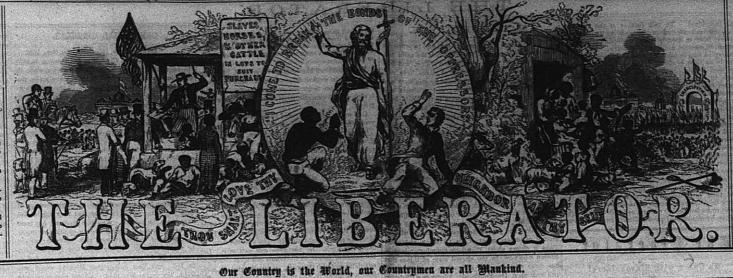
HINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6 ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.



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

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1656.

Refuge of Oppression.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 44.

AN AMNESTY.

and but refer again to an amnesty. The coopering the will of the South has pass-Administration has not pursued the war accessry spirit, nor with the sagacity rethorcasion. There has been too much seded for the occasion. There has been too much pleied diceasery at work. It is not the country that have most at stake with our officers, but that he most at stake with our officers, but that he most at stake with our officers, but that he most at stake with our officers, but that he most at stake with our officers, but the state of political properties of the Bode Republicans of the Bode Republicans have been enormous with the state of the s

tion in Philadelphia has gone entirely Democratic party—the Republicans who ed of Abolitionists, Know-nothings and ting carried the point by tremendous masaving carried the point by tremendous maThe fact is owing to the principle that,
in sine points of the law perhaps it has
nce also on unscrupulous chicanery. At all
be success of the Republicans is much to be.
They are the main cause of this unnatural
is their profit that it broke out—it is their
ge to have it continued—because they get
racts. So that, in truth, their triumph is a
nace of the war—a further estrangement of
th—a new shedding of blood—a new vioth—a new shedding of blood—a new vioth—a new shedding of blood—a new vioneces. This triquitous faction is suffering
that Parson Brownlow calls "nigger on the
and it has the itch of avarice on the palms,
highest ascent in power has been reachedmore elections will see the Republicans deshe Know-nothings were—Boston Pilot.

REBALLU COMERG "So. AMPRICA"

GARIBALDI COMING TO AMERICA.

yet happened of furthering the down-routen most itse of Europe—say the majority of our contemporaries.

It is singular with what facility the American people may be played ou. Louis Kossuth humbugged them out of their time, out of their money, out of their admiration, out of their wits. The infamous Lola Montes had almost as great success. No man yet has understood his countrymen so well as Barnum. And are they now to have Garibaldi foisted on them? Is it from true generosity that he has offered his six thousand Italian cut-throats? Both he and his men are rebel war dogs out of business, and together they are willing to become mercenaries. This is really the case of Garibaldi and his men. There should be no doubt that Jefferson Davis could get a bargain of these Italians, and they would get a bargain of these Italians, and they would get a bargain of these Italians, and they would get a bargain of these Italians, and they would get a bargain of these Italians, and they revolutions? The Administration would deserve immediate dismissal from power, if it accepted into the army revolutionary troops from another country. Such an act would make the world say that we have no right to put down the rebellion of the South, for the act would be eminently encouraging to revolutionists. May the Union never see the diagraceful day of suppressing domestic rebels by foreign rebels words! Anything but that! And who would join these xix thousand scanderoundrels? The curse of the Church is on their heads. What Catholic would like to draw sabres by the side of such men? It is a falsehood that there would be any eagerness to unite with them.—Boston Pilot. there would be any eagerness to unite .- Boston Pilot.

NEGRO IMMIGRATION.

NEGRO IMMIGRATION.

Do the people of Indiana desire their State to be overrun with lazy, helpless and thrilliess negroes? Do they want the State to be Africanized? Large numbers have already been brought into the State, in violation of our Constitutional provisions against such immigration. If Lincoln's Proclamation is carried into effect, our State will be flooded with a population, which, by an overwhelming vote of the people, it was determined to exclude. By order of the Secretary of War, thousands of contrabands, men, women and children, are being carried into Illinois. The same thing is going on in Ohio. Unless protester against, the Federal military authorites will Africanize the Western States. We do not want that population amongst us. We do not want that population amongst us. We do not want that industry of the State taxed for their support.

SPECIMEN OF INDIANA DEMOCRACY.

The abolition platform used to be "free soil, free speech, free trade, and free men." Their free soil is now under martial law, their free speech is imprisonment by the government of those who differ from them, their free trade is the inflamous Morill prohibitory tariff, and their free men consist of negroes only !—Ecansville (Ind.) Gazette.

It is now said that this Voltairian pirate, finding himself unable to take Rome from the Pope, and to six thousand Italian soldiers to the American government, as aid in suppressing the rebellion; and many are of opinion that the whole country would generously accept so magnanimous an offer.

The Republican press is clapping hands very boisterously on this circumstance. The New York Tribune, and many other papers of that fanatic stamp, and all the violent Protestant journals in the land, have taken it up with much glee, and given it the widest commentary they could command. Garibaldi is another Lafayette; his braves will be accepted; there will be eagerness, as there is high honor, in enlisting among such veterans, and their fighting in America will be the best means that has yet happened of furthering the down-tredden liberies of Europe—say the majority of our contemporaries.

It is singular with what facility the American people may be played on. Louis Kossuth humbugged them out of their time, out of their money, out of their admiration, out of their money, out of their admiration, out of their wits. The inflamos Loia Montes had almost as great success. No man

Selections.

THE EMANCIPATION QUESTION.

you, what I am satisfied every intelligent colored person feels, gratitude for your noble and manly advocacy of our cause, with a wish that God may speed you is the work of imbuing in the minds of the people pure principles of liberty and equality to all men.

I remain, dear sir,
Your humble servant,
ONE OF THE SONS OF HAM.
Toronto, Oct. 2, 1862.

THE PROBLEM OF BACE.

this age of Christian enlightenment. He is out of his place. Existence in this era of light and progress must be as passiful to this estray from the dark ages as it would be to an owl to be exposed to the full sunshine of day. We must bear with him patiently, for he is an object of pity as well as of blame, and is the cause of more suffering to himself than to others. The "higher law" of the Christian, in contradistinction to that of the pagan, teaches us that the strong should sustain and encourage the weak instead of tyrannizing over them should elevate rather than oppress them. If the blacks are inferior to the whites, then it is doubly our duty, as a Christian people, to remove the yoke which superior power has imposed uponathem, and assist them in attaining to whatever social and moral elevation their natures may be capable of.

The men who believe in the inferiority of the black race, and thence infer that it should be held in slavery, prove themselves to belong to a past semi-barbarism, rather than than the present civilization, and to be possessed of the nature of bullies and cowards, rather than of brave men and Christians.—Worcester Spy, Oct. 8th.

CONFEDERATE PERSISTENCE.

Dank It will not be long until the will be wear of the control of

significance.
We always knew they were born to rule us, but,
ntil lately, they claimed to do it through their deariends, the pro-elavery democrats.
What new light has broken in upon Mr. George

Fitzhugh?

He now talks of waiting until the "gentlemen conservatives, scholars and Christians, who have always ridden our masses, shall be again in the saddle!"

ADVICE OF GEN. SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1861.

rebellion must and can be put down by actual war, by conquering and not compromising with traitors in arms; notwithstanding your previous gallant services in behalf of your country, stern duty requires that in this emergency I should confide the interests of the nation to other hands "? Would not this have been the universal feeling of the loyal North, ceuld they have known at the time that such a letter had been addressed to the President? Who is there that would have recommended our entering upon this war under such auspices? Long and anxiously did the people watch and wait, and wonder at the course of events, disaster upon disaster, and apparently without any sufficient reason; the whole was to them a perfect mystery.

This letter makes all plain: General Scott never meant to fight. When forced to it, his army, as might be expected, met with defeat. His successor was selected by himself; General McClellan war once who held the same views, and was prepared to carry on the campaign in the same manner. The result is that a hundred thoosand of our brave cham

the proclamation of emancipation a your saves won's hurt you. Now, are not ninety days time enough for them to determine the point as to which course they will take? If, within these three months, the rebel States return to their proper and lawful condition in the Union, this proclamation becomes a dead letter. But if they choose to continue in their ungodity rebellion, who is to blame but themselves? They invoke the consequences on their own heads. And who will be willing to stop them? Go ask the father, whose manly son has yielded up his young life before those rebels guns, if he would have the government stop there. No. If I have any influence with the government, I will urge it to go farther, and to go on till every one of those infamous leaders is hanged, as an example to all future time. The best blood of Ohio cries from the battle-field, and demands the death of these leaders. To beggar them by confiscation is not enough. They must die! There is no loyal man in Ohio that can condemn the President for his proclamation. We must have no divided issues amongst us.

enough. They must die! I nerve and of the proclamation. We must have no divided issues amongst its.

I am happy, my friends, to say that I have made the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln. I had known him before, as we know men whose hand we take, and are gone. But now, I've come to know him. I have had a long and confidential conversation with him. He is calm and undismayed; and I am satied, that in his hands we have confided the affaire of Government to hands able and faithful. And let me assure you, whatever the newspapers may say to the contrary, that there is perfect harmony in the Cabinet at Washington. And, in my opinion, all bids fair to end the war right soon; and that, as I believe, after this winter, we shall have but little left to do but to catch and hang the leaders of this infernal rebellion."

EFF The Richmond Desputch thinks that too many masters "are deluded by implicit confilence in the fidelity of their servants."

GEN. MITCHELL'S SPEECH TO THE CON-TRABANDS.

On Sunday, Oct. 19, the negro church at Hilto Head was dedicated to divine service. The pasts is to be a black man samed Abram Murchison, froz Savannah, of the displict persuasion. The exercises were conducted by Rev. H. N. Hudon, chag lain of the New York Engineer Regiment; and Ger Mitchell was present, and made see following at dress >--

Mitchell was present, and made sae following address >
"I have been requested to say a few words to you by your teacher who is a good man. Any good man I like, regardless of color. I respect him as much whether he is bilack or white. If he be a had man, I shall treat him as such, whether he is white or black. Most of you know that I have talked to all my soldiers since I came here, and now I am talking to you, who are another set of soldiers, who have not yet arms in their hands, but who are under my protection and guidance, and in whom I take deep interests. With your past life I fully sympathize. I know and understand at all. I was reased in the mists of slavery, born in Kentucky, and know all about it. While there are many things connected with it that are pleasant, to which you will testify, there are a vast many other things which are not pleasant, and I think that God imtends all men shall serve him with their whole heart. I think this is true. I am not certain. I don't know. But in any condition we can all love and serve God. That privinge cannot be taken away. I care not how avage and wicked the master may be, be cannot prevent you from praying in the midst of the night, and God hears and answers the prayers of all, slave or free.

"But it seems to me that there is a new time

and God hears and answers the prayers of all, slave or free.

"But it seems to me that there is a new time coming for you colored people; a better day is dawning for you oppressed and down-trodden blacks. I don't know that this is true, but I hope that the door is being opened for your deliverance. And now, how deeply you should ponder these words! If now you are susuilling to help your selves, nobody will be willing to help you. You must trust yourselves to the guidance of those who have had better opportunities and have acquired superior wisdom, if you would be carried through this crisis successfully. And I believe the good God will bless your efforts, and lift you up to a higher level than you have yet occupied, so that you and your children may become educated and industrious citizens. You must organize yourselves into families. Husbands must love their wives and children, clinging to them and turning from all others, and feeling that their highest object in life, next to serving the good God, is to do all they can for their families, working for them continually.

"God colored friends, you have a great work to

ing to them and turning from all others, and feeling that their highest object in life, next to serving the good God, is to do all they can for their families, working for them continually.

"Good colored friends, you have a great work to do, and you are in a position of responsibility. The whole North, all the people in the free States, are looking at you and the experiment now tried in your behalf with the deepest interest. This experiment is to give you freedom, position, home, and your own families—wives, property, your own soil. You shall till and cultivate your own cross; you shall gather and sell the products of your industry for your own benefit; you shall own your own savings, and you shall be able to feel that God is prospering you from day to day and from year te year, and raising you to a higher level of goodness religion and a nobler life.

