THE LIBERATOR EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No.

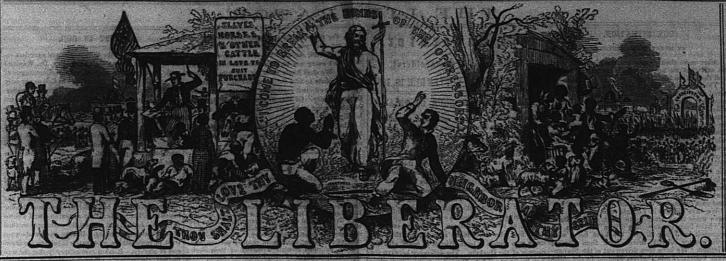
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

TERMS -- Two dollars and fifty cents per and

All remittances are to be made, and ting to the pecuniary concerns of the paper sted (rost Pais) to the General Agent.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, P.
its, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies
rised to receive subscriptions for THE LEBERATOR. milite, but are not responsible for any debts of the er, viz: - Wennett Printips, Edwind Quincy, Ed-sp Jackson, and William L. Garrison, Jr.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

VOL. XXXII. NO. 38.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1650.

Remore of a meditated Pro-Slavery Military usurpation have filled the air for some days past. Here are some significant extracts from a Washington letter in the New York Express:—

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1862.
There is now within this city a party of menmements to their country, doing all they can to retard the progress of our armies through the difficulties which surround them. I allude to the vile fanatics, who have been ever since the close of the last session of Congress, wandering between here and their bones, importaning the President to death with their merable theories of universal emancipation, and doing more to destroy the spirit of our armies than could a Rebel foe ten times their number. These Aboliton fanatics are now more violent than ever; they regard this as the proper time to grind out of Mr. Lincoln a proclamation, the issue of which he had, herefolder, manfully resisted, proclaiming everywhere within our borders universal freedom. The President has actually been so worried lately by their ungenerous appeals and diabolical scheming, that he appears to have become twenty years older in less than a week. It is the same party who have been hunting McClellan with their dastrolly howling since the moment they became aware of his sincerity to the Union and the Constitution.

Senator Wilson is here as blatant an Abolition hound upon the track of good men as ever. He is urging with might and main—and not alone in the work—that the President ignore the Constitution as & has done, trample under foot the sacred rights of humanity, and proclaim that to the world which, if consumated, will lead to the execution of such wrongs and outrages as will not only gain for us the contempt of all European nations, but will spread corruption, murder, and villany so wide that we should stink in the hostrils of the world.

Such men as Wilson, Chandler and Lovejoy should be gare how they conduct themselves in these times. They dare not now stand in the streets and hottels of our city, and vent their curses upon our leader

THE COURSE FOR MCCLELLLAN.

THE OUURSE FOR MOULEILLAN.

The political vultures still hover over Washington—Wilson, Fessenden and the rest are there, waiting for their opportunity to give McClellan a stab in the back, like stealthy Indians, aird-kehr raise their hideous war-whoop against him once more.

Under these circumstances, what is the duty of General McClellan? His position is like that of Wellington in the Spanish peninsula, when he was interfered with by the British Cabinet; and it is a duty which he owes to the country, no less than to himself, to follow the example of that illustrious and patriotic general. When "the iron Duke" found that the administration were bent on his destruction, and the defeat of the army which he was leading, be firmly took his stand, and insisted that the cabal should be broken up. His country was in danger, and he was in a position to dictate terms. His remeastrances had the desired effect: the meddling Cabinet was overthrown, and thenceforward victory cowned the British arms. Now, his is the ground which McClellan ought to take, in reference to that portion of the administration jat Washington which is responsible for the present condition of things. He ought to insist upon the modification and reconstruction of the Cabinet, in order to have it purged of the radical taint which may again infuse its poison over the whole. Now is the time for him to prove himself not only a great general, but a statesman worthy of the occasion, and of the responsibility which has assumed. The safety of the ecountry is entered. which he has assumed. The safety of the country which he has assumed. The safety of the country which he has assumed. The safety of the country is entrusted to him. He is bound to see that no inside the same of the same of

McOLELLAN.

McOLELLAN.

The Abolition dervishes are sneering and growling and howling at McClellan, "He believes in earthworks," the press says that, a year ago, called for the deposition of the President. "He has lest the confidence of the people." And the set in general have some deprecatory word or some shallow sneer. What they really mean is an assault on the President? The Detroit Press thus sketches this tribe in the region of the bloody Abolitionist, Wade:—"The followers of our bloody Senators, of course, beginning faces, and were profuse in the abuse whice sheep heaped upon the President. They openly actively heaped upon the President. They openly actively the Secretary of War, and Major-General Hallicek, the Commander-in-Chief; but in the same proportion that the radicals were offended, the friends of the Constitution rejoiced." And this journal these talks about such seachity: "We care very little," are its indignant werds, "for these atvers that it is a small content of the constitution of the proper tasks spon General McClellan. As the proper tasks spon General McClellan.

Refuge of Oppression.

A REVOLUTION THREATENED.

A REVOLUTION THREATENED.

A REVOLUTION THREATENED.

Time he will vindicate himself. He will not he cause he is traduced, resign in the face of the enemy the will not whine, nor complain at the orders or the Government. But we do care for the deviles spirit which prompts those attacks."—Boston Post.

Why babble here and now about a policy? Why thus promote disamion at home? Why not stand simply for the Constitution? Down, patriot, if you be, on the covert maligners of our Generals, of our army, of our President, of our Constitution and our Union, because they are against their infernal schemes; let every man's indignant vice be set against the Abolition herd who are preaching anti-lawism from the rostrum of enlistment meetings, or the pulpit, or the press. Its tendency is to divide the loyal North. Stand for the Constitution. Pafriot! Do you grow faint-hearted at the way the thing looks for our nationality? See President Lincoln's firm resolve to stand in and under the Constitution, and thus save the Union, as he slaps radicalism, and makes it smart and reel.—New York Herald.

Carolina Volunteers"—having received their red breeches from General Hunter—are disbanded, the niggers who composed the "nuclean" of Greeley and Hunter's army of "Americans of African descent," have been put to work making rush baskets and cedar tubs, so that Uncle Sam now adds to his numerous other avocations that of basket and tub

numerous other avocations that of teach that the maker.

Greeley and the whole abolition tribe do not like this. Was there ever such cruelty heard of as to force a nigger to make tubs and baskets? It is awful—a pro-slavery device, a degradation of flesh and blood, a waste of General Hunter's red breeches. Poor Greeley! Poor Abolitionists, that they should live to see their sable darlings making tubs and baskets!—Detroit Free Press.

Selections.

LEADERS AS WELL AS A POLICY. BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The rebellion of the South has given Dr. Brownson a wide opportunity for the display of his politics, and the characteristic of the South has given Dr. Brownson a wide opportunity for the display of his politics, and the characteristic of the South has given Dr. Brownson a wide opportunity for the display of his politics, and the characteristic of the South has given been the same since. But the Abolitionists bave done a good deal to furnish him with new feathers to cover up the old bleeding stumps; and recently, at Washington, he showed the Abolitionists bave done a good deal to furnish him with new feathers to cover up the old bleeding stumps; and recently, at Washington, he showed the Abolitionists bave sound Constitution. But, by the insane speech alluded to, stitutionalist. But, by the insane speech alluded to, show ould tear the Constitution to filters. He means emancipation for ever; but the Constitution and the strength of the South that the Doctor was a sound Constitution. South that the Occasitation is directly subversive of the Constitution and the strength of the strength o

ue, unless its earnest and downright friends are put at the head of affairs. Let us state now that whenever President Lincoln, according to his promise to Mr. Greeley, adopts a new method, dictated by necessity, we demand, according to good sense and all national usage, that he put into the Cabinet men who have advocated that policy since the beginning of the war, and give the control of the army to soldiers whose hearts are in that plan—soldiers like free the property of t judicious custom. Anything short of this is mocking the country with empty professions. Lacking this, we radicals have no confidence in any mere proclamations, but expect and prophesy their failure. In this doubt how to save the ship, we claim fair play and equal opportunities. Gentlemen conciliators and Quaker soldiers, you have fairly tried your plan. Our time is come; we claim the whole field, and the whole control of the reins.—New York Independent.

ANTI-ABOLITION BANT.

"Mr. Phillips declares that from 1843 to 1801 as a disunionist, and sought to break this Union! was a disunionist, and sought to break this Union far, then, as regards that period, there can be no take. He was, to all intents and purposes, at that just as wuch a traiter at heart as Barneel Rotat, qualifying remark that he sought disunion by myhigh the Constitution itself warranted and protec amounts to nothing. Rhett, in preaching peace secession, made the same claim, and with no greaburdly."—N. Y. World.

