts to exalt the heavy

The Courier attempts to exalt the brave and modest Corcoran at the expense of Gen. Fremont, by draw-ng an invidious comparison in regard to their receping an invidious compar tion in Boston. How despicable! There is no ana ogy between the two cases.

"THE COMMONWEALTH." The first number of "THE COMMONWEALTH." The first number of a weekly paper, (somewhat larger than the Liberator,) with this title, made its appearance in this city on Saturday last—edited by MONGURE D. CONWAY, late of Cincionati, and published by JAREM STONE, 22 Bromfield Street—price \$2.00 a year, payable in advance. We give it a hearty welcome, assured that it will be conducted with signal ability, and an efficient instrumentality in the work of abolishing slavery, suppressing the rebellion, and saving the country. The author of "The Rejected Stone" and "The Golden Hout" needs no introduction, or complimentary words. Among other racy points in his editorial preface is the following:—
"The Commonwealth will maintain that a black pa-

face is the following:—

"The Commonaceolth will maintain that a black patriot is better than a white traitor. We shall advocate a treatment of slavery according to the laws of war, and one adequate to the tremendous exigencies of the hour, in opposition to the wretched policy of dealing with this arch foe as if he were a peaceful subject to whom constitutional forms are a protection. We believe in giving the devil his due,—which is, to speak moderately, instant death."

The letter of Robert Punyis, Esq., to Se tor Pomeroy, (to be found in another column,) in reference to the colonization of our colored population (Central America, is exceedingly racy, spirited, as conclusive—worthy to be copied by every journal, as read by all the people.

THE GERMAN SPIRIT OF LIBERTY.

awinging of has and waving or handscratches, which welcomed him in, accompanied him out, while MraFremont, too, as "our Jessie," was greeted and houored with acclamations and bouquets.
"As for the speech itself, whoever reads it through
will agree with us in calling it a master-piece, great
in thought and meaning, perfect in form, and powerfully effective from the carnestness which characterities it, in common with sill that proceeds from the
General. And we call attention to it all the more, besume Fremont's hour will soon have struck again, and

RE-ELECTION OF CHARLES SUMNER.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Republicans of Mariboro', Mass., Monday

predge ourselves to their support in the coming elecitons.

Resolved, That in the combination of the odds and
ends of hunkerdom in Massachusetts, which has been
forming for the last two years to defeat the recelection
of our patriotic United States Senator, Charles Sumner, we recognize a cunning combination of the synpathizers with slavcholders and the active advocates
of a base compromise with, or a slavish submission to
the leaders of the Rebellion.

Resolved, That at the coming November election,
we will vote for no man to either branch of the State
Legislature who is not piedged, if elected, to give his
vote and his personal and political influence to the reelection of Charles Summer to the Senate of the United States.

These resolutions are timely, and should be warmly responded to by every Republican voter. Whatever is brutal, semi-loyal or wholly treasonable in this State, and out of it, is flercely intent on procuring the supplanting of Mr. Sumner as U. S. Senator by some one else. This is conclusive evidence that he ought to be reelected by an overwhelming vote. His rejection would be a disgrace to the Commonwealth, and elicit shouts of exultation throughout Rebeldom. The whole country is deeply indebted to him for his great services at Washington.

The following letter from Mr. Sumner was read at the Republican State Convention, held at Worcester

The following letter from Mr. Sumner was read at the Republican State Convention, held at Worcester on Wednesday last:

Mr Drar Sir,—As a servant of the State, I have always on former occasions recognized the right of my constituents in State Convention to expect from me such counsels on public affairs as I could offer, and I have accepted with gratitude the Invitations with which they have honored me. If now, in these dark days, when danger thickens, I do not take advantage of the opportunity which you give me, believe me, it is not from indifference to the occasion; nor is it because our duties at this moment are not clear.

Magerly do our gallant soldlers (God bless them!) rush to the field of death, for the sake of their country. Eagerly do good citizens at home (God bless them!) contribute of their abundance, or it may be of their poverty, to smooth the lot of our soldiers. But there is another duty, hardly less commanding. It is for all to unite, without distinction of party, to uphold the Government. I recognize, therefore, the just liberality of the call for our Convention, which is adversed not only to Republicans, but also to "all who support the present National and State Governments." and are in favor of all means necessary for the effectual suppression of the rebellion." Under such a call, there is no nativot citizen of the Commonwealth who may not claim a place.

Is there any patriot citizen who can hesitate to support the National Government, beleaguered by a rebetening activity and genius of John A. Andrew, is so

re any patriot citizen who can hesitate to sup

And is there any patriot citizen who is not for the use of all means necessary for the effectual suppression of the rebellion?

Were I able to be at the Convention, according to the invitation with which you have honored me, gladly would I appeal to all such citizens. This country must be saved; and among the omens of victory. I hall confidently that unanimity of sentiment and trust with which all loyal citizens now look to the National Government, determined that nothing of energy, or contribution, or sacrifice shall be wanting, by which its supremacy may be again established. Another omen is yet needed. It is that the people, forgetting the past, shall lift themselves to that platiform of justice and truth, where candor shall at last previl, and all shall frown indignantly upon the rancors and minosities of party; shall silence the senseless prejudice of personal bate, and shall stifte the Edsehoods of calumny, so that at least, here among ourselves, there may be that unity and concord which will give irresistable strength to our patriotic labors.

Beyond this appeal, from heart to heart, I should rejoice to show plainly, how to humstring this redelition and to conquer a peace: all of which I am sure can be done. To this single practical purpose, all theories, preposessions and aims must yield. So absorbing at this moment is this question, that nothing is practical which does not directly tend to its final settlement. All else is blood-stained vanity. And the citizen solulier whom you send forth to battle may justly complain, if you neglect any of those means by which they may be strengthened. Good Democrats, who have enjoyed the confidence of their party and also public trans—Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, and Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana—have borne their generous testimony. So also has Parson Brownlow in a letter which I have just read, where, among other

things, he says, that the negroes "must be urged in every possible way to crush out this infernal rebel-lion," Butler has borne his testimony, when, by vir-tue of an outstanding order of the rebel Governor of Louisiana, lie organized a regiment of colored persons in the patriot service of the United States. Banks in the patriot service of the United States. Banks also has borne his testimony, when, overtaking the little slave-girl, on her way to freedom, he lifted her upon the national canson. In this act—the brightest, most touching and most suggestive of the whole war, which art will bereafter rejoice to commemorate—our Massachusetts general gave a lesson to his country. Who can doubt that this country will yet be saved! I hope you will excuse me to my fellow-citizens of the Convention, and believe me, with much regard, Very faithfully yours.

CHARLES SUMNER.

Hon. Wm. CLARLIN, Chairman of State Committee.

New Music. We have received from Messrs. Oliver Ditson & Co., Washington staget, the following pieces, which are destined to become popular:— "We are Coming, Father Abraham," a se

"we are Coming, Father Abraham," a song. Music by L. O. Emerson.

"Skedaddle," classically defined and musically illustrated, by George Dauskin. A song.

"Marching along," quick step, as played by the bands. Arranged for the plane, by B. A. Burdett.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER for Septem THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER for September has the following table of contents:—I. Saint Anselm; II. Romance Biographies; III. Three Ancient Systems of Intuitive Morals; IV. Shakespeare and Friendship; V. New Readings of the Pealms; VI. Our War Policy, and how it deals with Slavery; VII. Irving's Life and Letters; Review of Current Literature; New Publications received.

FALSE REFORMS—That Secretary Stanton has resigned—That Gen. Halleck has been appointed to sinuates that our notice, last week, in reply to its attack upon Rev. Mr. Manning, was written by Mr. Manning himself! What next!

THE RADIOAL REMEDY.

ber of our "mi

cluding two millions of efficient laborers, and half a million of able-bodied fighting men, immediately take position for us and against them?

If the slaveholders apply themselves to the work of compelling four millions of people, scattered over the whole South, to stay on their estates, and to continue working for them without wages, ofter the Proclamation of President Lincols shall have assured those slaves of the protection and co-peration of his armies, they will, manifestly, have neither time nor force to do any thing else. If they guard the slaves, they must needs stop fighting us. If they continue to fight us, they must-heeds let the slaves come over to us, bringing to our side their strength as laborers and their strength as combatants. That we have not had this assistance hitherto has been Abraham Lincoln's fault; for he has, for eighteen months, had it in his power to obtain their sid, by the simple process of giving them assurance of the nation's aid in overthrowing their oppressors. As soon as he shall speak this word, their effective, decisive help is at once secured to us, all over the South. Is it not yet time for him to speak it?

Let no one say—It is too late. The President has lost much precious time; and wasted many invaluable opportunities. But he may still gain the Immense advantage of enlisting the slaves on our side, as long as at present. It is never too late to practise justice and righteousness. But, in our case, it is not too late to practise true statesmanship. The side that first emancipates will gain not only what aid the

though his later years
them:
"On the general question of Slavery, a great portion of the community is already strongly excited.
The question has not only attracted attention as a question of politics, but it has struck a far deeper chord. It has arrested the relicious freeling of the consciences of Men. He is a rosk man indeed, little concernant with human nature, and especially the heavy of the political has he a very erroneous estimate of the character of the political states. deed, little concernmt with human nature, and especially has he a very erronous estimate of the character of the pope of this country, who supposes that a feeling of this kind is to be trified with or despised. IT WILL SURELY CAUSE ITSELF TO BE RESPECTED."