"Supposing you fall down here; that will be are end of the whole matter. It is like attaching a cable to, a stranded vessel, and all the strength that can be mostered is put upon this rope to haul her off. If this only rope breaks, the vessel is lost. God help you all, and belp us all to help you! If you are idle, vicious, indolent and negligent, you will fail, and your last hope is gone; if you are not faithful, you rivet eternally the fetters upon those who today are fastened down by fetters, and suffer by the driver's goad. You have in your hands the rescuing of those sufferers over whose sorrows you mourn continually. If you fail, what a dreadful responsibility it will be when you come to die to feel that the only great opportunity you had for serving yourselves and your oppressed race was allowed to slip!

"And you, women, you must be careful of your hidden. You must teach them to be industrious, cleanly, obedient and duitful at all times. You must head of the day, lawys have something good and nice for this supper, and speak kindly to him, for these little acts of love and attention will bring you happiness and joy.

"And when you men go out to work, you m

of the day, always have something good and nice for his supper, and speak kindly to him, for these little acts of love and attention will bring you happiness and joy.

"And when you men go out to work, you must labor with diligences and zeal. It seems to me, had I the stimulus to work that you have, that I could labor like a giant. Now you know who I am. My first duty, here is to deal justly; second, to love mercy; and third, to walk humbly. First, justly.—I shall endeavor to get you to do your duty faithfully. If you do, I shall reward you; and if you remise, then what comes next? Why, the wicked must be punished and be made to do right. I will take the bad man by the throat, and force him to his duty. I do not mean that I will take bold of him with my own hands, but with the strong arm of military power. Now do we understand each other? I am working for you already. I am told by your superintendent that a gang of fifty men are building you houses at the rate of six a day. These houses are to make you more comfortable. You are to have a patch of ground, which you can call your own, to raise your own garden truck, and you may work for the government for good wages. And you women must make your houses shine; you must plaster them and whitewash them, and gradually get furniture in your cabins, and a cooking stove. I have arranged in such a way that you will get furniture in your cabins, and a cooking stove. I have arranged in such a way that you will get furniture in your cabins, and a cooking stove. I have arranged in such a way that you will get furniture in your cabins, and a cooking stove. I have arranged in such a way that you will get furniture in your cabins, and a cooking stove. I have arranged in such a way that you will get furniture in your cabins, and a cooking stove; I have arranged in such a way that you will get furniture in your cabins, and a cooking stove; I have arranged in such a way that you will get you reloting chaper and better than belowens before your doors. You will see in a little while

MR. SUMNER AND THE PROGLAMATION.

ME. SUMNER AND THE PROULAMATION.

Senator Sumner's speech in Faneuil Hall defines and defends the new stroke of war which President Lincoln has delivered in his Emancipation Proclamation. It well became him to appear before his constituents in this great cause, and at this momentous time; for he, more than any other, has been the national champion of the military necessity of the measure. All men who love their country above any part or party of it, and who so see its extreme peril that they would weigh all counsels that propose its swift and perfect triumph, will read and ponder his eloquent and commanding argument. We mean this, not as a mere compliment to the great orator, but the more emphatically to urge its perusal, not only as a duty but a pleasure, by every loyal American who has not yet given his entire assent to the ways and means pointed out in this elaborate oration for liberty. It is not wise to ifelay this decision longer, for we have at length arrived at the parting of the ways. Henceforth, seen cannot pleaf that, in opposing Mr. Sammer's views, eanor pleaf that, in opposing Mr. Sammer's views, eanored that world that the President has reached and occupies the position, with regard to alsvery, which that Senator had pointed out, and on which he know, and again and again proclaimed, that he was advancing with firm but most deliberate steps. Those who opposed this extraordinary course have had time and opportunity to be heard, and they have improved it in every form known to the liberty, and even the license, of discussion. However they may confirm the reasons against it now may unfacerably affect the public mind, and restrain may unfacerably affect the public mind, and restrain

the individual. To talk further of the present brought to bear, and of the yielding to it, if a utterly false in fact, is to be disobedient to orde which, in essence, are strictly military. This insurance of the present which, in essence, are strictly military. This insurance of the procession was dently its time is short. That the occasion won be used by some to assail the Government with view to intimidation, or at least to draw off e treme conservative partizans from its support, we not unconsidered by the Executive, and, therefore, if articles of martial law which followed close upon it Proclamation. Certainly, this question cannot evide patriots now, however, before, it may has parted them in opinion. It is not from them that whall hear views adverse to a national course, of liberately and solemnly determined. Those we cannot receive this new policy as something lor desired should at least accept it in silence; for it a blow for victory over traitors, struck in the sacre and their brief forbearance and warning are cause they have the complete evidence wherevit measure its impending terrors, and believe its well be irresistible.—Taunton Gazette on definition of the complete with the complete complete with the complete complete with the complete complete complete with the complete comp

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1862.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The subscribers to The Pin SPECIAL NOTICE.—The subscribers to The Pine and Palm are hereby notified that arrangements have been made, by which The Librator will be supplied to them until the close of their several subscriptions. As soon as the number of copies now due by me are furnished, The Librator will be no longer sent, unless my friends prompt-ly renew their orders for it, accompanied by the dash. It is not probable that The Pine and Palm will be revived this year.

Boston, Oct. 27, 1862. - JAMES REDPATH.

STATE ELECTION.

. The annual election in Massachusetts will take place on Tuesday next. There is the most lively interes felt in its results in every part of the country—i Rebeldom no less than in all the loyal States. In spit of the combination and active efforts of all the shan loyalists, secession sympathizers, spurious democrate and brutal and depraved tools of unprincipled aspirant for office, the triumphant reflection of Gov. Andrev and Hon. Charles Sumner is unquestionable. Since the rebellion broke out, none have been more zealor the rebellion broke out, none have been more zealous for its suppression, and in support of the government, than themselves; and their labors have been truly herculean. Animated by the purest patriotism, they have discharged the multifatrious duties devolving upon them most creditably. The opposition waged against them is of the meanest and most malignant character; and the difference between those who sup-nort and those who careas them, is itselfite. port and those who oppose them, in intelligence, vir-tue, moral worth, and exalted patriotism, is precisely that which exists between the light of heaven and the darkness of the pit. "Hell from beneath" is stirred to prevent their n election. Whether their rancorous assailants are traitors in spirit and design or not, one thing is beyond doubt or denial—their defeat would cause ahouts of infernal exultation to go up from every part of the rebellious South. It follows, therefore that whoever aids by his vote or influence in procuring their defeat is doing a traitorous work, and making himself the accomplice of the wickedest and most des

himself the accomplice of the wickedest and most des-perate conspirators against God and Man, against Lib-erty and Justice, the world has ever seen.

The "no-party" candidate for Governor, in opposi-tion to John A. Andrew, is Col. Charles Devens, whose rendition of Thomas Sims (as U.S. Marshal), and baseness in placing chains around the Court House in Boston, beneath which Judge Shaw and his asso-ciates were forced to examin or all admittance to their in Boston, beneath which Judge Shaw and his asso-ciates were forced to crawl to gain admittance to their court room, make him eminently fit to represent such a party. Owing his present military position to the generosity and magnanimity of Gov. Andrew, his readiness to enter the lists as the Governor's competi-tor, backed up by all that's factious and desperate in the Commonwealth indicate destination. the Commonwealth, indicates destitution of nobility as well as base ingratitude. Verily, he

BE NOT DECEIVED.

It is a patent fact, that the greatest peril of the North is not from external attack, but from internal dissension. It was a proud boast for us to make, that the first shot which startled the garrison at Sumter melted all differences, and made us brothers in common cause. Apparently we were a unit. Had the Boston Courier at that time printed such senticommon cause. Apparent, the Boston Courier at that time printed such sentiments as it does to day, popular indignation would have destroyed its office. Had John Yan Buren venhave destroyed its office. Had John Yan Buren venhave a sneech one half as treasonable as his tured to utter a speech one half as treasonable as his late one in New York, he would have paid the forfeit of his life or liberty.

That golden hour for the nation passed unheeded.

That golden hour for the nation passed unheeded. With a leader who comprehended the vastness of the issue and the precious value of time, rebellion could have been crushed by the thunderbolt of emancipation, and a lengthy civil war nipped in the bud.

But the past is irretrievable, and it profits us nothing to recur to it complainingly, except as it helps us to be wiser in the future. Perhaps, in the light of impartial justice, it is better that the scourge should come upon us as it has, rather than that we should escape the well-earned retribution of our sins. "Not what

the well-earned retribution of our sins. "Not what we weak, O Lord, but what we weak," be our prayer. Eighteen months crowded with gloom and disaster have brought us to the point from which we should have started—the proclamation of emancipation. Eighteen months in which the governmental policy was so incomprehensible to loyal man that they grew wearied and disheartened, while traitors waxed bold and defant. The decree of freedom comes like a see of likely to love. ray of light to invigorate loyalty and confo son. But the penalty of pestponing so long this inevitable necessity cannot be escaped. The factious and disloyal element will assert, that the proclamation is the cause of the dissension so suddenly developed in our midst; whereas it has only made apparent, not maked, the determinance.

our midst; whereas it has only made apparent, not created, the determined opposition to the government which has secretly been gathering head for months. Many will be deceived by this plausible lie. It is even said by Washington letter-writers, that the President is disposed to regard the State elections, West, as the result of his proclamation. Let him, rather, seek the reason in his own procrastination. Let him remember the length of time his name has been used by traitors to entrap the unthinking into their nefarious designs. Let him not forget that his equivocal position gained for him the eulogies of the republic's enemies and the tears of his true friends. He should thank God that his name is no longer a sayory morthank God that his name is no longer a savory mor-sel in the mouths of the Van Burens, the Seymours, and the Joel Parkers.

sel in the mouths of the Van Burens, the Seymours, and the Joel Parkers.

We are most grateful that the line is drawn.

"Never any wounded the Commonwealth," says old Thomas Fuller, "but they first kissed it, pretending the public good." The proclamation is the touch-stone which reveals the Judsses who are seeking our betrayal. It came too late to save Pennsylvania and Ohio, but in time, we doubt not, to rescue New York and Massachusetts. The issue in both these States is to decide whether the people are ready to become the vassals of Jefferson Davis, or to prosecute the war vigorously for national unity and impartial freedom. Every vote cast at the election in November answers affirmatively one or other of these questions.

"Hare ye chosen, O my people, on whose party ye shall stand," Bre the Doom from its worn asadals shake its dust against our laud?

Though the cause of evil prosper, yet the Truth alone is Though the cause of evil prosper, yet the Truth alone is

strong,
And, albeit she wander outcast new, I see around her ple antiful tall angels to enshield her from all and Mordecal replied with these two suggestoins:—

W. L. O., 2R. "If thou altogether holdest thy peace at this time,

PRAYER INSTEAD OF WORK.

ave been accussiomed to say, and to prove the evidence, that the Church is the main he slavery. The buying, and selling, and fit of working, and breeding of slaves have co been practised and defended by ministers a against it as an evil. Even when, from some outside influence, or from some evidence brought to his individual knowledge, a church-member came to regard slaveholding as an objectionable or injurious practice, the influence of his church connection tended to make him regard this as mere matter of opinion, and to feel that a brother, North or South, might hold the opposite opinion, and pursue the opposite practice, without ground of impeachment of his Christian character. Thus it comes about, that those church-members in Boston who now, in the altered state of things that has come upon us, call themselves "anti-alwayer." has come upon us, call themselves "anti-alavery," still look upon Dr. South-side Adams as a Christian equally with themselves. They differ in opinion with him. But the version of Christianity which the church has given them allows free difference of opinhim. But the versus them allows free difference of opinchurch has given them allows free difference of opinfion, and of practice too, in the matter of alaveholding.
We must distinguish, they tell us, between matters of
opinion and matters of principle. If Bishop General
Polk shall be proved to have committed the sin of
schism, let him be cast out of the church; but let no
man interfere with his Christian privilege of slaveholding. If Dr. Adams should ever commit the
wickedness of believing that God exists in one person
only instead of in three—or that he has carried on wickedness of believing that God exists in one person only, instead of in three—or that he has carried on the affairs of this world without the occasional interposition of miraculous acts instead of with them—these are matters essential, fundamental; here is something absolutely incompatible with Christianity; let him be excommunicated; but let no man interfere with his Christian privilege of believing and teaching the lawfalness of holding men in slavery.

