

WM. LLOYD GABRISON, Editor.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROOLAMATION.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROOLAMATION. To the Editor of the Boston Courier : To be Editor of the Boston Courier: The President's Proclamation virtually declares has be shall prosecute the war henceforward, as he polessify has done, for restoring "constitutional deform that is, for bringing back seceders into he old followship with the United States, and the isoprast of their constitutional rights, and that be half so the constitutional rights, and that be half so the constitutional virtual the first day of neary, 1863. Then, if the alienated people do a return to their alignance, by virtue of his au-ority a commander-in-chief, he shall dispense with hear Cartar and assume a military and despotic inters "ill then require the exercise of a higher r. At least, he feels himself bound then to yield hear the result of which he has been so incontinent-restored.

Befuge of Oppression.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 41.

Meanwhile, if he can persuade Unionists in the Meanwhile, if he can persuade Unionists in the restates to sell out their constitutional rights to overy to the Government, for a pecuniary consid-tion and thenceforth abolish that institution, and theneeforth abolish that institution, g the blacks, and raising their cotton, rice is by their own hands; and if the people of States will consent to be taxed some thou-millions of dollars for the production of between which as existed at least ever food, he opines that his hands will be great-thened in reference to the next scene of our red, to be opened, as aforesaid, on the first try. How the representatives of the Border reated this theory when proposed to them, sient has forgotten.

The registerior in the control of the formation of the formation of the terms of the properties of the Border States tracted this theory when proposed to them, the President has forgotten. The approaching denouenent, he calls public attention to certain and so Congress affirmed by all but a class of exasperable politicinas and fanatical references to be unconstitutional, and by some of the border of the second politicinas and fanatical references to be unconstitutional, yet justifiable by a higher but a class of exasperable politicinas and fanatical references to be unconstitutional, and by some of the border of the second politicinas and fanatical references to be unconstitutional, and by some of the border of the second profilerate, though practically inoperative legislation, that it may not be to serverly disturbed by his proposed corresponding for the ake of liberty and equality, and the glory of GoO. But differences that a second provide second of the second policy which it represents an policy which, as the second not previously dispose the reder to submit to this kind of administration, and to be general policy which it represents an policy which, as the second provide second to repain be able to accomption to repain the theory on his own account, without reference to Congress, though in pursuance of the design of its late majority, and without reference to the people, whose mouths, of course, if a second its late majority, and without reference to accomptish it, the public, as the second of the second or the second and the second of the second and the second and the second or the second and the second of the second of the second of the design of the here to accomptish it, the public, as the second of the second of

or to the entire Africani the greater degradation of and hasty the black population; or to its more erflow upon the cities, villages and the North; to the demoralization and nt of the whole country; to general previahment of the whole country; to general reby and confusion; and, finally, 'to a reacting obiam, growing naturally out of such social de-rements-no matter! He will have liberated a at Ida. He will have projected a magniloquent owphy. He will, as the Chief Magitarts of tho ted States, have put to shame the antiquated ve put to shame the antiquard ly, the State and the church. He

THE PRESIDENTS PROLAMATION. The whole country is astir with the President's problemation, declaring that from the 1st of January next, the slaves of robels shall be forever free. This is the principal fast of the age. It is a direct for-mupplies of the world. It effects commerce and com-mon labor in a way that cannot be easily measured. Nor are commerce and common labor the only things is, that it will have more weight in putting down the this true. Yet only the solidiers in the North. But is the solid becomes now a million of times increased. The Act only invigorates the South to renewed en-thy for the the solidiers in the North. But is that the the becomes now a million of times increased. The Act only invigorates the South to renewed en-the schede becomes now a million is a speak from the both but this advantage is more than control there the both and the spirit of it remains, it is get a filter and there should be no confidence in it. Cre-ting but physical means taken from it is only half points and there should be no confidence in it. Cre-ting but physical means taken from it is only half points and there should be no confidence in the there the fore free there in the spirit of it remains, it is get a filter, and that disposition is a great shoer to the Gorneleerate remarcipation is a great shoer to the South. The resident's Proclamation with the South. It will never be looked upon a sjing-be rebelloused on parsed. The will weight weight and the south the South. It will never be looked upon a sjing-be rebelloused on the styrang it will a laws the south. It will never be looked upon a sjing-be rebelloused on parsed. The will very these re-tor the South. It will never be looked upon a sjing-be rebelloused on parsed. The will very these re-tor the South. It will never be looked upon a sjing-be rebelloused on parsed. The will very these re-tor the South. It will never be looked upon a sjing-be rebelloused on parsed. The will very these re-tor the South. It tice, but as tyranny; and as tyranny it will always be rebelliously opposed. Time will verify these re-marks. Then, what shall be done with the negroes ? Will they accept emancipation ? Nineteen out of twenty of them will not, because they love their mar-ters, as dogs do, and servile plantation life is the life nature intended for them. It would be against the laws of nature, for the happy slaves of the South to run into certain distress. No matter what emanci-pation decrees may be published, the Southern slaves will either disobey them at once, or, if they accept them, they will in a little time. will verify these re-e with the negroes ? pation decrees may be pushessed will either disobey them at once, or, them, they will, in a little time, regret and slink back to their natural prote-pended bodies oscillate to the cent The President is full of genuine patri the president is full of genuine patri n at once, or, if the but th sagacity of his recent Proclama deal of doubt. The North an dea. tranged . turn to power been the car revail to power of the Democratic even the cause of the great there any hope? ty. That part of this natio has been the cause of the was no rebellion; when it full, there was. It is now recovering itself, and that constitutionally. Were it in power, there would be no fanaticism in the public counses, --no question able proclamations would be issued. Give it power -no question-Give it power and every thing will soon be reversed.-Bos Catholic) Pilot.

Selections. ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT

By the Governors of the Loyal States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.

The following is the address to the President of the United States, adopted at a meeting of the Gov-ernors of the Loyal States, held to take measures for the more active support of the Government, at Altoona, (Penn.) on the 24th of September, 1862 :

Altoona, (Penn.) on the 24th of September, 1862: After nearly one year and a half spott in a contest with an armed and gigantic rebellion against the Na-tional Government of the United States, the duty and purpose of the loyal States and people continue and most always remain as they wore at its origin, viz. to restore and perpetuate the authority of this Govern-ment and the life of the nation. No matter what consequences are involved in our fidelity, neverthe-less, this work of restoring the Republic, preserving the institutions of democratic liberty, and justifying the hopes and toils of our fathers, shall not fail to be performed; and, we pledge, without hesitation, to the hopes and toils of our rations, shan nor mill to be performed; and we pledge, without hesitation, to the President of the United States, the most loyal and cordial support hereafter as heretofore, in the exercise of the functions of his great office. We recognize in him the chief Executive Magis-trate of the nation, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, their respon-sible and constitutional head, whose rightful author-its and constitutional head, whose rightful authors

nstitutional head, wh er, as well as the co sible and consustoned as the constant religiously of Congress, must be vigorously and religiously guarded and preserved as the condition on which alone our form of government, and the constitution-al rights and liberties of the people themselves can be saved from the wreck of anarchy, or from the best of despotism. In subprission to the laws which out of despotism. In subprission to the laws which and the save be and the save be and the save states. een, or may be, duly er orders of the President

surrender her husband, sgainst ihe parent-who is to surrender his child to the hardships of the camp and the perils of the battle, and in favor of the rebel masters who are permitted to retain their slaves it would have been a final decision alike against hu-manity, justice, the rights and dignity of the Gov-ernment, and against a sound and wise national policy.

The decision of the President to strike at the root of the rebellion will lend new vigor to the effort and new life and hope to the hearts of the people Cordially tendering to the President our respect e the policy now inaugurated will ccess, will give speedy and tri-over our enemies, and secure to ople the blessing and favo

that the blood of the ber , and those who may yet give up their country, will not have been shed in plendid valor of our troops, their pa-se, their manly patriotism and their de-se. they manly patriotism and their dedy fallen, and the tient endurance, their manly patriotism and their de-votion to duty demand from us, and from all their countrymen, the homsge of the sincerest graitude and the pledge of our constant reinforcement and support. A just regard for these brave men, whom we bave contributed to place in the field, and for the importance of the duties which may lawfully pertain to us hereafter, has called us into friendly conference. And now, presenting to our national Chief Magistrate this conclusion of our deliberations, we devote ourselves to our country's service, and will we devote ourselves to our control of our deliberations, we devote ourselves to our country's service, and will surround the President in our constant support, trusting that the fidelity and zeal of the loyal States constantly maintained in pursuing with vigor this war for the preservation of the national life and the hopes of bumanity.

Signed by A. G. CURTIN, Gov. of Fennsylvania. JOHN A. ANDREW, Gov. of Massachusetts. RICHARD YATES, Gov. of Illinois. Israel. WASHBURN, JR., Gov. of Maine. Ebwahb SOLOMON, Gov. of Wisconsin. SAUUEL J. KIRKWOOD, Gov. of Jowa. O. P. MORTON, Gov. of Indiana. WILLIAM SPRAGUE, Gov. of Rhode Island. F. H. PIEHPONT, of Gov. Virginia. DAVID TOR, Gov. of Ohio. N. S. BERERY, Gov. of New Hampshire, AUSTIN BLAIR, Gov. of Michigan. WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, Gov. of Connecticnt. FREDERIC HOLBROOK, Gov. of Vermont. Signed by

SPEECH OF HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL AT WASHINGTON.

AT WASHINGTON. If anything were needed (says the Boston Travel-ler) to justify the high estimate we made, in a recent number of our paper, of the capacity of Governor Boutwell for public life in the present disturbed con-dition of the country, we think it is found in his speech, made at Washington on Saturday night, 27th ult., which we print below. We call attention particularly to the closing paragraphs, and the thoughts they announce. The human imagination can searcely paint an ideal commonwealth, which might not be more than realized, by the labors of Northern and European arms directed by the brains of Yankees, on the fertile soil and amid the health-ful air, and enormous natural resources and advan-tages of Virginia, Kentucky, and the entire belt of border States. Obio is but a feeble type of what those States might become. But read the speech : Evricom Cruzexs.—I have come hero to-night

border States might become. But reast to hose States might become, But reast to hose States might with you, express the satisfaction I feel that the great State of New York, in the nomina-tion she has made of Gen. Wadsworth for the high-est office in her gift, has already indicated her pur-pose to maintain the Constitution, and to resistability pose to maintain the Government over the States ce in her gitt, has alteriated and to reës maintain the Constitution, and to reës thority of this Government over the to-day deny it; and I come, too, that is the belief I have founded on an acc that I ma ce somewhat intune the period in the period of the software softwa te, though not lengthy in i in the people of New York an t State

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the opposite doctrine, that freedom was tend that it that in was limited, that it was to disappear, that it was so be aggressive, and which finally on this con-tinent and in this Government would be supreme. But it is this attempt of men, who had already shandoned the doctrines of republicanism, to estab-tion constitution the doctrine

But it is this attempt of ment, who has already handoned the doctrines of republicanism, to estab-lish with the forms of the Constitution the doctrine to which the Fathers of the Republic never assented, in which they never believed, that it was safe or pas-ible to establish a Government which should een-timove half share and half free.—I say it is this at-tempt made by Calhoun, Jefferson Davis, and the supporters of this rebellion, which has failed, and not republican institutions. They are strong to-day, and shall be arrengthened by this war, and out of of republican institutions. They are str and a hall be strengthened by this war, is bitter humiliation, this terrible experi fe of the nation, they shall come forth r of purified, so that generations yet to elieve in this as the revolution of Free com for the human race, as the revolution as the revolution for the freedom of the rest of the human race as the revolution as the revolution for the freedom of the life of the mean is weathing of means the free the mean is weathing of means the section of the mean is the section of the section of the mean is the section of the s on of 1776 the life of the rac vation that n. so s t in the character of its shine prominent with any other r that 20,000,000 of people united for with one mind, and placed their and of treasure upon the altar of he maintenance of the republican continent. Now, gentlemen, this used for a year and a half. Great od and of tre before it clo tinent must be exterminated. (Vociferous) Not the people of the South, but the slaveholders on this continent must be ex-ted, before this war can end. (Loud and probut the applause race of

longed applause.) On the 23d of this month, the first great step was taken toward the extermination of the race of slave-holders by the declaration of the President of the Republic, that in ninety days, if the rebellion had the more decay in the eleven second States Republic, that in inferty days, it the rebeation has not ceased, slavery in the eleven second States abould cease. (Applause.) And when that declara-tion shall have been made a practical fact, as it will be, then the race of alaveholders will have ceased; then the dawn of the day of peace will have ap-peared, and not before. (Applause.) Now, then, we must gird ourselves anew for the contest, and I

we must gird ourselves anew for the contest, and 1 have already indicated what the spirit of the men in the coassist and in the field should be -carnestness of purpose and fidelity to the country-and when such men shall lead armies, when such men shall give direction to public affairs everywhere, in low places as well as high, then the day of triamph will have begun. (Loud applause.) Now, gentlemen, one word in regard to the great State of New York. No calamity to the country could be greater than the indication, if it were po-sible that the indication could be given—the indica-tion by the great State of New York that she fai-tered in this contest. That indication will not be given. But if the great State of New York should fail to give its vote for him whom we here honor to night, that failure would be taken as an indication by the North, by the South, by all Europe, that the State of New York and thered in the State of New York. do not know what their opinions are, but I do know what the opinion of the world would be if any other man than Gen. Wadsworth should be elsetted to the Chief Magistracy of that State.

man than Gen. Wadsworth should be elected to the Chief Magistracy of that State. It is simply this, that New York faltered in her devotion to this cause, and the result of it would be that every robel heart throughout the aleven second States would be cheered by the announcement that New York had faltered. Such, my friends, will not happen. (Crise of W. Same) ad faltered. Such, my friends, will not fries of "No, no.") Such cannot hap-ble f suggess it as indicating the in-hole country and all mankind have in the contest which is soon to be common happen. (Cries of " No, no.") which is soon to b ause.) And the of our foreign

alavery-every acre in the Far West is the , when it shall have been occupied by a free er, out of which we will at once give security orer, out of which we will at one the payment of the debt, and fur which it shall be paid.

