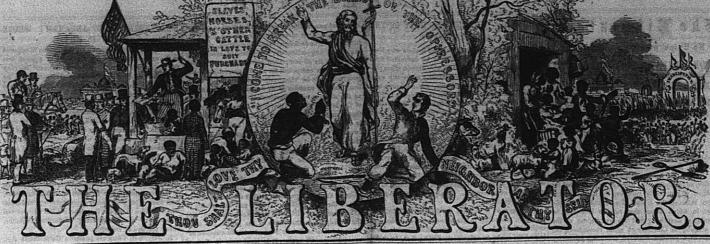
OBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. TERMS-Two dollars and fifty cents per an

the pecuniary concerns of the paper

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pe Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies ed to receive subscriptions for The Linenaron.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printer

claim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1651.

# Refuge of Oppression.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 39.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

onian Abolitionism is not a cause It is an unhealthy excitement. It wildest and most indefinite vagaries, lisease with a set of people who are and bad humors. It comes of sentinot of philosophy. Its advocates are in all other respects, in business and management of affairs, are the uniors, the most dangerous guides, and They are the impractiy management of annumbers, y management of angerous guides, and flors, the most dangerous guides, and flors, the most dangerous guides, and flors, and flores and society. They and sentimental. They have intelligence, and sentimental. They have intelligence, and disputative power are of such a sort that are fall suddenly short of a full healthy reache, peculiar cut and features of these men at once. Bright but shallow; eager but earnest but adrift. No matter what the years hit to an extreme. They clutch at but not at its surroundings; they pursue it, et them. Conceiving that an end is desiray rush on to attain it, regardless of consoverturning everything, doing incalculable subverting all good institutions. They are and unforesceing iconoclasts. They can see very is wrong, and ought to be abolished. seekless and unforeseeing iconoclasts. They can seekless and unforeseeing iconoclasts. They can seekles as alvary is wrong, and ought to be abolished, at they do not see what disastrous consequences its solition, effected in their way, would involve her force the maxim, which underlies the foundation of all right morals—that we shall not do evil at good may come. Nay, priding themselves on the regard for the higher law, they are the first to reak it. They hang ten innocent men to punish be guilty one. In order to secure the abolition of avery, they proceed, with a deliberate declaration febre purpose, to enhorit the country in civil cods,—to snap asunder all the bonds of good feeling of fraternal love on which the Union rests,—to eak down under the weight of ridicule and attack see sacred arch of the Constitution, though they may in the contract of the constitution, though they may in the contract of the constitution, though they may in the contract of the constitution of the she chury by renewing the bloody triumphs and ilitary regime of the dark ages,—to lay waste cornells,—to burn villages,—to butcher men,—to lead at captains and soldiers like sheep to the alaughter. Abolitonism is a sentiment so mock and unhealthy hat it has perverted the good sense of its adherents, and filled-the community with a sham and pretenious political Pharisaism. The women, who

"have no other than a woman's reason,"

"bare ho other than a woman's reason," found it a firtile theme. With it they have the ears of sentimental men in office and out fice. Young minnies in the pulpit have made it reclient subject for their vapid eloquence. All marrow and peaked men have learned that it is any sort of virtue, and a cheap sort of charity well upon the sufferings of a class of people too fif for receiving actual assistance—and to offer to dwell upon the sufferings of a class of people too for off for receiving actual assistance—and to offer a new sympathy, which costs nothing but the disraption of the Government under which we live. The office-seekers have found this mock sentiment a bosnitial help to them. They enlarge upon it at all times. They profess it stoutly. They appeal to the hearts and the tears of men and women. They, too, talk of the higher law—though they have no idea what it means. They use the commonplaces about commity, and wrong, and chains. They, too, do what they can to disorganize and disrupt. They show dust on the Constitution and its restraints. And they, too, are ready to do what thus even to dend they, too, are ready to do what they can to de

shvery.

These Abolitionists, as might be expected, are the most intolerant of beings. They profess liberalism, but they are bigots. They assume to themselves all godness. They are impatient of all views that conflict with their own. They are the salt of the earth. They go about full of vague ideas of reform, and of aboishing evils. Adrift on the yeasty surface of American life, impractical men, who are unable to earn a living in bomely ways—nricked with some of

where not the compared the second process.

It is a contribute where the contribution meeting; and one official Administration meeting; and one official process with an in carried Administration of the contribution meeting; and one official process with an in carried Administration of the contribution meeting; and one official process with an in carried Administration of the contribution meeting; and one official process with an incomplete process of the contribution of the contrib

disinterested nations of Europe look on the efforts of the accursed Rebels with interest and favor; why they ridicule the Constitution, and make light of breaking it, whenever in their judgment the circumstances of any cise demand, craftily concealing the fact that the integrity of the Constitution and the right conduct of affairs are things not incompatible, and wickedly advising the people, even though it be a time of agitation, when no man's mind has any true guides of its own, to throw away the landmarks of precedent—to break through the wholesome restraints of the Great Compact—to act without reference to anybody's rights or claims—to do anything, however false, to our institutions or our laws or the laws of nations, and so to superinduce a state of confusion, in which there is no law but each man's views of circumstances, and so no law but that of might—a state forerunning Reigns of Terror and Days of Military Despotism. And yet they are honorable men!

You have heard these Abolitionists on the platform. But you never heard them talk with anything like Christian kindness. They are ascetic and jaundiced men. They are jealous, bitter and arrogant. They seem to be full of venom and spleen. Something rankles in their hearts. They speak not good of any. They rail, and abuse, and call hard names. But thereby they fail of influence or success. For what have they done? They have retarded and for many years to come defeated the spontaneous abolition of slavery in some of the Border States. By attacking the institution of slavery, they have put its protectors on the alert, and have thus tightened the chains of the slave. They have made our great political parties sectional parties. They have embroiled an united people in mutual jealousies and hate. They have kindled volcaness under the earth. They have proken the arch of the Union asunder. They have proven the robels handles for apology and pretence in the eyes of the world. They have fettered the conduct of the war by hanging about it incidental and needless but v

ing about it incidental and needless but vexatious questions. And still they cannot see. Their heads are still full of schemes of emancipation, confiscation, and what not. As if abolition of the negroes were possible when we cannot even get at them! As if it were anything to issue proclamations for the emancipation of the slaves, when we have not even broken through the ranks of their masters! As if such proclamations would inspire the blacks to action, when it is true that they would never see them, and that they show as yet no disposition to lift a hand in their own aid, but, poor, ignorant wretches that they are, seem to know no other allegiance and to want no other liberty than such as they already posses! As if the wishes or 'prejudices even of the Border States were of no consequence,—as if they were a hindrance more than a help to us, when even with their aid—substantial aid in the form of regiments and full quotas—we are still struggling, buffeted with reverses, to reduce their insurgent sisters!

No one is more aware of the evils of slavery than are we. No one more desires its abolition by those agencies which have it under their jurisdiction. But we cannot help feeling that in these trying days of the Republic, there is something better than Abolitionism and Abolitionists,—something better than complaint and dyspeptic hate, and abuse by men in Kossuth hats,—something better than insisting on the emancipation of slaves whom we have not in hand, even had we the power, to emancipate be stout arms and willing hearts ready to do battle to and fight for the flag. There is such a thing as a hearty support of the President in his efforts to crush the rebellion. There is such a thing as ignoring, as hearty support of the President in his efforts to crush the rebellion. There is such a thing as ignoring and perfect of pending all our treasure, and petting forth all our president in the efforts to crush the rebellion. And still they cannot see. Their heads are still

## THE RADICAL FACTION OF THE NORTH.

It cannot be and ought not to be overlooked that the demand for more men for the army is made necessary by the conduct of the radical faction of the North, in Congress and out of it. Well might Mr. Lincoln say to one of the rabid Scnators who declared to him that we were not more than a mile from a certain unnameable place for want of an emanicipation policy, that the mile was just about the distance from the Presidential mansion to the building in which Congress assembles. We have e distance from the Presidential mansion to the illding in which Congress assembles. We have all occasion before now to compare some of the ex-bitions in the Capitol of the country to an assem-y in Pandemonium, which is the same thing as in outright Abolition meeting; and we are glad to that our Chief Magistrate coincides with us in

### A RECONSTRUCTED CABINET.

he government would fall if the Cabinet were ructed in subservience to the ideas of the anneipationists. Such a reconstruction would rily carry with it a change in the head of the for at present we suppose General Halleck-ror influential adviser of the President than any member of the Cabinet. In the re-cast we here present, we are quite sure that we almost any member of the Cabinet. In the re-cast which we here present, we are quite sure that we include the names of the ablest and most eminent champions of the new policy attempted to be thrust upon the President: Charles Sunner, Secretary of State; Gerrit Smith, Secretary of the Treasury; Henry Ward Beecher, Secretary of the Navy; Horace Greeley, Secretary of the Interior; Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Postmaster General; Wendell Phillips, Attorney General; John C. Fremont, General-in-Chief of the Army.

These are unquestionably the eight most distinguished emancipationists in the country; preeminent among all their compeers for ability, influence, and thorough identification with the cause. And yet, if this Cabinet were appointed, there is no intelligent

pilication to the Abolition denouncers of the Admin-istration of a practical reductio ad absurdum, by plac-ing in a clear light the utter incompotency to admin-ister the government of the set of men who claim a monopoly of political wisdom.—New York World.

To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

"White spirits and black—red spirits and grey— Mingle, mingle, mingle—you that mingle may."

Mingle, mingle, mingle—you that mingle may."

I was an eye-witness to an event a few days since, which I then thought trivial enough in its character, and of probable daily occurrence in the vicinity in which it happened. It has, however, assumed a more important aspect since the publication of Mr. Sumner's letter to the Worcester Convention. Wyour leave, I will relate it. On a warm day, with the thermometer indicating about 85 degrees—in Walnut street, Ward 6—Mr. Sumner's "own Ward"—that Ward which has just honored him, by so far adopting his sentiments, as to send a negro or two to represent its citizens at the Republican Convention—there was to be seen, a negro—stalwart in frame—uncontaminated by any mixture of white blood in his veins, to all appearance, lounging up the street ne artist as a fitting pendant?

A WHITE MAN.

## Selections.

GENERAL FREMONT.

CAME TO BE RELIEVED OF HIS

of Gen. Pope to the Army of Virtr he new order, was to embrace
n the Valley, came upon all with
a clap of thunder from a clear sky.
Fremont asked for ten days leave
did not suppose that he was deter command; he could not underof his new position. All of this
letermined in a few minutes' confir. Lincoln. Besides, he needed
k with fever and fatigue. The
patch was curt and decided: "No;
command." Aside from the quesefore Gen. Fremont could obtain any m Washington, he received two tele a Gen. Pope, one of which informed him

answer from Washington, he received two telegrams from Gen. Pope, one of which informed him that there no longer existed any such thing as the "Mountain Department."

I am sure that the foregoing revelations of facts and explanations, hitherto unpublished, which never could have come from the lips of the Pathfinder himself, will be gladly welcomed by the many thousands to whom the results of the campaign in Western Virginia have been a most unsatisfactory mystery.

This communication is addressed to you by one who has no higher thought nor more absorbing purpose than the welfare of his dear mother-land, the interest of freedom, the npholding of the great Democratic Idea. He knows Fremont to be a true main, a single-hearted patriot, and he hopes yet to see him where Fremont best loves to be, in the front rank of the nation's defenders.

—Boston Transcript.

## WASHINGTON AND FREMONT.

In your paper of Monday, October 13, 1856, will be found a very long and very able editorial article entitled "Washington and Fremont," designed to show some striking coincidences in respect to the

In the fall of 1754, one of the darkest periods in the colonial history of Virginia, when the French-allies were pressing down upon hee frontiers, Gov Dinwiddie thought it a fit time to reorganize the forces of the colony. By this arrangement, Washington, who had been a Colonel, with an independent command, and as such had received the thanks of the House of Burgesses, for the sagacity and courage with which he had conducted his campaign, was degraded to the rank of Captain, and placed under the command of officers whom he had theretofore outranked, and had often commanded. Washington, "with a soldier's just feelings," as Sargent says, (History of Braddock's ex.) at once resigned, though extremely anxious to serve the colony. On the fact becoming public, he was solicited by many, including the Governor of Maryland, to continue in the service with the same rank, nominally, as before; but Washington refused, saying, "I shall have the consolation of knowing that I have opened the way, when the smallness of our numbers exposed us to the attacks of a superior enemy; and that I have he dat the thanks of my country for the services

Of this affair Sparks, in his life of Washingtonage 56,) says, "Such a degradation, of course Or tos and partial of the course of the course was not to be submitted to by a high-minded man. And Chief Justice Marshall remarks, (Life of Washington, vol. 1, p. 29.) "Colonel Washington positions of the course of the course

with pleasure when he should be clearly without dishonor."

And Burke, in his History of Virginia, discussing this matter, says, (vol. 3, p. 19.) "... He (Washington) was determined to discountenance, by his nown example at least, an insult which, if carried into precedent, would have the most injurious effects on the character and courage of his countrymen."

Irving (vol. 1, p. 45) notices this incident, and applauds the conduct of Washington.