When, thirty years ago, it now and then happened that an individual church-member used his Christian liberty to form an opinion that slaveholding was a great sin, it was quite natural for him to pray, in the

great sin, it was quite natural for him to pray, in the church-meetings, that it might be overthrown. This however, produced a troublesome conflict of or and was so distasteful to the majority as to couraged by the weight of church influence, and some times abitrarily ruled out, as an irregularity; an unjustifiable infraction of "the peace of the church."
And even so lately as in "the great revival" of 1867-8, it was customary to hang upon the walls of prayer-meetings placards conspicuously inscribed—"No Controverted Topics," meaning—No allusions

But the great change which the last ten years hav But the great change which the last ten years have made in our country in regard to alwery is now, at last, making its mark upon that most conservative of all bodies, the church; and many of its members who, as far as church influences are concerned, would probably have remained pro-slavery all their days, have been led by outside influence (mainly that of the Republican party) to hate and oppose slavery. When this change has once been wrought in them, of course they wish to me their influences. course they wish to use their influence as church course, they wish to use their innuence as church-members, as well as their personal, social, and politi-cal influence, against that great public nuisance. Of course, they are disposed (and in the new order of things they are permitted) to express these feelings and desires in social prayer. But church action is a much a matter of routine, and the traditions and cus toms of the church make such steady, quiet resistance as such, do not think of applying themselves to any

Far be it from me to say anything against praying Truly says the old proverb—"Prayer and food hinder no man's journey." When work and prayer go hand in hand, they mutually help each other. But if prayer be made the substitute for work, if a man, like Simon Stylites, undertakes to make prayer the able business of his like the ways. If a Will. sole business of his life, that man's life will b and a failure, and even his prayers will be compara-tively barren and worthless.

My complaint of the church brethren in question is

that, in this particular matter, they confine their church action exclusively to prayer, neglecting a method of church action which might be made prompty effectual for the utter overthrow of slavery, and thu isregarding an apostolic injunction to manifest their

faith by their works.

The method of church action above referred to, which I again affirm might be made promptly effectual for the utter overthrow of slavery, is this:

Let all those brethren and sisters, in every church of every denomination, who really wish the extermination of slavery, not only ask God for it as they assessitioned to do. but ioin, at the close of their miniation of savery, not only ask God for it as they are accustomed to do, but join, at the close of their next church-meeting, in the signature of a letter, assuring President Lincoln of their wish, as Christians, that he would immediately use to that effect the special power which God has now providentially placed in his hands.

President Lincoln has atrong adverse influences to contend with and has been adverse influences to

President Lincoln has atrong adverse influences to contend with, and he has had the manliness frankly to acknowledge that he needs help in the accomplishment of the great work before him. He has repeatedly asked, not only that prayer be made for him without ceasing, but that those who wish action taken against slavery will make manifest their desire to that effect, and produce before the world such a mass of influence in that direction as to be at once his assurance of the existence of such a wish, and his support against opposing influences in the process of its execution. If a body of church-members, men and women, to the amount of even one in ten of the whole men, to the amount of even one in ten of the whol number in the North, would ask Abraham Lincoln i and nish the good work he has begun, and use his power a resident and Commander-in-Chief, to proclaim the not timediate and entire coolition of slavery throughout the nation, it is unanyesticable the nable that that work would s ly be done. No red tape in the Cabinet, no party in-flences outside, no intrigues of pro-slavery Gene-rals, not even the pernicious Border-State influence, could stand against such a movement. The churches of this country, have in their hands the heart of the President, and can turn it whithersoever they will.
Upon them, therefore, rests a responsibility and a duty
in this matter, second only to his.

As church-members are wont to demand Scriptural

warrant for any new proceeding, I will give them from the book of Esther, the precise parallel of the

from the book of Esther, the precise parallel of the action now asked for.

There is no reason to suppose that Esther ever neglected the duty of prayer to God. But, in the great peril recorded in the book which bears her name, and as a means towards she great deliverance there recorded, another duty also was required of her. And this duty was faithfully urged upon her by Mordecai.

she should go in unto the king, to make supplication unto him, and to make request before him for her per

then shall there enlargement and deliverance arise to the dews from another place; but thou and thy fa-ther's house shall be destroyed; and who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time

Ferrently, she worked diligently also. And the was deliverance to herself and her people. The lowing of her example must include work as

lowing of her example must include work as well as prayer.

God works by means; and he requires as to use appropriate means for the supply of our necessities. The man who has land and seed-corn, but who lets these lie idle and merely prays for a harvest, misuses prayer as well as wastes his opportunities. We must do the work appropriate to the object desired.

Abraham Lincoln holds in his hands power and authority amply sufficient for the oppressed of our land, that their entire deliverance from slavery may be accomplished. This is the great work for the completion of which our nation waits. This is the work, the doing of which would put us in a right position, both towards God, towards the slave, and towards the rebel enemy. God has given to the President the power, and thus laid upon him the duty, of doing this work. He has done one part of it. Let the volces of American Christians call upon him without delay to finish the work, to remove the sin, to do justice to the slave, and to give our national cause the mighty strength of complete rectitude.—o. K. W.

THEODORE TILTON, Esq., of New York, well know

THEODORE TILTON, Esq., of New York, well known as one of those to whom the vigorous progressive spirit of the Independent is chiefly owing, lectured this week on "The Nation's Next Duty."

He confessed himself sometimes subject to a feeling of despondency in regard to the position and destiny of our nation. Many great nations in the world's history have sunk, and been obliterated. And our sins were so great, and the moral standard from which recovery must come, if at all, was in the minds of many so low, that the case sometimes seemed doubtful. Nevertheless, hope and not despair, resolution and not despondency, was the duty of the hour; and in spite of doubts and forar, he believed in a time when this nation would look back on the present troubles from a period of quietude and prosperity far exceeding any we have yet known.

He objected to the popular statement that this immense war in which we are engaged is only for the maintenance of the Constitution; that is, for the sake of so much difference as exists between the Constitution of the Union and that of the rebel Confederacy, it was, in a much more real and actual earse.

tion of the Union and that of the rebel Confederacy. It was, in a much more real and actual sense, a wa

for liberty.

The Emancipation Proclamation was a great even The Emancipation Proclamation was a great event in our history, a mighty weapon in the hands of the President. Considering that the rebels must often, in their desperation, have been driven to contemplate the possibility of being themselves forced to this step, and considering that Emancipation on their part, any time within nine months, would have secured for

proper grounds of it had been the ones stated. Our duty and our interest alike required us to make an end of all slavery, but the high considerations of duty were the proper ones to be recognized by ourselves, and stated to the country and the world, as the controlling motives for our action. The Proclamation intimated nothing about either justice or humanity; nothing about previous fault on our part, or the requi-sitions of present duty towards God and the slave. It was a cold State paper, not only putting the act in question on the ground of military necessity, and ignoring any call of duty in the matter, but actually offering the rebels a permitted continuance of slavery as a bribe for return to their allegiance. If they should now make submission and return, slavery, as

as armly as ever.

This was not the right ground to be taken; and the
Nation's Next Duty is to supply that which is wanting in the Proclamation, see that its work of justice is fairly done towards all the slaves, and frankly state as the ground-work of that act the right of these human beings to their freedom. The next document issued on that subject ought to stand fair, clean and bright, a worthy parallel to our Declaration of Independence, free from all lowness of motive and shifts of a temporizing expediency. The nation must call upon its servant, the Government, to put this work in speedy execution. Mr. Tilton would prefer to see this great act of justice done by Congress rather than by the President. He wanted the work done by law, and with every solenn formality which would give it weight and permanence, rather than as an exgive it weight and permanence, rather than as an ex-ceptional act, the digtate of military necessity. But by one or the other, the President or Congress, it should be done strongly, firmly and speedily. Not only our duty, but the blood of the thousands of our sons and brothers who have failen in this war, calls for liberty, universal and impartial freedom, to be made, henceforth, the possession of every man and woman in our land...

Our Government—cither the President or Con-gress—fas now legitimate power to fees every alone gress—fas now legitimate power to fees every alone

gress—has now legitimate power to free every slave in the nation. They are bound in duty to use this power. And it is the People's part to insist that it be

schemes of changing torn permits and that which proposed to give them lands in Elorida and that which proposed to give them lands in Elorida and the Carolinas. The sea-stand cotton region should still be worked by them, only worked now for their will undoubtedly prove now the tissue of war will undoubtedly prove now the issue of war will be impolicy of having chosen the issue of war will sea to try the experi-

COMMERCIAL CIRCULAR.

MANCHESTER, (England.) 1st Oct., 1862. GENTLEMEN.—The Civil War in America is still the engrossing interest in mercantile circles, while to those in any way interested in the Cotton trade, the question of the probable duration of the struggle is indeed fraught with increased importance, the nearer we arrive at the point of exhaustion of the available actors, and the higher prices are carried. If there he any uncertainty as to the prolongation of the war, the risk in holding Cotton at present prices is enormous.

mous.
It is not, therefore, surprising that the recent co
of affairs on the other side of the Atlantic should
checked the advancing tendency of the Cotton
ket, and led all parties to pause in the race which
have been consistent. ket, and led all parties to panse in the race which they have been running, and to calculate their pass profits and possible losses. Nor is it atrange that events should even have inclined them to forego a portion of their estimated gains, in order that they might feel sure about the balance. And this tendency has been increased by the continued closing of mills, owing to the fact that Cotton at such high prices cannot yet be profitably spun. Hence American Cotton which touched 2s. 6d. per lb. a few weeks ago, receded to 2s. 13d.; and East Indian (fair Breach) which was 214d., had declined to 183d. All are now anytons to 214d., has declined to 184d. All are now anxious to know what influence upon the duration of the war will be exerted by the appalling series of defeats recently sustained by the Federal armies, resulting, as they already have done, in the abandonment of the siege of Richmond, and the removal of the theatre of war to the neighborhood of Washington.

One thing appears inevitable: that the general idea prevailing hitherto in England, as to the relative military strength of the Northern and Southern Confederacies, must be essentially modified. Even among those who, like ourselves, entirely disbelieved in the possibility of the conquest of the Southern States and a reconstruction of the Union, reliance was placed, not upon a presumed superiority or even equality of the South in military strength and fighting qualities,

the South in military strength and fighting qualities, but, while the courage, energy, and desperation it gives to men to fight for independence were not forgotten, the confidence was mainly based upon the difficulty of penetrating, overrunning, and subduing a country so enormous in extent, so poor in supplies, so destitute of roads, so overgrown with wood, and so infested with swamps, as the Southern States. It was quite anticipated that, in invading the South, the Northern Green well. Northern forces would be worn out by sickness and fatigue, or harassed by guerillas, and unable to leave the protection of their gunboats, like the army of the West; but not that they would be driven back, almost at their own thresholds, and unable to save their own country from invasion, like the army of the Potomac. How is it that the South has thus fought so much bet-

The Emancipation Proclamation was a great event in our history, a nighty weapon in the hands of the President. Considering that the rebels must often, in their desperation, have been driven to contemplate the possibility of being themselves forced to this step, and considering that Emancipation on their part, any time within nine months, would have secured for them an intervention by the European powers—it was most providential and auspicious that our movement had preceded theirs.