GEN. WADSWORTH'S SPEECH.

We find in the New York Sunday Herald a full eport of the speech of Gen. Wadsworth, at Wash-ngton, in response to a serenade on Saturday night. Mer some appropriate remarks relative to the haracter of the Convention which had nominated er of the Convention which had nominated Governor of New York, Gen. Wadsworth ed as follows :--

him for Governor of New York, Gen. Wadsworth proceeded as follows :--"Gantlemen, it would be obviously improper in me to enter into a discussion of the policy of the war, or the conduct of the government in prosecu-ting it. It is sufficient for me to know that the go-ernment has given us the most positive and solemn seurances that they are alive to the importance of the occasion, and that the war shall be prosecuted with the atmost military energy, and all the appli-ances of honorable war shall be availed of to sup-port it, and bring the struggle to a successful ter-mination. It would be criminal folly in the govern-ment, if it had overlooked one great element of Southern society which may be, and will be as we use it, an element of weakness or of strength—to have overlooked or forgotten that we are fighting against an aristoracy supported by slavery; and it would have been worse than folly to suppose that aristoracy. A year and a half of bitter experience has taught us that we cannot doi t; that we should fail in our purpose if we attempted it—ave, fail ig-nobly and deservedly. We have moistened a hum-dred battle-fields with the blood of our kinsmen ; we are surrounded by hospitals full of sick, wounded and dying men ; almost every household of the great North is full of gloon and schees, weeping, may be, for some loved member who has gone forth at his country's call, and returned no more. Gentlemen, secession and war, bloody and releates war, have changed our relations to that instation which is the cause and source of the war. We have a right—we are bound, moreover, by the most solemn obligation rce of the

test. How long are we to bear the insolence o Southern aristocraoy | Has it not long enoug ready disturbed and distracted our counsels ? it not long enough paralyzed the cuerges o country ? Aye, has it not long enough, in the of the cirilized world, covered us with infi of thi gh al-Has of the country? Aye, has it not long enough, in the even of the cirilized world, covered us with infamy? Be that as it may, the issue is made up, and there is nothing left us but to meet it. (Enthusiastic ap-plauses.) We have got to conquer it or be conquer-ed by it. (Cecers.) We have got to create it or be crushed by it. (Renewed applause.) This struggle is already far advanced. It is near its end. If we would as question we must cast off this devil who has disgraced us and discourced us from the hour of our birth. (Cries of "God meed." d us and diabonored us from a d (Cries of "Good, good," ar contiemen, but we wa cheers.) We wa lid pea

nent, a solid peace. When we have achieved the we shall commence again a career of prosperity-prosperity the like of which we have never befor known, and the world has never before witnesse We shall spring, as it eest, and happiest pe (Immense cheering

"THE UNION AS IT WAS."

s give, below, the concluding portion of a vigor rticle in "The Continental Monthly" for October W titled "THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS-THE UN

But it is with Northern out-criers for the tion and the Union that the present inquiry is c concerned. These men want the Union " as it What was it ? What was it, in the only thing ry? It was a Un al Gove

n by the content to heat hanging of the Abolitionists, the no mistaking their feelings about that; ther hearty smack of malignant relish on their lips no mistaking the hearty smack of r they speak of it. These men are

WHOLE NO. 1653.

are as foolish as they are the Union as it was of its c more land rolina, Pryor ret th "We can get don't want it."

North. Then, and n prosperity, a true social order, and a det tion in the South.

Toporty, a the South. And since "the Union as it was " is a thing that never can be again, it is not worth while to concern ourselves overmuch about "the Constitution as it a," so far as those who raise the outery for it have any determinate meaning in their ery. For here, too, the reintabiliamment of the political power of slavery is the only point in their view. The Constitution—in its great substance, in its as-senial principles, in the general frame of govern-ment it establishes, in its organization of powers, in its main provisions, and in most of its detail—is an

nent it establishes, in its organiza-its main provisions, and it most of instrument which probably few to Americans would care to see altere wish to see subverted. But the c grovernments, written or unwritten has its special advantages and di more colores, while to chaptenovernum has its special and or less sub as time and cir ad desirable.

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shall (as God graup) no longer be any slavery to need protection, these Democrats will be willing that this contradiction should be removed, by making a slight alteration if whice Constitution as it is "? Let us trust they will. It is true the Democratic party for twenty years has had but one single principle. Its whole life, activity, object, and occupation have centred and turned on the one sole point of uphold-ing alavery, coboing its doctrines, asserting its rights, ed and turned on the one sea saserting it avery, echoing its doctrines, asserting it ing its beheats, extending its area, and a its power; and so thoroughly imbued y of their Southern masterr became the to fact, that in ten years past I have fo men calling themselves Democrats an rights with the nd acting ng themselves Democrate who were not in mind a nd heart, i ered triangles ts! Fou e of co most or with which John re than thirty years ago Remoke more than thirty years age branded the Northern "doughface" in Congress, when, pointing his skinny finger at his smeaking victim, he ex-claimed: "Mr. Speaker, I enry neither the head nor the heart of the Northern man who rises here to defend slavery on principle." I remembered the prodigiously demoralizing effect of slavery on the moral sense and sentiments. I remembered that the present generation of Democrats have been subject-ed to the enfluence of Southern masters who long ago out-grew and renounced the sentiments preva-lent in the early days of John Randolph: and I have been charitable in most cases (not in all) to their inability to see the contradiction between the ideas of Democracy and Pro-Skaveryism. Lot us hondage, their lows of bondage will go. It has been passing from the hearts of the great, honest masses of them ever since Saint Sunter's Day.

EMANOIPATION. (Its Policy and Scourity as a War Measure EMANCIPATION.

Hon. CHARLES SUMMER delivered another of his fearless and masterly speeches at Fancuil Hall on Monday last, to a crowded and enthististic audience. The speech bears the tille given above. We regret that our limited space forbids our printing it entire, but we give below a number of extracts - sufficient to but we give below a number of extracts - sufficient to but the billior and the author's momentum infine fidelshow its ability and its author's uncompromising fid-ity to the sublime cause in which he has so long at e cause in which he has so long and earnestly labored.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Thank God, that I live to enjoy this day I. Thank God that my eyes have not closed without seeing this great salvation. The akies are brighter and the air is purcer, now that slavery has been handed over to indoment

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chain alike." PERSONAL—CHALLENGES SCHUTNY. To this most interesting occasion, so proper for gratitude, it is difficult to see anything but the cause; and yet, appearing before you on the invi-tation of a Committee of the Commonwealth, I must not forget that I ove this privilege to my public character as a Senator of Massachusetts. It is in this character that I have been often invited before; but now the invitation has more than its accustomed agginficance, for, at the close of a long period of public service, it brings me face to face with my constituents. In a different condition of the coun-try, I could not decline the opportunity which is afforded of reviewing the relations between us; of showing, at least, how you took me from private station, all untried, and gave me one of your lighest trusts, and how this trust was enhanced by the gen-erosity with which you sustained me sgamst obloquy and yindicive assault sepecially by your unparalleled indigence to me throughout a protracted disability; and, perhaps, might I be so bold, of presenting for your considerations some sketch of what I have at tempted, coascions that, if not always successful, I have been at all times-failabilit to my convictions, and faithful, also, to your interests, sparing nothing of time or effort, and making on by industry for any leven years I have never once visited home while Gongrees was in easion, or been absent for a single of the or effort, and making on by industry for any leven years I have never once white my industry for any leven years I have never once white during the session to challenge the scrutiny of all, ero here in this commercial metropolis, where the interests of business are sometimes placed above all or to this commercial metropolis, where the interests of business are sometimes placed above all or not this Someterial metropolis, where the interests of business are sometimes placed above all or not this Someterial metropolis, where the interests of business are sometime

You know the whole story to which each day testi-fies. It is in some single incident that you may see the low-water mark of particular that you may see social life, and I know no ing in which the oldiers, o hey had found into keepsakes s cratify the m ther s said that I me, I do troduced it too seldom. If on this account I had neglected any single interest of my constituents; if I had been less stremmons whenever the foreign re-lations, or manufactures, or commerce, or finances of the country were involved; if I had failed to take my part in all that is embraced within the mani-fold duties of a Senator; then, indeed, I might be open to condemnation. But you will not regret that your representative, who has been faithful in all other things, has been always constant and earn-est against slavery, and that he annonneed from the beginning the magnitude of the question, and our duties with regard to it. Say what you will alk end in the the start of the start in the start are so petty that for a public man to be wrong with regard to him is to be wholly wrong. How then dild err ? The cause would have justified a better pertinacity than I can boast. In the Senate of Bome the elder Cato, convinced that peace was pos-sible only by the destruction of Carthage, concluded all his speches, on every matter of debate, by the well known words, "But whatever you may think of the question under consideration, this I know, Carthage must be destroyed." I have never read that the veteran remator was condemned for patri-otic ardor. With better reason far, I too might have cried always, "this I know, slavery must be destroyed." — Default est servitade. But while seek-ing to limit and constrain slavery, I never have pro-posed anything except in strictest conformity with the Constitution, for I have alwayr recognized the Drest to follow. But when a can sput which I was bound in all respects to follow. These arms any guide, which I was bound in all respects to follow. The are the accusations to which I now thus wright prely. Now that we are all unitied in the policy of emancipation, they become of little cons-quence; for even if I were once alone I ann no longer so. T place myself with the loyal multitudes of the North, firmly and sincerely by the side of the Pres-ient, where, indeed, I have ever boen.

Ins accusation, and be comforted." Among the passages in elequence which can nev-er die, I know of none more beautiful or heroic. If I invoke its protection, it is with the consciousness, that, however unlike its author in genius and fame, I am not unlike in the accusations to which. I am expassed.

this, however unlike its author in genius and fame, I am not unlike in the accusations to which, I am exposed. THE REBRIES MUST BE SUBDUED; THEN CONCILI-ATED. The robels are in arms—aroused—at home—on free own soil, and resolved not to yield. Nothing less than independence will satisfy them; if the war continues, I know not that they will be content with this. Two policies are presented on our side—one a policy which looks primarily to rebe aubmission. And yet both of these have the same elements, althoogh in inverse order. The first begins with conciliation in order to end with sub-mission ; which is the cart before the borse. The second begins with abmission in order to end with condition that precede or follow submission. Conciliation is always proper where it is possible invest at this stage, that any words or acts of con-ciliation—any forbearance on our part—any hesite-tion in the exercise of the stemet rights of war-ward thelp us to victory or contribute to put down the robustion of the stemet rights of war-tion in the exercise of the stemet rights of war-ing thelp us to victory or contribute to put down the robust is and we coercion of States, are indifferent to the coercion of four millions of people, men, women and children, to work without wages under that the robels are to be subdued—call it coercion, or subjugation, which you will ; and our war has its direct object. With victory will come concilia-tion, in the best substated—call it coercion, or subjugation, which you will ; and our war has the discipline of the lash. Without hesitation I say your of conduct. One will not to only thou the asse, and, eccercion of the states with our-rest will not be enough to have a sub-stage you are ready to treat it with corre-sign miles you are ready to treat it with corre-sign miles you are ready to treat it with corre-sign miles roo discern clearly how the case will be treat. To this end there must be statesmen as well as generals.

well as generals.

THE AFRICAN RACE.

THE APPICAN PACE. Wherever I turn in this way, I find the African. If you ask for strategy, I know nothing better than that of the slave Robert Small, who brought the rebel steamer. Planter with its armament out of Charleston, and surrendered it to our Commodore as a prize of war. If you ask for successful courage, I know nothing better than that of the African Tillman, who rese upon a rebel prize crew, and, overcoming them, carried the ship into New York. If you ask for heroism, you will find it in that name-less African, on board the Pawnee, who, while passing shell from the magnaine, lost both his legs by a ball, but still holding the shell, cries out: "pass pp the shell—never min? me: my time is ap." And if you ask for fidelity, you will find it in that save, also without a name, who pointed out the road of safety to the hairassed, retreating army of the Potomac. And if you ask for evidence of the desire for freeing army lence of th

THE LIBERATOR

sity, according to the examples of I heart of man. And such a blast the

HELP FROM SLAVES But it is said that all appeal to the omstitutional; and it is openly assumed ho make war on the Constitution a her public enemies, beyond its prot hy this peculiar tenderness whenever gypuan oss of li m limb from limb als overlooked the 1. Slavery is our s nehed without fear o d and discussion hich cannot and dispance shavery. Ac-onstitution perpetually invoked for shavery. Ac-arding to certain persons, the Constitution is all for avery and nothing for freedom. I am happy to the avery and nothing for freedom. I am happy to the avery and who have a patchearies' scales in which is hey nicely weigh everything that is done for free-hom. I have no such scales where freedom is in question; nor do I hesitate to say, that in a case of freedom all such nicety is unconstitutional. The Constitution is not mean, stingy, and petitiogging, but it is open-handed, liberal and just, incluing al-ways in favor of freedom, and enabling the govern-ment in time of war, not only to exercise any of the rights of war, including the liberation of slaves, but also to confer any larges or boury, it may be of money, or better still of freedom, for services rendmoney, or better still of freedom, for ered. I do not dwell now on the un-gument by which John Quincy Adar gument by which John Quincy Adams has placed this power beyond question. Whatever may be the provisions of the Constitution for the protection of the citizen, they are inapplicable to what is does against a public enewy. The law of an Italian eity prohibited the letting of blood under penalty of death; but this was not held to apply to the surgeon, who opened a vain to save the life of a citizen. In war there is no constitutional limit to the activity of the Executive, except the emergency. The sufety of the people is the highest law. There is no blow which the President can strike-there is nothing be can do against the rebellion, which is not constituan do against ional. Only

SUCCESS ONLY THROUGH EMANCIPATION.

tonal. Only inaction can be unconstitutional. SUCCESS ONLY THE UOH EMANCIPATION. Wilhout the aid of the slaves this tear cannot be end-of successfully. Their alliance is, therefore, a neces-sity. In making this assertion, I know well the re-sponsibility I assume; nor do I assume is lightly. But the time has come when the truth must be told. Let me be understood. War is proverbially uncertain, and I will not doubt that iortune will again light upon our atms. The force of the rebel-lion may be broken, even without an appeal to the slaves. But I am sure that with the slaves our vic-tory will be more prompt, while without them, it can never be effectual—completely to crush out the re-bellion. It is not enough to beat armise. Rebel communities, envenomed against the Union, must be reclaimed, and a wide-spread region must be pacified. This can be done only by the removal of the cause of all this trouble, and the consequent assimilation of the people, so that no man shall call another master. If slavery be regarded as a disease, it must be excitipated by the knift and cautery, for only in this way can the healthful operations of na-tional life be restored. If it be regarded as a mo-tive, it must be expelled from the system, that it may no longer exercise its disturbing influence. So long as alavery continues, the States in which it exists will fly madly from the Union, but with the de-struction of slavery, they will lose all such motive and will rather prefer to nestle under its wing. The Slave States, by the influence of slavery, zere now *centrifugal*; but with slavery out of the system these same States will be centrpetal. Such is the law of their being. And it should be the policy of the gov-ernment, at this time, to take advantage of this law for the benefit of the Union. Nay, from the neces-sity of the case this should be done. **FIRE IN THE HEAL**.