when Democrats are asked to shandon their gar. When Democrats are asked to shandon their gar. When Democrats prophet saw the sharp party control to the same calium, and with no greatest the Government, there was peace and plenty in the land. These was anarked for everything at a going the same calium, and within or greatest the Government, there was peace and plenty in the land. These was a narked for everything at a going and the same calium, and the same calium, and the property of the going of the same calium, and the property of the going of the same calium, and the country, or entrolled, and, also, what has followed! Now are are in the midst of the most terrible civil war the world ever knew. Blookhed it street. When the world ever knew. Blookhed it street. This is to fire great the world ever knew. Blookhed it street. This is to fire great the world ever knew. Blookhed it street. This is to fire great the world ever knew. Blookhed it street. This is to fire great the world ever knew. Blookhed it street. The world beginning to the world to the world with the world ever knew. Blookhed it street. The world beginning the blook of the world to be a war for the world ever knew. Blookhed it street. The world beginning the blook of the world to be a war for the world when the world was the world when the world were the world when the world was the world when the world was the world when the world was the w

the Committee of Ways and Means in the present House, having been re-elected to said House in 1860 by the pretty decisive vote of 12,984 to 470 scattering, has just been unanimously nominated to the next House. On being notified of his nomination, he appeared and addressed the Convention follows:—

seatering, has just been unanimously nominated to the over House. On being notified of his nominary follows—
FILLOW-CILIXENS: I have come for the purpose of addressing you, and accessing you be manufaced. It is always grailfying to a public man to be assured of the continued confidence of these whose errant he is, but especially so in times like these, when the wissest men differ on questions of policy. I had prepared to speak on those questions, and to criticise, not in a full-some manner, but as I thought it deserved, the conduct of the war and the present policy of the Administration peaks at Had intended, whether is were proper to criticise now, in this hour of deeper gloom, when we know mot where our arministration of the policy is not all sunshine—it has gloom with joys at the hands of our nation. Let us not despair; life is not all sunshine—it has gloom with joys to the hands of our nation. Let us not despair; life is not all sunshine—it has gloom with joys to be year—human energy and carnestnas will often wrest from fate what would seem to belong to justice alone. Possibly we have not yet suffered enough; but let no man falter in his loyalty to his Government, no matter how he may criticis its policy; for he who falters now is a tractor, not only to his country, but to humanity and to his God. I have not determined whether the policy is not have been been been been been been for the request of border statemene—not one of whose how the result of these few days I may meet you and speak to you. I have protected against the present policy, not only to the poolicy, for he who falters now is a tractor, not only to his country, but to humanite may be a provided the prime minister to his face for having gene back front the faith the supplied. The supplied was a subject, and on the floor of Congress, as those know who have done much hone to read my supplied to the provided have good for the faith the supplied of the country had been been been been faithed to the provided have good for the whole would have good f

doned at last, and our country divided—and he is a trailor who talks of separation on any terms! Again I thank you—I have said more than I intended when I began, less than I expected last night; but I have told you these things that, even if my principles be wrong, they shall never be hidden.

BEWARE OF SHAM LOYALISTS!

Wilker's Spirit of the Times, whose editor is a anch and well-known Democrat, publishes in last eek's number the following stinging editorial re-

the friends they patronize, instead of being the ac of those they would condemn? How shall were sent the base attempt to fix the howl of party up a set of weak and uninfluential zealots, for the pupose of giving shelter and license to the unspeakab damned villains who have dragged their count from its poise of peace, and stabbed it to the hear "It is against the wicked and mischievous arts such insidious knaves as these that we, as a Demerat, would warn the loyal, honest masses of o common party. It is from their smirking masks would direct the public attention of our fellow Decrata, to the noble aspects of such leaders of the Democratic mind as Andrew Jackson, Thomas Benton, Stephen A. Douglas, David C. Broderic Daniel E. Dickinson and John A. Dix; and to su steadfast, uncorruptible and unflinching patriots

MOCLELLAN AND THE ARMY.

J. B. YERBINTON & SON. Prin

mond. Thirteen months have amply sufficed to take the measure of the man; he has been weighed, and found wanting.

There are those who still say that he is the greatest general in the army, but where is their proof of it? What has he done? When he took command of the Army of the Potomac after the first Bull Run, one universal shout of approbation went up from all the loyal North; if he has proved himself a great general, why is it that three-fourths of the public have been forced to change that opinion, and now consider him incompetent? The partisans of McClellan may rail as much as they please against "mewspaper generals" and "stay at home generals," but the popular verdict is the true one in nine cases out of ten, and the press but represents the public sentiment.

we hope, therefore, that McClellan is not plac once more in supreme command of the armies Virginia.—Cleveland Leader.

PRO-SLAVERY GENERALS.

It sometimes seems as if our Government ransacked the whole country up and down to hunt up pro-slavery Generals to lead our armies, and to combat treason. Such men as Hunter, Phelps, Lane and Fremont are snubbed, though men of energy and business, merely on account of anti-slavery views. While McClellan, who has used up the finest and most complete army the world has ever seen, is retained in command. And now, Gen. Halleck, fa mous for having permitted the evacuation of Corinth and his order No. 3, probliting slaves from entering his lines, is placed in chief command of the army. Gen. McDowell, whose laziness is said to have contributed to the loss of Bull Run, and Sturgis, who failed to relieve Malligan, are placed in important positions. And the last account is that Gen. Cadwallader, notorious as a pro-slavery Breckinridge

fall of treason, and the correspond our glorious Union. But while heatates to proclaim universal ema us a great moral vantage ground right before the world, the rebel er rope are making new offers for re-tend at last to offer freedom to the hope of enlisting European suppo-letter of the President states, that ing all the slaves would restore the do it, thus acknowledging his porf If we have a right to do it, will

. A SCRIPTURAL LESSON.

"Deal gently, for my sale, with the young man, even with Absolom."

"Deal gently, for my sole, with the young man, even with Absalon."

So said the king David, in time of a most terrific rebellion, that threatened the overthrow of Israel—the best government in the world. If the kingdom fell, the "goung man Absalom" was to be secure. So says President Lincoln, virtually.

More than a year and a half has this war been permitted to rage against the government; and the stupendous government force for putting down the rebellion, at the expense of millions of treasure per day, and the waste of hundreds of thousands of lives; and yet the standing, inviolable order is, "Deal tenderly with the young man Absalom." Fremont struck a blow at slavery. The President and his advicers struck a blow at him, and assured the robels that they should have immunity from such danger; their slaves would still be kept "hoeing up the corn," and removed, at the behest of the Slave Power, the man who ventured his right to dispute. Slaves are forbidden to enter the lines of several divisions and departments, and suffered to be sent back to rebel masters, thus discouraging attempts to escape, and siding the rebellion; rebels all the time using slaves to build breast-works, dig ditches, and shoot our kindred. But, just as soon as General Hunter proclaims freedom and protection to alwee, thereby confusing, crippling, killing the rebellion, just so soon does the President some his proclamanton, revoking the order, taking the part of the srebis again, as in the case of Freunont; eleasty showing, I think, that he prefers to have a hundred thousand Northern freemen die in the swamps of the ceast, or by violence, to having, as Samuel Lawis used to say, "A nigger loose."

Who can doubt where the President's sympathica.

PREMONT AND McCLELLAN.

We have received a very ably written pamphlet tittled "ERREGET AND McCLELLAN THEIR PO TICAL AND MILITARY CARRESS REVIEWED — BY

and war can have but one or the other of two reults—The South must be free, or her slaves must be
free. Glavery is our mortified limb, and its amputation is necessary. Let not the task be ultrusted to
one who believes that amputation is murder. His
hand will tremble and his heart will fail him. Let
those great radically Democratic ideas, of the superiority of those institutions in which all men are
free, for which this war on our part is waging, and
not to a devotee of the repudiated ideas of the
sovereignty of the States, and the perpetuity of
negro bondage, with all its inevitable tendencies, to
establish despotism over white as well as black, for
which this war, on the part of the South, is begig
waged; but which, by the very act of entering upon
this war, the North ras logically cast to the winds.
Yes, let it be entrusted to that man to whom every
constituent of the present Administration looks with
a peculiar affection, which it is not given to say
man in the nation to rival or destroy; who has in
every trial been not merely true to the idea of freedom, but a pioneer in its path; before whom (we
quote from the language of a Southern Unionist)
if the rebels have run faster and further, during this
war, than before any other General"; who, at the
battle of Gross Keys, at the head of 10,000 men,
defetted Stonewall Jackson, the ablest General of
the rebels, at the head of 28,000, and drove him out
of the Shenandoah Valley; and who stands to-day
not the first monument in history of the temporary
ingratitude and incomprehension of Republics, but
with a sweet compensation in the discriminating and
oriticising, but intelligent and affectionate regard
of almost the whok, possible of that North selich to
see here is a man in the country. We do not suppose
there is a man in the country who believes that
Fremont, with '185.000 men, could have failed to
capture Richmond, defended by 91,000. It is not
volory, but history, to say that while Fremont has
always acted with less means at his command than
any other Ge

shall reign with it. Some have embarked into this war, and many have remained at home, to thwart and oppose it, under the fixed determination that, whatever else shall come of it, it shall not free the slaves. The tyrannical edicts of such pro-slavery men as Halleck and Butler show that the alternative is to enslave the masters; and it becomes us to consider whether it is less practicable to free four millions of black slaves than to reduce to political slavery eight millions of white freemen—for we have no evidence that, until Southern institutions are homogeneous with our own, the Southern people will, unless compelled by military coercion, remain in union with us. From this blind, illogical, and sherefore temporary influence, the American people are soon to emerge, and when they do, and, as a corollary, the military events of this war shall be viewed with sound judgment instead of party prejudice, it will appear that, in deep vision and forecast of the future—in energetic and able adaptation of means to emergencies—in modesty in the hour of victory over traitors in the field, and fortitude under defeats inflieted by "patriots with rebel sympathies" at home—in skillful posformance of every duty to which he has been called—and, above who have failed opposers of his plans—one name stands preeiminent—it is that of John C. Fremont; and we bolieve that the people of the North will yet free in their might, and demand that Fremont, the most experienced and energetic officer in the service, and the senior in rank, be placed where he seesures to be, and where the interests of his country in this fearful crisis require that he should be—at the head of the American armies. Yet, though this, or aught like this, fail—though Fremont be still kept back—though he equired to do perance for his victories, while others are promoted for few of the processor in that reformed Republican policy which shall have given to the world a restored American Turion.

American army, has a natural mintary genus. He saw the key of the whole campaign. He saw that Slavery was gigantic strength or ruinous weakness to the South. It was the key of the whole conflict. For that masterly intuition he was set aside. After a ruinous floundering through murderous months, the Administration has got to accept this fact, or suffer dismemberment of the Union! The blood of a thousand men a day is a dear price to pay for that wisdom which offered itself without money and without price! Somebody will wade deep in blood on the Judgment Day!

It has been the misfortune of our Generals to be matched against men who have shown remarkable military skill. In resource, in the power of rapid motion, in combination, in admirable handling of their men in the field, our Generals in chief command stand in humiliating contrast with those of the rebels—Johnston, Lee, Jackson, over against McClellan, McDowell, Pope! With more men, better armed and appointed than the enemy, the Virginia campaign has been a prolonged and comprehensive defeat.

