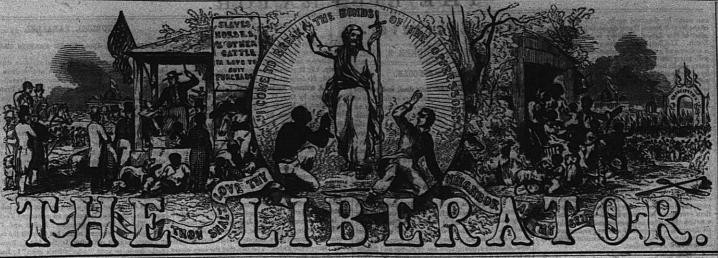
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT

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WIL LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Prin

VOL. XXXII. NO. 40.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1652

ACTUALLY AND THE PERSIDENT.

The radical have already fallen from enthusiasm in segard to the Freident's emanages as the same of the Bost of the South, whatever consequences may have realled from their promulgation of the Freident's emanages and abusing the Proceedings States with Senators and Representatives of Times, Thickay, events to have continuous to the season of the sea immer as summer, it are commander-in-Chief of the Arny, and Phelps, Wadsworth and Hunter in high commands. What the radicals desire is not merely an enancipation proclamation. Wendell Phillips expressed their wishes through the Independent some ago, in the simple phrase, "Give us place." To staify them, by giving them what they demand, is as impossible as to stop the ravings of a machinan by complying with his insane desires. The day after the President sent to Congress his message recommending an effer of compensation for the slaves of Border States, the radical press praised God and Border States, the radical press praised God and Bessed Abraham Lincoln in the same profane, crazy style as on Tuesday last. But what followed? Why, the radicals in Congress at first treated the Presslent's message with profound contempt, the Senate even refusing to hear it read, and finally passed his resolution without making it practical by the necessary appropriation, and in a few days the radical papers were more insolent, elamorous and abraive than ever. Are the lessons of experience soding? Is the country to be utterly destroyed before the real character of the radicals is fully undented? Are all the outgoing of this revolutionary faction to be granted, and its leaders being round in the proposed to turn prophet or sit upon the trippod.—New York Herald.

THE PROGLAMATION.

THE PROULAMATION.

Nothing serves in the long run like truth, fairness, insertly and honesty—the calling a spade a spade: and we apprehend a course in this spirit is the only vay in which to deal with President Lincoln's Producation. So far as we can judge, since the day of fort Sunter, no event has fallen with such stunning affect on the Conservative mind; and it is asking where tog on and what to do. Let us deal with things uthey are, as faithfully as we may.

After pondering on this singularly worded Proclamation, we can come to no other conclusion, than ast which has been plainly expressed by the Newarport Herald, a Conservative Republican print: We say then," its words are—the Proclamation where the proclamation will be supposed the proclamation of the proclamation will be supposed to the suppose of microstal emancipality—a war for the abolist of slavery." With deference we add a qualication, which we regard as an important and vital so, to wit: officials, like individuals, are subject to be supreme law of the Constitution, which the soverignty, the People, ordained; and President Linch can make this a war for the abolition of slavery. It is no use to attempt to cover anything reserved the the abolition of slavery. Again; it is no use to attempt to cover anything

the abolition of slavery.
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a: it is no use to attempt to cover anything of the slavery of slave and members of the Cabinet: with the assurances with the vortex assurances; with of the Cabinet: with the assurances minent Republican leaders, to justify us, we held that it was perversion, downright falsebood, beld that it was perversion, downright falsebood.

erinad, and y galanter will by it now to see y land to the and the and

strongholds.

The utterance of such a Proclamation,

The President,—so it seems to us once more,—is, in the utterance of this Proclamation, doing his best to divide the Northern States, and to split them up into parties, as well as in prolonging the war indefinitely.—New York Express.

definitely.—New York Express.

President Lincoln is a very Blondin in the art of political balancing. When in his elevated position a portion of the balancing pole is thrown out on the left side, he defily projects an equal weight of it on the right. Thus he maintains his equilibrium. While he was humoring the radicals in the process of degrading Gen. McClellan, he withheld the Proclamation for which they so loudly clamored. When the unrelenting necessities of war compelled him to restore that General to command, he found it necessary to pacify this exacting and meddlesome faction, and he throws a sop to the barking three-mouthed Cerberus in the shape of a new proclamation.

This new proclamation really amounts to little. The President proclamation really amounts to little. The President proclamation really amounts to the first of next January he will issue still another Problemetics auttine in force the main provisions of the

the state of the rebels can have much hop only result which an adherence to the prin this Proclamation can lead to is a continuation war, in a dark future, in which the end is bey

The President has at last weakly yielded to the pressure upon him, about which he has so bitter-ty complained, and issued his Proclamation of negro-mancipation.

Selections.

THE THINGS THAT MAKE FOR PEACE.

BY GAILE HAMILTON.

What we have most to fear in this war is not iron rams nor infernal machines, but the estupidity and wickedness of our own selves. It is this which prolongs, and must prolong, the war more than anything which the rebels can bring into the field, or asil or sink in the water. Such a paragraph as the following, from the New York Times is full of shot and shall.

and shell:—

"A prominent gentleman, and a Republican office-holder, who has just returned from Cincinnati and other Western points, reports a general development of an intense satishabiliton sentiment in all quarters of the West, since Wendell Phillips riot in Cincinnati. This feeling, he reports, is based on the popular repugnance to "negro equality," toward which the abolitionists are supposed to be tending—no white manbeing so poor in his own exteem as not to feel himself better than a nigger."

We have no right to expect peace, we should have no desire for peace, so long as such a frame of mind remains. If a year of war has done no more for us than this,—if a year of war leaves us still in such bonds of iniquity—a thirty years war will hardly more than free us, and I pray that the warmay never cease till we are free. I should esteem as the greatest curse with which this nation could be accursed, the coming of a peace when there is no peace. We welcomed this war with a solemn joy, because we believed its crimson hand would scatter broadcast over our country the seeds of a now life. We believed that the day of the Lord was nigh, when he would either wrench up the will our was nigh, when he would either wrench up the wall, "God hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished it"; nor can we believe that the ballow of the wall, and our scent not changed. Surely, there is a future for us only waiting our eyes and touch. And if in the nation, the pairty and pitful idea, couched in the closing paragraph which I have quoted, still obtains, we shall have no peace, yet, though Donelson has slain his thousands, and Pittsburg his ten thousands. That miserable pagagaism must be scourged out of us. We must be driven by ten, and ten times the plagues, if need be, tree of the pagues, if need be, tree of the pagues, if need be, tree of the speakers of death shall be the temple of the TEE (REY OF ABOLITION. touch. And if in the nation, the paliry and pitiful idea, couched in the closing paragraph which I have quoted, still obtains, we shall have no peace yet, though Donelson has slain his thousands, and Pittsburg his ten thousands. That miserable paganism must be scourged out of us. We must be driven by ten, and ten times ten plagues, if need be, to recognize that God hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth. The hire of our laborers which has been kept back by fraud crieth, and that cry has entered into the ears of the Lord of Subsoth. In his hand there is a cup, and the wine is red; and we, is such case, the most wicked upon the face of the earth, shall wring out and drinx the dregs thereof, if we shut our ears to that exceeding bitter cry. In the thunders of the cannonade that roll from shore to shore, I hear the voice of the Lord: "Understand, ye brutish among the people, and ye fools, when will ye be wise?" Every stalwart form that sinks down upon the battle-field, or wastes away in the hospital, is a messenger from God, saying unto us, "Turn ye, turn ye, for why will ye die?" Let the land be sown thicker yet with graves. Let the bolts of Divine wrath descend swift and ceaseless, till through all the land there shall not be a house in which there is not one dead, rather than the hurt of the daughter of my people should be sheathed before slavery receives its death-blow, before its ville image falls face downward on the threshold, before our respect and deference and tenderness for it are obliterated, and is name, and

The first positions of the protection of the pro

THE CRY OF ABOLITION.

The following significant article is from the Nash-ille (Tenn.) Union. Had it appeared in any orthern paper, it would doubtless have been de-ounced at once as incendiary, and misrepresenting e sound, patriotic policy to be followed in conduct-

SLAVERY AND THE WAR.

At a war meeting for enlisting recruits, field South Scituate, on Toesday evening, Sept. 9th, He B. W. Harris, of East Bridgewater, was prese and addressed the meeting. Upon the subject slavery he spoke substantially as follows:—

and addressed the meeting. Upon the subject of slavery he spoke substantially as follows:

"No honest thinking Northern man will, at this late day, have the hardihood to deny that the accursed institution of slavery is the cause of all our national week. It assails the genius and spirit of institutions founded in the interests of universal freedom. It has reached that period in its existence, when it must be sole, undisputed despot, or its su premacy will be lost, and overthrow will be its doom. It can no longer hold divided power in a government which recognizes the God-given right of human liberty. To the ballot it dares no longer trust itself—and it has freely invoked the aid of cruel, relentless, civil war. Its choice must be our choice. We have no alternative—and since it has chosen to trust its fate to the stern decrees of war, it must abid the issues of war.

The rights and weapons of war are ours also, and we should not content ourselves with simply overpowering our enemy—with conquering a delusive peace, leaving the fatal cause in active operation for future disaster. We should strike blows for the future of our country as well as for its present, and pour out the last drop of blood.

As slavery is the cause of the rebellion, so is it also its great magazine of resources. With slavery our enemy is strong to contend, and may long defy us—without slavery he would be powerless before the armies of freedom. Shall we not then, like true men and soldiers, recognize slavery as our real foe.

our enemy is strong to contend, and may long us—without slavery he would be powerless be the armies of freedom. Shall we not then, like men and soldiers, recognize slavery as our real and strike deadly blows upon its impious, rebell head?

If, in the defence of these hands in His providence has vouchsafed to men, slavery, the one great inconsistent, overshadowing evil which has disgraced us in the eyes of the world as a nation, shall be forever overthrown and perish, we shall find abundant cause for consolation for all our sufferings and sacrifices in the single reflection, that we have forever silenced, upon one vast continent at least, the wail of the bondman, and thereby secured the respect of the world, the homage of future generations, and the approving smiles of Heaven."

LETTER FROM AN ARMY CHAPLAIN

oams, August 2s, 1892:—
"Here, as much as any place in the South, the rich planters abound, and slavery has struck its fangs into the witals of the black man. You see amount to ensure the enslaved every hue of color, from the fairest skin, blue eyes, light hair, to the jet black, under the crushing heel of that despotian that would make slaves of us all. Up to the time of the Confiscation act of Congress, we were wont to see our command-

MERITED TRIBUTE TO CHARLES SUMNER.

fective speech on the state of the nation, in the course of which he paid the following merited tribute to the PRACTICAL LECIBLATIVE TALEST of Mr. Sumner.—

I have spoken of Mr. Sumner, and there are some things that should be said concerning him. During all his Senatorial life, he has been unable to saske available his thorough business abilities, until this present assoin of Congress. We have all of us been ignorant of the fact, that there are few men who have not been more closely connected with the business affairs of life, who so thoroughly transact the work before them. The characteristic of the man is thoroughness. He exhausts his subject in debate, whether it be finance or freedom; and the same thoroughness of work is displayed in Committees and in the Senate, no hastier what may be the character of the work to be done. I can speak with some authority in this matter, because the present Congress, and since the party with which he legislation of the Senate, I have observed his public course with care, and with much satisfaction. And it is right that the people of Massachusetts be disabused at once of the opinion, so far as it yet prevails, that our Senator is not a practical and business man for he is eminently, as he stands there in the Senate of the United States, one of the most practical and best business men in the Senate Chamber. I know that I may appeal, without fear of contradiction, to that other practical man—who believes in work, and that what the hands find to do, should be done with all the might—I mean Henry Wilson, as you all know. I may with all aftery appeal to him for confirmation of all I have said, or may say, concerning his colleague. I have, with some care, although now with thoroughness, considered some of the labors of Mr. Summer, during this last Congress. Let me till you something of them. I speak of the present Congress. The records of Congress show that he has served on the Committee on Foreign Relations, and has served on the Committee on Foreign Relations, and he may be a su

The same principle was sought to be extended to trials in all the Courts of the United States, and there his argument was heard.