FIRE IN THE REAR.

sity of the case this should be done. FIRE IN THE REAR. A united people cannot be conquered. Defeated on the battle-field they will remain sullen and re-vengeful, ready for another sebellion. This is the lesson of history. Even Hamibal, after crushing in the field all the armics of Kome and ranging at will throughout lialy, was obliged to confess the inade-quacy of his triumphs, and he appealed for help to the subjects of Rome, exciting them to insurrection, and arousing them against the Roman power. To this long cherished plan were directed all the ener-gies which he could spare from battle; believing that in this way his enemy could be brought under a double free. From the beginning of our war we have assumed, as an element of strength, the pres-ence in the Slave States of large numbers devoted to the Union, who would be ready at the proper mo-ment to co-perate with the national forces. It is true that the people of the Slave States are not united, and that among them there are large num-bers ready at call to uphold the Union ; but these faithful Unionists are not white. The Unionists of the South are black. Let these be rallied, and the rebeslion will be exposed, not only to a fire in front, but also to a fire in the rear. The two together are necessary to success. The two together are neces-sary to the operations of war. The two together are necessary to success. The two together are neces-sary to the operations of war. The two the ebde do be conjoined, and the instrument will be perfect, warranted to cut. The Scissors of Fate could not cut more surely. PORCE ALONE CANNOT CONQUER WITHOUT IDEAS-

FORCE ALONE CANNOT CON FORCE ALONE CANNOT CONQUER WITHOUT IDEAS. It is common to speak of God as on the side of the heavy battalions. Whatever may be the truth of this saying, it does not contain the whole truth. Heavy battalions are something; but they are not overything. Even if they proval on the battle-field, which is not always the case, the victory which they compel is not final. It is impotent to secure that tranquility which is essential to national life. Mind is above matter; right is more than force; and it is vain to attempt to conquer merely by matter or by force. If this can be done in small fairs, it cannot in large affairs, for these will yield only to moral influences. Napoleon was the great master of war, and yet from his uterances at St. Helena, the legacy of his transcendant experience, comes this confession : "The more I study the world, the more am I convinced of the inability of *brug force* e legacy of his transcendant is confession : "The more I store am I convinced of the ina nced of the inability of bring durable." And another man of subtle thought with name is linked forever with de Tocqueville, has paid a i de Tocqueville, has paid a i

" LET MY PEO

g to a errible voice which sounded in a : "Thus saith the Lord God of my people go, dier lost to his coun-dier lost to his coun-ily of a youthful s without cate a calamine his country of youthful son broug eatching the yound

mother, without catening people go." Nay, every wound, eve people go." hay, every wound, ever people go." hay are compelled to a static people and the second secon ind, every sorrow, every ation, in want, in derangemen saying, " Let my people go."

saying, " Let my people go." WAP FOR ALL MANKIND. But, fillow-citizens, the war which we wage is not merely for ourselves; it is for all mankind. Slavery yet imgree in Brazil, and beneath the Spanish flag in those two golden possessions, Cuba and Porto Rice; but nowhere can it survive its extinction here. Therefore we conquer for Liberty everywhere. In ending slavery here, we open its gates all over the world and let the oppressed go free. Nor is this all in saving the Republic we shall save civilization. Mas, throughout his long pilgrimage on earth, has been compelled to suffer much; but slavery is the eariest burden which he has been called to bear; est burden which he has be

Mas, throughout his long pilgrimage on earth, has been compelled to suffer much, but slavery is the heaviest burden which he has been called to bear; it is the only burthen which our country has been called to bear. Let it drop, and our happy country, with Humanity in its train, all changed in raiment and in countenance, like the Christian Filgrim, will burry upwards to the celestial gate. If thus fur your example has failed, it is simply because of als-ery. It was vain to proclaim our unparalleled prosperity, the counfort diffused among a numerous people, resources without stint, or even the educa-tion of our children; the enemies of the Republic became powerless. But let slavery? and our example became powerless. But let slavery? in adour example became powerless. But let slavery? in adour example became powerless. But let slavers? in dour example became powerless. But let slavers? in dour example became powerless. But let slavers? is appear, and this same example will be of irresistible might. Without firing a gun, or writing a dispatch, it will reduce a stande world. Therefore, the battles of the ages --as when the millons of Persia were driven back from Greece, or were arrested in France by Charles Martel, and Westorn Europe was saved to Chiristianity. In such a couse no effort can be too great, no futh can be too determined. To die for country is pleasant and honorable. But all who die for country now, die also for humanity. Wherever they lie, in bloody foids, they will be remembered as the hereoe through whom the Republic was saved and civiliza-tion estall Above all, let nome of us go over to the soldier in the field, but also to sustain that subine dide which will be to the soldier both sword and backler, while it gives to the conflict all the inspira-tion of a great idea. In this hour of trial, let nome of a stail. Above all, tet nome of us go over to the origin in Fanciell, the starts or a moment be pitched in Fanceill Hall, and do not forget that there can be but two parites, the party of the cou

The Liberator. No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1862.

A NEW-OLD PARTY --- A OHEAT EXPOSING ITSELF.

The party last formed in this State (before the elec-tion of President Lincoln) paraded itself before the eyes of men as specially devoted to "the Constitution the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws."

the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws." At the time when this party was formed, the laws favored slavery, a few phrases in the Constitution gave countenance to this injustice, and the power of the Union was bent towards the extension and fortifi-ties of interact.

the Union was bent towards the extension and fortifi-cation of alarcy. Sometime afterwards, Congress, acting in conform-ity with the Constitution, and for the sake of strength-ening the endangered Union, passed laws prohibiting military alarc-hunting, and freeing the alarcs of trai-tors in arms against the Union. The President, how-ever, showed no zeal in executing those laws, and, through his inaction, and the consequent inaction of his subordinates, these laws remained nearly inopera-tion.

These things being so, the party above referred to made a new move. They caused Judge Abbott of Bos-ton to write an Address to the people of Massachusetts, urging men to stand by the President-uphold the President-strengthen the hands of the President. And, through this Address, they called a Convention of Massachustts, non the arth last for the purpose of sustaining the President. Their language upon this point is so strong that a paragraph orth quo

"The hands of the President, the chosen and only head of the nation, must be strengthened by the Peo-ple. He is striving, in this hour of peril, with all his strength, to save the country. Let the People place to thin their most generous confidence and support-and not this no... puttry. Let me-confidence and support se, or paley his efforts with e. Pledge, then, to the Pledge, then, to the through the through the him their nost generous confidence un turn from him in coldness, or paley hi-ble, and half confidence. Pledge, the dent, the lives and fortunes of a united be austained and carried in triumph th gle. His patriotism and self-sacrifice didg digeneds it."

spective of party differences, it is equally true that they met as a party for the maintenance of slavery, hey met as a party for the maintenance of slavery, and that they are proceeding towards this end by novements, not only of a partian character, but emi-ently distinguished by sophistry, calumny, and false-

and th aken by the President against slavery e his "People's Convention" alike in their lavery, their chief end, and in that supp Decident which they been it makes ap

slavery, their chief end, and in that support President which they hoped to make an o menns lowards that end. There was another difficulty in the way o worthy people. The organs of the three old which we now see fused into one have of late an unanimous cry against " conditional forally ing thus to embarrass their common enemy, publican party. And when Judge Abbott wi-ion little paragraph which we have could al publican party. And when Judge About wrote the nice little paragraph which we have copied above, in-voking the most thorough and unconditional support of the President, it really seemed as if he had materi-ally helped his friends and damaged his enemies. Meantime the President's Emancipation Proclamation appears, and, "Presto, change !" the situation of both sides is reversed. The Republican party, (represented on Mondow in the Fananci Hell meeting addressed by addes is reversed. The source on Monday in the Fancuil Hall meeting according to the Fancuil Hall meeting according to support the President in everything, without any reservations or conditions. The "No-Party" party meet-nations or conditions. The "No-Party" party meet-nations or conditions. The "No-Party" party meet-nations or conditions. The "so-Party" party meet-nations of the source o can party, (represented vations or conditions. The "No Party" party meet-ing the very next day, is compelled to be very pre-cise and careful in its language, to stammer, and boggle, and best about the bash to avoid self-exposure, and yet, unless by leaving unsaid and undone the things they had come together to say and do, there

was no way to avoid betraying their dishonest pur-Judge Abbott is a fluent and plausible cannot change lie nature of things. He was in a very tight place, but it was indispensable either to go through or to give up. It was necessary to lie if he

through or to give up. It was necessary to lie if he would represent the Republicans as now manifesting "conditional loyally." It was necessary to use either falsehood or transparent sophistry if he would repre-sent his own party as supporting the President un-conditionally. He marched up resolutely to both these necessities, and got through with as little stammering and blushing as could possibly be expected. The lat-ter of these two points was managed by a self-contra-dictory sentence declaration the conditions on which he dictory sentence, declaring the conditions on which he and his friends would support the President uncon-ditionally, thus;--In whatever the President shall do uNDER THE CONSTITUTION, and IN ACCOLDANCE WITH THE USAGES OF CUVILIZED WARPARE, se pledge

to him our unconditional support. To be sure, this presents a strange contrast with the paragraph of his own " Address " above quoted. But

To be sure, this presents a strange contrast with the paragraph of his own 'A ddress ' above quoted. But what else could the man to 1 The Convention of the No-Party party gave hearty applause to their orators, but two things called out pretiminently vociferous cheering. First, the name of George B. McClellan, next, the various peri-phrastic phrases by which they amounced favor and support to alavery. The President's Proclamation has prevented them from using the short and plain word to express this ides, but whenever the resolutions or the speakers mentioned "the rights or established in-stitutions of the Southern States"—or "the constitu-tional rights of the people"—or "the limits and bounds set by the fathers"—or "the constitution and the laws made under the defeated, and that General Charles Derens must, if possible, be made our next Governor. Governor.

Governor. It now appears that the one thing for which these Conventionists were anxious, alike in their original party motto, in their subsequent cry raised for the President, and in their present outery against all lirect or indirect interference with slavery by the President, is the maintenance of slavery. To them, President, is the maintenance of slavery. To them, "the peculiar institution " is the one of all our insti-tutions most desirable. And they seem to value "the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws," only as these may be twisted to the perpetution of slavery.---C. K. w.

THE DEATH-STAKE OF "DEMOCRACY."

Mr. John Petili, Democratic nominee for the Eighth Indiana Congressional District, and Mr. Patrick Dona-hoe, editor of the Boston *Pilot*, are, corporenly speak-ing, some little distance apart; but, in a political point of view, they ride side by side in the team which had the misfortune to be upset two years ago by collision with an express train bound for Washington. It will probably ever be cause of astoniahment to these gen-lemen how they happened to be spilled on one side of the track, and certain of their bosom friends, includthe track, and certain of their bosom friends, includ-ing their principal drivers on the other; still more, how, when the latter had taken up arms to enforce their right of way, Mesars. Petiti and Donahoe found themselves ranged in behalf of the railroad. We hope posterity will explain it for them. Meanwhile it be-hoaves us to record, that, having bound up their bruises, and outlived the mortification of being for once on the side of right; they are looking with longing eyes to that friene marineer and the side of right. to their former partners, with whom they have all th time been in sympathy, and now begin openly to c one over in sympanity, and now begin openly to co-operate. We say openly, and refer to their position a defined in our "Refuge of Oppression" for this week Mr. John Pettil says his way of stopping the rebellior in sixty days,—and he offers his recipe to the Presi dent gratis,—would be to "extend slavery over every free State ;' while Mr. Donahoe decla Democratic party to power" to be th for the estrangement of N of the De remedy for the extrangement of North and South. "While that party prevailed," he adds, with a frankOCTOBER 10

parades them. The party which alone has filed be Warren and Fort Lafayette—which alone has suffed oppular and official suppression of its newspaper-which alone has furnished spics on this side and an another on the other of the lines of war-which. batants on the other of the lines of war-which is in the Southern half of this country rose in armsel bellion, and in the Northern half has intrigued sets a vigorous prosecution of the war-in short, the Den cratic party—can as little disguise is intendions as desires as it can the character of its supporten. I means to work with the rebels and for the rela-Unblushingly it announces as the consequence of in-the peace of Brooks and Floyd and Beckman the peace of Northern alaves and Southern mang-it clamors for "the Constitution as it is," and kor-that, unfettered by that instrument, the North was have subjugated the South in ninety then: unfettered by that instrument, the north was subjugated the South in ninety days; for "the in as it was," which is simply " the War sith." as Democratic party is like the hero in the site ose days were determined by a brand plucked in the burning. So long as the wood remain numed, so long might he live, but no long ined un sumed, so long might he live, but no longer. The pro-slavery compromises of the Constitution were far brand for the Democracy. With more than a motory solicitude did the President lock them up from her upon his entrances into office. At hat he has young the casket and fung the half-burnt torch to the face. Democracy feels of a sudden a sinking at its bear Democracy feels of a studden a sinking at its bas. The consumption goes on; life flickers; the pay gaaps for breath. In vain! The fire creeps ship but steadily along. There will be noight but aim, in three months, doomed party !-w. p. 6.