Nay: the campaign has changed. We are no

mas campaign has been a protonget and comprehensive defeat.

Nay; the campaign has changed. We are no longer subduing the South. The South is chastising the North! They have poured their armies into Maryland, and our soldiers, for the first time, have been obliged to turn their faces northward to meet their enemy! We are, to be sure, regaled with glowing accounts of what our Generals are now agoing to do. We have been fed on too much of that food already. We shall wait to see what they have done.

of that food already. We shall wait to see what they have done.

The contrast of the civil administration, North and South, will give food for reflection. It is said that the Administration have had extraordinary dif-ficulties. But with twenty millions of men, with States teeming with every element of supply, with almost unlimited control of money, with undisputed command of the ocean, and with the moral power of an old and established. Government, is, it, ion

It is a bitter thing to be made ashamed of one's own side.

If this exhausted nation shall, at length, give up this conflict, and betray the most glorious trust of liberty that God ever put into mortal hands, and on so grand a theatre as this Western Continent, let it not be said that it was the fault of the common people, nor of the institutions of liberty. Let it be known that the nation wasted away by the incurable consumption of central imbecility.—New York Independent.

No Union with Slaveholders!

OSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1862.

He also imposed the following duty

So, in voting for Congressional Senator or Representative, he inscribed upon his ballot the following grant of power:—

grant of power:—

"Congress shall have power to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and ninke rules concerning captures on land and water; to provide and maintain a navy; to make rules for the government and regulation for the land and naval forces; to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions; to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

slamost unlimited control of money, with undisputed command of the occan, and with the moral power of an old and established Government, is a halor as leaders of a rebellion, whose States, wholly agricultural, could afford few facilities for manufacturing—shut off from foreign supply, with a people at first greatly divided, and standing upon an institution liable at any moment to betray and destroy them?

And yet, can any impartial man doubt, if the relative difficulties and discouragements be considered, which side has shown the greatest skill in civil administration?

In view of this whole matter, it is painfully tree that the free States of the North have failed utberly, thus far, through the weakness of their Government, to produce a moral impression upon the world in favor of liberty. The conduct of affairs, thus far, is obliging the world to say, that ten slave States, with eight million people, are more than a match for twenty free States, with twenty millions of people! We have civilization, wealth, numbers, material, intelligence, moral prestige, and liberty on our side. They have slavery, barbarian, ignorance, and relative powerty. We cannot even say that it is a drawn game! At present, the North is beaten.

Yet, does any man believe that this is a fair adjustment of the relative power of these two great social developments? Does anybody doubt that had Wellington, or Napoleon, or Soult, or Louis Napoleon, or Cavour, or any man of civil and military genius, had the reins of government, such a result would have followed?

It is a supreme and extraordinary want of executive administrative talend at the head of Government that is bringing us to humiliation, and setting this great nation up as a false witness against liberty and Christian civilization!

But, there is a country as well as a President. There is a country, if we have one more such years at the last. Yet, we have the same Cabinet, the same floating expedients, the same Stationary Generals. It is notorious, that the Generals who control the mil it will be seen by the nation that they are acting in a manner as just and discriminating toward the gov-ernment, as it is upright and conscientious on their

mond. There is will in the saddle beyond the Potomac. Ob that slavery was as poorly served as liberty, is!

Richmond determines, Washington reasons. Richmond is inflexible, Washington vacillates. Richmond knows what it wants to do, Washington wishes that it knew. Richmond loves slavery, and hates liberty; Washington is somewhat partial to liberty, and rather dislikes slavery. Rebellion is wise and sinful; Government is foolish.

It turns one gray to see a noble cause go by default! Such is the heavenly glory of a true and rational liberty, such are the manifold blessings to man and honor to God, that flow from it, that every generous and noble soul longs to see it worthly served.

Liberty should have wisdom and purity and courage; and, above all, courage to do right, and wait. It should never lack chiralire virtues and manly graces in its service.

Are we then to be blamed if we cannot be patient when we behold the noblest Government of the grandest liberty; that ever descended to the earth, feeble, pulseless, voiceless, lying by the great troubled pool, and waiting for some one to help it in? It is a bitter thing to be made ashamed of one's own side.

If this exhausted nation shall, at length, give up this conflict, and betray the most glorious trust of liberty that God ever put into mortal hands, and on so grand a theatre as this Western Continent, let it is a better that the state of the grandest hierery is the state of the grandest hierery is the thing to be made ashamed of one's own side.

If this exhausted nation shall, at length, give up this conflict, and betray the most glorious trust of liberty that God ever put into mortal hands, and on so grand a theatre as this Western Continent, let it was a surface of the grandest hierery was a surface

If this exhausted nation shall, at length, give up this conflict, and betray the most glorious trust of liberty that God ever put into mortal hands, and on so grand a theatre as this Western Continent, let it not be said that it was the fault of the common people, nor of the institutions of liberty. Let it be known that the nation wasted away by the incurable consumption of central imbecility.—New York Independent.

27 Ben. Wade's idea of McClelian, expressed the other day, while humorous, it very true. He says that Gen. McClelian's fort is degrand, and not fighting. These him before an enemy," said he, "sind he will burrow like a wood chuck. His first effort is to get into the ground."

COLONIZATION OF THE BLACKS.

al and noble are the sentiments of Count Gas

not to press it into the service of freed nanies it with the follow

Oh! were a band of brothers,
Arrayed at Freedom's call;
Were fighting for man dearest right
Which God designed for all.
Our watchword is, "The Union!"
We mean it shall be just;
We hail the Goddess Liberty,
And place it in her trust. Choras—Hurrah! hurrah! for Freedom's flag, hurrah!
The red, the white, the heavenly blue,
Where shines the Northern Star !

The hashty Southern traitors
Must fall before our might;
Their hearts are hot, their arms are strong,
But we are in the right.
We wish them nothing will;
Our welfare is their gain;
But for our country and our God
We must break every chain.
Chorne—Hurrah! hurrah! &c. \$\frac{1}{2}\$

The Springfield Republican denounces the friends of Charles Summer in the Worcester Convenion as "a set of political blackguards and knaves—a disgrace to the party which they assume to represent—or otherwise a band of ribaid boobies, who did not assume the dictates of good manners." This is not criticism, but blackguardikm. The Republican is ever in a factious, pro slavery mood, giving "aid and comfort" to the enemies of impartial liberty, by whom its malignant distribes are quoted with a reliah. The satusie New York Herald is equally enraged at the proceedings of the Worcester Convention. It menacingly says—"These revolutionary dreamers forget that the bayonets of McClellan's grays can defend the President from Northern as well as Southern traitors." For a daring recommendation of the Herald to Gen. McClellan to assume dictatorship, and overturn the cabinet at Washington, see "Refuge of Oppression."

TRUST IN GOD.

to precede his proclamation; and that we all should urge this act of justice because it is just, even more than because it is our only path to victory.—c. K. w.

basery of soldiers on the Hudson; of that niggardly economy of the government which insists on getting its money's worth out of its protoges, even if the experiment neans suicide. We prefer to live in spite of all rules, scientific or otherwise, rather than be high to death a la West Point. We have no interest in the vindication of West Point at the expense of millions of dollars and thousands of lives for each graduate. We sak why Storm, is sedulously kept from active service in the rear of that city? Why Ernkowr, who marches over mountains fifteen miles per diem while McClellan is marching five on the king's highway, who alone has proved competent to pursue, overtake and defeat Stonwall Jackson,—and whose refusal to be subject to Pope has been justified by the government's virtual condemnation of that officer,—must be (most unwillingly) deprived of an opportunity to lainch more thunderbolt against the enemy!

Genlus may be developed, never bred. As McClelian entered West Point, so he came out, in the matter of native ability. That ability has been tested in a gor's time to our entire astisfaction. It has just failed of mullifying the inherent advantages of the Northern lave wild with joy, what extravagnat demonstrations may not be expected when we hear that the Milotaur has devoured our new levies, and that MocClellan and Washington are safe i—w. r. o.

Description of the government by thus playing the laberage of the Northern stave wild with joy, what extravagnat demonstrations may not be expected when we hear that the Milotaur has devoured our new levies, and that MocClellan and Washington are safe i—w. r. o.

Description of the government by thus playing the laberage of the Northern slave hunters to invade the North into the hands of the kidney phia goes wild with joy, what extravagnat demonstrations may not be expected when we hear that the Milotaur has devoured our new levies, and that MocClellan and Washington are safe i—w. r. o.

Description of the government by thus playing the safe of the Morthern sh

The friends of Gen. McClellan who ridicule Gen. Pope about his "lines of retreat," should not forget "Little Mac's" proclamation when he declared, "Soldiers, you have made your last retreat! You have met your last defeat!" There have been too much boasting, and too little performance, in various military quarters.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

nothing off but disappointment and chagin as new revelation of latent feeling, which is to rest Massachusetts and the world from hunkerism mid-

LETTER FROM HENRY O. WRIGHT.

LOCKPORT, Niagara Co., N. Y., Sept. 7, 182

Garibaldi had arrived at Spezzia. His wo

OHRISTIAN MEMORIAL TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

mit me, lest it should escape your notice, Permit me, lest it should escape your notice, to and the publication of a most timely and excellent except at 70 THE PRESIDENT, in reference to the event war. A meeting was recently held at Byron (II, Chicago, composed of Christians of all denominous. Judge Otis was called to preside, and after as read.