Upon the rights and the liabilities to surrender of fugitives within the District;

On the tax proposed on slave-masters;
On the question of emancipation, when a bill drafted by him was offered in the Senate;
On the bill abolishing slavery on the high seas, and the national protection given to it there, and on the bill passed in the Senate; permitting colored persons to be employed in carrying the mails—

I find on all these questions he took part, by bill, report or speech.

Upon bills concerning the war, he was constantly engaged. His speech on the conduct of our Generals will not be forgotten by those who have read it. All of us remember what he said for confiscation and emancipation as war measures.

He introduced a recolution concerning the barbarities of the rebellion, on which Senator Wade made a report familiar to us all.

As Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the great business of the Committee devolved upon him.

We all remember his statesmanlike speech upon the affair of the Trent.

As Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the great business of the Committee devolved upon him.

We all remember his statesmanlike speech upon the affair of the Trent.

Heydrew the bill, and pressed it by able argument to successful vote in the Senate, for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia.

He drew the bill to carry into effect the late treaty with Great Britain, for the suppression of the slave trade. And the important treaties which have been made by our Government during the past year were, by virtue of his office, under his charge, during the debates in secret session of the Senate.

Besides all these, the Globe will show that nearly all the private bills which came from that Committee were reported by him; and that a large part of the work in the Committee of Patents, of which Mr. Simmons was Chairman, was done by Mr. Sumner, who was next to him in the Committee. On the various Army bills, as reported by Mr. Wilson, and on the Navy bills reported from Mr. Hale's Committee, Mr. Sumner's voice and influence were heard and felt.

He reported a bill to revise and arrange the statutes of the United States, which I believe is now pending in the Senate.

We all remember his sudgices on loyal and true Senators who had deceased, and his masterly philippics against disloyal men who were holding their seats upon the floor of the Senate.

Upon the Tax bill, and the Tariff bills, and the various financial bills which were passed in the Senate, the record of their discussions shows that he took constant and active part. I remember he took constant and active part. I remember processed in the Senate, the record of their discussions shows that he took constant and active part. I remember processed in the Senate, on insurance companies, on salt, and on action sales. Upon these interests Committees

cially the interest he took in the tax on manufactures, on insurance companies, on sail, and on auction sales. Upon these interests Committees from different States were in Washington, and some of them I know are much indebted to Mr. Sumner, for his efforts in their behalf.

Upon the Tariff, affecting the North and West, his labor was carnest, and on the Finance bills especially. On that Treasury note scheme of Mr. Chase, making paper a legal tender, his argument was as full and conclusive as any one could be upon the side of the question be espoused.

His great speeches on Confiscation and Emanciation, as war measures, were wholy unrivalled, and, as I believe, his arguments cannot be refuted.

Now this is a record, the like of which few men could abow. I have not pretended to exhaust it.

ate.
Yet this is the record of but one year. When e shall come to look at the record of our other nator, it will be found equally full. No State can k for truer representatives or abler men upon the sor of the Senaje.
I have now finished what I designed to say, and e great fact of the war comes back to me. It is e war of a century. Our Revolutionary contest as the prelude of this great conflict. Its wonder-term of the series of the war continent is not reconstructed to the series of the war continent is in travail—for Liberty is being travail.

Let us shrink from no duty which shall be before us, but earnestly invoking the Government to do its work, let us stand in our lot.

"Awake, awake, put on thy strength,
Thy beautiful array!
The day of Freedon dawns at length,
The Lord's appointed day.
Rebuild thy walls—thy bounds enlarge,
And sens thy armies forth!
Exy to the South, give up thy charge,
Keep thou not back, O North!"

THE PRESS ON THE PRESIDENT'S EMAN CIPATION PROCLAMATION.

We send forth to-day the most important paper ever published in the Independent—the most extraordinary document ever proceeding from this government. It is a decree of substantial emacepation, issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States of America. Perhaps it is too much to say that it is a decree of emancipation. It is rather a solean notice served upon rebellious States that such a decree will be made upon the 1st of January, 1863. It is like a bond for a deed, and will in due time compel the execution and delivery of the deed.

masses respected your rights. Filate and Herod might have become friends again, if only Christ or his poor were on the cross!

But that delusive gloze and hollow truce are no longer possible. The nation is committed. Either there must be revolution in the North, or else all discentients must submit, and the North stand as a mighty unit with the President!

** * Let surrows fall fast; there is joy before us! We behold upon the troubled sea a Christ coming to us, walking on the waves! In his hand are winds and storms. Every hour now moves toward the great day of emancipation. At length the dawn shall bring, that day most eminent in our national calendar. Amid all the festivities that usher in the year, there shall be a great joy, deeper, purer, holier, than ever came to us with the New Year, the joy of a nation that, after long sorrow and shame, shall case off from itself the guilt of slavery, and stand erect before the world, a consistent witness for liberty!

New York Independent.

We have long ago expressed the conviction that alavery in this country is doomed; and the advent of this Proclamation we can scarce consider, under the circumstances, as hastening its fate. Perfectly mad as the cotton States were in challenging a conflict for its extension, the ferocious spirit they have shown in the fight has, little by little, lost them the sympathies of the world at large; until left slone as its especial champions, and inadequate to sustain a much longor struggle, it would have perished, ultimately, whether the Executive had moved in the matter in the way he has seen fit to do or not.

And as to its effects upon the institution in the Border States, it is not at all problematical. If Virginia or North Carolina become free States by the terms of the Proclamation, the exemption resulting to Maryland is of no practical value whatever. With free States on both sides of her, who would care to own negroes here? and what possible advantage would we have over those obnoxious to the terms of the President's manifesto in other States? As the matter stands even at present, segre property here has become so uncertain in its tenure that in many portions of our commonwealth they are as good as free already.—Baltimore American.

The Year Of Jubilee Has Come. * * * We

THE YKAR OF JUBILEE HAS COME. * * * * We rejoice most heartily that the axe is laid to the root of the tree. The Proclamation meets our views both in what it does, and in what it omits to do. Its limitations show that President Lincoln means to preserve good faith toward the loyal border slave States. So long as they are loyal, their slaves are safe; let them become rebellious, and the terms of the Proclamation will reach them like their sisters in revolt.—Hartford (Ct.) Courant.

So splendid a vision has hardly shone upon the world since the day of the Messah. From the date of this Proclamation begins the history of the republic as our fathers designed to have it—the home of freedom, the asylum of the oppressed, the seat of justice, the land of equal rights under the law, where each man, bowever humble, shall be entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Let no one think to stay the glorious reformation. Every day's events are bastening its triumph, and whosover shall place himself in its way, it will grind him to powder. —Chicago Tribune.

powder.—Chicago Tribune.

We all know, of course, that this Proclamation is a brutum fulmen, unless the rebellion is overcome by force of arms. The same objection, however—if it is one—applies to a large portion of our efforts during this war. But the use which all loyal persons will make of this consideration will be, not to decry the proclamation and discourage military effort, but to push on the war all the more unitedly and vigorously, in order that this new auxiliary may come in at the right time. This is the very purpose for which the measure has been chosen by the constituted authorities. Shall we sustain them therein, then, as we have in their other war measures? Or shall ted authorities. Shall we sustain them therein, then, as we have in their other war measures? Or shall we desert them and weaken their hands in this critical borr, by sowing the seeds of dissension, detraction, discouragement and failure? It weems to us that no good citizen can fail to see his duty, or decline to do it manfully.—Boston Journal.

This Proclamation will be received by the loyal States with a perfect furore of acclamation. It will lose the President a few latter day friends, who did not profess to become such until after his election, and who have been so now only for their own sinister purposes. But it will restore to the President all his old friends, and unite the sound portion of the people in one solid and impregnable mass in support of the Union and the Constitution.—Washington Re-

This Proclamation of the President is the decree of fate rather than the utterance of any man, and no one who has thoughtfully observed the course of recent events could fail to foresee that the cloud settling darkly around us would very soon be lighted up with a flash that would mark the turning point of the accumulation. The storm is not over, but it is no longer gathering. We can see now that there is to be an end, and we know the end is to be favorable to the future unity and presperity of this great nation.—Philadelphia North American.

We have no doubt the President's policy, as Isid down in his Proclamation, will be approved by an immense majority of the people of the United States who are loyal to our republican form of government. They have been called upon and are now called upon to make vast sacrifices for the general welfare. Their blood is being poured out like water, and their treasure is being lavished by hundreds of millions of dollars, to maintain in the field an army greater than that of any of the military empires of Europe. This state of affairs cannot of course continue indefinitely. If any action can be taken respecting the slaves that will tend to bring the war to a conclusion, that action will be endorsed by the people with an approach to unanimity. The most conservative cannot complain that the President has not shown, and is not showing, an eminent degree of moderation. The rebels are now only informed that at the, end of three months the government will cease to recognise their slaves as property. It cannot be alleged that this is not giving fair warning.

We have conclusive evidence that the President is not deluded with any notion that a Proclamation is likely in itself to end the war. A committee which recently left Chicago to urge upon him the issue of a Proclamation of immediate, universal and unconditional emancipation, and to arm the negroes to fight for the Union, made a report at a public

issue of a Proclamation of immediate, universal and unconditional emancipation, and to arm the negroes to fight for the Union, made a report at a public meeting held at Chicago, on Saturday night, of their interview with him. Their report shows that he fully understands the practical aspects of the case.

— Cincinnati Commercial.

Now the issue is presented. Slavery is to be in-terfered with—unless the rebels ground arms; and we invite the "butternuts" to toe the mark, make the issue, and the civilized world may look on while the greatest contest the world were saw in to be de-cided—a contest in which the loyal men of the Union must battle with the slavery propagandists of the South and the powers of darkness, under the guise of democracy, in the North.—Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.

An Old Democrat on the Proclamation.— The following note from General Busteed appears in the New York Tribune:—

Issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States of America. Perhaps it is too much to say that it is a decree of emancipation. It is rather a solean notice served upon rebellions States that such a decree will be made upon the 1st of January, 1863. It is like a bond for a deed, and will in due time compel the execution and delivery of the deed.

There can be no state paper imagined more noble than one which carries substantial liberty to millions of slaves. It is that very moral grandeur and sublims importance which make us jealous of any staing which threatens its certainty or diminishes its spensel power.

"" "This decree of emancipation is the dividing sine between a dark past and a hopeful feture. The footfalls of advancing Freedom throw their forward echoes upon the gladdened care filberty-law due to the subject of the supplicated points of the supplicated points of the supplication of the monstrons wrong which has the state of the supplication of the monstrons wrong which has the reduction of the monstrons wrong which has the subject of the supplied the vitality and virtue of the nation. Slavery is dead, and the Republic lives I Lives a new life, in many shader of the supplied the vitality and virtue of the nation. Slavery is dead, and the Republic lives I Lives a new life, in many shader of the supplied the vitality and virtue of the nation. Slavery is dead, and the Republic lives I Lives a new life, in many shades of the supplied the vitality and virtue of the nation. Slavery is dead, and the Republic lives I Lives a new life, in many shades of the supplied the vitality and virtue of the nation. Slavery is dead to the principle of God's termal justice. The footfalls of advancing Freedom throw their forward echoes upon the gladdened care filberty-lives and the supplied the vitality and virtue of the nation. Slavery is dead to the principle of God's termal justice. The footfalls of advancing Freedom throw their forward echoes upon the gladdened care filberty-lives and the suppli

The Wiberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1862.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

ably the President has little time, a Boston Post and Courier,) and that holly resented any criticism upon his official acts as indicative of a purely factious spirit, are now denouncing him in language and spirit essentially treasonable, and representing him as equally weak and fanatical. Read the articles we have grouped together in the "Refuge of Oppreasion," this week, as samples? It is nothing with these desperate journals, that the war has already lasted eighteen months, and little been done in crippling the rebellion; nothing, that a hundred thousand lives have already been sacrified, and the nation is bleeding at avery pore; nothing, that the debt already incurred by the war is of frightful magnitude; nothing, that the rebellion is avowedly for slaveholding purposes, and uses the entire slave population within its grap to achieve success; nothing, that the President has tried in every way, by long forbearance and generous overtures, but in vain, to terminate the struggle withovertures, but in vain, to terminate the struggle without decreeing emancipation as a military necessity and
a governmental right; they are for preserving slavery
at whatever expense of blood and treasure to the
North, and though thereby the Union should remain
diamembered forever! And now see how menacing
is their tone, and how bullying their attitude, at this
perilous crisis, toward the President and the Government! If this is not giving "aid and comfort to the
enemy," then words have lost their significance. Fort
Warren and Fort Lafayette have had no inmatte more
deserving of incarceration than the editors and proprietors of the journals we have referred to.

