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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printer

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

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1654.

# Refuge of Oppression.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 42.

## HOME TREASON IN BLACK AND WHITE.

blowing resolutions were adopted at the Dem-Sate Convention, held at Worcester, Mass.

as the even of the

ried, That we are opposed to the doctrines join and abolition, both of which tend direct-sizely to the destruction of the Republic, and re can be no permanent union or confedera-dependent States where the right of secen-abilitied, or where any State, by a claim of the "surps the right to disregard the Con-or bond of union by which such States are

ion or bond of anion by which reselved, That during this rebellion, which reselved, That during this rebellion, which reselved, That during the people to subdue,
arriduction and discussion of mere partisan
ions or higher law theories is calculated to
on the hands and unnerve the heart of the solto awaken distrust and jealousy among the peoto awaken distrust and jealousy among the peoto awaken distrust and jealousy among they
arried and discussions among ourselves, and
deprire our action of its great moral power and

depire our action of its great moral power and select. That we deeply regret that the Presisfor the United States, at this time, forgetful of sligations to the whole country, as the constitutional councils, should have declared in his proclama-of September 22, 1862, his determination to hereafter, in the prosecution of our deplorable art, the policy of a party which the House of sentatives, by the resolution of February 11th, manimously declared to be too "insignificant mbers and influence to excite the serious attendant of the people of the blic."

non or airm of any protest of expendic."

Record. That in the name of civilized humanity, we respectfully but earnestly protest against the manipalion proclahation of the President of the Listed States, both on the ground of its unconstitutional transport of the control of the Listed States, both on the ground of its unconstitution mediate, in its action, and we accept as conclusive reasons against it the unanswerable arguments of the President himself to the self-constituted Chicago delegation; that it deprives the noble Union men in the rebellions States, alike with the most guitty, of their property; that, if inoperative, it will bring down upon us the soorn of the world, and, if capable of practical execution, it must produce a war of races, a which all alike, the innocence of woman and the helplessues of hildhood, must suffer with the guilty, and which must sooner or later end in the extinction of themeror area in the Southern States.

Record, That in order to prevent such deplorable results, we feel it incumbent upon us to use all these of the soon of the sound of the soon of ved, That in the name of civilized human

sly guarded:

it the right to the writ of habeas corpus is olda the Government itself, it is one of the main
of the common law, and the great bulwark of
berty, with the wisdom of centuries pleading
sanctity, and under the Constitution there is
ret that as meaned.

desolved, That meetings of Governors of States, is a niew to control or shape the policy of the stal Government, or to dictate terms to the sident, is not only not warranted by the Constitution of the terms of the

see, our revolutionary in its tendency, and de-ring sever perpodation.

Beolved, That the services of Major General Secrye B. McClellan entitle him to the grateful ac-towledgements of the people, and that any attempt to deprive him of the command he now holds, or to make the soldiers and people regard him, whether make by convocations of Governors, by Senators or Congressmen, or any other politicians, is fraught with great danger to our causer and deserves the se-verest cersure.

### AN ARMISTICE.

in the court of th

that should be made to it. There is nothing inevitable than the ultimate triumph of the N But the triumph that is gained by continued it ing, newer counterbalances the cost. What be will accrue to the country from extorted peace the North should be conquered by the South, long would it allow its defeat to be a profit to victor? Would it not be continually chaffing ut the foot of the conquero? Would it not be it santly planning a new revolution by which to avail its injuries? It would. And this will be case with the South when forced to submissions are the surest springs of tun violence, and rebellion. Iroland is, in a consequence. case with the South when forced to submission. Forced submissions are the surest springs of tumula, violence, and rebellion. Ireland is in a compelled state of quiet: but its heart is burning with the fires of revolt, and it will not rest until it throws off the yoke of the conqueror. English statesmen, themselves, admit that Irish dissatisfaction is the most dangerous fact connected with the British empire. The pages of history teach nothing so frequently as this, that the belligerents who are driven to lay down their arms, never give up the active hope of retaliating.

this, that the belligerents who are driven to lay down their arms, never give up the active hope of retaliating.

It is, therefore, legitimate to dread that between the two sections of this country there will be nothing but constant warlick hostility, if the rebellion be forced to a termination. The North cannot subdue the spirit of the South; nor could the South, if it were in the ascendant, subdue the spirit of the North; and in the annals of nations a complete subjugation of spirit cannot be found. Is there no man of potential character in the North to present this principle—this invincible fact to the people? The real perpetuity of the Union depends upon it. What description of union shall we have from the bayoneting, and sabreing, and devastating by the North of the South into peace? A Union bursting with all the elements of disunion. Therefore, for the sake of the Union, let us have an armistice. We counsel no compromise with true constitutional principles; and, foreign interventions must not be suggested. What is wanted is an armistice—a pause in havoc and carange, in which the North and South might talk together, without passion, on the difficulties that are between them. Such a suspension would not put rust on a single bayonet; but it might put all the blades in the field forever into their scabbards. Would the South spurn the proposition? We have already seen that its desolations would urge on it to give an attentive ear to the whisperings of peace.

There is a further reason why an armistice would be successful. This war is the work of extreme politicians of the North and the South—of the Abolitionists and of the "fire-caters." The great body of the people of the two sections had never any virulence for each other. This tear originated with the politicians. The people of the North and the South—of the Abolitionists and of the "fire-caters." The great body of the people of the an armistice completely successful, nothing more is necessary than to have it undertaken by representatives of the people. The

arguments in its favor make its success. Armistice ble: this last renders the success certain. Armistice or not, the country will be taken out of the hands of the politicians before there can be peace.

But, if the South should refuse a conference without a sacrifice of constitutional principle, then on with the war with centupled energy. The true integrity of the Republic can never be compromised.

Boston (Catholic) Pilot.

And what is Abolitionism? It is the enunciator of the fact that the black is the equal of the white—which is false. It is the active disseminator among the Southern slaves of the principle that they have a sacred right to rebel against their masters—which has often ended in dreadful scenes of blood. It is quite one half the cause of the rebellion—a fact that renders it a dire curse to the nation. And it is

### SHAM DEMOCRACY AT WORK.

The Democracy throughout the country are fully aroused, and will be heard and felt at the ballot box, so sure as election day comes. The people will not submit to any tampering with their constitutional rights. They will not submit be taxed to support violent parity men and measures without a stout resistance at the polls. Every effort should be made for a constant of the support without a stout resistance at the polls.

### Selections.

### "ET TU, BRUTE?"

Gratuitous testimonies to the power of the Proclama tion are everywhere furnished by the Confederacy and compare very well with their former "first-rat-notices" of Generals Phelps, Fremont and Hunter.

In the Confederate Senate, on the 29th ult., Mr. semmes, of Louisiana, submitted the following joint

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, moved that the resolu-tion be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was in favor of declaring every citizen of the Southern Confederacy a soldier authorized to put to leath every man caught on our soil in arms against he Government.

### LEX TALIONIS

In the Rebel Senate on Wednesday, Oct. 1st, Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolutions relative to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, states that a majority of the Committee favored the following bill:

Whereas, &c., Therefore, the Confederate States of America do enact:

Mr. Hill.—I must be allowed to say for myself, that I regard the Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln as a mere brutem fulmen, and so intended by its author. It is to serve a temporary purpose at the North. I fear we are dignifying it beyond its importance. . . . I, also, in secordance with the understanding of the Committee, propose the following bill, and ask that it be printed for the consideration of the Senate:—

1. That, &c.

2. That every person pretending to be a soldier or officer of the United States, who shall be captured on the soil of the Confederate States after the 1st day of January, 1863, shall be presumed to have entered the territory of the Confederate States withintent to incite insurrection and abet murder, and unless satisfactory proof be adduced to the contrary, before the military court before which the trial shall be had, shall suffer death. This section shall continue in force until the Proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln, dated at Washington, on the 22d day of September, 1862, shall be rescinded, and the policy therein announced shall be abandoned, and no longer.

ABSOLUTION.

In the Virginia Legislature, Mr. Callin, of Petersburg, offered the following:

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by his recent Proclamation, is acting in stolid contempt of the principles of property in slaves, which is no less consecrated in the Federal Constitution than in ours, and is aiming by said Proclamation to excite servile insurrection in our widst.