To His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Presiden the United States:

memorialists of all Christian denominations of Chicago, assembled in solemn meeting the moral aspects of the war now wagi est convictions as to the pro of our country and its rulers to the govern lation of our country and its rulers to the govern-ent and providence of Almighty God, and would spectfully ask a hearing for the principles and facts d fundamental to a right judgment of this ap-

which you have recognized the dependence of the country and of its chief magistrate upon the Divine eated the people of God to p left your home in this State to en you left your mine that request we have complied during the dark period that has ed. We call to mind, also, references to the ruth in your Inaugural Address, in your mes truth in your inaugura to Congress, and in your replies to delegation to Congress, and in your replies to delegation memorials from various religious bodies. Espe we remember the National Fast one year since led upon the nation to humble itse adgments, and to implore the Divine oclamation of thanksgiving to God kings, and as national calamities are indica kings, and a Diffine anger, so the present war involves not a conflict between the United States Govern-d the Confederate rebels, but a solemn controthe Almighty and the American peopl

ny between the annughty and the American people. We dain, then, that the war is a Divine judgment on our country for its manifold sins, and especially the crime of oppressing God's poor. The history the past fifty years, and the outbreak and progress the rebellion, taken in connection with the plain tricken brethren of Joseph, when : "We are verily guilty concerning our in that we saw the anguish of his soul, when ight us, and we would not hear: therefore is ress come upon us." And so must the Amerin this its judgment hour, acknowl of the slave unheeded by man, has been God, and answered by this terrible visits For, though we are accustomed to speak of sla as a creature of State law, the Federal Union answerable for it before God. First, by noral countenance and participation, by which social and ecclesiastical sanction and respectability have given to the practice, and the various profits o trength and growth. Slavery has existed in the ict of Columbia and in the Territories, national pairted of common and in the rivalling in atrocity in the inter-State slave-trade, rivalling in atrocity is foreign traffic, has been openly tolerated on the and and on the high seas. The army and navy have ecurity to the system, under the provision of on for the suppression of insurrection ower of the Federal Government ha en employed to arrest and remand fugitives from Under this system of national procedure has vastly extended its territory, while the e close of the Revolution, to 4,000,000 at the present me; or a third more than the entire population in hose name was issued the Declaration of Independits assertion of the "inalienable right" o

And now the slave oligarchy has organized the nest unnatural, perfidious and formidable rebellion mown to history. It has professedly established an adependent government on the avowed basis of slaery, admitting that the Federal Union was consti four, filled with traitors, have been kept in sub ection only by overwhelming military force., Can edoubt that this is a Divine retribution for national n, in which our crime has justly shaped our punish

ve made it almost atheism to deny, your memorial-s avow their solenin conviction, that there can be deliverance from Divine judgments—till slavery the land. We cannot expect God to save nation that clings to its sin. This is too fearful a ur to fasult God, or to deceive ourselves. s in peril; our sons and brothers are tens of thousands on the battle-field, and niserably in the hospitals : the war be determined and destructive; while we enemy thunders at the gates of the capi for some reason, our acknowledged superiority rees has thus far availed little or nothing in As Christians, we dare not cone these judgments mean what the Divine meant in Egypt. They are God's stern "LET MY PEOPLE GO!"

work of national repentance has been inaugu-y the abolition of slavery in the District of ia, and its prohibition in the Territories, as by encouragement to emancipation in the Border es, offered by Congress at the suggestion of the ese measures fail to meet the crisis slaves, and not merely those of the District of Columbia. One bondman is as dear to him as another. We urge you, therefore, as the head of this Christian nation, from considerations of moral principle, and as the only means of preserving the Union, to issue, without delay, a decree of NATIONAL BMANCIPATION. However you'd of authority in this respect you might?

the only means of preserving the Union, to issue, without ddog, a decree of NATIONAL EMANCIPATION. However void of authority in this respect you might have been in time of peace, you are well aware, as a statesman, that the extrencies of war are the only limits of its powers, especially in a war to preserve the very life of the nation. And these extremeles are not to be restricted to what may avail at the last gasp, prior to national death, but are to be interpreted to include all measures that may most readily and thoroughly subdue the enemy from the outset. The rebels have brought their system under your control by

exigency shall force us to liberate the stave, God may decide the contest against us, and the measure that

be destroyed; and who knoweth whether thou are come to the kingdom for such a time as this?"
thus your memorialists trust that you have been o in Divine Providence, to the Presidency, to speak that word of justice and authority which shall free the bondman and save the nation. Our prayer is, that the name of Abraham Lincoln may go down to posterity with that of George Washington, as the second savior of our country; the one having freed it from the tyranny of the British crown, and given us the Federal Union, and the other having blotted out the curse and shame of human slavery, and perpet ated the Union to the latest generati

great applause, and a Committee chosen to present the same in person to the President. Resolutions of an earnest character were also passed, calling on Abraham Lincoln to enforce the Confiscation Act, and proclaim liberty to the slaves.

ous for the West. Where is the East? This is glorious for the west, where is the art is the art is the not time for Massachusetts to speak etronger than ever, and demand, by the voice of her million sons, that slavery, the prime cause of the accursed rebellion now blighting our beloved country, shall be removed—for ever blotted out? Terrible as is the who "name the name of Christ" be sure to de part from the iniquity of American slavery. Let them remember it is not enough to pray for the right, but an earnest service must be rendered in this hour

THE CONTRABANDS AT PORT ROYAL.

Many friends, when inquiring about the freedmen at Port Royal, have asked, "What is now needed among them?" "Do they want clothing?" In re-ply to these kind inquiries, I would say, answering the last one first, that they are, generally, very well ply to these kind inquiries, I would say, answering the last one first, that they are, generally, every well provided for as to clothing. Last Spring, they were quite destitute; but during the Summer, they have bought large quantities of goods, of all sorts. Undoubtedly, they are better clothed now than they were ever before. Mr. McKim spoke of their good appearance at chusch in his lecture, you may recollect. The presence of the soldiers has offered a ready marsale of eggs, chickens, fish and vegetables. as if they were paupers. The only ones among ther who now need clothing are the aged people—thos who now need clothing are the aged people who cannot earn money with which to supply who now need clothing are the aged people-those who cannot earn money with which to supply their wants. I am now preparing to return to Port Royal and shall be glad to receive packages of clothing, or cloth to be made up, for old colored people, men and women, who are in need of winter garments.

and women, who are in need of winter gained will take the things out and distribute them myself, according to my best judgment.

One thing is needed by all the people; that is, comfortable bedding. I am not aware that any thing has yet been done for them in this respect. As a general ral thing, the people, old and young, unless they lie on the floor, sleep in bunks. The only bedding they, have, in most cases, consists of remnants of old clothes, pieces of blankets, and other old rags. These all pieces of blankets, and other old rags. These all have the appearance of having been used too long already. They should either be gratuitously asplied with something for bed ticks, or have it offered for sale at once, at a low price. Any kind of stout sacking would answer. They can fill the sacks, or ticks, with corn blades, and so make themselves comfortable

if the Government continues in charge of

on, repair their cabins.

All the Superintendents, at times, have to act as physicians, though of course they are not provided with medical stores. We have physicians on the islands, but they are not always within convenient diswith medical stores. We have physicians on the stands, but they are not always within convenient distance, and, in many cases, with a few simple remedices, we can get along very well without sending for them. I shall be glad to receive, also, whatever any one may choose to send of medicines, of the commoner kinds, and of lotions, or "something to rub with." Almost every day, April, or Sandy, or Sue, or Grace comes with "pain o' head," "pain o' back," or with an arm "hurting me."

I know the war is constantly calling on the charitable everywhere, but I also know there are not wanting those whose charities will be freely extended to the contrabands, the poor waifs of the war.

Very truly, yours, D. F. THORPE, 60 South street, Providence, R. I.

"Thorpe has been acting for some time as a scacker and superintendent of the contrabands at Port Royal, in the spirit of true benevolence, perform."

Mr. Thorpe has been acting for some time as a seasifier and superintendent of the contrabands at Port Royal, in the spirit of true benevolence, performing his duties in a most acceptable manner. Any articles sent to his care will be sure to be faithfully and judiciously distributed.—[Ed. Lib.

LETTER FROM LEWIS FORD.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. S.

town. I left that place before the Indian troubles broke out, and it is doubtful if there is any safety in returning there very soon. I fear the worst of our troubles are not yet past. Hundreds are fleeing to his town for safety, and there is fear that this also will be stacked before the war ends.

I think this whole trouble was set on foot by secession influences; and what the end will be, God only knows. I hope God will overrule all for good, and the country be made free. We who survive this war land I call the Indian war one with the Rebel war) in health will have reason to be thankful. But whatin health will have reason to be thankful. But what ever the result, I hope to be able to say Amen, knowing that unerring Justice and Wisdom govern the

Yours, as ever, LEWIS FORD.

policy of carrying on the war, while Mr. Dana wished to stifle all debate on that subject.

Quite a number of gentlemen spoke very ably on the question, all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Dana and Mr. Blake, of Randolph, favored the passage of resolutions.

Resolved, That Massachusetts, with all her heart and strength, will support the Government of the United States in the prosecution of this war, by the employment of all the means sanctioned by the usages of Christian civilized warfare.

Resolved, That the most decisive measures for the

ved. That the administration of the affairs of

chie all meatures that may most rectify and thorsely the the surgery from the outsit: The relate the the surgery from the outsit: They have created a moral, political and military necessary, which warrants the deed, and now God, and the contract of the c

LETTER FROM A LOYAL MARYLANDER.

ar writes to that paper as follows.

It appears that many of them, in making scape, (I speak from what they say,) three their iddren into the river and drowned them, to facilitate ight. And there are two intelligent contrabands down now in my house, who tell me that some-

of Reno's division, resed. He estimates our counded. Of these, 2,

Is there to be no end to such atrocities?

FROM RICHMOND. A correspondent of the Phila-delphia Inquirer, under date of Fortress Monroe, Sep-tember 7, says:—

tember 7, says:—

"Gen. Pope's officers are kept in close confinement at Richmond, and are not allowed to purchase anything to eat or read. A lible was sent to Captain Williams by a cousin, but they took it away from him. No communication is allowed between Pope's officers and the other Union prisoners. One officer was brought from Orange Court House in irons. Lieut. Fisher was placed irons for attempting to write to his friends."

friends."

In the rebel House of Representatives, Foote, of Tennessee, offered a bill for retaliatory purposes. It reclies that the enemy refuse to treat our partisan soldiers as prisoners, and have also punished innocent private citizens for their acts. It provides that an officer who may have ordered such atrocities be pit to death, if captured. An equal number of prisoners, officers to be preferred, taken from the enemy, to suffer the fate inflicted on our captured soldiers or citizens.

