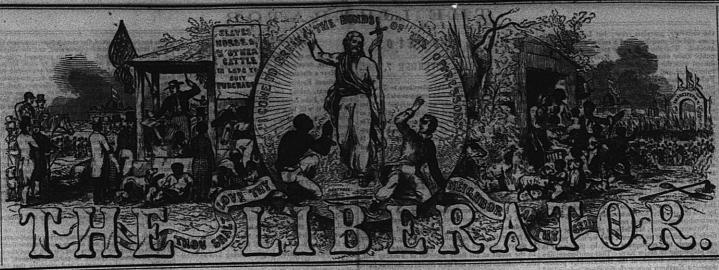
BOBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT PERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per

remittances are to be made, and all the pecuniary concerns of the paper are rost rain) to the General Agent.

herical is receive success passents or the lapsemary.

The following gouldement constitutes the Fin mainte, but are not responsible for any debts of the constitution of the constitution



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

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Prin

WE LLO YD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 45.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1657.

Beinge of Oppression.

SECESSIONISTS AND ABOLITIONISTS.

general policy and the abolition policy are therical in their results. The people understand the sale will rebuke them both. Before this war began both the fire-caters of the South and the radical abolitonists of the North were avowedly distanced to the control of the South and the radical abolitonists of the North were avowedly distanced to the control of the South and the radical abolitonists of the North were avowedly distanced to the control of the South and the radical second of the sale that the second of the sale that the first paper to bid the secessionists of speed, and glory in the disruption of the Union. Nor the abolitionists profess to oppose the secessionists but in reality both are striving for the same object, with different motives, just precisely as they were before. The secession leaders desire to dissolve the Union and abrogate the Constitution in order to destroy slavery and revelopment of the same of the sa seduce her white population to prase meantime the North would be ruined, and a
ary despotism would usure the superseded contional government. Then a vast series of coational control of the country of the country of the contional control of the country. The conative people will have neither of these policies
y refuse to allow the Constitution to be trample
on either by rebels or abolitionists. They are if
or fputting down the rebellion and the abolists together. They support our patriotic Presti in his struggles to resist the pressure which I
fiesse has been brought to bear upon him by the
ical leaders. They believe in prosecuting the
resistitutionally, and for the reunion of the
ates. They know that the Union, constitution pands that the Union, consultational, policy alone can suppress treason and arry. Therefore they gave conserva-s in October. Therefore, by the fixed ical revolutions, they will give still ties at the elections in November, and will be saved for a large treasure.

ABOLITIONISM A PHILOSOPHIC MADNESS.

When fanaticism seizes a people, it continues with them for many generations. There is a fatal strength of grip in it that cannot be easily, shaken of. It may undergo several changes, and meet from external causes a hostility of the most dangerous kind; but it always prevails for a long penot; and in numerous instances, its death and the extinction of the community it is ejected upon happen at one and the same time. The creed of Mishmet was a fanaticism. It has been fastened, like pitch to tow, to the Paynim race for twelve centuries; and now, at the close of that immense are of time, itself and its victims are on a common road to decay. It is easy to collect many other striking examples from the pages of history. In the Eastern States of "America, the irrepressibility of fanaticism is the most predominant mark that section of the Republic is distinguished by. The first New England Puritans were fanatics in religion on the other side of the ocean. Hudibras is a satirie but truthful history of that faction, that is never called into doubt. It was fanaticism that gave the "May Flower" and other ships their living freights. The foreign plent grew well on the solf of Colombia. It is more vigorous now than ever it was before. Quakers, indeed, are not burnt at the stake; but Catholicity is still unjustly proscribed. The persistence of the Puritan fanaticism of New England is exceedingly remarkable. Changed it has, again and again; but, after many windings and bendings, it is still vigorous as ever.

has many causes; but the nigger has given the can be done against this philosophic madness? The growth of the Church in the land has sapped away much of its rapidity; and it is correct to judge, that the continued expansions of the Church will do it further injury; but the real hope for its disappearance is, that the race of people it animates are diminishing—are not increasing in numbers nor keeping their own, but becoming rapidly extinct. The people of New England are not prolific. A small progeny—in thousands of instances none at all—marks most of their families; insanity prevails largely amongst them, consumption snaps them off in great numbers, idicey prevails with them, and by self-nurder many of them disappear. The fanancism of the East will expire only when the race it animates become extinct. We do not pray Heaven to speed the day; but the sooner it comes, the better for the Republic of North America, and for religious and political freedom in all lands; and such a day will come as sure as it already has come on Islamism. The Church sees the death of all fanaticism.—Boston (Irish Catholic)

HON. RICHARD BUSTEED.

Hon. Richard Busteed, at Faneuil Hall, yesterday, was thoroughly Abolition. He gave in to the doctrine that slavery was the cause of the war. If there were no negro slavery, he said, there certainly would have been no war—and therefore slavery was the cause. Let us apply this logic. If there were no dealing the said was the cause. day, was thoroughly Abolition. He gave in to the doctrine that slavery was the cause of the war. If there were no negro slavery, he said, there certainly would have been no war—and therefore slavery was the cause. Let us apply this logic. If there were no dwelling-houses, there would be no burglary: ergo, the dwelling-house is the cause of theth. Had there not been two haystacks, the bothered jacksas would not have died of hunger: ergo, the havstacks were the cause of the jacksas's death. If Whitney had not invented the cotton-gin, cotton rising would not have been profitable, and slavery powerful, and without power there had been no rebellion. Ergo, Whitney was the cause of the robellion. Ergo, Whitney was the cause of the robellion.

Mr. Busteed held this logic very dogmatically, and characterized those who did not see this as shocking. I low in intelligence. This test struck down at least one Cabinet Minister; sure, namely, Postmaster Blair. He don't see the killing force of this logic; or did not as late as last March see it; for then be solidly reasoned, in a statesmanlike letter, that it was not slavery, "but the endagonism of race, tekich has led to our present calamities." We thought then, and said so, that this letter was about the best utterance of the time on the race question; but according to Hon. Richard Busteed's test, this officer has neither sense nor intelligence! We think the officer is sounder than the logician.

Mr. Busteed set the practical working of emancipation very high, and his words seemed to be about what Wendell Phillips utters. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Busteed's prophecy is to come to pass. Postmaster Blair (March 2, 1862.) prophesied, also, as to what emancipation would do. He said in his letter to the Cooper Institute, of emancipation: "It would certainly add to the exasperation of the non-slaveholding whites of the South, and might unite them against the Government, and if so they would be unconquerable." That is what Postmaster Blair thought at that time! It will soon

Selections.

A SPIRITED SPEECH.

defence. (Applause.)

If the government must be broken up because the Constitution will not allow us the power to save it, for God's sake let nothing prevent us from whipping the rebels. (Great applause.) Don't let the traitors so entangle us in the meshes of the law as to bind loyal men hand and foot, and then break down the Constitution and conquer us at last! Do not let the forms in which our precious legacy of liberty is enveloped, crush and destroy liberty itself. Let us look at the substance—look at it as freemen, a noright men, earnestly seeking to find the power appropriate men, earnestly seeking to find the power

organization—many who were mistaken or misled as to the persons who originated and the designs or those who have carried it on. There can be no doubt that many of the high-minded and patrioti gentlemen whose names are signed to that addres will act in full fellowship with the Republican or gnaination. (Applause.) Some of them are presen

The truth is, the country was never so decidedly anti-slavery as it is to-day. It is this which troubles the sympathizers with the South. If by misrepresentation and threats they can frighten the President from executing the laws, or deceive the country so as to obtain an opposition majority in the next Congress, then they will have gained their ends. But they are destined to failure. The old party issues are now obsolete. The Republican party is virtually disbanded. Republicanism has now advanced to a higher plane than the old policy of non-extension; it now stands on the platform of avowed, undying hostility to slavery, as the grand enemy of the Republic, and true Democracy stands with it. The real issue is between slavery and treason on the one hand, and abolition and loyalty on the other. From and after the first of January, the opposer of emancipation becomes in form, as he always has been in fact, disloyal to government, a contemmer of law, an apostate from the Declaration of Independence, and a subverter of the Constitution. We want no other parties; until this war closes, let there be but one issue between the friends and opponents of the Slave Power, our grand and only enemy. Love of slavery and loyalty are incompatible. The advocates of the one can sustain to the other no relation but that of an enemy. While Southern institutions made no actual war npon the nation, men could advocate them, and not be guilty of the technical offence of treason; words alone could not constitute the crune; but now that slavery is our declared and open foe, in arms against the government, whoever "aids and gives counfort" to its abettors, whether by word or deed, becomes a traitor in the eye of the Constitution.—American Baptist.

