WASHINGTON STREET, BOOM No. 6 ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

The following gentlemen confliction that maintee, but are not responsible for any determines, "I WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUE UN JICKOS, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

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

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON. Printer

VOL. XXXII. NO. 43.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1655.

Refuge of Oppression.

"LET THE GALLED JADE WINCE!"

The Boston Courier has a vision of Provost Mar

habls, and is exercised as follows:—

No public notice has yet been given, so far as we are sware, of the appointment of the Special Proposed Minhal for Massachusetts, under a recent order of the War Department, signed by the Judge Advocate General. Ah, Mr. Holt! that we should ever have seen your name appended to a manifesto, which most be either totally inefficient in operation, or most public and private liberty. We find, beserve, that the appointment has been made for Blode Island, and the officer in question has issued as order, comprising a series of provisions, from which we extract the sixth, as follows:—

we extract the sixtu, as 1010085—

WI. It is expected that the citizens of the State is cheefully, and from a sense of duty, co-operate the this department in adding the General Governatia suppressing the existing feebellion, by promptly under the handwarrier the names of all dialoguit wass, and by giving information of any treasonable pracesses, which said come to their knowledge, to the end that instructions of the Government may be fully and eight particular.

the instructions of the Government may be fully and efficiently carried out.

(Signed)

WILLIAM E. HAMLIN,
Special Provost Marshal."

It is evident that by force of instructions, couched a these general 'terms, every man in the community is lable to be reported as a disloyal person, by a positical apponent or a personal enemy. The whole community, so far as it assents to the conditions, is searted into one vast field of expionage; all free-ton of opinion and of action is repressed; all confisience in associates, excepting where they are percely known to one another, is checked, if not absorbed vectored; the seal upon the lips must lock proposed freemen will lie prostrate and helpless, all brood upon the surface of society; and a nation f professed freemen will lie prostrate and helpless, sail it rises to redress itself, at the feet of irrespondie and arbitrary, power.

report which we cannot hesitate to accept, (as find it in the Boston Herald.) the Honorade John Tucker, of Boston, in the caucus preceding t Worcester Democratic Convention, Oct. 8th, said:

"My only Dualies in counting list law, only Dualies in Counting the Counting to the Convention to-day, believing that the way to defeat the traitors—Sumner and Andre is to walk up man-fashion, and unanimously end the Fancuil Hall appainations."

Selections.

A THOROUGH SPEECH.

Our lorelathers did not ask how they could cot ate the mother country, but they fought for gained their liberties. So we are not laboring as for peace, but to put down this rebellion. President can, with our help, drive every tricom the land. Let us sustain him with heart, soul, and voice, thankful that he is about to "n a proper use of the means which God and nature placed in his power." (The speaker retired an prolonged applause.)

"THE UNION AS IT WAS!"

The Hon. Alexander J. Hamilton, a distinguisher citizen of Texas, a friend of the Union and of the old flag, who has been compelled to flee from the iron despotism now reigning there, has been talking to crowded meetings in New York and Brooklyn

Dr. Osgood, Dr. Lothrop, of Boston, and others took part. The speeches were mostly of a very patriotic and anti-slavery character.

LETTER FROM GENERAL KEARNY.

was a series of the control of the c

With best regards, yours, KEARNY.
To Mr. O. S. HALSTEAD, Jr., Newark, N. J."

THE HORRIBLE PERSECUTION OF UNION

MEN IN KENTUCKY.

PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE CASE OF A KEN

Yours, respectfully, W. C. GRIER.
(All loyal papers please copy.)

CONTRABAND LABOR IN ILLINOIS.

be far distant when the current will be far distant when the current will be opposite direction. In former the ser from bondage comprised the most a daring of the slaves. This is precise the present aspects now most strongly the present aspects now most strongly.

THE TRUE SOUTHERN LABORERS.

iring, what he South, and will never become priheriers.

If only slavery were removed, the black man hald prefer to live among Southern men. Southan men understand his nature and necessities betthan Northern men. A Northern man is medical, industrious, enterprising. He expects an himself punctuality, diligence and frugality at in even severer measure he extracts them on, those who labor for him. He has learned to like time. In the North, "time is money," In the buth, time has very little value. Less labor sufficiently in the little state of the recessives of life. The heat of oduction of the necessaries of life. The heat of

outh, time has very little value. Less labor suffi-s, upon the luxuriant soils of the tropies, for the oduction of the necessaries of life. The heat of the climate makes labor more intolerable. The te Southerner has a sympathy with the black and seasy and shiftless ways. Provided a black has keeps the place assigned to him, there is rea-n to believe that he is better treated in the South an in the North. He is not only allowed to fol-wany trade for which he has aptitudes, but he is coveraged to the it.

ged to do it.

in the North, the black man has no place I him in society. The Irishman, no matter we beggarly, knows that his child may rise position in society. The father may be a brutal wretch. But the child goes to the school; he becomes intelligent; he has a stock, and as soon as he emerges from his mily, he fisses nothing which industry may a ability achieve, or genius deserve, that is defrom him simply on account of race or serve.

up in intelligence, every step is marked ering. Except within the circle of his own

But it is not so with the black man. He is, for the

the mechanical and agricultural industries of the the has always been constrained, the unformatiles flacing sorrowingly from their greature of oppression. A better day has dawn the blacks will be swift and keen to rea at the swift and keen to re-future they see freedom, as whose climate and soil a At no time in the history considerable movement

ittle longer. The transfer of the more helpless and dependent class is a simple impossibility. They will remain at the South, save in the few scattered parties that find their way northward. The great problem of free labor will be wronged tout upon the very soil where slavery has filled its measure of iniquities, conspired and failed; and with the very race it has made its victims.

In this pressing call for labor, we read a glorious promise of the fitture in store for this country when the war is past. The South impoverished, wasted and devastated, will furnish an abundant field for the employment of every fibre of muscle, white or black, within its territory, and under free labor will bloom as never before. The North, by the rich rewards it will offer for industry, will win back the sons it has less to the trade of arms, and will liavite on such terms as were never offered before, the immigration of the old world. The first and only duty now is to end the war. All the rest is inevitably in store.—Chicapa Tribune.

North.

Slavery keeps up a competition with North cheap labor. Emancipation will destroy all contition, and leave white labor in the North with impediment.—N. Y. Independent.

THE GIANTS TO BE SLAIN

"The whole fight then is to be on Gov. Andrev and Charles Sumner. These are the giants to be slain. Why? Do not they support the Presiden in all his measures? Has not Sumner eloquent railied the people to do this same thing? Did hot do it, in words of living fire, in his letter to the Republican State Convention? Has he not just done it in Faneuil Hall? Could Judge Parker of Judge Abbott himself, (who wrote the present resolved in the contraction of the state of the st not do it, in words of living fire, in his letter to the Republican State Convention? Has he not just done it in Faneuil Hall? Could Judge Parker or Judge Abbott himself, (who wrote the present resolutions,) write a more patriotic letter? Why then put out Summer? Why, except that years ago these men hated him politically, and they cannot rule out that old animosity? Certainly, we cannot rule out that old animosity? Certainly, we cannot send a man to the Seaate who will make Massachusetts felt there as much as Mr. Summer. To remove him is to belittle Massachusetts. Moreover, it would be hailed throughout the South as an indication of opposition to the sear, and would encourage the enemy to new efforts. Thus it would very likely be the means of slaying many—no one knows how many—of our own beloved sons and friends in the army. Now, do we hate Summer more than we love our own children? There must be a devil in the heart if we do. Let us be careful how we cheer the enemy by a display of personal or political spleen against our own men. If we are agreed in our support of the government in all its measures, it is folly to quarrel among ourselves, and thus diminish the power we might, if united, furnish to the government. It is like the men litigating about their cow—one having the cow by the tail, the other by the horns, while the lawyer laughingly milks the teats. The rebels, like the lawyer, will laugh and get the milk, while we, like the litigants, exhaust our strength in trying to pull the cow in triumph away from each other. Wise men, truly!

No, citizens of Massachusetts! It is not the time now to turn overboard true and tried servants. We are sorry to see the attempt. We are sorry that men, whose patriotism we do not doubt, are so blinded by old party sores which seem not to have healed, as to institute a course of action which, so far at shall succeed, will be hailed as a triumph by the rebel sympathizers in the North, and as a star of hope by the rebels in the South. We had better look sharp before we join t The TRUE SOUTHERN LABORERS.

There is a systematic attempt making for political reasons, to produce the impression upon the laboring classes in the North, and particularly upon the Irish, that if slaves are emancipated, they will come into competition with them; and, by glutting the labor market, will reduce the price of labor, and interfere with their wages. To unthinking men, there is so much probability in such statements as to demand examination and refutation. For if unprincipled men shall succeed in inflaming the passions of the laboring men in the North, and, to the hatred of race, shall add the blind fury of selfishness, a good cause will be impeded, and the Administration will be embarrassed in carrying out its beneficent plans.

Emancipation will bring no colored laborers to the North, but self drain a great many out of it!

There are physical and social reasons for this.
The colored man is a creature of the tropics, and all his aptitudes fit him for a warm climate. Even the temperate zones are not temperate zones are contended and consume a white man. In short, he is fitted by his nature for tropical latitudes, and is as much out of place in our cold temperate zones, as are oranges, plantains, or palm-trees.

Nor does he willingly wander away from warm latitudes. It is only as the less of evils that he is persuaded to such exile. There can be no more extraordinary testimony to the black man's love of liberty, than that he submits to live in Canada. A white bear in the Gulf of Mexico, and a black man in the Arctic regions, are about equally misplaced.

Experience, likewise, shows that this reluctance to live in cold climates has a physiological biasts. For the colored race do not thrive in cold climates. They do not multiply; they are not so robust; they fall into consumption easily, and waste away. This is clearly shown in the statistics of negroes in New England and New York. It is very plain, then, that black men would never emigrate from the South to the North, except under some extraordinary pres

EXTREME PERSONAL HATE.