HAYTIAN EMIGRATION.

Mr. James Redpath, who has been so actively er Mr. James Redeatin, who has been so actively engaged as General Agent, for the past year, in the Haytian Emigration movement, announces in the Pine and Palm that his official connection with it has ceased, in consequence of a difference of views with the Haytian authorities as to the mode of management in the Island. He also announces the suspension of that journal, by order of the government of Hayti.

Mr. George Lawrence, Jr., will continue for a time to act as the Chief of the New York Bureau, and all letters of insular respecting the measurement should letter of insular respecting the measurement should be the second state of the second state of the New York Bureau, and all letters of insular respecting the measurement should be the second state of the New York Bureau, and all letters of insular respecting the measurement should be the second state of the New York Bureau, and all letters of insular respecting the measurement should be the second should be the second should be a second should be second shoul

act as the Chief of the New York Bureau, and all letters of inquiry respecting the movement should be addressed to him.

Mr. Redpath says that he counted confidently on 5,000 emigrants last Spring, and would have had them, too, had the pioneer colonists sent home as favorable reports as he had a right to expect. He still believes "that the negro race, like the old Israelites, will be 'taken out' of this country, and led into fairer lands"; that "it will inherit the Tropics—the Canaan region of the New World"; that "all the Weat Indies will be exclusively possessed by it," which, in due time, "will inaugurate the Millenium."

While any scheme of colonization, based spon the idea that the colored race cannot rise in the state of civilization or hope for ultimate justice here, is at war with our convictions of right, and cannot, therefore, receive our support, we have never opposed the vol-

with our convictions of right, and cannot, therefore, receive our support, we have never opposed the voluntary emigration of any of their number to any part of the world, as a matter, of individual enterprise, in order to better their condition. We believe Mr. Redpath has acted in good faith to all the parties concerned, with an intense abborrence of slavery, a friendly interest in the growth and stability of the Haytian republic, and a sincere desire to promote the welfare of all the emigrants. But the colored race are to find their quickest development and their highest civilization in this country, in spite of the cruel and all-abounding ostracism to which they have so long been subjected. Complexional prejudice is not founded in nature, but is solely the product of slavery, and therefore vincible. Slavery banished from the country, there will be no disposition to prosecute any scheme of colonization on account of the color of the skin; but with the jubilee will come "the era of good feelings"—old things will pass away—the spirit of caste will gradually give way to the spirit of justice—education will become universal—all interests will be harmonious, because based alike upon freedom—and where sin abounded, grace shall much more abound. To the colored population generally we would say, in the language of one of their carilest and most devoted advocates—"Be of good courage! Christianity is shaking off its dust; the rottenness receive our support, we have never opposed the vol-untary emigration of any of their number to any part we would say, in the language of one of their earliest and most devoted advocates—"Be of good courage! Christiantly is shaking off its dust; the rottenness of the whited sepulchres is coming out; the Gospel is resuming its healing power. There is belm in Glieaci, there is a physician there. The moral sense of the world is awakening—Despotism is qualling—Falsehood is uncovering—Truth is about to triumph—LIBERTY TO BE RESPORTE; and PREMUDICE—that fined of darkness, that bane of the earth, that brand of the white man, searing him with infamy; that bane of the black man, tightening his chains or condemning him to exile—Prejudice shall be abolished, and over it, as over Babylon, shall be writtem—'Prejudice, the tyrant of the tyrant—the waster of the poor the tyrant of the tyrant—the waster of the poor the liar, the coward, the mother of abominations— fallen, is fallen!"

GODLINESS DIVORGED FROM HUMANITY

GODLINESS DIVORGED FROM HUMANITY.

If the reader will turn to our first page, he will and a confession as frank as it is humiliating and instructive, contained in an extract from a sermon of Rev. Mr. Campbell, pastor of a Presbyterian church in Newburyport. It is to the effect, that he had rejoiced in the Southern Aid Society, the American Tract Society, and the Old School General Assembly, because they observed "a judicious silence respecting the evils of American slavery," deeming that the wisest course to be pursued; but the experience of the past year compels him to ask, "What does it profit—this preaching Gospel principles, and still utterly ignoring the evils of American slavery?" It neither "improved the spirit of our Southern brethren, nor alleviated the evils in question, nor increased the love of liberty. "Just the reverse." Of course; nothing better could possibly follow. So the Abolitionists pleaded and prophesical; and for their fidelity were denounced as irreligious! Now their terrible charge, that the American Church was "the bulwark of slavery," is admitted by one of its most conservative ministers. But he does not tell the whole truth respecting those pretentious religious organizations. They did not content themselves with keeping silence on the subject of alavery; but they exerted their combined influence to crush the Anti-Slavery movement, and to cover its advocates with opprobrium—defonded slaveholding as compatible with a Christian profession, and gave the right hand of religious fellowship with assertly "to the very traffickers in human flesh who are now in hot rebellion for the overthrow of the Government. Had the American Church been true to the cause of the oppressed, there would be neither slavery nor civil war to deplore at the present time. We did our best to save it from this open shame.

BOOK NOTICES.

The CONTINENTAL MONTHLY, for October, exhibits the following varied and entertaining contents:—The Constitution as it 1s—the Union as it Was; by C. S. Henry, LL. D.; Maccaroni and Cauvas, by Henry, P. Leland; Sir John Suckling; London Fogs and London Poor; A Military Nation, by C. G. Leland; Tom Winter's Story, by Geo. W. Chapman; The White Hills in October, by Miss C. M. Sedgwick; Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Two, by U. S. Johnson; Flower Arranging; Southern Hate of the North, by Horseo Greeley; A Merchant's Story, by Edmund Kirke; The Union, by Hon. Robert J. Walker; Our Wounded, by C. K. Tnekerman; A Southern Review, by C. G. Leland; Was He Saccossful! by Richard B. Kimball; Literary Notices; Editor's Table.

The opening article is excellent, thoroughly exposing the seditious spirit that lurks in the phrase which forms its text. The article on the "Union" is chiefly devoted to the castigation of England, and, amid much that is true, has more than one weak point. It is of no use to employ Jefferson's first draft of the Declaration, to prove that slaverry was at that time forced down our fathers' throats by our Royal Physician, George the Third. The fact that the very clause relating to the slave-trade was stricken out of the Declaration; but still more undeniably the whole record of the formation of the Constitution, and the slave-trade clause adopted for twenty years, prove the contrary; and that accession was threatened, before the Union was half-concluded, by the representatives of South Carolins and other slave-holding States. Equality absurd is it to charge England with exciting the anti-slavery agitation in this country, (which the viter condemns in the same breath with slavery text of them of their curse, and pay them for an act of self-interest. Quife extraordinary, too, is the statement, that the British Parliament "most graciously favored us with one of its own members, to denounce in the North the slavery of the South, inflaming sectional passions and hatred, with the fixed purpose of dissolving the Nay, for this step he received the denunciation of that tory press abroad which is our bitterest enemy now. And as for Mr. Thompson going South to preach abolition when he was the object of a score of mobs East and West, the idea is simply ridiculous! Mr. Walker seems ignorant of two things, to wit: that George Thompson was the earliest champion in England of this Government and the North, after the outbreak of the rebellion; and that between disunion for liberty's sake and disunion for slavery's, there is the difference between the pinnacle and the pit.

The Proprietors of the CONTINENTAL angeonnee for

The Froprietors of the CONTINENTAL angognee for the future the following distribution of the departments of the magazine: Politics to Hon. Robert J. Walker and Frederick P. Stanton, of Washington, D. C.; Literature to Charles Godfrey Leland, of Boston, and Edmund Kirke, of New York, author of "Among the Pines." For sale by A. Williams & Co., 109 Wash-ington street. Boston Law, p. 6.

Among those who participated in the memorable naval engagement with the rebel forts below New Orleans was a young colored man, of pleasing countenance and address, named Thomas Augustus Ford, a native of Charleston, S. C. He was on board of the gunboat Pinola, and had his left arm taken off above gunboat Pinola, and had his left arm taken off above the elbow by a shell, while actively serving a gun, and so is mainted for life. He has a wife and child in slavery at Baltimore, though he was free-born. Discharged from the naval hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y. he is now in this city, (deeming it prudent, for satisfactory reasons, not to return to Baltimore at present, needing temporary assistance, and particularly desirous of finding something to do to earn an honest livelihood. He is smart and active, and can manage to he were needy in a service of the same of th to be very useful in many ways, in spite of his crip-pled condition. Having suffered in the cause of the whole country, and to uphold its liberties, (notwith-standing its injustice to all of his race,) he cértainly atanding its injustice to an of his race,) he certainly deserves special sympathy and consideration. Any thing the benevolent may wish to contribute to his necessities, on being given or sent in trust to Robert F. Walleut, 221 Washington street, will be faithfully and discreetly applied; and if any can furnish him with employment, it will be doing a gracious act.

sion:—"We never impugned the logic of the Garrison set as to the Constitution; for it rose from their premise sound, perfect and impregnable." The Abolitionists will, in due time, be fully vindicated in all their principles and measures. From "premise" to conclusion, it will be seen that they were morally as well as logically right, whether relating to the "covenant with death," or to any other issue made by them.

A PROBLEM. If it takes thirteen months for Gen

The Editor of the Liberator expects to 1 The Editor of the Liberator expects to be absent from his post, for the next fortnight, on an excursion to the Green Mountain State. He will lecture in the Congregational Church in Peacham, on Sunday next, on the state of the country; but as he goes for relaxation from labor, he cannot devote his time to lecturing, much as he would like to address the good people of Vermont, under other circumstances.

of the keenest retorts to this ridiculous outcry, in the shape of a letter written to Anthony Press.

ahape of a letter written to Anthony Pryor, one of the colored people at Fortress Monroe, up his late mistress. Rev. Mr. Lockwood certifies to its authenticity.

ANTHONY—I have heard that you were making a great deal of money, and as we are in williams burg and have no support, and William is away and I cannot hear from him, I send you this to let you know that we are in need of everything. I have no meat, no money of any kind that will pass. I want you to send me some name. And the will pass. I want you to send me some noney, and any end the winter is coming on. If you do something for me and my children. They are in want of clothes, and the winter is coming on. If you do not send me some noney, they will perish with cold, for wood is very high, and I am not able to buy any now to cook with. We have done all in our power for you until you left us, and can you hear of your master's children starving, and you able to work and help them? No, I cannot think it. I should like it see, you. If you can give me a little help every month, it would keep us from want. Send what you can get for me by John King. He will bring it sefe. He is doing all he can for his mistress. He does not think for me and my two children. I shall expect you to do all you can. If John King does not come up soon, are of the want for anything. I never should have sent this if I had not been in want, as you have not done any thing for me all this time. If you consider yourself free, it is your duty to do, what you can for me and my two children. I shall expect you to do all you can. If John King does not come up soon, are send then by Sam Simphins. He belongs to Miss Eliza Jones. Tell him to bring them to send the children something. I wrote this targe, so you could read it.

With this become of Lucy! See her, and tell her to send the children something. I wrote this targe, so you could read it.