A OHANGE OF BASE.

Strict probity can hardly be considered an Ane, can characteristic. The national habit of attends to hide the hideous infernalism of Slavery by a biguous phrases and soft names has become dank Representative men, the pulpit an om long usage. from long usage. Appresentative men, the pulping the press have all encouraged and shared in the de-ceit. "The peculiar institution," "a different qr-tem of labor," "the patriarchal institution," saids like, were the virtuous shields with which consist hypoperisy used to conceal the "sum of all villaris." As a natural consequence, public morality has been debauched. Neither an individual nor a nation and long nervisit in nerverication without home.

ong persist in prevarication without losing each the power of distinguishing truth from falsehood. Our national appetite, accustomed for so ma years to be satisfied with Fourth-of-July oration a ed for so may Union-saving speeches, is not yet able to find truth a Oncomparing spectree, is not yer and to induit in the atable. When McClellan, outgreenelled and an numbered, was forced to retreat from the creating of the Chickahominy and take refuge in the tarding glon of Harrison's Landlug, we were joklisst or that successful strategic "change of base." To do that costly manceuvre by its true name required an moral course. We have a vivil recollection of an moral courage. We have a vivid recollection of rea moral courage. We have a vivid recollection a rad ing, in the various papers of that time, of the semi-ry knocking-down of a gentleman on a Brooklyaker-boat, who had the audacity to express doubte comp-ing the military genius of the "little Napolem." Mu than this, the papers mentioned the bruth at a provingly. In the whole history of the war, we ca

In the whole history of the war, we cannot reas-ber an instance where the commanding peeral is acknowledged a defeat. The bulletin of an uns-cessful battle reads like a prize-fighter's story: "I struck the fist of my opponent so hard a blow wa my left eye that I fell to the ground." The last fortnight has witnessed a murdus revolution in the newspaper world. Conserving Republican sheets like the Boston Advertion, Jens,

Republican anects into the boson interview, saw and Springfield Republican, have been buy for a last year proving the worthlessness of a production of emancipation. They have denounced its the ris of impracticable theorists, and have praised the Fin dent for refusing to pronounce this "brates fins." dent for refusing to pronounce this "bratum fame. But the President has done the deed, and, per But the President has done the deed, and, and change I the party barrelongans play new ma Not Saul's conversion was more instantancon. To now advocate, in labored columns, the visca al necessity of a proclamation. Has either d'an a word of regret for past opposition, or accorde a word of regret for past opposition, or accorde

necessity of a proclamation. Has either due a word of regret for past opposition, or acknowle ment that the emancipationists were right! He bless you? no. This is not a conversion 040 "change of base." Summer and Phillips are ab jectionable as ever. Another "change of base." or we might mean by term it "base change," is illustrated by the by York Herald, Boston Courier and Post. While der State policy paralyzed the government, "be doing to Lincoln as a stelflast maste," and delaft inqualified approval of the President the test of e-alty. The proclamation has unmasked then. The present rebellious attitude shows the hollownes of their former professions. Let the measure with they meted out to others be faithfully meted out has again. They furnished the yardstick, let the is tested by it. The frieds of freedom, though recogning the vance of the government as a checking of an

ance of the government as a checking size is vance of the government as a checking size is times, are not satisfied. They demand assist "change of base"; a change from the false has expediency to the evertasting base of justice. Ease cipation as a motive of humanity, of absolutivity of atonement to an injured and long-suffering ma, will place us in laurnony with the Divine law. (b-scarity of moral vision will be removed, and will anointed eyes the nation will see, as never beford, for anointed eyes the nation will see, as never being d -W. L. G., JR.

THE FRATERNITY LECTURES.

The opening lecture of the Fifth Fratemity Com was delivered in the Tremont Temple, on Teshy svening last, by Hon. HENRY WILSON. A very large A very large intelligent and appreciative audience greeted the se-ator with hearty applause as he entered, which as again renewed upon the appearance, among the re-lemen who accompanied Mr. Wilson to the platfan, of the other Senator of Massachusetts, Hon Casmi SUMNER.

CHARLES W. SLACK, Esq., the Chairman of t of North and South. "he adds, with a frank-al, "there was no rebel-time when the means of so many are greatly

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OCTOBER 10.

OCTOORER 10. Description of the unset information is not as the unset information is in information is not as the unset in the as where the optimized and comfort to the rybellion, as much as all preside and comfort to the rybellion, as much as as the who discourses and prevents enlistments, industry equally with the latter, is a rutarion to all the second optimion of the country befoge reach the general optimion of the country befoge where nones for our country are all good—God behaved Still may He be with us, as with our fa-ter and Still may He be with us, as with our fa-

Minarce courses are be with us, as with out fa are, and, in this great and fearful contest, be our con-at leaft to the end.-M.

DEATH OF COL. WILLIAM WHITING.

Died in Concord, Sept. 29th, WILLIAM WHITING,

I is Coverd, Sept. 2014, WHELEAR WHETERO, a lie 74b year of his age. i we are again called-how frequent these re competence of the departure, and la-ions do not of the early, steaddast, brave and allold friends of the Anti-Slavery cause. nge minded menus of me Anti-Slavery cause. Cel Whiting was one of those Abolitionists on prin-ciple, who could always be trusted, of whom you cide, who could always be trusted, of whom you and always be sure where they stood, where they wild be found. Always modest and courteous, reand a formal. Always modest and courteous, re-solution of the second se sensity of the just is blessed," and leaves the richest binings after it. Even the great cause of Justice, limiting and Freedom secma to become dearer to us, as which with the memory of such faithful and dis-interest lower. God be thanked for the great con-plains we have in their death. They "fought a good fait and kept the faith." We regret the ablence of Mr. Garrison, who would dath has used this opportunity to testify to the size

We regret the absence of all to be sound who would glady have used this opportunity to testify to the sin-tere and upright life of his friend, and to the value of ere and uprime me of this friend, most to the value of his long and never-wavering services to the Anti-Savery case. Instead of this, we are fortunate in long she to give the words of one who knew Mr. whing inimately, and who, in writing to Mr. Garri so, speaks as follows :--

puterrerunaterreret anstit abaination the birth birth the a dare at the birth and

spinity required him to keep these, and other tacks years. When shoat forty years old he joined the Unitarian meth, and took part for many years in the Sunday dool, which he greatly enjoyed. He loved *likeral* initianity, he said, because it seemed to him to in-mist the idea of progress. He often repeated in the forter series way his belief in the goodness of God, in wret their love of Him by working for their follow as.

But more than all, he rejoiced in having been a derough going and out-spoken Abolitionist, before it ra peaker to be so, even when his closest personal fixehalps were endangered by this faithful adherence whis own convictions. His love for his associates in his wat increased with every year of his life, so that Auti-Slavery meetings were the only recreations were for. He always found in them new impulse in be right direction, and such interchange of friend-ly sterior as warmed and cheered his heart."

To each and all of the surviving family of our much estemed friend and fellow-worker, and in behalf of a wile circle of those who have long been accustomed to velcome his face in the Anti-Slavery gatherings re offer our respectful sympathies.-M

ME FOSS'S REPORT OF AGENCY IN VER-MONT.

BARRE, Vt., Oct. 2, 1862. BARRE, VI., Oct. 2, 1802. DEAK MR. MAY, --I commenced my present tour in Vermoni on the seventh day (Sunday) of September, 4 McIndees Falls. On arriving at the depot there, I metour faithful friend ALEXANDER GILCHEIST, ready 20 kee ne to his quict and hospitable home. Such a reeption is most cheering to the spirit of the anti-duce action is betted of darey agent. He meets everywhere the harred of the unthinking, pro-slavery, negro-despising multi-nde. Therefore to him such a friendly welcome is as

small me, but it falled. I passed round the corner of the house to where my friend was getting his horse and carriage ready to take me to his home, and as I got more into the dark, the cowards followed me, and at a safe distance commenced throwing stones, one of which hit me with some violence. I immediately made a reconnoissance, but found no enemy in force. In this same place, twenty-seven years ago, I delivered a Temperance address, and the runmies, to show their independence, retired to the whisky shop, and spent the night in a drunken brawi. I do not think the peo-ple generally were pleased with the demonstrations of the last evening. Some there were, I am sure, whose sympathies were with the slave. On Monday evening, Sept 15th, I spoke in the Union meeting-house in Sheffield. In consequence of rain the audience was small, but very attentive, and

Was small. On Saturday I came to Danville, where I found no preparation had been made for a meeting. With the assistance of our friend HAZLETINE, some bills were got out, and preparations made for lighting the old Court House, which is the most dreary looking and dirty apartment my eyes almost ever beheld. If it ever had any friends, it would seem they are gone to jail, or have been hung, or disposed of in some other manner. A few unruly boys, and three or four decent men, (not a woman.) were my andlence. I com-menced speaking, and somebody commenced ringing the beli. I requested that some one would stop the ringing; but the boll only rang the harder. In the circumstances, I declined to speak, and closed the meeting. Here is plenty of meeting-house room, but no place for the slave. The principal elergyman of the place finds enough to do to vote the hunker ticket, meeting. Here is plenty of meeting house room, but no place for the slave. The principal elergyman of the place finds enough to do to vote the hunker ticket, and preach on the Millennium I. Our friend Luoxanp Journson, of Peacham, was there, and took me to his dear home. Oh 1 how sweet is friendship's home, coming next to such an experience as that at Danville 1 Friend Jourscov told this Danville minister a few days after, that he thought, from what he saw, the Millen nium would not commence for some time yet in Dan ville !

I had a large meeting in Peacham on Sunday even I had a large meeting in Peacham on Sunday even-ing, both congregations, Orthodox and Methodist, uniting. The large chapel was well filled, and I thought it a good meeting. So said friend JOHNSON and other friends. On Monday evening, I spoke in a school-house in friend Jourson's district to a sm audience. Tuesday evening I spoke in Peacham H sensor-nouse in mend Jourson's during its solar in the sensor and audience. Tuesday evening I spoke in Peacham Hol-low to a somewhat larger number. Of other meetings and other fortunes I will inform you in a future com-

nunication. I congratulate you upon the President's Proclama tion. It comes very late-puts off the redemption too long-invites the Rebels to place themselves in such a position that the Government may still continue to unite with them in making the doom of the slave hope-less and eternal. Yet I am glad of it, and place mu hope in the terrible villary of the rebuls, who will most certainly drive the Government to strike, though with much reluctance, the fetters from the limbs of their slaves. So mote it be; for it can come in no

other way. Yours, for Freedom at any cost and at all ha A. T. FOSS.

THE PROCLAMATION.

No one who has been at all conversant with the condition of our country during her presen nilitary travail but must have trembled for th eritical condition of our country during her present politico-military travail but must have trembled for the safety of the nation's life, as he observed the unskil-ful use of the means administered for her recovery. Our political and military doctors have persistendy ignored all custom, authority and experience, have pursued no acknowledged system, no graduated order or regularity, nothing but a general confusion and in-discriminate mixing up of all systems—the peculiar characteristic of quacks 1 Homeopathic pills ordered, when the largest allopathic doses were indispensably unfortunate sufferer needed something internally, hot, peppfry and stimulating; unnatural bleeding resorted to whenever strength was particularly required; if vigorous action was demanded, powerful narcottes would be administered, producing, of course, only temporary stupor. And so every blundering strengt of the faculty to restore the health of the patient has inevitably caused a proportionate loss of the patient's natural vitality.

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Boston, Oct. 1, 1862.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE ATLAN-TIO SQUADRON.

AUGUST 20, 1862. everything, of whatever name or nature, and taken in my vessel hundreds of contrabands, bu

he murmurers, and silenced the enemies of such a rightcoms work. I delight to strip from the rebels verything, of whaterer name or nature, and have taken in my vessel hundreds of contrabands, besides from rore listers of the blacks for their confort. I have their delight to afford they be an ending the they are and they are an ending they are an ending to afford they be an ending the they are and they are and they are an ending they are and the are and they are been repeatedly in my gig, morning, noon in high my ore. I have not only seet my boats, but have been repeatedly in my gig, morning, noon in dight, to take them from the shores, whenever they would present themselves, no matter how great the distance or risk; and in all this, I feel that I have doe no more than my duy. "More were at Winyaw Bay, near Georgetown, S. C., we made a trip to Polly's Island, to destroy any boats, but destructive work to them, the rebels attacked ms, shooting two of our men. We immediately drow should estructive work to the me, and completed the destruction of the works, mules, carts, boats, de, and took clothing enough to cover the nakedness of a hundred black. We took all the overseer clothing, some of the river of that name, Georgia, bar, and took clothing enough to cover the nakedness of a hundred black. Can learn as fast as any of the whites, and I am amused at the native commonstement through which it is sent. Thell them that clocation is the destruction were, and food, and me the instruction works which are and grateful or spreasions, it is when I get through. They destruct is when We may of the mass, and instructions, when were the destruction works and the state state is any of the whites, and I am amused at the native commonstement through which it is sent. Thell them that clocation is the destruction works. They for they destruct a week, and if one are and grateful or spreasions, it is when I get through. They destruct is soften and the short or word, and they enther back of them, and the what the man who would be gre

GREAT MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL.