The coldness of the English people and of the lish government towards us has had, at lesst, tims plausible excuse, that we have not separated ourselves from the maintenance of slavery, either in law or in fact. Lay as much stress as you will on the selfash considerations which may actually have controlled their policy, we have certainly given them this plausiof emancipation, let the Stars and Stripes be made, in good faith, the Flag of the Free, and it would be no longer possible for either Eugland or France to ally itself with the slaveholders. Their moral influence, the weight of their public sentiment, the approval of their good men and the enforced coperation of their great men must be on our side, and would compel for us the aid of their arusies and navies if we had occasion to ask them. Whichever of our leaders, Lincoln or Davis, shall first emancipate by open proclamation, will get the European alliance. Why should we wait longer under the risk of having that alliance turned against us? Even supposing that we neither need nor wish that alliance for ourselves, why should we allow such bitter and desperate enemies as ours to make ther advantage out of it? Within one twelve-month, if it be not first compelled to side with us by our taking position against slavery, it will assuredly fall, by the force of circumstances, to the Confederate States. Let us be wise in time.—C. x. w.

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO?

"What are we coming to 1 What is to be the end of this most impious rebellion, and the bloody conflict to which we are driven 1 I confess, as I said in my parting sermion to the soldiers who have just gone from our midst—

a virtue of necessity, they will, as has been intimated by Mr. Slidell, bow in deference to the public senti-ment of Christendom, and abolish slavery. This will ow in deference to the public senti-om, and abolish slavery. This will remove the main obstacle to the recognition dependence of the Southern Confederacy mit to any terms the elated rebels may dictate, unless we are mighty enough to carry on a successful war with the two most powerful nations of Europe with one hand, while with the other hand we are pulling down this tremendous rebellion, the strength of which will then be augmented to an equality with that of our loyal States, by the added millions of colored solutions. our loyal States, by the added millions of colored sol-diers. So fearful is this crisis! So imminent is our peril 1'

Our hearts are aching to-day because of the third thousand of our young men, who left this morning to endure the hardships and encounter the dangers of this horrid war. All of them are of this county, hunthis horrid war. All of them are of this county, hundreds of this city, several of our church, two of them aimost as dear to me as my own sons. We should fear-less for them, if we had more confidence in some of the men at whose disposal they are to be placed. We should relent less at the sacrifice, which they and we are called to make, if we could be assured that their limbs and lives are to be expended for the purpose to which this conflect with the South ought to be directed. But we do not despair. God reigns, and all things must issue well in the near or the remote future, and in one way or another."

We learn that the colored Masonic Fraternity of this city intend the presentation of a portrait of himself to our worthy friend, Jonn T. Hiltors, on the evening of Sept. 18th, at the Twelfth Bapties Church, Southac street. The varied exercises, addresses and music, closing with a levee, promise an interesting occasion. interesting occasion.

THE COLONIZATION QUESTION—AN AL-

Bunnary, Philadelphia, August 23, 1802.

Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, Government Coloniumion Apra;

Six,—I have read with deep and painful intent your address to the "Free Colored People of the latted States," and, as a "colored" man, beg the printage of eaying a few words in reply.

Porty-Tye years are, an overtice shall.

ty-five years ago, an overtu

last of which were as follows.—

"Resolved, That as our ancestors (not of chin) were the first successful cultivators of the wills of America, we, their descendants, feel ourselves entitled to participate in the blessings of her laurains sid which their blood and sweat enriched, and that any measure, or system of incasures, having a tendency to banish us from her bosom, would not only be creationable from the bosom, would not only be creationable from the bosom, would not only be reationable from the bosom, would not only be creationable from the bosom of this Republic.

"Resolved, That having the strongest condesses in the justice of God and philanthropy of the her States, we cheerfully submit our destinies to the pairance of Him who sufference a sparrow to fall without his special providence."

There are some aspects of this project which streig

There are some aspects of this project which stuly its advocates cannot have duly considered. Yos peopse to exile hundreds of thousands of your labor. The wealth of a country consists mainly in in labor. With what law of economy, political or social, on you reconcile this project to banish from your about the inen that plough your fields, drive your team, as help build your houses? Already the farmers must me begin to feel the pinching want of labor; how will to be after this enormous draft? I coniess, the project seems to me one of insanity. What will foreign settions, on whose good or ill will so much is supposed now to depend, think of this project? These minus have none of this valigar prejudice against complexing what, then, will they think of the wisdom of a peops who, to gratify a low-born prejudice, will deliberably who, to gratify a low-born prejudice, will deliberably What, then, will they think of the wisdom of a peole who, to gratify a low-born prejudice, will deliberately plan to drive out hundreds of thousands of in man peaceable, industrious, and competent laborers? Mr. Roebuck said in a late speech, at Shefield—as nas gument for intervention—" that the feeling against its blacks was atronger at the North than in the South." Mr. Roebuck can now repeat that assertion, and point to this governmental project in corroboration of in truth. A "Slaveholders' Convention" was held a feeling of the state of the st truth. A "Slaveholders" Convention" was held a
few years since in Maryland, to consider whether it
would not be best either to refinslave the free blash
of that State, or banish them from its borders. To
question was discussed, and a committee, the claim
man of which was United States Senator Pearce, us
appointed to report upon it. That committee report
"that to enslave men now free would be inhum
and to banish them from the State would be to life
of deadly blay more the manufacility interests." and to banish them from the State would be to inform a deadly blow upon the material interests of the Osmonwealth; that their labor-was indispensable a dewelfare of the State." Sir, your Government process to do that which the Staveholders' Convent of Maryland, with all their hate of the free black to clared to be inconsistent with the public interest. But it is said this is a question of prejudice, of settional antipathy, and not to be reasoned about. In President has said, "whether it is right or wrong! need not now discuss."

Great God! Is justice nothing? Is honor nathing! Is even pecuniary interest to be sacrificed to this is

need not how discuss."

Great God? Is justice nothing? Is honor nething! Is even pecuniary interest to be sacrificed to this is sane and vulgar hate? But it is said this is the "rish man's country." Not so, sir. This is the red man country, by natural right, and the black man's, iy virtue of his sufferings and toil. Your fathers by it lence drove the red man ont, and forced the black man in. The children of the black man have enriched the soil by their tears, and sweat, and blood. Sir, it were born here, and here we choose to remain. Is twenty years we were goaded and harssed by it, tematic efforts to make us colonize. We were cound and mobbed, and mobbed and coaxed, but we refuse

lign project is broached, and again in the name of its manity, as before, are we invited to leave!

In God's name, what good do you expect to acceptian by such a course? If you will not let our redren in bonds go free—if you will not let us, as did of fathers, share in the privileges of the Government's you will not let us even help fight the battles of the country—in Heaven's name, at least, let us alone, it that too great a boon to ask of your Government. Sir, I have spoken with freedom, but not, I man with disrespect. If I have expressed myself with warmth, put yourself in my place, and ask if you would not do the same. Sir, my revered father, Illiam Purvis, of Charleston, S. C., was a loyal cites of this country, and a true patriot. He diel kniff an escutcheon without a stain. My fathers ist, James Forten, served this country in the Berdelin. an escutcheon without a stan. My lands and a stan. My lands for the standard of 1776, and suffered as a captive of war on boat is British prison ship Old Jersey. He, too, died when a blot upon his memory. I, myself, have paid to be a blot upon his memory. I, myself, have paid to the standard of the Government with the best of the Government with the standard of the standa a blot upon his memory. I, myself, have just taxes and borne the burdens of the Government who ut being allowed a share in its privileges. Of this don't now complain. In bitterness of spirit, but which has never ceased to injure me. I have been and labored for better things. I still hope and he for better things, and don't complain. But let use far better things, and don't complain. But let use far better things, and don't complain. But let use far better things, and don't advise me to leave, and on't advise me to leave, and on't add insult to injury by telling me it's for my on good; of that I am to be the judge. It is in vain yet talk to me about the "two races," and their "mun antagonism." In the matter of rights there is but or race, and that is the human race. "God has maked one blood all nations to dwell on all the face at tagonism between the white and colored people of the community. You may antagonize us, but we do antagonise you. You may antagonize us, but we don have. If may argue a want of spirit to cling to have to list of leave it. Your ships may be at the don! It have to list of leave it. Your ships may be at the don, it has a mass will not leave the land of their birth. Occurse, I can only speak by authority for myself, let I know the people with whom I am identified, and few to Liberis, but the colored people as a mass will not leave the land of their birth. Occurse, I can only speak by authority for myself, let I know the people with whom I am identified, and few to Liberis, but the colored people and their consent, will never succeed. They will signs and of their birth of the people with whom I am identified, and few to Liberis, but the colored people and of their birth. Occurse, I can only speak by authority for myself, let I know the people with whom I am identified, and few to Liberis, but the colored people and continued to go of their work and of their birth. Occurse, I can only speak by authority for myself, let I know the people with whom I am identified, and few to Liberis, but the co

HON. CHARLES SUMNER IS TARFARE COMMENCED—HATRED RAMPANT.