With what cool effontery "the late mistress" demands all needed supplies, and hay we shall be on Pratt, for the supplies, and hay you che to what you ca

HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

DANIEL PRATT, JR .- GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN

had liadden from the eyes and ears, and perhaps the thoughts of men, the "Great American Traveller"; and if an occasional inquire arose, "Where's Pratt!" it was answered by the prompt supposition that he was in the "receptacle of things lost upon earth." But, all of a sudden,

That mourned for him whose race was run.

The transmigration of souls is an exploded doctrine; else we might deem, but for the brevity of the time clapsed, that the spirit of Daniel had "travelled" through a John Donkey and a peacock to startle and dazzle the world again in George Francis. Nature has her freaks, but ahe seldom, as now, repeats herself in one and the same century. The "lost Fleiad" reappears as a comet, with small, opaque head, indeed, and little light, but spreading an enormous Train of tail. The age is not degenerate; Mellen and Pratt live again with changed name, but in spirit the same. "Time's noblest offspring is the last." Barnum, make haste, or your "occupation's gone"! Banish Tom Thumb and the Commodore, and secure this new wooder, else your coffers will be empty. No

make haste, or your "occupation's gone"! Banish Tom Thumb and the Commodore, and secure this new wooder, cles your coffers will be empty. No "Mermaid," or "What is It?" or "Fat Boy," or "Bearded Woman," will "draw" like this horso rail-road man, this "sensation" novelty, who vomits words as Vesuvius does amoke.

But we forget our subject. It has never been our fortune (or misfortune) to hear or see either of these illustrious worthies, though we have heard much of them. In form, feature, manner, roice, gesture, elocution, attitude, they may, for aught we know, be like or unlike each other. The late Mr. Pratt drew large houses; the present Mr. Train does the same. Pratt was a "sensation" speaker; Train is ditto; Pratt was laughed at; "Swin is nothing but laughed at. Pratt has been in the lock-up; so has Train. Both discoursed, among other things, on politica; Pratt, however, rather the more sensibly of the two. Daniel was the "Great American Traveller," George Francis has been a "great traveller on a small scale" in England. Pratt aspired to the Presidency; Train probably considers his chance good for the next term. Both are (we speak now of Pratt as still living, for his fame is as deathless as Train's) illogical, tautological, hysterical, nousensical. In profoundness of sneculation, in felicity of illustration, in afflience of sneculation, in felicity of illustration, in afflicence hls fame is as deathless as Train's) illogical, tautological, hysterical, nonsensical. In profoundness of
speculation, in felicity of illustration, in affluence of
language, in the elevation of their themes, there is a
striking similarity between these two "roaring
codgers." In self-estimation they are equal, and in
the estimation of the public also. In these days, when
theatricals languish, Train is buffoon, clown, pantomimist, mountebank, thingumbob generally, just as
Pratt was years ago. Daniel used to be intellectual
gladiator in combat with Mellen; George Francis
challenges all creation, but, less fortunate than his
prototype, can find nobody who will deign to be his
antagonist. Both are foolish, frothy, and sometimes
furious; both grotesque, grandiloquent, gabbling,

assy, gad-abouts.

In one thing, and one only, is there a different

butt and a laughing-stock; Train never sees that he is always one.

P. S. We have just heard that Pratt still lives. The "No-party" party, utterly confused and overwhelmed by the President's proclamation of Entancipation, and in perplexity as to the programme of the fall political campaign in Massachusetts, having read George Francis Train's speech delivered at Music Hall, Thursday evening, September 26th, addressed at letter, signed Joel P, Benjamin F. T, and Emery W, to Daniel Pratt, Jr. (they had previously secured Job Sass to write in the Herald for them.) asking him to atump the State for their party in connection with Mr. Train. Mr. Pratt, in his reply, spurns the proposal with indignant contempt, and refuses to be associated (we quote his own words) "with so incoherent, rambing, frothy, scatter-brained, and every way ridiculous a declaimer. Shall I," he asks, "who once fought face to face with Mellen, condescend to stand side by side and shoulder to shoulder with Train ?"

We, the undersigned citizens of Massachuseits, and of the United States of North America, without regard to Party, Sect or Color, believing as we do that Centralization of Power constitutes one of the greatest dangers to a Republic : believing also that our fellow-citizen Mr. George Francis Tranx, in his own person exemplifies this, holding as he does the "destinies of this wast Republic in his hands." We think that the safety of the Republic demands that, in his discussions before the people, he shall be met by a stateman and scholar as near his own calibre as it is possible under the circumstances to obtain. We, therefore, without regard to complexion or opinion, unite in requesting our esceemed fellow-citizen Groone Wallington States in all his future discussions, and we do not doubt that future generations will be grateful. We hope Mr. Malling our escential upon Mr. Tann at the earliest moment.

MELLER will call upon Mr. TRAIN at the earliest monent.

Job Sass, Farmer.

A. Ward, Jr., Philanthropist.
Ethan Spike, Military Man.
Columbus Doesticks, Professor of Lager.
Orpheus C. Kerr, Fisherman,
Horatio J. Gardenhigher, Irishman, 14 years old.
Josephus E. Farwell, American Divine.
James Gordon Bunhit, Prof. of the Moral Sciences.
Dr. Rock Bottom, Desler in Granite.
H. Assough, Capstan of Volunteers.
7000 others to be preserved for future publication in
Directory.

Here is what the Worcester Spy says:—

"George Francis Train performed here in Mechanics Hall, Saturday evening, to an audience of about one hundred and eighty people—much the smallest audience we ever saw in that hall. The style and manner of his performance might have been laughable at a circus. He is a self-concelled haranguer, who comes upon the platform with the air of a dancing girl. While speaking, he wears glover, flourishes a pocket handkerchief, miness and mouths, stamps violently, and now and then shakes his head as if he desired to shake it off. Daniel Prait, the 'Great American Travellor,' has challenged Train to discons with him before smallence, the combined originality of ideas.' Pratt himself proposes this profound and mysterious topic. It seems admirably adapted to the powers of these two noted lecturers, and will furnish wonderful scope for their different styles of oratory. If Train accepts the challenge, we shall be to Pratt, for he is tough and has most bottom."

The Boston correspondent of the New York Tribbase makes the following felicitous grouping:—

"On the whole, we think we shall be able to evereome the anti-Sanmer Triumvirate, which consides of the Count Johannes, Joel Parker, and George Francis. Train. I have looked in the Course every day, for the purpose of making an estimate of the comparative value which the Hunkers place on the labors of these individuals. One day the Count jountage from Panenii Hall; Parker from his rooms at Cambridge, and at No. 14 State street, where he and Wm. D. Swan

engineer the new party; and Train Train has the biggest crowd of los Parker gets the longest string of na own into the newspapers; but the Co of the Abolitionists is supposed to be complete and withering. The Cou

But the Judge is irretrievably caught."

The Boston Journal gives this harlequin, bright and demagogue a piece of its mind, with insural servetness, as follows:

"George Francis Train must have a care lest in trans Aflantic reputation speedily vanishes his six air, and becomes but 'the baseless families has lest in air, and becomes but 'the baseless families in the fire country-lest in the fire of the second sec

his terrible grasp, dangling in the air—victor on his terrible grasp, dangling in the air—victor on Wendell Phillips, who is a used up man—ie, is Let all "Abolition fanatics" take warning by the fate; for
"Whoever doth these boots displace,
Must meet Bombastes face to face."

LETTER FROM HENRY O. WRIGHT.

HUME, Alleghany Co., N. Y., Sept. 28, 182

DEAR GARRISON,—I left Boston three weeks us to-day, and came to Western New York to lecture a stread Conventions during the Fall. During the twenty one, days, I have lectured twenty ones, at attended one two days' Convention, in Allegha, taken the convention of the conventio have been—The National Crisis—The Missi Destiny of the American Republic—The Car Cure of the War. During all this time, I have in private families, and have not yet stopped a set in a family which has not a son or brother, or ma loved one, in the war; and in nearly every instant, they went forth solely to resist the demands and gressions of the enalexers of mankind. In one a trict of twenty-five families, twelve of the noise at the total the sons are in the army. In this town, sixt my nephews are in the army—three from one sing, we not two from another, and one from another. Aspess and osciolation are in the hearts and home of a mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of this rep Probably four-fifths of all who have reluntered Western and Middle New York are from the fami of laborers on the land. Could I multiply un-ten-fold, I could not meet the demand for lectures

ten-fold, I could not meet the demand for lectures' speeches on the cause and cure of the war. In people are all convinced that slavery is the disenthat infects them, and that abolition is the only had to heal the festering sore.

Have you read the speech of Horatio Seymon, a the occasion of his nomination for Governor by a pro-slavery Convention at Albany? One year as he made a speech in Utica, his home, in which he is clared, "If the Union cannot be saved withet his ishing slavery, then the slaveholders ought to he lowed to leave such a Union." The same seniors is urged in his recent, ansech at Albany. Street lowed to leave such a Union." The same sesses is urged in his recent speech at Albany. Sareph fore the Union! is the watchword and rallying of the Democratic party of this State. Perish the public rather than slavery! Down with the Genement, rather than abolish slavery to sustain!! In political contest in New York will be fierce as a guinary. The Democratic party are determined make a last effort for power and spoils. To sid in rehels of the South.

guinary. The Democratic party are determined make a last effort for power and spoils. To all a rebels of the South, they will do what they not excite a civil war against the negroes and Abelias lats of the State. They will fail.

The nomination of Wadsworth for Governor, all Tremain for Lieut. Governor, by the Syracuse Covention, is welcomed by the people of Western al Central New York. The Union and War arty is be enthusiastically supported. But the Demosta leaders trust for victory to the absence in the array come seventy thousand Republican voters. In Not. Eliba alone, where rest the bones of John Browit town of eighty voters, seventy enlisted for the startly, John's Brown's "soul is marching on."

By the way, one year ago, Jeft. Davis said the

By the way, one year ago, Jeff. Davis said the were but two men in the State of New York via be could fully trust—Fernando Wood and House

Seymour!

I cannot tell you the feeling with which the Pre lamation of Emancipation is halled in this repair.
The people talk and act as if a load was lifted for bellion. The slaves will besiege God to hardes the hearts and make them more rebellious than ever; sit I rather guess all the friends of freedom the veri over will do the same. What a position is Liscohl He will give four million of slaves their freedom provided their owners continue in rebellion! The continue is the least in alavary if their masters subal. are to be kept in slavery if their ma are subdued by arms? Who can wish for success putting down the rebellion, if the perpetual ensiment of four millions is to be the result! Has at Liucoln palaied every earnest heart and hand in gard to efforts to put down the rebellion for the months to come ? Put down the rebellion, and for millions must remain in chains. Let the rebellion continue, and they are free. On which side will dealere be? Does Lincoln mean this? Every salt of every rebel was, by law, made free yesterds. Make this known to the slaves. Then, what need it has recognized to the procedure of the procedures and the second second to the procedures and the procedures. the proclamation? The law of Congress made the free yesterday. Let us recognize their freedom, at make the law effectual. But I thank God for the proclamation!

LECTURES OF HENRY O. WRIGHT.

HOLLEY, N. Y., Sept. 22, 182.

This profound moral philosopher and stanch refere er opened his batteries of rifled guns on the slavents of this neighborhood on the evening of the 18th Sept. In the Baptist church in this village, and continue the assault for three successive evenings, to not vor full but appreciative audiences. The leading series sympathizers, of which we have not a few, will scarce an exception, kept sing in their treaches, it ducing as many others as they could to stay away from the meetings.

ducing as many others as they could to stay a way not the meetings.

The safvent here of this fearless and powerful alvocate of human rights was most opportune. Rer. E. C. Palmer, pastor of the First Baptist Church in his place, among all the public speakers, priest or layars is the only one that stands up fearlessly for the right and has done this from the outbreak of the war. So liary and alone he has battled,—not exactly alone, for God is with him; nor did he go into the conflict one leg; he stepped upon the immutable, "self-right principle." on the one side, that "all men are crusted equal," and on the other, that "of one blood God or ated all races of men—had no respect to persons, and

Scool evening. Mission and destiny of the American Republic. Its mission is to sweep slavery from
the miss and the continent, and to establish justice
and score the bissings of liberty to all human kind.
Their evening. Proclamation of Fremont, more ensted by Congress, by Jaw, which takes full effect
ant Marriay, 26th inst. It confiscates all the projerty of reled to the United States; and as they inagented the war, they should pay the cost of it.
It also frees all their slaves. The President ought to
create the law—he beloped make it. If it be so excated, and our great military and naval preparations excele the law—ne occupied and naval preparations cuted and our great military and naval preparations are seed on all hands, as they might and should be, the

war will end in three months.