The able and excellent speech of Charles Summer, a large portion of which appears elsewhere in this natural vitality.
 "Throw such physic to the dogs, we'll none of it."
 No one who has been alive to the needs and necestive of our country, or watchfully jealous of the entropy of the baneful, insidious, subto inlineance of human alavery, but must have sometimes felt personally outraged, severely sickened with doubts and income and passed. Both speaker and heares were for unconsistency—in the general mismangement of affairy in which ad particular alone have waken any consistency—in the general mismangement of affairy in those instrement inex, in the apparent, if not oper different in the attrees and entrees the resolutions."

were approaching a village. Hook said, This is well, as far as it goes, but we must have a lift of the *digits membrari*, we must excite attent saying, he stopped the chaise, gotout, took a b his pocket, and ipotted the white horse over v fars of the largest size, and then slowly drave ins. There is just now an unhappy individual in Bo

THE LIBERATOR.

who seems affected with just such an itch for notori-ity. George Francis Train seems unable to live con-tentedly without being conspicuous. Having man-various attempts to placard himself into connection took last Monday to gain the notice of a great assem-bly in Faneuil Hall. Sundry of his associates com-menced by interrupting Charles Summer, the princi-pal speaker on that occasion. Mr. Summer indulged them by answering two or three questions; but when it appeared that the questions were designed, not to elicit information, but to insult both the speaker and the audience. Mr. Summer very properly requested that he might be allowed to proceed without further interruption.

that he might be allowed to proceed without ruther interruption. After the meeting was adjourned, and the Hall de-livered by those who had engaged it into the hands of the police, the energetic George Francis forced his way to the platform, and insisted on holding another meeting, without the customary preliminary of appli-cation to the city government, by the signatures of a hundred citizens, for permission. The police, of fourse, fulfilled their daty, and the intruder, who pro-oused to maintain his societion by force, was marched course, fulfilled their duty, and the introduct, sub pho posed to maintain his position by force, was marched off to the station-house in double quick time. It is said that some of his backers tried to reverge them-selves by insulting and assaulting some of the audi-case as they restrictd.--O.K. W.

We take pleasure in informing our readers, a the request of the Editor of the Banner of Light, of this eity, that the author of the beautiful lines in our last issue, entitled "En Avant!" is Mr. WILLIAM M. hat issue, estilled "En Avant" is mir visitet at Romssow, for several years a reporter in the office of that paper, but now attached to the 8th Massachusetts Battery, Capit Cook. Mr. R. has just been promoted for bavery in the late battles, and may well be proud of his two-fold laurels.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION AND THE ARMY.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. M'CLELLAN.

THE ARMY. INFORMATION OF THE ADAY OF THE PORSACE, CARY MARK STAINARSHORM, OCTOBER, S. AND CARTERS OF THE ADAY OF THE PORSACE, CARY MARK STAINARSHORM, OCTOBER, S. STANDARS, S. THE ADAY OF THE PORSACE, CARY MARK STAINARSHORM, OCTOBER, S. STANDARS, S. THE ADAY OF THE PORSACE, CARY MARK STAINARSHORM, OCTOBER, S. STANDARS, S. THE ADAY OF THE PORSACE, CARY MARK STAINARSHORM, OCTOBER, S. STANDARS, S. THE ADAY OF THE PORSACE, S. THE ADAY, S. THE ADAY OF THE PORSACE, S. THE ADAY, S. THE ADAY OF THE PORSACE, S. THE ADAY OF THE ADAY OF THE PORSACE, S. THE ADAY OF THE ADAY OF THE PORSACE, S. THE ADAY OF THE ADAY OF THE PORSACE, S. THE ADAY OF THE ADAY OF THE PORSACE, S. THE ADAY OF THE ADAY OF THE PORSACE, S. THE ADAY OF THE ADAY OF THE PORSACE, S. THE ADAY OF THE ADAY OF THE PORSACE, S. THE ADAY ADAY OF THE ADAY OF THE PORSACE, S. THE ADAY ADAY OF THE ADAY OF THE PORSACE ADAY ADAY OF THE PORSACE ADAY OF THE PORSACE ADAY ADAY OF THE PORSACE ADAY OF THE PORSACE ADAY ADAY OF THE ADAY OF THE PORSACE ADAY ADAY OF THE PORSACE ADAY OF THE PORSACE ADAY ADAY OF THE PORSACE ADAY OF THE PORSACE ADAY ADAY OF THE PORSACE ADAY OF THE PORSACE ADAY ADAY OF THE PORSACE ADAY OF THE PORSACE ADAY ADAY OF THE PORSACE ADAY OF THE PORSACE ADAY ADAY OF THE PORSACE ADAY OF THE PORSACE ADAY ADAY OF THE PORSACE ADAY OF THE PORSACE ADAY ADAY OF THE PORSACE ADAY OF THE PORSACE ADAY ADAY OF THE PORSACE ADAY OF THE PORSACE

the-fields. In carrying out all measures of public policy, this army will of course be guided by the same rules of mercy and Christianity that have ever controlled its conduct towards the defenceless. By command of Major General MCCRELAX. JAMES A. HARDEE, Lieut. Col. Aidedecomp, Acting Asst. Adjutant General.

UNION VICTORY AT CORINTI. A great victory has been won by Gen. Roserman over the robel Generals Price, Yan Dorn and Lovell'. Skirmishing began on Tuesday, Sept. 80, and there has been fighting over since. The repulsed, and prusued five milles on Sunday Dy Gen.00 et al. The robel loss is estimated at 800 kiled, and 1500 wounded ; and we have as many prisoners. Our loss is 800 killed, and 1000 wounded. The robel Gen. Rodgers was killed, like wise the Federal Generals Hackleman and Ogleby ; Gen. Ord is slightly wounded.

THE BICHMOND PAPERS AND THE PROCLAMATION Tum Ricession Paranes and rule Proclamation. The President's proclamation has failen like a fire bread in camp and Senate. The robel Congress, in debating retaliatory propositions, included in much billingsgates. The newspapers also share in the ex-cidement. The Richmond *Dispatch* says the procla-mation is nothing more than an authoritative declam-ion of the truth that the way has all along been an abolition one. The *Enguirer* insists that the docu-ment "ordains a service way," and abuses President Lingoin, styling him "a awarge," and recalls the his-tory of negro insurrections in the South to fire the Southern heart against him.

Gue. Cuntrs on this Wan. Gen. Curtis was re-cently invited by his old friends at Keokuk to accept of a public reception. In his latter for reply he says: "Break down the rebel atmies, confiscate property of their supporters, deprive the rebels of their slaves and their substance, procentate fore and elevates friends; and their substance. he Union men in thous

bing a village, Hook said, This is all very s it goes, but we must have a light more ITUTE CONTRABAND cly al of al e cit n agr rm a per Last eve

or the Committee on Constitution and Cor-receive contributions and clothing. John S-chosen Chairman, and E. M. Banaister, The Constitution reported by Mrs. Rock, a and the following permanent officers we President, Mrs. 0.47 Grimes 7 Vice Pres-Colourn ; Secretaries, Miss R. M. Washingto Bannister, Mrs. Rock was ad sectors recentries, alias it. M. Washington and J Fisher; Treasurer, Mrs. M. Stevaret; and a Fina formittee of one from each of the colored churc i the city, who are authorized to solicit contribut e the society; Mrs. Rachel Lewis, Southes at irs, S. Hawkins, Milton street; Mrs. H. E. Po Ins. Baches Milton street; Mrs. Mrs. Dorsey, Southac street, that street. Clothing enough t that street. Clothing enough t tributed, and twenty more every r the society: rs. S. Hawkin Inderson street; Irs. Hayden, So

ollars in money. The soci ay evening, in the vestry hurch.—Boston Transcript.

A BREEVOLEY OBJECT. The Fuglitives' Aid Sc lety of Boston, an association of colored ladies, calle meeting of the colored picels Tuesday night at Rev Scila Marginal made to them by the National Free are to an appeal made to them by the National Free and Scile Association of Washington, for help) L Sella Martin's church, for the paritor National Freed-mar's Relief Association of Washington, for help in their labors. Four of five barrels of goods were con-tributed, and twenty-five dollars in cash were collected for this purpose. The church and goolety seem to be in carnets about supporting the war and siling its vic-tims, whether while or colored, as beside what they doll Tuesday night, they have contributed fory-five dollars in aid of our wounded solidiers. Any donations of money, or clothing of any kind, may be sent to Mrs. J. Sella Martin, the President, at 20 Myrtle street, or to the Tressurer, Mrz. Lockley, 31 Garden street. —Boston.Journal.

SLAVES LIBERATED. The following order liberated e first slaves under the President's Proclamation :----

Barnham, on or about the 15th day of March, 1862, did escape from the aforesaid army when at Williams town, Ky., and voluntarily come into the lines of the army of the United States, and surrender himself up to the same [1 do, therefore, in obedience to the acts of Congress, approved the 13th day of March, A. D., 1862, and the 17th day of July, A. D., 1802, and in compliance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, diract the 22d day of September, A. D., 1802, declare the said John a free man, and en-titled to protection as such. Wat, B. Strins, Lieut. Col. Commanding, N. B. Emanuel and Thoman were also liberated as above, doubless the first contrabunds who have gained their freedom under the last Proclamation of the Presi-dent.

their freedom under the last froctamatud of the free-dent. **137** Brigadier General Phelps publishes in full the correspondence between himself, Gen. Builer, and the important point upon which he insisted, and upon which he was overruled, was that the military service could not be successfully carried on if conducted in enbordination to the laws of an institution which caused the war. To assert the principles of liberty by force of arms, and still respect the insistention of slave-ry, was simply a military impossibility. The alterna-pugnant to his honor and self respect, or to resign. He chose the latter, and is now without a command, though his policy has triumphed.

A DESERVED CONFLIMENT. The New Orleans Sunday Delta of the 31st ult., after speaking a little sharply of army chaplains, thus makes an exception : "The amiable and cultivated Christian who has the spiritual charge of the fine 26th Massachusetts regi-ment, (formerly Col. Jones's, new Col. Part's,) is a clergyman with whom it is a cilifying to walk and elo-rating to talk. Goldsmith's Parson was not more pure and good. We do not know his name, though his face is as familiar and interesting as a sister's. We meet him occasionally in our hot streets, and he is always cheerful, always good, and always praising some one. How refreshing it is to meet such a man !" The genelman referred to is the Rev. Charles Babsome one. How refreshing it is to meet such a mail' The gentleman referred to is the Rev. Charles Bab bidge, of Pepperell, Mass., a native of Salem, who many of our readers will remember, accompanied th Gth regiment, to which he reas attached, on the march to Washington in April, 1851, and was among the assaulted by the mob hu Baltimore.

"Gop BLESS ADDATAM LINCOLN!" has been heard from hundreds of lips, even in the division which formerly belonged to the old army of the Po tomac. My blood fairly jumped in my veins am choked my heart last night, to hear that grand old

choked my heart last night, to hear this grant du-song: "John Brown's body lies a-modilering in the grave, Bathis scal is marching on 1 marching on 1" arching on 2000 strong lungs just formed into regiments from this loyal State of Maryland. "Who would have believed it's and yet it was so, and sung in the evening, in the main street of Wil-limmport, as the troops were marching through the city to do pleket duty at the fords of the Potomac. Bat a short time ago, and but a litte distance from here, John Brown hung between heaven and earth and went to his account and the astisk, the jeers, and the scoffs of the very men who now bear, nightly the trad of armed thousands who sing to his memory Truly, the world moves, and the people move with it.-Corr. N. Y. Tribuse.

A despatch from San Francisco says that Pres-ident, Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation is com-mended in favorable terms by the press generally—the leading journals heartily endorsing his policy.

The official reports of the killed and wounded in the late battle of Antietam are telegraphed from Sharpaburg to Baltimore. The total loss of the Union army may be divided as follows :-Loss in Gen. Summer's corps, 2,619 Loss in Gen. Barraide's corps, 1,600 (Estimated) in Gen. Banks' and Franklin's corps,1,672 11,000 Total

COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP

of the United St EVERY RAILROAD STATION,

and distances between. Guarantee any woman or man \$3 to \$5 per day

CIRCULAR

163

A Hospital, for women and children hree years ago, in connection with the male Medical College. This connection dical College. This connection being ads of this Hospital appeal to the pr carrying forward its important objects

Sepandam basis. Our Hospital affirids to those women especially needing the cars and advice of their own sex, during sickness or in child-birth, the comforts of a home, and faithful at-tendance, at a medirate price. To the friendless and needy we hope to offer the great-est of all chirily ; not only care for their physical wants, but sympathy and Christian love. It is our cherring com-riction, that many a woman looks back to her brief stay in the Happital as the best influence of her Hic. We offer complex derastings for insuling surges for their

We offer peculiar advantages for training nurse mportant duties, under the superintendence of

importance continues our Dispensary, which is visited on-lefty by respectable families of soldiers, and that class of poor women, whose delicacy prompts them to seek con-sultation smoog their own sex; while too poor to pay phy-

bino paints, and have given away more and twenty have hundred and ninety-five times, besides (what is ofter more meeded) advice and instruction how to preserve selb. In twenty-one cases, the patients, too side to ap pear at the Dispensary, have been treated at their own

Dr. MARY E. BREED, Resident Physician. Dr. MARTE E. ZAKRERWERA, Attending Physician Dr. JOHN WARE, Consulting Physicians. Dr. SANUEL CABOT, 5

Dr. SARUEL CAROT, Scientifing Physicians, A sunny, and well ventilated house, with a large yard, it the corner of Pleasant and Perter streets, has been lived and mole ready for pailants. To furnish it, and seet the expenses of the coming year, will require, at east, two thousand dollars, which, it is hoped, will be rompily supplied, by donations and subscriptions. As many free patients will be received as our funds will

Mow. True, it is in the midst of terrible civil war, which drains True, it is in the mines of terrifore true, which there is a our resources, that we make this appeal, is in aver the sit been more necessary. While the soldier has been fighting our hattles on distant fields, how often has his wife come pleading at our doors for that help, in her heur of need, which, thank God, through the kindows of friends, we have not yet been forced to refuse her !