The partisanship of the People's Convention all centres in opposition to Charles Sumner. It is as pure an instance of personal hate on the part of its leaders as was ever exhibited. This animosity comes solely from the fact that he was the earliest and has been the most persistent advocate of what is now the policy of the nation. They hate Mr. Sumner, not because he is personally unamiable; not because there is a flaw in his moral character, or a doubt as to the purity of his intentions; not because he has not represented the opinion of Massachusetts, and faithfully advocated her best interests on every point affecting her material prosperity. They have commenced this personal crusade solely because he

foe to the encroachments of Southern slavery. And now that the President has ranged himself on Mr. Sumner's side, in opposing him they oppose the Administration. No man needs to be deceived who does not wiffully blind himself. All of us see the New York, who are Avowed opponents of the Administration, welcoming this new party as their ally. None of us question that the defeat of Charles Sumner would occasion a thrill of joy in the breasts of rebeldom, in and out of Richmond.

There is no charge brought against Mr. Sumner which can stand a moment, other than his anti-slavery opinions. His record, except in this point, has never been questioned. We have seldom witnessed an instance of grosser unfairness than Judge Abbott's charge that he had neglected other duties in pursuit of anti-slavery theories. Judge Abbott did not even attempt to sustain this. He knew it was impossible. Charles Sumner has never neglected the business interests of his constituents in any instance. He defice his assailants to point out even one such case, and no one of them has yet had the hardihood to accept the challenge. His record is without a flaw here. His only crime is, that, besides giving a scrupulous attention to his duties such as has been equalled by no man since John Quincy Adams, he has found time to carry on an unrelenting war against that terrible fee to the interests and happiness of this people—Human Slavery.

Let Republicans—let all loyal men, then—remember this,—that Mr Sumner is opposed solely because he has been the most prominent advocate of the Emancipation policy—a policy the wisdom of which the nation has at length learned through years of blool and suffering, and around which the President now calls upon all loyal men to rally.—

MR. SUMNER AS A PRAOTICAL MAN.

MR. SUMNER AS A PRACTICAL MAN.

The Boston correspondent of the Springfield Re-

"Mr. Caleb G. Loring, who spoke at the late People's Convention' in Boston, undertook to say People's Convention' in Boston, undertook to say that Mr. Sumner was not a practical man. I am reminded of a story which is current. Some weeks ago, while Mr. Sumner was on a visit to Washington, a Boston contractor, to whom the government owed considerable money, went to collect it.—He took certain other claims with him; among them one of forty thousand dollars which a Boston merchant of the most extreme and ultra hunkerien influence.
Classes
He took certain other claims with him; among them one of forty thousand dollars which a Boston merchant of the most extreme and ultra hunkers are the manufacture of a new "form of prayet." In the met the hun eer merchant, and told him he had contractor returned, he met the hun eer merchant, and told him he had conjusted to him. When the contractor returned, he met the hun eer merchant, and told him he had conjusted to him. When the contractor returned, he met the hun eer merchant, and told him he had conjusted to him. When the contractor returned, he met the hun eer merchant, and told him he had conjusted to him. When the contractor returned, he met the hun eer merchant, and told him he had conjusted to him. When the conjusted him he had conjusted to him. When the sylimin the syli If we turn to the less informed, laboring classes of black men, what chance is permitted them? They are effectually excluded from the great staple industries by a prajudice which is a thousand times more effectual than could be a stantory law. There is hardly a single mechanical trade in which white men will allow blacks to labor by their side. Black men are allowed to be sailors, and to mingle with white shipmates without prejudice. To a very limited extent, they can labor in agriculture with white men. But, besides these, there is scarfedy any trade or calling in which white laborers will permit black men to tell by their side.

It is in the face of such almost insuperable obstacles that politicians would persuade the ignorant, that black men will leave a climate they love, for one they dislike; a society where they are at least tolerated, for one where they are hated; a section where all mechanical labors are put into their hands, for one in which they are excluded from all; from where they may be blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, coopers, to one where they may not even carry the lod, or blow the bellows, or push the drudging saw! There is more danger that water will run up hill!

Everything dissuades the black man from the North. The climate pinches him. Labor disclains him. Social prejudices exclude him from position. The bitterest political animosities restrict his civil rights to a minimum. Even religion and philanthropy prefer to offer him inducements to colonization rather than to help him where he is.

On the other hand, should liberty be given to the black man, there would be a demand for his labor in the South greater than a bedp him here he is.

On the other hand, should liberty be given to the black man, there would be a demand for his labor in the South greater than one before. And upon a fair scale of wages, he would labor a vast number of women, who, instead of being beasts of burden, would remain at home, in the appropriate duties of vives and mothers. Their places would have to be seade good.

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1862.

RETURNED.

of the Liberator has ret The Editor of the Liberator has returned from his comparatively brief, yet somewhat extended and altogether delightful visit to Vermont, in company with his early and tried friend, the Editor of the Anti-Slacery Standard, and will resume his labors with the next number. He went to obtain a little recreation, and has come back to the city in excellent condition feeling all the better for his tour, in mind and body. To his much esteemed friends, LEONARD JOHNSON of PERISTRES, ALWERNOR G. BIGELOW of Burlington, with their families, he tenders his grateful acknowledgments for their gene rous hospitality and unwearied personal attentions. Among other places visited by him was Bennington, where, in the autumn of 1828,—thirty-four years ago,—he first raised the standard of emancipation, and commenced his Anti-Slavery labors, as Editor of the Journal of the Times. What changes, what struggles, what trials, what cheering results have transpired during that long period! Then, how few in the whole country knew or cared aught in relation to the slave system—its nature, erneyth open. going on between the powers of freedom and the co horts of slaveholding despoism—the year of jubiles awilfly approaching, indicating in its ristion a nation "redcemed, regenerated and disenthralled by the Irre

"redeemed, regenerated and disentifiated by the irralistible genius of universal emancipation"!

The loyal spirit of Vermont is of the most unquetionable kind,—so all-pervading, indeed, that the "satanic democracy," which is but Southern treaso under a thin veil of dissimulation, gen neither romor nourishment within its borders. She is full a natural beauty, romance, grandeur, with her glorious array of mountains; and her industrious, intelligent and femiliar consistency analysis.

rcias cities along the seaboard. Vermont has completed her quo way to the seat of war.

way to the seat of war.

In every direction the liveliest interest was m
fested in the pending election in Massachusetts,
the question was engerly asked, "Is there any d
about the re-election of Gov. Andrew, and especof Charles Summer? . And on the assura of Charles Sumner? And on the assurance be given, that, in the coming struggle, Hassachuse would be true to herself, true to her historic renov true to the cause of freedom and to the whole count in triumphantly re-electing those merisorious put servants, the highest gratification was expressed. At the urgent solicitation of friends, the Editor far departed from his purpose not to lecture during tour as to give two addresses on Slavers and the V

tour as to give two a ses on Slavery and the Wa in the Congregational meeting-house in Peacham, an one in Braintree. In each case, the audience was un usually large and of the most solid character; and the sentiments advanced were listened to with the closes attention, and elicited the warmest approval.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE EPISCO-PAL CHURCH.

Our vigilant friend G. W. S. referred las its sixteen days' sessions in the city of New York The majority of the delegates to that body, as well a slavery, they are disconcerted and puzzled, and hes tate even at condemning rebellion, when it is mad by their friends the slaveholders, and supported by those venerable fathers in God, the Southern Bishop Nothing could have interfered with their hearty a prompt expression of loyalty to the Government, the conflicting habit of bearing true allegiance to slivery. As it was, they hoped to evade the trouble be silence; and not until the third day of their meetin was that silence broken.

On the third day, Mr. Brunot, of Pennsylvani who had just arrived from the battle-field of Anit tam, broached the tabooed subject. He was surprise to see in the Convention nothing that would indice state of the country and a divided church. He offerer resolutions which—recognizing the two imports facts that an extensive rebellion was warring again the civil power, and that a portion of the Church has separated itself from the portion there in ses-went no further than to ask for a form of p

suited to this touble emergency.

This very moderate proposition raised a excitement. The motion was vehemently by some and defended by others, but, the desiring to avoid even discussion on that st

Hon. Mr. Holman, or New Adv. presented and series of resolutions to the same genera-effect, but still more moderate. The next day, Judg-Carpenter offered a very brief resolution as a subst

OUR POSITION

That faithful, vigilant journal, the I anorteomings of the a North) its present virtues and glorious tains, amid somewhat gloomy wing parsgraph.

plause!

"To the Pionier once again has fallen the melan choly honor of being forced all alone to sustain reason right, decency, truth and freedom, in the midst of a thousand pens which write for reason, right, decency truth and freedom."

The readers of the Liberator will certainly ness that its "exultation" over the President's edic was discriminating, and far from rash. It did not over look nor fall to censure the very points which th Pionier presents—the delay in the consummation of re whose importance, and especially whose just some and not to-morrow—the opportunity which redd the rebels of yet outwitting us in our effor to secure the slave for our side—the ab onize the only Southern loyalists, ar bor—the madness of proposing a restoration of the status quo. At the same time, we were not east down. The President had not stepped backward, on the whole, but forward. We trusted Jefferson Davis to make good the deficiencies of Abraham Lincoln. He would see to it that the rebellion should list till January would see to it that the receimon should list thi samuel first; the Northern capital, rushing upon the heels our victorious armies, should demand the retention labor on the soil where it is indispensable. God his self, finally, would ensure the rejection of the chan of reunion under the old conditions.

Our instincts thus far have not been deceived thall we quarrel with that measure which has been be test of loyalty all over the North! Which rays, by the cleanest division, the virtue and the tre n of the country over against each other ! commends by its fears the Proclamation as the most formidable thunderbolt of the war? Believe it, we shall yet see the jubilee! The President has builded better than he knew.—w. v. o.

THIRD FRATERNITY LECTURE.

The lecture, last Tuesday evening, was given by

Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago.

He thought there was but one subject for think of, speak of and act upon now, the the way to make it effective and successful. formerly been a peace man; but now, when he search ed the Bible for texts to guide his c find none but this-"He that hath no sword, let his

and none but lins.—'He that hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one."