I have no desire, even if it were proper, to comment upon these matters. I only wish to present them in their historic aspects: others can make such observations as may seem fit.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Now read the corroborative statement of the Richmond Examiner of the 5th inst.:—

Here, it will be noted, are two distinct outrages, but occurring on the same battle-field, involving the same principles, and displaying an identical spirit. The Rebel writer glories in a state of facts quite as flagrant as that alleged by our correspondent. Let

their dead.

III. The Rebels (on Suaday) held the hattle-field.
They did not bury our dead. They did not (perhaps they could not) care for our wounded. But they gave us permission to do both, under a flag of truce. Our nurses and our grave-diggers went upon the battle-field accordingly, under the protection of this flag.

the battle-held accordingly, under the processes.

IV. While there, doing what they were sent and had permission to do, and not accused or suspected of doing anything else, the colored drivers of our carriages for the wounded, the colored diggers of graves for our dead heroes, were seized by Rebel officers, made prisoners, and consigned to slavery! There was a pretence that some of them were fugitives from slavery to Rebels, but this (though it could in no wise excuse the outrage) was sheer humbug. "Most of them were runaway contrabands," says the Bichmond Ezaminer. But had they all been runaway nurderers and narricides, that could not pose. A neir ensiavement, under such circumstance was theft aggravated by perjury. "I don't car whether you are a slave or not," said the Reb Major to one of them; "I'll make a slave of you; and striking him a blow in the face, he took him interessession.

possession.

We do not know that what we have to call our Government will effectually resent this outrage Probably it will not. But a Government that tame by suffers such is on the high road to be placed be yond further suffering.—New York Tribune.

## TREASON IN WASHINGTON.

Let us review, briefly, the important operat THE CAMPAIGN OF THE POTOMAC.

uniformly said the same thing, that, four time least, McClellan might have walked almost u posed into Richmond. This is what Mr. Rayn says in the Times:—

"Everybody knows that if McClellan had pus

mis rivest troops upon them, instead of withdrawing to James river."

Why did he not take Richmond? Because the secret Power did not want the rebel armies defeated. Richmond evacuated might do; but Richmond conquered, would prevent the return to "the happy family."

Gen. Butler was sent to Fortress Monroe. For what? To whip the enemy? No; good care was taken that he should not have troops enough to do any mischief. He was sent solely to garrison the fort, and to stand guard over two or three guns at Newport News, which commanded the mouth of James river. Gen. Wool succeeded him in the same inglorious service. For seven months the old veteran chafed like a caged lion, cooped up on the beach, robel scouts taking their daily rampage within two miles of his guns, and rebel bayonets on Sewall's Point, flashing daily defiance under his very nose. For four menths before the President's visit, he begged the War Department to give him 6,000 troops. ront, flashing daily defiance under his ver For four menths before the President's visit, ged the War Department to give him 6,000 pledging his head that with them he coul Norfolk. Why was all this? Why was no Wool allowed to coöperate with the army Potomae by threatening Richmond, up the sula, any time after the first of October? General Butler was sent to Hatteras Inlet what? To take possession and to advance in

Then followed the "Burnside Expedition, From which the country expects such great results. We had a right to expect; for it was under the command of a leader, skilful, brave, and thoroughly in earnest. What has come of both these expeditions? Absolutely nothing. Why? Because the POWER determined that nothing aboud be done, and withheld the forces that were indispensable to any effective science. Has nothing come of it? Yes; we forget: Edize in the creat we come to the

ov. Stanley!
Following the coast, we come to the
"PORT ROYAL EXPEDITION."

operate in the interior—all our transport going vessels, and of too deep draft for and creeks and inland passages," &c., &c the following remarkable statements:—

had been hurried on, never reached me until the 24th of March—five days before I was relieved from duty there, and even then but half the number that had been asked for The reason for this extraordinary delay, it is hoped, will also some day come to light. In the course of the winter, I received, also, a re-enforcement of four regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and one harnessed light instery. So, unless the sumy could have been passessed with the attributes of a Moses, my plans, or, indeed, any system of internal operations, could not have been carried out or pursued during the time I commanded the expedition.

After recapitulating what he did accomplish with inadequate means, he says:

"There certainly is no 'confusion' in all this, and all that is unsatisfactory about it to me lies in the fact of the transportation I timely asked for failing to reach me. Had that transportation arrived when it ought, Securanch would have been in our hands in January: the whole coast South could have failen as a consequence; the whole ruilroad system of Georgia and Florida would have been more than neutralized, and the problem of Charleston would then have become so very simple as to demand comparatively but little care or labor."

Does any same man doubt that every word of this

Does any sane man doubt that every word of this

Does any sane man doubt that every word of this is true?

Gen. Hunter succeeds Gen. Sherman; and he pledges his military reputation that, with only his handful of troops, it the government will authorize it, he will raise 50,000 colored soldiers, and drive the enemy out of South Carolina. Why has the Port Rayal expedition, opening so brilliantly with its naval exploits, proved such an abortion? Because, as Mr. Seward says, "only an imperial or despotic government could subjugate thoroughly disaffected and insurrectionary members of the State"!

And so, as Gen. Sherman's proclamation had failed to call out a single "loyal" white man in South Carolina, the Powest leaves South Carolina to send troops and supplies to Virginia.

Gen. Butler takes New Orleans, and the country

Where is the Grand Army of the West?—two harded—two hundred and fifty thousand men! hat has it accomplished? Where is it? What t doing? What can it do? It would have taken inth and "bagged" Beauregard, had Halleck sained in St. Louis a seek longer. The capture that army would have interposed a "real obstato a reunion," as Mr. Seward phrases it, and n. Halleck, giving the enemy time to evacuate hat his munitions and supplies at leisure, with-"corrion," entered Corints!

We refer to only one more illustration of the ration of this omnipresent, malign, mysterious WER.

Ower.

Our readers will recollect that a few weeks ago, the National War Committee of New York proposed to the War Department that the three months regiments should remain after their term of service had expired. Gen. Halleck replied, very curly, and as was felt, insultingly, that these regiments having refused to comply with a request to remain when their services were more needed, the Department declined the offer. Last week General Halleck writes as follows:—

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 8. W. H. ASPINWALL, New York:

W. H. ABPINWALL, New York:

When I last saw you, you volunteered to request one or more of the New York three months' regiments to remain in service for an additional term. The same proposition was directed to be made to the other regiments; and as they went home at the end of their regiments; it was presumed that they had declined to remain. I now learn that an order had been previously issued, without the knowledge of the Secretary of War or myself, to send these troops back to New York at the end of their enlistment. When I telegraphed the New York Committee, I supposed the regiment had, while here, declined to remain, but on their arrival in New York had offered to return. In this was in error, and my telegram was calculated to dethem injustice. Please explain this to them.

H. W. HALLEUK, General-in-Chief,"

The Evening Post asks; "Who issued orders dis

H. W. HALLEGE, General-in-Chief."

The Evening Post asks: "Who issued orders disbanding and sending home so many well-drilled regiments at a time when the enemy was approaching the gates of Washington, and when our army was in retreat before him?" Still more grave is the question, who issues such orders, at such a time without the knowledge of the Secretary of War or the Commander-in-Chief?

We might add almost indefinitely to this catalogue: but these are sufficient to open the eves o

We might add almost indefinitely to this catalogue; but these are sufficient to open the eyes o
all who are not wilfully blind; to suggest to all patriots the inquiries, quoting from the Evening Post
"whether our grand cause is, after all, betrayed
whether we have been fighting for no end, and
whether all these losses of men and means have
been incurred to enable a few politicians to yield
the government and the capital into the hands of a
malignant foe?"

There is TREASON in Washington; treason which

the government and the capital into the hands of a malignant foe?"

There is TREASON in Washington; treason which gives "aid and comfort to the enemy." by depriving us of the victories to which we are entitled, and which aims to protract the war until the exhaustion of the "union as it was," by abject submission to the Slave Power; treason which thrusts itself between the President and his patriotic purposes. In the people alone is our hope of the rescue of the nation from perils such as no nation in history ever yet survived. They must stand between the President and his betrayers, strengthening him and baffling them, or the Republic is lost. "The blood of our lathers, let it not have been shed in vain; the great hope of posterity, let it not be blasted!"—Commonwealth.

### THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

When McClellan's hosts landed on the Pening t seemed sufficiently numerous to trample our little band into the earth, like so much mire beneath its band into the earth, fixe so much mire center in the feet. It appeared before our lines, where our men had determined to make a last desperate stand. Night fell upon the opposing forces. To us it was a night of intense anxiety. Our gallant leader expected to be assaulted at daybreak, and saw no better fate prepared for him than that which befel the fate prepared for him than that which befel the pecced to be assaulted at daybreak, and saw no better fate prepared for him than that which befel the next morning, instead of assaulting him and crushing him to the earth, he found that McClellan's proditious force were actively engaged in throwing up earthworks for their own protection, and to enable them, by means of their long-range guns, to shell his works will imputify. It is impossible to account for this strange oversight of McClellan, on any other supposition than that Providence interposed in our favor. He opportunity thus thrown away could never be regained. It was the turning point in the enterprise. Reinforcements began to pour in, the position became stronger every hour, until at last our General felt no uneasiness for the result. We all remember how McClellan wasted the time which should have been spent in advancing upon Richmond, in besigging the position which he might have carried in a few hours; how, when he found it convenient, Gen Johnston evacuated that position without losing a man; at Williamsburg, another opportunity was offered him, to destroy the army of Johnston in a great battle. But he seemed in no hurry to take advantage of it. On the contrary, a mere rearguard action gave him such a dose, that he permitted the Confederate General quietly to move off and drop back, until he found himself in the vicinity of Richmond, with his front covered by the Chickahominy. How Lee overcame the Yankeeshowing the property of the contrary of the enemy before him, sentil he finally lodged him at Betche kelber with the finally lodged him at Betche kelber with a seven long days, he drove the enemy before him, sentil he finally lodged him at left at bay—how he brought down Jackson from mountains to operate on the flank and rear of the caneiny—how, for seven long days, he drove tenemy before him, settl he finally lodged him Berkeley, thirty miles from Richmond—how b Clellan claimed a victory every day, and called race for life "a change of base"—how he lied in he lost all claim to be considered even a gentler—how he finally left his wounded, stealing off I a third in the night, with an army scarcely m than one-third as strong as it had been originally all this it would require more space than we have the story of the standard of the story in the standard of the story of the standard of the story of the standard of the story A thier in the many than one than one-third as strong as it had been originally—than one-third as strong as it had been originally—all this it would require more space than we have at command to sell as it should be told. For it comprises some of the most splendid combinations known to the art of war, the conception of which has placed the author in the front rank of Generals. It is true that the success was not so great as the General had a right to expect, but it was no fault of his. It was still immense. It freed the Capital of the Confederacy from danger, it paralyzed and almost destroyed the largest and best equipped army that ever marched upon American soil, and it paved the way to results which are even now in process of development, and which promise to be important beyond all that have yet taken place since this war began.—Southern Illustrated Netse, Richmond.

Observe—this is no "Abolition" attack upo Gen. McClellan, but a revelation and confession, by the rebels, of the ease with which he might have cap-tured Richmond months ago, if he had possessed true military genius and intreplility. What has his "mas-terly strategy" not cost the nation in loss of time, money and life? And a third time he has allowed tha rebel army to retreat, at its own chosen time and way, without any loss of supplies, and is an orderly manner.

## THE NORTHERN TRAITORS.

While all patriots and true men in the land are contributing their time, their means, their talents, and their energies to the work of raising the men that are now imperatively needed to fill the armies of the Union, to render them sufficiently large and efficient to overwhelm our enemies and restore the country to peace, unity and prosperity, a few sneaking, cowardly, politicians can find nothing-better to do then snear, grunt and croak against the Abolitomist, the Government, and the loyal workers is secondary's emession to save the Union, these dirty waves are fighting the Government to save the estimates of the enemy that is sceking to stab the entire to the heart.

We are sink, tired and disgusted with the foolish and irreaconable efforts of these mers politicians to write the heart.

We are sink, tired and disgusted with the foolish and irreaconable efforts of these mers politicians to write the heart of the robels. A popular storm is activating to break over the heads of these convolutions to the country of the country. Hustings Benner,

DRAFTING -- WHAT IS THE DUTY OF THE The Tiberator. No Union with Slaveholders!

PROGLAMATION OF EMANGIPATION Preedom of the Slaves in Rebellious States on First Day of January Next. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. A PROCLAMATION.

ments existing there, will be continued; that on th first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated

aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States, or parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively will then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State or peo-

ple thereof shall on that day be in good faith repre-sented in the Congress of the United States by mem-bers chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have particle

the qualified voters of such State shall neve partic-pated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof have not been in rebel-lion against the United States; that attention is here-by called to an Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to make an additional Article of War," approved March 13th, 1862, and which Act is in the words and figures

following:—

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war, for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:

Article — All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by court martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage."

Also to the 9th and 10th sections of an Act entitled

"Section 9. And be it further enacted, That all alaxes of basease when the section of against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such person, and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them, and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on or being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captures of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

Section 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave, escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any of the States, shall be delivered up, or any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offence against the law, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not been in arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service of abor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service."

And I do hereby enjoin and order all persons encoded in the military or any all assession of the United States.