DEFEAT AND RETREAT OF THE REBEL INVADERS—FEDERAL VICTORIES!

but an eye-wit

oners, with less than the usual proportion of officers. The mountains are full of straggling, starving, and demoralized rebels, who are giving themselves up as fast as they can find their way into our lines.

The Union army is in spiendid condition. The men are all in light marching order, and full of buoyant spitiat over their successes. Several regiments of new troops were in the fight of Sunday, and behaved with

MIDDLETOWN, Md., Sept. 15. There was some heavy fighting beyond here in the mountains yester-day. Our loss was about 1200; the enemy's was very much larger, and they were repulsed. General Keno was killed. The generalship on our side has been extraordinary. The soldiers are extremely entha-

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The Times he a special dispatch from Hagerstown, stating that two portions of the rebel army have united this side of the Potomac to the number of 70,000 men. Also a dispatch dated 8:49, P. M., that a battle is reported going on all the alternoon. Results unknown.

The Times special account of the late battle states that Longstreet was killed and Hill taken prisoner.

Gen. Lee acknowledged to the citizens of Bonsboro' that they had been defeated with terrible loss. Our less in killed and wounded will probably reach 1000. We lost but few prisoners.

The rebel Congress on Friday adopted resoluthanking Gen. Lee for his late successes, and de git to be the policy now that Maryland was to coupled for the purpose of advancing into the

commencement of the ngnt, they were reinforced of Col. Dunham with the 5th Indiana regiment. The first the rebels knew of his whereabouts was his pouring in a whole volley, killing many and stampeding the balance.

the balance.

The Federal loss was 8 killed and 27 wounded. The rebel loss was from 500 to 700 killed and wounded. The rebels who brought a flag of truce admit a loss of 400 killed. Two pieces of artillery were captured

The bridge at Bacon Creek has been destroyed.

The rebel Gen. Bragg is supposed to be at Glasgow.

The guerrillas have changed their polley in Missouri. Instead of organizing into large bands, they are now dividing into small bodies, and encamping in squads of twenty-five and thirty. In this way, they are enabled to spread over a vast area of country, and obtain good hiding places. From these, they issue in small squads to commit depredations. No camp is held over three or four nights. They are constantly shifting.

A gentleman who left Lexington, Kentucky, on Sanday, says the Confederates were having a high time there. They were living on the best; had transferred the contents of the stores to their persons, as far as they were transferable; were publishing a newspaper, receiving sensation despatches from the South, and lying and stealing generally.

ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Sept. 18. For the threshing machine, and left beforeach them. These bold exploits armers from returning to their cro

lanchard, Nepon m, Miss Dickinso L Burleigh's leet Haynes, Boston, r, Reading, to re cher, do. do. lendy, Amberst, N. H. lius Cowing, West Roxbury, A. W. J. Potter, New Bedford to aomas Martin, Portsmouth, N. II.,

EDMUND JACKSON, Tree
Boston, Sept 10, 1862.

ate of Vern ent, and will speak as follows; his subj

Danville, Ryegate, Wells River

or for WILLIAM H. FIRM should be add

5 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-palar attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children References.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D.

MARRIED—At Hopedale, Milford, Mass., Sept. Rev. Adin Ballon, Capt. Wir. F. Dharen, 36th Res Mass. Vols., to Miss Letter, W., only daughter of Ho rid Joy, of Glen Haven, N. Y.

D. D. DANIEL MANN has removed his office to 146
Harrison Arenus. He has, for the past five years inacted artificial teath on the vulcanitie base, in the use of
which he has made some improvements. It is better than
pole, when well made, being lighter, stronger, and more
did, when well made, being lighter, stronger, and more
did, the man and is also much cheaper.

Dr. M. also uses a nonewhat similar preparation for filling teeth too tender or too far decayed for filling with gold.
His prices are as moderate, at least, as those of any responshible denists.

Hopedale Home School.

THIS Institution, after a suspension of some months, will be re-opened to well-disposed pupils of good habits, on Wednesday, Sers. 5, for a term of fifteen weeks.

For particulars, address

WM. S. HEYWOOD,
A. B. HEYWOOD,
Hopedale, Mass., Aug 6.

BRISTOL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THIS School is located in the borough of Bristot, Ba-on the Delaware River, twenty miles above Philadel phia. It will open its fall session on 2d day, Ninth month st.
Terms—\$75 per session of five months.
For circular, address
RUTH ANNA PEIROE, PRINCIPAL

JAMES MOTT, Philadelphia.
ASSES GUURCURAN, 506 Franklin street, Philadelphia.
ASSES GUURCURAN, 506 Franklin street, Philadelphia.
G. N. PERDERS, Consumicta, N. Y.
DAVID L. GRIEDON, GROSSING, N. J.
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Boston.

A. J. GROVER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, BARLVILLE, La Salle Co., III.

EF Especial attention given to securing and laims for Eastern Merchants.

Argust S: tf.

For the Liberator. &

WORD TORS TANKEA SETMOUT.

When shall mankind its living prophets know?

Not tombs, alone, but temples, build below—
Accept the inspirations as they roll.

From lips touched by the spitar's giowing coal,
And own I AM has message for to-day,

Not less than for the ages passed away?

"Hadet thou but known in this, thy day"—he mid,
"Hadet thou but known in this, thy day"—he mid,
"Ho the dark future of his nation read—
"But now, alse! "tis hidden from thine gyes,
Till ruin's rayless night lowers in thy akies;
Hidden because thine open refused to see,
Hidden because thine cars were deaf to me."
How through the centuries sighs that patriot wall
From one who knew his mission could not fall,
But yearned to see his country lead God's van,
By marging selfish husts in love of man!

By merging settish lusts in love of man?

Land of brave warriors and of bards divine,
Be thy sad doom the saving power of mine?

From the first chosen may the latest learn
How fatal 'tis Elernal Trush to spurn;
Learn, ere too late, what all time's teachings giv
Only by justice can a seaton size.

"Give us Barabbas, and away with him?"
Bhouted the rabble in the twilight dim:
Orime stalked abroad, without condition free,
And God's own Son was hanged upon the tree!
In our faint hearts poor Pilats questions still—
The clamorous Present, or the Elernal, will?
These rebel passions we must genily quell,
Further to rouse their fury is not well;
"Tis early morning—ere the close of day Tis early morning—ere the close of day
Truth may be ransomed in some easier way;
Truth, ere the close of day, to heaven has fied,
And midnight darkness o'er wide earth is sprid.

And midnight darkness oer wide earth is sprd.

Now! says Jehovah's warning, awful voice—
This hour, my people, make your solemn choice!
There stands Barabbas—ah! ye know him well!
All shames and crimes his hideous visage swell!
Choose him, this morning rubble rage may cease,—
Farewell, forever, to a nation's peace!
There stands the Just One, firm in his meek might,
While hordes of evil madden at the sight;
Make him your choice—the tumult fareors grows,
Raging awhile with desperate, dying throes;
But vainly, now, your power it will defy—
Jshovah, Infinite, is your ally!
To one wild hour the context is confined—
The righteous treaty by God's hand is signed!
A new-horn nation leads the great world's van,
And through our sufferings we have reasoned men
My Countrymen! the prophet speaks 70-DAY!
Turn not, O, turn not from the call away!

From the American Bantist. FOR WHAT ARE WE COMING?

BY MRS. LYDIA BAXTER. "We're coming, we're coming"; the call has been heard With the poet's response our become have stirred. We've left our companions, our loved ones at home, For what "Father Abraham," for what have we come?

Our country's in danger! the cry has gone forth, From the East to the West, the South to the North; And, promptly responding, our brothers and sires Have poured out their life-blood to smother its fires.

To smother its fires—and leave the dark stain, The root of the Upas, its wonted domain, Where the poor bleeding slave, still quivering in death 'Neath the lash of his master must yield up his breath!

Hark ! hark ! "Father 'Abraham"; from Washington grave
The Angel of Mercy is pleading to save
These sorrowing captives. Their prayers are on high,
And God, in his mercy, will yet hear their cry.

Then speak, "Father Abraham"; but one word proc
"Twill lift from our country its curse and its shame!
Inscribe on your banners, ero vengeance shall fall,
Our motto forever is, "Freedom for All!"

Ah! then will Jehovah appear for the right, Our foes to subdue and crush by his might; Each Star reinstated in grandeur sublime; Our Flag, long insulted, with glory will shine.

HELP FROM THE COTTON FIELDS.

We have waited, Uncle Abraham, as our fathers by the sea When the Lord went forth with Moses, to set his people

free;
We are waiting for the watchword, but the time seems very
long;
We can raise you up an army ten hundred thousand strong

We hear that you are coming to sell us far away, But in our hearts we 'fe trusting it is not as they say; We see your brave ones falling, we hear the cannon's ros But we would like to join you, ten hundred thousand mor

We hear your bugles playing, and the drummers' rattling We see your banners flying—your army march along, And we would like to join you, ten hundred thousand stro

We'll help you in the contest—this battle for the Lord; From canebrake, field and forest, we'll come, a might; throng, We'll help you save the nation, ten hundred thousand

Our brothers at Port Royal are forming into line,
We see their bayonets glisten, their eagles brightly shine;
We'll fight fill death for Preedom, for Right instead of Wrong,
We are waiting, Uncle Abraham—ten hundred thousan

Malden, July 28, 1862.

From the American Baptist. WATCHMEN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT? Oh tell us, ye watchmen, the signs of the night, What cause of man's sorrow delayeth the light? Does the day-star of peace yet appear on the hill, Or is the dark future unreadable still?

They told us rebellion was thrown from the track; The arms of our soldiers had broken its back; The pressure our nation was bringing to bear, Indirectly, was killing the beast in his lair.