There were, however, serious deficiencies in the Proclamation. He would not complain so much of the delay of three months, if the emancipation had been promised to all the slaves, and if the just and proper grounds of it had been the ones stated. Our duty and our interest alike required us to make an end of all slavery, but the high considerations of duty. don, and proceeding to impose the French yoke on the inhabitants of these islands. With the people of the North it is comparatively an outside interest. They have no fear of being subjected to the yoke of a hated enemy; and, in spite of all the eloquence which is used to convince them that their national existence at stake, they have at bottom a quiet confider they would still exist, and be a great nation, eve should the independence of the South be established although that event would rudely dissipate their dreams of an empire to embrace the But, notwithstanding this (relatively speaking) inev as a bribe for return to their allegiance. If they should now make submission and return, slavery, as far as the Proclamation is concerned, would still stand as firmly as ever.

This was not the right ground to be taken, and the map, and consider for a moment what peace, at the map, and consider for a moment what peace.

now, would imply, to conclude that it is impossible.

In their present position, the Southern leader would undoubtedly claim all the Border States—eve Maryland, Western Virginia, and Missouri. In thes States, slavery has long been dying out, and under the United States its days are numbered. The same may, in a lesser degree, be said of Kentucky. The loss of these States would leave the North a mere strip of country, between the vast areas of the Con-federacy on the South, and Canada on the North; and ultimately reduce her to the position of a second-class power, even on her own continent. It is not to be power, even on her own continent. It is not to be supposed that her citizens will consent to this, unless when her strength is utterly broken down and ex-hausted, nor could any friend of humanity desire it. With their large population and fimmense resources, it must be admitted, even by those who smile at the pretension of one nation to possess and govern an en-tire continent, that the Northern States owe it to themselves and to the cause of few labers. tire continent, that the Northern States owe it to themselves and to the cause of free labor, to maintain the leading position in America. This they can only do by retaining everything north of 36 deg. 30 min., the old Missouri compromise line, except Eastern Virginia, which is so theroughly Southern that its adherence to the North need not be looked upon as a possibility. And this is so well understood by all intelligent men in the North, and, indeed, it is so selfevident that, when satisfied of the impossibility of reannexing the States which have actually second, there can be little doubt that they will ware a way of there can be little doubt that they will ware a way of so used.

Mr. Tilton was opposed, alike on grounds of justice and expediency, to expatriation of the slaves. Natives, for the most part, of this country, they have a right to live here, and even if their explaion were possible, it would be the greatest of follies to send away 4,000,000 of the nation's laborers. But of all the schemes of changing their position, far the best was that which proposed to give them lands in Elorida and will listen to no reasonable arrangement. So was it when the Northern forces were victorious, and so it will undoubtedly prove now the tables are turned.

the whole m Lineon to see his power of the corolinas. The see-island cotton region should set his power of the Carolinas. The see-island cotton region should still be worked by them, only worked now for their yproclain the sphout the associated the control of the control of the corolinas. The see-island cotton region should still be worked by them, only worked now for their yproclain the sphout the associated the control of the corolina of th

any longer hesitation on the part of Europea leasers in acknowledging her independence, it can now be due to any doubt of her ability to maintail, but to their disinclination to recognize a Four-based but to their disinclination to recognize a Four-based by conductable conductable. upon a system so universally co

There cannot be a doubt, that had the object of the North, on going to war, been merely the presented of herself and the non-secoding States from Souths of herself and the non-secoding States from Souths dictation, she would have had the approval as vel as the sympathy of the whole of Christendom, who has est it was that a Power with free institutions show retain the ascendency. But in the cridently fed attempt to require by force of arms system as may opposed as fire and water, and whose unnaturally anne had just failen to pieces, it has been imposed for her best friends to foresee anything but north, then and ruin. It has, indeed, from the first, been dent to observers at a distance, that the reassess of the South, after the consolidation of he formment and the appeal to arms, could only be seen ment and the appeal to arms, could only be seen to the second lating the second latin Americans generally are too sanguine to she is even to themselves; but by some among the she have not found it convenient to publish their seaments, and who were willing enough to let other by the war experiment, it has been feared from the far Possibly the failure of the policy of the re-Possibly the failure of the policy from he far power may now bring these men to the surface, at hence it may be asked, may not the policy of the party hence it may be asked, may not the policy of the prevail? "Not yet," must, we fear, he the replication of the policy of the prevail? "Not yet," must, we fear, he the replication of the policy of the po of all the South demands, will all probably disagregardually, and the war degenerate, by mutual const. into a contest for a boundary. When it reaches at point, less passion will be enlisted on either side, he warlike enthusiasm will be felt by the Southerman santain them souther than a santain them souther than peace may great a person of the possible for mediators to render useful offices. In while the South is determined to go, and the North determined that she shall stay, mediation would be determined that are anali stay, mecuation would be farce, and no solution access possible. Any overthe reads the Northern newspapers must see that, six from yet being brought to the point of conceding the principle of separation, the utmost confidence in the principle of separation, the utmost confidence in the principle of separation, the utmost confidence in the principle of separation. lnal triumph of their armies prevails, and it is a to suppose that the Southern leaders, flushed by the to suppose that the Cournern reasors, make by me recent successes, will give their enemy time to no-perate, unless upon the acknowledgment of their dependence as a basis of negotiations. To super that the resources of the North are yet near the joint of exhaustion is preposterous while the value in pil of the United States is over 80 per cent, and the the well-being of the mass of the people is hardly pe ceptibly affected.

three months have been entirely unprecedented, is extreme rise in middling Orleans having been our 16d. per lb., from 18\(\frac{3}{2}\)d. to 2s. 6d., of which about it has lately been lost, owing mainly to the hoper of a termination of the war, founded upon the residuants to the Federal armies. The fluctuation in the Stock held at Liverpool have also had their fluence. The total held at quarterly periods is fluence. The total held at quarterly periods in the past fifteen months, and the course of prices, so

Stock at Liverpool,			
	1861.		
21	st June.	20th Sept.	20th De
American,	843	487	230
	193	275	300
Other sorts,	70	56	48
Total.	106	818	- ISI
Price of mid. Orleans,	84.	9 5 8d.	10 784
T0,00000 00000 00000	1862		
91		. 20th June.	10th Con
American,	150	82	16 16
East Indian.	179	94	40
Other sorts,	74	84	34
			-
Total,	403	260	90
Price of mid. Orleans,	12jd.	183d.	2614

But on the 5th of September, when middling Orien was quoted 29d., the stocks of all sorts was reported as 58,000 bales. It is generally considered, horever, that the real stock was then and a considerally in excess of the figures reported. At that time, to spinners held fair supplies, which they have probable now reduced to a bare working stock. We estimate the rate of consumption for the past two months ! about 20,000 bales per week, or two-fifths of the mi-mum consuming power, and even this reduced at is, not now supported, many mills ceasing wat a their stocks of cotton became exhausted. The unpil known to be affoat from India now amounts to slot 397,000 bales, or 7000 bales in excess of the quantity affoat on the 15th of July, the date of our last Circumstance. lar, so that the arrivals, small as they have been had nearly kept pace with the quantity shipped from le dia, even under the incentive of the prevailing high 692,000 bales, against 728,000 the same date last year, while to all quarters, including China, the shipments have been limited to 717,000 ales against 804,000 last have been limited to 717,000 ales against \$00,000 at year. Contracts were being made for delivering a Bombay, next December, at higher than jeven prices, and for delivering next April or May, at obj 10 per cent below present rates, that is, below the rates prevailing at latest dates. This is not exceed aging for a very large import next year, and it must be very disappointing to those who have belivered in the extent of the East India supply was only a question of price. During the arrival of the bulk of what is now affined, however, a temporary increase of the is now affort, however, a temporary increase of the Liverpool stocks must be anticipated; but whether the ence of this upon prices has been already fully uscounted," or whether it is to cause increased pressure on the market, will no doub depair unainly upon the complexion of the then advices for America. It is probable that the surplus stock of goods everywhere is now greatly reduced, so that its doubtful if anything but an anticipation of a crestite anted," or whether it is to co of hostilities in America can long hold the Manche ter market in check, while the production is on nall a scale, and any revival there would of course mediately re-act upon the cotton market at Liver

As regards the various substitutes for cotton which As regards the various substitutes for cotton, have been so far suggested, while some of them may prove useful as auxiliaties during the period of santity and famine prices, we have seen nothing which appears to us at all likely to be supplied at low enough prices, and in adequate quantity, to materially affect the market for a long time to come. The "Zastet Marrino" has a beautiful silky fibre, but so fine and delignate that it seems extremely doubtful if any mellicities. Marina has a beautiful silky fibre, but so fine and delicate that it seems extremely doubtful if any method can be found of disengaging it from its corring ambitance without destroying the fibre. The suggestion, however, is a happy one, and creditable to the discoverer, and it is to be hoped that practical chemists and others will experimentalize till the best and simplest means is discovered of separating the suple from the glutinous matter in which, in its natural state, it is imbedded, and to give spinners the opportunity of testing its spinning qualities. tunity of testing its spinning qualities.

We are yours, very respectfully, NEIL BROTHERS.

[Nors. This Circular comes to us on a printed here from the highly respectable and not unfriendly home by whom if has been issued, with a request that we would yet it into tile hands of several prominent gentlemen for their prunsal; and we accordingly print it in our columns as the cudicate way of doing thin. It is ably drawn up; hat we do not, of course, endorse any of its reasoning or positions respecting the terrible conflict going on in this country, by simply giving it publicity, j.—Ed. Liberstor.

UNUAL MEETING OF THE PENNSYL-VANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Pennsy and Anti-Savery Society was held in Hortleultural Ed. West Chester, on Saturday Jast, Oct. 23. Ed. West Chester, on Saturday Jast, Oct. 23. Index Met, the President, occupied the chair, supported by Thomas Whitson and Robert Purvis, Vice problems. In the absence of Reuben Tomlingon, Paidents. In the absence of Reuben Tomlingon, Paidents. In the absence of Reuben Tomlingon, Paidents of Recreating and teaching, the freed links, I. M. Davis was appointed. Secretary, Sander S. Committee, consisting of J. M. McKim, Basines Committee, consisting of J. M. McKim, Rosal M. Darlington, Oliver Johnson, E. F. Penny, Rosal M. Darlington, Oliver Johnson, E. F. Penny, Least dubers, was appointed to prepare a series. Benash M. Darington, Odver Johnson, E. F. Penny-scher and others, was appointed to prepare a series

Thomas Garrett and Chandler Darlington were plated a Finance Committee, and M. Linton, Oliver plated a Finance Committee to nominate officers

Jamen and others, and the ensuing year.

A written address was delivered by Wm. H. Furtion, D. D., in which the cause was reviewed, and the
society congretated on the near approach of its final
primple. Dr. Farness was followed by other speakers riumph. Dr. rate of thought, and the meeting took a till afternoon.

AFTERSON SESSION. The Chairman of the Busiarrespon Seesal And Constraint of the Busi-ess Committee reported the following propositions for the action of the Society:—

EXPRESSION OF SENTIMENT.

EXPRESSION OF SEXTIMENT.

Met to celebrate our twenty-fifth, anniversary, to reise the erents of the past year, and to consider the properts and obligations of the year to come, we, the members and friends of the Pennsylvania Antithe members and irients of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slarety Society, adopt for record the following as an expression of sentiment suitable to the occasion: expression of senument suttante to the occasion :
1 Our faith is implicit that our cause is of God, L Our main is impacte that our cause is of God, and got a mere human invention; that He has brought is the far on its successful way, and that He will con-

the far on its succession.

It it is a triumpliant conclusion.

Looking back over the quarter of a century o 2 Looking back over the quarter of a century of our bothty existence, and recalling the viciositudes of joy and sortow, cloud and sunshine, temporary defeat and partial victory, through which we have dest and partial victory, through which we have pased, we are taught impressive lessons of religious tith, and derive new incentives to obedience to duty. 3. The fundamental principles on which our enter-pes is based—that Justice is the highest expediis hased—that states are to do right, and that no spenise should ever be made between good and have been fully vindicated as just in themselves,

and wisely applicable as rules of human action. nd visely applicable as rules of human action.