And I do hereby enjoin and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey and enforce within their respective spheres of service the Acts and sections above recited; and the Executive will in the time

spective spheres of service the Acts and sections above recited; and the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States, who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall, upon the restoration of the Constitutional relations between the United States and their respective States and people, if the relations shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the

and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed Done at the City of Washington, this 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1862, and of the independence of the United States the 87th.

By the President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1862

I, Aneaham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare, that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the Constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed; that it is my purpose at the acceptance of rejection of all the slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits, and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent, or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued; that on the first day of Jonney in the year of our Lord one

such of their number as are not Non-Reistants, and do not vote under the Constitution on account of its pro-slavery compromises. The question has no reference to Republicans.

Our reply to it is, that the decision will be, and must be, according to the stand-point occupied by each individual. Already, some Abolitionists have joined the ranks as volunteers, feeling that, in so doing, they are justified by the nature of the rebellion, and the altered relations of slavery to the government. There are others who, abborring the treasonable conduct of the South in the strongest manner, are still precluded from entering into the conflict, so long as the government refuses to "proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

Both parties are equally sincere, equally zealous to procure universal emancipation; and neither should deal censoriously with the other. For the difference between them is not one relating to Anti-Slavery principles, but only to the application of those principles in the present anomalous state of the country. Nevertheless, concurrence of judgment and unity of action are desirable, as far as individual conscientiousness will permit; and we shall be glad if we can say any thing to promote them.

held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever, free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom; that the Executive will, on the 1st day of January

The readers of the Liberator must have observe that, since the organization of the Southern Confederacy, we have ceased to make any distinctive issue with the Constitution of the United States. In the lecture the editor gave at the Cooper Institute, in New York, in January last, he declared—"When I said I would not sustain the Constitution, because it was a covenant with death and an agreement with hell, had no idea that I would live to see death and hell s cede. Hence it is that I am now with the govern ment, to enable it to constitutionally stop the further ravages of death, and to extinguish the flames of helforever." It is on this ground, solely, that we

forever." It is on this ground, solely, that we have felt justified in invoking, first Congress, and next President Lincoln, to lose no time in decrecing the entire abolition of slavery; and in sharply reproving them for not performing that act. For it would be grossly inconsistent to arraign them as recreant to present duty, in one breath, and in the next maintain that the old covenant continues unaffected by the re-bellion. Before the rebellion, the Abolitionists serve valencies therefore. pulously abstained, through a thirty years' struggle, from asking Congress or the President to emancipate a single slave in all the slave States; because they recognized the conditions upon which the Union was formed, and were too conscientious to ask for any exer ourse has always been equally honorable and co sistent. It may suit the saturic pro-slavery journals of the day to represent them as seeking to make this a war for the abolition of slavery per se, through the violation of the Constitution, and in the spirit of a highhanded usurpation; but all candid inquirers will find that none have been more scrupulous than themfind that none have been more scrupulous than the selves, in reference to the legal rights and duties very, they do not belong to the class who are ready do evil that good may come, and who profess to b lieve that the end sanctifies the means, no matter now disconsiste these means may be. Hasaffal, and actuated by the purest motives and the highest moral considerations, they have been careful from the beginning till now to do nothing wrong, and to ask nothing of the government but what it has a right CONSTITUTIONALLY to enact. If they now in voke it to exercise extraordinary powers, it is because the revolt and secession of the South render the resort to those powers not only legitimate, but indispensable. None but "fools and blind," or actual sympathizers with the Southern traitors, can fail to see that slavery is the teeming source, the inspiring motive, the aim there is no rebellion; -that the one is essentially co is in the hands of the potter, to the subversion of all free institutions;—that all who are prominent in the rebellion are slaveholders, and absolute dictators over the ignorant and deluded masses under them ;-the the ignorant and deluded masses under them;—that they make loyalty to "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," (seeing that these no longer answer the exigencies of slavery,) a treasonable ad, and trample under their feet the flag which they once professed to adore;—that eleven Slave States are confederated together in open revolt, and defy all efforts of the government to exercise any legal authority within their domains;—that the Border Slave States are kept loyal only under martial law, and in consequence of the occupancy of their soil by an immense. North-ern army.—that Southern independence is declare to be irrevocable, and is to be maintained at whateve ciency, to be applied in every direction and wielded at will, in building fortifications, digging trenches and riflepits, raising food, frantishing supplies, and doing all manner of serviceable labor;—that, consequently, though the government has incurred a debt of not less than twelve liundred millions of dollars, and expended a hundred thousand lives, and brought into the field a million soldiers, to reduce them to submission, its effects during eighteen long and weare mouth. Whit. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Remarks. Though we believe that this Proclamators of the Consequent duty of the government require,—and therefore are not so jubilant over it as many others,—will, it is an important step in the right direction, and an act of immense historic consequence, and justifies the almost universal gladness of expression and warm congratulation which it has simultaneously elicited in every part of the Pree States. It calls for the prompt and efficient enforcement, by the army and navy, of the slaves of all rebels who may be captured, or who may seek protection under the national flag, are to be liberated unconditionally; and as the great mass of the slaves of all rebels who may be captured, or who may seek protection under the national flag, are to be liberated unconditionally; and as the great mass of the slaveholders are in furious rebellion, it emancipates more than three-fourths of the entire slave population, as fast as they shall become accessible. It also forbids any person connected with the military or naval service to arrest or send back any fugitive slave whatever. These commands, if faithfully executed the procession of the rebellion. The objectionable features of the Proclamation are its avowed readiness to return to bloody stripes, and horrible torture, and lifs-inguisting the slave system in operation as heretofore. By their rebellion, the Constitution, in regard to lits pro-slavery stipulations; they have made themselves outlaws; they have forfeited into the war, than the market value of their ratiorous confederates to anticipate that measure themselves, and thus secure their independence of horse, and the secure their independence by foreign intervention)—the proposition to make a next of their ratio and its mean, absurd and proscriptive at a bargain—and its mean, absurd and proscriptive at a bargain—and its mean, absurd and proscriptive at a bargain—and its mean, absurd and proscriptive and the secure of the summer of their ratio to them, and they to the government forts, during eighteen long and weary months, have

government, to be vigorously applied in every direction; and its exercise is as constitutional and its exercise is as constitutional and as the election of a President or the "enforcement of the laws." To say that it is a despotic power, or that it supersedes the Constitution for the time being, is to forget the radical distinction which exists between an hereditary and a popular government. As claimed and used by European dynasties, it is ever without reference to the popular will, and therefore despotic; but what THE PEOPLE have expressly provided for, in their organiciaw, to be used whenever the emergency arises, according to the imminence of the peril that threatens the public safety and the stability of the government, is neither despote; but the remedy is in the hands of the people, and they will not fall to hold their servants to the strictest accountability. Of course, it is legal only in time of war; and then those civil processes which obtain in a state of peace may be set aside, as the crisis demands. Sileat eaim logs inter arms.

We hold, therefore, the argument to be impregnable—It is the Southern slave oligarchy who instigated, who inspire, who direct this murderous rebellion, in avowed hostility to all free institutions, and in order to establish an independent slaveholding despoism: by their treasonable course, they have pronounced sentence of death against themselves and their accursed slave system: consequently, the "covenant with death" is broken, and the "agreement

nounced sentence of death against themselves and their accursed slave system: consequently, the "covenant with death" is broken, and the "agreement with hell" no longer stands.

To this it may be replied, that there are at least a few loyal slaveholders (few indeed!) in the Border States, and that their constitutional rights remain unimpaired; so that a decree of universal emancipation by the government would be an act alike unjust to them, and unconstitutional in itself. But exceptional cases are to be provided for, not to baffle the necessary measures of the government for its own preservation; cases are to be provided for, not to baffle the necessary measures of the government for its own preservation; and this can easily be done, either by making good whatever pecuniary loss may be sustained, or by insisting that, as the loyal men of the North are expected to count neither property nor life dear unto them in the maintenance of the Union, so the same obligation rests with equal weight upon the loyal men of the South, and they have no right to denand that the war shut be so conducted as to impose no hardships upon them. Thus, every obstacle to CONSTITUTIONAL EMANCIPATION is taken out of the way, and the government is, and must be, if true to itself, wholly on the side of liberty. Such a government can receive the sanction and support of every Abotiment can receive the sanction and support of every Aboli-tionist, whether in a moral or military point of view. But, it may be said that, however true this may be

But, it may be said that, however true this may be in theory, it is practically nullified by the attempt of the Administration to restore "the Union as it soas," with all its pro-slavery guaranties; and that, until it decree the extinction of slavery universally, Abolitionists cannot consistently comply with any draft that may be made upon them. Upon its face, this objection is plausible; but we think it is rather technical the called and conductors. We admit that President. than solid and conclusive. We admit that President Lincoln has been hoping and trying to restore the old state of things, with as little damage to slavery as possible; but, surely, nothing can be more preposterou than such an expectation—an expectation happily no longer indulged in, even by himself, as witness his recent Emancipation Proclamation. His hesitancy, hitherto, to use all the means constitutionally lodged of the rebellion, must not be allowed a government to the further support of slavery as a stored, we think that the Abolitionists who may be drafted, and who are not committed to radical peace principles, will be justified in standing loyally by the government as such, on the battle-field or in any other capacity. If, at the termination of the struggle, a covenant with death " shall be made, o

out one renewed, it will then ob their day to sain outside of the government, as they have heretofore done. But "sufficient unto the day is the evil there-of." The government must exterminate slavery, or slavery will overturn the government. The govern-ment is bound to be victorious, and slavery is doomed

ment is sound to be victorious, and savery is doomed to perish in the struggle.

Those Abolitionists who cannot subscribe to this view of the case will, of course, firmly and serenely meet the penalties of refusing to comply with the call of the government, in case they are drafted. They must and will be true to their convictions of duty.

## THE PROGLAMATION.

The twenty-second of September, 1862, will hence-orth be a memorable day in this Nation's history, if forth be a memorable day in this Nation's history, if our National life is yet to continue. After seventeen months' waiting for the event, we at last hear the President speak the word which, had it been spoken at first, would have commanded the sympathy and appliance of the world, and cut short the life of the Rebellion with a comparatively small loss of life and treasure. But a foolish people and Government, preferring their own wisdom to the wisdom of God, exiting their own parrow solley above the grand policy

ferring their own wisdom to the wisdom of God, exalting their own narrow policy above the grand policy of Justice and Right, have chosen to go in the path of bloodshed, death, terrible suffering, and grinding debt, only to learn at this late hour the simple truth which the Anti-Slavery people have long been urging upon them. Pray God it may not be too late!

But now that the word Freedom is spoken, why, we ask, is the great Act of Justice delayed for three months longer? The postponement to January next is much to be regretted. The delay was not called for by any consideration of forbearance due to the Rebel States, or to any portion of their population. Warning enough, time enough, fourfold, had been already granted them. A patience, as extraordinary of the operation of an act of Congress (emancipating). Warning enough, time enough, fourfold, had been niready granted them. A patience, as extraordinary on the side of the Government as it has been unavailing in its effect upon the South, has been exercised towards them. They have met it with scorn, derision and insult—imputing that to cowardice and a sense of inferiority on our part, which was really dictated by the state of the sense of the se inferiority on our part, which was really dictated by forbearance, (however misplaced and weak.) towards them. The three months' delay will afford opportupity to the enemics of the Great Measure, North and South, but particularly at the North, to concort plans to straugle it if possible, to postpone and cripple is at any rate. That they will be busy at this work, no one can doubt for an instant. All the energy and craft these people possess, find scope only in plans to circumvent justice and human liberty, and strengthen the power and dominion of slavery. They pursue this evil work with a relisis. Let them be closely watched. Whether banded in secret societies, or proposing traitorous schemes in public journals under a thin mask of professed loyalty, let the people watch and expose them. Their infernal projects will then be frustrated and scattered to the winds.—s. M., JR.

FRATERNITY LECTURES. We call attention to the advertisement of the fifth course of these popular and progressive lectures. It is really a superior list of speakers. Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. Owen Lovejoy, Hon. B. Gratz Brown, (the Missouri emancipationist,) Theodore Tilton, Esq., of the Independent, and other able and tried anti-slavery men, appear. Of course, the tickets will all be sold early.

Ex-President Roberts, of Liberts, who has re-cently visited the United States via England, salled from Boston in the steamer Asia for Liverpool on the 17th inst., on his return to Liberts. For an interesting account of his reception in England, see our last page.

WHAT THINK YE OF ABRAHAM? WHOSE SON IS HE?

which must necessarily bring us further evidence, either positive or negative.

In July last, Congress passed a Confiscation Act, whereby the slaves of all rebels were confiscated (substantially emancipated) after sixty days notice, by a presidential proclamation. The President officially approved this act at the time of its passage, and on the 25th of July he issued the Proclamation, calling upon the inaurgents to return to their allegiance within sixty days, on penalty of losing their slaves.

It is as easy to call rebels back to their allegiance as

days, on penaity of loang mere saves.

It is as easy to call rebels back to their allegiance as to "call spirits from the vasty deep." It is claimed in these latter days that spirits actually come when called for. But our rebels, far from coming in submission at the President's call, have come nearer than ever to the capture of Washington, have driven McClelian and his forces from the vicinity of Richmond, and have forces that the vicinity of Richmond, and have forces they borders of two

Clelian and his forces from the vicinity of Michmond, and have brought the war to the very borders of two of the loyal States.