He praised Mr. Lincoln, ascribing to him good in-tentions, honesty, and various other merits, but speci-fied three serious errors that he had committed. First, he had chosen as his chief advisers men who tion. Four out of six of his Cabin-(before Mr. Cameron was sent to Siberia) were de eated and disappointed men, not likely to be in making his administration successful. Sec chose his policy from the Belleveretts, the mi tice party; a party that under the guise of loyalty brooded over the eggs of treason till they wer till they he went to the pro-slavery Democrats for his Gene rals, keeping Banks, Hunter, Fremont and Phelps in active, while he gave the most important commands to men who sympathized with the cause of the rebel to men who sympathized with the cause of the lion, and did not even wish to see the South con-in the particular interest for which she has ma

The later movements of the President, he gave much more encouragement for a successful is-sue. The light of morning appears, and the policy of freedom is inaugurated. A refusal to do justice to the negro would be the ruin of our cause and of our na-tion; but the prospect now was, that through peni-tence and reformation we should achieve success and regain prosperity.

Mr. Lincoln has

ing forward to uphold the policy of freedom. And by and by, no doubt, the American Tract Society will feel itself called, in the providence of God, to r the Liberator for too strong a leaning toward

sachusetts, and of the need that Ch should still be her Senator. He outle

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY, for November, con-ning—The Causes of the Rebellion, by Hon. F. P. Stanton; Word-Murder; Stewart, and the Dry Goods Trade of New York, by W. Frothligham; Unheeded Growth, by John Neal; Red, Yellow and Blue; One irowth, by John Neal; Red, Xellow and Blue; One the Million, by Caroline Cheesebro; Las Oracines, by C. K. Tuckerman; A Merchant's Story, by dmund Kirke; The Union, by Hon. Robert J. Valker; The Wolf Hust, by Charles G. Leland; The reciamation, by Charles G. Leland; The reciamation, by Charles G. Leland; The Press in the United States, by Hon. F. P. Stanton; Was He successful t by Richard B. Kimball; Aurora, by the corrected that the control of the con

he United States, by Hon. F. P. Stanton; was lieSuccessful by Richard B. Kimball; Aurora, by
Horace Greeley; From Mount Lafayette, White
Mountains; The Homestead Bill, by Hon. Robert J.
Walker; Literary Notices, &c.

We have already stated the addition to the editorial
corps of this able magazine. The office of publication has now been removed to New York, whither all
exchanges should be addressed.

The following is the table of contents of the Arkaric Monrinz for November:—1. Wild Apples 2. Life in the Open Air. 3. Louis Lebeau's Conversion. 4. The Development and Overthrow of the Russian Serf-System. 5. Mr. Axtell. 6. At Syracuse. 7. Methods of Study in Natural History. 8. Rilled Tom. 9. Kindervarten.—What is it. 1. 0. A cuse. 7. Methods of Study in Natural History. 8. Blind Tom. 9. Kindergarten—What is it? 10. A Picture. 11. Two and One. 12. The New Atlantic Cable. 13. The Cabalistic Words. 14. Conversational Opinions of the Leaders of Secession. 15. The Hour and the Man. 16. How to Choose a Rifle. 17. The President's Proclan

THE RESELLION RECORD, Part XXIII, illustra with steel portraits of the late Maj. Gen. Kearney and Stonewall Jackson, continues its invaluable "Diary of American Events" down to the reduction of Port Pulaski. New York: G. P. Putnam, Publisher, 532 Broadway; C. T. Evans, Gen'l Agent, 448 Broadway.

LES MISERABLES. Jean Valjean. A novel by Victor Hugo. New York: Carleton, Publisher, 413

This volume completes the wonderful series the pen of the great French exile. The work has re-ceived almost universal admiration in this country; but, from the part before us, (not having read those which precede), we hardly feel like forming a judg-ment, even on the principle of ex pede Herculess.

THE SLAVE POWER: Its characte probable designs: being an attempt to explain the real issues involved in the American contest. By J. E. Cairnes, M. A., Professor of Jurisprudence and Po-litical Economy in Queen's College, Galway; and late Whately Professor of Political Economy in the Uni-versity of Dublin. New York: Carlton, Publisher, 413 Broadway. For sale in Boston by A. William & Co., and by Robert F. Wallcut, Anti-Slavery Office Price, one dollar.

We have read four of the nine chapters of this ex-

ellent book, which will take rank with Gasparin's Uprising of a Great People," in clearness of appre-ension and soundness of judgment, and even surpass t in the accuracy of its details,-which ought not to The two works differ es fining himself to the economic, the Frenchman to the ethical side of the question. But each has its uses; and no more convincing argument than both combined could be placed in the hands of that American who will not heed the prophets of his own country, but is susceptible of being affected by words spoken from a distance of three thousand miles, and void of inter-est, passion, or prejudice.—w. P. G.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER IN BRAINTREE.

A mass meeting of the citizens of the East Nor-olk Senatorial District was held in the Town Hall in Braintree on the evening of the 17th inst., which was addressed by Hon. Charles Sumner. At an early hour, the large hall was crowded to its utmost espacity. F. A. Hobart, Esq., called the meeting to order, and, after some pertinent remarks, read the list of officers for the evening, with Asa French, Esq., for President, and a number of the most prom President, and a number of the most prominent sup-orters of the Administration in the district for Vice-Presidents. The President made a brief introductory address, in which he referred to the great issues prosented to the people of this State, upon which they were to pass at the coming election, and touched upon the origin and purpose of the so-called *People's* move-ment, at the close of which he introduced Mr. Sum-

No sketch could do justice to Mr. Sum It was clear, logical and convincing. He emphatically defined the object of the war to be, not the destruction of slavery, but the crushing out of the rebellion. He destruction of slavery, but the crushing out of the rebellion. He dwelt upon the President's emancipation proclamation, enumerating and answering all the objections which have been raised against it, and declared it to be, in his judgment, the only measure which can bring this war to a successful termination; and concluded with an eloquent appeal to the people of the State, forgetting all minor differences, to give the President their heartiest support in every means which he might use to restore the Union.

The address occupied nearly two hours in the delivery, and was listened to with closest attention, interrupted by frequent applause. The meeting was a decided success, and will do much good in that part of the State.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OVER PREJUDICE. At the third time that the Grand Divi wanted in Massachusetta, at any rate, he was wanted in the West, and the West would stand by the great principles which he represented.

Mr. Collyer's lecture received frequent and hearty applause, and was heard by a large audience. Theodobe Thirox, of New York, is to give the next lecture.—C. K. W.

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ilikeness, or as a work of art.

Thorwaldsen is said to have declared that clay was life, plaster death, and marble resurrection. The work in question forms a bappy exception to this relebation forms a bappy exception to the relebation forms and there is a subject to the first of December next, by Robert F. Walleut, 221 Washington street, Boston, as interesting volume entitled "The Bracox May, His Anteredents, His Genius, and His Achlevements, with Biographical Sketches of many Distinguished individuals of the Race; by Wm, Wells Brown." Further details respecting this book will be given hereafter. Those who know the talent and the industry of Mr. Brown will expect to find both interest and instruction in his narratives; and the subject is one on which most of us need information.

137 For largains in wholesale and retail clothing see advertisement of L. D. Boiss & Co., 164 Washington Street, in another column.

UNITARIAN CONVENTION AT BROOTIN SLAVERY THE EXCITING ELEMENT DEAR VARIATION and sisters took place but by at the besuifful city of Brooklyn, N. Y. The same were all held at the church of Dr. Farly, a he were all held at the church of Dr. Farly, a he ngs were fully attended, and w

common interest. Two sermons of practical interest were preached by Rev. Mr. Lo of Bangor, Me., and Rev. Mr. Collyer of the The latter (Mr. Collyer) is a protoge of our k ed Dr. Furness of Philadelphia. He gradual ed Dr. Furness of Philadelphia, the anvil in the blacksmith's at since, and is destined to become on cient preachers of a liberal faith, full of live instinct, and not asham "before all Israel and the sun," ist, lay, a Garrisonian one. He country a stranger, but through the not for sect, but for his suffering b his voice, you feel to bless God

But, to the Convention. The great feature vi remarkable address of Dr. Bellows of Nev J was marked with the ability and peculiarity reputed author, and received the most pro hour. But the most striking feature in this profe mantion passing over the audience. Our friend (a ray looked for all the world daggers, and I that Said the visitor, " ou ain't been all round, and me don't like that I think-Massa has pois-

" A man's a man for all a ...

tle soup."

That the reader may understand what Dr. B. did say in culogy of Southern character and socials perhaps I had better transcribe the words uttered to caused so much criticism, too justly deserved his of the many facts which the accursed reb

"No candid mind will deny the peculiar figshy heroism. It is real. It showed is gress early and always by the course skill and success with which it controls It showed itself in the social life of W the grace, fascination and ease, the free a with which it manages the countries. It shows that and fashion in both countries. It shows this war in the orders and proclamations of its think war in the orders and proclamations of the rebel Congress, and contrary

An earnest discussion fol appears to bad advantage isolated from the abb

Brooklyn Academy of Music, earnest-gottion to the war and slavery were uttered a few remarks made by the President, (A. A.I. Eaq., of Brooklyn.) Dr. Bellows was the first qui He alluded to the labors of Rev. Starr King in a laudatory manner, and announced the cheering? that he had just received the second \$100,005 speech in the Convention, and contrasted it vib Triennial Episcopal Convention then in semi-New York city. He then referred to the ablan Dr. Bellows, which spoke of the "chivalry" of South. He said that chivalry used to be the sym-I was seven miles under ground in Cave of Kentucky, where not a ray of

Our eloquent and earnest brother, O. B. Fretier, ham, of New York, dwelt upon the heroism dispired by the people in the present crisis, and formly our trasted the honor and loyalty of the Northera powith the perjury and treason of the aristocray of the Northera powith the perjury and treason of the aristocray of the Northera powith the perjury and treason of the aristocray of the Northera powith the perjury and treason of the aristocray of the Northera power of the Northera power

robeldom.