EMANCIPATION --- SUGGESTIONS BY A SLAVEHOLDER.

"Slaveholder" writes to the Missouri Dem

"The subject of emancipation, which now "The subject of emancipation, which now occupies so conspicuous a place in the public mind, and in which slaveholders are particularly and most deeply interested, is perhaps not yet fully understood and appreciated; and it is from a desire to possess a more full understanding of the plan of emancipation, as proposed by the Chief Executive, that your humble servant (a slaveholder) addresses these lines to you, believing, as I do, that you are ver ready and willing to convey any desired information upon matters of great and vital public interest.

blessings.

One hint as to the advantages of this plan in a pecuniary point of view. Let us a dvantage of this act, and we can then turn the pecuniary point of views, and the emancipation will make a fund, the interest on which will go far toward paying them for their services, beside being doubly secure."

Dr. MAHAN desired to know if the letter is au-

thentic.

Dr. VINTON replied that he had seen the original letter, and had long been familiar with the manuscript of Bishop Polk.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONTRABANDS.

The Radical is amondally remarkable.

Charged a be right and against two gates and any state of the company of

authorities. The chattel was a beautiful and intelligent girl of about sixteen years of age. When found, however, the master's claim to remove her could not of course be allowed. The miserablerold wretch, then, with shamless effontery, in the presence of saveral bystanders, declared that the slave was his own child, and that if he could not take her away as her master, he should insist upon his right to her as her father? Mr. Samuel Newberry, of Plymouth, the Government Commissary there, is one of those who heard this paltry creature advance his strange claim.

A short i me since a company of rebels took four of our men prisoners, who belonged to Col. Howard's regiment of marine artillery. Capit. Avery, one of the heroes of that command, who has distinguished himself in several artillery duels with the enemy, on hearing of the capture started in pursuit, at the head of his company, in mule carts, travelling all night until four o'clock the next day, a distance of fifty-four miles, into the interior, passing within eight miles of three rebel regiments. They overtook the rebel company, and recaptured his men, with eleven of the enemy, who fied without firing a gun; after which he returned to camp without losing a man.—Newbern (N. C.) correspondence of the New York Tribune, Oct. 13th.

CONTRABANDS AT WASHINGTON.

We copy from the Washington Star the following

we copy from the Washington Star the following account of the contraband camp, or, as it should be more properly called, the contraband asylum and hospital, is at Camp Barker, near the the corner of Twelfth and Q streets, on the same ground formerly occupied by Coltman's brick kilns and St. John's burial ground, and at present contains 67.5 persons, among whom are about 100 in the hospital; the balance being women and children, with a few old and decrepid men and women—two of whom are deaf and dumb, and one blind.

The buildings are mostly the same as were used by the McClellan Dragoons as barracks. The barracks on the south side have been mostly fitted up by the families living in them, many of them having purchased stores to cook by and make themselves comfortable during the coming winter. These are occupied mostly by the old and infirm, and mothers with large families of children. Some of these are said to be quite industrious, and the most of their time is passed in sewing for new-comers, and making garments for the men.

The row of barracks on the north ride of the square, which are smaller than the others, is used as quarters for small families. On the extreme right of the north row of buildings is the orphan anylum. This is certainly the neatest part of the camp. At present there are a dozen infants here who are under the care of a matron.

In the space in the centre are several tents, three being used as hospital wards, two for the men, and one for the women, which are furnished with iron cots and other conveniences; but it is contemplated to remove these as soon as the chapel, which is in the centre of the south row of quarters, can be fitted up for a hospital. The sick are as well attended to as can be; a sufficient number of those halt height propose. It would seem from the number of sick that the camp is very under the propose in the centre of the south row of quarters, can be fitted up for a hospital. The sick are as well attended to as can be; a sufficient number of those halt number of these the

for extra services, to be paid in full for September 1st, (including everything

THEODORE D. WELD.

LETTER FROM HENRY O WRIGHT.

and Europe!

BAINBRIDGE, (N. Y.,) Oct 27, log
DEAR GARRISON,—The present Rebellion and for
War were inaugurated by the Surroway (1) as
trey the existing government of the United San
and (2) to set up on its roins another government
and the idea that Slavery is a Christian lash
tion and the slave trade a Christian duty.

The Rew M. President

This sermon was circulated all states, and endorsed by the leaders who were also the recognized lead

act with the Democratic party. The feeder of the party, most of them, had formally announced the purpose to destroy the Federal Government, say because it gave not sufficient protection to starty in the sleet ratio, and

etically, to establish equal justice and liberty.

Preston Brooks, who boasts of having spint halfs
the service of slavery, says:

Thus, as another writer says, (Hon. L. W. Prate

outh Carolina,) in justification of the rebellion

"The conflict is between the Democracy of a orth and the Aristocracy of the South—between bor and stare labor—between paid labor and a published the state of the southern labor and and bor—between reduntary labor and involvation labor.

Stephens, Vice President of the

The Wiberator. BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1862.

otal number of effective plantation hands on yal, St. Helena and Ladies Island, is about non-effective, (including children, old and is about 5,500. The ground cultivated is-- 6,444 | Peas, Beans, etc., 350 1,407 | Cotton, 3,394

A little calculation will show that food enough has een produced to support the workers, and a cotton op estimated to be worth half a million of dollars imated to be worth half a million of dollars ion.

e closing this subject, let me say a word of last of these ignorant people, during their period from chatteliem to manhood. I becarpress the opinion of both friends and foes acipation when I say if has been admirable, me patience exhibited under the oppressions or masters, has been shown under the fremsults and wrongs of a portion of the soldiers, espectful demeanor towards white persons a preserved, notwithstanding the privileges lom accorded to them. The crops on the ions, and the records of the quartermaster's nent, prove them not to be lazy. The jumanner in, which they spend their carnings them not to be thrilless. The experiment, has justified the sanguine expectations of iends, and refuted the calumnies of their ene-Dellan, is a disciple of the Breckinning person—"a Northern man with Southern principles," a believes conscientiously in slavery, and who is not on every portion of "the goose." Having the adship and entire confidence of Young Napo-4, whose body-guard is fortunately full of the preservative element," he recommends him to the ner staff of Halleck. Thus highly endorsed, he will be adverted but while there he, with an in-Modlellan -- IS IT NOT TIME FOR HIM

ben last we addressed our readers from this an, the whole Northern press was busy in ancieng the immediate advance of McClellan on enemy; and all agreed that a great battle, which diprobably decide the fortunes of the war, was amment that it could not for many hours be ted. The sanguine public roused itself once on these reports; but we, relying on what we wed to be an inside view, expressed the opinion Little Mac was not looking for a fight, and that rould never again lead the troops of the United ess in a general engagement.