The day on which this paper is printed, Thursday, the 25th of September, is the expiration of the sixty days grace, given July 25th by the President, and used as we have seen by the rebels.

From and after the 25th of September, the laws of the United States will forbid slavery as far as it may vise it is States rebelling senjant the national government.

exist in States robelling against the national govern-ment. The duty of the President will be to execute those laws, to notify his subordinate officials that they have come in force, and to require their zeal and vigi-lance in the execution of them. From that time will be an additional act of rebellion. From that time every person claimed as a slave in the rebel State will be entitled to protection as a loyalist. From that will be entitled to protection as a loyalist. From that time, the President of the United States—who is required by the Federal Constitution to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed"—will be required by law to resist the claims of the slaveholder and protect the person of the slave, as far as the rebel States include such persons, and as far as his voice, and the include such persons, and as far as his voice, and the include such persons, and as far as his voice, and the include such persons. fluence of his civil and military officials, can be made to reach them. The question now is, Will the President execute this part of his duty? Will be require of his subordinates a vigorous and active attempt to

make this law effective!

Up to this time, the military and naval officers who came in contact with slavery, and the provisional Governors appointed by the President over rebel States, have acted in regard to slavery each according States, have acted in regard to slavery each according to his individual preference, often counteracting each other, and thus injuring the public service. Such of these officials as opposed slavery have generally been rebuked and counteracted by the President, and such of them as favored slavery have generally been allowed. particular instances, when the officers in question, seespecific orders upon that point. The question is— Will be avail himself of the present opportunity to

that the President had no right to act against slavery, and also that a Proclamation of Emancipation on his on both these points. In making his proposal, months ago, for compensated emancipation, he strongly inti-mated to the slave States, both loyal and rebel, that if this liberal offer were disregarded, stronger measures would follow; that the thing proposed would be done, this intimation shows that he was conscious of author ity to take the ground in question, and of power to en-force it. He knows that he can overthrow slavery, both in the rebel and in the border States. He has refrained from doing this while it was simply at his option. Even in regard to the rebel States, notwith-

fy the operation of an act of Congress (emancipating the slaves of rebels) for the period between September 25th and January 1st. No doubt the President's authority, under the war

power, allows even this interference with the ordinary operation of law. It must be remembered that we are now living under military rule, and that military are now living under military rule, and that military law takes precedence of civil, regarding or disregarding it just as the interests of war are supposed to require. In this state of things, no doubt the President may suspend a law against slavery, just as he might suspend or abrogate any particular law in it is favor, just as he might abolish slavery altogether, if he saw fit. His function at present allows this unwonted exercise of power, but it seems to me an injudicious movement, because our necessities (as well as duties) now require the limitation and repression of slavery in every possible way. This indulgence, however, is temporary. Three months will bring us to the end of it.

The good feature of the Proclamation is that it not.

DARKNESS MADE VISIBLE

There was a Comet seen in Boston was nigh half a column long, and the tall from Joel Parker, in Cambridge, to accefrom Joel Parker, in Cambridge, to access the second season Lowell. The "gittering generalities" of the season dazzled men's eyes for a moment; but the trusk which straightway followed induced a blackness season of Egyptian and Cimmerian, in which were decay as it seemed, a mingling host of spiris, the faccollege, counting-room, law-office, and detay with working with all their might. But too many the working with all their might. But too many the shapes were there, to leave their purpose ing it doubt. When the sun of the rebellion was being it doubt. When the sun of the rebellion was being it doubt. When the sun of the rebellion was being it doubt. When the sun of the rebellion was being it doubt. When the sun of the rebellion was being it doubt. When the sun of the rebellion was being it doubt. When the sun of the rebellion was being it doubt. When the sun of the rebellion was being it doubt. When the sun of the rebellion was being it doubt. When the sun of the rebellion was being it doubt. When the sun of the rebellion was being it doubt. When the sun of the rebellion was being it doubt. When the sun of the rebellion was being it doubt. When the sun of the rebellion was being it doubt. When the sun of the rebellion was being it doubt.

will probably discover every name which cold mustered in support of the Crittenden Component the Fancull Hall meeting of last year. The rithen saw nothing in that infamous proposition. loyal citizen stanch in his country's defence weep for the rebel who can no longer h groes at home.

The humbug cry is, of course, "No Party!"

The humbug cry is, or course, 'No runy!species of Heads-Lwin, Talls-youlous gam, as
which we are tolerably familiar. It is
enough, at all times, to cry "No Party!"—been
is based on principle. But when the dividing in is based on principle. But when the dividing in of party are the dividing lines of war, such a cri-doubly freacherous and atheistic. As well might rebels beseech us to have "no discussion about rebels beseech us to nave "no discussions about littical, social or party measures and dogman, the which men always have and always will diffe," a pass over the doctrine of secession and the the right of slavery; and to throw down our won while they retain theirs. The fraternal embracy is would next ensue can be likened only to the a ture of the Inquisition, where the victim entered arms of the Virgin to fall pierced by a

affect the support of the rest of the Republican ten There is but one election which it expects to in said one of the signers of the call to a friend of a o a paper to that effect." "Say, rather, earth rell!" was the prompt rejoinder.

There is no need to be frightened by the long.

an aggregation of the forces of the enemy. Pm been cozened into joining it. Some, there me who are afraid to publish their sneaking symp but they are of the kind of deserters who are to

We think we do but express the general "iso feeling in this vicinity, when we exult that the Ca be signified by proclamation his convenient policy of emancipation. We recall with please language: "He is striving in this hour of prival his strength, to save the country. Let these the country has been considered to the country of the country of the country of the country of the country has been considered to the country of the cou with a feeble and half confidence. gle. His patriotism and self-sacrifice desertions duty demands it," Well for the Comet, if the ladent have not to say to it: "I have piped usign and you have not danced; I have mourned using and you have not lamented!"-w. r. c.

## A HAPPY COINCIDENCE

How fortunate is it that, just at the time the list gether for his support, pledged themselves is an him in the pending struggle, and publicy on that, for the sake of austaining the administrate this trying hour, they are willing to ignore sale don the party peculiarities that have hither and guished them! Observe how strong is the finite paragraph, written by Judge Jost. Parker, (or bridge, and signed by more than fiften hamel the people whom we have been wont to tall in kers," in an address "To the People of Massins setts," recently published in the papers."

setts," recently published in the papers."

"The hands of the President, the chosen of shead of the nation, must be strengthened by the ple. He is striving in this hour of perh, we have strength, to save the country. Let the Penjs phin their most generous confidence and supportion their most generous confidence and supportion that for most generous confidence and supportion that it is a strength, the stripe of the particular and half confidence. Pledge, then, to the President lives and fortunes of an united People. Let has austained and carried in triumph through the set gle. His particular and self-sacrifice described design denunds it."

Such affectionate devotedness as this pais to the e coldness of many who call themselves President encoses, in the cans. If the soind men or the cans in the soind men or the cans in the soind men or the cans. If the soind men or the cans in the cans

This change of policy on the part of so may at theme of wealth, weight and influence, must describe the reflection of Messrs. Sunner, When the drew, and those other public men who most farely favor the present public men who may farely favor the present public men who may farely favor the present public men who may be a farely favor the present public men who may be a farely favor the present public men who may be a farely favor the present public men who may be a farely favor the present public men and the part of t favor the present policy of the Federal Excelled And no one can doubt that so decisive a step of part of the conservatives of Massachusetts multita influence upon the corresponding class is also Northern States.—C. K. W.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for October, has let eccived. Its contents are :—Autumnal Tints; Dail Mr. Arel. Gaunt; Euphorion; House-Building; Mr. Learnington Spa; Sanitary Condition of the Ami-An Arab Welcome; Elizabeth Sara Shepani, is sources of the South; The Battle Autum of its. Reviews and Literary Notices; Recent Amina Publications. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

THE REPRETED RECORD, MORNING STREET, WAS A STREET, WHICH STREET, WAS A STREET, WHICH STREET, WAS A S

Hon. Charles Sumner, in a letter to the letter Post, emphatically denies the report that is letter to opposed the promotion of Col. Cowdin. On the cortrary, he has favored the promotion, and suly a for weeks ago, forwarded to the President a warm ker in his favor from Mr. Opdyke, Mayor of New York urging his appointment as Brigadier General.

# SEPTEMBER 26.

A MARVELLOUS CHANGE OF OCCUPANTS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 21, 1862.
EDITOR, I write this at Ex-President Tyler
residence, known here as Camp Hamilton

The building is of the first cause. Every which the family is of a modern style. The furniture which the family is of a modern style moved away about the time the left, when they moved away about the time the present rebel war broke out, is also of recent style present rebel war broke out, is also of recent style present and its peculiar carve and shape remind you of the ar and its peculiar carve and shape remind you of the arrangement and laughty look of its now suleparted owner pognitude. opast and haughty look of its flow departed owner.
When I awoke this morning, and found myself lying
upon one of the fashionable dron bedsteads in this
tops one, I could not help thinking what a terrible rage
house, I could not help thinking what a terrible rage is owners would be in, if they could but step into the

Every room in this house, except one which is occu-bled by teachers, is now filled with the ex-slaves from the streamling peanissula; in fact, this whole neight-borhood reminds us of a pioneer California settlement. On every side there are innumerable little shantles, varying from 12 to 16 feet square, and averaging from 10 to 12 persons in each; of all ages, from the baby to the decrepit great grand-parent. I must shy that the screek is painful beyond description for one who has not become joured to such a state of things as exists

To observe, on the one hand, the hope and anxiet To observe, on the one hand, the hope and anxiety manifested by these modern Israelites, who, in their own minds, seem to think that they are approaching the widerness of Mount Sinai, where they may find shelter from their tornucators; while, upon the other hand, you can see the distress with which they regard the prestrious movements of the Government officer-

hast, yet can see the distress with which they regard the systems movements of the Government officers is regard to everything which relates to them. There is an irrepressible foreboding, which seems to have fixed itself upon the countenance of every one; and its not without good cause, for there has beet, and is still, meanness of every conceivable grade-pactical upon them. Officers take advantage of their practical upon them. Officers take advantage of their in every way possible, and torment them ignorance in every way possion, and continuous like fields, phile the government retains them on its like fields, phile the government retains them on its like ways and public works, and the quartermaster rehighways and public works, and the quartermaster re-fases to pay them. Thus these people have lived in this uncertain condition for nearly a year, and with his shaneful and glaring reproach to the government, dition of the colored people here.

dision of the colored people here.

The Northern press is constantly raising the cry, how can the cuancipated slaves take care of them-edres! They have taken care both of their masters softes! They have taken the said themselves for more than two generations, and now, while the paymaster pockets their money, they have to do the government work, and find themselves! This is a wonderful change in political economy Government wise, I am looking every day for a ger Government wise, I am housing the cral strike among those who are employed upon the government works. Such a move would be in no wise government works. Such a move would ofe in the wise rebellious, but would result in showing up the mean-ness of Quartermaster Talmadge, who, I am informed, has been more than once ordered to pay off the labores, but still refuses.

But there seems to be no end to the sorrows through But there seems to be no end to the sorrows through which this people seem doomed to pass, before they shall securely reach the land of promise. One of the most trying features of their present condition is, now that they have built their little houses of which I have already spoken, upon what should be confiscated land,—its owners being in the Confederate army. A good many of the rebels are returning, since the evacu-ation of Yorktown, and, with that bold effrontery characteristic of their kind, are ordering those people of their ands! And they move without a to some other place, and squat for a day, only to be re goved by the next rebel who shall come to claim wha ne terms his property; and the officers of the govern ment, as yet, have not interposed.

JOHN OLIVER.

#### ILL TREATMENT OF BLACK MEN BY THE ARMY. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 6, 1862.

Mr. EDIFOR.—The time has been, and is within our memory, when Gen. McClellan would not allow the paniestricken slave who sought his lines to enter, and there find protection, whatever might be the valuable information he or she could impart. He was the Palladiom, against whom the fates of war need not attempt to contend. But there has come a change in these human affair

—he has met his reverses. God has his way of teaching men humility. Since Gen. McClellan's defeat before Richmond, he has sent men in all places where black men may be found—not to persuade or coax them by the offer of eight or ten dollars per month, which they rarely if ever get, but to force them into his army, without one moment of time being allowed them to arrange for their departure; and if they manifest the least disposition to inquire where they are be-ing sent, as they are never informed, the sabre and re r are brought to bear upon them in the most br

water are brought to bear upon them in the most bru-ula and reckless manner.

At this moment, the cavalry company which are on pard here are driving them to the guard-house like beats; from there they are to be sent on board the steamer Ként, which now lies at the wharf.