Dr. Bellows replied to the criticisms male of his address, and thought the same rather sever; sl. however, adding, that he should bear it al, he hoped, with becoming grace.

hoped, with becoming grace.

An EPISOB.

The address, progressive in character, by Mr. Kin of Brooklyn, delivered on Thursday, eccasion quite an earnest discussion. Rev. O. B. Fredsight led off in a speech of great finish and power is portrayed the worth and character of the hid of preaching which the people of this earnest her demand and would have. The soul was hungy for me than a liturgy or vesper—it wanted bread, sail it we nesless to give it a stone. The pen can do no justice to this speech, so full of thought and wisdom for galant hour and day as this. My whole soul was sured and fired by the words of the speaker. After reastifform several other bretiren, Dr. Gannett, who lill then, and near the hour of adjournment, hilled speak, was called for. He responded in a most fevent and eloquent manner. Differing from multiple than the sevent and continuous that had been said, he labored to impress on the matter than the closes of Dr. Gannett's remarks, our recent hollness and God.

At the close of Dr. Gannett's remarks, our recent

holiness and God.

At the close of Dr. Gannett's remarks, our restricted John Pierpont, now of Washington, D.C. rose to speak. He, too, had been silent till this ment. He agreed with his esteemed brother Gand in the power of the pulpit. But, alsa! till the sun Sumter, it had been in chains. "Slavery," and

Mr. Fierpont, "has raised its anaky fingers, and share them at the pulpit, and said; 'Dare to speak on this subject, and I will silence your voice.' If the sex had only accomplished this swork of freeing the subject, are the subject, it were enough to rejoice the ficars. The speaker west on to illustrate the slavery of the pulpit become the rebellion, and narrated the manner in which site of the subject is the subject of t isrited Dr. (same to the people if what he had charged was not becare to the people if my rong in the matter, set me right; say, my brother Gannett, yes or no. At this point, say, my brother Gannett, yes or no. At this point, property of the people of th dence would be left to the necessity of believing all that had been charged. A motion was made, while Mr. Pierpont was on the floor, to adjourn the Con-vention for the communion service, which was car-

So you see the exciting element of slavery, like Banqu's ghost, will not, thank God! "down" at our bibling. Mr. Pierpont, in the course of his remarks, spoke of his early labors as an Abolitionist, when, in 1880, he worked side by side with Garrison; and such labor did not fall to acquaint him with the slavery of the playit, till Samter had taken off its chains. This cause in the Autannal Convention is not to be rethe pulpit, till Sumter nau taken on its chains. This rejude in the Autumnal Convention is not to be regreted, but rather hailed as a good omen—the adminstration of God's rebuke for the past, and encourage

LETTER FROM REV. DANIEL FOSTER. FARRYAX COURT HOUSE, (Va.) Oct. 17, 1862.

FASTAX COURT HOUSE, [Va.] Oct. 17, 1802.

DEAR GARRISOS,—Watchman, what of the night?

When and where will the morn of our deliverance

dawn! With most anxious solicitude the patriot, from

day to day, asks these and similar questions. The na
tion is convalsed with civil war, the like of which has is corruled with cert was, and every firer, been seen. What are we fighting for? a corrupt politicians of the old school say, "For Union and the Constitution as they were." By the Union and the Constitution as they were." By which they mean the supremacy of the Slave Power, and the subservincey of the great free North to the will of a few handred thousand slaveholders of the South. Thank God, we have passed beyond the possibility of that! The Slaveholders' Rebellion has arrived the people against slavery, and now it is to be determined by the people, whether Freedom or Slavery is to possess this continent. The two cannot con time to co-exist in the United States. For my own inse to coexist in the United States of the result. part, I do not doubt, I never have doubted, the result. The Slaveholders' Rebellion has been strong only through our refusal to strike down its tower of strength. Because for fifteen months we refused to call four mil-ions of earnest hearts and strong hands within the re-South to our aid, and accept their proffered have left to Jeff. Davis the power of compel anity of action over the whole South, to call the le effective white male force into the field, and sith the slaves to provide for the subsistence of his with the slaves to provide for the subsistence or his immense armies, and huild intrenchments over his extensive line of military operations. Thus we have turned the natural weakness of the enemy, SLAYERY, into-the strength. It has been the "game" of this into-48s strength. It has been the "game" of this war, as Major Keys affirmed, to protract it—not to hert the enemy seriously, but to wear out the patience of the North, and so, at the fit moment, restore the Brekinridge Democracy to power, and unite with the In this way, and in furtherance of this policy our active, clear-headed, fighting cor and thwarted, and the leadership of the war, so far, committed to incompetence. So the Peninsula has been diched; and a noble army there destroyed. So the treasure of the nation and the great-hearted devo-tion of the people have been wasted. At length, this miserable folly had brought us to the verge of ruin. We were every where defeated, and the army ded and discouraged, when the magnificent ne e exceeding fear of the slaveholders, and the treming of all their Northern allies. It is evident, also, at this is the vital issue of this war, because every yables treeponds to it with renewed hope and interestible joy. Such Democrats as Dickinson, Cass, at Busteed and Butler join with all other loyal men the earnest cry, "God bless Abraham Lincoln for it word!" I know the effort has, from the first, we made and it will continue to exact the Investment. word!" I know the effort has, from the first, a made, and is still continued, to create the impresthat the army is opposed to freeing the black man, were even told that multitudes of officers would ign, if such a proclamation were issued. It has e., and I have not heard of a single-officer who is "resigned" to obedience and his salary, notwithdding the word which-dooms slavery to overthrow the inertiable scale of the inertiable word of the control om that they were "obliged to fight for the nigri." No, poor deluded sponter! it is all a mistake.

The Proclamation has influed new life into the army.

The solders all bless Abraham Lingsin for it. At length,

the know what we are fighting for. At length, we renew the pledge of the old Revolution, and mutually

the property and honor all in the issue for a free

mid a point of the sold and a relief of the sold and a point of the

MY DEAR SIR.—As the presiding officer of the State Convention field in this city on the tenth instant, agreeably to a call addressed by the Republican State Committee to Republicans and all others who support the National and State Government, I have the honor to inform you that the delegates unanimously nominated you for the office of Governor of Massachusetts for the ensuing year.

for the ensuing year.
Yery truly and respectfully yours.
A. H. BULLOCK.
To the Honorable JOHN A. ANDREW, Boston.

Concention.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am reminded that until now I have left unanswered your letter of September 12th, apprising me of my nonination for reflection, by the Republican State Convention held on September 10th at Worcester. This delay I am sure you will pardon, since the subject-matter is so far personal to myself that I felt entitled to place it on the file of those things, which, in the pressure of contending cares, might stand deferred with the least inconvenience to others. Meanwhile, allence was, in itself, an acceptance of the nomination.

that I felt entitled to place it on the file of those things, which, in the pressure of contending cares, might stand deferred with the least inconvenience to others. Meanwhile, allence was, in itself, an acceptance of the nomination.

And now I bey leave, my dear sir, to avail myself of this opportunity to present, through you, my sincere acknowledgments for this repeated assurance of favor, and to express my hearty gratitude for the generous consideration with which the People of Masachasetts have received and seconded my humble efforts in their service.

Called, two years ago, to occupy the chair of Chief Executive Magistrate of the Commonwealth—uninstructed by any experience of office save that of one year's service in the lower branch of the Legislature,—I early found myself charged by the course of anithing no delays, without a precedent for my guide, and with no similar previous experience of any other person to assist me. Having long studied the character of that peculiar organization of society which disquishes the rebel States, I was not surprised by the portents of the winter of 1860-61. In addition to the public manifestations making clear to my own mind the desperate atrocity contemplated by the rebel leaders, I had already been distinctly warned by the private conversation of one of the eldest and most distinguished of their number, that the slaveholding States had reached a settled determination not to remain longer in political relations with our own, and having once secoeded therefrom, not to return until the Private of majority government should be changed by a new distribution of political power, nor until the New England States should repeal all laws by which alavery was forbidden within their own borders. It seemed already plain, therefore, long before the fall of Sunnter, that the Federal Union was to be assailed, the Government itself overthrown, and war to the batter of the majority principle in our Government, or in other and plainer words, the endorse, and who will not learn—play half-

who pelog of the old Revolution, and mutually pelific property and horself in the issue for a face and politics, them merutanest whose intelligence and a midel Fatherland. We begin to hope for a country laif not protection under Constitution and Law for all classes and conditions of mea. We can thank food for the prospect of the mine to continuous and Law for all classes and conditions of mea. We can thank food for the prospect of the mine to continuous and Law for all classes and conditions of mea. We can thank food for the prospect of the mine to over his characteristic for the work for their wages, and where the soil ship with the meaning to our children a country, all free, united, because the food of the prospect of the mine to over his characteristic for the mine to over his characteristic

GOVERNOR ANDREW'S ACCEPTANCE OF
HIS RE-NOMINATION.
Woncester, Sept. 12, 1882.
My Dear Sir.—As the presiding officer of the State Convention held in this city on the tenth instant, agreeably to a call addressed by the Republican State Committee to Republicans and all others who support

A CARD.

ERASTUS Reanklin, Norfolk Co., Oct. 16, 1862.

IIS SPEECH ON THE MALTREATMENT OF PRISONE

WASHINGTON, OCT. 17. Gen. Prentiss to-night was complimented with a serenade. He graphically described the seenes through which he and his fellow soldiers (taken prisoners at Shiloh) passed in the land of Diris. He said he had cause to use harsh language when speaking of the demons of the South, whose conduct towards our troops was characterized by murder and barbarily.

Col. Jordan, Assistant Adjutant General to Beaured was the only man from whom they received the

whose conduct towards our troops was characterized by murder and harbarity.

Col. Jordan, Assistant Adjutant General to Beauregard, was the only man from whom they received the least particle of courtesy. "So help me Heaven," said Gen. Frentiss, "those who persecuted my conrades shall never escape retailation in full at my hands. The negrees are the best Union men in the South." (Voice—This is what you are fighting for,). "Yes," replied Gen. Prentiss, "it is for the freedom of every man on earth."