o, ere what we then indited could take the shaper rint, the imposing legions that formed the escort our little general 's family coach were ordered k, and the domestic circle, which, through sign's too eager confidence in Lee's politeness, prematurely ventured in Virginia, were obliged ettle again, temporarily, in Pleasant Valley, till schester could be yielded to them with decorum, his disappointment, and apparent check, was reled as a most serious misfortune by the more art portion of McClellan's firends; and it became n, as his sincere supporters, to promptly charge retrograde, and all the subsequent delays, on e one else. This service has been most thorougherformed, and we will venture to assert, that, di those zealous followers but know the full depth he distress, which the late long reproachful spell lorious weather has inflicted on their noble leadhopes, they would denounce, not only the dements on the score of shoes and gloves, but raise r voices even against the perversity of Heaven Matever misfortunes, therefore, may befall cellan, and however the sun may glare against plans, be cannot complain of the devotion of his shippers. With a ranjulity which is perfectly the intervals of this miserable service, they turn to the rayless countenance of their impenetrable god to receive new rapture by gazing on his stolid features. Nay, even when his intense stupidity and blundering failures are unraveled by such a lightning glance as that of Kearny's, the soddened multitude rush even upon that noble patriot and pure-souled democrat, and saarl at him in his grave—aye, undervalue him while he reigns a saint in heaven, in the service of a man who was not worthy to hold his horse, or wait for orders at his door! But everything is to be sacrificed, even the lives of the living and the sweet memories of the dead, to support a leader who is keeping our armies in the sleep of death, and to glorify a soldier whose very nature is a trauce, and who has never won a battle, or ever been under fire. From the midst of this flood of deep infatuation, however, there rises, of late, a few bubbles of relieved opinion, and these begin to unite into an extending wish, that he be taken from the field, and placed in the position of commander at headquarters, for which, say they, "his talents at headquarters, for which, say they," his talents at headquarters is dea was first agitated, and the enemy was within striking distance, we should have willingly accepted this hard bargain for the country; but we now insist, as far as our humble opinion is of weight, that the unhappy man be disposed of altogether.

Under his "programme" (if Major Key's revelation is worthy of a moment's thought), the war has been prolonged a year beyond its time; Richmond

most a reconnoissance, to ascertain if Lee is ready to turn Winchester over to the family, for the approaching season.

We think, therefore, the President cannot now fail to understand McClellan and his plans, and having disposed so summarily of Major Key, he should visit the same justice on the patron as the man. Whatever his plan may be, it certainly does not comprehend any theory of battle; and as all parties in the State, without exception, nay, even of the copperhead conservatives who are so crazy on the nigger, are clamoring for sharp and effective war upon the rebels, we cannot imagine upon what reasoning the Government can keep our anti-Napoleon in command. He appeared before the country with a mighty flourish; he promised us a short, sharp, and bitter war; and again, his boasted "strategy" was to envelop treason, and strangle it with but little loss of life. Instead, however, of having kept these promises, George has been the most unfortunate of all the Federal commanders. With all the powers and resources of the Republic at his command, he has placed the North worse off to-day than it was a year ago, and by an inversion of the laws of glory and success, has had smaller results, at greater cost of troops and treasure, than any general in history, who was allowed to remain at the head of an army for a year.

If this is not the truth, then let McClellan be retained. If it is true, the country has a right to demand that he be dismissed, and to require that the President act promptly on their verdict.—Wike's Spirit of the Times.

MASSACHUSETTS ERECT!

Manly and fair criticism is one thing, but pe

of the same Republican faith, pledged to uph

Seven murder cases were tried in the New York city Courts in one week, viz.: Mary Real, the husband shooter; a young seuman, who murdered a fellow esilor; a man who kicked his wife to death; another who killed his mistress with alcohol; a ne gress who cut her husband's throat for abandoning her, and another case not specified.—Boston Post.

and "providing for discouraging and discountenance ing, by all suitable means, such discussions and concluded among the students as are calculated to divert their attention from their studies, (!) excite party and their attention from their studies, (!) excite party and that, too, by the dictum of the studies are many themselves.

serviency to the then all-pervading pro-slavery sen timent of the country, and with the fallacious expec

segment de la country y flag vers green down.

Dops en that sty, and if yee a 7 their and a fails over y Protein Blanch motor, which is printed on the protein Blanch motor of the protein Blanch motor on the protein Blanch motor of the protein Blanch moto

these tain to it in the addition to it in the and to it in the addition to it in the add

was on the James; and when on out of the President and Halleck repeated urgency of this paper for was extricated from his danger, by

arity, of harbarism over civilization, of heathen-ere Christianity, of slavery over liberty. For and this only, is what every man and woman de-nial seek, who desire and acek the triumph of a seek, who desire and acek the triumph of the North in the present civil war. Is

Richmond Whig, the leading organ of the editory of Corsairs, says of the Northern laborate have risen to resist the slaveholders and balance and praterity from the stareholders and the have rised posterity from slavery :-

of themselves and posterity from slavery:

Def aprising has all the characteristics of a feroperfit insurfacetion. We [the slaveholders] fight
sing these entranchised slaves back to their true
into. They have long, very properly, considered
into. They have long, very properly, considered
into our inferiors—as our serfs! Their mean,
rely first, their lone, enigur and sordid occupations,
greated their normal condition of vassinger,
their mean condition of vassinger,
they have before his master!"

initials of the save devices one state of the save the save the save sympathy among the laboring millions of Brains, and Ireland, and France, and Germany, or trenty millions of laboring men and women in meric, fighting to save themselves from such a m' "Are the English people, almost to a man, rable to the triumph" of such tyrants? It can-

But the people of the Sorth are now in, or soon if he in a state in which it will make little difference to them what the people of England or of arose think of the conflict in which they are now Large think of the conflict in which they are now engaged, or on which side their sympathies are, for all loop of any compromise with slaveholders is fast dispersing, and will soon atterly disappear. The confiction is becoming universal in the North, that consistion is becoming universal in the North, that the sulpcompromise that the South will ever accept, is the superposed by the leading Democrat of Indiana, 16th Petiti.—i. c., "The extension of slavery of the Tries that the summer of the Democratic candidate for Congress in eight district in Indiana, is the remark of a least of the Slave Confederacy of the South. He

"No compromise will ever be accepted by the South that does not secure absolute protection and permanence to slavery—that does not permit its in-defaire expansion, and that does not restore the Afri-cia slave trade!" gen slave trade!"

Devoutly do I hope no compromise will ever be

scorptable to the South which does not insure slavery to every laborer in the nation, and make any opposi-tion to slavery a crime punishable with death. Then we shall have no more compromises with slave breeders, and the people of the North will settle down is the earnest, practical conviction that they must essper or be conquered, and that the laborers of the South must be made free, or the laborers of the North

not help it. With so much around me, wherever I to, to fill my heart with sorrow and mine eyes with go, to fill my heart with sorrow and be glad. Why?
A heavy load is lifted from my heart. In every battle, whosee wips, in every son, brother, husband and
father killed or mutilated, in every shot fired by slaveniner and of ministering the property of the doors, in every stab they give, in every outrage they perpetrate upon our wounded, I read the doors of slavery—ABOLITION! It is written all over this of slavery—ABOLITION! It is written all over this rebellion and civil war. Never were the hopes of the slave so bright, never were the condition and prospects of the Republic—as the Messiah of Liberty—so cheering, as at this hour. Disease is dangerous only when gnawing at the vitals without giving pain. When pain ensees, and the patient is convulsed with agony, then the danger is passed. At once, efforts are made to cast out the disease. Slavery, the foulest and most ant of all national diseases was consuming the national existence. There was no pain, no suffering. Then hope died. ation is convulsed with pain and anguish. The body politic is in a death-struggle with slavery. The disease will be cast out. A Republic, "to establish justice and secure liberty," will live and go forth on its holy mission, to abolish slavery and secure liberty over the continent. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

or institute on the same of th

A TRIAL OF ANTI-SLAVERY ORTHODOXY.