Resolved, Amereiore, that no person within this State shall be held to have committed any offense against the criminal laws thereof, or shall be tried or imprisoned, or be required to answer at any time for an act done in driving from the State or putting to death any person, with or without arms, who may be found on our soil aiding in any way to give effect to the fiendish purpose of said Proclamation.

### POLICE FOR "HAPPY SLAVES."

The Richmond Examiner of the 6th inst. contains the military exemption act passed on the 14th ult., which exempts the police for sections of country having dense negro populations, &c., &c.

## THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

sures of defence. On the other hand, it is noterious that the slaves are making an early and frequent use of their new means of deliverance. The National Underground Railroad is constantly discharging its living freight at the great Southern depots. The "corner-stone" of the Confederacy is moving from under. All hail the "idle thunderbolt"!

### THE PROOLAMATION.

By a careful perusal of the Boston Post, Courier, and Herald, and the N. Y. Express, Journal of Commerce, and Herald, for just now one has to read even the latest news from Hell,—we are structure with the following remarkable peculiarities of Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation.

1. It is brutum fulmen.
2. It will forever destroy the Union.
3. It is harmless and impotent.
4. Immessurable evil will flow from it.
5. It can only show the weakness of those who

### TREASON GROWING BOLD.

The opposition papers of this city are now bold in their treason. Since it is found that government has relaxed its censorship, and no longer undertakes the suppression of seditious matter, there seem no bounds to the fierce and bitter denunciations in which these papers indulge. The Express argues that while "loyalty to government is ordinated of God, as well as constitutionally due," "loyalty to man, allegiance to man is not an American idea, and never, since 1776, has had any footbold in these United States." All attempts to confound government with the men, who are the second of the second of

a attempts of the Heraid, Express an up insurrection, while at the sam illing the country with lying accusa practes for the overthrow of our the radicals. The

All AMMITION.

Our roots inst remarks to an armillete hardware and the control of the properties of the properties of the control of

"No more than a church-steepie Is Boston is remarkably well represented; so is its vicinage, including Roxbury, Cambridge, Charlestown, Somerville and Chelsea, but only about fifty towns besides these figure upon the roll, leaving about two hundred and fifty towns, the citizens of which were either not asked to sign the call, or declined to do so. Reckoning with ordinary ears, we find 993 names attached to the call, and of these more than half, viz: 577, are Boston names. It does not strike us that this affords a remarkably strong bottom for the new party. Our investigation discloses the fact that a good many people in Boston and in its vicinity dislike John A. Andrew, but there was little need of the resurrection of all these dead folk to tell us that. We knew it sufficiently well before.

Now let us see what these queasy gentlemen who, in this time of the nation's danger, desire to involve Massachusetts in a local squabble, have to say for themselves. They have issued an address which begins by informing us that "the country is in danger"—a solemn fact, which we cannot gainsay.

themselves. They have issued an address which begins by informing us that "the country is in danger"—a solemn fact, which we cannot gainsay—But the councils of the country are "directed by men of large power and larger wickedness," which means that Charles Sunner and Henry Wilson are wicked follows—and so they are, for getting themselves elected to the Senate, when Mr. Winthrop failed to accomplish that desirable object. But here is the cream of the cream—it is to rich to dilute:

"For the first time the loyal States are invaded by a victorious army, and our cities are taken and occupied by the enemy; they are thundering at the yery gates of the Capital; and our brethren of the great and prosperous Middle States are threatened with the instant horrors of war at their very

### THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

An Address Delivered Before the Fraternity in Boston, Qct. 7, 1862, BY HON. HENRY WILSON.

America have been accustomed to contem-tith something of gratitude and patriotic e wondrous progress of our country, and gith and stability of our Government. As watched the fraternal strifes—the desolat-bloody wars of factions that have followed ex, in the Republics of the New World, like ng shadows of summer clouds, as we have too, the revolutions, the rising and falling and dynasties of the Old World, we have only and prought, to our country, in the ne fleeting shadows of summer clouds, as we have ratched, too, the revolutions, the rising and falling hrones and dynasties of the Old World, we have urned, fondly and proudly, to our country, in the modoubing faith that the Republic was immortal, bat, sustained by the vital and animating patriotism of a Christin people, it was ever instinct with the reshness and bloom of youth, and with the matured igor of, manhood. Gazing with beaming eye and brobbing heart upon the grandeur and beauty of his splendid edifice of constitutional government in America, we came to believe that it was as imperishable as the memory of its illustrious builders.

We have dreamed for our native land a glorious lestiny—a magnificent career among the nations luring the coming ages. But our bright, confident aich is now shaken—our renscious pride is now humbled—our gorgeous risions of the future glories of the Republic are low obscured by the storm of battle.

Our country, the land of so much affection, or orde and of hope, now presents to the startled and stonished gaze of mankind an appalling, humilia-

ith aching hearts and tearful eyes for the ne loved, and the lost? Why is it that the loyal America throbs heavily, oppressed tety and gloom for the future of the coun

Lloyd Garrison still persists in wearing among us that proscribed head.

Slaves were held in the District of Columbia, and slave pens and the slave trade polluted and dishonored the National Capital, under the color of laws for which the people of America were responsible in the forum of nations and before the throne of the Almighty God. Christian men and women, oppressed with the sin and shame, humbly petitioned Congress to relieve them from that sin and shame by making the National Capital free. Slavery bade its tools—its Pattons, its Pinckneys and its Atherton—violate the constitutional right of petition, and willing majorities hastened to register its decree. Slavery arrivates the constitutional right of petition, and willing majorities hastened to register its decree. Slavery arrigned before the bar of the House of Representatives. John Quincy Adams, the illustrious champion of the right of petition and the freedom of speech, and it expelled the fearless and faithful Giddings for the offence of daring in construct has a constitution of ins country and the law of nations. Slavery stepped upon the decks of Massachusetts ships in the barbor of Charleston, seized colored seamen, citizens of the Commonwealth, and consigned them

one for the plants found to the plants found to the plants of the plants found to the plants of the plants for the plants of the

AN OLD-TIME DEMOCRAT ON THE PRO-OT.AMATTON

at the Cooper Institute, New York City, on Webs day evening, Oct. 8th, the Hon. Davier S. Dixin sox, in the course of a powerful and patriotic resea

## The Wiberator. No Union with Slaveholders!

MINTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1862. NOTIOUS OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERN

embly of hunkers which met in Faneuil Hall calling itself the "People's Convention," sting in pursuance of a Call which enjoins of the President, spent its chief strength is declared policy as chief magistrate, using the strongest supporters of that political the strongest supporters of that political the strongest supporters of that political the strongest was to embarrass and counter-termment in that which is now the species.

of perenment, her we examine the distinction here presented, her we examine the distinction here presented, and the size these persons not the slightest that it has no such force or meaning as they set that it has no such force or meaning as they set to put upon it. The President's Proclamation of the states of rebels, so far from hear the states of rebels, so far from hear the states of the

on seem desperately unlucky in their movements. They bestowed the highest eulagies spoa General George B. McClellan, taking it
for pasted that he was on their side in this opposition
to the President. But immediately after their meeting once the telegraphic report of a new army ordertom McClellan, commanding the obedience of his
solosinates to the President's Proclamation, and
enig the very distinction which his hunker eulogists
had made, to enforce a conclusion directly opposite
to theirs. The army officers are now called upon by
their thirt pay implicit obedience to the President's any which are an associately, or who may be appared anywhere from robel masters, and which for his all officers and soldiers to surrender any fugitive ids all officers and soldiers to surrender any such defect to any person claiming him or her as a slave that we see that immediate freedom is insured t ge numbers of slaves by the Proclamation, and tha iarge numbers of slaves by the Proclamation, and that the army has entered upon the work of executing it. Of the prospective portion of the Proclamation the President insues! will take care in due time. The Democratic Convention recently held in Wor-cester thought they could best obstruct the Presi-der's moreogen by multing with these additional

cester thought they could best obstruct the Presi-ces's morement by uniting with their old opponents is the election of State officers; or, more accurately spaking, by uniting to prevent the reelection of a Gerernor and a Senator who are hearty supporters of the President. Plate and Herod are ready enough to make founds together when the advance of reform volangers them both. Early in the proceedings of the Democratic Con-