The pent-up enmity to this distinguished and ever-ished Senator begins to explode. As the Fall cam-being approaches, and just as the Republican State are approaches, and just as the Republican State (avegine is to come off, we hear from those who last, is a sneaking and insidious manner, suffered no last, is a sneaking and insidious manner, suffered no last, in a sneaking and insidious manner, suffered no last, in a sneaking and insidious manner, suffered no last, in a sneaking and insidious manner, suffered no last in sneaking and insidious manner, suffered no last pool works "that they were about to stone the in good works" that they were about to stone the language of the sneaking and a billionist. And last is lastentable in this hearitiess crusade is the st, that Mr. Sumner's most determined opponents of those of his own household of political faith; and those of my own household of pointseat faith he is defeated—may every righteous influence at it i—the sin of this defeat will lay at the d

d a more intense opposition to the reflection or husetts dearest and truest son than the Spring. sachusetts' dearest and truest son than the Spring d Republicum. Its work of mischief early cropped in inuendoes, slurs, and unmanly hits at the "imcitcability," want of "comprehensiveness," and ck of statesmanship" of the Senator from Masof statesmanship of the Senator from Mas-tis; but now the cloven foot sticks right out, see the Republican man just as he is. The off, and we have the fellow in full view squat like a toad." In an article under the cap State Politics," in the last Republican, we find some open remarks in reference to the Worcester State on. Governor Andrew, we are told, will ver the course," because nobody "questions sim" although he belongs to the "one-idea of course, with the present feeling towards the Chief Magistrate, who has won laurels by histories, our "Mr. Editor" is ready to yield: State officers, there may be no "ne hange." So far, so good. But then as some ange." So far, so good. But then
le is ahead. "There will be an active party it
longeration—a band of impulsive, loud-mouthed
- wib will clamor for the virtual condemnation o
National Government." Hush all criticism
when the control of th ber, "the king can do no wrong." se impulsive men " are not " Democrats, but they Republicans, thoroughly misled"; for, remem-they are foolish enough to think that the Presihas only to " proclaim universal emancipation

nd the war"

As our trenchant editor proceeds, he grows fervid,

As our trenchant editor proceeds, he grows fervid, As our trenchant editor proceeds, he grows ferriq,

I not a little pert. Hear him !-- We 'speak of

not a little pert. Hear him !-- We 'speak of

not with we know, when we make these state
not. And then, to show how heartily he repudi
sall aliasion to the vexed question of alavery, he

"Now, we want none of this sort of talk at the

publican Convention." Perhaps he will be grafil.

We advise him, however, not to be too anguine

this point. Some troubler in Israel may treat him

the old lady did her boarders; she found out "whether the state of the state the old lany did not be them plenty of it." Here we didn't like, and gave them plenty of it." Here beet was to get rich. Who can tell but that Republications and the control of the contr

not now comes me gut of the trouble that haunts the mind of our editor. The hatred will out. All thus far has been general: now, there is something in perticular. Mr. Sumner is the offender who most afflicts the patience and large patriotism of this influential and wildly-circulated manage. Wilson. ntial and widely-circulated paper. Witness what the ditor says in closing the article referred to:—

editor says in closing the article referred to:

"We do not know whether Mr. Sumner will feel called upon to make a speech at the Convention this year-of not. It would be like him, we suppose, to attempt to drive through an endorsement of the policy announced last year, modified in such a manner as to indicate that Congress and the President had as yet does aothing. We hope he will attempt no such thinh. Aside from an excellent speech on the Trent case, and his letter endorsing the President's honesty we know of nothing that he has done during the passes to strengthen the Government and the confidence

inh. Aside from an excellent speece on the Trent is, and his letter endorsing the President's honesty, is know of nothing that he has done during the past set of strengthen the Government and the confidence the people in it. He has sympathized with, or d, that yet well-meaning but most mistaken crowd he have apparently cared far more for the libertion of the negro than the salvation of the Repubsion of the negro than the salvation of the Repubsion of the negro than the salvation of the Repubsion of the negro than the salvation of the Repubsion of the new of the resident has refused to ride their pet hobby. "And now that we are upon Mr. Summer, let us at the substance of a rumor concerning him. It is nown, of course, that his successor is to be elected the next Legislature, and it is said, in connection it his fact, that he would not be averse to an exange of places with Charles Francis Adams, and at Charles Francis Adams would not be averse to change of places with. This For one, we wish to ybere, that if such is the fact, we hope the people (Massachusetts will consent to it. Mr. Sumner is brilliant man, but he is not an able legislator. No and who rides hobbies ever is, because evrything is bordinate to the hobby. While Mr. Sumner would present the nation most respectably and ably at the caste not only all of Mr. Sumner's genuine hatted of avery, but the practical ability to represent the invest of Massachusetts and to legislator was plantly. Mr. Adams is needed in Washington more an he is in Great Britain, and Mr. Sumner would as much better work for America in England than e and oa thome. The particular friends of Mr. sumer would satisfy his anti-slavery friends. "We bear Mr. Sumner no ill will, and we honor to feef and the control of the mean of the control of the control

amore could not object to this casage. It was in more more than the Mr. Adams's transfer is the Senate would satisfy his anti-slavery friends. "We bear Mr. Summer no ill will, and we honor hose friends who cling to him so devotedly. Such ricols are also honorable to him, for no man can aire such as he has without the possession of noble qualities. But we ask the people of Massachusetts shether they are satisfied to have him for the principal representative of Massachusetts in Washington, and their political leader at home. Have you not already treated him like a prince? What claim, beyond his ability to serve you, has he upon you! Are there not better men who wait your bidding to do that work well which he has done so poorly! Does not Massachusetts need—ought she not to have—more influence in our national councils than her representatives, both in the Senate and House, give her! Should we not seek improvement in every quarter!"

But the people will settle this matter. Whatever trade political tricksters may endeavor to make be tseen Mr. Adams and Mr. Sumner,—and we are sur-the latter gentleman will repudiate all such attempts.— Vermoter: habited of the production o we prefer, in behalf of the satisfied masses, to appeal from "Philip drunk to Philip sober." Can we so son forget the recreant and treacherous speech and

proclamation of general emancipation—to set every slave in the land free, and thus take off the odium, the wickedness, of having the United States Government any longer sustain the abominable institution of human bondage! The President says, in his letter to Mr. Greeley, that if he could save the Union by freeing all the slaves, he would do it. Why does he not set himself about it? He seems to talk as if he was able to free the slaves, if he would only undertake it. When I voted for Abraham Lincoin for President, I expected that if he were elected, he would govern the country without being under the influence of the Slave Power, as former Presidents have been; but I am disappointed. Presidents Pierce and Buchanan were governed by three hundred thousand alaveholders, but now President Lincoin is governed by less than thirty thousand of them, all belonging to the border Slave States. He appears not to regard the feelings and wishes of all the Abplitionists in the country, nor the four millions of slaves at the South, who are ready and willing to assist in putting down the rebellion, on the condition that they can have their future freedom; but the President will not ac-

their future freedom; but the President will not accept of them, because the border Slave State union-with-slavery slaveholders are opposed to it! Is it not so? How long will the President be influenced by that amall clique?

I feel earnest and anxious in this case. I want the rebellion crushed, and crushed in such a way that it will stay crushed. Can there be any other way to effectually crush it than to crush out the cause of the rebellion? The cause of the rebellion? The cause of the rebellion being slavery, then, in order to create a peace—a lasting, permanent peace—slavery must be destroyed, root and branch. Why is it, that after the expenditure of so much blood and treasure, with thousands and thousands of lives lost, our President is not ready or willing to effectually crush the rebellion by destroying the cause?

ant. Summer, I do not write to give you any infor-mation upon the subject, nor to dictate to you your duty; but I write because I, being an Abolitionist and abhorring slavery, do not believe it to be a di-vine institution; and feel that now is the golder opportunity for the Government to strike the death life—one who has two sons in the Union army, au-if they are killed in consequence of this do-nothing-effectual policy of the Government, I shall consider that they have been murdered—nurdered by the Gov-ernment; for if our Government had accepted the offer of colored men, and issued, at the commence ment of the war, a proclamation of universal emanci-pation, and employed the slaves thus set free to help fight our battles, the war might have been closed up

MANSFIELD, Sept. 8th, 1862.

DEAR SIE.—Since the preceding was penned, we hear of terrible reverses to our army on the battle-field, where the rebels claim the victory. Thousands of the noble sons of the Pilgrims lie dead and wounded on the scene of action—and for what! Because our President and Cabinet have not and will not make use of all the available means in their power to crush the rebellion. They have undertaken the job, in defiance of the will of Heaven, of crushing the rebellion and saving slausery, that it may curse future generations with its malign influence. Can they succeed it is there not anti-slavery influence enough in the country to induce the President to change his policy, put his trust in God, do justice, love mercy, and take put his trust in God, do justice, love mercy, and take the iron heel of the Government from the neck of the down-trodden slave, and obey the scriptural injunction which requires him to let the oppressed go free

tion which requires him to let the oppressed go free, by breaking every yoke of bondage?