"There are six days in which men ought to work; in them, therefore, come and be healed, and not on the Sab-Mr. Editor,—It is a common remark, when any

and not unfrequently it might be added, with great propriety, "Neither the Chief Priests, Scribes, and Pharisees." The latter class of former days has re-ceived so many shots from the pulpit of every deon, that one would conclude that the whole nce was annihilated; or, if any were left, they would be as wary of showing themselves as the last assassin, after all his comrades had pulled the hemp. But we live in strange, eventful times, and something turns p almost daily to amuse, astonish, or frighten us; to chill the blood or accelerate its circulation. We have just had a trial of anti-slavery orthodoxy, though not draming that any would be weighed in the balance, al found wanting. We had notice sent us of an Mrss to be delivered by Rev. Andrew T. Foss, on and the War; and, strange to say, no church open its doors:—the Congregational church, a fear was entertained that the lecturer was with Garrisonism—the Methodist, because ed by two men who eling to the old stereo-hypocritical cant at the head of this article, cough nineteen out of twenty of the members and ety would have gladly opened the doors. wenty years ago, when the nation was growing

ery and theft of her millions of and neither prist nor people, except a few "fanaties," to say why do ye so, little would have been thought of it; but now, when death is knocking at our doors, our church bells in every village tolling the death-kell of some loved one who has perished on the battleship of the death is the same of the death of the battleship of the death of the deat hael of some loved one who has perished on the bat-te-field, the fruits of our industry mortgaged for ages to be pay the expense, and national demoralization sur-to follow the footsteps of war, it does seem to me the man must be a prodicy of callous indifference, not to any of deparity, to shut his eyes, his ears, and church does against those who would show the danger, and pain out the way of deliverance. From the Congre-gational charge, which had 'refused on a previous eccasion to give a notice of an anti-slavery meetings. pinoal church, which had refused on a previous occasion to give a notice of an anti-slavery meeting, acting was to be expected. Not so the Methodist church. They readily gave notice of the address lares accessive Sabbaths, including the last; and, had in at been for the two men before named, the church doors would have been opened. But our large hall was well filled in the evening with attentive listeners—

in the Traceller, speaking of the disinterested zeal and fidelity of the spostle Paul, thus fitly and plainly rebukes the Episcopal Church, represented by Bishops and Laity, in their late Triennial Convention held in New York city:—

This is putting on the snapper where it is justly merited. A church claiming to take instead Calvary for its head, that can Ignore Humanily out and out, and refuse to be loyal to Almighty God, earns its own condemnation. Well may the Richmond Enquirer, allusding to the recent patriotic action of the Episcopa General Convention, advise the Southern Episcopalians not to trouble themselves about their Northern brethren. What have they to fear from an expression of patriotism extorted at the eleventh hour by a small and reluctant vote?

Bishop Hopkins of Vermont has long held Southern opinions, and is the author of an elaborate defence of slavery, as a divinely authorized institution. He declares now, in this trial hour, that the high office he holds in the kingdom of Christ, "which is not of this world," is too sacred to permit his touching, even with his little finger, one of Christ's neglected ones. Out upon all such Bishops and theologically manufactured saints! Verily, they will have their reward!

G. W. S.

STONEWALL JACKSON AND THE BAPTIST.

Alas! that the human soul should so mistake the Alas! that the human soul should so mistake the religion of Christ as to mix it up with the diabolical system of slavery and the rebellion! But such is the paradox of human nature—such the folly of poor misguided man. The following incident is another revelation of claiming discipleship, ay, exangelical discipleship, in virtue of a creed, or form, rather than the spirit of Christ, without which "we are none of his:"

spirit of Christ, without which "we are none of his:"

"On the morning of a recent battle near Harper's
Ferry, after a sermon by one of his chaplains, Stonewall Jackson, who, by the way, is an Elder in the
Presbyterian Church, administered the sacrament to
the church-members in his army. He invited all
Christians to unite in this ceremony. A Baptist, the
strailest of his seet, thoroughly imbued with the idea
of close communion, was seen to hesitate; but the occasion, and the man who presided, overcame his scruples, and thus it has happened that the prospect of a
fight, and the eloquence of Jackson, made a Baptist
forget that baptism is the door into the church."

It would be better far, if the Baptist brother had
forgotten his close-communion, in the higher thought,

forgotten his close-communion, in the higher thought, that no adulterer or murderer can enter into the king-dom of heaven; both of which contraband characteristics, and the violation of all the other command the slaveholder and his abettor possess.

ing is more than water. God grant that it may us pure enough, at least, to acknowledge, practically, that a man is better than a sheep—to obey the voice of the Hebrew God—"Let my people go."

LECTURE OF WM. WELLS BROWN.

LECTURE OF WM. WELLS BROWN.

HAVERHILL, Oct. 27, 1862.

FRIEND GARRISON—Allow me to say, through the Liberator, that WM. Wells Brown lectured here last evening, at Music Hall, to a good house, notwithstanding the severe rain storm which began just on the eve of the meeting. So much pleased were our people with his address, that arrangements will be made by the Ladies' Soldiers' Rellef Society here—an association constantly doing good to our patriotic soldiers—to have him again as soon as possible in our spacious and beautiful Town Hall. Mr. Brown, of his own good will, stiered to give us his literary entertainment of readings, etc., charging a small fee of admission, and allowing half of the proceeds to go to the Society in question, and the other part to his own people, the contrabands. If this is not true patriotism, pray tell us what is?

Further about the meeting last evening —Rev. Mr. Wheeler, of the Third Baptist Church here, presided, and made a fervent prayer in behalf of the President's Emancipation Proclamation—the topic which Mr. Brown had announced for his theme. I am unable now to dwell further upon the matter than to say the search and included with the revent and delicited with Mr. Brown to say the search and the proclamation of the process of delicited with Mr. Brown had be a search of the process of the place of the process of the place of the process of the pro

Mr. Brown had announced for his theme. I am unable now to dwell further upon the matter than to say that we were all delighted with Mr. Brown, not only in his remarks, but personally. He was the guest of Mr. Geo. O. Harmon, a life long friend of humanity, and an excellent man, brother of D. P. Harmon, who and an excellent man, broiner of 17. F. Harmon, who is now quite ill, but who, it is hoped, may recover, and still live to see the freedom of those for whom he has so long been a devoted friend. G. K. R.

WHO BALLY TO THE BATTLE-FIELD.

WILTON, (Iowa,) Oct. 27, 1862.

EDITOR LIBERATOR—Enclosed I send you the vote of the Iowa soldiers now in the field. The vote was taken by Commissioners appointed by the Governor, under an act passed at the last session of the Legislature—a reply to the Boston Post and Pilot as to who stay at home. Yours, B.

SOLDIER	S VOTE.	Viscouries Co.
	Republican.	Tory.
7th Regiment,	208	4
8th "	88	14
10th "	267	10
11th "	835	70
12th "	72	8
14th . "	76	16
15th "	209	115
17th "	175	42
20th	309	The state of the
24th "	457	76
25th "	264	110
29th "	190	
80th "	834	147
82d "	80	120
83d "	336	93
	489	226
34th "	448	160
35th "	845	167
ootit	362	146
OOLU	234	的复数形式和数 定
poin	292	262
	205	32
Hospital at Keokuk,		138
Camp McClellan,	816	100
21 Battery,	85	Transition of
21st Missouri,	48 -	

are as follows :	the street to
Whole number of men enlisted,	11,064
Of whom there were voters,	8,110
Of these were Republicans,	6,125
Of these were Democrats	1.935

MERITED REBUKE-A RECREANT CHURCH, COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

LLENCY JOHN A. ANDREW GOV

arraid to die.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Boston, this twenty-seventh day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and the eighty-seventh of the Independence of the United States of America.