Donations and subscriptions may be forwarded to any of the undersigned. All articles of use in a Hospital will be clully received.

gladly received. Subscribers of five dollars will be entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting, which takes place on the first Tuesday in

| amnel E. Sewall, | Mary C. E. Barnard, |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| ames Freeman Clarke, | Mary J. Ellis, |
| 7. W. G. May, | Anna H. Clarke, |
| leo. Wm. Bond, | Sarah D. C. Lane, |
| Abner Kingman, Tuata | Louisa C. Bond, |
| fonathan A. Lane, | Mary A. S. Palmer, |
| Edward E. Hale, | Sarah Jane Kingman, |
| Otis Everett, | Marie E. Zakrzowska, |
| Lucy Goddard, | Caroline M. Severance, |
| Ednah D. Cheney, | Elizabeth L. Everett. |
| Boston, Oct. 1, 1862. | 14063-84 |

DIED-In this city, Sept. 23, OLVER NASH, aged 65, Sept. 25, SUBARNA L. COLE, aged 50. In Somerville, Mass., Sept. 28, ANN HALL, widow of the much-respected Boston citizen, Primus Hall, aged 71. In Manchester, N. H., very suddenly, on Sanday, Oct. 5th, KIRCAID FOSS, son of ANDREW T. Foss of that place,

MANORESTER, Oct. 7, 1862. DEAR MR. MAY: Yesterday, at 2 o'clock, in Braintre Vt., I secored a telegraphic dispatch announcing the dear

of my son. He returned from the army one week h was out of health, but not seriously so, to all appearance, and was able to be about till a few days before his death-His physician assured his mother that he was not in danger.

His physician assured his mother that he was not in danger. Sunday morning last, he was taken suddenly worse, and died in a few minutes. He had brought the Southern fo-ver home with him. I regret exceedingly that we could not have Mr. Garri-son to speak on the occasion of the funeral. But I know his absence would prevent. If it were possible to keep the body, I should delay till to-morrow, and ask you to come up and may the word I desire to have middle that alsorry has skin my son. O, how many it has slain I hat its reign will soon he over. And terrible as the penalty is which we must pay, it is a just one. And if freedom is born of this terrible travall of sorrow and pain, we will with resignation endure the sorrow, and greatly rejoice in

with resignation endure the sorrow, and gr the glorious deliverance. the glorious deliverance. My dear brother, I have tried to do all I could during all the days of my fresh manhood ; and now that, when I am growing old, this last and costiliest sacrifice is demand-ed, I only wish I could have paid it in my own person, and my son could have been spared for days of usefulness to our sufforing humanity. Yours, in deep affliction, A. T. FOSS.

P. S. Please insert my son's death in this week's Libra for, that the friends in Vermont may know the reason that I fail to fulfil appointments.

600,000 Male or Female Agents, TO SELL

Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored Map of the Lioyd's New Steel Flate Gonnty Goloren map of the United States, Ganadas, and New Brunswick, ' From reson Invrysy; completed August 10, 1862; cost 50,000 to engrave it, and one year's time. Superior to any Sito map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370000 names are engraved on this map. It is not only a county map, but it is also a

and the Onion apprehension of its return, will be presence of the apprehension of its return, will proclaim their devotion to our Government, and unite with us heartily in restoring peace and prosperity to our once happy country. I have campaigned through three of the so-called Confederate Siztes, and express to you my observa-tions and convictions."



137 Less than two weeks ago, exchanging shots between the army of Slavery and the army of Free-dom flow shricking and screaming over the outpin-bonse where, for two days, old John Brown, held the State of Virginia at bay. A week ago, its walls were again shaken by the thunders of cannonate, when these armies met in the greatest battle of the centi-nent. On Twesday night, within rifle shot of it, the Pioclamation of Emancipation was heard glady amough thirty thousand soldiers. His soul is marching on. -Correspondence of the New York Tribuse.

again of the first interval and the second s

FRATERNITY LEOTURES. FIFTH COURSE.

The public of Boston and vicinity are respectfully in-brund that the First Counse or Locytage under the au-pices of the First Counse of the Twenty-Eighth Congrega-ional Society will be continued on

TUESDAY EVENING, October 14, 1862, at TREMONT TEMPLE, when an address on the State of the Nation will be made by REV. HENRY M. DEXTER.

REV. HENRY M. DEXTER. To be followed on maccessive Taesday evenings by lec-tures from the following persons — Getaber 11.—Romar Columns. M. 2000 - Romar Columns. November 4.—Mayoran D. Cowar. 11.—Arxa E. Daureson. 12.—Grant Lower. 13.—Over Lower. 14.—Arxa Baows. 15.—Over Lower. 15.—Over Lowe

Send for \$1 to try. Printed instructions how to canvas well furnished all

Printed instructions how to canvas well rumanice in war agents. Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France, and the second temporties. No. 164 Broadway, New York. The War Department assa our Map of Virginia, Mary-Ind and Penaryirania, cost \$100,000, on which are unarked Antistam Crock, Sharpaburg, Maryind Highlar, Whene on the Potome, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia and Pennyirania, cost yralnedd. LIOYDS

LIOYDYS TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA and ILLINOIS,

is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Depart-ment. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

Price 50 cents. Price 50 cents. "Loovo's Mar or Vinneria, Maxvaave and Perserva-sta. This Map is very large; for cost is but 25 cents, and is the fort such cost as programmed. LLOYDS

GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

 OREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPT RIVER,

 From actual surveys by Capte Fart and Wm. Bowen, Mis-histoppi River Flöts, sof St. Louis, ito the Bowen, Mis-tion, and all ploces therein with the survey of pockat form, and \$2,000 and linen, sith action for the tree-pockat form, and \$2,000 and linen, sith rollers. Now ready.

 Marty Dawatermer, Washington, Sept IT, 1862.

 T. Atory S. Strand may control and point the Mission of the survey of the provided to provide the survey of the survey of the survey of the survey of the Mission of the survey of the New, Control of the survey of the survey of the New, Control of the survey of the New, Oct. 3.

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Boetry. For the Liberator

TWICE THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN. Call twice three hur said ;

mid ; Our ranks are sadly growing thin, and rebels hope for al-Long have we halled, half afraid to strike the vital part We dared not speak the magie word that reaches to t

Bring twice three hundred thousand men, with festures made ; Our childhood's early lessons were to scorn the black

aid ; rrant him place to hew and dig, and me Wes

But never call him quite a MAN, of equal terms to live Ask twice three hundred thousand men, complete in health and limb, Of mothers, sisters, wives at home, whose eyes with tears

are dim ; Their patriot hearts with joy would thrill to hear

speak The raliying word of LEBRETT, not doubtful, or in Greek.

Not twice three hundred thousand men with cheerfulnes we grant . To bleach upon the Southern soil, and leave their friends

in want, Till fall the thrilling blast we hear, "ALL MEN

TLT FREE, Inspiring all our hearts with hope of certain victory

Full twice three hundred thousand men huma for Fr

And full of faith, and hope, and zeal, along the r

erowd ; This watchword grant, you need not draft, nor large bestow ; You kindle fires within our souls, again our boso

And twice three hundred thousand men, yes, more we offer

up, A cheerful sacrifice, and feel the buoyant power of hope ; The truth we're not ashaned to own, self-ovident and plain "All men are born with equal rights," our rock mid surging main.

We build thereon, and will not fear, though

should remove ; Amid the raging elements we trust a God of love. We give the men our nation calls, though fast our

rain, The watchword "LINZETY TO ALL !" shall calm out again.

But few of those who now go forth shall e'er to us return We read their names, and drop a tear beside the moulde

ing urn ; May God console our hearts, and make the sacrific And give our leaders faith in mun-'tis then w

prevail. August, 1862.

Added since Lincoln's Proclamation of Sept. 22d.

0, praise the Lord with thankfulness ! the word has at last ! The morning star appears in sight, the time for do

past ; goal we've long been striving for has risen to The

Though and bloody is the way, we'll fight the pa

through. Let there be found no cowards now, in Fre

The moral weapons we have used are changed within ou

hand ; We grasp the sword in confidence that God will bless

cause, And give us peace while we obey His higher code of Spring, (Pa.) Sept. 29, 1862. J.

RESTITUTION.

BY MRS. M. F. TUCKE When last year's June, with queenly grace, Pat on her raiment bright and fair, Her roses blashed into his face, Her sunshine lit his hair.

2

His dear voice, like a dulcet chime, Made music ripple through his words ; His smile was born of sur per-time, His laughter woke the birds.

The regal summer comes again, With all her tender heart ag Comes with her sunshine and Yet he who loved her so,

Makes nevermore a duleet chime With the sweet music of his words ; Nor smiles the smile of summer-time ; Nor wakes the singing birds.

Though all the woods are waving great And all the fields are fair with flower The heavy clods do lie between His loving heart and ours !

Where war's terrific thunder pea Where foes an awful carr He perished on the gory field,-Died for his country's sake !

Bowed low beneath this heavy of Our scale cry out in dreadfal For restitution for our loss— In anguish for our slain !

Yet God knows best ! The Nation's bres Is troubled—and her life in doubt ; And heroes, through the gates of Death, Must cast her devils out !

And whon Oppression's upss tree Lies stricton at its deepest root, Then shall we say thy martyr bloo Beloved, beareth fruit !

Q, God I above his early grave Send forth the waited-for deer Unloose the fetters of the slave, Bring in the year of jubilee -Th

AUTUMN. are slanted to the Amid the golden meadows, And little sun-tanned gleaners run To cool them in their shadows ;



men who have for years spent th

sed and let the bond go free.

Now, as this spirit affects the dispos

ubdued along with the other seceding States; if it is ot, then let the government perish, for it is not worth

sustaining. A government that, based upon the rights of man, can maintain itself only at the mercy

r forbearance of a portion of its subjects, is no gov-rnment at all. Its stability, its permanence, and its onsistency depend on its ability to maintain itself ac-ording to its own Constitution and the rules of war,

against every combination or domestic enemy the

But we who hold and advocate emancipation a

can be-so mad that they cannot discriminate between murder and the usages of war. There need be no fear of making them any more savage in their angen

way of conclitating them is to do to them as they do to their own slaves, when they are sullen, splicfal or sulky-flog them, and flog them soundly. The law of force is the only law they respect; the only God they believe in, and the only God they have yet in voked, is the God of Battles. Leniency, forbaarance, and the other evidences of a Christian spirit, are firstown away upon them, for they judge us by them, selves, and they never onay when they can corre-

Our Government has from the start ulstaten the na-ture of its enemy, and in endeavoring to conduct the war on humane principles, has been guilty of great inhumanity. Nothing would so much command the respect of the rebels, and dispose them to live upon terms of peace herester with us, as the immediate emancipation of their slaves. They know our princi-ples require us to do it, and they despise us for not having the comments of act us to our unic plies.

courage to act up to our pri

to free the slaves, as they would look upon the act as unconstitutional. Then, I say, let such officers resign

constitutional. Then, I say, let such officers resign d such privates be discharged. The duty of a sol-re is to obey the law, and not to expound it. Fre-out did not throw down his sword, when, after doing

But, it is said, many of our army, both office rivates, would refuse to fight, if the Governme

vernment has from the start mistaken the na

they can coerd

d they never coax whe

hey have proved themselves to be, and the on f conciliating them is to do to them as they

e who hold and advocate country to salvation are told that such a proposition tate the rebels, the slaveholders and their syn

ctive. You might as well make a man you ing it effective. You might as were make a near your enemy at once as to prove to him you would do so, if you did not fear him. His pretensions will rise just as yours sink; and as for irritating Jeff. Davis & Co., you cannot do it. The firm is as mad now as it

me greater cost to themselves.

way of to thei

once declars and prove by its for freedo INAN, OF LO dom, liberty, and the rig ainst anti-Republican and shurst-chaosing is, the perpetuation of slavery, and the divi erritory of the United States, and the w will at once understand and rejoice, the on the 19th of May said, "God, in his be In his speech is the Senate, on the 19th of May last, the Hon. Charles Summer said, "God, in his be-neffornce, vouchasfies to nations as to individuals, opportunity, opportunity, opportunity, which, of all things, is most to be desired." We have arrived at a point in the history of this nation when the life or desth of it is supended in the balance, and the sola-tion we give, and give now, to the question of alavery, may turn the scale. It is not a question disavery, may turn the scale. It is not a question, therefore, to be postponed. God has now offered this nation the opportunity to settle it forever. There is a moral haw in the universe stronger than the Constitution, even if it was an for slavery, against which neither the devices of politicians nor the strategy of Generals, neither armed hosts nor newly invented ardilery will prevail. They war in vain who war against opinion. No despot, even though backed by a million of bayo-nets and ten thougand slege guns, will finally pre-vail against the laws of God, or against the moral convictions of markind. Those who want against the rebellion first, and then settle the alavery question for exame, "might as well reason against the cesse-les ebb and flow of the sea and tides. It is not the faw men who have for years spent themselves upon he territory of the Uniter course, id will at once understand and rejoice, ased and down-trodden of overy land iod speed the right !" Such an annunciati ison for the blood abed and treasure te would be acknowledged by the sere, as a just and good and sufficient where as a just and good and sufficient cause for th present war; and no nation of the earth would dan interfere, as a nation, to assist, sanction and suppo be inhuman and anjust cause of our enemy. We Americans call ourselves Christians. It is or cost. "Christianity," say the courts, "is the con non law of the land." We have a religion while all an God is the Pathward at the interval