I hope, dear Sir, that you will appear at the State Convention in Worcester, next Wednesday, the 10th inst, and give us the benefit of a noble speech in behalf of liberty, as you did last year, although conservative politicians denounced your speech then, and may now; but please to remember that conservatism means northern and a wall as then

means pro-slavery, now as well as then.

The fact is, I think, we do not stand so hopeful in putting down the rebellion as we did one year ago. Yours, with sincere respect,
ISAAC STEARNS.

FROM THE CHAPLAIN OF THE THIRTY-

THIRD REGIMENT. ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 3d, 1862.

DEAR LIBERATOR:

It is four weeks since we left Camp Stanton for the seat of war. I wrote you from Washington. Since that time, we have had hard fighting for three successive days near us, but we have not been in the

successive days near us, but we have not been in the fray. I wish to give you some of my impressions of camp life and of the war.

1. From all sides, we have evidence of the thorough cornessness of the Southern rebels in this struggle. The recent battles show it, as indeed do all their movements at the present time. With a celerity of movement never witnessed on our side as yet, they have massed their whole force at and near Manassas, where the first battle was fought, and with small supplies have fought with their whole energy nassas, where the first battle was fought, and wind amall supplies have fought with their whole energy through four days. The result is, that our army ha fallen back upon the forts which command the Poto whether we can, on the record the page allegate and treasposed and respect the recreat and treacherous speech and respect to the speech speech and respect to the s have fought with their whole energy

LETTER FROM ANDREW T. POSS.

УАВМОЦТИ, Sept. 1, 1862

ing in Browster. It was not largely attended, ye more were present than I ever had to hear me in the town before. I was heard with very carnest attention On Friday, I was sent for to attend a great wa meeting at Harwich. I here spoke freely for on

dist minister kindly invited me to occupy his house. I spoke one hour and a half in the forencon and two urs in the afternoon, to a house full of very atte

and my judgment is, that no two weeks of my anti-slavery life have been more profitably spent, and cer-tainly none with greater enjoyment and satisfaction to Yours, truly, A. T. FOSS.

Мансиватав, (N. H.) Sept. 4, 1862. DEAR MR. GARRISON—I believe you are acquainted with Rev. Wm. Hoisinton, of Ashtabula Co., Ohio. ed with Rev. Wm. Hoisinton, of Ashtabula Co., Ohio. I wish, through the Liberator, to speak a good word for him to our friends ali in the West, where, I learn, he is now on a lecturing tour.

Friend Hoisinton, though blind, has, by rare industry and the adventure of the contract of the

Friend Hoisinton, though oiting, mas, by late interpretable for the soundest and best lecturers on many scientific and moral subjects which the country affords. His lecture on ancient Egypt is of great value. I regard it better worth one bundred dollars than many

opportunity to secure for themselves, and the advantage of his excellent lectures.

Yours, truly,

To the commendation bestowed upon Mr. nton by Mr. Foss, we would add our own. He To the co is a remarkable man, and worthy of extensive ence agement as a most intelligent lecturer.—[Ed. Lib.

TWO TO MAKE A BARGAIN.

In excuse and justification of the Colonization scheme, it has been hitherto alleged, that the negroes would find a better home in Central America than their own in the United States; and even the President quite naively declared, that the people there were possessed of more humanity and less stupid prejudice of race than the Anglo-Saxon inhabitants of the model resulting Angle from the fact that such the or race that the Aside from the fact that such an argument is not sufficient to justify the Colonization measure, so destructive of the highest interests of who, since his omicial occupation of the White House, whole energy our army has and the Potofrom the Virfrom t

From Die (St. Louis) New Zoit, of Aug. 28.

127 A recent number of the Boletis Official of Nicaragua is highly indignant at the proposition to colonize a part of that country with freed negroes from the District of Columbia. It says: "We look upon such acts with the great horror which they deserve, as we never can consent to the realization of such a project, because it is not only an attempt to dispussees us of our soil, but also against the existence of our race; and we do not believe that the thought has entered any one's head that such an inundation of negroes could bring any good to Central America, but, on the contrary, the very worst imaginable evils."

PETITION TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

We the undersigned, women of the United States, who have freely given our brothers, sons and husbands to fight for their country in this deadly struggle, and who will seek every opportunity to sid, cheer and uphold them to the end—seeing our army, the flower and hope of the land, exposed to needless dangers and suffering—do hereby ask of you, Abraham Lincoln, that you, as chief ruler of this nation, see to it that the strength which is needed against the enemy he not wrasted by a foe within, and that you cause all negligent, incompetent, drunken, or knavish men, who, in the first hurry of selection, obtained for themselves weighty charges and posts of responsibility, to be at once sought out and dismissed; and that you give our preclous soldiers in keeping to the most honest, the most capable, the most faithful, trusty, and zealous officers, both civil and military, that can be found in our land, so that we, waiting at home that issue which the God of battles alone can give, need fear for our soldiers no evils but those inseparable from war—need fear no inefficient or untrusty quartermasters, no careless, ignorant or drunken officers, no unskilful, unfeeling, or drunken surgeons. We believe that a just everity to such offeeders would greatly increase the efficiency of our army, and would strengthen the hands of government by securing the confidence of the people.

It would be welcome to all those officers and officials who are now working faithfully. It would be welcome to svery one; for though men are prone to float on the frail platform of "Whatever is, is right, they rejoice when some bold hand breaks it in fragments under them."

We have entrusted to you all that we most value. We believe that you will care for it tenderly

What the people are intensely yearning for, at this tremendous crisis, is energetically expressed in the following poetical effusion which appears in the

WANTED. Back from the trebly orimoned field
Terrible words are thunder tost,
Full of the wrath that will not yield,
Fall of revenge for battles lost!
Hark to the colo, as it creat
The Capital, making faces wan 'Ead this imurferous bolocaust;
Abraham Lincoln, give us a Max!

"Give us Man of God's own mould,
Born to marshal his fellow-men;
fine whose fame is not bought and sold
At the stroke of a politicians pen;
Give us the man, of thousands ten,
Fit to do as well as to plan;
Give us a rallying-cry, and then,
Abraham Lincoln, give us a Max!

"No leader to shirk the boasting fee,
And to march and countermarch our bray
Till they fade, like froat, in the marshes lo
And the swamp-grass cover each nameless
Nor another, whose fatal hamners wave
Aye in Diesster's shameful yan;
Nor another to bluster and lie and rave;
Abraham Liccoln, give us a Max!

"Hearts are sorrowing in the North,
While the sister tivers seek the main
Red with our life-blood flowing forth—
Who shall gather it up again?
Though we march to the battle-plain
Firmly as when the strife bogan,
Shall sour offering be in valu?
Abraham Lincoln, give us se Max !

Arrama Lincole, find us a Max !

"O, we will follow him to the death
Where the foeman's fercest columns
O, we will use our latest breath,
Cheering for every sacred star!
His, to marshal us night and far:
Outf. to battle, as patriots can
When a Here leads the Holy War!
Abraham Lincolo, give us a Max 1"
Engury

Washington, Sopt. 5, 1862. EDMUND C. STEDMAN.

THE LECTURE OF MR. WX. A. JACKSON, the escaped coachman of the famous Southern Confederate executive, with singing by the Meeting street choir, and a song also by the lecturer, came of last evening according to programme. The sadience was not large, but intelligent and attentive, and manifested that interest and sympathy which the analysis of the speaker and the present condition

the English language, considering his limited opportunities of cultivation and the short time he has been excentations of the present condition of his pace, their expectations, what they are willing to undertake, and the state was a clicic in moulding the opinions of those whom an effect in moulding the opinions of those whom an effect in moulding the opinions of those whom an effect in moulding the opinions of those whom an effect in moulding the opinions of those whom an effect in moulding the opinions of those whom an effect in moulding the opinions of those whom the state superior of the seaper from bondage, and gave many interest of his seaper from bondage and gave many interest of his seaper from bondage from his proper from the his proper from his proper gave from his

ee than Nicara- FOREIGN IMMIGRATION—LETTER FROM

oreign emigrands and the world, the error in the world, the error in the the exists, anywhere in the world, the error in the the think otherwise, there will be no objectic giving any publication you please to this couton.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. S.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS. THE MASSACHUSETTS RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF VASHINGTON carnestly renew their appeal for im-

N. B. The articles especially needed are, Clothin f all kinds, Bandages, Lint, Wine, Brandy, goo ca and Coffee, Sugur, Gelatine, and Crackers. Stockings and Lenther Silppers are in great de-

mand.

Send money, by mail, to GRO. W. McLatlar, Second Assistant Postmaster General, Washington.

Goods of all kinds to GARDINER TUFFS, State Agest, corner Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh street, Washington.