Now, Mr. Editor, when you can find ro
in you crowded columns, please send crowded columns, please send me a few and since those Democrats alluded to would opies; and since those Definition and another they will not her our stranger speaker, see whether they will not her our stranger speaker, see whether they will read and ponder this expose, and answer it if they like.

C. ROBINSON.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE.

Mr. Editor,-As a Vermont Abolitionist, I will Mr. EDITOR,—As a Vermont Abouttoonst, I will y that I have read with unmingled pleasure and isfaction the articles of Father Stadman, that have peared in the columns of the Liberator. I am glad at Vermont can supply you with such an able and ablefing contributor. Long may this noble vetethat Vermons contributor. Long may this notice train be prespected to labor for the cause of Universal Freedom, and at last may be receive the reward of the

people of vermont have ever occularies to the of liberty, and loyal to the Federal Govern-although out Green Mountain State—to her be it said—furnishes some lamentable creasame be it said—furnishes some lamentable creatures called men (1) who are upholders of rum, slaves and accessionism. But we thank God that they are but few, and, as a general thing, beneath the soice of respectable men. Added to this class, we have also in the State a few miserable Hunker Pro-Sherry Conservatives, who regard an Abolitionist about the same as a suurderer, and his doctrines or principles treason to the U. S. Constitution. This first have however the convince daily "beautiful". fully less." A majority of the people of Vermont are fast becoming convinced, from the sad events now are less becoming convinces, iron to easily transpiring in the nation, that slavery is an unmittigated evil—is the cause of the war with the South, and sust be totally abolished, ere the present unfortenate struggle is brought to a close. We can now find in Vermont ten Abolitionists where we could not re found one ere the commencement of the war renal Preconson are surely working went for the cause of the renal Preconson and the Union. I believe we have say to wait with patience; for God, in his own fine, will "reak the bonds of the oppressor, and let the oppressed go free." Let us labor and hope for is noble humane result. The newspaper press of Vermont, with a few ex

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· 中国人名尔法拉伯恩——《拉温·克拉古法国》(B

The newspaper press of Vermont, with a few exceptions, are "right on the goose." We have, to be save, a few miserable, low-lived (ac-called) Democratic (1) papers, that are as much secost as they dare to be. These papers are for the Union, only when it means the salvation of slavery. This is natural enough, for they know that slavery has been the only lift and strength of the Democratic area. ife and strength of the Democratic party for a few years past, and that when it is destroyed, the party pieces. Our three religious papers, the Verner, the Christian Repository, (Universalist,) published at Mostpelier, and the Christian Messenger, (Methodist,) the published at Montpelier, are all true to Freedom. The Republican papers of the State, with an occaistal exception, on the account of conservatism, are right on the great question of Human Liberty. I waid assess the following papers in the State as detected true to Freedom—as expounded by the Abolinaists, viz. the Grean Mountain Freeman, published at Montpeller; the Burlington Tienes, the Woodstock Sanderd, the Irasburgh Standard, and the Fermont Journal, published at Windsor. The last named paper a published at Windsor. The last named paper a published to the high state of the the which whether with the battles slavery and rum in this aristocratic blaker town of Windsor. So much for the press of Vermont. The Green Mountain State will do her full day to "crash out" the rebellion and slavery. cal exception, on the account of conservatism, are fall daty to "crush out" the rebellion and slavery.

I trust that the Rev. A. T. Foss, now in the State,

Service of the problems of an all services of the articly of the generalization of the article of the problems of the problems of the article of the problems of the article of the problems of the article of the article

DCTOBER 3.

That aim and purpose must be a noble one, or the respectively. As a smatter of Gourge, in a property interpretation, confined neither to the outsider; successfully, and the second of the

reach needed supplies, and a position for necessary ress and reconstruction.

Col. Maggi and the whole regiment pray for the privilege of joining Sigel; but the Colonel has so admirably disciplined his regiment that the Military Governor of Alexandria, now using the 38d for the protection of this city, protests against our transfer to Sigel. So far he has kept us; but we all hope to change our field of operations soon. When we came here, four weeks ago, Alexandria was a perfect sink of trunkenness and gambling, with their attendant evils. nere, sour weets ago, Alexandria was a periect sink of drunkenness and gambling, with their attendant evila. Our regiment has cleaned out this sink of injulty, so that now the city is remarkably quiet and orderly. We have enforced the Maine Liquor Law in Alexan-

The discipline of our camp is very strict. The Colonel is very careful of his men, and they love him and confide in him as a genuine soldier. Lieut. Col. Underwood did brave and true service as Captain under Banks; and his influence in this regiment is in all respects good. Under such commanders, I find my position as Chaplain very pleasant indeed. All my efforts to inspire the men with self-respect, hatred of slavery, and a conscientious regard for duty, meet the heartiest coöperation on the part of Col. Maggi and Lieut. Col. Underwood. I thank God for this precious opportunity of doing something in the field of active service for the dear fatherland, for the cause of justice and freedom.

Truly yours,

DANIEL FOSTER.

Truly yours, DANIEL FOSTER.

TRIBUTE TO HENRY GREW.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society, held 9th month 1th, 1862, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of our venerable and

renerated friend, Henry Grew, this Society feels the loss of a most faithful and earnest coadjutor.

Espousing the Anti-Slavery cause when it was first agitated in this country, he continued to give it his faithful, consistent support to the day of his death, never faltering for a moment, even in the darkest hours.

filled, he now rests from his labors. We would so cherish his memory as to strengthen our own faithful

ness to the cause we love.

G. M S. P. JONES, Secretary.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

RECEPTION OF THE CHICAGO DELEGATION.

In the Chicago Tribune, we find the subjoined report of the recent interview of the Chicago delegation with President Lincoln. The delegation wated upon the President for the purpose of presenting the memorial in favor of national emancipation, adopted by the public meeting of Christians of all denominations held in Bryan Hall, Chicago, on the 7th ult., and formally met Mr. Lincoln, by appointment, on the 18th. The interchange of views seems to have been frank and cordial on either side, and in the course of his remarks, Mr. Lincoln freely stated the objections which had prevented him from issuing at an early date the proclamation of emancipation which has since appeaged.

The following is the report:

**THE President received us courteously, and gave the fullest opportunity to discharge the duty assigned. He listened with fixed attention while the memorial was read by the chairman of the delegation, who added a few words to express the deep interest felt in the President by the religious community, as manifested in many prayers offered in his behalf, from the day of his election to the present hour, and to explain the pressure of feeling that caused those prayers to be followed by a memorial expressive of their solemn convictions of national duty and necessity. He observed that, in doing this, the memorialists believe that they discharge their solemn obligations as desire to dictate to their Contraggers, and the world. The time of presenting the memorial might seem inauspicious in view of recent disasters, which make the authority of the government in the Slav.

of the case.

"What good would a proclamation of emancipation from me do, especially as we are now situated? I do not want to issue a document that the whole world will see must necessarily be inoperative, like the Pope's bull against the comet. Would my word free the slaves, when I cannot even enforce the Constitution in the rebel States! Is there a single court, or magistrate, or individual that would be influenced by it there? And what reason is there to think it would have any greater effect upon the slaves than the late law of Congress, which I approved, and which offers protection and freedom to slaves of rebel masters who come within our lines. Yet I cannot learn that that law has caused a single slave to come over to us. [The President could not have meant to deny the well-known fact, that the slaves have come to us in vast numbers whenever the way was open, but only to say that he could not trace the influence of that law.] And suppose they could be induced by a proclamation of freedom from me to throw themselves upon us, what should we de with them! How can we feel and care for such a multitude? General Butler wrote me a few days since that he was issuing more rations to the slaves who have rushed to him, than to all the white troops under his command. They eat, and that is all; though it is true General Butler is feeding the whites also, by the thousand; for it nearly amounts to a famine there.

"If, now, the pressure of the war should call off our forces from New Orleans to defend some other point, what is to prevent the masters from reducing the blacks to slavery again? for I am told that when-

point, what is to prevent the masters from reducing the blacks to slavery again? for I am told that when-ever the rebels take any black prisoners, free or slave, ever the rebels take any black prisoners, free or slave they immediately auction them off. They did so with those they took from a boat that was aground on the Tennessee river, a few days ago. And then I am very ungenerously attacked for it! For instance, when, after the late battles at and near Bull Run, an when, after the expedition went out from Washington, under a fla of truce, to bury the dead and bring in the wounded and the rebels seized the blacks who went along thelp, and sent them into slavery, Horace Greeley sai help, and sent them into slavery, Horace Greeley said in his paper that the government would probably do nothing about it. What could I do! [Here your delegation suggested that this was a gross outrage on a flag of truce, which covers and protects all over whom it waves, and that whatever he could do, if white men had been similarly detained, he could do in this case.]

white men had been similarly detained, he could do
in this case.]

Now, then, tell me, if you please, what possible result of good would follow the isaning of such a prolamation as you desire? Understand, I raise an objections against it, on legal or constitutional grounds;
for, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy,
in time of war, I suppose I have a right to take any
measure which may best subdue the enemy. Nor do
I urge objections of a moral nature, in view of possible consequences of insurrection and massacre at the
South. I view the matter as a practical war measure,
to be decided upon according to the advantages or to be decided upon according to the advantages or disadvantages it may offer to the suppression of the REJOINDER OF THE DELEGATION

Thus invited, your delegation very willingly made reply to the following effect; it being understood that a portion of the remarks were intermingled by the way of conversation with those of the President just

a portion of the remarks were Intermingled by the way of conversation with those of the President just given.

We observed (taking up the President's ideas in order) that good men indeed differed in their opinions on this subject; nevertheless, the truth was somewhere, and it was a matter of solemn moment for him to ascertain it; that we had not been so wanting in respect alike to ourselves and to him as to come a thousand miles to bring merely our opinion to be set over against the opinion of other parties; that the memorial contained facts, principles and arguments, which appealed to the intelligence of the President, and to his faith in Divine Providence. That he could not deny that the Bible denounced oppression as one of the highest of crimes, and threatened Divine judgments against nations that practise it; that our country had been exceedingly guilty in this respect, both at the North and South; that our just punishment has come by a slaveholders' rebellion; that the virus of secession is found wherever the virus of slavery extends, and no farther; so that there is the amplest reason for expecting to avert Divine judgments by putting away the sin, and for hoping to remedy the national troubles by striking at their cause.

We observed, further, that we freely admitted the probability, and even the certainty, that God would reveal the path of duty to the President as well as to others, provided he sought to learn it in the appointed way; but as, according to his own remark; Provi-

are also getting their pride enlisted, and want to beat the rebels. Let me say one thing more: I think you abould admit that we already have an important prin-ciple to rally and unite the people in the fact that con-stitutional government is at stake. This is a funda-mental idea, going down about as deep as any thing."

mental idea, going down about as deep as any stong.

THE DELEGATION PRESENTS NEW ARGUMENTS.

We answered, that being fresh from the people, we were naturally more hopeful than himself as to the necessity and probable effect of such a proclamation. The value of constitutional government is indeed a grand idea for which to contend; but the people know that nothing else has put constitutional government in danger but slavery; that the toleration of that aristocratic and despotic element among our free institutions was the inconsistency that had nearly wrought our ruin, and caused free government to appear a failure before the world, and therefore the people demand emancipation to preserve and perpetuate constitutional government. Our idea would thus be found to go deeper than his, and to be armed with corresponding power. ("Yes," interrupted Mr. Lincoln, "that is the true ground of our difficulties.") That a proclamation of general emancipation, giving "Liberty and Union" as the national watchword, would rouse the people and rally them to his support beyond any thing yet witnessed—appealing alike to conscience, sentiment, and hope. He must remember, too, that present manifestations are no index of what would then take place. If the leader will but utter a trumpet call, the nation will respond with patriotic and or the propose of the right word or the right word or the right word.