The General then went on to say that of the returning Shiloh prisoners, there were not fifty with sufficient clothing to completely cover their nakedness. Nothing in the way of garments was furnished them by the rebels, and beside, they were furnished with the most diagusting food.

After fully describing the unkind and offensive treatment they received, Gen. Prentiss inquired of his many listeners, including the ladies, what they now thought of the boasted Southern chivalry. The people of the South are determined.

There is a perfect reign of terror, and every sentiment in favor of peace or compromise is instantly stiffed. He said he found Union men there bearing arms against our government, but they were compelled to do so at the bidding of their masters. The white race to-day in the South are in a worse condition than were the blacks before the war commenced.

The rebel government has more men in arms than the North thinks it has. They fight well because their cause is desperate. They do not ask for transportation and comfortable supplies. They are compelled to take the field with or without food. It was time we should go to work without gloves. We punished them more at Antletam than many of us suppose.

The prisoners had opportunities of seeing the arge numbers of wounded who were carried South on the trains, beside the stragglers. As to the Libby prison it was a palace companded to them. Hy our seeing the large numbers of wounded who were carried. South on the trains, beside the stragglers. As to the Libby priso

axton, of Deerfield, Mass., an officer of the regula my, who was for some time at Port Royal as Mill ry Governor, being invited to attend a meeting of a Port Royal Relief Committee in Philadelphia

"The glorious Proclamation of our honored Pres lent comes like a gleam of sunlight through the dark sess which has enveloped us, bidding us be of 'good heer.' I would rather have the bleasings and prayer which will go up from poor oppressed humanity, of its tollsome, weary journey up to freedom, for Abra sam Lincoln, than all the honors which have been be

ington.

A year's experience in the department of the South, where I had an opportunity to see human slavery as it is, stripped of its gloss, and glitter, and its apologish has only tended to deepen my conviction that it is the foulest wrong which has disgraced humanity in the nineteenth century.

I am, very respectfully and truly, yours, R. SAXTON."

Cassius M. CLAY AND RICHARD O'GORNAN.
After Mr. Clay's anti-slavery address in Brooklyn
last week, Mr. O'Gornan reviewed it in a speech in
New York, taking occasion to say that the Republican
party was in favor of liberty for the black man, but not
for the white. Mr. Clay, in a subsequent speech at
Cooper Institute, thus returned the compliment to

One of the most mournful sights to him was to see refugees from foreign tyranny to be the first here to turn and oppress a race because it was black.

VOICES—O'Gorman, Mitchell.

Mr. CLAY—I say to Mr. O'Gorman—he is in the city, and I expect to be here for some time—I say to him, that if he says the Republican party is in favor of the liberty of the white, he knowingly lies. (Great applause.) I stood up for the right of U Gorman and other foreigners to come here and enjoy our liberties, when the Louisville Courier was oppressing them. And I say this, that any man who would barter for office the liberties of a race of black people, would barter the white race to-morrow, if it would meet his interests. (Applause.) He would say, that whether Mr. O'Gorman or any other Mr., loved the pet tyranny of old England—the slavery rebellion of the South—native old Ireland had no other harp than for universal liberty.

what shall be some with the blacks? It is beginning to answer for itself. It is reported from New Orleans that recently a "delegation" of slares from the plantation of a fir. Manusell White, one of the oldest and wealthiest planters in a river county below New Orleans, applied to Gen. Shepley for advise, in his character as Military Governor of the State. The correspondent of the New York Times says:

WHITE AND NEGRO LABOR. Am

sts of M nunker members have endeavored to exclude from them the subject of emanchation. But, it a rectude from meeting in St. Louis, the Democrat informs us that the great feature of the meeting was that Samuel that and most radical endorsement of the Preadent endorsement of the Preadent esolution was been as the meeting was that Samuel the subject of the meeting in the boldes almation, and carried the meeting in the boldes clamation, and carried the means.

"The great drawback in the prosecution of the war is the habit of many in and out of the army, in office and out of office, who think they are loyal, and yet who cannot rid themselves of the projudices of party or of social life. Insensibly, such people accustom themselves to indifference to the great crime of the rebellion, and to a habit of criticising what they think the errors of the Administration. I hold it as a fact that in all my experience I have never yet known to be successfully contradicted, that whenever a states man or a soldier allows himself to chafe against Black Republicanism and Abolitionism,' he generally, and at last, comes to consider Secession as a moderate offence, that may be readily excused and easily defended."

SLAYERT IN MARYLAND. The Baltimore American closes an article upon this subject as follows:—

"If there are any who think that slavery can exist in Maryland after this war is ended, as a system of profitable labor, the sooner they open their eyes to the inevitable future, the better for them. To suppose that after so terrible a conflict as that through which the loyal portion of the country will have passed, they will ever consent to the existence of the cause of the robellom between them and their national capital, is simply preposterous. If the emancipation proclamation is rejected, all that are valuable will be spirited away, and the door shut from their recovery. Whether the slaveholders of Maryland, therefore, the great majority of whom are dislayal, wish it or not, the days of the 'institution' are numbered in our State."

Webb Wilder, editor of the Leavenworth Kansas) Conservative, is writing some spicy letters from the East. We give the following extracts from recent Washington letter:—

"West Point has furnished the rebellion with lead

REBEL LL-TREAMENT OF UNION PRISONER: The statement upon the authority of Captain McC mick of the 77th Ohio, that he and other officers has

Mr. Smalls will return to Forr Royal, and become the regular pilot of the Planter, receiving the government pay and allowances. He owns, according to the decision of the government, a one-quarter interest in the vressel, equal to \$7,000, which will be paid him. It is stated that the authorities of Charleston laws to the reveal of \$8,000 for Smalls. He does not however, propose to return to the rebels until his services can be made available in conducting a Union the time the harbor of the cradle of the rebellion.

FRATERNITY LECTURES.

FRAIS OF A SLAVE INSURRECTION IN VINGINIA—The Washington Republicon says a refugee who came into Gen. Sigel's, headquarters from Amesville, Calpepper county, Va., reports that there is the greatest constrenation imaginable among the whites in that section in consequence of an apprehended negro revolt. Seventeen negroes, most of them free, had been hung. Copies of late Northern newspapers having been found upon them, containing the Preveletti's proclamation to liberate the slaves. The terror of the whites is reported to be beyond description. It is said that the negroes of the different counties around Culpepper are all engaged in a conspiracy for a general insurrection.

are all engaged in a conspiracy for a general manner tion.

12 The sudden and rapid raid of Stuart's Table Cavalry into Pennsylvania was a pretty successful at fair. They crossed the Potomac on Friday—captured Merceraburg and Chambersburg on Saturday—factoryed a large amount of government stores, several railroad depots, and appropriated to their own use from 500 to 1000 horses, bedies what clothing they could carry off—and by dint of several changes of horses travelled nearly a hundred miles in 24 hours. They made a complete circuit of the rear of our army.

27 Gen. McChellan telegraphed that not one of the Stuart cavalry should over recross the Potomac to return to Yirginia, but before the wires ceased to the which that message they were nearly all safely back with their booty of thousand horses, stolen from the farmers of Fennsylvania. Ohl for a great General—a great mind, and a great leader! Must the country to lost by continued imbediity and incompetency to Chester Country [Px.] Times.

Books THAT ARE NOT BOOKS. "He (Sumner) a student, and nothing but a student. He is fit ly for a professorship in college, and that will yet the termination of his career. He reads books, but never reads men. He will read Murillo, and Tim, and Southey and Wordsworth, and believes hence is fit to lead the councils of the nation."—Butoa

"We understand that there was a great ru Athensum Library, yesterday, for the wi Murillo and Titian. The librarian was co to refer the eager students to the gallery above some copies of their works may be found." Trunscript.

FUN LEFT YET. Train is still in the field. We were fearful he had been ruled off by his backers, but his irrepressibility is proof against all checking. Can't we have him in Rockury 1. The Count Johannes, too, announces "Three crations—theme—"The Abolition Triumvirate-viz.: Weedel Phillips—Senator Sumner—and Governor Andrew." An oration will be prenounced each successive week at either Faneul Hall, Tremont Temple, or Music Hall—intended to be antagonistic to the "Abolition Fraternity Lectures," and in aidance of the nominations of the People's Conrection." It would be too much to hope for both of these "brilliants," but we trust their friends will give us one or the other before election.—Raxbury Journal.

Journal.

27 The Protestant Episcopal Triennial Convention, in New York, hesitated to adopt resolutions in condemnation of the rebellion. The Rev. Dr. Hawks remarked that "we must not lag in all the little during questions of the day, which will be baried with their agitation." The feeling of those who sympathized with Dr. Hawks was, in the language of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, to "spare if possible the rending of the civil and religious ties which bind us." to the church es at the South. The joke of this is, that the Episco pal bodies in all the seceded States dissolved their connection with this General Convention, and declared their "independence" a year ago. The resolution finally passed.

THE ELECTIONS. In Ohio the Democratic gai will be between seventeen and twenty thousand vote Last year the Union majority in the State was 56,200 It is generally conceded that the Congressmen wi stand as follows, viz.: 14 Democrats and 5 Republic

cans. In Indians there has been little change. A Hon. Wil-liam Dunn, Union, has been defeated in the Madison District, which was an unexpected result. In Iowa the Republican majority in the State will be from 8,000 to 10,000, exclusive of the soldiers' vote, which is irargely Republican so far as heard from. The entire Republican delegation to Congress—six in all— is elected. This is a Republican gain of four—the new apportionment having given Iowa six instead of two members, the number the State has in the present Congress.

Congress.