This order, which is now being fully carried out by Quantermater. Wormself, to whom, if was east; if

Quartermaster Wormesiy, to whom it was sent, is rigid and unreasonable. It says, take all colored per-sons—and they are taking the free as well as the con-

Mr. B. A. Boseman, of Troy, N. Y., who is in business here with Cornell, Davis & Co., was taken to the the guard-house. The writer went to get him re leased; but as soon as I reached the door of the guardleased; but as soon as I reached the door of the guard-house, I too was taken—and though I had a govern-ment protection in my hand, it availed me nothing. Two Irishmen were on guard, and to have me in the Tuard-house was as gratifying to them as a month's ray would have been. These civilized guards drew their sabres upon me, and I was forced with great vio-lence into the Bastile of Newport News, in which one colored man has, within a few days, already perished. The above named act was unwarranted; for all the

ned act was unwarranted, f all the

brailed ocary out his wicked design, than were bloom vibe builtones it was to send those exhals we will be the other bounds of an illed and entire it was to send the project of the proje

fate is that of the nation, is a license to bad men to treat these now helpless people according to the dis-cates of their depraced passions. If the government, whose business it is to be now the final arbiter in this question, cannot see and does not believe in the hu-manity of the slave, what right has the common sol-dier, who is only a machine of the will of the govern-ment to extra 1.

ment, to care!

From what a limited judgment allows me to perceive and understand, I fear that the hope to save slavery to the South is yet to be the means of breaking the nation in pieces.

JOHN OLIVER.

#### THE HAYTIAN JOHN BROWN FUND, &C.-NOTES ON JOHN BROWN'S MEN.

A CARD.

After deducting expenses incurred in the Island, the fund contributed to the relief of the families of the martyrs of Harper's Ferry, by the people of Hayti, amounted to \$3,849.47.

The Haytian Committee directed that an American Committee be requested to disburse this amount, according to a letter of instruction which enumerated the narries and sums.

Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and the undersigned were named the Amercan Committee. They have disbursed the following amounts to the

\$2,721.19

There remains to be distributed \$628.28. By a mistake in the letter of instructions, not more than one-third of this amount can be disbursed until further dictions from the Haytian Committee. The friends Leeman, Tidd, Kagi, Stevens, Hazlitt, Oliver of Leeman, Tidd, Kagi, Stevens, Hazilit, Oliver Brown, Copeland and Coppoc will please regard this card as an answer to their letters; they may be as-sured that, as soon as there is any authority received under which they can be aided, no time will be lost in communicating with them.

Of the five followers of John Brown who escaped

Of the five followers of John Brown who escaped from Harper's Ferry, only three now survive,—Owen Brown, F. J. Meriam and O. P. Anderson. Tidd joined Burnside's expedition, and died at Roanoke Island on the eve of a victory; Barclay Coppoc, whose brother was executed at Charlestown, was one of the victims of the Platte Bridge atrocity. John Brown, Cook, Thompson and Leary leave widows—all poor. Leeman, Kagi, Hazlitt, Tidd, Copeland, and, I believe, Stevens also, leave parents—all poor.

Mrs. Hazlitt has given four sons to the Federal army; one was wounded at Gainee's Mill, and we are told that the last seen of another, "he was fighting the rebels hand to hand like a tiger."

The brother of Tidd is in the Western army.
Owen Brown is physically unit for milltary duty;

Owen Brown is physically unfit for military duty; John, Jr., was a captain in Jennison's 2d Kansas regiment until sickness compelled him to resign. His place is now filled by Mr. Hoyt, the young Massachusetts lawyer who volunteered to defend John Brown of Charleston.

at Charlestown.

The mother of the Coppoes is old, infirm, poor, childless, and almost blind. Europe and America have produced many heroic women, but I question whether the annals of Rome, England or America, preserve the memory of a truer heroine than this sublime old mother. This is an extract from a letter recently received from her :-

I recently received from her:—

"I had two noble sons in that conflict, who subsequently lost their lives by that monster, Slavery; viz., Edwin and Barclay Coppoc. But, if the great Disposer of Events has seen fit to accept the sacrifice as awcet-smelling savor to the great cause of Freedom, I cheerfully submit. . . . My desire is, that every branch of the great Upss Tree Oppression may be lopped off and the trunk hewn down, that the true spirit of Christianity may be promulgated throughout the world."

The two men who treacherously seized poor Cook as he was escaping North, and sent him back to Virginia to be murdered, are both in jail—one in a felon's cell, the other under guard as a traitor, but not a prisoner

the other under guard as a traitor, but not a prisoner of war; both, probably, will be hanged, as he prophesied they would be.

Who knows but that the hemp may have already ripened which, properly prepared, shall end the earthly life of Henry A. Wise, the culogist and hangman of John Brown?

The neonle who rejoiced at the murder of the old.

hero of Harper's Ferry, have had their country made a blackened wilderness, wet with the blood of their

The last news I heard of Copeland, the father of the colored martyr who was hanged at Charlestown, announced that he was in a regiment which had en-camped on the very spot where his son was mur-

Truly, "the mill of God grinds slowly, but it grinds

Truly, "the mill of God grasses of the control of the control of the control of the control of the white House narching on, in the direction of the White House determined to go through it or over it. Let us hope the will be cordially welcomed, and that Abraham Lincoln may soon be numbered in the list of brave and noble heroes to be known in history as John Brown's men.

JAMES REDPATH.

## VISIT TO CONTRABANDS, IN WASHING-TON, D. C.

I have been, with my companion and some ladies, in the midst of contrabands. The place of their habitation is nearly two miles from the Capitol. They are under the supervision and care of Rev. D. C. Nichols, known as connected with the Reform School. Nichols, known as connected with the Reform School at Chicago, Ill. He has been here three months. Two thousand have been admitted from slavery, mostly from Virginia. Fifty-seven have died; the greater number of them diseased when they left the land of the state of the severe of th The above named act was unwarranted, for all the guards of the post know that I have an order or protection for this place, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Fortress Mource. Mr. Buseman and myself were released, however, in about half an hour; and others, who are free, in the course of the afternoon.

The Seessh could not have been guilty of a more dispraceful raid among the colored people than that of dispraceful raid among the colored people than that of the eavily of Newport News to day. Sick men were forced from their shantles, where they have been lying for several days under the care of the doctor, while camps from every quarter to the guard-have, begging for this wisced design, than were almost observable to a support of a vital principle, and then turning round and ostractive maps from every quarter to the guard-have, begging for this wisced design, than were almost observable to guard the success of the course of the other parts of the release. But Pharaoh was never more determised to carry out his wicked design, than were those whose business it was to send those ex-alayes up to little man for the place. The prejudice of color their parts of the soldiers. The Government pays are those whose business it was to send those ex-alayes up to little man for the place. The prejudice of color their parts of the alternoon that were the good resulting from this war to the slaves who decide in my own mind, whether the good resulting from this war to the slaves in regard to slavery, not the cruel treatment they have the with in our Union lines.

While I do not despair of the ultimate result of this war in regard to slavery, yet it is clear that there is some to be plotely in reference to the treatment of the warded a policy in reference to the treatment of the same connection, not careful or connective, and superintendent. As ingle ration is at the rate of fifteen cents per day connection, not careful or connection, no slavery. They have come in every

hurriedly reads the sentence over, and with a cry of joy he jumps from his seat.

The branch school at Parrish's farm in this neighborhood is also in a flourishing condition. Here Mr. Oliver has 43 scholars, who are learning the rudiments of education. This community has about 60 acres of land under cultivation, and is gaining a comfortable livelihood. I am sorry to say that depredations have been made upon the property of these industrious people by our soldlers. In one instance, about 8128 worth of pointoes were atoles. ple by our soldiers. In one instance, about \$125 word of potatoes were atolen, and latterly a staff officer vil lated a guard which had been placed over the property, and had two cows and a horse driven into camp athough the poor negroes showed him receipts for the money they had paid for the animals. The matter is under investigation."

NEWFORT NEWS, June 10, 1862.

The bearer, John Oliver, is entitled to the protection of the Government and Government Officers, being engaged by permission to aid and assist the contrabands to support themselves.

He is hereby authorized to go to Fortress Monroe, or Norfolk and Newport News, on his duty. I have given him a horse, saddle and bridle, my private property, for his use.

I commend him to the protection of the Provosts Marshals at the above named places.

MANSFIELD,

Brig. Gen. U.S. A.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY CORPS, | FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 4, 1862. The Military Authorities at Newport News are re-uired to give the protection to the bearer, specified y General Mansfield.

JOHN A. DIX, Maj. General. Gen. Mansfield has recently fallen on the field of attle, and is greatly lamented.

bethe, and is greatly lamented.

In another column, we have copied from the Anglo-African two interesting letters from Mr. Oliver, the first of which, though not of a late date, furnishes a curious illustration of the changes brought about by the war. His account of the brutal treatment of the poor contrabands at the hands of officers and soldiers of the contrabands at the hands of officers and soldiers which we have the contrabands at the hands of officers and soldiers which we have the contrabands as the hands of officers and soldiers which we have the contrabands as the hands of officers and soldiers. f the army is truly heart-rending.

poor contrabands at the hands of officers and soldiers of the army is truly heart-rending.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION AT WORCESTER — CHARLES SUMER. The Convention felt, with an intense earnestness begotten of times of revolution, the conviction that the main-spring and motive-power of this rebellion is American Slavery, and they determined to put that conviction upon record. Men were their favorites, not from a feeling of personal regard, or previous party association, but because they had been identified with and advocated this view.

And here we have the key to the endorsement of Mr. Sumner, which has dissatisfied some Republicans, and awakened violent denunciation from partisans of the opposition. Mr. Sumner was far-sighted emough to recognize the potency of slavery as an instrument in the hands of the rebels, and the necessity of striking it out of existence, in advance, of most of his associates among statesmen. His attention had longer been directed to the evils of the institution—he better understood its corrupting influence upon men, its unscrupalous and insane last of power, than American public men generally. He early pointed out—what is now become obvious to every foreigner, and is fast penetrating the minds of the most prejudiced partisans at home—the fact that slavery is the rebellion. In anticipated the public conviction just one year, in staling that it is slavery which maintains the rebell armine, clothes and feeds their troops, digs their intrendments, and makes it possible to meet the loyal soldiers on the vartage-ground which it provides. One year ago, he proposed to take from the enemy this grand source of their strength. The nation was then not ready to second his policy. His insight went farther than their convictions. But a year of fruitless effort has shown them the wisdom of the course he urged. The sentiments of Mr. Sumner have since penetrated the minds of thousands, whose ideas were closed to the real issues of the struggle. These are not alone Republicans. Among them are Daule

GEN. SHERMAN'S SPEECH AT MEMPHIS. G

in the course of which he sant:—

"What does this war mean? mere independence to the South? This is not all; the leaders mean power for them, predominance to the Slave Power, an injury to the liberty of the masses. It is an attempt to give one interest—shavery—the predominance over all others. If the intention is to simply govern the now republic on the principles of the old one, why not use their power at the ballot-box to improve or change what they desire? But they want a power for a class the old system will not permit them to possess; they want a strong government, therefore they fight sealinst it.

they want a strong government, searching against it.

It is an oligarchy they want, and the North cannot permit such a kind of government to exist side by side with her free republic. If an agreement for separation was made, and such a government well established beside their free one, the very signers of that agreement would seize arms to put on end to such a government before the ink was dry with thick the agreement was signed. The trapgle must be fought out now. It is useless to dream of a peace which would cut this country in two—such a thing

the ink was dry with which the agreement was spine. The tripole must be fought out now. It is useless to dream of a neare which would cut this country in two—such a thing cannot be done.

No dictation is wanted, no subjugation. The South must not dictate to the North, nor the North tyrannize over the South—the East must not domineer over the West, nor the West lord it over the East. We must have one harmonious Congress legislating with unpre-judiced fairness for the whole people."

SPEAKING OUT. The Norfolk (Va.) Union publishes a letter from a distinguished Judge who has always been a Democrat. Here is a portion of the let

ways been a Democrat. Here is a portion of the letter:—

"This is no longer a war to restore the Union as it was. It is a war to make the Union what it never was, but what it onget to be. I would not make war to end slavery, but slavery having made war, I would put down the rebellion, and if slavery falts, as fall it must, let it fall. The great bloody monster will die hard, and in his doath-struggle he will devour whole armies of devoted men. The struggle is far from over yet. Slavery is the most comenting power that ever existed on this continent. The firmest bond of union, its enchantment is of hell, and its power is beyond belief. It enchains the poor and rich in every border State. It hates liberty, intelligence and progress. Its arrogance, malignity and cruckly have no bounds. It is a terrible power, in terrible earnest. It will fight to the death, it will not yield until it is thoroughly conquered, and conquer it we shall, if we are not degraded sons of moble sires. Separation is destruction and division of the North. The country must remain one, and the South must be conquered. It will take time and blood and money, but by far the cheapest mode of settlement is by conquest; any other settlement entails endless wars, barbarism and eternal degradation."

Judge Hughes on Party Men. Judge Hughes of the United States Cabril of Claims, always a Demo-urat of the "straightest" sort, recently made a spen-ta Indianapolis in response to a serenade. A report

crate it the standards are considered. A report of his remarks says:

"He denounced in strong terms those who profess devotion to the Union, and yet are so frightened at the idea of subjugation and emancipation. These men, said he, 'seem far more anxious to preserve the bond of the slave than the bond of the Union. He was opposed to war specially for the purpose of emancipation, but if, as an unavoidable incident of the war, slavery should pertiah, let it die. (Loud applause.) He didn't believe in preserving slave property for men whose hands are red with the blod of our neighbors, friends, and kindred. For the disposal of all such men he had a plan. If a Douglas man wanted to know where to go, he would say, follow Douglas, and acupon the patriotic precepts of his last speech. If a Douglas man were disloyal, he would say, follow you candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Johnson, who is in the rebel Congress. Go there! A loyal Breckindge man should follow Stanton, and Dickinson, and Butler. A disloyal Breckinridge man should follow the Illustrious Everett. A disloyal one should go where Bell is. For the rest of those neutral men, who believe in fighting rebel battles on loyal soil, he would form them all into a procession, with secession flags and Marshals selected from the 8th of January Convention, and march them South to the tune of 'In Dixte's land we'll take our stand.'" (Laughter and cheering.)