Early in the proceedings of the Democratic Con-rention, a very neat self-exposure was perpetrated by Mr. Earla C. Bailey, editor of the Boston Herald, showing at once the factious purpose and the hypo-citical character of the movement in which he was engaged. The report of his speech on being chosen, President of the Convention contains this paragraph:

"We must strengthen the conservative clement, must rally around the President, McClellan and Halleck. He did not mean to austain the President's President's President's President's President's President's President's President's President and the President and the President and the President about the write of kabeas corpus was a blow at republican government."

the line of the speaker had intended to say before these Proclamations appeared, and while the President seemed still inclined to refuse adopting the policy con weather the remainder of this paragraph is inseed in them. The remainder of this paragraph is a correction of this blunder, setting forth the real in-lestion of the speaker and the Convention, namely, to appear too movements which the President had just

aging and obstructing the movements he has ordered a semething novel and piquant. "Call you this a something novel and piquant. "Call you this asking of your friends! A plague upon such backlag!"—might the President appropriately say. But a such extremities of self-contradiction and self-stulticution as this are the opponents of reform all over

suspension of the habeas corpus—a censure implying that in the milst of the gigantic war and the mighty

The course of the President in arresting spies and the apologists of rebellion—in suppressing treason-take presses—in suspending the Anders corpus, and in laying his hands upon the aiders and comforters and abettors of treason, entitles high to the admiration and thanks of every good citizen. (Let assassins whe their knives—iet spies and traitors and pimps and infermers sevel and gibber and whisper discontent be pincy and treason plot at their infernal conferences—
at politicians scheme and clongate and contract their
gran-clause platforms to suit emergences—let trimsuin, islancing, Joseph Surface candidates indulge itground and long tumbling to divert popular attention
from the true issue—let peatlient newspapers, engages
in stimulating rebellion and sowing broadcast seeds to
diamon and revolt among the people in the name of
the 'liberty of the press,' spread abroad their ill-con
qualet haired of the Government of their fathers, be
cause it fails are suited to their depraved wishes; an
when all this has been done, the action of the Kresi
dent in these measures, though probably not free from
mistakes and errors, will be approved by homest me
in the sight of Heaven, and will, when rebellion sha
andy be remembered for the blood it has ahed and th
rongs it has perpetrated, 'stand the test of talent
and of time.' Loyal men find the rule no inconvent
tees. That the disloyal should condemn it, and hat
it as they feat it is natural; for a

No rogue wer felt the balter draw

"When—" a state of the ear."

'Ne ropes e'et feit the halter draw Wila good opinion of the law.'

The Government has declared itself for Emancips fon. The more openly opponents of that measure show themselves, the more effectively can the Government lay hold on them as aiders and abettors of the rebellion.—C. K. W.

We have received from our afflicted friend. Arrens T. Foss, an obituary notice of the son who he has just lost, which we are reductantly compelled to defer till our next issue. We had previously clipt it following extract from the letter of a Manchester correspondent of the Boston Journal:—

"Maccinewes, N. H., Oct. 6, 1862. The funer of Bugene S. Foss, a member of the band of the 4s regiment N. H. V. just discharged and returned home to have this anteriors at the Lowell street-church. The occasion was an imposing one, and a very large maker of freeste and citizens were present. The latter of the church, Rev. Mr. Bowles, officiated, as chivered a chost can drosching address, enlogizing at heavy strings of the size cost of the church. The hody was attended to the grayes by a large concourse, the Cornet bands the printers of the city, who mourn him as known and fellow-crafteman, attending in a body."

THE CAUSE, AND THE CURE.

The Herald assumes that the government is "probably doing all that it can under the circumstances," but cannot conceive why we do not make progress towards the suppression of the rebellion, unless this may be accounted for by "a singular torpidity," a "dormancy," which, from time to time, without obvious cause, is found to affect classes, and even nations. This is as if a physician, after having administered a large dose of opium, should express amazement at the torpidity or dormancy manifested by the patient. In the former case, as in the latter, the dormant and torpid state results, directly and obviously, from the previous treatment.

mant and torpid state results, directly and obviously, from the previous treatment.

The disease of the North, a disease which thoroughly accounts for all its present symptoms, is that determined toleration of slavery, as something permanently, established, and rightfully established, which has been maintained through the lives of two generations. The steady continuance of a violation so enormous, at once of justice, reason and humanity, for so long a period, and the attempt to deceive ourselves and others by assuming this worst of syrannies to be neither anti-republican nor anti-christian, has of course deeply corrupted the minds and impaired the moral sense of the majority of our community. And now, though the great publication office of rebellion is constantly issuing documents proving that slavery is the cause of our troubles, and that they can cease only by the abolition of slavery, our people are so averse, not merely to confess, but to see that they have been in the wrong, that all sorts of weak inventions are devised to account for the rebellion, and all sorts of insufficient expedients contrived to end it, while they persist in ignoring the one real cause, and the one only rem-

of Emancipation. And let all good citizens so plainly show their conviction that this is our right and indis pensable policy, that if events shall show Mr. Linco the need of consummating this great moveme pensaute poncy, that it events shall show air. Lincoln the need of consummating this great movemen before the first of January, he may feel that in doing so, he will be heartily approved and sustained by Northern people.—C. R. W.

### PRO-SLAVERY LITERATURE IN ENGLAND,

A new pamphlet of 122 pages, printed by Bentley A new pampnier of 122 pages, printed by benney in London, has reached this city. It is entitled "Union, Disunion and Reunion," and is in the form of a letter from John L. O'Sullivan (late Minister of the United States to Portugal) to General Franklin

Pierce.

The author suggests five several causes for the hor tility, now finding its culmination in war, between our Southern and Northern States. The fifth of these is "a hostile interference," by the North, "with the grea social question of slavery at the South." This write propose to the South such sinendments to the Consti-tution, in regard to slavery and other things, as may remove Southern objections to association with us. If we would have such reunion, he says—

If we would have such reunion, he says—

"The North must make up its mind to give up, once for all and or ever, these two fatal mistakes:—
"1. Unequal and unfair tariff taxation of the agricultural South.

"2. Intermedding with the Southern slavery question, whether by direct or by not less offensive and dangerous indirect means, of attack upon it through the machinery of the Federal Government.

"To do this with effect, adequate amendment of the Constitution is the only way. The amendment must be such as to give ample guarantee for the future."

be such as to give ample guarantee for the future."

It occurs to this ingenious gentleman that Abolitionists and "the anti-slavery party generally" will naturally dislike and oppose such changes. But he has a remedy for this also. "This influence," he says, "we must simply beat down."

While we are wondering at the misconceptions of Englishmen in regard to this country and its pending struggle, it is but fair to remember how much proslavery literature is prepared and spread before them by the hands of Northern people.—c, x, w.

## IMENT. CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, Va., Oct. 5, 1862.

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDER CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRA AND ASSESSION Although you are a man of peace, I conclude you will not object to hear from the 33d Massachusetts Volunteers,—the Anti-Slavery Regiment, par excellence. We are still encamped in the neighborhood of this place, which we reached six weeks ago; but with the prospect now of leaving in a few days to join

the older colony times, he should visit Alexandria.

The streets and their names have a monarchical, rot ren look; so that on strolling through them, (if we ten look; so that our analysis and a gully hole,) should not get prematurely tripped up in a gully hole,) we feel somewhat as Rip. Van Winkle must have felt after his long sleep. "Royal," "King," "Prince" the church.

DEAR LIBERTAYOU.