non law of the land." We have a religion which tells us God is the Pather of all,—equal, just and low-ing to all mankind; to the red man whom we have driven from his home in the savannahs and everglades of the Southern land—to the black man, whom we have laid in irons, hurting his feet with fetters, and howing his neck as that of a beast to the burden. This religion tells us all are brothers in the eye of God—all his children—African, American, red man, black and white. It fells us our highest duy is to lave God with all our hearts, and all mankind, our neighbors, as ourselves; the more they need love, to love them yet the more; that without such love for men, there is no love for God. Such are the tenets, the great landmarks of our religion. What is a natu-ural action in a savage, a mere minisch in a desput, with us becomes a conscious and a ferful wröng. faw men who have for years spent themselves upon this question who agilate or convulse the nation. Save in the ideas they advocate, the most mighty ora-tors would be powerless. It is God, the moral law of the universe, the awakening power of justice, the very logic of this Republic, that keeps up this agita-tion. You who would silence it might as well point your artillery against the red lightnings of heaven. Silence in any way you please the voices of those you call Abolitionists and abolition fanstics, and you will have done nothing to suppress agitation. Were these to hold their peace, the very stones would cry out. This spirit pervades this day the minds of three-fourths of the people of America. It cannot be re-strained any more than the unborn child knocking at the door of its mother's womb, because the time for its ural action in a savage, a mere mistake in a deepor, with us becomes a conscious and a fearful wrong. When we remember the intelligence of this age, its accumulated stores of learning, science, art, wealth of matter and of mind, its knowledge of justice, and the unwavering certainty of God's laws,--when we con-sider that in political ideas we are looked upon as the vanguard of humanity,--when we bring home to our hearts the religion just enunciated and tanght, as it is in that Biblie which is laid up in our charches and closets, averently asympton proof nour courts of ina-In that Bible which is laid up in our churches and closets, reverently sworn upon in our courts of jus-tice, multiplied by millions by our Tract and Mission-ary Societies, and spread throughout the peopled world in every barbarous and stammering tongue,-and then remember that in the perpetuation of slavery, we practically deny the very landmarks of our reli-gion, that here, eight in our midst, between three and four millions of human scule are by Christian, Repub-liean America held in boolage worse than pagan, ig-morance worse than Egyptian, bodily servitude life-long, and hopeless as hell, we must confess American slavery the most hideous and dotestable sin ever per-petrated against God's law-the foulest wrong man ever did to man. I am but a plais man, pretending to ne knowledge the door of its mother's womb, because the time for its deliverance has, in God's providence, come, and there is no alternative but to lighten the load of the op-Border Slave States to be loyal or disloyal, their weight ought not to be thrown against it. The Gov-arnment has been sufficiently embarrassed by its con-cessions to these States, and we shall consider it a cause of abundant thankfulness if its efforts to keep hem in the Union do not involve the ultim them in the Union do not involve the ultimate dis-memberment of the Republic, and the acknowledg-ment of the independence of the Southern Confede-racy. If these States were really loyfil, the measure of smancipation, as it affects them only in the market for the future produce of alwes, should not drive them out of the Union; while, if they are at heart disloysi, and willing to stay in the Union only on condition that it adopt no measure not approved by them, the sooner they openly accede, the sooner would the peo-ple of the Free States believe, and be united in the belief, that lavery alone was at the bottom and top of

petrated against God's inw-the foulest wrong man ever did to man. I am but a plain man, pretending to ne knowledge beyond that accessible to all, nor gifts beyond those with which every man is endowed; but as a Christian, and believer in the truth of the promises and threat-enings of God made known to us through His word, it is my solemn conviction, that if there ever was a war ordained of God for the punishment of a portion of his people who had, grievously sinned before him, it is the American war of the present day. For electry organs, as an indemodent nution, we have been be of the Free States better, and be unter in the belief, that slavery alone was at the bottom and top of the rebellion, and that only by abolishing slavery can the rebellion be crushed. The Government is either trong enough to maintain itself against any domestic combination, or it is not. If it is, these States can be eighty years, as an independent nation, we have entry years, as an interpretent matter, we note neer nursing a viper in our boson ; we have ignored reli-gion, humanity, justice, that he might fatten upon the sweat and blood of the poor, the helpless and the op-pressed. We have shood up in the face of the unipressed. We have stood up in the face of the uni-verse and defield the angoor of the Almighty Jehovah to avonge this our sin, and we have found, at last, that God is not mocked. That viper has risen in his strength and attaicked our very heart, and if we do not destroy his life, he will certainly destroy ours.

> PRESENTATION OF A PORTRAIT TO MASONIC GRAND LODGE.

against every combination or domestic enemy that on possibly be armed for its destruction. These Border Slave States seem to imagine that the nation owes them a special debt of gratitude, because they did not openly secode with the other Slave States, and seem to forget that they stand upon the footing of all the States. They have been saved thus far by the arms of the States they by their assumption and arro-gance insult, and if saved again, it will possibly be at The presentation of the portrait of Jonn T. Hu ing occasion, and the following sketch of some of its features will, it is thought, prove acceptable to the readers of the Liber

readers of the *Liberator*. The presentation took place on the evening of Sept. 18th, in the Twelth Baptist Church in this city, in the presence of a very large and intelligent audience. The exercises consisted of speeches, interspersed with preyers by the Chaplains, and select music by the Bos-ton Quartette Club. Miss Bachel Washington acted to commit. The measuration success was made by ton Quartette Club. Miss Bachel Washington acted as organist. The presentation speech was made by the Grand Treasurer, Thowas Datrow, between whom and Mr. Hitrox there has existed an unia-terrupted friendakip for many years, which pleas-ing fact farnished the speaker with a chain of remi-niscences of the rare fidelity and aggacity which have adorned his Masonic and public career. At an appro-priate stage in his remarks, a curtain was drawn aside, revealing to the audience a handsome and faitful por-trail. exceeded by the years of the artist. Withiak revealing to the adorence a nanosene maturing por trait, executed by the young colored artist, WILLIAN H. SILIFAN, adored with an elegant frame, the han diwork of a young colored gilder, JACOB R. ANDREW both of this city, which was greeted by the audience with a demonstration gratifying to all the parties con-

Dr. JOHN V. DEGRASSE then deliver tion speech, abounding with fine passages, from whi we select the following :--"I accept this very appropriate and to us invalu-ble in the life is very appropriate and to us invalu-

ble gift in behalf of our Grand Lodge; a gift which reflects credit upon the good taste and judgment of the donors, and cannot but be complimentary to him whose lineaments the artist has so truthfully traced upon the

anvas. "With nations and societies, as with individual the portraits of those we love who have been mos useful, and who have held our interests most dear have always been cherished and estoemed. They are nave navely occur carriers and successed. A bey are our Penates, to be preserved from generation to gene-ration, and the first to be rescued in time of danger. Scarcely is there a house, a public hall, or a temple dedicated to our mysile art, that does not bear upon its walls the portraits of the great and good, who have been of greatest usefulness.

een of greatest usefulness. "To us, this portrait is invaluable, not only to re

Ferry, and touched a cord in the life of our country asse until the last fetter has been struck fit mbs of the last bondman in the nation; and to bodies of these heroes lie mouldering in the

ouls are marching on. never visit our 'Cradle of Liberty,' and look :

THE LIBERATOR

"I never visit our 'Cradle of Liberty,' and look as the portraits that grace in walls, without thinking that the selection is sadly incomplete, because the picture of the massacred Crispus Attocks is not there. He was the first martyr in the Boston Massacre of March 5th, 1770, when the British soldiers were drawn up in line on King (now State) street, to in-timidate the Boston populace. On that eventful day, a band of patriots, led by Attocks, marched from Dock Square to drive the red coats from the vicinity of the old State Hoase. Emboldened by the courage-ous conduct of this colored here, the band pressed forward, and in attempting to wreat a musket from one of the British soldiers, Attucks was shot. His was the first blood the crimsoned the payement of King street, and by the sacrifice of his life, he avoke that fiery harred of British oppression which calari-mated in the Declaration of American Independence. At this late day, a portrait of this here cannot be had, but our children will live to see the day when the people of this Commorealth, mindful of their deep and lasting obligation, will through their Legislature appropriate a sufficient sum whereavith to retucks, and mark the spot where he fell.

appropriate a sufficient sum wherearith to erect a sulf-able monument to preserve the memory of Attucks, and mark the spot where he fell. "It is a fact worthy to be noted and remembered, that is a fact worthy to be noted and remembered, that is a fact worthy to be noted and remembered, that is a fact worthy to be noted and remembered, that is a fact worthy to be noted and remembered, that is a fact worthy to be noted and remembered, that is a fact worthy to be noted and remembered man, so the first beroon wounded in the present rebel-llous contest was a colored man, a cook in the em-ploy of one of the military companies from Pennsyl-vania, who was hit on the head by a brickbat with such force as to draw blood, in Baltimore, twenty-form ch force as to draw blood, in Ballimore, twenty-fou urs before our glorious Massachusetts Sixth passe rough that city on its way to Washington; an when this man arrived at our national capital, his when this man arrived at our national capital, na face was covered with blo doi ; and as in every furth-ful picture of the Boston Massacre, a black man must be placed in a conspicuous position, so in every failh-ful representation of the Baltimore Massacre, on the 19th of April, 1861, a colored man must be placed in the foreground,--thus proving the negro's emipres ence in these historical scenes which make the coun-try great and reflect credit on its national character.

"Twenty-five years ago, I was an office-boy in th

and most consistent anti-slavery men this country has produced. He did not content himself with merely taking against slavery, but deemed it necessary to go further and practise what he preached—to prove his failth by his works. In those dark and troublous times, when but few men or women had the moral failh by his works. In those dark and troublous times, when but few men or women had the moral and physical courage openly to declare themselves Abolitionists, when their peaceful meetings were dis-gracefully mobbed, their printing-offices forcibly en-tered and their property destroyed, by men of wealth, influence and power, and our great pioneer in the Anti-Slavery cause in America was, like a more au-cient worthy, let down from his office window in a backet, and commelled to seek an arvium within the cient worthy, let down from his office window in a basket, and compelled to seek an asylum within the walls of our com on jail, as the only safe refuge from an infuriated mob,-at a time when it was da for a white man to utter a word of sympathy for a brother with a skin not colored like his own, this good man showed his firm adhesion to principle by placing a colored boy in his office, to fit him for those pursuits from which public opinion had proserbed him. His work is completed. He manfully performed his duty, and has gone to enjoy the reward of the

his duty, and has gone to enjoy the reward of the faithful prepared for them above. "In our outside office, for years, the Board of Man-agers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society held their business meetings. Among the faithful leaders of the cause at that day—Garrison, Jackson, Loring, Phillips, Quincy, Philbrick, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Child, and others—atways appeared another, whose bounsel was sought and appreciated, and who discuss-ed the very diffect phases of the question then in-volved in their arrangements. No one abrank from him; but, on the contrary, several times, when some most important measure was under consideration, I most important measure was under consideration. I well remember being sent to Brattle street to request his presence, that his opinion might be obtained prior to a final decision. This man was our brother, Jours WHILTON. By his unassuming manners, dignified and manly character, he won the esteem and confi dence of those anti-slavery leaders, upon whose wis dom we can always rely, and to whom, in cases o difficulty and doubt, we never apply for aid or counse in vain.

Mr. Morris also referred in fitting terms to the forts of Mr. Hilton in the Equal Sch l Rights move

forts of Mr. Hilton in the Equal School Rights move-ment, and his promotion of various literary and be-nerolent organizations. The response of Mr. Hilton conferred honor upon his head and heart. Ho reciprocated the fraternal ex-pressions of the several speakers, and reviewed the history of that struggie with American colorphobia which as Masons they had been subjected to from those whose professions of the mystic tie should have made them one in fellowship. His acknowledgment of the prominence assigned him in the exercises was hearty and eloquent, his allusions to the portrait and the artists very happy, and, indeed, his entire address was beautiful in conception and most felicitom in decention and most felicitous in de was beautiful in con livery. While the audies

livery. While the audience were manifesting their approval of the tribute, Mr. FRANCIS P. CRARY arose, and in behalf of several brethren, presented a valuable Ma-aonic jewel to Mr. LEWIS HATDES, who, both by his ch and manner of acceptance, gave proof that the r's intentions were realized in having caused him

an agreeable surprise. This mental feast having been concluded, a large rain belongs-who make nd digging, but by gabbl eriority of being white-This mental feast having been concluded, a large portion of the axidlence repaired to the vestry, where an excellent entertainment contributed its quota to wards a happy finale to the programme; and the Com-mittee of Arrangements, of which Mr. Nelson L. Per-kins was Chairman, must have felt satisfied, with the

Boston, Sept. 20th, 1862. W. C. N.

fore he left the South, and when that was is seady to a man to put their shoulder is ready to a man to put their shoulder ion wheel of this nation, which would ter destruction of the rebellion before should dawn upon the heads of this the great Un

result in the nife destruction in the heads of this the new year should dawn upon the heads of this guilty people. Mr. Jackson has left a good impression both in New Bedford and Fairhaven. God speed him in this great and glorious cause, util peace and union shall be cause tabliabed upon the fundamental basis of liberty to eve-ry man, woman and child throughout the land 1 WM. H. JOHNSON. New Bedford, Sept. 24, 1862.

TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN. ON HIS DEMAND FOR \$00,000

coming, Father Abraham, we're comin n't you think you're coming it you But d

le strong ? Three lundred thousand might be called a prettj tidy figure... We've sent you menty white enough; why don' you take the nigger ? Consider, Father Abraham, and give

war has just attained four times the longi it ought; And all the bills at ninety days as you have draw'd

so free, Have been dishonored, Abraham, as p could be.

We've fought, old Father Abral uncommon bold, And gamed amazing victories, or so at least we'n told ;

told; And having whipped the rebels for a twelvemonth and a day,

We nearly found them liquoring in Washin May,

Now, really, Father Abraham, this h And we are almost sick, you see, of such almighty bounce ; We sin't afraid of bying killed at proper times and

seasons, But it's aggravating to be killed for Mac's strategi

If you'd be so obliging, Father Abraha To any foreign potentics, and put the thing police, And make him loan a General as knows the way to We'd come and list. Jerusalem and snakes ! we would, indeed.

But as the matter stands. Old Abc, we've this opini

If you say " Come," as citizens of course we're bound

to come; But then we want to win, you see; if strategy prevents. We wish you'd use the nigger for these here experi

to the United States Schate, if my effett as a rent it.". This is an able speech, and it is gratifyst know that its author has a magnificent idea to own abilities. America has been fortunates have a pity that we have not two such men; but pen providence is of opinion that one is as may an deserve. But let us all rejoice that the case which has given the world Shakapeare. Has Newton, Burke, Goldsmith, Carlyle, and have of other men great in literature, science ad ites, is at last so low. The disgraceful aming England to lead the civilization of the world have the reward of all selfishness, and the contrast, do terers and drunkards. The men are idink again and the ladies big-footed beer barrels. "Jean and the ladies big-footed beer barrels. "Isa'n Hereditary bondsman, he should just be-made to kno He'd convenience us uncommon if he' take and strik a blow; The man as will not fight for freedom isn't worth

cnas, And it's better using niggers up than citizens like u

So, Father Abraham, if you please, in this here game of chess, You'd better take the black men against the white, I

guess; And if you work the niggers off before rebellion's which surely ain't expectable, apply to us again.