OLIVER WARNER, Secretary.

That class of politicians opposed to the President's proclamation, which he proposes to issue on the 1st of January, for the general emancipation of the negroes belonging to those in rebellion at that time are trying to make the people of the North believe that as soon as these negroes are liberated, there will be an influx of this entire population into the North e an influx of this entire population into the storms of States.

The statistics of 1850 develop the following facts:

Virginia had 54,333 free negroes.
While Ohio had 25,279.
Maryland had 74,723 free colored persons, with only

0,368 slaves.

At this time, New York had only 49,069 free ne-

At this time, the District of Columbia had 10,059 free negroes and 3,688 slaves.

Delaware had then 18,073 free negroes, and 2,290

Delaware had then 18,073 free negroes, and 2,290 slaves.

North Carolina had 27,403 free negroes.
Alabama had 2,205 free negroes.
Georgia had 2,991 free negroes.
Illinois had only 6,436 free negroes.
Indiana had only 11,202 free negroes.
Indiana had only 11,202 free negroes.
While Louisiana had 17,662 free negroes.
The white population of Indiana was 977,948, while the white population of Louisiana was only 255,401; while Maryland, with a population of 417,943 whites, has a population of free colored persons of 74,728.
And New York, with a population of (3,048,325 whites, has only 49,069 free negroes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2. The colored people of the District of Columbia, for whose removal Congress made an appropriation and gave the President authority in the premises, have sent a delegation to the President, and that delegation has delivered to him the

ident, and that delegation has delivered to him the following letter:—

"TO THE PRESIDENT: SIR—The undersigned, on behalf of their colored brethren and themselves, have called on your Excellency to learn when we can take our departure to the land promised us by you in the address you made to us in this your Exceutive manison. We have learned from the Hon. Senator Pomeroy, the Agent of Emigration, whom you appointed to conduct us to Chiriqui, that he is ready, his equipments engaged, his provisions for the emigrants bought, that a vossel suitable has been found, that the consent of the Government with its agreement to receive us as citizens with equal rights and obligations has been obtained, and that he only waits your orders to announce the day of sailing, and that he can sail within a week, if your order is given.

Many of us, acting upon your promise to send us so soon as one hundred families were ready, have sold our furniture, have given up our little homes to go on the first voyage, and now, when more than five times that number have mide preparations to leave, we find that there is uncertainty and delay, which is greatly embarrassing us, and reducing our scanty means, until fears are being created that these means are being exhausted. Poverty in a still worse form than has yet met us may be our winter prospect.

We have seen it stated in the newspapers that you do not intend to let us depart. We are not willing to believe that your Excellency would make arrangements for us to go—would tell us that we could not live prosperously here—would create hopes within us, and stimulate us to struggle for national independence and respectable equality, and then, when we had made ourselves ready for the effort, in confident belief of the integrity of your promise, that its realization will be withheld.

Congress has placed the power and the means ealeyly in the hands of your Excellency to aid in re-

dence—to see that justice should be done us in our removal. He has said that he is ready. We therefore earnestly leg that your Excellency will now give him explicit orders to sail before the cold weather sets in to pinch here—before the storms of winter shall make our voyage a dangerous one."

President Lincoln, through his private Secretary, replied to the deputation of colored men who had called upon him, to express their disappointment in the delay of being sent as promised to Central America, that he—the President—was as anxious as he ever was for their departure—that he had placed every thing in the hands of Senator Pomeroy of Kansas, and that he could not now see the deputation of colored-men, but that he would do so in the course of a few days."

on while here here here hamed, the church four wall have been expended. But our large half was well find in the commendation of the little for the depth of the find the commendation of the little for t

EMANCIPATION IN ST. AUGUSTINE. A New Hampshire volunteer at St. Augustine, (Fla.) writes, that before the war there were 1000 slaves in the city. One half of them were taken into the interior before the arrival of the Federal troops. The remaing 500 have been the principal means of support to about

OLD John Brown. Says the Harper's Ferry correspondent of the New York Times, "Not least, in future years, among the memorials of Harper's Ferry, will stand the relies of old John Brown; the engine house that he made his castle, the spot where he was wounded, and the house where he resided for weeks, and received his arms. 'I shall probably die in the attempt,' said Brown, 'but I struggle for the cause of Sreedom.' He hurled his body in gage of battle, war arose, and slavery is now at its dying gagn. The old postmaster at Sandy Hook, near by, has his own ideas about matters. He insist that John Brown was in the pay of the Secessionists, and projected his raid to inflame the South against the North. He is confident that a staffled figure was lung and coffined in his stead, and asserts that John Brown is now in the Secesii army. Whether he sends Philadelphia letters to Minnesota, I do not know."

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. A reported conversation with General Halleck puts in a very clear light the wisdom and necessity, as well as the timely issue, of the President's proclamation freeing the slaves of all who continue in armed rebellion against the Government, after the first of January next. General Halleck is reported to have declared his conviction that it would be impossible to subdue the rebellion while such an army of laborers as the slaves of the South continue to produce supplies for the army of soldiers in the field. He computes that, of the three millions and a half of slaves, at least two millions are to day actually employed in the work of

cipation Proclamation upon the South was unmistaka-ble. The rebels, in all their conversations, alluded to it in a manner indicating that it was the one thing they dreaded. The negroes were being driven into the interior for safety. At Peteraburg large numbers were congregated, a thousand in one pen, crowded together like cattlein the shambles.

ENGLISH OPINION OF THE REACE DEMOCRATS.
The English journals are not blind to all the bearings of political movements in the United States. Some of them have a proper appreciation of the Peace Democrats or submissionists. The London Spectator, in quoting some of their resolutions, says of the submissionists:—

missionists:—

"They lay down principles which, if they are not akin to those of the recles, differ from them only in being more petty, and more contemptible, without being a whit moher—that contain the seminal principle of secssion without the vitality of purpose that renders excession strong. The Democrats, indeed, take care to adore (mystically) the word Union, but strive with all their might to undermine unity of purpose, which can alone give that word a meaning."

ing, Richard O'Gorman will speak.

The Table of the North apply the term "Abolitionist" to the supporters of the War for the Union. The reason for this has just come to light. In an intercepted letter of Gen. Beauregard, that archereled advises General Bragg to issue an order directing his subordinates to call the Union-forces "Abolitionists" instead of "Federales"; assuming that his oldium name will have a "stinging effect" on portions of the Northern forces. In connection with this recommendation of the little Creole, it is instructive to observe that the journals and orators in the "submission" interest here at the North have adopted the name, and every man who is in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, according to the ordinary rules of cittilized warfare, which consist in artiking the enemy where he is the most vulnerable, is stiguualized as an "Abolitionist."—Salen Observer. The Hon.

FOREIGN NEWS. Gladstone has again been speaking on America. He told his hearers to remember that the difficulty has arisen from slavery, which was

POLITICAL The Philadelphia North Am

REBEL ADVICE. Gen. Simon Buckner, after beir released from Fort Warren, was put in command a rebel fore, and upon paroling some federal prisone told them to "go home and vote the Democratic ticket."

Wito Are Trairous. It would be unjust to say that all democrats are traitors; many of them are loyal, and in favor of a vigorous war policy. But it is nevertheless true, that every man who has proved to be a traitor claims to be a democrat.