1. The leading events of the past year, beginning with the feeble efforts for freedom on the part of individual members of the Cabinet, and ending with the President's Proclamation, not only indicate the sure residents Procumentor, the course, but inspires us with phinade triumph of our cause, but inspires us with pope that that event is imminently near at hand. 5. The President's edict, though not so wide in its

sope, nor so immediate in its action, as we had hoped sope, nor so immediate in a solution and had a right to demand, is, nevertheless, a wise and beneficent act of statesmanship, entitling its author to the grateful consideration of all who love heir country and desire the happiness of their kind. 6. The present attitude of the National Govern The prepent attitude of the National Government, making, as it does, the entire abolition of slavery its arowed policy—proposing immediate emancipation on the lst of January next in the rebel States, and

on me is of January most of gradual abolishment." in the loyal—entitles it to the hearty support of every friend of impartial freedom.

5. The war now in progress between the National Government and the insurgent slaveholding States is, is all its essential features, a war between liberty and sarey; it is the anti-slavery contest transferred to a new field; it is the question for which this Society ad in vain sought a peaceable solution, now submit

ted-by appeal of the slaveholders-to the arbitrament of the sword and no true friend of freedom and the right, whatever may be his horror of bloodshed this aversion to war in itself considered, can fail to pathize, in this contest, with the champions of the ent, and to wish for defeat to those who are hattling for its overthrow.

8. This war is not a mere local conflict, the resul

which are to terminate with our own country; it is part of that great controversy between despotist and freedom, which has been going on from the be ginning in all countries and in all ages; the right do ision of which, here and now, must prove an incal relable blessing to all peoples, and mark a glorious in the history of the world.

While we rejoice in the continued fullelity of ou

condjutors in England, we are shocked at the development of pro-slavery spirit lately manifested among the rolling classes of that country; and, laying aside all narrow views of a one-sided patriotism, and speak-ing only as friends of universal freedom, desiring the equal happiness of all men, and the honor and glory of every nation, we feel constrained to pronounce the sympathizing course of the classes toward our slaveing conspirators as shameful to the last degree and to warn those who are pursuing it, and their pologias, that a persistence in this course will prove faught with dishonor to themselves, and disgrace and claimity to their country. 10. The conduct of the colored people of this coun

ty, North and South, bond and free, since the break-ing out of the war, has been such as to challenge re-spect and excite pleasing hopes of the future. In the orth, forgetting their life-long grievances, they North, forgetting their life-long grievances, they pat-redically offered their services for the defence of the country, and, being rejected, quietfy withdrew, and have since continued in the peaceful pursuit of their sul arocations. In the South, as slaves, they hav valied patiently for the day of deliverance, hating their chains, but resisting all temptation to vindictive massacre; as freemen, they have worked industri-culture of the control of th their plantations and in the trenches as a Part Royal, Newbern, Fortress Mouroe; and in Kan as, and where an opportunity has offered, have glastly calleted as soldiers for the defence of the country thas proving—what should have needed no illustra

has in merty, and that the country has in the en-ment of her population resources of strength and leaserity which have never been duly estimated. It. The vulgar prejudice against people who are wholly or in part of African descent, though still viru-table in the state of the require him to forego his efforts in behalf of Ireland, it should be considered that his friends and supporters, mean, the extience being seen in the fact that, in obesee to popular demand, authority has been granted by the Government for the enlistment, in certain locality, of black men as soldiers; and, in the additional fact, that the anti-negro clamor, though still an effective expedient with demagogues, has lost its potentiality with respectable people, being only of availt with the most debased and ignorant.

12. The progress of anti-slavery truth, and the Prevalence of a better public opinion, are visible in the imported tone of our ministers of religion, and the more unexceptionable action of ecclesiastical assembles; so much so that it may no longer be said, with propriety, that "the American Church is the laws of American slavery."

13. While we find much to cheer and delications of the critical services, were satisfied of his integrity, and that not only \$a\$ considered that his friends and supporters, who were the best judges of his motives and the value of his services, were satisfied of his integrity, and that not only \$a\$ considered his his integrity, and that not only \$a\$ considered his his integrity, and that not only \$a\$ considered his his integrity, and that not only \$a\$ considered his his integrity, and that not only \$a\$ considered his his integrity, and that not only \$a\$ considered his his integrity, and that not only \$a\$ considered his his integrity, and that not only \$a\$ considered his his integrity, and that not only \$a\$ considered his his integrity, and that not only \$a\$ considered his his integrity, and that not only \$a\$ considered his his integrity, but that the British give leave the best judges of his motives and the value of his services, who were actioned of his integrity, but that the British give leave the best judges of his effect his handled to his integrity, but that the British give is admission of a pretty large amount (as we reckon money) spent for his one support, as affec

we reckon money) spent for his own support, a sufficient with demagogues, has lost in potentially with respectable people, being only of avail via the most debased and ignorant.

12. The progress of anti-slavery truth, and the provides of a better public opinion, are visible in the most debased and ignorant.

12. The progress of anti-slavery truth, and the provides of a better public opinion, are visible in to lecture at Milford, (Mass.,) in the Town Hall, next provides of a better public opinion, are visible in to lecture at Milford, (Mass.,) in the Town Hall, next provides to see that the most provides of a set of the see and the provides of a set of the see and the provides of a set of the seed of the

THE LIE

14. We comment the labour of smaller year in the street being find to send may written for an independent of the part of the part of the part of registers of the first of the part of registers of the part tion to the well-known fact (stated and proved in tun-sioresaid pamphlet) that he refused a place under government worth three times the amount he re-ceived as reformer, because its acceptance would require him to forego his efforts in behalf of Ireland, it should be considered that his friends and supporters,

meet together at a hrvakfast table, and compromise away the hopes and liberties of a great jeople. (Cheers.) But it was not fast we had disappointed some high-wrought expectations of the Secretary. It was not because we had failed in a soldier's duty, or suffered, at the hands of the enemy, inglorious defeat, that we incurred ministerial displeasure. It was because, in our uncalculating eagerness, we were too hasty in striking that enemy a vital blow. Like the Trojun, whose spear against the treacherous horse made the

ue of his services, than any others, except per-

th item, the control of the control

in the night, about 12 o'clock, the General re-another serenade from the silver band of Mr.

[Translated for the Liberator from Die (St. Louis) New Ziet, of Oct. 19]

FREMONT. Like storm upon the mountain height,
There swells a cry from battle-plain,
From lost, betrayed, and bloody fight,
Of horror full and full of pain.
Hark I how the echo wakes around,
At voice of those whose faces wan
Hannt the grave's mirk and yawning gro

"Give us a Man—a hero yield,
Worthy to lead us in our eyes;
Who gained his glory in the field,
Nor aught of trick or intrigue piles.
Give one who stands the proof, fore all,
Give to us one who battle can,
Who'll with us stand and with us fall:
'Give, Lincoln, give to us a Man!'

Not one who flees before the foe,
Whose drum beats only for retreat,
Whose following, thousands, rank and row
In marshy graves oblivion meet.
Not one who leads but on the heels
Of slaves who from their bondage ran;
Nor yet a hypocrite who kneels:
'Give, Lincoln, give to us a Man!'

"Give us the Man that's unsurpassed For nobleness in East or Weat; Give us the Man whose lips are fast, Conscious that deeds speak ever best. That Man give u; his banner clear Shall shine in Freedom's army-wan; Give us the Man that has no peer-GIVE US FREMONT! HE IS THE MAN HEINRICH BINDER.

JUDGE CURTIS'S VIEW OF THE EXECU

JUDGE CURTIS'S VIEW OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

To the Editors of the Boston Dully Advertiser:

There are three questions concerning the President's emancipation proclamation. One, has he a constitutional power to issue it as a civil, political or administrative act? The second, was it expedient? The third, has be constitutional power as Commander-in-Chief, to issue it, at this time, as a military act?

These questions are perfectly distinct. One of the most common and most fruitful causes of error upon all aubjects is the mingling of questions which are distinct in themselves, but so near each other that they confuse each other.

Judge Curtis mingles these questions so entirely, that no study of his pamphlet enables me to see clearly as to much of his argument upon which of these questions it is intended to bear.

Let us separate these questions.

I am sure that the President has no power to emancipate a single slave, as a civil, political or administrative act.

Was it expedient? I leave this question to the

cipate a single start, as a crist, practive act.

Was it expedient? I leave this question to the President. For he is honest, he is capable; he has considered the question long, carefully and painfully, and in all the relations in which it can present itself. However wise I may be, or Judge Curtis may be, on this subject, the President must be wiser, or all rules of probability fail.

this subject, the President must be wiser, or all rules of probability fail.

As to the remaining question,—I have not the slightest doubt of his constitutional power as Commander-in-Chief, to issue this proclamation as a military act. If Halleck, when before Corinth, might have sent a force a hundred miles to catch and bring into his lines a hundred megroes with the wagons, horses and provision they were bringing to Beauregard, the President and Commander-in-Chief, sitting in the centre, with wider views, wider necessities, and wider rights to meet those necessities, may, if he can, prevent the whole mass of slaves from laboring to feed the rebellion. He may, if he can, by the danger of insurrection, or of starvation, or of loss of property, dishearten the rebels, and drive their armies home.

To say otherwise, would be to say that he might strike at rebellion, but must be careful not to strike away its corner stone.

Can he do it in fact? This question touches the

away its corner stone.

Can he do it in fact? This question touche expediency of the measure, and this I leave to But it does not touch his military right, to threat and to do it if he can.

and to do it if he can.

Judge Curtis speaks much and eloquently of the President's right to inflict "penalty" and "punishment," and the rights of the robels to the protection of the law.

Rebellion has no rights. If rebellion means anything, it means the renunciation and destruction of all law. And THEREFORE It is accursed before God and

weaken or obstruct any military measurements and the rebellion.

Judge Currie's argument would give the Constitution and the law to the rebels, as their sword to smite with, and their shield to save them; and leave it to us

only as a fetter.

Then he tells us the innocent must suffer with the guilty. This is true, and it is sad. But when the mingled fire and hail of God's vengeance run along the ground, they pursue no devious path that they may leave the homes of the innocent unharmed; for when national sins bring national calamities, the innocent suffer with the guilty. This may be one of the mysteries of Providence; it is, at all events, a fact. And what has been will be.

Cambridge. THEOPHILUS PARSONS.

THE REBED PRIVATEERS.

At a meeting of the New York Chamber of Com-merce on Tuesday, the subject of English encourage-ment of rebel privateering was discussed, and the fol-lowing resolutions, offered by Mr. A. A. Low, unani-mously adopted:—

nously adopted:

Resolved. That the Chamber of Commerce has heard with profound emotion, the graphic account by Captain Hagar of the burning of the ship Brilliant, on the 3d day of October instant.

Resolved. That, in view of this atrocity, it is the duty of the Chamber to announce, for the informal infective, it man have the support of the peotaty of the Chamber to announce, for the informal life—the life of ship-wiceked passengers and crews—that henceforth the light of a burning ship at sea will become to the American sailor the signal that lures to the description, and will not be, as in times past, the beautiful or the signal that lures to the description, and will not be, as in times past, the beautiful or the signal that lures to the American sailor the formal that lures to the sail of the signal that lures to the sail of the sa

destruction, and will not oe, as an usual destruction, and will not oe, as an usual control of the unfortunate.

Resolved, That henceforth self-preservation will be the first dictate of prudence, as it is the first law of nature, and consequently the destruction of the Brilliang can be only characterized as a crime against humanity, and all who have knowingly and willingly sided and abetted must be considered as perpetrators in the

and all who have knowingly and willingly sided and abetted must be considered as perpetrators in the crime.

Resolved, That this Chamber has not failed to notice a rapid change in British sentiment, transforming a friendly nation into a self-styled neutral power, the nature of which neutrality is shown in permitting ships to go forth with men, and in permitting an armament to follow them for the detestable work of plundering and destroying American ships, thus encouraging upon the high sea an offence against neutral rights, on the plea of which, in the case of the Trent, the British government threatened to plunge this government into war.