So at last we have a proclamation of prospective mancipation from President Lincoln. After one yes of strenuous effort by President, Cabinet and Generals, who commanded armies and means with whice Napoleon would nave congered Europe, to be about the rebellion without hurting slavery, we have at last reached the conclusion that the Border State policy is folly, while the principle of Fremont in Missouri and of Hunter in South Carolina is adopted as the only adequate answer to the act of secession, caused as it was by the despotic and unchristian oligarchy of South-American slavery. Make a note of it just here, and acknowledge, O my hunker friends, that the world does move, and the common sense of the American people cannot be hoodwinked by your battle-cry of "The Union, and the Constitution as it was"! No, gentlemen, you have had your day—a day to be marked in our future history as one of practical atheism—a day of darkness, following the bright dawn of 1776 with an eclipse so terrible that there could be no hope for the nation falling into such moral blindness, except in the fact that God, reserved a fathful few, who did not how the knee to Baal, but in spite of tremendous and persistent opposition, maintained their except in the ract that does not be all, but in spite of tremendous and persistent opposition, maintained their
integrity and toiled for humanity and the true God,
who is revealed as the all-just and all-loving Father.
And when the story of this struggle is truly written,
history will mete out to the compromisers in Church
and State the reward due to traitors, while it will give
the honor of a comprehensive and enduring patriotism
to the men who pleaded and toiled for impartial justice
and liberty, as the rule by which every one who lived
under the Constitution should be protected. Yes, the
day is coming when all men shall wonder at the folly,
as well as the wickedness, of the American people,
in consenting to the enslavement of the colored man,
in open war with the great Declaration and the Revolutionary struggle, which was expressly waged for the
"rights of human nature." What hissing scorn will
be then be sent forth against the men who trampled on
the Declaration of our fathers as "glittering generaltiles," to be set aside and disregarded in the practice

of the nation.

For more than a year, the Boston Courier and New York Herald have been calling for the imprisonment of Garrison, Phillips, Greeley and Beecher as traitors because they demanded the overthrow of slavery as because they demanded the overthrow of slavery as the only safety of the nation. Now, the President has proclaimed the freedom of the slaves in the rebel States, to take place when the Old Year goes out and the New Year comes in. Simeon Draper, a radical Republican, is appointed Provost Marshal of the United States; John C. Wyman, another radical Republican, is Provost Marshal of Alexandria in Virginia. Hence, when all the subordinate Marshals are set to work, Mesers. Lunt, Bennett & Co. must take special care lest they try the close air of Fort Lafay.

ll get it. battle of Antietam has been fought with t The battle of Antietam has been fought with unequalled heroism by our troops, and a bootless victory won, when the utter overthrow of the rebellion was within our grasp. O that fatal delay! The rebel army was routed as utterly as the French were at Waterloo. A broad river was in their rear. A vigorous pursuit would have absolutely destroyed the rebel army. Its destruction there would have been a final, an irretrievable overthrow of the rebellious South. They had no reserves. We had forty thousand fresh men, who had not been in the great conflict. Our men were burning to follow, inch by inch, crisis of the war, we lay inactive. The enemy crossed the river with all their men and means of war. Thus other terribly bloody fights are made necessary. O, if the great Pathfinder, towards whom the patriotic heart gravitates with the unerring certainty of in-spiration, had then been at the head of our armies, the war had been ended by a final and a finishing blow. Then we should have reaped the full and glo-rious fruits of a complete victory. Yes, if either of the able Marshals who so finely handled their men in that terrific fight.—If Hooker, or Summer, or Heint-

for all men, under the Constitution God's method for the salvati

## LETTER FROM HENRY O. WRIGHT.

Funeral Discourse—Self-Sacrifice—Only True Here ism—The Proclamation—Seymour and the Democrati Allies of Jeff. Davis & Co.

about point presentantly tripped with the many here feel steric his long size for hi

The loving are the daring."

I cannot tell you the wildness of the enthusiasm with which the Proclamation is halled by nine-tenths of all classes, all over this region. With its great defects, judged by the standard of justice and self-evident right, it does, I think, give to all nations a national sanction to the great enti-slavery conflict that you inaugurated thirty years ago. The President of the United States has, for reasons of State policy, declared himself an Abolitionist; all the world will so regard him. I would gladly see him, and all others, Abolitionists from soral conviction; but I must rejoice and give thanks to hear the President preach Abolition, though to save the nation rather than to

have enlisted in this State are Reputicisal—about 100,000. By their absence, these Democratic, willing serfs of kidnappers, led by Seymour, hope to carry the State against the Proclamation and the Admini-ration. The war of ballots will be stern and furious in this State in November. God grant that Liberty may triumph! HENRY C. WRIGHT.

### WHAT ARE THE ABOLITIONISTS DOING?

How significantly, not to say in a taunting spirit, How significantly, not to say in a taunting spirit, is this interrogatory put almost daily: Who among your number have gone to aid the country in this peril hour; to help on the work which you pray may be done? Alas! my good friend, the hour for our peculiar work has not yet come. But then you would have it inferred that none of the despised Abolitionists have either gone to the war or raised a helping hand at home to aid the cause we profess to love. Like other people, Abolitionists are guilty of sina, both of commission and omission. And while we have no commission and omissions of, it'can be claimed that a score of those who loved, and at home hone-ed the name of Abolitionist, have joined the army, and for months have been perilling life itself on the

At the very commencement of the rebellion, when the prospect of any good to the slave was so dreary, we happen to know of some who left the endearments of home to battle for the all of freedom they hoped to gain. Some of this number are still on the field, with more courage to-day than ever, looking for the "good time coming," when millions shall be redeemed from the bitterness of that bondage, "one hour of which is fraught with more suffering than ages of that which our fathers rose in rebellion to oppose." And should this rebellion continue till the day of de-

Our friend Daniel Foster, of Col. Maggi's regiment, of which he is Chaplain, declares they are all antialavery; and adds, that this consideration makes his duties pleasant indeed. Thus facts answer the daily croaking, that the Abolitionists are all at home, barking at others, but unwilling to bear any burden. We have no fears of an examination in this matter, conscious that it will be found that spleen and harred are the moving elements that raise the cry against the friends of emmerpation. Heaven grant that we may profit by all rebuke; and if we have left any work undone, that is of use to our brother man, especially to the slave and his defenders, let us double our dilligence. More emphatically than ever is iture, that what our "hands find to do, should be done with all our might."

CONTRADADES. A Port Boyal letter says that contrabands are still coming in. There is no cassation in the atream constantly and regularly arriving. It is thought the arrivale are greater in number just now than hitherto.

return to their old fraternal relations, and continue to be regarded as Christians!

Of course, the military exodus of slavery, now almost certain to occur, will be very unlike the beneficent end for which we have labored, to be achieved through the channels of repentance and peace. Nevertheless, let God be praised!

TRATERNITY LECTURE. The second lecture of the Fraternity course was delivered at the Tremont Temple, last Traeday evening, by Rev. Henry M. Dexter, pastor of the Pine Street Church. It was entitled "The Regenerated Nation," and was heard with attentive interest by a large audience. Mr. Dexter sketched in an able manner the evils and disgraces which complicity with slavery has brought upon us, drew a vivid picture of the prosperity and manifold welfare which we might reasonably expect in a regenerated nation, praised the President, forefold approaching honor and glory for those who commenced the Anti-Slavery reform, and expected a favorable working of the emancipation policy throughout, if the colonizationists did not interfere too much, with their claborate plans and expensive machinery for making a water run down hill. He went for treating the colored people justly and fairly, wherever they were, water run down mil. He was not treated the co-ored people justly and fairly, wherever they were. But his opinion was, that when equal rights under the law, in all parts of the country, were accorded to them, they would unanimously prefer to quit the North, and settle in the sunny South.

settle in the sunny South.

Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, was announced as
the next lecturer. He is to give some of his experience as an army chaplain in the West, and a statement of the highest interest and value may be ex-

HEAVY BATTLE IN KENTUCKY. On Wednesday, October 8th, Gen. Bragg attacked the second division of Gen. McCook's corps with greally superior numbers, near Perrysville, Ky. The fighting was desperse. The Federal Gens. J. S. Jackson, (of Kentucky,) Webster and Little were killed. The battle crased at 7.2. M., when McCook was reinforced. Early next morning, Gen. Buell attacked Bragg's forces at Chaplia Creek, near Perrysville, and, after a short, sharpengagement, turned them to flight in three directions. Pursuit was at once begun. Our loss in the fight of Wednesday is stated at from Lo00 to 2,000, killed, wounded and missing. It is believed that the robol Gens. Bragg and Cheatham were both killed on that occasion.