3.— Binghamton, N. Y., was the scene of a disgraceful riot week before last. It commenced at a circus, in a fight between a white man and a negro. When the circus was out, there was an indiscriminate attack made on all the colored persons present, which was followed up by attacking the two colored churches, and several dwellings occupied by colored people. One colored woman was badly injured in the mouth.

The Port Royal dates to the 29th uit, state that two British rebel steamers, the Anglia and Scotia, were captured on the 27th, and taken to Port Royal. The two vessels, with their contraband cargoes, were valued at a million of dollars. Another British vessel, named the Minnaho, was run ashore and destroyed.

DEATH OF FEDERAL GENERALS. The telegraph brings us intelligence of the death of two of the Gen-erals of our army—Gen. Mitchell, at Port Royal, from yellow fever, and Gen. Richardson, in Maryland, probably from the effects of wounds at the battle of Antietam. They were both of them brave and ef-ficient officers, and their death is a severe loss to the country.

They Need the Negrous. The Raleigh (S. C. Standard of Oet. 7, says that the Northern and eastern counties of that State are in a deplorable condition. Why? "Full one half of the negroes have been run off by the Yankees, and every species of property is constantly subject to their depredations. Every day adds to their misery, which must be enhanced by the Yankee Confiscation Act."

hanced by the Yankee Confiscation Act."

The Germans of San Francisco have subscribed \$1000, and had made a golden laurel-wreathed eagle, set with diamonds, as a testimonial to the prowess of General Sigel.

Consistency. The new party, in one of their resolves, bespatter Gen. McClellan with their praise, and bold him up as our chief hope of a triumphant war. This is amusing, considering that, in another resolve, they deprecate the want of vigor and success which have attended the war thus far, and that Gen. McClellan has, for a large share of the time, had the whole management of it. It is much like complaining that a ship had run ashore, and then extelling the skill of the captain, because that while she had run ashore, she had not actually run up a mountain?

head, the speeches of Hon. James Brooks of New York, and Mr. Schnabell of Pennsylvania, made at York, and Mr. Schnabell of Pennsylvania, made at the late Seymour railification meeting. It also announces with pleasure that at the next Seymour meeting, Richard O'Gorman will speak.

These are fearful pictures drawn in the army correspondence of the Savaunah Republican of the correspondence of the Savaunah Republican. All good rebels are urged to send forward to Lee's shivering ranks, clothing, shoes, hats and blankets.

FRATERNITY LEGIURES.

a public of Boston and vicinity are respectfully ind that the First Course or Lectures under the aut of the Frateralty of the Twenty-Eighth Congrega1 Society will be continued on
TUESDAY EVENING, November 11, 1862,

TREMOST TEMPLE, when an address will be made by MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.

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

November 18.—HERRY WARD BERCHER.

25.—OWEN LOYDOY,
December 2.—B. GRAIT BROWN.

28.—WENDELL PRILLIPS.

16.—RALPR WALDO EMERSON.

21.—JACON M. MINNING.

30.—GROGE W. CURTIS.

JO.—UROBUR W.R. CURTS.

Lictures to commence at half-past 7 o'slock. Coursé
Tickets, admitting the Beasers and Lady, at \$2 such, may
be obtained at Williams & Evereti's, 224 Washington St.; of Solomon
Parrens, Eqs., Superintendent of Temple; and of either
member of the Lecture Committee, who in former years
have had the disposal of lickets.

F THE FUGITIVE AID SOCIETY of Boston have flected an arrangement with Mrs. Lourss DaMonriz, the alented young colored dramatic reader, to give readings therever the benevolent may be willing to assist, for the purpose of alleriating the sufferings of the freedmen or "contrabands" of Washington.

nds" of Washington.

SARAH A. L. MARTIN, 26 Myrtle St.

President of the Fugitive Aid Noci

ANDREW T. FOSS, in behalf of the Ame

EJ THEODORS D. WELD; of Perth Amboy, N.J., will leliver a discourse before the Twenty-Righth Congregation-al Society, at Music Hall, in Sunday forenoon, Nov. So-Subject—"The Conspirators—their False Issues and Ly-

To Correspondence. Copies of "The Rejected Stone" have been forwarded by mail, on application, as below, and in compliance with our Notice to that effect, to the following persons:

W. J. W., Worcester. C. H. L., West Newton. A. F.,

W. J. W., Worcester. C. H. L., West Newton. A. F., Providence, L. W., Wolsottville, C. J. U. L., Mille, N. H., A. M. J. M. P., Deerfield Centre, N. H. T. S. C., W. Newbury. J. H., Baltimore, Md. J. H. M., Saddury. A. P. W., Lamenburg. (2), O. M. H., Shushan, N. Y. S. H., Farmeraville, N. Y. J. M. H., Counction, O. M. P. G., Lyon. R. W., Albany, N. Y. G. B. S., Rochester, N. Y. E. H. P., Jewett City, Ct. G. L. C., West Newbury. E. A. M., Concord, N. H. S. H., Branchlense.

Providence.

Also, to A. F. and J. U. L., (above,) copies of "The Asia, to L. F. and J. U. L., (above,) copies of "The Asia, L. W.,—O. M. H.—R. W.—R. L., Washington.—E. H. P.—

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

DIED-Suddenly, in Newport, (R. I.) Rosent in the 58th year of his age. He was a true Christian ripened to the full stature of Christian manhood—strictly



154 Washington St., 5 doors South of Milk St.

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HANUFACTURERS ...

European and Fancy Furs,

308 Washington Street, 308 Prosite BOSTON. Particular attention is paid to altering and repo

g Old Furs. Furs preserved during the summer.

600,000 Male or Female Agents, TO SELL

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

United States, Unnadas, and new Brunswas, From recent survey; completed August 10, 1862; cost \$20,000 to cogravo it, and one year's time. Superior to any \$10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370000 names are cugrared on this map.

It is not only a county map, but it is also a

COUNTY AND BAILROAD MAP nited States and Canadas combined in one, givin EVERY RAILROAD STATION,

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

send for \$1 to try.

Printed instructions how to canvas well furnished all Printed instructions of the printed in the printed

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, cost \$100,000, on which are a saked Antietam Creek, Sharpeburg, Maryland Hights, Williamport Ferry, Rhorrerville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potoniae, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA and ILLINOIS,

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

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD's Mar of VIRGINIA, MANYLAND and PENNSYLVA.

NIA. This Map is very large; its cool is but 25 cents, and
it is the best unlich can be purchased."

LLOYD'S

GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER From actual surveys by Capta, Bart and Wm. Bowen, Missimippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mc., shore every many plantation and owner's name, from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico-13.0 miles—every mad-bar, island, town, landing, and all places trently miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, 3 In sheets, \$2, pocket form, and \$3,50 on linen, with rollers. Now ready.

pocket form, and \$2.50 on linen, with rollers. Now ready,

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, Sept. 17, 1862.

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

GIDEON WELL.,

Secretary of the Navy.

Oct. 3.

3w

Something like an official invitation has been been Garibaldi to take service under the Xoran States; and Garibaldi has replied.

In one view among others, the fact is of included and the same as bearing testimony to the word with the set felt in the captive leader, and so far lessely hold in check any disposition to make a land say his misfortune.

both in eneck any disposition to make a lamb we has misfortune.

But the next world-wide interest is to know, and the coast clear for action, what will dead of? So far as Europe and Gar-baldi are as, a character of both is at stake.

It is evident that, under the circumstances of a proposal and reply, the whole is open to recome, the control of the

AN AMBIGUOUS COMPLIMENT.

WONDERFUL EFFEOT!