But the wall that arises all over our land, From thousands of victims bereft by its hand, Shows a strength of vitality which it were we To consider, while striving the monster to que Mistake not the head of the beast for its tail;

Rebellion will live until slavery fail;
Nor can we expect of great conquests to tell,
Till we aim at his powder our hot shot and shell. Oh tell us, ye watchmen who stand on the wall, To whose voices we listen whenever ye call,

Oh tell us what sine we are elinging to still, What proud, selfsh Achau has coffers to fill Does the lowing of oxen—the cry of the slav Show the victim alive God refuses to save?

We are weary, O watchmen, of fighting with God; Though kind his chattleements, yet fearful his rod. Oh listen, ye great ones, who stand in the path, Nor suffer our nation to die from his wrath!

THANKS

For the dear love that kept as through the night, And gave our senses to Sleep's gentle away; fee the new miracle of dawning tight Flushing the East with prophecies of Day, We thank Thee, oh our God?

For the fresh life that through our being flows.
Whith its fall tide, to strengthen and to bless;
For calm, sweet thoughts, apopringing from repos
To bear to Thee their man of thankfulness,
We praise Thee, 56 our Ged !

The Diberator.

SLAVERY AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS.

In the Slave States, manual labor is considered menial and degrading; it is the business of slaves. The slaves themselves have no respect for the man or women who performs the labor they are accustomed to perform, and few white people, after a short residence in a Slave State, have the nerve to incur the contempt of a slave. In the Free States, the majority of the people work with their hands, counting it not a degradation or reproach, but a daty and a dignity. Thus in Boston, the richest city for the number of its population in America, out of 22,000 families, in 1860, but 6000 kept a servant, and only 1300 had more than one servant to perform their household labor. In the matter of freedom is involved the great point of difference in a Slave State between labor and independence. Where it is a social disgrace to work, men of spirit will not work. So the high-minded freemen are continually getting worse off by reason of their idleness, and either make desperate attempts to enter the professions or emigrate to the new Free States, where labor is not degradation; not, however, as the enterprising New Englander, seeking more room for his expansive ideas, but because his condition is a reproach to him.

Most of the work of a productive character in the BY JOSEPH P. BRENNAN, OF LOUISVILLE, MY.

his expansive ideas, but because his condition is a reproach to him.

Most of the work of a productive character in the
Slave States is therefore done by slaves. But as the
slave has no stimulus to labor, the natural instinct of
production is materially checked. The master has
the desires which consume, the slave only the hand
that earns. He labors not for himself, but for another,
who continually wrongs him. His aim, therefore, is to
do the least he can avoid punishment by doing. He
will practise little economy, no thrift. The master
cannot force him to think or contrive; he therefore
does neither. He only gives what the master can
force from him, and he cannot conceal. There is no
invention in the slave: in fact, there is scarcely any
among the masters, for their business is to act on
men, not directly on things. This circumstance unfits
the slaveholder for the great operations of productive the slaveholder for the great operations of productive industry. All labor-saving contrivances are produced in the Free States. The proportion of patents granted to inventors in the Slave States, up to the present to inventors in the Slave States, up to the present time, compared with those granted to inventors in the Free States, ranks as one to eighty. The State of New York alone has received more than three times as many patents as all the Slave States, since the Patent Office was established. In the North, the freeman acts directly upon things by his own will; in the South, only through men reduced to the rank of things, and these things then act on material objects, without pleasure in their labor. Here it will be perceived lies the immense disparity in the results. The slave can only be employed to advantage in the culture of the earth. It was the same in Italy two thousand years ago. He produces the coarse products, such as cotton, corn, rice, tobacco, and the sugar cane. such as cotton, corn, rice, tobacco, and the sugar cane years, the land becomes barren, and the slaveholder believes he must seek new land, virgin soil, which in a few years is in its turn by the culture of the ignoa few years is in its turn by the culture of the ignorant slave rained, and has to be deserted. Nothing less than a semi-nomadic life is the natural result of those who retain exclusively slave labor. The patriarchal institution requires the patriarchal style of living, now and always practised by the uncivilized nomadic peoples, and as a consequence, labor-saving tools and machinery are almost unknown. The hoe and plough, the latter but a degree or two superior to that of Virgil, two thousand years ago, are to-day the principal tools employed in Southern fields, where slaves in squads and companies cultivato the land. The soil is never entered beyond the depth of from four to six inches for purposes of cultivation. In Massachüsetts, a slaveholder might own nearly all the land between Dorchester and Plymouth, east of the Old. Colony Railroad, and with such cultivation as he bestows upon his land in the South, he would in a few years starre. Slavery, as a system of labor, discourages the immigration of poor but able-bodied men from the Free States. The slaveholder, if you ask him the reason of this, will tell you they cannot stand the climate, but this is false. He and his class dread, rather, the influence of the society of such men upon their slaves, and therefore they discourage their emigration thither. In the Free States, the proprietor of machinery or land has to buy only labor; in the Slave States, he must buy not only machinery or land has to buy only labor; in the Slave States he must buy not only machinery or land has to buy only labor; in the Slave States he must buy not only machinery or land has to buy only labor; in the Slave States he must buy not only machinery or land has to buy only labor; in the Slave States he must buy not only machinery or land has to buy only labor; in the Slave States he must buy not only machinery or land has to buy only labor; in the Slave States he must buy not only machinery or land has to buy only labor; in the Slave States he must buy not only machinery or land has t rant slave ruined, and has to be deserted. Nothin of machinery or land has to buy only labor; in the Slave States, he must buy not only machinery or land, but likewise laborers. This is what hinders the advancement of manufactures in the Slave States. At Lowell or Lawrence, the manufacturer builds his At Lowell or Lawrence, the manufacturer builds his mill, buys his cotton, and, reserving a sufficient sum for his, finding capital, he hires five hundred men and women to work his machinery, paying them from week to week for their labor. In Virginia or South Carolina, he must buy all; not only mill, cotton and machinery, but operatives also. Putting these five hundred operatives as slaves at but \$600 each, there are \$200,000 more necessary to start a cotton mill in Virginia than is required to start one in Massachusetts. This additional sum is needed before a wheel can turn; consequently, the wheels don't turn in Slave States. Once in a while, a Southern Convenion will make a convulsive effort to organize operation. Slave States. Once in a while, a Southern Conven-tion will make a convalience effort to organize opera-tions in the manufacturing way in the Slave States, but nothing is produced by them but talk. At such meetings, it is generally proven to a demonstration that no finer water powers are to be found in the world than in the South, no finer harbors; and as for words than it me south, no mer narrows; and as nor the raw material, is it not raised by every planter at the very doors of the capitalists? But they ignore the fact that it is man power and woman power—the pow-er of intelligent free men, energetic free women—that is needed to make a cotton or woolen factory a paying

In a community of tree labor, each laborer stimu-lates the other. The farmer not only consumes a por-tion of what he produces himself, but also a portion of every necessary and some of the luxuries pro-duced by his neighbors, either on the ground or brought from other countries—tea, coffee, sugar, rice, molasses, salt, spices, cotton and woolen goods, shoes, hats, hardware, tinware and cutlery, crockery and molasses, salt, spices, cotton and woolen goods, shoes, hats, hardware, tinware and cutlery, crockery and plassware, clocks, jewelry, books, paper, agricultural implements and the like. His wants stimulate the mechanic and the merchant, while theirs in return stimulate him. All grow up together, all prosper together, each having a market at home, and a community of interest in each other. Industry, activity, intelligence and comfort are the result, and labor of all kinds is respected. In a slaveholding and slave populated State, the reverse of all this takes place. The Southern planter purchases nothing for his slaves except coarse cotton cloth, called jeans, to clother them, negro brogans for their feet, and pork and corn to feed them. "Hog and hominy" are the staple provender of alaves—the only food provided by the masters. Twenty dollars a year are considered adequate for the support of an abic-bodied field hand. Except it be the producers of corn and hogs, negro brogans, and the article called "jeans," no one is benefitted by the consumption of the slave population. Indeed, a slaveholder prides himself upon being independent of the world for his supplies. Enumerating the slave population at 2,500,000, who are thus provided for as consumers of twenty dollars worth a year each, outside of what they grow on the plastations, and we have fifty millions of dollars a year to cover the total consumption of a free population." In 1860, the 1,300,000 inhabitants of Massachusetts consumed one hundred and twenty millies of dollars worth, or seventy millions of dollars in the whole laboring slave population of the Southern States combined. But comparison is not to be tolerated in such a connection.

In the Free States, the free man comes directly in contact with the material things which he wishes to convert to his purpose. To shorten his labor, he makes his head save his hands. He thinks, he contrives, he invents machines. His productive capacity is extended an hundred fold by his use of wind, water, steam. Such extension is a solid gain, not only to himself, but to all mankind. While South Carolina enslaves men, Massachusetts enslaves the elements of nature. New England has kidnapped the Merrimack, the Connecticut, the Androscogia, the Kennebee, the Penobecot, and a hundred smaller streams. She has seized fire and water, and bound them with an iron yoke, making with them an army, a nation, of powerful but pliant workmen. The patriarchal institution of alavery represents the 10th century before Christ; the economic institution of machinery represents the 19th century after Christ. The law of the former discourages progress; the law of the latter invites progress. In their results, they are thirty-eight centuries apart. From a review of the results of the former, it is delightful to turn to those of the latter. The object of the economic institutions of the 19th century is the good of mankind, in a sense which the mass of mankind always have understood and always will understand the word good. It has lengthened life by reducing the drain upon its vitality. It has extinguished many virulent diseases. If has increased the fertility of the soil. It has spiven new securities to the mariner. It has apanned great rivers and estuaries with bridges of forms unknown to our fathers of the earlier age. It has some which the hight with the splendor of the day. It has extended the range of human vision. It has multiplied the power of human muscles. It has accelerated mution. It has annihiliated distance. It has increased overespondence, all friendly offices, all dispatch of business. It has enabled man to descend to the depths of the sea, to sour into the air, to penetrate securely into the noxious receives of the eart

These are but a part of its fruits, and its first fruit; for it is an institution that never rests. Its law is progress. The point that was invisible yesterday is its goal to-day, and will be its starting-post to-morrow.