A DEMOCRATIC GENERAL'S OFINION.

ting and, if need be, they shall have a chance to make the processor of the processor of the control of the correctness of what I have said upon this subject.

And again, writing from Baton Rouge, under date of the 16th ult, he says:

And again, writing from Baton Rouge, under date of the 16th ult, he says:

All this settles nothing. We can never conquer the South without arming the negroes—never, never, never: I fear it may be too late, even now. I fear we shall never be able to penetrate their territory far we shall never be able to penetrate their territory far we hall never be able to penetrate their territory far at enough to get hold of the numbers that first flocked to us, and were turned based My God, how fooliab seems to be the present policy! How many lives have been sacrificed, how much money has been apent to gratify a theory. There ought to be as theory but to make the sacrificed to this, but prejudice, and we many yet a succeed. I hope for the best, but it is mingled with the sacrificed to this, but prejudice, and we may yet a succeed. I hope for the best, but it is mingled with the sacrificed to this, but prejudice, and we may yet as use coed. I hope for the best, but it is mingled with the sacrificed to this, but prejudice, and we may yet as each of the complete of the french to Mr. Sidell, his Majesty spoker at length upon the slavery question, and gave Mr. Sidell with a Majesty spoker at length upon the slavery question, and gave Mr. Sidel with the force of the Without reference to that institution.

Conversation that it would be very difficult be their to constant the tile to understand that it would be very difficult for him to remain the spoker of the French to Mr. Sidell, his Majesty spoker at length upon the slavery question, and gave Mr. Sidell with the majes of the Union. He was the spoker of the French to Mr. Sidell, his Majesty spoker at length upon the slavery question, and gave Mr. Sidel with the same of the Union. He was the spoke of the Union of enabled to understand that it would

PRESIDENT LINCOLN SERENADED.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 24. One hundred guns fired here at noon to-day and the bells rung, in lof the President's Emancipation Proclamation. It was also a bondre in the evening.

SEIZURE OF NEGROES AND STORES AT HARPER' FERRY. Soon after the place surrendered, companie detached for that purpose proceeded to hunt out all the negroes in the village from their various hiding places and start them off in a drove toward Charlestown. I was a pitiable sight, the woe-begone expression which rested on the counterparts.

and start them off in a drove toward Charlestown. It was a pitiable sight, the woo-begone expression which rested on the countenances of these poor unfortunates. Many of them were free negroes, but a general "clearing out of this paradise of niggers must be made." They attempted to seize the negroes which belonged to the various regiments. I overheard the severe verbal castigation which one of the officers of the Garibaldi Guard administered to a burly Georgian who had laid hold of his colored servant to carry hip off.

After the capture of the place, Jackson's trains marched through it, on their way to the valley of the Shenandosh. They were burried rapidly along, and seemed to be well filled with supplies of all kinds. Over one hundred and fifty wagons, containing one train. Other wagons contained at Frederick, were in one train. Other wagons contained clothing, shoes, and other articles much needed by the rebels. The entire train was immense, and would stretch for ten or twelve miles, and all were filled. The story for ten or twelve miles, and all were filled. The story that Jackson had but a small train of wagons with him in this foray is thus shown to be incorrect.—Cerc. of N. Y. Tribune.

"Burlla." Everybody knows that the enterprising General, at the head of 75,000 men, whom, the rebel Sidney Johnson kept at bay at Bowling Green with 12,000, was named Buell. Everybody knows that the dawdier who nearly lost the battle of Pittsburg Landing by his criminal delays was named Buell. And all the world knows that Buell was sent to librate East Tennessee, but is held in such thorough contempt by the rebel Generals that they do not stop to fight him, but march past him and leave him to the fire ran, in perfect confidence that all he will do to fight him, but march past him and leave him in their rear, in perfect confidence that all he will do will be to restrain, perhaps court-marial such of his officers as may be disposed to make war. Buell is, furthermore, the remarkably intelligent officer who don't know "what the war is about!" The little that remains to be known about Buell is farnished by the Chicago Tribune:—

"Before the wat broke out, he was merely a pay-master in the army who lounged about the taverns of Washington, spending his leisure in cursing the 'Black Republicane' and eulogizing slavery. He is a brother-in-law of the infamous old traitor Twiggs. He pro-fesses to be loyal to the Union, but his actions show that his first allegiance is to the 'divine institution.'"

"A correspondent of the Ballimore Americas for the city of Frederick as follows:—
"After three months' campaigning in the Valley of Virginia and on the banks of the Rappahannock, I am once more at home. It is impossible to realize that the Confederates have actually polluted with their presence this good old city.

The almost dream-like remembrance causes a shudder to the narrator as he or she describes the filthy appearance—the worse than squalor of the wrethed, half-naked crowd that tainted the atmosphere with dors not of "Araby, the blest."

Horror of horrors! Shall we own the truth! These wretched men, so saturated with filth that they fairly stunk; these bundles of rags, cough-nacked, diseased and starying creatures of despotism, excel in solicity conduct and discipline our well-fed, well-clothed and well-armed Union army."

REBER PRISOREES. Mr. Washburn, of Worcester, REBEL PRISONERS. Mr. Washburn, of Worcester was at Frederick, Md., says the Worcester Sps, where they hundred rebel prisoners arrived—and a more rag ged, starved, barefooted crow he never before behied They elamored for food, but yet, as the officers whice captured them declared, they fought with great bra

THE NATIONAL LOSS AT RICHMOND, KY. Colonel Monson, in his official report of the loss at this place, in the attack of the rebel General Kirby Smith, as his loss did not exceed 200 killed, 700 wounded, and 2000 prisoners, with nine pieces of cannon, and some wagons. His force, he says, consisted of 6500 men, and the rebels 16,000.

Maryland refugees in that city have marched to join the army of General Jackson.

BEAUTIES OF BORDER STATE LOYALTY. A corre-pondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing from near Darnestown, Maryland, says of the population in the sortion of the State which Jackson has recently in

the farmers hereabout, who have been savin their crops, and whose harvests and farms have bee guarded by Union soldiers, flocked to Poolsville will wagons and all manner of vehicles, negro saves, working men, carrying forage, food, clothing, article of necessity and luxury for man and beast, and offer ing them to the rebel soldiers."

The 12th Massach

The 12th Massachusetts Regiment which went into the fight with nearly five hundred men, came out with only thirty-two!

Hundreds of Marylanders were present to witness the battle, which could be seen from many of the surrounding hills. The sharp ratite of 50,000 muskets, and thunder of 100 pieces of artillery, is not often wit-

MERTING OF THE LOTAL GOVERNORS. Governor Andrew arrived in New York yesterday morning; on his way to attend a meeting of the Governors of all the loyal States, at Altona, Blair Co. Pa. It is understood that this Convention assembles at the suggestion of Gov. Ted, the Democratic Governor of Obio, and Gov. Pierrepont of Western Virginia, and other conservative heads of State governments arranged most of the preliminaries. The influence of this consultation must be highly conductive to the public good.

ANOTHER EARLY AND FAITHFUL FRIEND OF THE SLAVE DEPARTED.

ready to cheer the friends of the slave with his words of encouragement and hopefulness, and, on the occasion our last visit, he expressed the warmest affection and at tachment for thee. We shall miss him more than word an express. For nearly a quarter of a century that he has been our neighbor, we have always found him read to work heartily and generously in any effort in behalf it he slave. No business ever hisdered him, no fear public opinion ever deterred him. The slave's most displied and uncompromising friends he book by the han and hesitated not to stand by them even if he stood along a man and hat we have so few such in Rhode Island. B I feel sure that he has not described up, and that, in whe ever peril we are yet to suffer and to labor for the fin overthrow of our mation's crime and come, he will at stand by us, and perhaps more cornestly and effective than ever, urge on the blows that shall insure its dow fall.

faltering cheerfulness and unwearjung attention of our friend's devoted wife, during this long and painful illness. She cast no shadows over his pathway, but helped him constantly to keep it all bright before him. It was ever a benediction to those who yielded him. E. S. C.

DIED-In Nantucket, 22d inst., Mr. Louis P. New-

DIED—In Nantucket, 724 inst., ar. Louis F. Ricci, (colored,) aged about 29.

Louis was for several months employed as a compositor in the office of The Pine and Palm, which he left on account of ill-health. During his stay in Boston, he won golden opinions not only from his companions, but from all with whom he came in contact, whether as employer or with whom he came in contact, whether as employer or fellow-workmen. His exemplary deportment, good conduct and unassuming manners marked him as a youth of true worth, and the announcement of his death is received with sadness by a wider circle of friends than probably he even knew he had made.

3. R.

## FRATERNITY LECTURES.

FIFTH COURSE.

The public of Boston and violaity are respectfully informed that the Firth Course or Lacrusius under the anpices of the Fraternity of the Twenty-Eighill Congregational Society will commence on

TUESDAY EVENING, October 7, 1862, at TREMONT TEMPLE, when an address on the State of the Nation will be made by

HON. HENRY WILSON. To be followed on successive Tuesday evenings by m the following persons :-

October 14.—HENRY M. DEXTER.

21.—ROBERT COLLYER, 28.—THEODORE TILTON. DOE 4.—MONCURE D. CONWAY.

November 4.— MONCHER D. CONW.

11.— ANNA E. DICKINSOI

18.— HERRY WARD BEEC.

25.— OWEN LOVEJOY.

December 2.— B. GHATZ BROWS.

" 9.—WENDELL PHILLIPS.
" 16.—HALPH WALDO EMERS

23.—JACOB M. MANNING. 30.—GEORGE WN. CURTIS. Lectures to commence at half-past 7 o'clock. Course
Tickets, admitting the Bearer and Lady, at \$2 each, may
be obtained at Williams & Everetts, 224 Washington St.;
Oliver Ditson & Ord. 277 Washington St.; of Selemon
Parsons, Eq., Superintendent of Temple; and of either
member of the Lecture Committee, who in former years
have had the disposal of tickets.

Sept.261f

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY, "The Tribe Ass. "Ass B. Hutchinson, Linis C. Hutchinson, Abby Hutchinson, Predy Hutchinson, O. Dennett Hutchinson, Predy Hutchinson, O. Dennett Hutchinson, respectfully announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Boston and vicinity, that they will give one Concert at the Melodeon, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 30; when they will introduce from their extensive catalogue a choice selection of new and old compositions, which have been enthusiasticalnow and old compositions, which have been enthusiastical-ly received everywhere. Tickets, 25 cents. Children 15 cents. Doors open at 7

The Hutchinson Family" are always deserving of full house, for their long and hearty support of the cause of Humanity, Liberty and Progress, in their spirit-thring strains and patriotic songs. Let them have a stirring strains and bumper !]—Ed. Lib.

BY ANDREW T. FOSS, on behalf of the An and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies, is now in the State of Vermont, and will speak as follows; his subject,

LECTURES BY PARKER PILISBURY.-L Warren, Northampton, Florence, Williamsburg,

Oct. 5, at half-past 10, A. M., and at half-past 2, P. M.

FA. T. Foss will please inquire for a letter at Alba-oy, (Vi.) post-office; or send thither for one mailed at Leicester, (Mass.) on Monday last.

LF MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed ea 195 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Parlicular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. References.—Lather Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

DEINVIPLEM.

D. DANIEL MANN has removed his office to 148. Harrison Avenue. He has, for the past five years inserted artificial teeth on the valeanize base, in the use of which he has made some improvements. It is batter than gold, when well made, being lighter, stronger, and more durable, and is also much cheaper.

Dr. M. also uses a somewhat similar preparation for filling teeth too tender or too fact decayed for filling with gold. His prices are as moderate, at least, as those of any responsible dentiat.

Boston, September 20, 1862.

Will Institution, after a suspension of some months, will be re-opened to real-disposed pupils of good habits, on Wellandery, Sept. 3, for a term of fiften weeks.

Ever particulars, address:

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

Hopedale Home School.

A. J. GROVER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

EARLYILLE, La Salle Co., III.

Especial attention given to securing and call-latins for Restern Merchants.

August 1.

41,

## Bogiry.

For the Liberator. TO JAMES GORDON BENNETT GH PRIEST OF NORTHERN TREASON. Great Judas of the ninoteenth century!

Foul journalistic traitor of the age!

Persistent liar, scabbed with falsity!

Defamer of the prophet, saint and sage!

ne, sit now for your portrait I will paint as others see you -- men who love their Go

hold the picture! see a vain old man, Whose age brings nothing but increase of sin; ma pell, perchance, and always the sade plan To heap new lies on lies to burrow in! This is the central figure ; and around It is a lurid band of hottest wrongs !

It is a lurid band of hottest wrongs ! ppression gloats on it as on the hound Of blood, and slanders smile on it in throngs

Now see it stretching out a slimy palm,
And striking hands with Slavery! Nay, nay
It grasps Columbia by the throat and arm,
And seeks to give her to that beast of prey!