REBEL CAYALEY RAID INTO PENNSYLVANIA. On Friday, October 10th, the rebel cavalry under General Stuart crossed the Potomac at Hancock, and ocupied Mercersburg, Pa., taking whatever horses, &c., they desired. They next advanced on Chambersburg, and stripped it in a similar manner, when they set about their return. An effort was made on our part by Gen. Pleasanton with cavalry to intercept them But by means of their fresh horses, and by riding 90 miles in 24 hours, the whole party escaped into Virginia subgrands.

ginia unharmed.

2. Parson Brownlow, in his address at the Michigan State Fair, in Detroit, said:—

"Regarding Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, I will say, that if he means to free the slaves of Rebels in arms, and pay loyal men for them, I am for it out and out. [Enthusiastic applause.] I think the proclamation well-timed, and fortunate at this moment. If it had been made a month or six weeks lafer, the Rebels would have made a proposition themselves to England to take their negroes and colonize them, and I thank God that Old Abe has taken the starch out of them."

NEWSHOY WIT. The other day, one of the "boys" passed along the street, holding in one hand papers containing the President's proclamation, and in the other the Journal, which had the names attached to the call for the People's Convention. "Here" cried out the lad, "is the proclamation, and here (holding out the Journal) is a list of the killed and wounded?

Drafting took place on Wednesday, Oct. 15th,

The public of Beston and vicinity are respectfully in-formed that the First Course or Lacronza under the an-spices of the Fraternity of the Twenty-Eighth Congrega-tional Society will be continued on TUESDAY EVENING, October 21, 1862,

Dr. MARY E. BREED, Resident Physician.
Dr. JOHN WARE, ZARREWNEA, Attending Physician.
Dr. JOHN WARE,
Dr. SANUEL CAROT, Consulting Physicians.
Dr. SANUEL CAROT, Consulting Physicians.
A sunny, and well ventilated house, with a large y at the corner of Pleasant and Porter streets, has lived and made ready for patients. To furnish it, meet the expenses of the coming year, will require least, two thousand dollars, which, it is hoped, we promptly supplied, by domations and subscriptions.
As many free patients will be received as our funds allow.

Donations and subscriptions may be forwarded to any the undersigned. All articles of use in a Hospital will gladly received. Subscribers of fire dollars will be entitled to vote at

Samuel E. Sewall, James Freeman C F. W. G. May, Geo. Wm. Bond,

Mary C. E. Barnard, Mary J. Ellis, Anna H. Clarke, Sarah D. C. Lane, Louisa Yond, Mary A. B. Palmer, Sarah Jane Kinguna, Marie E. Zakrzowski Carvilne M. Severane, Elizabeth L. Evereth. Abner Kingman, Jonathan A. Lane Edward E. Hale. Otis Everett, Lucy Goddard, Ednah D. Cheney, Boston, Oct. 1, 1862. THE BUTCHINSONS will give one of the

ADE EURUHINSUNS will give one of their characteristic concerts next Monday evening, Oct. 20, at the Meionson, for the benefit of the suffering freedmen in the District of Columbia, under the suspices of the Englitres Aid Society. Concert commencing at half-past 7 o'clock; doors open at half-past 5 o'clock.

EF WM. WELLS BROWN will speak at Portsmout (N. H.) on Sunday next. Subject: The President's Pro-lamation, and its effect on the Slaves of the South, as the Laborers of the North. ANDREW T. FOSS, in behalf of the Amer and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies, will lectur

Wednesday, "22. Friday, "24. Sanday, "26. Wednesday, "29. Friday, "31. Claremont, "
Springfield, Vt.

DIED—In Wankegan, (Illinois,) on the 5th instant, Mrs. Marr, wife of Thomas Reed.

Mrs. Reed was a woman of rare worth. Without ostenation or pretension, she did new the work of life. The poor and the sorrowing never looked in vain to her for assistance and sympathy. The slave and the slave's friend they well her worth? To them and to us all her manner;

"She is not lost to us! The weary heart, Coronne beneath its burden, prayed for rest; And, lo! Death's angel, with the shadowy hat Unfastening the cord too closely drawn, That, for her better sleep, she might lay off. The robes it now encumbered her to wear."

600,000 Male or Female Agents, TO SELL loyd's New Steel Plate County Colored Map of the

United States, Oanadas, and New Brunswick,
From recent surveys; completed August 10, 1862; cost
\$20,000 to engrave it, and one year time.
Superfor to any \$10 map aver made by Colton or
Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; \$70000
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COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP
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T. E. D. T.

The War Department use our May 1 The War Department use our May 1 The Land And I The War Department use our May 1 Virgina, Ma land and Pennsylvanis, cost \$100,000, en which are next Antietam Greek, Sharphurg, Maryland Hights, William port Ferry, Rhoresvelle, Noland's Ford, and all others the Petomso, and every other place in Maryland, Visca and Pennsylvania, or soney refunded.

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY OHIO, INDIANA and ILLINOIS,

is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in its Price 50 cents.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LAOYD's May or VINGINIA, MARYLAND and PRINCELY AND This May is very large; its doct is but 25 cents, and it is the best which can be purchased." all strange LLOYD'B

GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
From sectual surveys by Capta Bart and Wm. Bowen, Missistippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every maninantation and owner's mane, from St. Louis to the Guit of
derioo—1350 miles—every marcher; inland, town, landing, and all places twenty miles back from the riverolored in counties and States. Prios, St. In sheets, St.,
pocket form, and \$2,50 on lines, with rollers. Now ready.

NAYY DEFAURIERS, Washington, Sept. 17, 1625.

J. T. LLOTT: Sim—Send me your May of the Missisippi River, with price per hundred copies. Bear Admiral
Otaries H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi struction, is
authorized to purchase as many as are required to sue of
that squadron.

Oct. 3. Sw.

D. DANIEL MANN has removed his offers to 146
Harrison Avenue. He has, for the past five yours invested artificial tech on the valencia base, is the way for which he has made some improvements. It is better than gold, when well made, being lighter, stronger, and more durable, and is also much cheaper.

Dr. M. also uses a sensowhak similar proparation, for filling teeth too tender or too he decayed for filling with gold. His prices are as mederate, as I least, as those of any responsible density.

JOHN S. ROCK, ESQ.,
ATTORNSY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
No. 5, TRANSTREAM, 1 BOSDON

held duescech, pation was recated. The recated was recated that the to be it that to be it to down omen. It was retaken in prowould be reficent ad the to the

AVENGED! 4

The following beautiful lines are from Orpheus C. Kerr's at letter to the Sunday Mercury.

God's scales of Justice hang between The deed Unjust and the end Unseen, And the sparrow's fall in the one is weighed By the Lord's own hand in the other laid.

In the prairie path to our Sunset gate,
In the flow'ring heart of a new-horn State,
Are the hopes of an old man's waning years,
Weath headstones worn with an old man's tears.
When the bright sun staks in the rose-lipped West,
His last red ray is the headstone's eres:
And the mounds he laver in a crimson flood
Are a Soldier's wealth headstone in head to

Do ye sak who reared those heads

Do ye sar who reares the stre's gray hair? And crowned with thorns a sire's gray hair? And by whom the Land's great debt was paid To the Soldier old, in the graves they made?

Shrink, Pity! shrink, at the question dire; And, Honor, burn in a blush of fire! Turn, Angel, turn, from the page thine eyes, Or the Sin, once written, never dies!

They were men of the land he had fought to save Prom a foreign foe that had crossed the wave, When his smillt youth was a martial song, And shook a throne as it swelled along.

They were sons of a clime whose soft, war Is the soul of earth, and a life in death; Where the Summer dreams on the couch of Spring, And songs of birds through the whole year ring;

Where the falling leaf is the cup that grew To catch the gems of the new leaf's dew, And the winds that through the vine-leaves ere Are the sighs of Time in a pleasant sleep.

But there lurked a taint in the clime so blest, Like a serpent coiled in a ring-dove's nest, And the human sounds to the ear it gave Were the clank of chains on a low-browed Sia-

The Soldier old at his sentry-post,
Where the son's last trail of light is lost,
Beheld the shame of the Land he loved,
And the old, old love in his bosom moved

He cried to the land, Beware! Beware Of the symboled curse in the Bondman And a prophet's soul in fire came down To live in the voice of old John Brown.