THE DELEGATION PRESENTS NEW ARGUMENTS.

g is a specimen, Mr. Lincoln remarked: "Do not issunderstand me, because I have mentioned these jections. They indicate the difficulties that have thus represented my action in some such way as you desire, have not decided against a proclamation of liberty to the way, but hold the matter under statistement. And I can sure you that the subject is an my mind, by day and might, one than any other. Whatever shall appear to be God's lift, I will do. I trust, that in the freedom with

We assured him that he had not, and expressed our hope that in honest endeavors to express and defend our convictions, we had not been wanting in due respect for our Chief Magistrate. Bidding him farewell, we commended thim to the gracious guidance of God, having faith that, if the memorial and our added interview had thrown into the trembling scales but a displayer and of truth that might said in the respondent.

From the Cincinnati Gasette, Sept. 224.
RETURN OF THE BLACK BRIGADE.

The term for which the colored people were to we the fortifications expired, according to previous

orcibity rejected. Many calls for aid and assistance to suppress this gigantic rebellion, as full in their demands as the one on that day, so far as this class of persons are concerned to the control of the control o

cinnati is written intensity man consider the street, of September, 1862.

They were torn from their homes, from the street, from their shops, from every where, and driven to the mule pen on Plam arreet, at the point of the bayonet, without any definitie knowledge of what they were wanted for. The dismay and terror spread among the colored women and children was only equalled by the colored women and children was only equalled by the

wanted for. The dismay and terror spread among the colored women and children was only equaled by the brutal manner in which the order was executed.

The colored people are generally loyal. This undue manner of enlisting them into the service of Uncle Sam had the appearance (though false) that the colored people had to be driven at the point of the bayonet to protect their homes, their wives and their children. Contrast this with the alscrity with which they responded under your gendemanly request, even before they knew they would be remunerated for their services.

sponded under your gentlemanly request, even before they knew they would be remunerated for their services.

I have been selected by the members of the Black Brigade to thank you for the very great interest you have taken in our welfare; for your exertions and final success in collecting all of the different working parties into one brigade; for the kindness you have manifested to us in these trying times. We deeply thank you; our mothers thank you; our executions and thank you; our children will rise up and thank you, and call you blessed.

It would be an unpardonable injustice not to make favorable mention of those kind and gentlemanly officers you have associated with you in conducting the management of the Black Brigade.

Our thanks are due to T. C. Day, William Woods, J. Stacy Hill, Jacob Resor, J. W. Hartwell, J. W. Canfield, W. Dickson, Wm. H. Chatfield, and last, though not least; Captain James Lupton, whose urbane and gentlemanly presence has been as constant as our shadows, and whose efforts for our confort have been as universal as his wide-apread benevolence.

We, the members of the Black Brigade, perceive all the necessary qualifications in all the above-name the members of the Black Brigade entertain for you, they all, each and every one, present to you this sword, the emblem of protection, knowing that whenever it is drawn, it will be drawn in favor of freedom. And should you be called upon, under other circumstances, to demand the services of the Black Brigade, you will find they will rally around your standard in the defence of our country."

Colonel Dickson replied in a suitable manner, and, upon dismissing the brigade on this side of the fiver,

Colonel Dickson replied in a suitable manner, and upon dismissing the brigade on this side of the river he addressed them as follows:— Soldiers of the Black Brigade:

coln, "that is the true ground of our difficulties." In a proclamation of general emancipation, giving "Liberty and Union" as the national watchword, would rouse the people and rally them to his support beyond any thing yet witnessed—appealing alike to conscience, sentiment, and hope. He must remember, too, that present manifestations are no index of what would then take place. If the leader will but utter a trumpet call, the nation will respond with patriotic arrounder call respond with the patriotic

CIRQULAR.

a-birth, the comforts of a heme, and faithful un-ce, at a moderate price. he friendless and needy we hope to offer the great-all charity; not only care for their physical wants, mpathy and Christian love. It is our cheering one, that many a woman looks back to her brinf stay in spital as the best influence of her life.

Dr. MARY E. BREED, Resident Physician.
Dr. MARY E. BREED, Resident Physician.
Dr. JOHN WARE,
Dr. JOHN WARE,
Dr. SAKURE CAROT,
Dr. SAKURE CAROT,
A sunny, and well ventilated home, with a large at the corner of Pleasant and Porter streets, has hired and made ready for patients. To furnish it meet the expenses of the coming year, will requirent, two thousand dollars, which, it is hoped, promptly supplied, by donations and subscriptions.
As many free patients will be received as our fun allow.

Mary C. E. Barnar Mary J. Ellis, Anna H. Clarke, Sarah D. C. Lane, Louisa C. Bond, Mary A. S. Palmer Sarah Jane Kranaw Marie R. Kranaw Bamuel E. Sewall,
James Freeman Clarke,
F. W. G. May,
Geo. Wm. Bond,
Abner Kingman,
Jonathan A. Lane, Edward E. Hale, Otis Everett, Lucy Goddard, Ednah D. Cheney, Boston, Oct. 1, 1862. Marie E. Zakra

AN APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT

AN APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT.

WARRISTON, (D. C.) Sept. 25, 1862.

The subscribers urgently invite the friends of the Slave, the Prisoner or the Soldier, to send articles of clothing, books, food or money to their ears, when they will be distributed as they may direct. They need make no long appeal, at such a period of trial. They are in the midst of recence of suffering that no pen can describe; and, saide from all the Government may furnish, a wast field of labor is opened, and many a wearled soldier, and especially the contraband, must suffer, unless relieved by the kind hand of philanthropy.

of philanthropy.

CHAS. SPEAR, Chaptain U. S. Hospital.

MRS. CHAS. SPEAR, 383, E. Street.

ANDREW T. FOSS, on behalf of the Am and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Bocieties, is now in the state of Vermont, and will speak as follows; his subject state y and the Robelton.

West Brookfield, Sunday, Northfield, Tuesday Waitefield, Thursday W. Roxbury, Friday, East Bethel.

EF E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Quinter 5, at half-past 10, A. M., and at half-past

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed 95 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-cular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. References.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

WANTED—An ex-slave woman, acquair ceneral housework. Apply at 104 Mt. Vernon S

DIED-In this city, Sept. 30, Hon. BENJAHIN F. HAL-ETT, aged 64-a noted Democratic politician.

600,000 Male or Female Agents,

TO SELL

Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored Map of the Lioyd's New Steel Flate County Colored map or the United States, Canadas, and New Brunswick, From receiver surveys; completed August 10, 1862; cost \$30,000 to engrave it, and one year's time. Superior to any \$10 map ever made by Otio nor Mitchell, and cells at the low price of 6fty cents; \$70,000 names are supraved on this map. It is not only a county map, but it is also a COUNTY AND RATIROAD MAP

of the United States and Canadas combined in c

and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man \$3 to \$5 per day, and
the back all maps that cannot be sold, and refund

Bend for \$1 to try.

Printed instructions how to canvas well

port Ferry, Rhorsraville, Noland's Ford, and all obsers on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, or money refunded. LLOYD'S

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA and ILLINOIS, is the only authority for Gen. Bustl and the War Department. Money refunded to any one flading an arror in it. Price 50 cents.

Price 50 cents.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2:

"LAOYD'S MAY OF VINGINIA, MANYLAYD and PERSENYLVANIA. This Map is very large; the cost is but 25 cents, and
it is the best which can be purchased."

LIOYD'S

LIOYD'S

GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
From actual surveys by Capie. Bart and Wm. Bowan, Mississippi River Filots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every many plantation and owner's name, from St. Louis to the Gulf of Maxico—1350 miles—every mand-har, island, town, landing, and all places twenty miles, from the river-colored in counties and States. Price, \$1 in sheets, \$2, pocket form, and \$2,50 on lines, with rollers. Now ready.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, Sopt. 17, 1862.

J. T. LLOYD: Size—Seed me your Map of the Minissipp River, with price per hundred copies. Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Minissippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as usury as are required for use of that squadron.

Secretary of the Nany.

Oct. 3.

2w

DHINN'TERFET'S.

D. D'ANIRI. MANN has removed his office to 146. Harrison Ayenno. He has, for the past five years inserted artificial teeth on the relegation has, in the use of which he has made even improvements. It is better than gold, when well made, being lighter, stronger, and more derable, and it also much even miles preparation for filling teeth too tender or too far decayed for filling with gold. His prices are as medicrate, at least, as these of any responsible dentitie.

Boston, September 20, 1862.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS IN

HE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATE A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been necessary in call into me not only volunteers, but also portions of us me of the States by draft, in order to suppress he has rection existing in the United States, and disappearson are not adequately restrained, which was persons are not adequately restrained white means, a from giving aid and comfort in vitous ways a kinsurrection; now, therefore, he to ordered.—

1at. That during the existing rebellon, as a sinsurrection; now, therefore, but ordered.—

1at. That during the existing rebellon, as a sinsurrection; now, therefore, but ordered.—

1at. That during the existing rebellon, as a sinsurrection; now, therefore, but indeed and always measure for suppressing the same, as the united States, and all persons disconnain what the certain the suppression of the united States, and all persons disconnain who have considered and confert as the rebellon and confert as a rebellon against the authority of the United States and the subject of martial law, and liable to trial and a labour of the conference of the subject of martial and an all and the subject of martial and an all always and the subject of martial and had a subsequence of the subject of the sub

SELF-DEFENCE. Our long-tried friend in the ful condition in the Anti-Slavery cause, Expending the Control of Philadelphia, while serving the course a member of General Fremont's staff, was charged a Congressional Committee with defrauding the comment in the purchase of blankets for the useful comment. This charge automated those we have a ray. This charge automated those we have a ray. to the outraged sensibilities of an injured better man, were utterly vain. A sense of duty is base and his friends at kength constrained M. Dusi come before the public in self-defence. A letter is thim to the Philadelphia Press makes the vlok as clear as daylight. The evidence of the ture up tice of the charges of the Congressional Commi-ia so complete and suthentic as to leave so mai-ted to the contract of the contract of the doubt. Every one who reads the letter will am acquit him, and condemn the Committee for a readiness to accuse and their reluctaves.

A NEGRO ARMY. The Hilton Head correspond of the New York Herald, writing under due of the tember 8th, states that on the 25th of August Sectary Stanton authorized Gen. Saxton to organize squasts, companies, battalions, regiments and high 50,000 able-bodied negroes, to be employed as alsers, and to be turned over to the Quartermastrich partment. They are to be paid from 81 to 81cm nonth, according to their abilities. Secretary batton gives Gen. Saxton the further authority to met arm and equip 5,000 negroes, who are to be anticar artioned and paid as are the white soldier of this mand. These African troops are to recorpy posts and plantations we have evacuated, as it is doned.

PARKER Sewing Machines, PRICE PORTY DOLLARS.

THIS is a new style, first class, double thread had Machine, made and licensed under the paint Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover É Bain, sit construction is the best combination of the unexplente owned and used by those parties, and the paint the Parker Sewing Company. They were awarded as Medal at the last Fair of the Mechanics' Charitable is ciation, and are the best finished and most rabiance made Family Machines now in the market. Sales Room, 188 Washington

GEO. E. LEONARD, Ann. All kinds of Sewing Machine work done at shering

Boston, Jan. 18, 1861.

Report of the Judges of the last Fair of the Man Charitable Mechanic Association.

tribute. These together with Parker's improvement make it a beautiful Machine. They are sold from \$61 \$120 each. They are very perfect in their median make it a beautiful Machine. They are sold free [48] \$120 cach. They are very perfect in their medial being adjusted before leaving the manufactory, is min manner that they cannot get dernaged. The feet, sit is a very essential point in a good Machine, is imply it it is a very essential point in a good Machine, is imply it it and complete. The apparatus for guaging the last of stitch is very simple and effective. The tension, set as other parts, is well arranged. There is another him which strikes your committee favorably, viz: then is wheel below the table between the standards, to smit contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore danger from oil or dirt. This machine makes the set look-stitch, but is so arranged that it lays the right of the back quite flat and smooth, doing away, is you measure, with the objection sometimes urged on this count."