Rebet Deprendations at Sea. Perhaps the most exciting news of the day is that which comes to us by the Asis, via Cape Race, belling of the destruction of a whole fleet of American vessels off the Western Isles, by the notorious rebel man-of-war 200, alian Alabama. By a previous arrival, we have been informed of the destruction of four or five vessels,—but the list, at last dates, had been increased to ten (nine ships and a schooner). Unless the privateer has been overhauled by the U. S. frigate St. Louis, (sent in search of her some weeks since,) we fear her depredations by this time have been still on a more destructive scale. This rebel cruter is a much more formidable enemy than the "Nashville" ever was, carrying as she does an armament (we think) of fourteen guns, with all the other appurtenances of a man-of-war. Her commander is Captain Semmes, formerly of the "Sumter." When abe left England, it was predicted that she would do us much mischief, and the prediction certainly has not been falsified.

GRO REGIMENT. We see by the Wyr

RETALIATORY. "I learn from the people, that Jeff.
Davis has issued a proclamation that all Union officers
held and captured shall be put to hard labor, if Lincoln's proclamation is carried out."—Times' special
Despatch.

ANOTHER CONVERT. Col. William Ray ong known in this vicinity as a stanch o init-slavery men and measures, has, we are andergone an entire change of sentiment, as if his experience as an officer in our armis

Gen. Charles T. James, inventor of the Jame gun, was killed by the accidental explosion of a shel at Sag Harbor, N. Y., on Thursday, 16th inst. The New York Heroid states that Mr. Charles A. Dana, recently chief editor of the Tribune, is about a purchase Mr. Weed's interest in the Albany Ecca-

Lieut. W.

FIFTH COURSE

public of Boston and vicinity are respectfully in-d that the First Course or Lectures under the an-of the Fraternity of the Twenty-Eighth Congrega-Society will be continued on

TUESDAY EVENING, October 28, 1862, at TREMONT IEMPLE, when an address on the State the Nation will be made by THEODORE TILTON, Esq., of New York.

THEODORE TILION, Esq., of New York.

To be followed on successive Translay evenings by lectures from the following persons:

November 4.—Moreover D. Corway.

"IL—ARYA E. Dickisson.

"IL—HENRY WAND RESCREE.

"S.—Owes Loveldor.

December 2.—E. Grare Brown.

"S.—Windle Principle.

"B.—Henry Wand D. Kresson.

"IL—ALPH WAIDE Stresson.

"IL—This Hap is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and it is the best which can be parabased."

LLOYD'S MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

From actual surveys by Copts. Bart and Wm. Rowen, Mississippi Miver Pilots, of St. Lovids, Mo., shows every mare plantation and owners assaw, from St. Louis is the Gulf of Mississiph M

OBITUARY ...

Killed by a fall recovery Towns.

Coarss, of London Grove Towns.

In the full vigor and prime of life, and in the midne of the coarse of the c

Died, at his residence in Kennett Square, (Pa.) on the 7th inst., BREJANIS S. JONES, aged 49 years.

The Abolitionists of Pennsylvania, who can look back to the commencement of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, will remember him as one of their most senious and faithful condjutors. From that day to the lastest bour of his life, his heart responded promptly to the claims of the slave; and his voice and pen were loyal to the eates of human fredom, and to his highest idea of right. In the East and in the West he labored long and faithfully, both as a public speaker and an editor, in behalf of the Anti-Slavery cause, and in him unpopular truth found an earnest champion, and popular wrong a faithful censor. His faith, in the principles of peace, as taught in Christ's Servano on the Mount, was never shaken, and his practical testimony to this faith marked his whole life. In the prime of his years he has left his field of ishorn just as the harvest is about to be gathered. But his work was completed, not eat off; and his name shall be embalmed.

'In the blessing of the captive,

Died on the 14th of 9th month, (October,) at the U. S

Died on the 14th of 9th month, (October,) at the U. S. General Hospital, near Sharpsburg, (Md.) Elements G. Poot, of East Ablington, aged 21 years.

He was one of the earliest volunteers, a member of company G., 12th Massachusetts Regiment; consequently, he was in the recent terrible battle at Antietam, during which he received four wounds—one in his legs to swere as to render amputation necessary. From his wounds, however, he seemed to be fast recovering, and would undoubtedly have got well but for a cough brought on by previous exposure and privations, which at last terminated in quick consumption, and ended his life.

He was gentle and amiable in character, and possessed unbending integrity and firmness of purpose. In a letter

He was gentle and amiable in character, and possessed unbending integrity and firmness of purpose. In a letter from one of his fellow-soldiers, he writes of him as fol-lows: "Not one in the Company was more beloved than he. In character he was perfectly honerable. I had not a better friend among them all." The man who had the care of him pays him the following tribute: "He was exceedingly amiable, and was endeared to all who knew him. He was dutiful and brave, and all your memories of

Cornish, N. H.,	Friday, Oct. 24.
Croydon Flat, "	Sunday, " 26.
Newport, "	Wednesday, " 29.
Claremont, et	Friday, " 31.
Springfield, Vt.	Sunday, Nov. 2.

B WM. WELLS BROWN will speak as follows ers of the North :

Sunday, Oct. 26. At Haverhill, Mass.,

DIED—In New York, on Sunday, October 12, of disc f the heart, after a short and painful illness, Rozza of the heart, after a suore and desired Horren, adopted son the 15th year of his age.



154 Washington St., 5 doors South of Milk St

600,000 Male or Female Agents, TO SELL

Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored Map of the United States, Canadas, and New Brunawick,

From recent surveys; completed August 10, 1882; cost \$20,000 to engrave it, and one year time.

Superior to any \$10 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

COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP of the United St EVERY RAILBOAD STATION.

ntee any woman or man \$3 to \$5 per day,

money.

Send for \$1 to try.

Printed instructions how to canvas well furnished all

Seem to get a very control of the convex well furnished all our agents.

Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France, and Cohe. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. No competitions,

No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland and Fransylvania, cost \$100,000, on which are marked Antietam Creek, Sharpeleng, Maryland Hights, Williamport Ferry, Rhorestrille, Rhand's Ford, and all others on the Potomas, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia and Fransylvania, or money refunded.

LIOUD'S

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA and ILLINOUS, is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in its Price 56 cents.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LAOVI'S MAP O'VIGHTA, MASYLAND AND PERSONNAL TILE OF THE MAP OF THE MASYLAND AND PERSONNAL TALL This Map is very large; its cook is but 25 cents, and it is the fost which can be purchased."

Boetry.

THE VOICE OF PANEUIL HALL.

SHATE OF COTOBER, 1862.

Ay, each still the pectes strain,
Xe walls, that oft have range
With words unworthy of our race,
Unworthy of our thouse.
Where Boston's earliest heroes stood,
At memaced Freedom's call,
Her noblest, bravest, stands to-day,
Freedom to urge for sell!

Ay, cohe still the glorious strain,
Liberty's Cradie-hymn!
Her altar-fires are not yet quenched,
Though of obsoured and dim;
Relighted, how they glow to-day!
While, at her High-Priesis call,
Thousands of swelling, burning hear
"Freedom," respond, "for all !"

Look, Massachusetts, proudly up! The flag of star and flame With a new splendor floats to-day, Reflected from one mame; Reflected from one came;
Thy brave young sons fight to defend,
And, bravely fighting, fall—
He plants it, far from Treason's reach,
Where Freedom, shelters all!

What is thy gift to him who bears The Banner of the Free Where it shall bless the lifted eyes Of wide Humanity?

Honor thyself by honoring him,

Is the firm patriot call

From Past, from Future, and To-dayThe voice of Fancuil Hall!

"Twas a terrible fight," the soldier said,
"Our Colonel was one of the first to fall,
Shot dead on the field by a rifle-ball—
A braver heart than his never bled."

A group for the painter's art were they;
The soldier with scarred and sunburnt face;
A fair-haired girl, full of youth and grace;
And her aged mother, wrinkled and gray.

These three in a porch where the sunlight came
Through the tangled leaves of the jasmin vine,
Spilling itself like golden wine,
And fleeking the door-way with wings of flame.

The soldier had stopped to rest by the way,
For the air was sultry with summer heat;
The road was like ashes under the feet;
And a weary distance before him lay.

"Yes, a terrible fight—our ensign was shot As the order to charge was given the men, When one from the ranks seized our colors, and th He, too, fell dead on the self-same spot.

"A handsome boy was this last. His hair Clustered in curls round his noble brow : I can almost fancy I see him now, With the scarlet stain on his face so fair."

"What was his name?—have you never heard Where was he born, this youth who fell? And your regiment, stranger, which was it, tell 'Our regiment? It was the Twenty-third."

The color fied from the young girl's cheek, Leaving it white as the face of the dead; The mother lifted her eyes, and said: "Pity my daughter—in mercy speak!"

"I never knew aught of this gallant youth," The soldier answered, "not even his name Or from what part of our State he came: As God is above, I speak the truth!

But when we buried our dead that night, It is as like him as like can be ;

One-glance, and a look, half sad, half wild,
Passed over her face, which grow more pale;
Then a passionate, hopeless, heart-broken wall
And the mother bent low o'er her prestrate child.

From the Salem Gazette. EMANCIPATION.

The day has come: the blessed day
Long prayed for by the slaves,
When the heavy stones are rolled away
From their hearts' secret graves. Their buried hopes shall now arise;
Their faith shall upward soar;
And joy beam from a thousand eyes,
Where never known before.

For God, who led his children through

Until, at last, as through the flood He made, of old, a way, He brings through seas of crimson blood The bondmen out to-day.

The Lord hath heard His people's voice Hath listened to their cry; He bids their fainting hearts rejoice —

From the Independent Democrat. LINES FOR THE ORISIS.

Beleaguered Richmond proudly faunts
Her Stars and Bare upon the breeze,
And haughtly the Southron taunis
The Northern Saxon, to appease
His wounded pride, his reoggeful hate;
Yet written is their doom by fate.

Five hundred thousand warriors bold Encircle them on every hand, A million more already bold Themselves when calls their native land And like the surges of the deep, In serried masses they shall sweep.

On robel tity, isle and plain,
Shouting the war-cry of the free,
And blood shall flow—a crimson rainUntil the Slave a Freeman be t
The banner of Secession Bars
Shall fall before the Stripes and Stars.