In words of steel from a tongue of flame; They dyed his hearth in the blood of kin, And his dear ones fall for the blood of kin, He oried ; and the ingrate answer cam s dear ones fell for the Nation's Sin

O, matchless deed! that a fiend might scorn; O, deed of shame! for a world to mourn; A prophet's pay in his blood most dear, And a land to mock at a Father's tear!

Is't strange that the tranquil soul of age Was turned to strife in a madman's rage? Is't strange that the cry of blood did seem Like the roll of drums in a martial dream?

Is't strange that the clank of the Helot's chair Is t strange that the clank of the Judges chain, Should drive the Wrong to the old man's brain, To fire his heart with a santon's seal, And mate his arm to the Soldier's steel?

The bane of Wrong to its depth had gone, And the sword of Right from its sheath w But the cabined slave heard not his cry, And the old man armed him but to die.

Ye may call him Mad that he did not quall When his stout blade broke on the unblest mail; Ye may call him Mad, that he struck alone, And made the land's dark Curse his own;

But the Eye of God looked down and saw A just life lost by an unjust law; And black was the day with God's own frown When the Southern Cross was a martyr's Crown

Apostate clime I the blood then shed Fell thick with vengeance on thy head, To weigh it down 'neath the coming rod, When thy red hand should be stretched to God.

Behold the price of the life ye took;
At the death ye gave 'twas a world that shook 'And the despot deed that one heart broke,
From their slavish sleep a Million woke! Not all alone did the victim fall,

Whose wrongs first brought him to your thrall: The old man played a Nation's part, And ye struck your blow at the Nation's heart!

The freemen-host is at your door,
And a voice goes forth with a stern "No more
To the deadly Curee, whose swift redeem
Was the visioned thought of John Brown's dr

To the Country's Wrong and the Country's stain, It shall prove as the scythe to the yielding grain; And the dauntless power to spread it forth Is the free-born soul of the chainless North.

From the East, and West, and North they come, To the bughe's call and the foll of drum; And a form walks viewless by their side— A form that was born when the Old Man died!

But the red ray falls on the headstone th Like a God's reply to a soldier's prayer.

He may sleep in peace 'nestit the greenwood pal For the land's great heart hath heard his call; And a people's Will and a people's Might Shall right the Wrong and proclaim the Right.

The fee may howl at the flat just, And gnash his fangs in the trodden dust But the battle leaves his bark a wreek, And the Freeman's heel is on his track.

Not all in value is the lesson taught,
That a great soul's Dream is the world's New Thought;
And the Scaffold marked with a death sublime
Is the Throne ordained for the coming time.

From the Charlestown Advertiser. THE MASSACHUSETTS JOHN BROWN SONG.

"The day of vengeance is in mine heart, and the year my redeemed is come."—ISAIAR, lxiii.

Old John Brown's body is a-mouldering in the dust, Old John Brown's rifle's red with blood-spots tur

rust,
Old John Brown's pike has made its last, unfinehing thru
His Soul is marching on !
Glory't Halletajah !
"Forward!" calls the Lord, our Captain: Glory! Glory! Hallelujah! With Him we're marching or

For treason hung because he struck at treason's root, When soon palmetto tree had ripened treason's fruit. His dust, disquieted, stirred at Sunter's last salute-His Soul is marching on !

Who rides before the army of martyrs to the word?
The heaven grow bright as He makes have his fiaming word,
The glory fills the earth of the coming of the Lord—
His Boul is marching on!
"Thou soul the alter under, white-robed by martyrdom!
Thy ory, 'How long, O Lord?' no longer finds me dumb
"Come forth!" calls Christ, "the year of my redeeme
in come."—

"And ye on earth, my army I tread down God's grapes till klood.
Unto yeer horser brilles hath out His wiss-press flowed?
The Fay of vanguages daven, —the day of weath of God "—
His Soul is marshing on t
His marilles we slay I our sword shall victory evous?
For Steel and country stelles the Send Robellies down!
For Freedom mot the Right remember Old John Brown!
His Soul is marshing on !

"Glory! Glory! Hallshijah!"
Sings that army in the akies;
"Glory to the Lord, our Captain!
His army here replies.
Glory rings through heaven's arch
Earth takes on the grand accord;
"Glory!" on to glory marthes
The army of the Lord.
ember, 1862.

The Liberator.

CONSISTENCY.

WM. LLOTD GARRISON:

DEAR SIR.—Feeling that newspapers, or any public teachers that may undertake to influence and direct the public mind, should have their palpable inconsistencies in some way pointed out, I enclose a few comments upon such in the course of the Boston Journal as struck me in that light, regarding the firm stand Senator Summer has taken upon the alare question in connection with the civil war. I have addressed them to the editor of the Journal. If you deem fit to publish them in the Liberator, you are welcome to

Summer, which was this:

"A simple declaration that all men coming within
the lines of the United States troops shall be regarded
as freemen, will be in strict conformity to the Constitution, and also with precedents. The Constitution,
knows no man as a save. It treats all within its
jurisdiction as persons; while the exceptional provision for the rendition of persons held to service or labor, you will observe, is carefully confined to such as
have escaped into another State. It is clear, therefore, that there can be no sanction under the Constitution for turning a camp into a slave-pen, or for turning

the hardships of individual cases," &c.

Mr. Clarke's resolutions were of similar import,
"welcoming every act under the war power of the
Commander-in-Chief which shall declare all the slaves
within the lines of our armies to be free, and accept their
services in defence of the Union—compensating all
loyal owners for slaves thus emancipated—and thus
carrying liberty for all human beings wherever the

stars and stripes shall float."

In the Journal of October 4, 1861, you say :--In the Journal of October 4, 1801, you say:—
"Mr. Sunner and other radical anti-slavery men, dazzled by visions of universal freedom, entirely overlook the insurmountable difficulties which stand in the way of immediate emancipation. The unutterable horrors of a servile insurrection do not present themselves, or they would shrink from the prospect. The economic problem of supporting four millions of human beings who have never been self-dependent is not considered. All practical considerations, in fact, are ignored by a miscalled philanthropy, which is as impracticable as it is visionary, and which would lay waste the most prolific soil, and fill our land with engrants and marauders."

You further go on and say :-

You further go on and say:—

"Proclaim the policy of emancipation, and all hope of a reconstruction of the Union will be crushed out. All the loyal elements in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri will be alienated at once, and every prospect of awakening the dormant loyalty in the seceded States. All have passed away. It will come to this, that we must subjugate or be subjugated. The people of the South would defend their homea and their fresides to the last extremity, as we would do, should the chances of war favor them. The present generation would not see the end of such a contest, unless the North should be conquered and subdued by the aid of foreign bayonets or internal dissensions. From such a war, we may well pray to be delivered."

Now if this policy of freeign and using the slaves

letter of Gov. Andrew to the Secretary of War, suggesting the adoption of the more effective plan of Hunter—that of "atriking directly at the enemy's magazine"; to your article of October 8, 1861, "disowning the Sumner policy," and saying, "It will be time enough to oppose the emancipation policy when it is urged upon the Administration by any party organization"; to your article of October 14, 1861, in which you say, "Slavery will never be abolished by moral suasion, here or elsewhere," (which, by the way, is certainly a potent argument why we should strike at it,) but "we must wait for it to become unprofitable, because of cotton being extensively raised elsewhere." Therefore we have no occasion to waste words about slavery at all, we need not trouble our thoughts with it; the problem will be solved quietly—without insurelavery at all; we need not trouble our thoughts with it; the problem will be solved quietly—without insur-rection, without bloodshed, if we will keep our hands out of it "; and "machinery and cotton and flax rais-ing elsewhere will be more practical Abolitionist than a distinguished Senator who thinks and talks of noti-ning else; " and to like articles in which you have opposed the adoption of an emancipation policy, even to this very moment, though your war correspondents, "Cariton," "Faller," and others, have earnestly ad-vocated it is a necessary war measure.