The fall in the price of gold is one of the happy effects of the late elections. When the President issued his proclamation, gold and exchange advanced to per cent. Since the elections, the price of gold has declined, the exchange is less, and both gold and exchange are going down. We apprehend that all kinds of securities will go down within sixty days to a low figure. Those who are holding on to their gold had better sell it, and put the premium into their pockets. It is impossible to maintain the present prices much longer. If the Democrats carry New York, New Jersey, and illinois in November, gold will fall ten per cent: more. If Charles Summer is defeated, it will probably reach par.—Boston Herald, Oct 22.

Here, now, is a wonderful philosopher, whose introspective eye nothing can withstand. He is the man who expounds "the combined originality of ideas." What a great light will go out when he dies, and how dark the world will be! But the next day after his profound theory was printed, gold rose again after per cent. Will be explain the cause of this phenomenon, and tell an anxious world how it confirms his theory? Of course, the theory cannot be wrong. The Herald philosopher is ready to take "his Bibbe oath" in the most solemn tones that Summer and the proclamation have controlled the price of gold, wheat, wigs, cigars, and tin pans. This case, however, is not entirely unprecedented. He has probably read these lines in the "Rejected Addresses":—

"When, while the British squadron lay of Cork."

"It is probable that the nonsense we less of, about 'the finer qualities of the Southers' ter,' arises very much from a morbid dear or to appear candid and unprejudiced the name of practical common sense, have had 'something too much of this '? Are ir rapacity, cruelty, faithlessness and dishored oned among the 'finer traits of character'.

Be it remembered, that the Democratic leaders who denounce the Emancipation Proclamation of the President, denounce an act which san harm no one who is not engaged in attempting to destroy the Government. JOHN S. ROCK, ESQ., ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAN

in John Quincy Adams's time, as humble, petitioners for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the attempt to turn them out had only one result, and that was to turn everything else out of the halls of Congress but the great question which they introduced, and the discussion of which is the one great end at which the Abolitionists have all along aimed. So directly and as invariable has a single of the control of the co great end at which the Abolitionists have all along aimed. So directly and so invariably has every en-deavor to silence them given a new volume of sound to their voices, and every attempt to weaken them strengthened them, so plainly is this the record of the past, (he who rune may read it, and read while he is past, (he who runs may read it, and read while he is running, and the wayfaring man, though a fool, cannot err therein)—so plain is this, I say, that one is almost inclined to suspect that they who now-a-days cry, "Down with the Abolitionists!" must be secret friends of this despised people, who want to help them to an increase of influence—want to make them more powerful, and put their success beyond all doubt. If they are not your friends, if they are really and honeatly thinking of putting your invincible cause down, all I can say is, that they certainly are not people who have any concern for their own reputation for common sense. Their existence is, I repeat, one of the wonders of the day.

not only hardened the hearts of the people, but so turned their heads that they do not know which to put first, the cart or the horse.

Akin to the absurdity of which I have been speaking is another folly that afflicts our ears, and that is another of the marvels of the day. I refer to the folly of those who cry, "Down with the Abolition lists?" as if this were a thing that could be done. Patting out of view the merits or the demerits of this much-abused class, nay, granting even that they are an ignorant, unvise and fanatical sect, that there is no reason or good in them, what nonsense is it at this late day to talk of putting them down! Why, from the first moment, some thirty years ago, that Mr. Garrison declared that slaveholding is a sin before God, and that it should be ceased from instantly, and that he took this ground and would not abate an inch, but would be heard, (has u't he been heard, by the way? the thunder of this war is the response of the South to his voice!) from that very moment the whole country has been engaged in putting down the Abolitionists. It has been doing nothing else. And every time that they have been set up! The lower it has been sought to put them, the higher have they been raised. They first appeared in Congress, in John Quincy Adam's time, as humble petitioners for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbur the color of the south of the south of slavery in the District of Columbur the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbur the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbur the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbur the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbur the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbur the columbur the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbur the co what here of ruffanism it has engendered—in a word, what barbarism it has produced. Mark all these things, the natural and necessary fruits of the con-tempt for human rights, which is the life-breath of must undergo, when that power is allowed the posi-tion and the immunities for which alone it will con-sent to suspend this savage assault upon the life of the nation. No, friends, there is nothing that can by any possibility be called peace that can be obtained by any terms to which the barbarian Power that has assaulted us will accede. By no concessions could we satisfy it but such as should go to the extent of sur-rendering every principle, every interest, every idea upon which the peace, nay, the very existence of hu-man society depends. Much as we have suffered, and are still affering, and must expect to suffer so long as

upon which use peace, may the very extended of unan society depends. Much as we have suffered, and are still suffering, and must expect to suffer so long as the war lasts, it is but as a drop in the bucket to the misery that would cover all the land, were we, under the wretched delusion of finding peace, to consent to all I can say is, that they certainly are not people who have any concern for their own reputation for common sense. Their existence is, I repeat, one of the wonders of the day.

There is yet one more remarkable thing in this age of miracles of which I wish to take note. There is yet one more remarkable thing in this age of miracles of which I wish to take note. There is yet another class of persons here at the North, whose existence is a marvel. I refer to those who, uninstructed by what has been passing before our eyes during the last twenty years, would fain act over again the old and fatal error, and expect to purchase a cessation of our present cuits by concessions which would be sure to be followed by a state of things, in comparison with which this war, heart-sickeding as it is, is a haleyon day of peece. Hellish as the war is in the blood and anguish with which it runs over,

THE PEACE SOCIETY AND THE AMERICAN

ties for uscfulness in the service of God and man-not merely the enormous waste of health, which might have been turned to so many admirable pur-poses—not merely the prolonged agony of loving hearts, and the eternal desolation of families, which this war involves. More mournful to us than even are not wanting ominous indications that this waralso is rapidly developing the same tendencies, revealing to us, at no distant time, the probability of a series of retributions and reprisals, becoming ever more ruth-

Christians, when an attempt should be made to arrest this destructive conflict? We depresate utterly all armed intervention, or any intervention at all, but such as you yourselves would willingly admit on the part of

There is no great principle in which the friends of hamanity are interested, but must suffer incalculable injury by a prolongation of this conflict. We beseeth you, therefore, friends and fellow-Christians, for the interests of civilization, for the honor of free government, for the glory of Christ's Gospel, that you, the ministers of religion, and the conductors of the religious press especially; should put forth your influence to bring about a speedy settlement of a quarrel which the presence of civilization.

SLAVERY, BY A FEMALE CONTRABAND.

I propose to give a very brief account of my life in bondage, and also of scenes which I have witnessed, showing the cruel effects of slavery.

No one who has not been in slavery knows the real curse of it. A Northern person cannot tell half how bad it is.

I was born in Charleston, S. C. I was a slave for more these transport was a My mather was of Indian

sold to Texas. God alone knows her fate. Five others now sleep beneath the sod, while the rest are still in slavery, and I alone have escaped to a land of freedom, through the mercy and goodness of God.

others now sleep beneath the sod, while the rest are still in slavery, and I alone have escaped to a land of freedom, through the mercy and goodness of God.

The persons who claimed me as their slave owned for plantations. During the life of the old gentleman, the slaves were well treated. After his death, the plantations came into the possession of his son. Then came a change. The hands were obliged to go to work at 4 o'clock in the morning, and if they did not finish their task, had to stay till 11 at night. The overseer was a very cruei man, who spplied the lash freely, and at all hours of the day. The slaves had for their weekly allowance a peck of corn and half a peck of sweet potatoes, and were never allowed a piece of meat, unless they should take sometimes a hog on their own account, for which they were severely whipped. I will mention some cases of whipping which came under my notice. One old man who was a blackamith, was told to finish off some ploughs. Aft the working until 9 o'clock, he stopped without finishing his task. The young master became very an gry with him, and began to beat him unmercifully. After he had finished, the poor old man said, "Well, master Robert, have you treated me so?" The master coolly replied, "Well, Til only have to meet you at the bar of God." The old man died in twenty-four hours.