GEN. BUTLER RAISING A "COLORED"

REGIMENT. Late advices from New Orleans bring the following

Order, which speaks for itself:—
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTERS OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, Aug. 22, 1862.
General Order No. 63.
Whereas, on the 23d day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at a public meeting of the free colored population of the city of New Orleans, a military organization, known as the "Native Guards," (colored) had its existence, which military organization was duly and legally enrolled as a part of the military of the State, its officers being commissioned by Thomas O. Moore, Gevernor and Commander-in-Chief of the militis of the State of Louisians, in the form following, that is to say:

Ing.—
Reciting the General Order of Gov. Moore alluded to:
And, whereas, said military organization, by the anno Order, was directed to report to Major-General Lewis for service, but did not leave the city of New Orleans where he did:

Orleans when he did:

Now, therefore, the commanding General, believing that a large portion of this military force of the State of Louisiana are willing to take service in the volunteer forces of the United States, and re-enrolled and organized to "defend their homes from ruthless invaders"; to protect their wives and children and invaders"; to protect their wives and children and to defend the flag of their native country as their fathers did under Jackson at Chalmette against Packenham and his myrmidons, carrying the black flag of "beau-

and his myrmidens, carrying the black flag of "beauty and booty", Appreciating their motives, relying upon their well known loyalty and patriotism," and with "well known loyalty and patriotism," and with "braits and respect" for these brave men, it is ordered that all the members of the "Sative Guards." active said, and all other corrors and anthorities of the State of Louisians as a portion of the milities of the State of Louisians as a portion of the milities of the United States, shall be duly organized by the appointment of proper officers, and accepted, paid, equipped to report a relation of the United States, shall be duly organized by the appointment of the United States. All such persons are required to report themselves at the Touro Charity Building, Front Leves street, New Orleans, where proper officers will muster them into the service of the United States.

By command of Major-General BUTLER. R. S. Davis, Captain and A. A. A. G.

A STIFF DOSE FOR THE REBELS. NOTE FROM MAJOR CALKINS TO MAJOR WEED PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 18, 1862

Major T. J. Weed, Acting Assistant Adju Sir.—I hereby request the privilege of placing in he camp of the 12th (colored) regiment, such persons SII.—I hereoy request the privilege of placing it the camp of the 12th (colored) regiment, such person of Secession proclivities as are arrested for refusing o evading obedience to the call for the militia of the city to organize and drill; the prisoners to be well guarded and placed on such fatigue duty as may be required in and about the camp, and to be held till further orders I am, Major, respectfully, your obedient servant, E. A. CALKIES,

Major 3d Wis. Cav. and Procest Marshol.

MAJOR WEED'S REPLY

MAJOR WEED'S REFLY.

OFFICE OF RECEDITING COMMISSION,
DEPARTMENT OF KAWAS,
LAUVEWNORTH CITY, Aug. 18, 1862

Major E. A. Calkins, Provost Marshal:
Sir.—In compliance with your request contained in your note of this date, Captain J. M. Williams, commanding the 12th regiment Kanass volunteers, (colored,) has been ordered to receive, guard and discipline such prisoners as you may send to this camp. For your information, I enclose a copy of said orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. J., WEED, Major and A. A. G.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S ORDER FOR THE NEGRO REGI-MENT TO ACCEPT THE PRISORERS. Special Orders, No. 9. [Extract.]

GENERAL J. H. LANE. This gentleman GENERAL J. H. LANE. This gentleman on Thursday, and is at the V

NEGRO REGISTRINTS TO BE RAISED BY AUTHOUT OF THE PRESIDENT. The New York To Port Royal correspondent says, General Hunter's ley with regard to the negroes has been adopted the President; that five negro regiments are traised, armed and uniformed for the service of United States, and that 50,000 in addition are to be rolled to be employed in the quartermaster's dement nominally as laborers, but organized into panies and uniformed.

We have private assurances, from a reliable source, that this statement is true. This shows that the President is advancing in the right direction. But the one effective, final step to be taken by him is to issue a proclamation for the total abolition of slavery, as a governmental duty and necessity. Let the people urge it upon him in thunder-tones!

WAR INTELLIGENCE.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, dated Saturday last, says that there is great excitement there in consequence of the report that the "Merrimac No. 2" had reached the yienity of Newport News, and had an encounter with two of our gunboats, and had driven them before her. All the shipping there has been removed to a place of safety, but no fears of anything serious are entertained.

The rebels are pushing their way through Kentucky; they are in the Kanawha valley; their troops are threatening the Ohio and the cities on its banks; they are on the upper Potomac; their troops are invading Maryland.

The policy of the enemy is to hold Maryland, and them make their attack on Washington. They lutend to come into Pennsylvatia, not to hold the State, but to cut off communication from Washington.

On Friday, thirty of the lat Massachusetts Cavalry were taken prisoners and paroled on the Upper Potomac.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10. Gen. Corcoran and off of the 60th regiment waited on General Hunter terday, and expressed the hope that he would a lead them to battle.

erday, and expressed the note that the addition to battle.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The appointment of General that the defences of Washing. Banks to the command of the defences of Washing ton has given great satisfaction here. His modest an unassuming deportrient, since he entered the miliar pry service, have won for him a popularity and public confidence next only to that accorded to Gen. McClei

NEW YORK, Sept. 10. The Times, to day, publishes Gen. Pope's report of the recent battles in Virginia. He severely censures Fitz John Forter's conduct, but speaks in the most decided terms of the zeal and energy of McDowell, Banks, Reno, Heinzelman, Hooket, Mcarons. He attributes the disaster of Saturday d Kearney. He attributes the dissinity to the bad conduct of Porter a cellellan to send him supplies.

ness will which we have opposed them."

Thus far the conservative North have been striving to conduct this war so as not to meddle with the so-catled Southern rights of slavery. But, in spite of every scruple, events have crowded men to the necessity of confiscation and emancipation. There is one sup more. It is the last sublime step towards national safety and national Christian glory. It is immediate and universal emancipation!

moved to Marshfield for interment.

LONDON, Aug. 81. The Mositeur says that the surrection which threatened to compromise the d tinies of Italy has terminated. Garbaldi, after a waharp contest, was compelled to surrender, and Italian frigate was immediately ordered to convey h to Soceria.

The blockade of the Sicilian coast has been raised

WANTED—A colored girl—one who has good references, and is competent to do general housework. Address Box 2744, Boston PostOffice. attend on Ave. August 29.

EF MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on the control of Warren. Par-licular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. Reference. — Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

Letters for WILLIAM H. Finn should be address VERNON, Oneida Co., N. Y., whither he has removed.

MARRIED—In this city, Sept. Ist, at Joy Street Church, by Rev. J. Sells Martin, Mr. BESSAMIP Du SHIELDS to Miss AREA M. H. WILLIAMS.

ran, aged 71.

In Berby, (Eng.) on the 6th alt., Grones Scs.

In Raynham, Sept. 4, suddenly, Eowis R. Howans, adopted son of the late Mrs. Berry St. Pierre, aged 28 years. DIED-In Derby, (Eng.) on the 6th alt., Gronce Sex-

BRISTOL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THIS School is located in the borough of Bristol, Pa-, on the Delaware River, twenty miles above Philadelphia. It will open its fall resion on 2d day, Nieth month, let. ms \$75 per session of five months, sircular, address RUTH ANNA PEIRCE, PERCIPAL

JAMES MOTT, Philadelphia.
ANN GRUGGHAM, 906 Franklin street, Philadelphia.
C. N. Prince, 501 N. Sevouh street, Philadelphia.
HENRY W. RIDGUAT, Crossricks, N. Y.
DAVID L. GRISCON, WOODURY, N. J.
WK. LEOYS GARRISON, BOSTON.

Bortry.

"I CANNOT MAKE HER DEAD"

"I CARNOL MARKET SEAR I SHOULD BE AND OFFICE OF THE SEAR I SHOULD BE AND A SEAR I SHOULD BE

Her outward form I may not see, Or hear her tones of love; And yet it does not seem to me That she is all above!

I think that she is over near Those leved ones she has left; I think the levely hours she'll sheer Of those that are hereft; And may the husband, child, and friend, Who have that missiver read, But think with them she sweetly blends, And never "make her dead."

The bondman and the free;
And yet they say that noble mind
But lives in memory;
That she but calmly rests and sleeps
In beauty overhead—
That each Hers was a love for all mankind, That earth no more in thoughts she keep And I must "make her dead."

And I must "make her ceed."

I know she lives, and labors still, \
Earth-lov'd and honor'd queen;
Her works are guided by her will, \
In gentle, noble mien;
And when they may, "We're bade adieu,"
I feel a coming dread:
I cannot, cannot think 'its true—
"I cannot make her dead."
cecksville, (Ohio,) Aug. 26.

• H. C. Wright's letter on the death of Hannah Webb.

From the New York Evening Post THE STORY OF AN OAK-TREE. On Croton's plains, where Greetan youths In silence learned immortal truths, And wise Pythagoras taught the schools That Freedom reigns where Justice rules

On Croton's plains, in days of old, Stout Milo roved a wrestler bole Whose brawny arm, as legends tell, With one good blow an ox could fell.