Resolved, further, That the outrage of consigning to destruction by fire, without adjudication, British and American property together, is an aggravation of the offence against the rights of neutrals, and ought to be denounced as a crime by the civilized nations of the world.

GEN. LEWIS CASS, (of Michigan.)

In a conversation with Col. F. A. Eastman, also a Democrat, Gen. Cass said :—"I approve of the Emancipation Proclamation. Whether the President has the constitutional right or not to declare the slaves free, the circumstances of the country clearly justify it." He said he did not fear its effect in the South; he only hoped it would prove effectual. Ite did not understand how any old Democrat could have any sympathy with the South in this matter.

GOVERNOR TOD, (of Ohio.)

At an immense meeting in Columbus, Ohio, held to ratify the Proclamation of Emancipation, Governor Tod said:—"I have studied the Proclamation calmly; I have given it my faithful attention; and I here say that I cordially endorse every word and syliable of it. President Lincoln's iong forbearance in laying his hand upon slavery, entitles him to a monument high as the heavens. The Proclamation is perfectly well timed. It is the very thing to weaken the rebels in a most vital part. Stupid though he may be, yet only let this African be made free, and my word for it, they will soon give these robel reseals enough to do to take care of their own homes and families. If they choose to continue in their ungodly rebellion, who is to blame but themselves, if their slaves are set free, and confiscated, and the rebel leaders hanged?"

GEN. LEW MALLACE, (of Ohio.)

GEN. LEW. WALLACE, (of Ohio.)

At the same meeting, Gen. Wallace said the main objection to the Proclamation was that Emancipation had not been made to take effect January 1, 1862, instead of January 1, 1863.

stead of January 1, 1863.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON, (of New York.)

"If the President's Proclamation weakens rebellion and strengthens the Government—as I hope and believed to the present strengthens the Government—as I hope and believed to the present struggle if continued; and as an element of mischief and disturbance, and as a just retribution to those who have taken up arms against the Government in its name verile political ends, it has my permission to start at the earliest possible moment, and to make the excluse complete one. One such Government is worth all the slavery that has existed since Joseph was sold into Egypt."

earliest possible moment, and to make the exodus a complete one. One such Government is worth all the slavery that has existed since Joseph was sold into Egypt."

"The cry that released contrabands are coming Egypt."

North is for political effect, and to secure votes from alarmed laborers. When slavery is no longer recognized in the Southern States, the colored race, sill not straggle to the coil Mortl to compete with our laborers, but those now with us will seek a more congeniat home in the Sunny South, where the climate and productions are better suited to their wants and habits."

—Speech at Cooper Institute, New York.

ORESTES A. BROWNSON, (of New Jersey.)

"It is not as an Abolitionist that I demand the emancipation of the slaves. I demand it as a war measure, necessary for the suppression of the rebellion, to restore the integrity of the national territory, and to preserve the national life. The war powers of the Government are just as constitutional as the peace powers. Under the rights of war, if Congress or the President judge it necessary to declare the slaves free, they have a right to do so. I believe it necessary. The President seems to have adopted the same opinion."—Speech at Elizabeth, New Jersey.

GEORGE BANCROFT, (of New York.)

"The party at the South which has made this rebellion is not and never was a Democratic party. It was and is the most embittered hater of Democracy. It reats on the most narrow and most selfash of oligarchies, which seeks to extinguish Democratic principles, to crush the Union and the power of the people. The people have chosen their Tresident, and we who preferred another public servant must now consent piec you to the man who is President under the Constitution. Let then our voice be distinctly heard in favor of an immediate, vigorous prosecution of the war. For one, I will not give a vote for any man whose election would be an encouragement to the redefined to hold out."—Letter to the Union Committee, Oct. 18th.

Robert Dale Owers, (of Indiana.)

"The time has come

ROBERT DALE OWEN, (of Indiana.)

ROBERT DALE OWEN, (of Indiana.)

"The time has come when it is constitutional to redress the wrongs of slavery. The rebellion has made it so. Property in man, always morally unjust, has become nationally dangerous. The President may now emancipate the slaves, the suppliers of food to the rebel army. If he did not, would he not be giving aid and comfort to the rebels? The day of the Procidential of Emancipation will be to the rebels and despair, to every loyal heart, of exultant rejoicing. A day of which the antiversary will be celebrated with jublies while the American Union endures."

—Letter to the President, Sept. 17th.

Co. Lyxun (of Illinois.) es

Col. Lyncii. (of Illinois.) & Of the 68th Illinois Regiment, taken prisoner at Shiloh.

"I hardly need tell you that I have always been a strong, uncompromising Democrat. I have been an apologist for the Southern people. I pronounced this stories of their cruelities to be gross fabrications. I considered the Abolitionists and Republicans the enumes of the Union. I will not say so now. I, as you know, have never been an Abolitionist. I have turned negroes who came into my camp over to their rebel masters. I cannot say that I like a negro now; but if it should be necessary to save this glorious Union, I would take a regiment of negroes, and march into Drizic. (Immense applause.) Every party now should be merged into one. There should be no Republicans, no Democrats. Every man should sacriflee his personal feelings. I was opposed to Abraham Lincoln; I am now opposed to every man who uposes Abraham Lincoln. Cor. Lyncu, (of Illinois.)

Lincoln.

You may talk about the unconstitutionality of the President's Proclamation. I feel you if that Proclamation is lived up to, it will prove the hardest blow this rebellion has yet received. But to make this Proclamation effective, it must have the support of the people, and no loyal man will refuse it his support."

—Speech at Chicago.

Justice. The footfalls of advancing Freedom throw their forward echoes upon the gladdened ear of liberty-loving men. The American Republic henceforward is free in fact and in name. 'God bless Abraham Lin-coln!'" STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

A short time before his death, said:—
"There are now but two parties in the country—
the friends and the essenties of the Government.
Every man who does not stand up for ALL MKARURES
that may be adopted for the maintenance of the
honor of the country, at whatever necessary cost, is a
TRAITOR at heart."

TRAITOR at heart."

The Mr. John Pettit, of Indiana, recently said.

"If old Abe will just come to me, I'll tell him to stop this rebellion. EXTEND SLAVERY OWER EVERY FREE STATE IN THE UNION, and the rebellion will be stopped in sixty days."

Very likely! Who votes for Pettit's method?

"There can be but two parties, one for the Government and one for the Rebellion."

denounced as a crime by the civilized nations of the world.

Resolved, That this Chamber has heard with amaze ment that other vessels are fitting out in the pirts of Great Britain to continue the work of destruction begun by the Alabama, an enormity that cannot be committed on the high seas without jeopardizing the commeter and peace of nations.

Resolved, further, That it is the duty of the Chamber to warm the microbants of Great Britain that a repetition of such acts as the burning of the Brillians, by a vessel fitted out in Great Britain, and manned by a vessel fitted out in Great Britain, and manned by a vessel fitted out in Great Britain, and manned by a vessel fitted out in Great Britain, and manned by a vessel fitted out in Great Britain, and manned by a vessel fitted out in Great Britain, and manned by a vessel fitted out in Great Britain, and manned by a vessel fitted out in Great Britain, and manned by a vessel fitted out in Great Britain, and manned by a vessel fitted out in Great Britain, and manned by a vessel fitted out in Great Britain, and manned by a vessel fitted out in Great Britain, and manned by a vessel fitted out in Great Britain, and manned by a vessel fitted out in Great Britain, and manned by a vessel fitted out in Great Britain, and manned by a vessel fitted out in Great Britain, and manned by a vessel fitted out in Great Britain, and manned by a vessel fitted out in Great Britain, by a vessel fitted out in Great Britain by a vessel fitted out in Great Britain, by a vessel fitted out in Great Britain, by a vessel fitted out in Great Britain, by a vessel fitted out in Great Britain by a ves

FRATERNITY LECTURES.

FIFTH COURSE

public of Boston and vicinity are respectfully in-d that the First Occase of Lectures under the are-of the Fraternity of the Twenty-Highth Congrega-Society will be continued on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 5, 1862, TREMONT TEMPLE, when an address on the two apitals, Richmond and Washington, will be made by MONGURE D. CONWAY.

November 11. .- Anna E. Dickindon.

18. - Henry Ward Braces.

25. - Owen Lovejoy.

December 2. - B. Gratz Brown.

" 9.—Wendell Phillips.

" 16.—Ralph Wardo Buerson

" 23.—Jacob M. Maneing.

" 30.—George Ww. Contis.

Lectures to commence at half-past 7 o'clock. Course Tickets, admitting the Begrer and Lady, at \$2 each, may be obtained at Williams & Everette, 234 Washington St.; Oliver Ditson & Co's. 217 Washington St.; of Solomon Parrons, Eq., Superintendent of Temple; and of either member of the Lecture Committee, who in former years have had the disposal of tickets.

Sopt. 26tf

effected an arrangement with Mrs. Lourse DeMontra, the talented young colored dramatic reader, to give readings wherever the benevolent may be willing to assist, for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of the freedmen or "contrabands" of Washington.

We carnestly hope, both for the sake of the suffer-ng and destitute contrabands at Washington, and to bring ore the public an accomplished and most su invitations in this State and elsewhere to give specimens her reading and delineating powers, as we are confide that she will in every case give entire satisfaction.—En.

EF WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., will deliver a dis-Music Hall, on Sunday forencen next, Nov. 2d. Subject—Public Educators: The Pulpit, the Press, &c.

ANDREW T. FOSS, in behalf of the American and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies, will lecture as follows :

Springfield, Brattleboro', Keene, N. II.,

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on 33 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-icular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. References.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4. P. M.

WANTED-An ex-slave woman, acquainted we ceneral housework. Apply at 104 Mt. Vernon Street.



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No. 164 Breadway, New 10rk.
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TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA and ILLINOIS, is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it

"LEOTE'S MAP OF VERBURS, MARYLARD AND PERSENTANA.
This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and it is the few under can be proceeded." GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

From actual survey by Oapts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Missispip River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name, from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places tweaty miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, S1 in sheets, \$2, pocket form, and \$2,50 on linen, with rollers. Now ready.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, Sept. 17, 1862.

J. T. Laorn: Sta—Send me your Map of the Mississippi Kiver, with price per hundred copies. Rear Admiral Charles II. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDENG WELLS,

Oct. 3. Sw Oct. 3. 3w

DENTISTRY.

DENTIFICATION

D. DANIEL MANN has removed his office to 146
Harrison Arcence. He has, for the past five years inmerted artificial teeth on the valcanite base, in the use of
which he has made some improvements. It is better than
gold, when well made, being lighter, swonger, and more
durable, and is also much chesper.

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

Boston, September 20, 1862.

GLOBE HOTEL, WILLIAM P. POWELL, PROPRIETOR,

2 DOVER STREET, (near Franklin Square,)

A. J. GROVER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, BARLVILLE, La Salle Co., Ill.

Bepecial attention given to securing and collecting
Raims for Eastern Merchants.

4f.

Boetry.

TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Bervant and Son of Liberty, well done?

God from His throne of vilight smiles down on thee, Standing erees and in thy country's name Proclaiming to the slave that one word, "Free!" So standing, and with utterance so grand, Before thee Treason foul shell quarks with fear, And rank Robellice, in that word of thine, Its righteous down of death shall trembling hear. For a great empire, founded on the slave, Traitors have lifted up their impious hands, Frensied to tear this fair Republic down, By breaking all its Union's morred bands; Thou, to preserve it from their rage and hate, Hast uttered the long hoped for word of might—The clarion sound to startle Slavery's realms With the clear notice of God's own truth and right. Then praise be unto God, and thanks to thee, A light is breaking in our darkest sly—The hersited of a sun before whose beams The murky clouds of Slavery shall fly, Lift up their black, decay-beguling pall, Dissolve in facey vapors, pess away, Leaving fair Freedom's temple all unharmed, Bright and resplendent in the light of day. Within that temple, noble patriot chief!