Another, a young man, was almost butchered by this young master; he took a begie-knife, and thrust it into the fleshy parts of his shoulder until the flesh was turned almost inside out. This young man recovered from the effects of his master's cruelty, and is now in Washington.

My treatment was not as had as the other hands. I was never whipped, but often soften from cruel treatment, I preferred freedom to slavery; and this desire to reach a land where whips and chains are

now in Washington.

My treatment was not as bad as the other hands. I was never whipped, but often scolded at from morning till night. Yet though I did not suffer from cruel treatment, I preferred freedom to slavery; and this desire to reach a land where whips and chains are not found caused me to leave my former home.

Boston, Nov. 1, 1862. BOSA BARNWELL.

to bring about a speedy settlement of a quarret which at present is arresting the progress of civilization, bringing disrepute upon all free government, retarding the triumphs of the Gospel, and causing the Name that is above every name to be blasphemed among the heathen through you.

* JOSEPH PEASE, President.
HENRY RICHARD, Secretary.

-Worcester Spy.

ENGLISH ESTIMATE OF MR. SUMNER.

"People's Party"—(how I loathe the name, the to me the only pash to fame;)
"Party," rather—people we have none—sarty, even, that we dare to own;
"Party," or, "No-party"—what you choose fit occasion we must never lose rarks for Hunkerdom a telling how.

WONDERFUL EFFECT!

AN AMBIGUOUS COMPLIMENT.

The Bishop of Michigan, in his claberate san before the Episcopal Convention in New Yorks forted his hearers with the assurance that the copal church had no share in provoking this trous rebellion. Its pulpits had never ben p faned by harangues about human rights or them ity of races. By guarding its convention and all discussions on the evils of slavery, it had an all discussions on the evils of slavery, it had an cannot the unity of the church unimpaint and honged the unity of the nation.

A church truly loyal to Christ and the saw would, we think, regard such a compliment as crisis as a damaging libel. A church that man boast of suppressing in the pulpit the Gogden "God hath made of one blood all nations in for to dwell on the face of all the earth," is if feind Southern brethren; that refuses, in custom to denounce the crime of man-stealing, of an trading, lest its unity be broken, depart wifering the processing of the properties of the properties of the properties as sacrilegious in the pulpit its concept in the properties as sacrilegious in the pulpit its scarcely less curious, that a conventional saw which so far trenches upon Episcopal propriets to review the causes of the rebellion, should be terry silent on slavery and its aggressions, and spend its censures on Christian men at the Ma who have taught, with Paul, that the shreaded treated, "not now as a servant, but above arms a brother beloved."

It may be questioned if such religion is after particular to provide the country or his fellow sach in the order of Christ, and does not rather follow as line of Pharisees, who made "broad this plays are in the pulpit is unitered to my the country or his fellow sach. Bible enjoins duties to society and the State and preacher fails to make full proof of his missing man and Reflector.

SOUTHERN CHAROTERISTICS.

SOUTHERN CHARACTERISTICS.

The New York Examiner says it is an energy ing sign when such "miserable twaddle" in good the "peculiar charm" of Southern guize and young men in college is censured at items by members of Dr. Bellows' own denominant well as by others. The editor continues:

indeed, for the individuals who, in the musical leprosy, can keep themselves clean. But the public sentiment exists at all. Though it so so small a measure, it infects and characterist whole. The very claim that there are averable ceptions, admits the indictment. Nor dost it the matter to say that it would have been discovered by a long course of demonstration. There is which, by a long course of demonstration, have so that the matter people selfish, tyrannical, profision, have so that a long the property of the fact, and there lies the rub. It is not which, by a long course of demonstration, have so that a long the profision has sometiment of the fact, and there lies the rub. It is not should be a long course of demonstration, have so that a long the profision has sometiment of the profision of the fact, and the profit of the pro

on a midnight dreary, pendered cold and weary, Only this, and nothing more.

goetry.

I had vainly sought a reason,
Wherefore foul and damning treason
For had quit the realms of darkness
On the wild Putoulan shore;
Prayed I for some reveletion
From the Fates, by incantation,
What they had for as in store—
Doors of man for ever more.

Bpells of magic strongly bound me,
Walling winds rang requiems round me,
Watching on that lonely short—
On that wooded, river shore,
Where were lying, with each other,
Friends and foce, who fell together,
In the day that went before—
Bloody day, yet searcely o'er.

Wrapt in darkbess—almost hid Saw I those who dwell in torms Banished there for ever more There is voice that, filled with won Sald, "Behold, how far assader Bliss and woo are placed forever—These were happy once together, Trusting, loving each the other, Ere the blighting curse of Treason Dared approach that radiant she

Satan failed, and, failing, perished All the hopes so valuly cherished, That the universe should own him Lord and master ever more. Here we find accursed Treason Foiled and baffled for a season, Joined with Satan, working rain, As in heaven long before.

"Fear not, then, though myriad legions Come from out those misty regions, Armed with every evil passion— Seeking reageance over more; For, behold, the alarm is given,

And I saw their banners streaming And their white wings brightly gleaming And I felt the sum and a watching by that lonely river,
And I knew their wings were hovering
all my sleeping comrades o'er.

Then my soul in faith grew stronger, Wrestled I with doubt no longer; Wrestled I with doubt no longer; For my problem, in the solving, Brought us good for ever more: Treason, with its myriad legions, Ehall be banished to those regions Far beyond Night's dismal shore, There to dwell for ever more.

> From the Christian Inquirer AFTER A VICTORY. BY CAROLINE A. MASON.

There is no need, sweet moon! the night With other splendor is bedight: The dissened panes are all alight

And, over all, incessant swells The jangle of the village bells, And cannon booming o'er the dells; For tidings thrilled as yesternight Of a brave victory; how the fight Was fearful, but God helped the Right. "The fight was fearful." Oh! the pain And grief and loss against the gain; The joy of Triumph, and its base!

O friends! dear, friends, my pulses leap Loyal as yours; yet I could weep Above this pageant that we keep.

Bear with me; but my heart is sore For our dead heroes; score on score Shall see God's sweet light nevermore.

They loved like us. The belts they drew

Their babes, like ours, were reay fair; Had eyes as blue, as sliky hair— Their methers hair and eyes; ah! shore You touch the sore spot. Pause ye, men, Going home to wife and child; and then, If ye have heart to, shout again!

O, orphaned babes! in whose blue eyes The mother-look so sweetly lies; O, widowed mothers! sorrow-wise, Ye cannot see why men should shout, And blazon hero-deeds about, And on the air gay banners flout.

God reigns; enough ! 0, ye who weep, And ye who shout, your faith etill keep ! His ways are equal, though so deep. Fitchburg, Mass.

LEAF BY LEAF.

Leaf by leaf the roces fall,
Drop by drop the spring runs dry;
One by cone, beyond recall,
Summer beauties fade and die;
But the roses bloom again,
And the spring will guth anow,
In the pleasant April rais,
And the summer run and dew.

Some sweet home to gladness wed,
That will spring adress and new,
When griefs winter shall have fiel,
Glying peace to rain and dew—
Some reset hope that breathes of apr
Through the weary, weary time,
Budding for its bossessing
In the Spirit's riorious clime.

The Tiberator.

His wisdom we can ne'er forestall; Into his sfales we east it all; And which shall rise, and which shall fall, LEAF BY LEAP.