As the dark cloud above us spread Before the morning sun shall fice, So shall Secondon's Gorgon head Flore at thy glance, sweet Liberty! Before'us Glory's iris sits, Brighter than "Sun of Austorlitz."

SONNET.

The following graceful sonnet is in the defication of Charles T. Congdon's poem, "The Warning of the War, delivered at Dartmonth Collegy :— TO SIDNEY ROWARD GAY, ESQ., OF MRY YORK.

TO RIDERY HOWARD GAY, R80., OF RRY
Receive, dear Gay, these rude but husses triymeOr all is good in them, a dobt, receive,
As what your pen has taught me to believe,
Or friendly converse in them hortile times?
Our sky is dark and blood-red; and the hour
Full of God's weath; yet if some small delight
Residin of happier days, 'tis yours or right,
Who have not learned in all your life to never.

cers is the serrow; yours is not the shame,
Whose are amideous finger has not failed
So many years to point to our ill fame,
as coming retribution; now assail'd.

The Tiberator.

ever enjoyed his acquaintance—Laily American.

The funeral services of the late Eugene Kincade
Foss, whose death on Sunday has already been noticed, took place yesterday afternoon, at the Lowell
Street Universalist Church. The house was filled with
the many friends of the deceased, including the Band
and the Printers of the city.

The exercises at the church commenced with an appropriate voluntary, Mr. David Cutter presiding at
the organ, which was followed by the sad strains of
the "Miscrere," from II Trovatore, by the Fourth
Regiment Band, who were present to pay their last
tribute to one who for the past year shared their
hardships and pleasures. After the reading of a portion of the Scriptures, a select choir sang the 691st
hymn, commencing.

Brother, rest from sin and sorrow,
Death is o'er, and ille is wea."

—Daily Mirror.

-Daily Mirror.

On some occasions similar to the present simple sincerity and fidelity to truth forbid me specially to speak of the personal character or past life of the deceased. Sometimes ignorance and sometimes knowlspeak of the personal character or pass the second speak of the personal character or pass the second speak of the personal character of pass the second speak the words of affection we so generally feel. Favored with his acquaintance shortly after taking up my residence in this city, I soon and early learned to love him. I found him possessed of more than average intelligence, a warm heart, and quick and true conscience. The possession of these was practically proved in his daily life. Of his opinions, in detail, it is not important for me to epeak. Enough now, that his life bore the good fruits, to secure which, though by varied means, is the common aim of all good men. At suitable is the common aim of all good men. At suitable of his skin. From a child, I never detected in him the slightest repugnance to the colored race; such as

Many of you knew him longer and better than I. You, by more protracted experience, will approve the best words I can speak of him. You, in so large assemblage, say, "It is fitting to our affections and just to the claims of his life, that we come together, and, with one voice, apeak his praise, and endeavor to appropriate those principles of truth and impressions of Gol's epirit that shall both comfort and profit as. Could I now gather up all the pleasant things which, in tones of sadness, have been spoken to me of him on the street since his departure, and repeat them here, it would be sufficient eulogy to satisfy his dearest friend, or the sweetest and most sacred affection. I have been told, "he had not an enemy in the world"; and from all that has been said, I infer that is friends equalled the number of those who knew him. He was dutiful as a son, affectionate as a broth.

cest friend, or the sweetest and most sacred affection. I have been told, "he had not an enemy in the world"; and from all that has been said, I infer that his friends equalied the number of those who knew him. He was dutiful as a son, affectionate as a brother, faithful as a friend. In many forms of speech, his praise has been spoken; but they all confirm the single conviction of my own, that in him those characteristics harmoniously blended which captivate the common heart.

Having great fondness for music, he made good progress in the art with several instruments, and with us to-day, a little more than a year ago, he went forth in the service of than a year ago, he went forth in the service of than a year ago, he went forth in the service of that yet have they would bear himself there, how he would touch new hearts, what they would learn and say of him. Answers concerning this have come back to us, and we learn that his duty was faithfully discharged, and that strangers, and even opponents to him in convictions and positions, were converted to personal friends. More than one family of the South confessed the good impression be had made upon them, and the personal approval he had secured. And that all his associates in camp and service loved him, we have had ample witness.

And now, in these reflections upon his virtues, and

was superior to this body. It only became sacred, or more than other material substance, by association with him; and now, because he has left it, when it could no longer serve him, dying, and dissolving away by disease, we must not say or feel that he is loat, or changed from what we loved. Standing in the house where his lifelees form lay, I looked upon the instrument he had so often inspired with strains of sweetest music, now silent and powerless, and, in my thought, I said, So of those cold, dead lips; they are still and speechless, because & has left them. I have been a hard-working mechanic all my days, and have suffered just enough at the hands of was greater than this material instrument of other was greater than this material instrument of other and substance. And as I should not have thought him lost, though he had forever laid this one saide to take up another, so I cannot think him lost, though he has left those lips, and even all that form, lifeless. It, with all its members, was be at an instrument of many keys, while he was the player; and He who gave him this, so adapted to the present life, can as easily provide him with another, adapted to another life. And, as he could lay saide one instrument of the heavenly, with no loss to himself of life, love, or any good but gain; and, by my faith in immortality, it must be se.

So now we may think of him as having joined the heavenly band; that band, some of whom came forth to heaven's shining portals, singing of the coming christ, and whom John in the vision of prophetic hope heard celebrating his triumph. And yet, he is "The address was delivered without notes, and vitted any services preparation, and therefore has been reported any string preparation, and therefore has been

OBITUARY.

Mancherer, (N. H.) Oct. 11, 1862.

On the 6th of October, the morning papers of this city contained the following notice:

EURER KILCARS FORS died yesterday forencoments the residence of his father. Rev. A. T. Fors, of this city, quits unexpectedly. He went out with the Fourth Regiment, a year ago, as member of the Cornet Band, with which he returned a week ago last Thursday. The band serenaded several of our citizens the Staturday evening following, and young Fors was with them at first, but, after playing a few pieces, complained of sichness, and went home and did not go out afterwards. He had not been well that day. He died of billous fever, the seeds of which he probably brought with him from Port Royal. His schenes was not considered dangerons. Testerday morning he sat up in a chair, and thought be was better, but soon grew worse, went into a spasm, and soon breathed his last.

He was an only son, and one of whom his parents might well feel proud.

We knew him intimately. He was a long time in our employ as a printer. He was a long time in our employ as a printer. He was a long time in our employ as a printer. He was a long time in our employ as a printer. He was a long time in our employ as a printer. He was a long time in our employ as a printer. He was a long time in our employ as a printer. He was a long time in our employ as a printer. He was a long time in our employ as a printer. He was a long time in our employ as a printer. He was a long time in our employ as a printer. He was a long time in our employ as a printer. He was a long time in our employ as a printer. He was a long time in our employ as a printer. He was a long time in our employ as a printer. He was a long time in our employ as a printer. He was a long time in our employ as a printer. He was a printer between the long the long that the long the long that the long the long that the long that the long the long that the long the long that the lo

God forbid, then, that our friend be spoken of a being loat, or buried in the grave. Such speech is to common. It expresses more than we can mean; bu in its use, we feel far too much that is false and com

If it be possible, I pray you, my friends, to accept and comfort your hearts with these truths. Accept of their utterance as fraternal and filial, rather than as professional; and added to them, or though you may be unable to receive them, at least accept the assurance of the most profound sympathy of him who, from a full heart, offers them, and of this large assembly, who fain would assuage your sorrow. And though all words fail, God, with the infinite greatness of his love and the omnipotence of his spirit, will stand, and, through currents of life concealed from us, can comfort you and profit us all. To Him let us pray.

suitable of his akin. From a child, I never detected in him contends the slightest repugnance to the colored race; such a heir posterior of the slightest repugnance to the colored race; such a heir posterior of the slightest repugnance is, in my belief, entirely the results of low, mean, wicked education.

If it had been possible to have kept the body a day longer, I should have tried hard to obtain the term only of some one of my fellow-laborers in the great cause of the slave's redemption, on the occasion of the slave's redemption, on the occasion of the slave's redemption, on the occasion of the slave's redemption, or to apply the consequence—between always and this blood.

than one family of the South confessed the good impression be had made upon them, and the personal approval he had secured. And that all his associates in camp and service loved him, we have had ample witness.

And now, in these reflections upon his virtues, and the great truth of immortality, let us find comfort. These characteristics which constituted his spiritual being, his real self, were superior to the shock of death, before which this form, made so dear by their presence in it and expression through it, has fallen. He was superior to this body. It only became sacred, or more than other material substance, by sarsociation from the material substance, by sarsociation with Aim; and now, because he has left it, when it

This Renet Guides in Prinstruanta. A letter from Harriaburg to the Philadelphia Press any the men into piloted the release a safely through Pennsylvanias during the recent raid were Pennsylvanian Breckinridge Democrats, and notorious raceals. Their names are Logan, Wilson, Silmes and Brian. It is also stated that Gen. Stuart and several of his officers are familiar with that section of country from having been stationed at Carliale barracks previous to the rebellion.

Yours, HENRY C. WRIGHT.
P. S. I am in the family of Ebenezer and Hannah Mudge. You and Theodore Parker hang by the wall, in perfect likeness. You have been in this family. Pleasant and only pleasant memories are associated with you and your visit. Be assured, it is very gratifying to me to hear you spoken of as you are in this family, and by many others here. Painful as it is to hear the Christ of Abolition preached as a mere war measure, a State policy, yet I rejoice to see and hear that living Christ preached as a living Savior to save the nation. Abolish slavery as a State policy, and the way will be open to recognize the Negro as an equal brother before God, and slavery as the aum of all villany, and slaveholders and their Northern sympathizers as the incarnation of the sum of all villany.

The Reverend Dorson agreed to accept two thousand dollars "in gold" for "the lot," and Martin joyfully closed with this offer. The difficulty was, however, to get possession of the valuable bits of property, in order to close the transaction; but this was finally got over by the ingenious and impecuations Dorson, who seems to be a person as fertitle in expedients as he is tenacious of the price of flesh. He found two Kentucky slave dealers in Columbus, where he lived, with whom he made a bargain, for a certain per centage, to not as his agents in the transfer of Caroline and her children to their new owner. These fellows, whose names are Gault and Ketchum, sent to Mr. Martin the following

their new owner. These reliency, whose names are Gault and Ketchum, sent to Mr. Martin the following

RUSINESS NOTE.