I will not dwell further upon this branch of my aubject, nor even touch on the west difference in the internal improvements and value of the land and property in Slave and Free States. These differences, as well as the difference in expension in proportion.

well as the difference in population in proportion to relative territory, are known to all. The effects of ela-very on education will next engage our attention. [Translated for the Liberator from the Pionier of Sept. 10.] JEFF. DAVIS TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

I must confess to you, that I have indeed always I must contest to you, that I have indeed always placed the greatest confidence in you, and, from the beginning of the insurrection, built my chief hopes upon you; but, of late, you have justified my confidence in such a way that I should be the most ungrateful man in the world, if I did not communicate to you my feelings, at least by a friendly sign. Your covernment was my

election was my elevation; your government was my preservation; and your safety will be my future. Formerly, when I did not know you intimately, your unassuming way made me rather depreciate you. Your words, as well as your acts, since then, have made you invaluable to me. Even as a writer, you have surprised me by productions which I had never given you credit for. Who but you could have write

ple expression of my regard says more to you than the most excessive emphasis could convey.

The very first acts of your administration revealed to me that you were a true statesman. The true statesman is characterized, above all, by sturdy adherence to the past. The past is a sure thing, an accumulated fact, and therefore a firm foundation; the future is a fog-streak, ranged by airy ideas, and has no basis: it is seductive to enthusiasts and revolutionists. The statesman looks behind him, and steers calmiy, with avertal feet to the statesman looks behind him, and steers calmiy, with avertal feet to the statesman looks behind him, and steers calmiy. The statesman looks behind him, and steers calmly, with averted face, towards coming events, if he has the compass of the past before his eyes. Of all the issue which rule the world, the statesman prizes but one—conservatism; and of new acquisitions, only two have value for him—power and money. He is complete, if he knows how to appropriate to himself that dullness which is impervious to all enticements of honor and freedom, principles and humanity, which enthusiasts reckon chief among their so-called ideas. Nor should the statesman even be concerned with the understanding; for since the world, whose maintenance is the problem of statesmanship, is destitute of it, the understanding must necessarily be revolutionary, if allowed to enter into the administration. Had you suffered yourself to be afflicted with understandyou suffered yourself to be afflicted with understand-ing, I should have been lost as much as if you had been accessible to honor and freedom. And what would have been the consequences? Revolution! This assertion may seem atrange in the mouth of a man who is called a rebel against his rightful govern-ment. But it will not have essented you that your

ment. But it will not have escaped you that your party alone exhibits revolution, while I represent the proper conservation which has merely been compelled to restore to the past her well-carned rights, and to secure their organic fature development by opposing revolution. When that work is accomplished, you as well as I will be called by our right names, and a grateful world will bless your benevolent, conservative statesmanship. Your merit will be the greater, the more ardinous your task,—that, namely, of helping me to dominion, while fighting me; of employing your superior power as Commander-in-Chief for the support of my weakness; and of awaring me a brother, while seeking to annihilate me as a foe; and all that without damaging your "honesty."

If I had any instructions to communicate to you, perhaps they would run somehow thus:—

"Make a banker Secretary of War, or, if you cannot find one, take a lawyer.

"Make a banker Secretary of War, or, it you cannot find one, take a lawyer.

"Make no preparations till I have made mine.

"Do not try to secure important points till I have captured them, nor to obtain decisive positions till I hold them, nor to remove stores till I have lugged

em off. "Everywher most sympathy for me; and where this sympathy is wanting, it must be supplied by stupidity and inca-

pacity.

"Should you unfortunately gain a victory, be careful to retrieve it as soon as possible by a defeat.

"Never oppose corruption, for virtue is revolutionary.
"If you have a General suspected of treason, pro-mote him, that he may not waste his talent on trifles; and if he is incapable, give him the best troops, that what he sends under the ground may be worth his

trouble.

"Of course, protect the "trailors" at the North, and do not disturb their secret organization; so that when the time of my visit calls me that way, I may not lack the acclamation and support of "the people."

by uncertainty and anxiety; only on one point be true to yourself—nowhere permit the interests of slavery to be earnestly assalled, or the anti-slavery spirit to enter the army. Remove every General who has abolition sympathies; and if you cannot universally order the rendition of fugitive slaves, at least you will punish no officer who prosecutes the business in spite of the laws.

"Aim to squander as much blood and treature as possible without doing us special hierm, that the people of the North may become thoroughly exhausted, and disposed by faintness and despair to consent to my plans, as soon as the moment has arrived for their execution. Suffer, too, your ministers wantonly to interfere with personal security and the freedom of the press, that your countrymen may be somewhat accustomed, when they fall under my government."

Nearly in this wise, my esteemed colleague, would I instruct you, if I were authorized to, and deemed it inecessary. But, as it is, I modestly leave every thing to your own discretion; for, as before acid, my condience in you is unlimited. To give you a still further proof of this, I will reveal to you my whole plan.

Since your Generals, whom you knew how to select so appropriately, have opened for me the way to Washington, the mob believes that my next step is the possession of your capital. The tools think I am endeavoring to destroy my own residence, and prematurely to remove my best friend from the management of my possessions. I shall sack to take, and, if necessary, annihilate Washington, only when I despair of accomplishing my other plans. These are, at present,—by gaining the Border States, and a firm hold in a couple of Northern States, with the isolation of Washington,—to prove the opposition of Northern revolutionists to my undertaking unprofitable, and to enchain the sympathies of my Northern friends. Then first, when this has come to pass, will I enter my capital as a victor, and (of course) with the olive branch in my hand. I would, it is true, be content with the indep

cipation; and have every traitor seized by the threat.

But even without my conjuring you, you will know
how to avert such revolutionary attempts. If you do
this, and the people of the North continue you at your
post, I shall have no fear for the hereafter.

We shall meet again in Washington.

Your sincere friend,

J. DAVIS.

WHERE THE REAL BATTLE IS TO BE FOUGHT.

FOUGHT.

If the United States were at war with a foreign nation, who can doubt that the conflict would be "sharp, short, and decisive"? Our military leaders would not need the pressure of an impatient people to force them to advance. Strategy, which excuses incompetent concerns for months of wasted time. to force them to advance. Strategy, which excuses incompetent generals for months of wasted time, millions of wasted money, and thousands of wasted lives, would be less popular. Celerity of action and vigorous severity would mark the conduct of the war. The swift-pouncing eagle, not the tardy tortoise, would be our emblem.

Acknowledging the truth of this, can thinking minds avoid the conclusion, that the policy of our Government, in its efforts to subdue the South, is swifted to subdue the South, is

Government, in its efforts to subdue the South, is radically wrong? Seventeen months have passed since the capture of Sumter. Though vastly superior in physical strength, pecuniary resources, and moral power, to the South, we have been worsted in the field, and the emptiness of our boast, that the rebellion would be "speedily crushed," made manifest. The end recedes as we advance. Not Richmond, but Washington, is in danger.

How much longer must we stumble along in this disheartening gloom, before the people will understand that the real battle which is to decide the future of the Republic is one of OPINION, and to be fought,

stand that the real-static which is to decide the future of the Republic is one of OPINION, and to be fought, not at the South, but at the North? Thus far, Slavery in arms has been triumphant, because Slavery, under the guise of loyalty, has interposed to paralyze every blow aimed at rebellion. Senator Wilson stated the exact truth at the Fremont meeting—"The man who believes slavery to be right is a traitor." The difference between the Northern and the Southern traiterence between the Northern and the Southern traiterence. exact truth at the Fremont meeting—"The man who believes slavery to be right is a traitor." The difference between the Northern and the Southern traitor is the difference between the Rorthern and the Southern traitor is the difference between the assassin and the soldier. The former stabs under the guise of friendship; the latter strikes without concealment, and with fair warning. Therefore, the first work is to expose and crush out treason in our midst. Every day of indécision and pattering, on the part of the Government, adds strength to these allies of Jefferson Davis. Though numerically small, as compared with the great mass of loyal people, their inducence is immense. Loud mouthed and positive in their assertions, untiring in their efforts, and using the shibboleth of "the Constitution and the Union" to cloak their treasonable designs, they overawe the weak and the timid. Democratic pro-slavery earnestness is more than a match for Republican indifference.

Into the hands of these men our cause has been betrayed. The President, in his arman who is the same trayed. The President, in his arman who is true that the president, in his arman who is true that the partisan in his

cratic pro-slavery earnestness is more than a match for Republican indifference.

Into the hands of these men our cause has been betrayed. The President, in his anxiety to avoid being partisan in his appointments, has given the control of our armise to generals who were his strongest opponents. In strempting to escape Scylls, he has rushed upon Charybdis. In his eyes, the record of a pro-slavery Democrat is a better passport to governmental favor than an anti-slavery life. It is an indisputable fact, that the inen who were in fullest sympathy with the rebel chiefs, before treason rose in arms, are now mainly trusted with the conduct of the war. Can we wonder that the National cause is in disgrace, while half-hearted McClellan leads our armies, and brave, far-seeing Fremont is left without a command?

Let the people be vigilant in this trial-hour of our history. While the friends of freedom rest trustfully upon their oars, waiting for "the logic of events" to give us final victory, the enemies of the Republic work with unceasing vigor.

In Massachusetts, the secession element is banding to prevent the reliection of Charars Sunyars. Be not deceived. Though professedly Republican papers, like the Boston Advertices and the Springfield Republican, are howling in unison with the secession Couriers and Posts, the movement has its origin in the hatred of free institutions. The absence of Summer from the Senate Chamber, in these revolutionary times, would be a national calamity. The news of his defeat would be most welcome to Confederate ears, and every newspaper of doubtiel loyalty in the Northern States would shout aloud its hossma.

"For sea and land don't understand,
Nor sky, without a frown,
See rights for which the one hand fights,
By the other cloven down."

The great heart of the North is right. It waits anxiously for the talismanic word of EMANGTATION to be spoken by the President. Wait no longer. Patience has ceased to be a virtue. Freedom should be aggressive, not apologetic. When the people shall proclaim, in unmistakable terms, that the war must be fought on the single principle of universal liberty, treason in our midst will hide its diminished head, and our armies in the field march to certain and lasting victory. victory.