When death shall hush thy benest, fearless voice, And when thy word of truth has worked its spell, Bidding all freemen on the earth rejoice. Thou still shalt live, in proudest niche enshrined; Still live, as memories immortal live Of those who unto greatness goodness joined, And to whose deeds all centuries reverence give! By Washington thy high and honored place, His task an Empire of the free to found; Thine, Lincole, Slavery's fell hand to stay From hurling all its pillars to the ground! Servant and Son of Liberty, well done!

God from His Throne of Light smiles down on t ee, And through all coming time freemen shall rise, And to here thee, Lincole, Champion of the Free! J. s. MANSPIRID, Mass., Sept. 21, 1862.
HOR. CHARLES SCHMER:
DEAR SIR.—In your letter, dated Senate Chamber,
June 5th, 1862 addressed to a friend of yours in Boston, you fully endorse the conduct of President Lincoln in dealing with the alayery question. You say,
"The President cannot be held responsible for the
misfeasances of his subordinates, unless adopted, or
at least tolerated by him. And I am sure nothing
unjust or ungenerous will be tolerated, much less
adopted, by him." Now, it does appear to me that
the President has been very ready to tolerate all actions of our pro-slavery Generals, such as Gen. Geo.
B. McClellan, Gen. T. W. Sherman, Gen. Robert
Patterson, Gen. Halleck, &c.; while he has refused to
tolerate the anti-slavery actions of Gen. John C. Fre-

CONSOLATION.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWN.

Ah, many-voiced and angry! how the waves
Beat turbulent with terrible uproar!
Is there no rest from tossing—no repose?
Where shall we find a haven and a shore?

What is secure from the loud-dashing wave?

There go our riches, and our hopes fly there;
There go the faces of our best beloved,

Whelmed in the vortex of its wild despair.

Whose son is safe 7 whose brother, and whose home 7.
The dashing apray beats out the household fire:
By blackened ashes weep our widowed souls
Over the emberr of our heart's desire.

By passes in the fitful, meaning storm,
We hear triumphant notes of battle roll;
Too soon the triumph sinks in funeral wail;
The muffled drum, the death-march, shakes the soul!

Rocks on all sides, and breakers! At the helm Weak human bands and weary human eyes; The shout and clamor of our dreary strife Go up conflicting to the angry skies.

But, for all this, O timid hearts! be strong;

Be of good cheer; for though the storm must

It hath its Master: from its depths shall rise

New heavens, new earth, where shall be no me

And war and strife and hatred shall be past, And misery be a forgotten dream;
The Shepherd God shall lead his peaceful fold
By the calm mendows and the quiet stream.

Be still—be still, and know that he is God;
Be calm, be trustful; work, and watch, and pray,
Till from the threes of this last anguish rise
The light and gladness of that better day.

BY MRS. CLARA L. MEACHAN.

War! the ending, when will it be?
And when will the "hoys" come home?
The meadows are clothed with waving grass,
And the fatteened herd go lowing past;
The harvest is ripening all o'er the fields,
And nature her rarest bounty yields;
All round your dwelling there plenty is seen;
But a lork one walketh on the green.

War! the ending, when will it be?

And when will the "boys" come home?

The shady orchard is filled with fruit,
But the spiritless horses wander mute;
The clover blooms near the crimson berry,
And the roses neath the ripening cherry;
A vine is trailed all round your door,

And a face so sad looks forth once more.

War! the ending, when will it be?
And when will the "boys" come bome?

We met that face,—one eve last summer,—
Down where the waves in gladness murmur:
San talked of a solding far away,—
"He'll surely come are the flowers decay;"
But summer went by, and winter came round,
And tear-filled eyes watched the smowy ground.

War! the ending, when will it be?
And when will the "boys" come home?

For the winter is past, and the summer is here;
A quivering lip names "a soldier dear;"
Must the harvest ripen, the flowerets fade,
And golden fruits blush in crimeon shade,
Ere the soldier's return with victor's plumes,
To kins from that face the sadness and gloom?

Lelpsic, Ohio, June, 1862.

OCTOBER. The year grows splendid I on the mountain steep New lingers long the warm and gorgeous light, Dying by slow degrees into the deep, Delicious night.

The final triumph of the perfect year Rises the woods' magnificent array

The elm, with musical, slow motion, layer His long, liths branches in the tender air While from his top the gay Sordello waves

Where Summa's fingers oped, fold after fold, The odorous, wild, red rose's heart, now burn

Now Nature pours her last and noblest wine!

Like some Bacchante beside the singing stree
Reclines the enchanted Day, wrapt in divise,
Impassioned dreams.

The loftiest hill—the lowliest, flowerin
The fairest fruit of season and of clin
All wear alike the mood of the superb
Autumnal time.

The Liberator.

LETTER TO HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

MANSPIELD, Mass., Sept. 21, 1862.

This was unrebuked by the President.

Gen. Patterson issued from Chambersburg, Pa.,
his proclamation, dated June 3d, 1861, addressed to
his troops preparatory to entering Virginia, in which
he said:—

"You must bear in mind that you are going for the good of the whole country, and that, while it is your duty to punish sedition, you must protect the loyal, and, should occasion offer, at once suppress servile in-

This was unrebuked by the President.

Gen. T. W. Sherman, who accompanied Commodore Dupont's expedition to Hilton Head, addressed his preclamation "To the People of South Carolina," not one of whom he could find to evan receive it; not one Union man could be find to pay any regard to it. The whites were, and still are, all rebels, while the blacks are the only Union men in South Carolina. His proclamation reads thus:

in proclamation reads thus:—

"The dictates of a duty which, under the Constitution, I owe to a great sovereign State, and to a proud and hospitable people among whom I have passed some of the pleasantest days of my life, prompt me to proclaim that we have come among you with no feelings of personal animosity; no desire to harm your citizens, destroy your property, or interfere with any of your lawful laws, rights, or your social and local institutions, beyond what the causes herein briefly alluded to may render unavoidable."

Iuded to may render unavoidable."

This proclamation was fully acquiesced in by the President! Now, it strikes me that if South Carolina was a "great sovereign State," Gen. Sherman had no constitutional right to be there in a warlike attitude. When Commodore Dupont and Gen. Sherman took possession of Port Royal, the rebel whites fied like sheep pursued by wolves, leaving a great part of their slaves behind. The panic was so general and extensive that it reached to Charleston and Savannah. The inhabitants of those cities expected that the tensive that it reached to Charleston and Savannah. The inhabitants of those cities expected that the Union troops would surely invade and take possession of them within a short time, as there were not many troops there to protect them, and not any strong fortifications. But, lo! Gen. Sherman did nothing of the kind. He sat right down for four months, and made no attempt at invading those cities. The President and heads of the Department looked on, apparently satisfied with the criminal inaction of Gen. Sherman. He received no rebuke for his want of Sherman. He received no rebuke for his want of military energy. If Gen. Sherman had issued a proclamation of liberty to the slaves, the only loyal men in the State, who would have flocked to his

military energy. If Gen. Sherman had issued a proclamation of liberty to the slaves, the only loyal men in the State, who would have focked to his standard, the rebellion might have been suppressed within two months, as far as South Carolina was concerned, including North Carolina, as there were many loyal white men in the latter State. So our army waited those four months, till the rebels had fortified the city of Charleston, and added many troops to defend it, when an attempt was made towards advancing to the city, and the Union troops were defeated; and no attempt has since been made to take it. What imbecility! Were not Gen. Sherman and the President afraid that slavery would be hurt, had the army advanced when the rebels, fled that anot the President, and most of our Generals, been more careful not to harm slavery than any thing else! I think so, and that there is abundant evidence to prove it, satisfactory to my mind, which I cannot shake off. Have not our Government spent hundreds of millions of dollars, and lost tens of thousands of precious lives of our voluntary soldiers, to crush the rebells, more more rampant than ever; and crush the rebellion looks more hopeless now than it done year ago. Even our highly puffed up General McClellan, who was expected to do wonderful things in putting down the robels, figured about for a whose year in pursuit of them, finally got into a big swamp, and was glad to get out again with a loss, from the attack of the rebel army from Richmond, of sixteen thousand usen killed, wounded and missing; as many as half what Massachusetts had furnished for the wars previous to that time.

Now, as the President has rested so easy and acquised so complaisantly under the pro-slavery action of Generals, even when they were returning fugitive and right, let us see how he has treated those for Generals, even when they were returning fugitive and the feelings of humanity to our brethren in bondage.

Seneral Fremont, finding it necessary, in order to suppress the rebellion in Missouri, le

n bondage.

General Fremont, finding it necessary, in order to suppress the rebellion in Missouri, Issued his proclamation, applying only to that State, that all slaves of rebels should be thereafter free. Did the President of the Processing of t nis seal of disapprobation upon it—he veloed the act!
What induced him to do that? A letter, it is said,
from Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, who wrote immediately to the President, condemning the act of
Gen. Fremont. Fremont was subsequently removed
from his command.
Gengral House

Gen. Fremont. Frement was subsequently removed from his command.

General Hunter was appointed General over our army in South Carolina, &c. On arriving to take the command, he found the rebels employing the slaves to do all the hard work upon their fortifications, and compelling them to work on their plantations, raising provisions for the support of their army, and also to fight us. Seeing that there were no Union men there, except the slaves, he immediately issued a proclamation freeing the slaves in three rebel States.

Did the President acquiesco in that measure? No; as soon as possible, he put a veto upon it—not even waiting to be informed what reasons Gen. Hunter could give for issuing such a proclamation! He was in het haste to reduce again to bondage one million of slaves whom Gen. Hunter had set free!

tions of our pro-slavery Generals, such as Gen. Gen.

B. McClellan, Gen. T. W. Sherman, Gen. Robert
Patterson, Geo. Halleck, &c.; while he has refused to
tolerate the anti-slavery actions of Gen. John C. Fremont and Gen. David Hunter. He was prompt to
undo the righteous anti-slavery effect of the emancipation of the slaves by the proclamation of the two latter, while the pro-slaveryism of the former, by their
proclamations, stands unrebuked by Abraham Lincoln,
to this day.

In Gen. McClellan's proclamation, when he opened
his campaign in Virginia, dated May 26th, 1861, I find
the following:—

"Notwithstanding all that has been said by the
traitors to induce you to believe that our advent
among you will be signalized by interference with
your slaves, understand one thing clearly—not only
will we abstain from such interference with
your slaves, understand one thing clearly—not only
will we abstain from such interference with
othe contrary, with an interference with
othe contrary, with an interference with
Gen. Patterson issued from Chambersburg, Pa.,
his proclamation, dated June 3d, 1861, addressed to
his troops preparatory to entering Virginia, in which
he said:—

All these yind out of our sails, by liberating the slaves on
the soll, to fight against us."

I cannot but feel that the course of the President,
in discountenancing any anti-slavery action of our
Generals during the eighteen months of var against
the rebels, has had a bad tendency. It has encouraged
atrong development of pro-slavery feeling and action
atrong development of pro-slavery feeling and action
throughout the Free States. Hence, the pro-slavery
presses have become very arrogant, winhing all abolidonism suppresses have be

supporting by their votes John A. Andrew and Charles Sumner.

All these pro-slavery movements would not have occurred, had our general government been true to liberty, and had taken, eight months ago, effectual steps to crush the rebellion by crushing slavery, the cause of the rebellion. But, no—the experiment has been tried full eighteen months to put down the rebellion, and save slavery for those three hendred thousand slaveholders to domineer over during future generations, till they can get up another war. By the pro-slavery course of our Government, the war is no nearer to its successful termination than it was one year ago, to all appearances.

r hope I shall not have to hope I shall not have to another long letter very soon.

Most respectfully yours,

1SAAC STEARNS.

LETTERS FROM HENRY O. WRIGHT.

Grow's District—Opposition of Secesh Rattlesnakes—The Negro the only Name, Abolition the only Dose, by which the Nation can be saved.

RASPBERRY AND RATTLESPARE MOUNTAIN, Pa., October 9, 1862.