Count."

PARKE'S SEWING MACHINES have many qualitie for recommend them to use in families. The several prins pluned together, so that it is always adjusted and rely for work, and not liable to get out of repair. It is best finished, and most firmly and substantially make their in the Fair. Its motions are all poritive, its uses easily adjusted, and it leaves no ridge on the lack fit work. It will hem, full, stitch, run, bind and guite, in the work cannot be ripped, except designedly. It swe is common spools, with silk, linen or cotton, with qual-cility. The after k made upon this machine was need, awarded the first prine at the Tennessee State Fair, is is superiority.—Boston Traveller.

We would call the attention of our reader is as advertisement, in another column, of the Parker Sent Machine. This is a Hoensed machine, being a contact tion of the various patents of Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, is Grover & Baker, with those of the Parker Swing Medic Company: consequently, it has the advantage of sub-chines—first, in being a licensed machine; second, but the fact that it embraces all of the most important imper-sions which have heretofore been made in Seving R-oblines; third, it requires no readjustment, all the no-ous parts being made right and pinned together, install being adjusted by servers, thus avoiding all liability of thing out of order without actually breaking then; is lice the necessity of the purchaser learning, as with other how to regulate all the various motions to the media-toredy been received by the public warrants us in the b-lief that it is by fact the best machine now in markst. Scoath Reading Genetic, Nos. 34, 1860.

The PARKER SERVING MACHINE is taking the lead in the market. For beauty and finish of its workmanship, it as not be excelled. It is well and strongly made-strong and utility combined—and is supphasically the despotate beautiful to the machine now made. The ladies are delighted with and when consulted, invariably give Parker's making the preference over all others. We are pleased to learn to the gentlemanty Agent, Genome E. LEGARD, 188 Wabington street, Boston, has a large number of coien is these machines, and sells them as fast as they can be sufficient, note inhatending the dulliness of the tient, as while other manufacturers have almost whelly separal operations. This fact, of itself, speaks more strongly its favor than any thing we can mention; for wen it as off this superior merits, it would have suffered from the arrangement. When we tell you is no fection; but go analy one of them, and you will say that "half of its gost one of them, and you will say that "half of its gost on the ladies of the superior merits, its world have suffered from the property of the superior merits, it would have suffered from the paral depression, instead of flourishing among the wretar its rivals. What we tell you is no fection; but go analy one of them, and you will say that "half of its gost one of them, and you will say that "half of its gost one of them, and you will say that "half of the gost one of them, and you will say that "half of the gost one to assist her in lumoning lifet takes." Marker Gazette, July 19, 1861.

The Tiberator.

SLAVERY, AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS.

BY JOSEPH F. BRENNAN, OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

thing, and that the increase of that thing inures to he profit of its possessor as its decrease inures to his of slavery upon the minds and morals, the hidsesty and the political economy of the whole ration, I will state what I believe to be the reason why our attempts to creat this rebellion, inaugurated to perpetuate shavery, have been unsuccessful.

When President Lincoln declared war upon the Southern traitors, by calling for 76,000 armed men in April, 1801, he did so to restore the Uffico as it was, under the terms of the Constitution as it is. Now, the restoration of the Union as it was, under the Constitution as it is, has been proven to be an imposibility, by the fact that in no case where we have conquered a peace is there any cordiality or Union seminant. A standing army has to be kept in every locality that we have thus far captured; and who will say that the Union as it was recognizes such a condition as that? Yet this is the watery of the majority of the people, as well as the object of the Government. With any other cyler for the war, it is said we could not bitain a corporal's guard to swell the ranks of our army; and that any other object for the war, it is said we could not obtain a corporal's guard to swell the ranks of our army; and that any other object for the war, it is as and we could not be restored as it was is daily becoming weaker, the expectation of preserving the Constitution as it is in mus necessarily grow weaker also. This war has to be prosecuted under the rules of war, if we wish to conquer a peace, and not under the constitution as it is minus ancessarily grow weaker also. This war has to be prosecuted under the rules of war, if we wish to conquer a peace, and one under the Constitution, and with an object but the restoration of the Union as it was as the an act would be decidedly illegal. The President has seen, by the failure of our arms, the true cause of that failure; that to prosecute the restoration of the Union as the restoration of the Union as the common sense of the

powers interfere and recognize the enemy, and a general war be the result.

The Government declares its determination of putting down the rebellion. It perceives that slavery is the cause of the war and the strong arm of the rebels; yet, such is the unbounded faith in the magnitude of its strength, that our Government acts as if it believed it could conquer a peace—as no other nation ever did—by leaving the enemy in the possession of their arm of strength; and indeed takes shame to itself that it has not done so already. With the desire to weaken the Slave Power, the Federal Government proposes to buy the slaves of the Border Slave States; yet, such is the unbounded faith in the magnitude of its strength, that our Government acts as if it believed it could conquer a peace—as no other nation were did—by leaving the enemy in the possession of their arm of strength; and indeed takes sham to itself that it has not done so already. With the desire to wake in the Slave Fower, the Federal Government proposes to buy the slaves of the Border Slave States; but it has in to manner made their adoption of this proposition a reason for its protection. If the Government were to say to the Border Slave States to-day, "Accept our offer of compensation, and abolish slavery within your refer of compensation, and abolish slavery within your result of the protection of the Confederate, and would probably do so. Yet, as a war measure, the Government has clearly the right to so determine; while, as a peace measure, the offer of compensation was, it is evident to the most shallow, expounder of law, unconstitutional. So far, the proposition of the President and Congress is a menace without a penalty. The Border Slave States widnly feel that Government,—a support that extends simply the protection of their own interests in the Union, and no further. But if Proclamation of Emancipation, they will maintain a nominal support of that Government,—a support that extends simply the protection of their own interests in the Union, and no further. But if Proclamation of Emancipation, they will maintain a nominal support of the Government,—a support that extends simply the protection of their own interests in the Union, and no further. But if Proclamation of Emancipation, they will make no Proclamation of Emancipation, they will be such as the second of the State States, and, throwing the whole weight their induced to the condition of the States o

to hinge. The enemy are fighting for an idea—their independence, and the perpetuation of slavery and its kindred institutions. We are fighting to force down their throats the medicine of the Union as it was, which they have shown as conclusively their stomachs reject, and will not receive.

What, then, is the duty of the people of the Free States, in view of this fact? Is it not to unite in the support of the Government, to the full extent of any measure that Government may propose? Yet you will not do it. Here even, in Massachusetts, the old Bay State, the haven of the Pigrims, you are divided in sentiment upon the subject of slavery—a large number believing that it is not a wrong nor an evil, and the remainder believing it is both. If the Free States were united, the Government, at the late session of Congress, could have acted most effectively; but, as it was, a majority of the representatives of three Border Slave States, together with those representatives of the Free States who sympathized, and, for the sake of party, believed with them and voted with them, checked the action of the Government, and nullified the ability of the President to do that which he evidently desires to do. "A house divided against itself cannot stand"; and "he that is not form, he is against me." These proverbs are evidently engraved on the best to the least provided against itself cannot stand"; and "he that is not form, he is against me." These proverbs are evidently engraved on the best to the least provided and the remainder believing the special provided to the allowed the action of the Government and nullified the ability of the President to do that which he evidently desires to do. "A house divided against itself cannot stand"; and "he that is not form, he is against me." These proverbs are evidently engraved on the best to the least provided the action of the Government, and nullified the ability of the President to do that which he evidently desires to do. "A house divided against itself cannot stand"; and "he that is not which he evidently dealres to do. "A house divided against itself cannot stand"; and "he that is not for me, is against me." These proverbs are evidently engraved on the hearts of the leading rebols; but they are ignored by the leading men of the Free State. The habit of acknowledging and believing in party ties is suffered to interfere with the sense of morality and respect for the rights of man, and the consequence we perceive in a divided North. Men of great intelligence and high character, as jurists and editors of the press, and whose opinions are, as it were, the religion of their followers, may be found to day, who see in the accidental possession of power by the Republican party much to deprecate; and they will be found uttering the belief that that party, as a political party, is anxious to have the war continue for the glory, honor and profit of its supporters and representatives, and that, as the proper complimentary opposite, their party, the Democratic party, alone wish the war to end. In this manner the Free States are divided upon the basis of former political partizanship, at a time when all party feeling and party spirit should be absorbed in love of country and desire to matain the Government in using every means known to the usages of warfare, to put down rebellion, and preserve its territorial domain unbroken.

I have said that compensation, as a peace measure, is unconstitutional. I will explain why it is so. Uncert the Constitutional savery, as it exists, has never been legalized. I have shown that slaves are, by Slave State laws, not considered persons, but things. The representatives of the original thirteen States, when they framed and subgeted the present Constitution, sholished such always by recognizing and describing those who had been alaves as "parsons held to service," and thus relied to the propose, and the consequence.

BOSTON CONSERVATISM

MR. EDITOR,—It is not my business to ply the pe for public print; but I am a free-born American, and as auch, intensely interested in the national issues now at stake. It is a wonder the intelligence of Boston can tolerate so much "old fogy" croaking as is daily cir-

BRISTOL, (Ps.) Sept. 23, 1862.

Mr. Garrison: In last week's Issue of the Liberton appears an editorial on "Drafting," wherein you aim to show that persons who exercise the elective franchise cannot consistently interpose scruples of conscience against bearing arms. However clear your argument may seem, and however valid your conclusion, there are some points in the case which you ignore, that may, perhaps, modify the force of your reasoning, if not reconcile the apparent inconsistency.

In placing the act of voting, with its possible results, and the act of performing military duty on the self-same level, you aweep aside whatever distinction may exist between them. Is there no distinction Are we to consider that the responsibility attaching to one and the other is identical, even by the rigorous test which the conscience imposes? You seeribe to the vote but a solitary consequence. Yet it may be given in good faith, with diverse intentions, and may be instrumental in producing directly opposite effects. The actual taking up of arms involves the overthrow of peace principles, absolutely, and is a voluntary assent to all the conditions that war embraces. It is subject to no exception. The same cannot be said of a vote that may be given to insure peace, as well as to declare war.

Whatever relation the President may austain to

a vote that may be given to insure peace, as well as to declare war.

Whatever relation the President may austain towards the army, by virtue of his office, the practical operations thereof are due to the action of Congress. There centres the power to create, impede, or discontinue. But you make the exercise of that power inperative. You divest Congress of all freedom, all choice. You make each voter accountable for the declaration of war, regardless of the opposition which his vote may represent, and even if war be never declared. You say that "he who votes to empower Congress to declare war has no right to plead consciptious scruples as a peace man." when war actually seems to me that the responsibility is inseparable from this privilege of free action.

From your article I quote the following:—

ing the literal significance of a ballot, may we not attribute the same virtue to it, when given with laudable aim and just intention, that is due to any other sincere act, for the accomplishment of a beneficent end? It need not annul the principle of love, nor cancel the serene frame of mind that peace imparts. The strict rules of casalstry may, however, exclude altogether this view of the subject, yet it may have sufficient merit to entitle it to consideration, and some degree of respect.

degree of respect.