MR. DICEY'S OPINION OF THE ABOLI-

ther proof of this, I will neveral to your whole plans
Since your Generals, whom you knew how to se
lect so appropriately, have opened for me the way to
Washington, the mob believes that my next step is
the possession of your capital. The look lithic I am
endeavoring to destror my own residence, and prematurely to remove my best friend from the management of my possessions. I shall seek to take, and, it
necessary, annihilate Washington, only when I de
spair of scomplishing my other plans. These are
at present,—by gaining the Border States, and a
firm hold in a couple of Northern States, with the
isolation of Washington,—to prove the opposition of
friends. Then first, when this has come to pass, will
I enter my capital as a victor, and (of course) with
the olive breach in my hand. I would, it is true,
to content with the independence of the South as a make
shift, I I absolutely must; but her future would be;
too precarious and contracted without the addition of
the North, and therefore I, the Secessionist, an as
good a Union man as you. But the Union which I
wish is the old Union, and the development I wish is
that organic development which your party, bettoryed.
The natural expiration of that party is the condition
of the development which your party, we have
for the first time learned the full extent of our strength.
No power in the world will writhstand us, if I, at
the head of the two million soldiers who now are
fighting each other, and master of a proportionate
facet, dictate law to the people of this Republic founded ance on the broadened
basis of slavery, and strengthened by efficient precase,
the first time learned the full extent of our strength.
No power in the world.

You, dear colleague, could now, te be sure, cross
these vast schemes by a very simple means. You
ment and the same of the proportionate
for the world.

You, dear colleague, could now, te be sure, cross
these vast schemes by a very simple means.
You dear colleague, could now, te be sure, cross
these vast schemes by a very simple mean Till very lately—in fact, till the outbreak of the nsurrection—to hold abolition opinions was to ex-

more than any English orator I have ever heard, knows how to find the heart out, and work upon its chords.

Let me not be understood, by these remarks, to convey an impression that the influence of the Abolitionists has been small. It is to them, in great measure,—to their unceasing testimony as to the truth of the "higher law,"—that the existence of the Republican party is due. The last few months, too, have much altered their social and political position: they are no longer against the Union, but advocates of the Union. As the people became more and more convinced that the Abolitionist maxim is true, and the Union is incompatible with slavery, the bitter opponents of slavery became, in popular idea, the friends of the Union. Indeed, the recent policy of the Abolitionists is explained, better than by any elaborate explanation, by a saying of Wendell Phillips. Some one asked him, how he, who had been preaching for years "that the Union was the fruit of slavery and of the devil," could be now the advocate of the Union? His answer was, "Yes; but I never expected then that slavery and the devil would secode from the Union." So it is. Secession has brought the Abolitionists and the Republicans into the same camp; but the Abolitionists are still a distant outpost, a sort of englass perdus of the army of the Union.—From MacMillan's Magazine.

ORPHEUS O. KERR'S LAST.

ORPHEUS O. KERR'S LAST.

From the last letter of Orpheus C. Kerr we extract the following passage;

It is the "Union as it was" that we want, my boy, and those who have other articles to sell are hereby accused of being accursed Abolitionists. I was talking the other day to a venerable Congressman from Maryland, who had just arrived to protest against the disturbance of mail facilities between Baltimore and the capital of the Southern Confederacy, and says he, "I have several friends who are Confederacies, and they inform me they are perfectly willing to return to the Union as it was, in case they should fail in their present enterprise."

"If I thought," says the Congressman, hastily placing a lottery ticket in his vest pocket, "if I thought that this war was to be waged for the purpose of injuring the Southern Confederacy, rather than to restore the Union as it was, I should at once demand more mileage of the Government, and repeatedly inquire what had become of all the 'Widewawkes."

As he attered the last horrible threat, my boy, I was impressed with a sense of something darkly

THE SITUATION.

If anybody can inform us as to the situation of affairs on the Potomac, he can do more than we can. After Stonewall Jackson has attended to Maryland and Pennsylvania, he will visit New York, and may be prevailed upon to extend his tour to Boston. A Committee should be appointed at oute to prepare an address, and to make suitable arrangements for the reception of this distinguished inditary hero. He could dine in Fancuil Hall, and have quarters provided for himself and staff at the Revere House, wine and cigars thrown in. While this is going on, it will be well for us to act strictly upon the defensive, and to conduct the war upon scientific principles, and in accordance with the dictates of the highest civilization.

Great care should be taken not to offend Jefferson Davis, as he intends soon to take possession of Washington, and to proclaim himself President of the new Confederacy. "Done at the city of Washington, in the year One of the new Confederacy, william I. Yancey, Secretary of State,—with the great seal hereunto affixed January I. In the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three." The address, already written, may be found below:—

below:—

ADDRESS.

"To the People of my Kingdom, South and North:
Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to crown the arms of my troops with victory; and, whereas, the slaveholding States have fully vindi-

cated their superior power and braver over in the girtruders, upon the field of battle, who is nutmeg intruders, upon the field of battle, who is a dared to question our right and capacity to rule upon the field of battle, who is the control of t

man who will return my runaway conchman to has betrayed my secrets."

JEFFERSON DAVIS, Praidet

—Boston Herald.

From the New York Sunday Mercury. A LEAF OF HISTORY.

The "concatenation of consecutive consecu-chieved by military genius in Virginia finds due to fifcation in this agreeable lyric, which come is a room a profound believer in

STRATEGY.

Since war is a trade by generals made,
To puzzle the shrewdest of foes,
'Tis not very strange its moves should derange
The seest of the multitude's nose.

Let those who suspect a trifling defect Somewhere in our national plan, Consider once more, as never before, Our gains since the fighting began.

From fight Number One, at storied Bull Run, Our army demoralized fied, When Abe had the grace instanter to place Our own "little Mac" at its head;

Who sent it to drill, and gave it a fill

He stayed in one spot, cold weather or hot, Till loudly the people did cry— Quite blind to his plan, not knowing their ma "Our cause by inaction will die." "Be patient," he said, uplifting his head, And pointing to Munson's at hand, The rebels up there will soon be nowhere, For sure I will capture the band."

Ere exarcely a month, while never a gun threw shot at the rebel redoubt,
With infantry light he travelled at night,
To find—not a rebel about.
The people did cheer, the tidings to hear,
And said, "He has captured the Hill".
And truly he had, though some new wee mad
Because he found nothing to kill.

Manassas came next, and many, perplexed To find him delaying so long, Cried—" Haste, little Mac, on Beaurgard's track, And you shall be famous in song."

With thousands five score he marched as be That is, he was cautiously slow— And reaching the place of former disgrace, Took captive all things—but the foc.

"Twas then that it seemed, what no one had dru That war could be bloodlessly waged, And little Mac's stock went up like a rock-et, leaving his critics enraged.

Then Yorktown he sought, and having first brain His men and his guns to a stand, With marvellous skill, kept digging, until The rebels took leave of command. From thence by degrees, through morass and ma Much promising headway he made, Till gaining by toil some miles of the soil, The order was—"Out with the spade!"

Then followed at sight the Seven Days' Fight With Dixie's "superior race"; The end was retreat, some called it defeat, But he called it "changing his base."

What after that came is patent to fame; And now, that his strategy's o'er, We find little Mac to Washington back, And just where we found him before. He gained what he sought—or, so we are target— The Richmond adventure, of course, Could only be styled, unless by a child, A stout reconnoisance in force.

Then honor to Mac; with him at our back
We surely have nothing to dread;
Just give him a corps of a million or more,
And still he'll keep pushing ahead.

But in case there should be certain ones who can's

From the Evening Post.

THE NEGRO ON THE FENCE Hearken to what I now relate, And on its moral meditate.

Hearken to wast I now rease,
And on its moral meditate.

A wagoner, with grist for mill,
Was stalled at bottom of a hill.

A brawny negro passed that way,
So nout he might a lion sisy,
"I'll put my shoulder to the wheels,
If you 'll beattry your horse's heels!"
So said the African, and made
As if to render timely aid.
"No," cried the wagoner," Stand back!
I'll take no aid from one that's black."
And, to the negro's great surprise,
Flourished his whip before his eyes
Our "darkey" 'quick. "kecladded" then
And aat upon the wayside fence.
Then went the wagoner to work,
And lashed his horses to a jerk;
But all his efforts were in vain
With shout, and oath, and whip, and relaThe wheels budged not a single inch,
And tighter grew the wagoner's pinch.
Directly there came by a child,
With toiling step and vision wild.
"Yather," said she, with hunger dread,
"We familsh for the want of bread."
Then spake the negro: "If you will, "We famish for the want of breat." Then spake the negro: "If you will, I 'll help your horses to the mill." The wagoner, in grievous plight, Bow awore and raved with all his might, Because the negro want's white; And plainly ordered him to go To a certain place that's down below. Then rushing came the wagoner's wife, To save her own and infant's life; By robbers was their homateal sacked, And amoke and blood their pillage tracks. Here stora our tale. When last obsert Here stops our tale. When last of The wagoner was still "conserved" In mud at bottom of the hill, But bent on getting to the mill: And hard by, not a rod from thence, The negro sat upon the fence.

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing, "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISLS.

WOULD inform the public that the has remers he are well as the washington Street, to

No. 31 WINTER STREET.

Where she will attend to all diseases of the list.
She is sure to cure in nine cases out of ten, as as is for many years made the half her study, and is sure the reason to excel her in producing a new greath as the reason to excel her in producing a new greath at the reason of the study of the forest.

She Champoos with a barry which does not great the country, and which is highly beneficial to the lair best using the Restorative, and will prevent the half becaming grey.

using the Restorative, and will prevent the inturning grey.

She also has another for restoring grey hair to inral color in nearly all cases. She is not afraid to pair
her Restoratives in any part of the word, as they are
in every city in the country. They are also packed for
unatomers to take to Europe with then, equal to hair
or three years, as they often any they can get abite
abroad like them.

MADAME CARTEAUX BANKISTE,
No. 31 Winter Street, Resto.