And when this Milo dined, we read, An ex would scarce his hunger feed: Se strong was he, so wide of maw, His like, I think, the world ne'er saw In stalwart pride he strode the plains, A tyrant grim o'er kine and swains;

And swung beneath Crotona's oaks, A woodman's axe with giant strokes And day by day his wedges drove, Until the goodliest oak he clove— A lofty tree, whose branches spann'd The broad, fair fields with foliage grand

With foliage green, like sheltering wings, O'er flowers, and fruits, and breathing things O'er swarming bees and nestling birds, And laboring men, with flocks and herds. The stars were constered round its crest, And sunbeams striped its blooming breast; And under it, as well might be—

Pythagoras taught how souls were free! But Milo, mustering strength perverse, His wedges drove with sowi and curse, Till, reading through the oak tree's side, They clove its trunk with fissures wide;

And, yielding round these wedges black, The huge tree quaked with thunderous or Until, beneath their widening strain, Its heart of oak seemed riven in twain.

Then Mile, in his madness, spoke:
"I think my strength can tear this oak!
These wedges I no more need drive—
My hands alone the trunks shall rive!"

With giant grips, the coak to rend, He-bowed himself, as whirlwinds bend-With furious tog and desperate strain, To rive that goodly cak in twain;

Till, one by one, with loosening clang, His from wedges outward sprang. And, narrowing its clastic strands, The tough oak closed on Milo's hands. It crushed him in its fierce rebound; It shock each black wedge to the groun It lifted up its crest of stars, And bade the sunbeams gild its scars!

I know not if Pylingoras spoke To freeborn souls of Milo's oak; But this I know—that, if there towe Such oak-tree in this land of ours—

And if some impious hand should strain. To rend that goodly oak in twain—Methinks I'd ery aloud, this day,
"In God's name, strike the wedge away!

The wedge, that rent the strands apart—
The wedge, that fain would cleave the heart:
Surke out this wedge! and God will close
The Union's oak on Union's fees!

A. J. H. Don

'HOW LONG, OH LORD, HOW LONG!" How long shall this dread hydra. That makes the foe so strong? How long shall Slavery rule our l How long, oh God, how long!

I know my country still is strong But "tremble" while I trust, When I remember all her wrong, And know that "God is just."

From many a home, both low and high,
Where peace alone should be,
Goes up a walling, heart-wrung cry:
"My God, look down on me!

"Look down on those, of whose last sigh No kindred tongue shall tell; Who pine and waste, and rot and die, In many a Southern cell!"

Where palm and fig-trees grow,
But death lurks dark in glen and glad
My brother waits the foc.

And when his face, begrimed with gave With fancy's eye I see, The agony I checked before Goes shricking up to Thee.

Must all the roung, the good and brave, Pour out their blood in vain, And only find a nameless grave Beneath some Southern plain?

Or shall we strike, while yet there's time, Where blows are sure to tell, And hear a glad, triumphant chime Ring out Rebellion's knell?

Oh, teach us now to know Thy way; Teach us thy law to heed; And he my country's strength a Yn this, her hour of need! and stay

The Siberator ..

SLAVERY, AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS. OŞEPH P. HERNAN, OF LOUISVILLE, KY

alare is not considered a person in the Slave States. He is simply a piece of property, as is a horse, a cow, or any other nactul animal. He is, therefore, wholly subject to his master, and has no rights. Rights being attributes of persons, are not possessed by animals or things. All he enjoys is but a privilege. He may be damaged, but he cannot be wronged. However ill he may be treated, he cannot, in his own name, bring an action for damages, because in the laws of the State he has no name to distinguish him as a man. If a free man is on trial, and no one sufficient to prove that free man's guilt or innocence is within the knowledge of the Court, save a slave, that slave cannot appear as witness. This fact establishes the custom among slaveholders to make it a point of honor not to believe any thing their slaves may say regarding the acts or movements or speech of their slaveholding neighbors. The slave's master may abuse him to the result of any thing their slaves may say regarding the acts or movements or speech of their slaveholding neighbors. The slave's master may abuse him to the result of just leaving life in him. He has no redress. Of course, the instinct of hatred for barbarous cruelty in the breasts of that master's neighbors will cause them to frown upon his conduct; but no more effective re-dress has the slave. In fine, a slave is, to use the language of a celebrated jurist, "a property in the power of his possessor, to sell him, dispose of his person, his industry, his children; he can do nothing, nor security any thing but that it

possess nothing, nor acquire any thing but that it must belong to his master."

The idea of slavery is to use a man as a thing. The consequences of such a principle it is impossible to escape. Few men are normally cruel, even in the barbarous state; fewer still are normally brutal. There are many kind and considerate slaveholders, who endeavor to make their slaves happy and comfortable as it is possible for slaves to be. Such men know slavery is wrong; yet under even such men, slavery brings intense suffering, for, with such masters, the very privileges they allow their slaves are in their re-sults calculated to injure rather than benefit them as salayes. License to obtain knowledge only results in the greater and more quickened sense of the degrada-tion of his position to the slave. Hence, laws are the greater and more quickness sense of the degradation of his position to the slave. Hence, laws are
enacted by Slave States making the education of slaves
a penal offence. But the slaveholder's temptation to
be cruet is too much for ordinary men. He knows
his power is irresponsible, and the natural tendency
of such knowledge is to beget cruelty. The whip is
the certain medicine with the slaveholder for all the
ills that negro flesh is heir to. If a slave disobeys,
the whip; if he is idle, the whip; if he is sullen, or
won't speak when he is expected to, the whip. The
condition of the weak is bad enough everywhere, but
when the strong own the very bodies of the weak,
making and executing the laws as they will, it is not difficult to see to what excess the wrongs will amount—
wrongs which can never be told. It is often said that
the evils of slavery are exaggerated, that the slave, in
most cases, is better off than the poor white man,
that he has as much freedom as he ought to have,
or that he knows what to do with. This is said by
masters, and by many who are not owners of slaves.
It is among the lowest class of the white population
of the Northern cities that one mostly hears these expressions. They are based on no fact, and are but the It is among the lowest class of the white population of the Northern cities that one mostly hears these expressions. They are based on no fact, and are but the offspring of a desire that those who tuter them should have something beneath themselves in the scale of humanity. Of all the foreigners who land upon these shores, the Irish people are the most forward in the xpression of these ideas. There is scarcely another nationality, whose people we receive in this country, and take by the hand as welcome to our political privileges, who do not despise and abominate alarery, as subversive of and antagonistic to the great principle they left the land of their birth to find here; but the Irishman, on the contrary, although in his own country he would treat the black man as hs political equal, no sooner does he touch these shores than he is the most forward and loud-spoken advocate of slaveequal, no aconer does he touch these shores than he is the most forward and loud-spoken advocate of slavery. To attain the erect position and privileges of a man, and release his neck from the oppressor's yoke, that for ten generations has bowed Irishmen to the ground, he seeks this land; and yet his first word, almost, and always his first vote, has been recorded on the side of oppression and wrong to another fellow-creature. The educated Irish gentleman, as a general thing, does not do this, but the great mass of Irish emigrants invariably do. Go on Boston Common today, and nineteen out of twenty of the Irishmen and their descendants born in this country with whom you will converse will say, "I will volunteer to fight for the stars and stripes, and the Constitution and the Union, but I'll not fight to free the bloody nigger." If you venture to remonstrate by saying that men of every color have rights beyond the beasts that perish, that the Declaration of Independence recognizes the most prominent of these rights to be "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," those Boston Irishmen will tell you, the negroes as slaves are better off than if they were free; if they become free, they will overrun the North, and reduce the price of labor to nothing at all—a poor man can hardly live by his labor now. To this I have replied—""Tis true, there are some ten thousand black people and mulattoes in Massachusetts, but with strought then here? Was it not that they might be free and better their condition? What brought Irishmen to this country! Was it not that they might be free and better their condiforward and loud-spoken advocate of slave privileges in his own country he expected to have here, would he have come here? No. An Irishman loves the spot where he was born, and in that love he is but true to his humanity. If a black man could have the same privileges in the Slave States are freeman, he would not desire to come here; and were there no slavery in the Southern States this day, not only would there be far fewer black men in the North than there are, but the feelings now entertain than there are, but the feelings now entertained for black men would not in a few years be known. Fi-nally, a Boston Iriahman will tell you, and with the

black men would not in a few years be known. Finally, a Boston Irishman will tell you, and with the air of having used an argument, "Well, I don't care if you do free them, if you will send them back to Africa, where they belong." This is as absurd and unjust, however, as the rest of his objections. Since 1818, the African slave trade has been considered, if it has not until the past year been treafed, as piracy, kidnapping and robbery on the high seas. Sogme few Africans have been brought to this country since them, but it is asis to say that not one per cent. of the present slave population of America were born in Africa. If every man of slave parentage who has been born in America aince 1818 must be considered African, every man of finh descent born here since then ought to be considered Irish; yet they are not, and no one talks of sending them back to Ireland, where they belong. All the men, of every color, who will be left after this war is over, will be needed; and I believe, by that time, so completely will the people of America be united, that we shall not soon again know any country or color-but Americans; black, white and yellow only being known as terms of titstinction in a social point of view.