'Tis true to nothing save to all untruth;
It nothing loves save hate and injury;
It rues no deed except some deed of ruth;
The Devil is its only deity! ED. H. G. CLARE

From Zion's Herald.

## EMANCIPATION.

In A H OIF HANNAFORD.

Land of the Christian's hope!
Land of the patriots pride!
Let Freedom like a river flow,
A broad, deep, sparkling tide!
Break each accursed chain, Let the enslaved go free, Or never hope a righteous God Again will prosper thee!

Earth's heathen millions wait

For light to beam from thee :

How can it shine through that dark mist Of cruel Slavery?

Crush the rebellion foul,

And with it crush its cause,
The deadliest fee in all our land

To just and humane laws! By martyred Torrey's blood, By Lovejoy's honored name, Shake off the shackles of disgr Wipe out the nation's shame Wipe out the nation's sham Let not our herces fall In this great strife in vain, Nor leave it for our children To fight it o'er again!

Proclaim the edict now-Proclaim the ediet now—
Be tardy passion done
To those so long by us oppressed—
And then the rietry's won.
God's smile will clear our sky,
And paint the premise-bow
On each retreating cloud, to be
The piedge of glory new.

Then speak the magic word:
Eay to the slave, "Be free!"
Let Northern belle ring in the year
Of Southern Jubiles!
Shrink not in coward fear,
Be\mercifal and just,
Or look to see the stars and stripes red in the dust.

Nay, lift the dear old flag,
More proudly let it wave
Above a nation purified,
A people true and brave;
A North and South made one, In bonds that none may break,

While shouts of "Pence and Liberty!"

Our whole broad land awake.

THE WORD FOR THE HOUR Between the living and the dead\* Great Meses stood, and thus he said: "Hasto, make atonement; incense hr Make to the Lord an offering. Bring fire from his own altar-flame, o pierce the heaven from whence it t haply His fierce wrath shall cease, and this great People go in peace."

Oh, flercer plague than then befell The wasted tribes of Israel, Locating new in this our land. Is raging now in this our land, With none to help on either hi On, where is he—our Moses—where? The man of faith, and seal, and prayer, To stand, the Leader and the Head,

O Lincoln, in thy chair of State ! The truly good are truly great:
Men name thee homest, pradent, wire,
And so, with ever-longing eyes.
We look to thee 1—our Leader he!
Speak but one master-word—" He free!"
Than incomes more divine that word,
And owned mere truly of the Lerd!

One word—the noblest ever spoke— But one, and the dask charm is broke But one, and the dags charm is grove;
Whose lip shall utter it, his name
All earth shall shout it with acclaim.
From East to West, from South to North,
One grateful anheus shall ge forth:
While Heaven shall add its sweet "Well done!"
And sing God's reign on earth begun.
Fitchburg, Mass.
Canoling A. Masos.

AFTER ALL.

BY WILLIAM WINTER The apples are ripe in the crohard, The work of the reaper is done, And the golden woodlands redden And the golden woodlands redden In the blood of the dying sun.

At the cottage door the grandsire Sits pale in his easy chair, While the gentle wind of twilight Plays with his silver lair.

Play with his silver lair.

A woman is kneeling beside him;

A fair young head is press,

In the first wild passion of sorrow,
Against bis aged breast.

And far from over the distance

The faltering echoes come

Of the flying blast of trampet,

And the rattling roll of drum.

And the grandsire speaks in a whisper"The end no man can see;
But we give him to his country,
And we give our prayers to Thee."

The violets star the meadows,
The rose-buds fringe the door,
And over the grassy orehard
The pink-white blossoms pour.

But the grandsire's chair is empty,

The cottage is dark and still;

There's a nameless grave in the battle-field,

And a new one under the hill.

And a pallid, teariess woman.
By the cold hearth sits alone,
And the old clock in the corner
Ticks on with a steady droste.

"The golden opportunity is force offered twice; setse then the hour whose forces emiles, and duty points the way; Nor shirk saids to 'scape the spectre Fear, Beep pages though Pleasure beaken from her bow is thravely bear thee coward to the goal."

# The Wiberator.

SLAVERY, AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS.

"In all the Slave States," said the Presbyterian Synod of Kentocky in 1838, "there are not twelve men exclusively devoted to the education of the slaves. We know," continues the report to that body, of which this is an extract, "of but five churches in the slave-holding States built exclusively for their use. They are unable to read, as both law and custom prohibit

e as possible, is the tendency of all law r their restraint and coercion. The effect of on the free population of the Slave States not obvious at first sight, is disastrous. While them to a Northern school, or have them educated at home by a Northern teacher, whose eyes and ears must be blind and deaf to the wrongs perpetrated by the peculiar institution, and whose lips must be hermetically scaled, except to praise it. With his disposition towards the poor whites of his neighborhood, he would not be likely to, as he does not provide school or teacher for their children. What benefit is it to him for them to be taught anything, more than the negroes? To illustrate by figures this fact, I will take Connecticut from among the Free, and South Carolina from among the Slave States, as most removed from any disturbing influences, such as emigration, &c. In Connecticut, there were, in 1850, gration, &c. In Connecticut, there were, in 1850, 200,000 persons in round numbers over twenty years of age. In South Carolina there were, at same date, 120,000 free persons of the same age. Among those of Connecticut there were but 500 persons who could not read nor write, while in South Carolina there were 21,000 free white persons, over twenty years of age, unable to read or write. In 1887, Gov. Clarke, of Kentucky, declared in his Message to the Years. age, unable to read or write. In 1887, Gov. Clarke, of Kentucky, declared in his Message to the Legislature, that one-third of the adult population in that State were unable to write their names. Yet Kentucky had, at that time, a school fund of \$1,250,000, while South Carolina not then, nor at any time, has had a dollar of a school fund. Within the past fifteen years, free schools have been instituted in the Border Slave States of Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland. Slave States of Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland,— that is, in the principal cities of those States; but in neither city nor country is such an institution known in the Cotton or Sugar Slave States as a free school.

Not only is the common education of the white copie affected in the Slave States in the manner dedency by inhibiting the truth. As in other lands prelacy, monarchy, aristocracy appear in the public teachings of Christianity—in the Slave States, and, to our shame be it said, in too many of the Free States, submission to slavery is taught as an ordinance of God, justified by Christianity, and proven by the Bible! Thus, as the public religion is clsewhere made to subserve and uphold kings, nobles, priests, so here it is made to prove the justice of enslaving men, women and children. Truly may it be said, there are no chains so strong and oppressive as those polemics. Conspicuous among their sermons are those in defence of slavery, generally calculated to leave the impression upon their hearers that were Christ now of earth, he might as consistently be a slave-holder as Abraham was. While the Southern churches and ministers teach that slavery is a Christian institution, the Northern churches and ministers in the main, rever heard of in the Slave States, to be cursed.

names of Parker, Beecher, Cheever, Bellows,
mpson and Tyng are held in utter detestation by
cholders; and if curses loud and deep would der the lives of these bold and strong men, they
id all have ceased to exist long ago. Yet when man a few years ago made the tour of the Free States, boasting that he owned thirty slaves, and would wade knee-deep in blood to defend his right to them. He ned, he says, leaving that hot bed of abol ton) without being once rebuked.

In some of the Save cause, it is a point offered teach slaves the elements of common learning. By the more recent codes of Virginia and Kentucky, any one who undertakes to teach reading and writing to alayes, or even free colored persons in Virginia, may be fined from \$10 to \$100. The same is the code of Georgia. In Alabama the fine is increased to good, in Mississiph, to imprisonment in the common jail one year. Louisians forbids teaching alaves, and prohibits any one from using language in public, calculated to produce discontent among the free colored to produce the colored to the colore

I will now touch upon the enect of savery upon law and politics.

In the settlement of America, only the people came over. Neither royalty nor nobility became an element of this population. The people, the third estate of England's institutions, brought to this country the institutions of religion and law. They also brought sentiments and ideas hostile to the national English habits, which makes in find a westlescales; it the

is he tried by men who regard him as a man,—never by a jury of his peers, nor even by a mixed jury of slaveholders and slaves, or even free black men. As a thing, the slave is not allowed his oath. No slave, free negro, or mulatto to the fourth degree of descent, is allowed to testify against a white man; and, as if this were not enough, in South Carolina and Lou-siana, if a slave is injured or killed when only one white person is present, and the presumption of gulit fall on this person, be is allowed by law to clear him-self by his own oath. The slave has no right of self by his own oath. The slave has no right of defence against his master's assault. The laws of Georgia direct that if any slave shall presume to strike any white man, such slave shall, for the first offence, be punished as the justices see fit, not extend-ing to the taking of his life or the destruction of his

his owner's account; but even in this case the offence is capital, should he be guilty of it a second time on the same phrson. The same law obtains in Kentucky, extended to free men of color as well as slaves: the penalty, however, is less severe.

A black man cannot be a party to a civil suit. Indeed, if his condition is doubted, and the law recognizes that it shall be, he must apply to a court to authorize a guardian to bring an action in the case. But the burden of proof remains on the black man to show that he is not a slave, but free. This is the rule, in every Slave State, except North Carolina, where is the slave code is more humane than elsewhere in the account of the case. The control of the case is the slave code is more humane than elsewhere in the Carolina this rule is thus declared, "It shall always to carolina this rule is thus declared, "It shall always the case of the case of the case of the carolina this rule is thus declared, "It shall always the case of the meztizo is a slave." No possession of himself, hor ever lengthy, may make a slave or his offspring bor while possessed of himself free. In Kentucky, I hav known men born in Free States taken up, lodged i jail, advertised, and but for the intercession of som white man interested in such well as the laws of England and Germany, havore-emancipating slaves two thousand years ago. But in this the nineteenth century, and in the civilized re-public of America, the laws are made to throw obsta-cles in the way of emancipation. In South Carolina Georgia, Alabama and Mississiphi, no man can eman cipate, his slaves, except by authority of a specia enactment of the Legislatures for that purpose. If Carogica a will setting free a slave is null and yid Georgia, a will setting free a slave is null

Huns, who sat amid the ruins which they had wrought at the Roman Empire,—the Burgundians, the Bavarians, the Allemamic, with the Visigoths and their northern kin, lave left enactments certainly more terible. But the darkness of that period, shrouding as it did all legislation in a general and homogeneous gloom, must plead for them. While here, with us, it is "the freest and most enlightened people in the world," as we call ourselves, who keep, extend and intensify these dreadful laws which, making men and women THINGS, bind and sell them as the beasts that perish. that perish.

LETTER FROM THE PIELD OF CONFLICT

FORT DE KALB, (Va.) Sept. 18, 1862.

Mn. EDITOR: Since I last saw you, from my quie down east" home, the call has gone forth for new the discretion of the court. We have seen, within the past few months, by the action of Gov. Stanley, what the law is in North Carolina. In fine, both law and custom problibit the education of slaves in the most common rudiments of the language, as a necessity of the institution of slavery. Those who have studied the power and effects of slavery for half a lifetime need not be told the only policy that can bring ultimate victory and peace. But it is not of abstractions that I purpose to write, but of the war and the army, as I see them.

is not of abstractions that I purpose to write, but of
the war and the army, as I see them.

The continual marching and countermarching of
troops, now of infantry, then of cavalry, and again of
arrillery, first South to light, then back and over
the bridges into Maryland, leaves to a raw recruit but
little time to turn from the consideration of these various exciting movements, and inquire for the moral
and intellectual condition of all these thousands. A
reformer who observes the debasing influences of, and
incident to, army life, might almost wish that indition the second of th

situtions of religion and law. They also brought sentiments and ideas hostile to the national English habits, which, unable to find a resting-place in that country, were brought here, planted and bore fruit; and three of those ideas, in a short time, became incarnate in the institutions and laws of America. The first of those ideas is, that, by virtue of his manhood, each man has inalienable rights not derived from men, nor to be taken away by men, but derived only from his Maker. This idea is the natural and first fruit of religion. Second, that in respect of these rights, all men are created equal; third, that the sole design of political government is to place every man in the entire possession of his inalienable rights.

These ideas, I say, grew here. Nor priest, nor king, nor nobility of England or continental Europe share these ideas. They were emphatically of the morracy, that government of all, for all, and by all, that the mass of mankind believe to be, as they desire to enjoy it, the true government of the earth. In the Constitutions of nearly all the Free States of America, those ideas are thus embodied; while in the Constitutions of the Slave States, time, Virginia, in her Constitutions of the Slave States, these ideas are ignored—but one Slave States, time, Virginia, in her Constitutions of the Slave States, these ideas are ignored—but one Slave States, viz., Virginia, in her Constitutions of the Slave States, these ideas are ignored—but one Slave States, viz., Virginia, in her Constitutions of the Southern States, and consistently admitted by the politicians of the North-consistently admitted by the politicians of the North-consistently admitted by the politicians of the North-consistently admitted by the politicians of the No

that there are some slaveholders who tell their slaves they have no right to own them. He told me that he had known ever since he was a small boy that he had a right to himself; and he was born before the war of

I greatly miss the *Liberator* out here, seeing no pa pers excepting dailies, containing the latest war new Yours, for God and Humanity, M. L. WHITTEN.

selated for the Liberator, from the Pios ABRAHAM LINCOLN TO JEFF. DAVIS. I have received your letter, and read it with due at

tention.