"While in Columbus, Georgia, the Rev. John Dorson informed us that you had the gold to pay his price of referred in always in his possession—namely, Caroline and her children, a girl and a boy. He further stated that you had the gold to pay his price of redemption. Upon the strength of his recommendation, we bought the slaves. We could easily realize for the girl, who is about sixteen, almost as much as we shall ask you for all; but, as we promised Mr. Dorson to let you know that we have them, we write to you to redeem our promise."

The rest of the story is told by Mr. Martin himself, in a letter addressed to Mr. John Curwen, of Plastow, (Secretary of the English "Caroline Martin Fund," who communicates its for publication to the London papers. Mr. Martin-says:

Boston, United States, September 6.

"My very dear Priend: I got back last Friday from Cincinnatis, after a most successful trip of about eight days. I had written to 'II J. Martin, Exq., who was sme of my carilest and most faithful friends, asking him to act as my agent in buying my sister and her children, as he had promised to take them into his employ; and he very kindly consented to do so. I wrote to him, also, should be get to Ginein.

neighboring towns. The rebellion—the civil ware alavery their causes, abolition their cure—quata and inalizable rights—the glory and true heroism of suffering and dying to save others from suffering and death—the Proclamation as a test in Church and Stats—life, liberty and happiness—these are my subjects. Great is the desire to hear about them.

In religious life, the question is—What do you think, refer to hear about them.

Loyally to the government, to God and man, is tested by hoyally to that Proclamation. The political gathering, whether Democratic or Republican, it is asked—What do you think, refer does not have a subject of savery and rebellon, North and South, universatify oppose the Proclamation. All who fees always have the North and South, universatify oppose the Proclamation. All who fees always have the North and South, universatify and the proclamation. All who fees always have the North and South, universatify and the proclamation. In all the primary meetings, with a view to the Norember election, between Wadsworth and Seymour, the sole issue is—Shall the Proclamation is a sustance, or resisted? Shall slavery be abolished, January 1st, 1862, or shall it be continued and established over all the States 1 Shall slavery be abolished, January 1st, 1862, or shall it be continued and established over all the States 1 Shall slaver be abolished, January 1st, 1862, or shall it be continued and established over all the States 1 Shall slaver be abolished, January 1st, 1862, or shall it be continued and established over all the States 1 Shall slaver be abolished, January 1st, 1862, or shall it be continued and established over all the States 1 Shall slaver be abolished, January 1st, 1862, or shall it be continued and established over all the States 1 Shall slaver be abolished, January 1st, 1862, or shall it be continued and established over all the States 1 Shall slaver be abolished, January 1st, 1862, or shall it be continued and established over all the States 1 Shall slaver to the North be made free, or th

the North than free the negro laborers of the South! I rejoice with Joy and thanksgiving that they and all the pre-slavery party, North and South, are making this the one square issue.

Bullets will kill slaveholders, but slavery must be killed by an idea. Justice must kill Injustice. Right must kill Wrong—Liberty, Slavery. The bullet which carries not liberty to the hearts of the living, will be of but little use to freedom and free institutions, though it carry death to the hearts of ten thousand tyrants. State Policy is the only idea of the Proclamation, but the discussion of Abolition as a State Policy must result in Abolition as a moral duty—an act of justice—as the right of the slave, and the duty of the master.

Yours, HENRY C. WRIGHT, P. S. I am in the family of Ebenezer and Hannah Mudge. You and Theodore Parker hang by the wall, in perfect likeness. You have been in this family, Pleasant and only pleasant memories are associated with you and your visit. Be assured, it is very later than living Christ preached as a mere war measure, a State policy, yet I rejoice to see and hear that living Christ preached as a living Savior to save the mation. Abolish alavery as a State policy, and the

A REVEREND REBEL ON SLAVES AND ABOLITION 1878.

measure, a State policy, ref. 1 rejoice to see and hear that living Christ preached as a living Savior to save the nation. Abolish slavery as a State policy, and the way will be open to recognize the Negro as an equal brother before God, and slavery as the aum of all villany.

What can Abolitionists do to let the slaves know of the existence and import of the Proclamation ? Can we do any thing 2 We can. Let missionaries go forth those beathen lands of the South, to declare the glad tidings of great joy to those who sit in darkness and the shadow of death, to proclam to them the year of jubilec—to be to them John the Baptist of the Christ of Abolition that is to come January 1st, 1863. Let the knowledge of that Proclamation cover the South as waters fill the sea. Let the slaves be taught that on that day they are free, and that to federal authority will interpose to prevent them from gaining and maintaining their liberty by sunning AWAY or by ARMS.

A TOUCHING STORY.

A TOUCHING STORY.

A Series of letters which appear in the London Star and Daily Ness (the Times does not publish such documents) tell a touching story of the rescue of a mulaito woman and her two quadroon children from slavery in Georgia. Nine months ago, J. Sella Martin, a slave who had escaped from his master and had become a minister in Massachusett five years before, found his way to England, where he told the history of his sofferings, and onlisted sympathy of the most substantial character in listed sympathy of the most substantial character in the collection in the facts is considered to the collection in the facts is set for the collection. The collection is a see and the second in the collection is a see and the second in the collection of the collection of the second in the collection of th

it sets forth. We give two extracts:

"That reverend gentleman, we are told, is greatly respected in his neighborhood; that is, by his fellow slave owners; and we can well believe it. If his sermons are like his letters, his function must be to wrest and pervert the principles of our boly religion, and make it the prop and stay of the greatest of social villanies. Such a man must be invaluable in slave society. But there was no reason why he should export his sophistications to Boston."

" " " Knowing Caroline to be a Christian, he wants to keep her in the slavery which has deflied her, and fears that if he were to sell her into freedom, he should be responsible for her moral and social ruin. We wonder what constitutes a woman's ruin down South. However, the reverend gentleman's scruples were not insurmountable, for at the sight of the gold he was ready to entrust not only Caroline, but with her the slave girl Ada, a

tleman's scruples were not insurmountable, for at the sight of the gold he was ready to entrust not only Caroline, but with her 'the slave girl Ada, a quadroon with hazel eyes, aged 16,' to the tender mercies of two travelling speculating slave dealers, who could have sold them the next day to the highest bidder.

"We have not brought forward the case of this hardened and conscience-seared old clergyman for its singularity; for all who know southern literature or southern society, know that his thoughts and words are such as, under similar circumstances, would be heard wherever slaves have long been held. But we see from this case how helpless the South is to reform itself. If the salt has lost its savor, wherewith shall the mass be seasoned? Popular religion must either reform the devotee, or become itself corrupt and corrupting. We see what has happened here."

N. Y. Evening Post.

"They have been overhauling ber, but an improve the control of the

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

HOYEDALE, Sept. 2. 18d.

HOYEDALE, SEPT. 3. 18d.

"SHODDY." BY J. IVES PEASE.

Old Shoddy sits in his easy chair,
And cracks his jokes and drinks his ale,
Dumb to the shivering soldier's prayer,
Deaf to the widows and orphans wail.
His coat is warm as the fleece unaborn;
Of a "golden fleece" he is dreaming still.
And the music that fulls him, night and mon
Is the hum-hum-hum of the shoddy-mill.

Clashing cylinders, whizzing wheels,
Rend and ravel and tear and pick;
Wint can resist these hooks of steel,
Sharp as the claws of the ancient N
Cast-off mantle of millionaire,
Pestilent wagrant's vesture chill,
Ragn of miser or beggar bare,
All are "grist" for the shoddy-mill.

Worthless waste and worn-out wool,
Flung together—a specious sham!
With just enough of the "fleece" to pull
Over the eyes of poor "Uncle Sam."
Cunningly twisted through web and wool,
Not. "shirt of Nessus" such power to it
Look! how the prints of his hideous hod
Track the flend of the shoddy-mill!

A soldier lies on the forzen ground,
While crack his joints with aches and alls
A "shoddy" blanket wraps him round,
His "shoddy" marnen is the wind assais.
His coat is "shoddy," well "stuffed "with "fe
He dreams of the flocks on his native hill;
His feverish sense the demon mocks—
The demon that drives the shoddy-mill.

Ay! pierce his fisures with shooting pains,
Tear the muscles and rend the bone,
Fire with frenzy the heart and brain;
Old Rough-Shoddy! your work is done!
Never again shalf the bugit-blast
Waken the sleeper that lies so still;
His dream of home and glory's past:
Fatal's the "work" of the shoddy-mill.

Struck by "shoddy" and not by "shells, And not by shot, our brave ones fall; Greed of gold the story tells, Drop the mantle and spread the pall. Out on the wampires I out on those Who of our life-blood take their fill!

No meaner "traiter" the mation knows,
Than the greedy ghoul of the sheddy mills
Continental Monthly.

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER W OULD inform the public that she has removed has
223 Washington Street, to

Champooing and Hair Dyeing,

No. 31 WINTER STREET, where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair. She is sure to cure in nine cases out of ten, as the for many years made the hair her study, and is sure than are none to excel her in producing a new growth of his Her Restorative differs from that of any one ols, less made from the roots and herbs of the forest. She Champoos with a bark which does not give in the country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair suring grey.

She also has another for restoring grey hair to its restriction in nearly all cases. She is not afraid to past her Restoratives in any part of the world, as they are in every city in the country. They are also packed for the customers to take to Europe with them, enough to hate or three years, as they often say they can get subig abroad like them.

MADAME CARPERAUX BANNISTER,

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTES. No. 31 Winter Street, E

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

2 Doven Street, (near Franklin Square,)

A. J. GROVER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
EARLYILLE, La Salle Co., III.

E. Especial sticution given to securing and collecting
August 8.

JOHN S. ROCK, ESQ.,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
No. 6, TRESONT STREET, : ROSTON.