How is it that Irishmen are not found so numerous where the negro is a save, as they are found in the Prec States I it may be answered that the climate does not agree with nor favor the assignation of Irishmen to the South, and hence we have never heard of a whipland of Irish enigrants arriving in the ports of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, or New Orleans.

are as cordially hated by slaveholders. In the KnowNothing riots of 1856, in Louisville, Ry, there was
no foreign-born man hunted or cursed with one-hal
the animosity the Germans were. They have not
forgotten it. They know from whose lips these curses
mainly proceeded. They will never forget it, until
slavery no longer exists in the land. When Buckner
threatened to invade Louisville from Bowling-Green,
his sent word that the American-born population, and
particularly the slaveholders, with their slaves, need
have no fear of violence; but as for the Irish, and
particularly the accursed Dutch, they might say thele
last prayers, for it would be short work with them
Is it to be wondered at that the boat which brought
him a prisoner from Fort Donelson should have
stopped at Evansville in Rodiana, and he sent by rall
road to Fort Warren? Let swo children quarret a
play in Louisville, the one of German and the other
of slaveholding parentage, and the passer-by will a
once be made aware, by the language of the slaveor saveholding parentage, and the passer-by once be made aware, by the language of the holder's child, of the native difference, if no that is between them.

In the most important of all relations among beings, that of husband and wife, neither law no

beings, that of husband and wife, neither law nor—but to a slight degree—custom, gives protection to the slave. By the laws of Louisiana, all children born of slaves are reckoned as llegitimate—marriage being prostitution, neither sacred nor permanent in the eyes of Church or State. As by the admixture of white blood which unlimited license in such a state of society occasions, the whiter the slave the more valuable, what would, in civilized communities, be termed seduction, punishable by law, is in the Slave States encouraged, as profitable to the slaveholder; and nearly every isolated plantation family of a Slave State finds in the offspring of the slaves evidence of the fall from virtue of the male members and visitors of finds in the offspring of the slaves evidence of the fall from virtue of the male members and visitors of the family. So much is this the rule, that it is the exception to find a young man attain to the marriageable age, who has not become a father to one on his own slaves, and, of course, the seducer of another. The mulatto is more valuable than the pure black. There are parts of the South where masters own stave children as white as themselves. Gittle the There are parts of the South where masters ow slave children as white as themselves. Girls, the children of mulatto slaves, are sold at a high price, to stock the seraglios of large cities, such as New Or leans, Charleston, &c. &c. Under the worst of the leans, Charleston, &c. &c. Under the worst of the Roman Emperors, this oatrage was forbidden, and the prefect of a Roman city gave such slaves, when discovered, their freedom. But it is not rare to find, in Christian, Republican America, parents selling their own children for the purpose of this abuse.

After the formal and legal abolition of the African slave trade, it became more profitable to breed slaves for sale in the border slaveholding States. In those States, the labor can be performed with few hands, and the slave women were taken from the field grow the states.

States, the labor can be performed with few hands, and the slave women were taken from the field and housed for purposes of increase. It would be curious to ascertain the exact annual amount of money derived by the slaveholders of these States from this traffic, but as the facts are not required by law to be published, I shall not venture on an estimate. In this traffic, every tie that binds the families of slaves together are rudely severed. In 1886, the Presbyterian Synod of Kentucky took formal notice of this grievance. "Brothers and sisters," it said, "parents and children, husbands and wives, are separated by public sales of negroes." The affections are proporand children, husbands and wives, are separated by public sales of negroes." The affections are proportionally atronger in those who have no other tie to bind them together. These separations are therefore the more cruel, but they are the inevitable result of the system. Put up under the auctioneer's hammer, the buyer consults but his own interest in the purchase. What to him is the tie that binds a mother to her child, or the husband to his wife 3 Such ties are not recognized by law, either of Church or State. So much for the condition of the slave. The effect of slavery upon the industry of that portion of the nation wherein it exists next claims attention.

nation wherein it exists next claims a

REPLY TO THE PRESIDENT, BY THE COLORED PROPLE OF NEWTOWN, L. I

At a mass meeting of the colored people of New town, L. I., held on the 20th ult., the following reply to the President's Address on Colonization was read and adopted :-

having met in mass meeting, according to public no-tice, to consider the speech of Abraham Lincoln, Pres-ident of the United States, addressed to a Committee of Free Colored Men, called at his request at the White House in Washington, on Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862, and to express our views and opinions of the same; and whereas, the President desires to know in particulas our views or the subject of below coloralized. particular our views on the authent of being colonized in Central America or some other foreign country, we will take the present opportunity to express our opinions most respectfully and freely, since as loyal Union colored Americans and Christians we feel bound to do so.

First. We rejoice that we are colored Ame but deny that we are a "different race of people," as God has made of one blood all nations that dwell on the face of the earth, and has hence no respect of mer in regard to color, neither ought men to have respec to color, as they have not made themselves or their

Second. The President calls our attention partic Second. The President calls our attention particularly to this question—" Why should we leave this country?" This, he says, is perhaps the first question for proper consideration. We will answer this question by showing why we should remain in it. This is our country by hirth, consequently we are acclimated, and in other respects better adapted to it than to any other country. This is our native country; we have as strong attachment naturally to our native hills, valleys, plains, luxuriant forests, flowing streams, mighty rivers, and lofty mountains, as any other people. Nor can we full to feel a strong attachment to the whites with whom our blood has been commingling from the earliest days of this our country. Neither can we forget and disown our white kindered. This is the country of our choice, being our fathers' country.

our fathers' country.

Third. Again, we are interested in its Is it that Irishmen are not found so numerous the negro is a save, as they are found in the state I it may be answered, that the climate fagree with nor favor the sinigration of Irishthe South, and hence we have sever heard of said of Irish emigrants arriving in the ports leading, Savannah, Mobile, or New Orleans.

our country's battles against slaveholding traitors and rebels, who are slaying thousands of freemen, and seeking the very life-blood of the nation; and we hope and believe that the time is not far distant when, instead of being called upon to leave our country, the loyal and just people of the country will pass judgment on the men who stopped the million of our brave hearts, strong arms and willing hands, desiring to fight our country's battles in her most trying hour and sorest need. While bleeding and struggling for her life against slaveholding traitors, and at this very time, when our country is struggling for life, and one million freemen are believed to be scarcely sufficient to meet the foe, we are called upon by the President of the United States to leave this land, and go to another country, to carry out his favorite scheme of colonization. But at this crisis, we feel disposed to colonization. But at this crisis, we feel disposed to refuse the offers of the President, since the call of our suffering country is too loud and imperative to be unheeded. Again, the President says that Congress has placed

a sum of money at his disposition for the purpose of siding the colonization of the people of African de-scent, or some portion of them, in some country; there-fore making it his duty, as it had been a long time his note meaning it me outy, as it and ocera a long sime ma-inclination, to favor that course. Our answer is this: There is no country like our own. Why not declare slavery abolished, and favor our peaceful colonization in the rebel States, or some portion of them! We are all in favor of this, and we believe the majority of those who elected you to the office of the chief maare all in favor of this, and we believe the majority of those who elected you to the office of the chief ma-gistrate of the nation are in favor, also, of this meas-ure. We believe that this would be a wise and just policy, and would receive the approbation of God and all good men. We would cheerfally return there, and give our most willing aid to deliver our loyal collected beats and other. To be the first the traysless of the state of the

colored brethren and other Unioniats from the tyranny of rebels to our Government.

We colored people are all loyal men, which is more than any other class of people in the country can say. There are Yankee, English, Scotch, German and French rebels, but no colored rebels; and let us add, Mr. President, that no one suffers by our presence but rebels and traitors: and if we were permitted to fight our country's battles, and an army of colored men ware permitted to march into those rebel States, well our country's battles, and an army of colored menwere permitted to march into those rebel States, well
armed and equipped, we believe, with your Excellency, that the rebels would suffer from our presence, but
the Union would be saved without spades and shovels.
Congress has also passed the Conflection and Emascipation bill. Now, if the President is disposed to give
the colored people the benefits guaranteed by that
bill, and declare the Rebel States Free States, we
would colonize ourselves in our native States, without
the sid of the Government, and the President might
use the money to defray the expenses of the war.

In conclusion, we would say that, in our belief, the
speech of the President has only served the cause of

In conclusion, we would say that, in our belief, the speech of the President has only served the cause of our enemies, who wish to insult and mob us, as we have, since its publication, been repeatedly insulted, and told that we must leave the country. Hence we conclude that the policy of the President toward the colored people of this country is a mistaken policy.

"THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."

It is not possible for any man to be a true friend of It is not possible for any man to be a true friend of his country, without being a foe to siar-ery; for there can be no permanent peace to this nation while slavery lasts. Out of slavery comes this war, as naturally as lightning comes from the cloud; and any attempt to end the war without terminating slavery would be like covering up a volcano which must inevitably burst forth in the future, carrying devastation and destruction before it with accumulated fury.