DEAR GARRISON,—I im in a queer place. Raspberries and rattleenakes all around me. I have been in Pennsylvania seven days, and have lectured seven times. I am in Grow's District. Great is the effort of the Rattlesnakes to defeat him at the polis on Tuesday, the 18th, and elect an out-and-out advocate of slavery and treason in his stead. This District Tuesday, the 1sth, and elect an out-and-out advocate of slavery and treason in his stead. This District has furnished a great many to the army—all Republicans. On the strength of their absence, the "serfs of slaveholders," as the Richmond Whig calls these Northern sycophants of slavery, hope to turn out Grow, and elect a traitor to freedom and free labor in his stead.

I have lectured four times, in different places, to the people on and around the mountain. Many declare that slavery is above the Republic. "Die the Republic that slavery is above the Republic." Die the Republic that slavery is their openly avowed and boasted party watchword. The advocates of slavery and treason are called Rattlesnakes. In one of my meetings, one of the Rattlesnakes planted himself before the door of the house, outside! He would not come in, he could not go away. So there he stood, raving and roaring, swearing and swaggering, in true pro-slavery, Democratic fashion; but his hissing and wrathful demonstrations brought no sympathizing Rattlesnakes to his help. The Humans, inside, heeded not his bisses, nor his rattles, nor his deadly virus.

The PROCLAMATION! It is producing a sifting effect, and sending every man to

HAMILTON, (N. Y.) Oct. 20, 1862.

My DEAR FRIEND-To-day, for the first time since leaving Boston, I have been allowed the privilege of reading the Liberator. Four numbers came into my hands, all which I have just read with the voracity of

army in South Carolina, &c. On arriving to take the command, he found the rebels employing the slaves to do all the hard work upon their fortifications, and compelling them to work on their plantations, raising provisions for the support of their army, and also to fight us. Seeing that there were no Union men there, except the slaves, he immediately issued a proclamation freeing the slaves in three rebel States.

Did the President acquiesce in that measure? No; as soon as possible, he put a veto upon it—not even waiting to be informed what reasons Gen. Hunter could give for issuing such a proclamation! He was in bot haste to reduce again to bondage one million of slaves whom Gen. Hunter had set free!

Mansylind, Sept. 29, 1862.

Since the preceding was penned, I have read the President's late Proclamation, emancipating the slaves of rebels on the first day of January next. This is the first step taken by the Fresident in the direction of freeing the slaves of this Republic, since the war commenced. I do not wish to be too captious, finding fault without reason, but I cannot see as omuch glory arising from it as some pretend to. It gives the rebels over three months to use their slaves in conquering us, if they can, before the first of Jan., 1863. They will, no doubt, improve this lenient opportunity. I can no better express my ideas upon the subject than in the following, which I quote from the Principia, Extra — better express my ideas upon the subject than in the following, which I quote from the Principia, Extra — to like the constitutions and principles. Elaveholders

Why, then, do not all who accept armed resistance seize their arms and rush to meet the ensiavers, who avow their intention to enslave the nation and continent, or die in the attempt? It seems to me that man is the Benedict Arnold of the day who refuses to use all the means which, in his own view, God and Nature have put in his hands to resist and crush forever those slave-breeding and slave-trading foes of God and man, the Confederacy of American Corsairs. The great fature of this nation, the continent and race, call on every man and woman of the North to resist the slave-holding rebels, by all the means which he or she deems to be right—to lay all on the altar of Liberty and Justice, and go forth to the final conflict between Liberty and Slavery with this watchword on their banner—"GIVE ME LIBBERTY, OR GIVE ME DEATH!"

Deeply do I sympathize with our self-sacrificing friend, A. T. Foss, in his bereavement. For fifteen years he has given all of life, of-energy and power to resist the aggressions of slaveholders. His labors have been everywhere efficient and earnest, and acceptable; and now he has laid his only son on the altar of Freedom. Slavery has slain him, as it has devoured 200,000 others of the sons of the North. May

State exceed one hundred thousand. Your friend and townsman

Peterboro', (N. Y.,) Oct. 6, 1862."

THEODORE PARKER. THEODORE PARKER'S PRAYERS. Liondon: White field.

reasis the aggressions of slaveholders. His labors have been everywhere efficient and earnest, and acceptable; and now he has laid his only so no the altar of Freedom. Starry has slain him, as it has devoured 200,000 others of the sons of the North. May God breathe consolation into the hearts of the bereaved fathers and mothers! May their hatred of alser ry, the monster that has slain their only son, and the sons of tens of thousands of others, be latensified a thousand fold!

The Proclamation! "Are you for or against it! All in favor of it will arise, or say Aye! All against it will say Nay, or arise." Such is the test to which those who get up my meetings bring the audience after my lectures. Without exception, nine out of ten have voted Ags. Yet a desperate effort is being made by Wood, Seymour & Co. to carry the Empire State against the Proclamation. Many, in their blind, insane and most guilty devotion to the Democratic party, as it was, will vote against it; but the State will sustain it.

German Shattm, our great and magnanimous friend, has done many heroic and daring deeds. He never did a more thoughtful and kruly bunname deed than when, not long ago, he gave five hundred dollars to a regiment raised in this county to purchase pens, ink and paper for the use of the soldiers, to give each one the means to correspond with his mother, wife, sisters and daughters, and loved ones at home! He also subscribed twelve thousand dollars to pay bounties to those who would ealist.

Between this and the election on the first Tuesday of 4th day of November, I slaid letter once, and often twices day, in Madison, Chessango, Otago, and perhaps Herkimer counties. Without a question, I am invited to speak in Preselypterian, Baptist and Methodist houses, on Slacery, the only Cause, and dark of the complete of the comple

is in the Union. He is willing to be called an Abolition in the Union. He is willing to be called an Abolitioniat. He will soon fory in it.

Yours, truly, HERRY C. WRIGHT.
P. S. Oct. 21. The Proclamation is a flery ordered.

It is compelling all to show their signals, and setting the entire community into two parties—one for, the other against it. One is based on the doctrine that God made Africans chattels—the other, on the doctrine that he made them men. One says the slaves have a right to resist their enslavers, and fight for freedom—the other denies to slaves this right. Free labor is the basis of the Wasdaworth party: Sofetolor the basis of the Seymour party. Ministers, in many places, are holding meetings in school houses to urge the people, one and all, to sustain Wasdaworth and the Proclamation. The following are the weeds of Wasdaworth at the meeting in Elizabeth City, (N. J.) on the 15th:—

"This war is a war between Liberty and Slavery, we are told that Abolition meant a disregard for effect of any other city on this consinent. If, then, it to show the control of the school of the city of Boston are worth more, the world over, than both of the shawed and or progress! thy true, loving, admiring friend to the last, ever ready to pay the home age of a warm and kindly heart to thy unwavering the first of the shaw and of progress! thy true, loving, admiring friend to the last, ever ready to pay the home age of a warm and kindly heart to thy unwavering the first of the whole the slave and of progress! thy true, loving, admiring friend to the last, ever ready to pay the home age of a warm and kindly heart to thy unwavering the first of the whole. The high of the slave and of progress! thy true, loving, admiring friend to the last, ever ready to pay the home age of a warm and kindly heart to thy unwavering the first of the share one more in our meetings. I can but drop a tear over the said thought. But he lived to hear the proclamation, and to feel a load from the hearts of millions. But the silical and the

Froclamation, and to feel a load lifted from his heart, as it has lifted a load from the hearts of millions. But few of those who bore the Abolition of the control of the

prayers which tell us, not only what dress the sush was wearing, but the mood of the faithful study was wearing, but the mood of the faithful study to light, and the longings which the whole better heart of America feet, though few had the come and none had the power to express them like heart of America feet, though few had the come and none had the power to express them like heart of America feet, though few had the come and none had the power to express them like heart of America feet, though few had the come and none had the power to express them like heart of the he

His hearers can't tell you on Sunday beforehand, II, in that day's discourse, they'll be Bibled or Kenast. But a familiarity with these prayers would also justify us in turning prophets. The better spirid the better men of the Bible animates then a They are rich in Bible phrases from prophet, paist, and apostle. Their language is the Bible, is ple but mighty Anglo-Saxon. The preacher last reputation of being a great classic himself, at it published works abound with evidences of wis all profound learning, but when he prays, his spech altogether that of the common people, as we is Master's. Greece and Rome, England and Assen revolve round Palestine; and the thinkers, the so of science, the poets, the victorious fighters for find own, and, to use his own fine phrase, "Those find women whose presentient soul saw before the might prophet's thoughtful eyes forefeeling light when in the very East was dark with night," all wait revently on Christ, and acknowledge him their grait. We quote one more illustrative passage:—

"Chiefficst of all, do we bless Thee for that table."

We quote one more illustrative passage:—

"Chiefliest of all, do we bless Thee for that new sire, who in days of great darkness went before sire, who in days of great darkness went before sire, who in days of great darkness went before sire, who in days of great darkness went before sire, who in days of great darkness went before sire, his life a pillar of fire leading them unto marvine, his life a pillar of fire leading them unto marvine who is a sire of the days who is a sire of

fature of achievement here, on earth and it fluidkingdom of heaven with Thee.

Theodore Parker's speculative theology had point
from which many persons will dissent. His noise
about the Bible, about miracles, and about ingirtion, though they seem to be implied in the curvatalk of those who are undoubtedly sound in the iniare often branded as heretical. But such a least
always in store for a brave logician who has sel
learned, or is too honest to learn, the mastery of har
refined etiquette of speech in which words coxed
thoughts, and the unexplained repetition of the sat
phrases of the church "tickles the care of the
groundlings," and arms cant with the pasper d
piety. But whether he were a heretic or no, as
know not, and we care not. We only know that
was a pure-minded politician, who never serified
whose mighty intellect "went sounding on its dis
and perilous way" in quest of that absolate trus
which all believe but none find; a Christian who
shared his Master's spirit, and found room in hear
for creedists who could not find room for him adUnitarian who carried that sects doctrine of
invoiry and allegiance to God only to their list of
inquiry and allegiance to God only to their list of Unitarian who carried that sects doctrine of me inquiry and allegiance to God only to their last suit—venturing to stand bareheaded before he list nite, praying to Him, working for Him, and best blessed by Him. Being dead, he yet speaketh list works and his life are with us in their ennobling fluence still. "He shall be mine, saith the Lord Hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels.

WILLIAM BINNS. -London Unitarian Herald.

FROM HAYTI. Arrival out of the American Commissioner.—Haytian files to the 4th instant bring the inertilization of the American Commissioner and Consul-Gamma, from New York, had a rived at Port au Prince with the American Commissioner and Consul-Gamma, from New York, had a rived at Port au Prince with the American Commissioner and Consul-Gamma, which was received with due honors the reign Secretary. The Republique says of this arrival official relations between us and the great republic may be carried on to the highest development. Fail of Confidence in the issue of the crisis through with the Americans are at this moment passing, we record our prayers for the apeedy realization of a pace it tended by all the consequences of liberty.

In that new era, our commercial relations, street advantage of both mations. We shall be hapty as see a distinguished man like Mr. Wheeden sains a standard of the United States. Mr. D. some thirty forty years sigo, was a carpenter in Baltimore. In parents emigrated to Hayti in the time of Boyre, and afterwards was Secretary of State, of Juster and Worship.

The Haylian cultivators are turning their attention to the cultivation of cotton.

President Geffrard has been taking a tour through the provinces, and was received everywhere will hearty enthusiasm.

But where the painted leaves are falling fast, Among the vales, beyond the farthess hill, There sits a shadow—dim, and sad, and vast— And lingers still. And still we hear a voice among the hills—
A voice that mourns among the haunted woods,
And with the mystery of its servow fills
The solitudes.

For while gay AUTURN gilds the fruit and leaf, And doth her fairest festal garments wear, Lo! TERE, all noiseless, in his mighty sheaf Binds up the year.

The mighty sheaf which never is unbound?

The Resper when your souls beseeth in vain?

The level, lost years that never may be found,

Or loved again?