Mr. Punch will rejoice to learn that Mr. Lin

coln, (his fellow-joker,) seeing he cannot put down the rebellion without, has resolved to "take the nigger.'

TRAIN'S TROUBLES.

TRAIN'S TROUBLES. One of the most painful delusions of the day is that of Mr. George Francis Train, who imagines upon his elequence. He isn't the first man who has mistaken volubility for value, and a flax of words for cogency of argument. A mountebank may pratile in a fair from morn till dewey eve, but it is only to fools that he sells his corn-plasters and cough-drops. He may, no doubt, be overheard by many wise men, but that does not make his medicines infal-lible, as he would have you believe; nor does the fact that Mr. Train writes to the newspapers prove viting to the newspapers are always in danger of bringing up in a mad-bouse. If Mr. Train could only for a moment comprehend how infinitely silly his productions appear to sensible men, he would, we think, be mortified into something like reason, and would write no more letters like this absord wo before ns, which is addressed to Charles Summer and others, and which begins fiercely: "Comparisons". As a general rule, we suspect that a man who writes confirmed slip-slop, and is prudently presented that assand or the United Sinter in oneed of Mr. George Francis Train's and to the resce of an empire. It may be prudently presented that assand or the United Sinter in on nore lister abart or the United Sinter in on need of Mr. George Francis Train's and in the resce of an empire. It may be prudently presented that assand or the United Sinter ton, and is quite above this reprehension-and for that matter, of his comprehension also. Mr. Train's only retort mus be, "Well, neither doos he Homorable Senator comprehension also. Mr. Train's herefly and the genelement on the moment of the Hermits hermits hermits a damable commonly just and Hermits hermits hermits with "a damable commits.

Mr. Train, the reply would be uncommonly just and sensible. Mr. Train charges the gentlemen to whom he ad-dresses this lurid letter with "a damnable compira-cy against three races of usen "against the Irish, "by placing an inferior race alongside of them in the cornfield," and against the negroes, who will all be murdered by their masters, according to G. F. T. unless the Abolitionists cease their provocations. But one of Train's vaticinations fortunately knocks the other in the head. If the negroes are all to be murdered by their desperate masters, may not the fastidious George spare himself all painful appre-hensions of any body being compelled to work along-side the black in any cornfield or other field in this best of our knowledge, Mr. Train ! There is a race of men—it is that to which Mr. Train belongs_who make a living, not by heing and digging, but by gabbling about the infinite su-periority of being white—by denouncing those who

the work cannot be ripped, except designedly. It we common spools, with allk, linen or cotton, with a cility. The stitch made upon this machine we awarded the first prize at the Tennessee State Fair uperiority.-Be 137 We would call the attention Advertisement, in another column, of the Parker Ser Machine. This is a licensed machine, being a cali tion of the various patents of Howe, Wheeler & Winn, Grover & Baker, with those of the Parker Swing Ma ng those Groups a baker, with those of the Parker seeing Company: a consequently, it has the advantage of mat-chines—first, in being a licensed machine; recoil is the fact that it embraces all of the most important me-ments which have herefore been made is feering chines; third, it requires no readjustness, all de n chashing stale platitudes le libels-who were un-

OCTOBER 10

senger railroads, and was not Mr. Train debt on British soil? It is possible that

debt on British soil ? It is possible that it, his himself was not fully aware of the rotana the nation, till it was revealed to him though base ingratitude. However this may be, Mr. Train is entitle as fame of a discoverer. It is no matter here have out that England is a "guantic sham; that here enough that he asserts this, and proves it to be unable have neither brains, pluck, on grows it to be mough that he asserts this, and proves it to be attacking over Mr. Train's speech, we fad us the gist of it may be thus summed up...

"England is a sham, a gizantic sham. Her bes

"The English are a nation of cowards, an seen all along. I have discovered it." "We are the most unassuming people world."

world." "The Church of England, I believ, how or grade of morality than can be in other class of men on the face of the glob "The English are the most immoral face of the globe, and how fley dare to m the name of virtue, I do not understad, marriage form in England is a stan. I is neither more more less than legal pratit dare such a people tak of virtue! We wirtuous race on the face of the world."

" One of the hopes of my life is to see as his

on the throne of England." We way a finder "The English are a nation of drukted, h Englishman is made up of so many cubic inder mutton chops and so many quarts of beer." "We are a superior race. Our men are more any ly and moral, our women more virtuous and leas that the superior race. Our moman I net is and moral, our women more virtuous and leas that the superior race. Our moman I net is hough I am a married man, my enthasism the boiled over, I was so delighted to get among as whose women have little hands and little feet. It got fired of seeing so much beer walking the sum on the other side of the water."

"I recommend that for the next six months is newspapers exclude all English articles and are lish news."

"I have come back from England with a ned cent idea of my own abilities, and I am point the field against Wendell Phillips, if he is wint risk the encounter. Charles Sumner shall not phi to the Unit States Senate, if my efforts any vent it."

PARKER

Sewing Machines,

PRICE FORTY DOLLARS.

GEO. E. LEONARD, Am

Sm.

THIS is a new style, first class, double thras Hashins, made and licensed under the p Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Bake construction is the best combination of the un-tents owned and used by these parties, and the p the Parker Sewing Company. They were awarded Media at the last Fair of the Mechanics' Christian disting, and are the best finished and most an made Family Machines now in the market.

137 Sales Koom, 188 Washington street.

Boston, Jan. 18, 1861.

All kinds of Sewing Machine work done at sher

IMPORTANT TESTIMONI

Charitable Mechanic Association.

ort of the Judges of the last Fair of the Me

"Four PARKER'S SEWING MACHINES. This last

"FOUR PARKER'S SEWIRG MACHINES. This Main so constructed that it embraces the combinations (day from patents owned and used by Elias How, Jr., Bu & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, for which these patent tribute. These together with Parker's improve make it a beautiful Machine. They are sold for Mb \$120 each. They are very perfect in their methat being adjusted before leaving the manufactory, is an manner that they cannot get doranged. The leaf ult is a very essential point in a good Machine, is singly, p live and complete. The apparents for guarging the pi of thinh is very complete and effective. The intert and

is a very essential point in a good Mashine, is any, live and complete. The apparatus for guings this of slitch is very simple and effective. The tenies, u as other parts, is well arranged. There is goods for which strikes your committee favorably, wit: then which strikes your committee favorably, wit: then wheel below the table between the standards, is on

wave boow the table operation is standard, is an contact with the dress of the operator, and thering danger from oil or dirt. This machine makes the as lock-stitch, but is so arranged that it lays the right the back quite flat and smooth, doing away, is \$ measure, with the objection sometimes urged as the same of a standard s

PARKER'S SEWING MACHINES have many qualit

PARKER'S SEWING MACHINES have many quality is recommend them to use in families. The several prive planned together, so that it is always adjusted and mi for work, and not liable to get out of repair. Bit best finished, and most firmly and subtantially make chine in the Pair. Its motions are all positive, high casely adjusted, and it leaves no ridge on the batt work. It will hom, fell, stitch, run, bind and guide, st

ton, with equi

\$40

And gathers in the golden year ; And where the sheaves are glancing, The farmer's heart is dancing.

There pours a glory on the land, Flashed down from Heaven's wide portals, As Labor's hand grasps Beauty's hand To vow good-will to mortals : The golden year brings Beauty don To bless her with a marriage erow While Labor rises, gleaning Her blessings and their meaning.

The work is done, the end is near, Baa, Heart, to fitte and tabor, For Beauty, wedded to the Tear, Completes herself from Labor; She don her matriage gena, and then She assis them off as gifts to men. And embeam-like, if dimner, The fallen jeweis glimmer.

The match grows gamme. There is a heath of joy and love, Now giving hands have ecouned a There is a beaven go above, And a beaven here around us ? And Hope, her prophesies complete, Overgis up toryiny at Beauty's feet, While with a thousand roles The perfect earth rejeices ? ned us

The perfect earth rejulen 1 When to the Autumn heaven here Its sider is replying. "The areas is replying." The second to think our globan year Pathlis that it dying y This we shall find, poor things of breach, Our own Soull's lovelinear is death, And teave, when God shall find us, Our gathered genus behind us. London Ath

ter did n or any such a result water free throughout the length and breadth of the land. Such an act would secure the aid of between two and three millions of people in the heart of the energy's control, and thus with-draw that assistance from the rebels which is at pres-ent far more effective in their support than is our army in its attack. It would be striking a blow where there, was no guard up, and that, too, in a vital point, and not at all calculated to result in the barbarous crueity econfidently predicted by moselayerry sympathisers

and breadth of the hand. Such an act would securit the aid of between two and three millions of peopling the hierest of the comparison of the peopling the hierest hierest hierest hierest of the comparison of the peopling the hierest hierestherest hierestherest hi

what he believed was right, he was rebuked, and his act annuled. Hunter did not resign, when, by the President's proclamation, his order was disallowed. No such anticipated result would follow. It is only men who are not soldiers, and who know nothing of the rules and discipline of war, who would believe or say such a result would follow the act of the Gov-ermment declaring the slaw free throughout the leader and breadth of the land. Such an act would secure the motion of the land. Such an act would secure the motion of the land. Such an act would secure the motion of the land. Such an act would secure the motion of the land. Such an act would secure the not large will be land. Such an act would secure the not large will be land. nmunity at large."

LECTURES BY JEFF. DAVIS'S COACHMAN.

TRIEND GARNING, WIRN ONAUTING ODAUHMAN, FRIEND GARNING, WIRN A. Jackson, formerly the conchunan of Jefferson Davis, who made his es-cupe from Richmood a short time since, space in the Salem Baptist meeting-house on Friday evening last-tendance was not large, but all who farsted him with their presence on that occasion were very highly pleased with the address. On Sunday evening, the 21st inst., Mr. Jackson spoke at Fairhaven in the Rev. Mr. Willard schurch, which is the largest clurch in the town. Long be

On Sunday evening, the 21st inst, Mr. Jackson worke at Fairhaven, in the Rev. Mr. Willard's church, which is the largest church in the town. Long be-fore the appointed hour for the meeting, the house was inded to overflowing. The Bevereed gentleman in-freduced Mr. Jackson to his congregation in such produced Mr. Jackson to his congregation in such protocol Mr. Jackson to his congregation in the best paid to the meet profound speaker of the spe-teen paid to the meet profound speaker of the spe-ing one concluded, a large contribution was taken and creastic to the speaker. Mr. Jackson, with a little instruction, cannot fail to foored brethren. He was not as all backward in tell indone the house was not paid back ward in tell in the people, on Sunday svening last, why this re-bellion was not put down: because, his said, we will not do the will of God. Until that is done, we may seem hope to accomplish any great good or glorious events the way the sizes down South had been waiting for the Proclamation of Emacipation long

cannot see the exquisite equity of human servi-by lecturing on Politics as other men lect Mesmerism and Table-Tipping-who conver country's agony into a raree-show, and go entertaining people with the public misforts who achieve notoriety by rehashing stale plat and rejuvenating venerable libels-who wer known yesterday, are only notorious te-de-bar forgotten to-more and rejuvenating venerable libels—who were un-known yesterday, are only notorious to-day, and will be forgotten to-morrow-and to this race, negro-manetpation will prove faila for it will ruin their busines, which is that of frightening honest folk and manufacturing bugbears. Mr. George Francis fail. On the contrary, when we put him in this race, we are paying him the greatest compliment of all he over received in his life, if we accept those which he has paid to himself. We are ranking him with boctors of Divinity and Members of Congress, and Ethologists and Politicians of the most venorable variety, who, when Emancipation has finished them, will hall him as a humble brother in misfortune, and will go hand in hand with him to oblivion! I may be a satisfaction to the Cabinet to know that Mr. Train, in this very letter, announces his generous attention of standing by it to the end. He professes the most unbounded affection for Mr. See-ard i, but if that geneleman be as sirrevid as he hes the rankiton othet can stand Mr. Train's admira-tion. And so much for George Francis! Mr. George Francis Train, in his very dissified.

tion. And so much for George Francis! Mr. George Francis Train, in his very dignified and eloquent address at the Academy of Mane, has ruined the reputation of the English nation, beyond possibility of recovery. What Emerson, Margaret Fuller, Hawthorne, Longfellow, and hundreds of other projudiced observers, failed to perceive, Mr. Train's eagle eye discovered, and his eloquent mouth proclaims, the barbarism of a people who have the groatest living literature of the world, the rot-teness of a nation whose power is fail on every sea, whose commerce embraces the earth! The attitude of England towards the United States did not prolipsoe us to look kindly on her initutions; but we really had no idea that any cir-ilized nation could be so utterly correipt as England must be, if all that Mr. Train's system of pas-deners refuse to accept Mr. Train's system of pas-deners refuse to accept Mr. Train's system of pas-

ous parts being made right and pinnel together, inside being adjusted by scraws, thus avoiding all liability of ting out of order without actually breaking them in lies the necessity of the purchaser learning, as with due how to regulate all the various motions to the main The favor with which the Parker Sowing Mashing has ready been received by the public warrants us lief that it is by far the best machine now in South Reading Gazette, Nov. 24, 1860.

THE PARKER SEWING MACHINE is taking the lesd is 0 The PARKER SERVICE MACHINE is taking the leaf in markeds., Eurobeauty and finish of its workmanity, here and tuility combined—and is emphatically the chapter best machine now made. The ladies are delipited with and when committed, invariably give Parker's mature is preference over all others. We are pleased to have ington street, Boston, has a large number of other these machines, and selfs them as fast as they can be while other manufacturers have almost whelly mena-tions with the standing the dailness of the time, while other manufacturers have almost whelly mena-tions are been more than any thing we can unstand in fast or its amperior merits, it would have sufficient from dep-oral depression, instead of flourishing among the main one of them, and you will may that "half of its gast one of them, and you will may that "half of its gast one of them, and you will may that "half of its gast one of them, and you will may that "half of its gast one of them, and you will may that "half of its gast If of its good qui-man who regain should buy on a ing life's tellens

GLOBE HOTEL, WILLIAM P. POWELL, PROPRIETOR, 2 DOVER STREET, (near Franklin Square,) NEW YORK.