Remerks. We thank our correspondent for this sourteous presentation of his views of what is involved in the use of the elective franchise. He thinks our estimate of it is "exclusively literal"; we think his reasoning makes the Constitution "a nose of wax," or "a rope of sand," because he leaves that instrument as uncertain as the whims or wishes of each particular voter may be, instead of being definite and absolute in its requirements. We can only repeat, as it seems to us—he who votes to make the President of the United States commander-in-chief of the army and navy, (as every one does who votes for a Presidential candidates,) or to empower Congress to declare war at its discretion, grant letters of marque and reprisal, provide and maintain a navy, and call forth the millits to suppress insurrections and repel invasions, ac. &c. (as every one does who votes for and under the Constitution, no matter what may be his private bundling, cannot consistently plead conscientious scruples against bearing arms, and so may not property claim of the government exemption from the liability of drafting at such time as his services may be constitutionally required. The grant of power is explicit and absolute.—'The President SHALL be commander-in-chief of the army and navy".—'Congress SHALL have power to declare war," &c.—[Ed. Lib.

policy adopted by our President and Generals. The Fabian, Heraclian, Napoleonic and others were suggested as the one; but the fact is, there has been no policy at all. Though the change in favor of progress has been immense in public sentiment, yet the blood of our citizen soldiers flows generously and incessantly for—what! Nobedy knows! If we wish to preserve our independent nationality, an adoption of some policy cannot be made too soon. There must be an aim, or an ignominious end. Is there no spur that can urge the importance of some decisive, onward measure? Vetera of Massachusetts! Exempts from draft! Arouse your patriblism for the great struggle of the 4th of November! Let your brethren in the field, let the whole world, feel that Massachusetts will never submit to rebed dictation; that her votes in the halls of Congress shall be cast for Rigur, for Progress, and for Liberty. Degrade not yourselves, your State, and your country, by permitting the talents that have so, honestly and honorably served you, to be superseded in this bour of our great need Begin now! Arouse ye—and strike for SUMNER and FREEDOM! "DRAFTING."

entious scruples as a peace man," when war actually comes. But may he not vote to authorize Congress to make and maintain peace? Must his vote be nec-essarily identified with war and its issues? The fact essarily identified with war and its issues ? The fact that with Congress is vested the power to declare war implies its power to withhold the declaration. I

From your article I quote the following:—
"But," it may be said, 'though I should refuse to hire a substitute, yet, if I pay the price demanded, will not the government take the money, and apply it for that purpose? And is there any essential moral difference here?' We think there is. In hiring a unbatitute yourself, you actively sustain, the war, and become an armed participant in it, and so violate the principles which you profess to revere. In paying the tax, you passively submit to the exaction, which, in itself, commits no violence upon others, but is only a transfer of so much property to other hands. If, then, the government shall proceed to apply it to war purposes, the responsibility will rest with the government, not with you."

Although you fagert, in another paragraph, that

war purposes, the responsibility will rest with the government, not with you."

Although you sasert, in another paragraph, that "to hire a substitute is, as a matter of principle, precisely the same as to go to the battle-field in person," you here seem to justify the payment of a tax, to be applied "for that purpose." If you can thus relax the stringency of your argument in favor of a tax to be applied to war purposes, with the full knowledge of its application on the part of him who pays it, may you not concede something to a ballot offered in the spirit of peace! Perhaps we may say, with equal propriety, that a vote. "commits no violence upon others, but is only a transfer of so much" authority to another person. If, then, that person "shall proceed to apply it to war purposes, the responsibility will rest with him, not with you." The person paying the specified tax cannot possibly dismiss from his mind its sole and manifest object; whereas a hallot may be given with a definite end, to promote some immediate purpose of political reform, having not even a remote connection with bloody warfare. It can, therefore, induce none of that feeling which inevitably springs in the soul at the thought of human carnage, with all its terrible array.

Your estimate of the elective franchise is exclusively literal. The modive that may prompt the vote, the spirit in which it may be given, the object sought

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT PITTSBURG.

found, to be cared for by their friends.

THE BCENE OF CALAMITY.

Shortly after three o'clock, we visited the scene of the explosion, and a more painful or revolting sight than that which presented itself to our view can scarcely be imagined. The streets leading to the ground were filled with an axcited crowd, including hundreds of frantic women, who rushed wildly through their hearts would break. We entered the upper gate, and at the very threshold were met by evidence of the terrible force of the explosion. The grounds were covered with fragments of charred wood, canister, shot, sheet iron, exploded cartridges, Minie balls, etc., etc., some of which had fallen fully four hundred yards from the scene of the explosion. We found the windows, too, of the large building just inside the gate, shattered and broken by the concussion.

A HORRIBLE SCENE.

Ascending the side of the hill towards the laboratory buildings, the first object that attracted our attention was the body of one of the victims, partly covered with a sheet. It was lying where it fell, nearly three hundred yards from the scene of the accident. The flesh had been blown, as it were, from the bones, and, with the intestines, lay a tangled mass, while the face was horribly mutilated, and the corpse little better than a hideous, shapeless pulp. From the hair, it was evident that the body was that of a female, but her identification was out of the question. Higher up lay another, disfigured in the same frightful manner and hadly burned besides, and around, as far as the eye could reach, lay fragments of human remains—here an arm, there a leg, here the intestines of some unfortunate creature, and there the pelvis, and so on. Oh God I what a sight! yet the greatest horror was to come.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS IDENTIFIED. ONE OF THE VICTIMS IDENTIFIED.

yet the greatest norror was to come.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS IDENTIFIED.

Continuing on our way still towards the smoking raims, we came upon the body of a female badly burned, and presenting a most shocking appearance. The limbs were swollen to three times their natural size, while the feet had been partially burned off, and the breast and face were frightfully disfigured. While we stood looking at the remains, a young woman approached, and with an agonizing scream pronounced the victim to be a Mrs. Sheppard residing in Lawrenceville, and one of her best friends. She informed us that Mrs. Sheppard held some position in one of the rooms, but what it was she was too agitated to explain. Her daughter she said was also killed, but she could not say whether or not her body had been found. Mrs. Sheppard appears to have been a very respectable lady, and had hosts of friends, to whom her horrible death seemed to be a source of the deepest suffering.

IN THE DEATH AGONY.

the deepest suffering.

IN THE DEATH AGONY.

Near Mrs. Sheppard lay two women who, though burned in a horrible manner, were yet alive, and painfully sensible of their sufferings. One poor creature, who gave her name as Mary Conolly, writhed and twisted in the death-agony until the spectacle became too much even for the crowds of gazers who thronged around, and many of them turned away filled with horror from the frightful and appalling scene. There were several physicians in attendance, but the condition of the sufferers was beyond the reach of medical skill, and both died before we left.

THE HORROR INCREASES.

We were now on a line with the burned buildings, and could see crowds of men at work taking out the remains of such as perished in the ruins. Near here, under a tree, lay the remains of seven of the sufferers, and a little higher up, inside the garden fence, we counted the remains of twenty-six others. Of these little else remained than the trunks. In some cases the heads and arms had been burned off, and in others the legs were gone, while of the arms nothing but the larger bones remained. They were crisped and burned into all conceivable shapes, and presented altogether the most sickening spectacle we have ever looked upon. We have seen death in almost every form, but never in such a shape as this. The battle-field presents not a title of the horrors of such a scene. God grant that we may never look on such a spectacle again!

THE EXTENT OF THE CALAMITY.

This, as we have said, it would be difficult to determine just now. We believe that at least seventy lives were lost, and the mortality may even exceed this, as many who were taken out were so badly injured that their recovery is out of the question. Altogether, the occurrence is the most painful by all odds that has ever happened here, and it has carried death and desolation into many a happy household.

INCIDENTS.

From the Atlantic Monthly for October.

THE BATTLE AUTUMN OF 1862.

The flags of war like storm-birds fly, The charging triumpels blow ; Yet rolls no thunder in the sky, No earthquake strives below.

And, calm and patient, Nature keeps Her ancient promise well, Though o'er her bloom and greenness The battle's breath of hell.

And still he walks in golden honey Through harvest-happy farms, And still she wears her fruits and flowers Like jewels on her arms. What mean the gladness of the plain,
This joy of eve and morn,
The mirth that shakes the beard of grain
And yellow locks of corn?

gretry.

Ah! eyes may well be full of tears, And hearts with hate are hot; But even-paced come round the years, And Nature changes not.

She meets with smiles our bitter grief, With songs our groans of pain; She meeks with tint of flower and leaf 'The war-field's crimson stain. Still, in the campon's pause, we hear Her sweet thanksgiving-pealm; Too near to God for doubt or fear,

She knows the seed lies safe below The fires that blast and burn; For all the tears of blood we sow She waits the rich return.

She sees with clearer eye than ours
The good of suffering born,—
The hearts that blossom like her flowers,
And ripen like her corn.

Oh, give to us, in times like these,

The vision of her eyes;

And make her fields and fruited trees

Oh, give to us her finer ear ! Above this stormy din, We, too, would hear the bells of cheer Ring peace and freedom in !

From the Continental Monthly. EN AVANT!

Ch God! let us not live these years in vain,
This variegated life of doubt and hope;
And though, as day leads night, so joy leads pain,
Let it be symbol of a broader scope. God! make us serve the monitor within; Cast off the trammels that bow manhood down,

Of form or custom, appetite or sin,

The care for Folly's smile or Envy's frown. Oh! that true nobleness that rises up,
And teaches man his kindredship to Thee—
Which wakes the slaveling from the poison cup
Of passion, bidding him be grandly free!

May it be ours, in these the evil days, That fall upon our nation like a pall;
May we have power each one himself to raise
And place God's signet on the brow of all!

Not race or color is the badge of slaves;
"It's manhood, after all, that makes men free
Weakness is slavery; 'tis but mind that saves
God's glorious image as he willed it be. Out of the shadows thick will coming day Send Peace and Plenty smiling o'er our land And the even a that fill us with dismay Are but the implements in God's right hand.

Where patriot blood is poured as cheap as rain, A newer fre dom, phoenix-like, will spring; Our Father never asks for us in vain; From noble seed comes noble harvesting.

Then let, to-day, true nobleness be ours ; That we be worthy of the day of blis. When Truth's and Love's and Freedom's

Would we might see, as did the saints of old, The heavens opening, and the starry throng Listening to have our tale of peace be told, That they may hymn man's resurrection song

From the Norfolk County Journal

EMANOIPATION.

The blast of War's trumpet has allenced the lyre— Its chords are unswept, there's no Muse to inspire : Too silent, too earnest, for fanciful flights, They have sought in sad council their pure me heights.

But we hear their fow chant while to battle we urge The notes on the breeze of a wail or a dirge,
As a child or a hero goes down mid the alain,
Far too dear a prize for that red-battle plain,

Where no victory crowns. No triumph is there, To make it a glory to do and to dare, And the wreaths of our beroes are dark with the bue Of the sembre-leaved cypress—the laurels too few. But the requiem halts—and, as coming from far, We catch a new key-note—the trumpets of war Are thundering the chorus. With banners unfurled, And "Freedom to all men," we'll silence the world.

SONG OF THE AGITATORS.

"Cease to agitate 1" we will,
When the slave-whip's sound is still;
When no more on guiltless limb
Fetters print their circlet grim;
When no hound, athirst for blood,
Scours the there! Georgians' wood;
When no mother's pleading prayer,
On the sultre Southern air. When no mothers preasing prayer,
On the sultry Southern air,
Quivereth out in accents wild—
"Master, give me back my child!"
In the day when men shall be
Brethren, squat born and free; Day for which we work and wait, We will "cease to agitate!"

We will "case to agitate!"

When our statute-books proclaim

To the world no mere our shame,
And a freeman's right shall hold

Dearer than the Judas gold;

When the polar star shall give

Light to the last fugitive;

When our border lakes shall rise

On the last lone bondman's eyes,
And their waves for him no more

Haste to clasp the Northern shore;

In the day when men shall be

Brethren, equal born and free;

Day for which we work and wait,

We will "cease to agitate!"

THE LIVING DEAD.

We are surrounded by the living dead,
Men whose whole lives seem purposeless and vain;
They be abbles in the air, huske half the grain,
Mere walking deah-piles, without heart or beed.
They be dead as those on whose old graves we tread,
Long years companioned with the flesh-dat worm;
To show they we mus, they we nothing but the form;
They are not worth their daily ment and bread.
They are not worth their daily ment and bread.
They are not worth their daily ment and bread.
They provide of creation move them mel;
As well present dof unto a fleshess shall.
Surrounded by the grand and beautiful,
They 'me soid as ley stone of mony great.
Their his 'a a dream, a fratering in the sun ;—
Destined: from this working earth, who 'd miss the
Name'.