If you have therein accorded to my literary ability that justice which has been denied it elsewhere, I think I may be permitted to accept your compliment, since I do not thereby act contrary to the Constitution. If you recognize my capacity as a statesman, I need not

fact that the Constitution has not a single word demanding this of me. If I maintain the Union "under the Constitution" I do all that the past makes my duty. If I can save the Union by saving slavery, I am sure that between us both the work will succeed. If, therefore, you contend against me, you are at bottom my rival for the rescue of the Union, and as such, I must spare you. If the Constitution is the basis on which we can join hands in saving the Union, you need only alter your Constitution is the basis on which we can join hands in saving the Union, you need only alter your Constitution a little, or take in hand the execution of ours, and all difference is at an end. If contemplate the possibility of the destruction of slavery by the war, I see that in such a case the clause es of the Constitution which relate to that institution would have no longer any sense or significance, and that, consequently, the Constitution and the conductive without slavery. cance, and that, consequently, the Constitution cannot endure without slavery. If the Constitution depends on slavery, and the Union on the Constitution, it follows that the Union can as little endure without slavery as the Constitution. If I seek to save both without "ideas." I am all the time sticking to the legal path. If I have had an exceptional "idea" in regard to the negroes, it has happened because they do not stand under the Constitution.

million inhabitants, who were proportionately poor, we can still wage war for many years, before we re-

store "the Union as it was."

If I may, in closing, beg a favor of you, it is this,
that you will not order my Generals to be shot at so
much in future, so that our best friends may, not be

Your suspended brother, A. LINCOLN.

## A GOOD MAN GONE.

nt arrival from England brings us intellige A recentarival from England brings us intelligence of the death of Mr. Gronge Richardson, at Newcastle-on-Type, which occurred on the 9th ult, in the 89th year of his age. The deceased was a member of the Society of Friends, and a consistent advocate of Peace, Temperance and Freedom. He early espoused the cause of the oppressed of the West Indies, and quit using the products of slave labor as one of the means of bringing about emancipation. In him the American Abolitionists had a firm and unwearied condition. He labored zealously and most successfully for the amelioration of the condition of the poor in his own town. His door always opened to welcome the stranger, no matter of what country, blest one that ever actuates a money of the straight and narrow path," or followed more faithfully that light which lighteth every man into and through the world. The outcast and needy of Newcastle will not soon find another George Richardson. The young may well imitate his character, while all can view his life as a mosent to fail by Gen. Rousseau, a Kentuckian now in command at that place. The Rev. Doctor is to be averd by a common command at that place. The Rev. Doctor of Divinity Ross, of Huntsville, Alabama, having been preaching secession and treason, as a matter of course, has been arrested and sent to fail by Gen. Rousseau, a Kentuckian now in command at that place. The Rev. Doctor is to be averd by a commonwell time.) 

"Thus sleep the good, who sink to rest. By all their country's whates bleet: When Spring, with deepy fingers sold, Returns to deek their hallowed mould, Beturns to deek their hallowed mould, Thus Honor comes, a pilgrim gray, To bless the turt that wraps their clay, And Freedom shall a while repair, To dwell a weeping hermit thers."

The Real Freeins. A Maryland correspondent of the Boston Trureller says:

"The conduct of the enemy most plainly indicates their belief that the sentiment of the people is friendly to the cause of the South, and three days intercourse with the people of a section hitherto counted on as true to the Union convinces me that the Confederates are correct in their estimate of the Marylanders. I find that the past year has worked an unstatable conversion of these people from a wavering loyalty to an unwavering disloyalty. I do not speak of the exceptions. I speak of three-fourths of the population, which I firmly avow are as hostile, really, to the success of the North, set the people with the predict of the population, which I firmly avow are as hostile, really, to the success of the North, set the people with the prediction of these people with the prediction of the production of the pr

MARRIAGE OF AN EX-SLAVE IN ENGLAND.

STERESTING CEREMONY AT BEIGHTON BRIDE A NATIVE AFRICAN.

We find the following story in the Brighton (Eng

hberal education.

The lady, supposed to be an African chieftain' daughter, was presented, when about the age of five years, to the late Captain Frederick Forbes, R. N. who officially visited the King of Dahomey with a view to aid the suppression of the slave trade in the interior of Africa, and in his book giving an account of the mission he thus describes the little girl: 'have only to add a few particulars about my extra ordinary present, the African child. In a forme portion of these journals, I have mentioned the Okeadon war; one of the captives of this dreadfu slave-hunt was this interesting girl. It is usual treserve the best born for the high behests of royalty and the immolation on the tombs of the decease nobility. For one of these ends she had been de tained at court for two years, proving, by her ne having been sold to the slave-dealers, that she was a good family. So extraordinary a present woul have been at least a burden, had I not the convition that, in consideration of the nature of the sevice I had performed, the government would consider her as the property of the Crown. To refus would have been to have signed her death-warran which, probably, would have been carried into excution forthwith. Immediately on arriving, I applie through the Secretary of the Admiralty, and receive for answer that her Majesty was graciously please to arrange for the education and subsequent fate to child.

'Of her dwn history she has only a confused ide.

'I do not thereby act contrary to the Constitution. If you recognize my capacity as a statesman, I need not decline this recognition, since it does not come in collision with my oath of office. But if you bear a landatory testimony to my conduct of the war against yourself, I can only pass it over in modest alience, since it does not belong to the duties of my position to lend sid and comfort to the enemy.

If any one could doubt that I manifest my conservatism in my conduct of the war, I need only point him to the fact that, after a year and a half's fighting, I have just got back to where I started; that Washington is again safe; and that the Potomac also will be safe once more, as soon as it is blockaded anew. If it is not yet blockaded, you have this to answer for, not I. If I do not conserve the lives and money of the citizens as I do the status que, I am comforted by the fact that the Constitution has not a single word demanding this of me. If I maintain the Union will among the fact that the Constitution, I'd oall that the past makes my duty. If I can save the Union by saving slavery, I am super that to save the Union by saving slavery, I am super that the Union will be a save the Union by saving slavery, I am super that the Union will be a save the Union by saving slavery, I am super that

been encouraged and commanded to raise black troops in the South when he first went to Port Royal, he could have had by this time under arms an army of not less than 150,000 able-bodied men; sufficient to restore law and order in all the Southern tier of States, without asking us to sacrifice another single son or

The rebel army that entered Maryland contained many negroes, it being perfectly constitutional for them to arm blacks to fight against the Union, while it is unconstitutional for us to arm them in defence of the Union. Isn't it singular that negroes should be so useful to the Southrons, while it is declared that we can make nothing of them, and that they can do nothing for us ?—Boston Traveller.

Slaves of the value of \$1,000,000 have run away from the olessing of their local track which was a way with a mississippi. What ungrateful creatures, to absert after so much pains had been taken to civilize the and even war had been made especially to maint

in 1809.—Ibid.

The Harper's Weekly has a good satirical illustration—a cut entitled "A Consistent Negrophobist," represented by a drowning gentleman; to whom, by dint of great exertions and personal risk, a stout negro extends a rope, himself hanging by one hand to the dock. The white man, consistent to the hast, cries: "Take away that rope, you darned nigger! What decent white man do you suppose is going to allow himself to be awed by a confounded nig—" (and sinks for the last time.)

augurated—March 4, 1861—United States at stock sold at 92½. After increasing the pu which then stood at \$70,455,000, to \$350,00 atock is now selling in the market at 94.

THE DIFFERENCE. Montreal papers notice a significant fact. Before the rebellion broke out, all the fugitives excepting from the United States into Canada were blacks. Now not a black is to be seen on the track, but a host of cowardly white shirks have taken their place.

their place.

QUAKERS NOT EXEMPTED IN RHODE ISLAND. The
Rhode Island Legislature, at its late session, passed a
militis bill by which no person is relieved from draft,
unless exempted by the laws of the United States.
Consequently, even Quakers are not exempted.

PRESIDENT BENSON IN ENGLAND, en by his parents, in 1822, w

tesy and kindness President Benson ed by the high and low, and all grand nity in this country. Dinner and a public meetings, and invitations into of the International Exhibition. We each had itself and the International Exhibition. We each had itself are upon the left breast of our black costs, with the Liberia uniform. Mr. Berson was the sterior of all observers, the "cynosure of all eyes," between the groen of all observers, the "cynosure of all eyes, "between the groen only one of that color in an assessing forty thousand persons. He was treated with preconsideration as President of Liberia with preconsideration as President of Liberia with the consideration as President of Liberia with present of society. So, also, at Lady Chariotte Dreban "reception" at the residence, in the Parliams of society. So, also, at Lady Chariotte Dreban "reception" at the residence, in the Parliams of Commons, where eight magnificent rooms we filled by some twelve bundred ladles and grollem the elite of society of England. So, also at Common the Common of Commons, where eight magnificent rooms were considered to the control of t

the people off the coast of Africa. I hope I may the disappointed in regard to our country's receipted. Mr. Benson.

I am happy to say that the address to him, of wish I enclose a copy, which is already signed by sma hundred most worthy Englishmen, and will help the resigned by many Scotchmen and Irishmer, all other signed by many Scotchmen and Irishmer, all other signed by many Scotchmen and Irishmer, all over the presented to him at a public banquet, to be predicted to him at a public banquet, to be greated over by that eminent and des noirs, Lord Bragins. This address is beautifully engreed on what This address is beautifully engreed on what This address is beautifully engreed on the day, the Zith of June, 1802, at 91.2 o'cole, Pt. I Tickets for gentlemen, twenty-five shillings; the dies, ten and a half shillings. There will probably one hundred badies and two hundred gentlemen meets at this meeting, many coming from Lords for multiple statements.

President Benson, Ex-President Robert

beria.

President Benson, Ex-President Roberts, Sereigr Johnson, and myself, have just returned from the Admiralty, where, in an interview with Admiralty, where, in an interview with Admiralty, where, in an interview with British possessian Every thing most satisfactory.

"Loxnon, June 23, 1862.

Last evening, the magnificent banquet to Preside Benson came off at Willis's rooms, presided over the Lord Brougham, and assisted by Samuel Game, the Hodgkin, and a number of other kind frieds of the beria. Nothing could exceed the access and a entire triumph of this festive occasion, and in min to Africa will be great, as it will show to America that the first people of England are forward in the honor and paying respect to the first red rage hadent of Liberias—for Mr. Roberts, his predecess, in much more of the white man's blood in his visits to of the black man's. The friendly feeling manifest to President Benson and his nation is certainly of most gratifying kind, and all of us any way ones ed with Liberia ought to be grateful. How misel would be if my countrymen—laying aside the pedices in which they have been born, and, therein, fear, invincible, against color—could treat Mr. Robe and Mr. Benson with a tenth part of the consistion and respect to which they are entitled, as with they receive everywhere they move in England. Experise of the property in the Great Easters.

a few days—say five or six days—later."

"LONDON, July 10, 182, 
Hamburg and the Continent—expecting to be see some five or aix weeks. It is therefore anished as he will visit the United States. Everywhere is be land he has been treated with the greatest posts kindness, courteay and respect. The last there is taitons he had before his departure from Londow at to breakfast with the Duchess of Argyle, to size the Lord Mayor's Banquet, where the Views's Egypt was, and to a magnificent evening sarty life Burdett Courts. He had innumerable invitings more than he physically could accept."

A SLAVE'S APPEAL TO LORD PALMER

The following letter (says the London Reporter of Sept. 1st) has been addressed a Palmerston, by a slave at Charleston. T was forwarded by us to his Lordship, as set in a sealed envelope. We presume we an no confidence to publish the appeal, which, curriosity in its way, probably indicates the the intelligent portion of the slave populationth, who have access to European news.

Charleston, South Carolina, that in less for ever, our hope everlastingly lost, and like as black clouds of slavery would hang over us few until the trump of God shall sound to awake the until the trump of God shall sound to awake the until the trump of God shall sound to awake the until the trump of God shall sound to awake the until the trump of God shall sound to awake the unit of God for the Control of God for ever it who first brought us into this country, will now rear you power so as to keep us in slavery for ever it your power so as to keep us in slavery for ever it your power so as to keep us in slavery for ever it you prove the god for the god for ever it is not you had savery is. If you would but know what you find a treatment upon human beings carried as white men, proud of their education, Christianly, of ization, and their high, true honor; and year the sum pretended Christians carry on in these places are with the carth ever saw, or heaven ever below her brutish, inhuman, degrading and diabolical profession in the road without a clear pass signed by God for the carth, and then sell them to the highest like them, and then sell them to the highest like them, and then sell them to the highest like them, and then sell them to the highest like them, and then sell them to the highest like them, and then sell them to the highest like them, and then sell them to the highest like them, and then sell them to the highest like them, and then sell them to the highest like them, and then sell them to the highest like them, and then sell them to the highest like them, and then sell them to the highest like them, and then sell them to the highest like them, and then sell them to the highest like them, and then sell them to the highest like them, and then sell them to the highest like them, and then sell them to the highest like them to the highest like the high sell them to the highest like them to the highest like the high sell them to the highest like the high sell them to the highest like high sell them to the highest like high sell them to the high