Fire and gunpowder can as harmoniously exist together as slavery and liberty. The two elements are as totally irreconcilable, and must forever so remain. It is "the irrepressible conflict," which, from a war of words, oulminates in a war of swords. This colli-

sion, this antagonism, must exist, while God is God and man is man. How sad it is, that the slaveholder cannot see that it is to his highest and best interest, and the interest of all concerned, that the slave should

cus bids this nation "Go forward to the land of prom-ise, to the land of freedom and righteousness." The inuumerable hosts of angols, the spirits of the just and the good in all lands and all worlds, repeat the and the good in all lands and all worlds, repeat the glorious mandate, assuring us, with soul-stirring pathos and deep solemnity, that there is no way out of the wilderness of our nation's woe, except through a mighty resolve to obey God and to do justice to man. If the nation hardens its heart, and will not let the bondman go, how can it hope to escape the proud and haughty Pharaoh's doom? If it bent on filling up its cup of injustice and wrong, if it is bent on filling up its cup of injustice and wrong, if it is bent on filling up its cup of injustice and wrong, if it is bent on filling up its cup of injustice and wrong, if it is bent on filling up its cup of injustice and wrong it is the very brim, how can it otherwise than tread in agony the wine-press of inevitable retribution!

oe erected the temples of Freedom, the altars of Jus-tice, and the habitations of Righteousness. Oh for the advent of that happier day, when the sun shall look amilingly out from "the windows of morning" upon a land where no slave shall clank his chains, nor war-horse tramp the plant has war-horse tramp the plain; but where Love shall reign, and the angels of Peace and of Beauty sit smil-ing on the mountain-tops! May the Lord hasten that blessed hour!

MILO A. TOWNSEND. New Brighton, Pa., Aug. 15, 1862.

"CONSISTENCY, THOU ART A JEWEL"

Was there ever before a people so given over to strong delusions and the belief of lies as wef I do not refer specially to decelts practised by our servants at Washington, but am looking water home. In our own city, I have begrd the preacher in his pulpit solemnly call on Almighty God to consign to everlasting perdition any one allowing furtitives to be given up to their masters; and the poor soldiers of our \$4th, many of whom were present there, were deeply affected, some of them even to tears. Afterward, I saw the same preacher, in the Mechanics Hall, cheering for "father Abraham," the Commander-in-Chief, without whose consent these dark deeds of crime against God and his poor would not have been possible. What matters it that our brave boys are, many of them, true and conscientious I They swear to "observe and obey the orders of the officers appointed over them," and it is not for them to resign or to stand upon points of "higher law." We have bread and water, and ball and chain for such. Why must be be cast down to hell, and the man who declared funiter's order "theolutely veid" be applauded 'Again, our Governor, at a recent camp meeting, de-Was there ever before a people so given over to trong delusions and the belief of lies as we? I do

there is justice in the universe, we must be using back bleeding and broken.

We deserve all this. We ought to tread the wine-press alone, and fight out the freedom of the oppressed rose, for the wrong we have helped inflict; but we need not therefore refuse the help of those ready to help us—of our only true friends in the South. But what is the nation doing? Drafting white men, and instead of accepting black volunteers, amusing itself with the silly babble of colonization? My counsel to the blacks of the North is, Organize and drill, and you shall be sided to arm. Not the wisest can read our future. You may need to defend yourselves; for if the head of the nation talks of experiration, we need not wonder if the tail thereof talks of extirpation.

At P. B.

A: P. B.

MR. LINCOLN'S LETTER TO MR. GREELEY.

tional Intelligencer, under the signature of Abraham Lincoln!

The thing is novel, and the first thought of many will be, that it is a great secrifice of dignity on the part of a President thus to stoop to defend himself and his policy before the bar of public opinion. Presidents, like Kings, are apt to entrench themselves behind their office, and deign not a word in explanation of their sovereign acts. This may be very dignified, but it does not show very profound saracity. A President may be, at least for the time being, a great man, but the People that chose him signator than he, and no elected ruler can afford to despise the murmurs of popular discontent. Even Louis Napoleon, the wisest statesman of Europe, has not disdained to write letters in his own defence, letters evidently intended for the public eye. And Mr. Lincoln, we think, in this blunt and straightforward course, has not lowered himself in the estimation of any whose good opinion is worth having. He has rather increased our respect by throwing aside all false pride, and listening only to the promptings of his common sense and of his honest heart.

Nor are we awed by the difference between the

ing aside all false pride, and listening only to the promptings of his common sense and of his honest heart.

Nor are we awed by the difference between the parties. An Editor, writing in an attic, certainly seems a much less imposing personage than a President. Our journalists are a great power in the land. They make Governors and Presidents. Mr. Lincoln may be a very great man; but, certainly, until his canvas with Mr. Douglas for the Senatorship of Illinois, he did not fill a large space in the public eye. And, indeed, until he became a candidate for the Presidency, no man would pretend that his name had a tenth of the power in American politics that belonged to that of Horace Greeley. And no man knows better than Abraham Lincoln how much he owes his present position to the Editor of the Tribine. Indeed, both friends and foes being witnesses, he would scarcely have been a candidate for the office but for Mr. Greeley, We do not think, therefore, that it is a very great act of condessension in the President to recognize the man who did more than any other to place him where be is, and when addressed in a formal letter, to make a respectful answer.—N. Y. Econoglist.

ANOTHER OFFER OF COLORED MEN.

ANOTHER OFFER OF OOLORED MEN.

By the following correspondence between Mr.

W. E. Ambush of this city and Gov. Tod. (says the
Cleveland, Ohio, Leader.) it will be seen that another offer, differing somewhat from those hitherto
made, has been tendered to Gov. Tod, of colored
men, to do a part of the duties now devolving upon
the soldiers of Ohio. The offer is, that one or more
regiments of colored men be raised to do guard dity
at Johnson's Island and at Camp Chase, relieving the
well-drilled and trained troops now at those points,
for more active duty in the field. In this way, there
would be no opportunify for the cavilling of those
soldiers who would be prejudiced against going into
the field in company with colored men, while at the
same time the loyal blacks could do good service for
their country. The offer was made in good faith,
and we cannot but think that Gov. Todd would
more exactly coincide with the wishes of the people
of the State, if he would mount guard over the rebels with these colored troops. Gov. Sprague takes
them into the field, and surely we need not be too
considerate of the feelings of the imprisoned rebels
to refuse to put negroes on guard. But the Governer, does not consider that he has the authority to
accept these men, and so we must be content to wait
until that authority is clearly given by the General
Government:

Curveland Amer. 7, 1862.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To His Excellency David Tod, Governor of the State

To His Excellency David Tod, Governor of the State of Ohio.

To His Excellency David Tod, Governor of the State of Ohio.

How or the colored citizens or made overtures to you from the colored citizens or made overtures to you from the colored citizens or made overtures to you from the colored citizens or resident in the colored citizens or made overtures to you from the colored citizens or made overtures to you from the colored citizens or made overtures to you from the colored citizens or made overtures to you, and more particularly those of Cleveland and this county, wishing to render their services to do well, if it wash its hands of the blood of oppression, its light will break forth as the morning; it will become a "repairer of the breach, a restorer of paths to dwell in." If it will thus do, a golden destination, the will become the "Queen of Nationa," the "Mountain of the Lord," on which will be erected the temples of Freedom, the altan of Jan. beartily offer to you two or more regiments of colored men for that purpose, and we will assure you that no one of them shall escape; and we will discharge any duty imposed upon us as soldiers and appertaining to camp duty. And, in our judgment, we could not offer any more severe rebuke to the rebel master, and no more than has been practised upon our Union men in New Orleans; and, therefore, we pray your consideration and reply.

Respectfully yours,

W. E. AMBUSH,
Post-office Box, No. 86.

[For reference, inquire of any citizen of Cleveland.]

COLUMBUS, Aug. 9, 1862 Mr. W. E. Ambush, Box 86, Post-office, Cleveland, Oh Sin—The Governor thanks you for your generous proposition of the 7th inst., but thinks he has not the legal authority to accept the regiments to which you refer.

gr Gen. Joseph Wright, of Indiana was ready aspeaking at Rockwille upon the property of assign percess in this war, when a Democrate the terruit "called out from the audience, "We has the coogh white men to finish the war." "Ye, he cough white men to finish the war." "Ye, he right sort."

THE DRAFT IN MASSACHUSETTS. Drafting is in State has been postponed till Wednesday, Sea lik the enrollment lists for the State not being fully as pleted.

Commodore Vanderbilt intends to establish a sing for the young of both sexes on Staten Island, as a endow the same so that its support will be always

A Book which should be in the hands of me man, woman and child in the Northern State.

AMONG THE PINE

SOUTH IN SECESSION TIME. BY EDMUND KIRKE.

CONTAINING an extraordinary but truthed point the entire social system of the South; descring a domestic life of the rich planters, the result plant the "white trash," and depicting actual scenes on take and small plantations.

the "white train," and depicting actual renes is take, and small plantiations.

To meet the large and increasing demand for his set. THE TRIBUNE has assumed its publication, and will in it on Aug. 1, on the following terms:

Single copies, in cloth, 75 cents; in paper over, a

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