We love consistency in newspapers as well as private characters, and we will thank you to inform your many readers why you all at once, as by magic, adopt and advocate, and try to reconcile the people to, the Sumner or "inhumans" policy, or rather, the Lincoln policy, which out-Sumners Sumner in "radio" is an or inhumanity," as you termed the latter's; for Sumner was well satisfied to free the slaves as they behindarily came within our army lines, according to the ideas of Cameron, Butler, Sherman & Co., whereby, coming into our hands in comparatively small much bers and at intervals, they could be directed, advised and cared for, which certainly would be "humane." But Mr. Lincoln, the moment the clock strikes twelve at midnight, announcing the advent of the first day of January, A. D. 1863, (to use the words in your ratios of human beings who have never been self-dependent"; and whether or act he is (a & Sumner) "darsied by visionor of universal freedom," he surely seems entirely "to overlook the insurmountable difficulties," "and shrinks not from he prospect of the unutterable horrors of a secrite insurrection," which present themselves to your celitorial vision when viewed through the spectacies of Caries Sumner.

I would ask again, then, Mr. Editor, will you please stirty your readers of your consistency in supporting Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, which would seem to be liable to produce all the evil results you so deplored and shrank from, in contemplating the more "conservative" views of Mr. Sumner, as expressed the mostive that he did not so express himself as "to make the did not so express himself as "to middle the construction you most wrongfully gave to it in your editorials of Oct 21 and 4th, 1851. He uses these serms:— We love consistency in newspapers as well as private characters, and we will thank you to inform your

lie teachers that may undertake to influence and direct the public mind, should have their palpable in consistencies in some way pointed out, I enclose a few comments upon such in the course of the Boston Journal as struck me in that light, regarding the firm stand Senator Summer has taken upon the slave question in connection with the civil war. I have addressed them to the editor of the Journal. If you deem fit to publish them in the Liberator, you are welcome to do so, sending a copy of the same or the manuscript, or both, to the editor.

Yours truly, for liberty,

To the Editor of the Journal.

I notice that you support or favor the President's proclamation emancipating the slaves in all disloyal States. Will you gratify your subscribers by referring back to the Journals of Oct. 1st and 2d, 1861, which contain the speech of Charles Summer and the resolutions offered by Ev. James Freeman Clarke at the State Convention held at Worcester, and by telling them in your paper what the difference is between the policy advocated in that speech and those resolutions, and the policy which the President has adopted by the said proclamation! Yet in your editorials of Oct. 2d and 4th, 1861, you denounce the war policy of Senator Summer, which was this:

"A simple declaration that all men coming within the lines of the United States troops shall be regarded as freemen, will be in strict conformity to the Constitution, and also with hereedents. The Constitution, and also with he resident have the firm the sections for the mind the lines of the United States troops shall be regarded as freemen, will be in strict conformity to the Constitution, and also with hereedents. The constitution of the mind the lines of the United States troops shall be regarded as freemen, will be in strict conformity to the Constitution, and also with hereedents. The constitution and the contains the second of the cons What we have gained by our land forces has been nearly all lost again, and our armles, after being driven back, and retreating to prevent the rebels from falling on their rear, now stand, out-generalled, in about the same position they were a year ago, and are acting more on the defensive than the offensive. Did not Charles Summer literally predict this very result in the words—"Not to bring the war to bear results in the words—"Not to bring the war to bear results the majoraries of the reballing. Sixvers is against the main-spring of the rebellion, Slavery, is to squander life and treasure in a vain masquerade of battle, which can have no practical result "? What measure could have been more wise, more

apt, more pertinent, more timely, to show that the Government would be resolute and earnest in deal-Fremont's proclamation of martial law in Missouri, August 31, 1861 ?—

"The real and personal property of those who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken an active part with their enemies in the field, is declared confiscated to public, use, and their slaves, if any they have, are hereby declared freemen."

This has the true ring of decision, and is "right up to the occasion"; but the President revoked it, and fell back on the impotent confiscation act of Congress, which would free only those slaves who might be disloyal citizens, and would have struck at the rebellion in its most sensitive and vital part. In saying supported, Mr. Editor, I can take your own words for it; and these words of yours I saw commented on in the Boston Liberator of December 20, 1881, in an article headed "Sumner and Fremont," which goes to show your great inconsistency in virtually approving of Fremont's would-be policy in Missouri and Secretary Cameron's instructions to Gen. Butler, while you repudiate Mr. Sumner's advocacy of the same policy for the emphatically rebel. States as is proposed to these border disaffected States.

hese border disaffected States.
In the Journal of Sept. 7th, 1861, you say:-

bearing arms in their hands, and knew what we ma-suffered therefrom. The Journal then quotes John Quincy Adany's construction of the President's mil-liary power respecting universal emancipation, and says:—"Gen. Fremont might have gone thus far consistently with the laws of war and the usages of

"In connection with the sword, General Fremont's

"GENERAL" EMANCIPATION.

"THE TWO RACES CAN'T LIVE TOGETHER ON TERMS OF EQUALITY."

the other, can we afford to forego the sympathies of the world, as we now do, because of our prejudice, recreancy to principle, injustice and damnable hypoc-risy? With the enemies of human liberty thunder-ing at our doors, the nation in peril, its blood flowing, its resources wasting, can we afford to delay the hour of encoeditions in present accounts. before there is a slave free, until compelled by the enemy and the force of circumstances to choose be-tween the loss of our own liberties and the restora-

project; show shall I, until its unsightly carcass is consigned to the grave. I would willingly act the part of sexton in its funeral obsequies, and put its resurrection beyond the power of mortals. But I am not going to leave you, Mr. Editor, or your readers, in the dark, or in doubt, of the views I entertain upon the subject, though entitled to little respect at home, and less abroad. Confiscate every foot of rebel land, law or no law. What is the law worth if the nation perish, and none remain to obey or transgress it? What is the ship worth when the crew and the passengers have gone to the bottom? Nothing. The rebels have forfeited all right and tile to life, liberty and property. To half their property, or what they call property. To half their property, or what they call property, they nover had any right or title but such as is common to the pirate and highwayman. The colored people are the only ones to be trusted, with any safety, south of that futal black line, which you will recognize as Mason and Dixon's. Put the slaves in possession, and soon they will fiscod the world with cotton, rice and tobacco; (though next to alavery, I hate the latter article.) and if Cotton is not king, twill hold a high position, at least of second ruler in the kingdom. It was made to offer, which I doubt not the slaves would assent to and leave as mass, as did the Hebrews from Egypt, and take their chance to ford or swin, if compelled to cross, the Red Sea. It is simply for the slaveholders to fork over the small balance on the ledger in their favor; and a proposition so fair and just, it does seem to me, can meet to valid objection—especially as they will need a fittle pocket money on the way to the land of promise. Now, to saccratin the amount they may justly claim, we must bear in mind that the chief profit of slave over free labor is derived from the small expense of food and clothing for the slaves compared with the free—thirty

bear in mind that the chief profit of slave over free labor is derived from the anall expense of food and clothing for the slave compared with the free—thirty dollars per annum being the highest estimate for field hands; and no outlay for education. Now, we will call the average number of laborers aince 1800, 600,000. They usually, when hired out, obtain from \$150 to \$200 per annum. We will put it at \$130, and deduct from this \$30 for board and clothing, \$40 for the support of the aged and children, and we find \$30 clear profit to the master; and surely this is an under estimate. We have, then, what financiers term an annuity of \$35,000,000, or 600,000, the number of laborers, multiplied by \$0; and any tyro in mathe-

LIBERTY AND DEATH-THE TALE OF A HOSPITAL.

EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR:

DEAR SIR—In a former communication, I promised to say a word upon the subject of colonizing the colonization of the subject of of colonizing the colonization, in the subject of the subject of colonization, in the subject of the subject of colonization, in the subject of the subject of colonization, in the subject of the subject of colonization, in the subject of the subject of colonization, in the subject of the subject of colonization of the subject of colonizatio him. Well might he look innocent and compo After administering to his comfort in various a service which he received from me as a child

from its mother—I bathed his fevered arms and breast with cold water. "O, that is nice!" he exclaimed. He had come in the morning, and "had not eaten any thing since the morning before." I gave him a ripe, glowing peach, which was very soon out of sight. As he looked at me with his sweet, intelligent expression, I said, "I believe God suffered you to come here in this way, that you might be realy free, and never more a slave. Don't you think so 1" "Yes," he replied, his eye beaming with subdued delight. "How old are you, my child 1" "I don't know." "Twelve or thirteen 1" "I think so." (He appeared still younger.) "Well, I must take you for my boy," younger.) "Well, I must take you tor my coy, and I will, God helping me to carry out his own plans; for I believe he will recover, as he is wounded only in the arm, to any extent. Suffice it to any, I could not help commending him to the care of his Heavenly Father, audibly, much to his consolation, and bade him good night.

C. S. B. SPEAR.

DIRD, at the Armory Hospital, on the 5th of Sept. leclaration that all men are created free and equal in rose,—fit emblem of the dawning day when not only the other, can we afford to forego the sympathics of the little contraband, but the millione, shall be free.

Church is uncontaminated with fanaticism—her gar ments unsoiled by secular and agitating questions and from time immemorial this Church has made good

FOREIGN INTERPERENCE

labor is derived from the small expense of food and clothing for the slave compared with the freg—thirty dollars per annum being the highest estimate for field hands; and no outlay for education. Now, we will call the average number of laborers aince 1800,000. They usually, when hired out, obtain from \$150 to \$200 per annum. We will put it at \$120, and deduct from this \$30 for board and clothing, \$40 for the support of the aged and children, and we find \$30 clear profit to the master; and surely this is an under estimate. We have, then, what financiers there are an annulty of \$35,000,000, or \$600,000, the number of laborers, multiplied by \$60; and any tyro in mathematics can give us the amount for \$62 years at 7 per cent. compound interest, which is \$90,325,320,000. Startling as this enormous sum is, yet, guided by all commercial and financial rules and transactions, the four millions of slaves have a just claim for the amount. Now, the whole Southern soil is worth but wenty per cent. of this amount, and asthe two races cannot live together on terms of equality, (so the President tells us,) we submit it to the decision of a candid world, whether there be any injustice in compelling, if they will not go voluntarily, 250,000 slaveholders to leave the country—that number being, in all probability, all that will be left at the close of the war.

Springfield, Vt., Oct. 7, 1892.

Springfield, Vt., Oct. 7, 1892.

Springfield, Vt., Oct. 7, 1892.

Springfield with a settlement of Quakers near Mount Vernon has remained unmolested during the entire war, though alternately included within Netional and Robel lines. Their semi-weekly meetings have been regularly continued; sometimes a relegant potential having the name beast the next week. They have remained undisturbed both in property and in person.

Dailed Applies Fol THE SOLDIES.
Dimsted, Secretary of the Sanitry, to take that dried apples for the use of takes that dried apples for the use of the common to sent to the depots of the Commonge quantities. Town and village Reference requested to make arrangements outling and drying by their members, and the present that the property and the present that they will receive auchief, and term that they will receive anche and the present the sent that they will receive anche and the present that they will receive anche and the present the pres inter assistance as they can enlist, and to note that they will receive such good fruit at the disposed to offer, and are unable thems properly prepare. Dried fruits of other kinds, good canned fruits, will be very according to the commission has a large force of young me service, and is better prepared than ever to faithful distribution of articles for the is

SENDING PRESENTS TO SOLDIERS. The Grin-Chief urgently requests the friends of east refrain from sending packages to the arm, which cannalate at the depots, and are selden on those for whom they are intended. They are at quently destroyed to prevent their beauth the enemy. Of course it is pleasant for the at the receive useful presents from their friends, as pleasant for their friends to forward them, but most invariably go amiss. Moreover, strides a seldom of real value to the solder, except as his affection from dear once at home, and such table safely forwarded in letters and very small passitiable to go by mall.

THE BLACK REDIMENTS. Gen. Hunter points denies that he ever said or intimated that the tear regiments of South Carolins were in any manure to any extent "a failure"; on the contrary is to serts that they showed themselves excellent solar and is rejoiced that the Government as its take ed his policy, by authorizing the equipment as ing of five regiments of negroes in the district whe it had previously refused them. He says that it course had been taken from the first, he might tay had 150,000 defenders of the Union to-day upon as soil of the South.

"Let every fire-arm be prepared, and every in-smith and worker in iron, and every mechanic en-ployed in fashioning the material for war. Let ben sit day by, day at the spinning-wheel, the loss at with the needle, never wearying in preparing necessary articles of clothing for the braw solding our States, who stand between her and infany at misery, as an impassable bulwark."

In the Confederate States Senate, Mr. Carp troduced a bill providing that any "federal effects and dier or adherent who may fall into our counterfeit Confederate notes in his possession, are may be proved to lave passed off any sech, shall count martialed and punished with death. Worthless trash is never counterfeited

THE MAN THAT MUNDERED LOVEJOY. Determines Mordecal Hope, of Alton, Illinois, whe warrested for treasonable language some west in used to boast that he was present at the mole intuitive, in 1885, and fired the shot that killed Rev. Eig. P. Lovejoy, the anti-slavery marryr.

COLONIZATION. Colonization of the black is, point of expense and success, something like the less is a effort to evangelize the Jews, in which the Sus was said to have expended two million pouch as ling, and converted a Jew and a half. The Richmond Examiner says it will them hundred full years to restore Virginia to the costing in which the war found it.

The name of Rev. Thomas Star King is motioned in connection with the vacancy is the U1 enatorial delegation from California.

Sargy, a slave woman, aged 117 year, deli ew Orleans on the 15th ult. She was a name

Thirty-six rebel steamers have been cut destroyed on the Mississippi and its tributars

PARKER Sewing Machines,

PRIOR PORTY DOLLARS.

THIS is a new style, first class, double threat, in Machine, made and licensed under the pain flow, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Bake, in dentation of the train that was a state of the stat

Sales Room, 188 Washington street GEO. E. LEONARD, April

Agents wanted everywhere. All kinds of Sewing Machine work d Boston, Jan. 18, 1861. 3m.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY. cort of the Judges of the last Fair of the Mannith

& Wilson, and Grover & Baker, for which these parising tribute. These together with Parker's impressed make it a beautiful Machine. They are sold free 48's \$120 each. They are very perfect in their mechanication adjusted before leaving the manufactor, is min manner that they cannot yet deranged. The feet will is a very essential point in a good Machine, is simple itive and complete. The apparatus for guaging the ingo of atthot is very simple and effective. The tender, will so of atthot for very simple and effective. The tender, will so their parts, is well arranged. There is satcher has which strikes your committee faverably, viz: that is wheel below the table between the standards, to can a contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore danger from ell or dirt. This machine makes its similation, but is so arranged that it lays the ridge up the back quite flat and smooth, doing away, is again the back quite flat and smooth, doing away, is again measure, with the objection sometimes urged on this count."

recommend them to use in families. The several parti-plianced together, so that it is always adjusted and mi-for work, and not liable to get out of repair. It is toget fipished and work for the contract of the contract o best finished, and most firmly and substantiall chine in the Fair. Its motions are all positive, chine in the Fair. Its motions are all possible castly adjusted, and it leaves no ridge on the held is work. It will hem, fell, stitch, run, bind and gute, at the work cannot be ripped, except designedly. Itself common spools, with silk, linan or cotton, with suits cility. The statch made upon this machine was made awarded the first prize at the Tennessee State Fair, fell superiority.—Beston Traveller.

We would call the attention of our reader is a advertisement, in another column, of the Parks ferry Machine. This is a licensed machine, being a maintium of the various patents of flowe, Wheeler & Wannie Grover & Baker, with those of the Parker Seving Machine. Occupany: consequently, it has the advantage of our achines—first, in being a licensed machine; seece, for the fact that it embraces all of the most important mounts which have heretofore been made in Seving our parts being made right and pinned together, install being adjusted by servers, thus avoiding all lability of the good of order without actually braking their at lee the necessity of the purchaser learning, as with dandless the control of the purchaser learning, as with dandless that the control of the purchaser learning, as with dandless with which the Parker Sewing Machine but be ready been received by the public warrants as in the life that it is by far the best machine now in marks. South Reading Genetic, Nec. 24, 1850.

ICH DIEN. GLOBE HOTEL, WILLIAM P. POWELL, PROPRIETOS

2 DOVER STEERT, (near Franklin Square,) NEW YORK. A. J. GROVER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. BARLVILLE, La Salle Co., III.

Eppelal attention gives to securing and collected August 8.