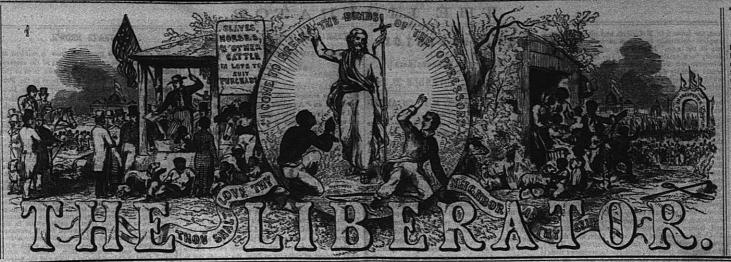
10BERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

but are not responsible for any deb.
WENDELL PULLIFS, EDMUND QUI



J. R. VERRINTON & SON. Printer

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

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

VOL. XXXII. NO. 48.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1660.

Actuge of Oppression.

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

From the London Morning Star of Nov. 1.

MR. G. W. P. BENTINCK, M. P., ON AMERI-CAN AFFAIRS.

Kings Lynn, Oct. 31.
The annual meeting of the Marshland Agriculral Association was held last evening at Terrings. Clement's, near this town. The chair was S. Clement's, near this town. The chair was nied by Mr. G. W. P. BENTINCK, M. P., for Norfolk, the honorable gentleman being sup-d by several of the leading inhabitants of the

After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, Mr.
PITCHER proposed "The County Members."

R PITCHER proposed "The County Members."

(Goers.)

Mr BENINGK, M. P., in acknowledging the complement, alluded to the rule by which party polities were excluded from discussion at the meetings of the secty, and then proceeded to observe: But there are questions which interest, and which I may say we corrulage the whole world, upon which it would be discrepetful to those whom I have the honor of oddressing if I should be silent upon the present consists, and perhaps the most prominent of these questions is that most marvelous and most melanchystate of things which exists on the other side of the Atlantic. (Hear, hear.) There is nothing probably in history which can be compared in point, settler of the marvellous or the horrible, with what is soing on in that country, which formerly used to be called the United States of America. How far they at present deserve that designation, I leave it to you to decide. The interest felt in this country poon the subject is immensely increased by the deep decide. The interest felt in this country a subject is immensely increased by the deep bich'we ourselves have in the solution of the a, and in the wide-felt misery now prevailing one parts of the country, from the existing on of things in the United States. But there new of the question upon which I would venexpress a very decided opinion, and to which I venture to call our most especial attention. ver any question has been raised in public as or elsewhere, upon the state of things on er side of the Atlantic, the attempt has all controluce into the discussion the

mesever any question has been raised in public settings or elsewhere, upon the state of things on a other side of the Atlantic, the attempt has alays been made to introduce into the discussion the quents of the merits or the demerits of the institution of slavery. Now, I beg to begin by stating, as a say individual opinion may be of interest in menatter, that no man in the kingdom loathes more neerly than I do that institution. I believe it to charkarous. I believe it to be anti-Christian. I bervie it to be everything that is detestable; but I for so ann ot prepared to be blinded by my feelings or, if you choose to call them so, my prejudices—pains the institution of slavery, into looking at sets in America through what I contend is a thorophy fabs medium. I contend that the question slavery has nothing whatever to do either with a feal which is now going on between the Northan and the Southern States; nor has, nor pught it have, anything to do with the light in which that adought to be regarded by the people of this county. And I will tell you why I hold that opinion, the first place, let us take the conduct of the discussion of the substance et, or more monstrous larce than their so at-go designate themselves. (Hear, hear.) So slarcery was profitable to them, they were ly prepared to support it; the moment they pecuniary advantage in declaiming against they began to declaim against it, and that is abbilition feeling in the Northern States of the heavy states of the states of the same -a proclamation; not against the ina of slavery, but inciting the slaves in the lo acts of murder and arron, which at once we the feeling with which they originally upon the institution of slavery—viz., as one was only to be dealt with for political or for ble objects; and they have, at the same time, that they are utterly divested of the common so for humanity. (Hear, hear.) Let any man more than the southern States, if the proclamation of incoln on the subject of slavery were acted. Why, it would lead to a wholesale massacreman beings, black and white, so extensive and ribbe that I will undertake to say there is not-the history of the known world whice could

Parliament of England, after they had sanctioned the outlay of 20,000,000. for the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, further to evince their detectation of that institution by putting a duty upon slave-grown sugar, as opposed to sugar the produce of free labor. That was a clear and distinct issue raised, "Will you or will you not confirm the vertice of the labor of free will you not emfirm the vertice of the labor of free men?" Well, what was the answer of the House of Commons? They said, "No; we think we have a higher duty to perform: we will not do anything even for the purpose of puting a stop to the institution of slavers that the most in the content of this country, and with the consent of this country, to put ourselves forward, and to say that we are champions of the abolition of that: sometime, and it could be done beneficially; but the very ment the supply of cotton failion of the sequel to that? We went on, up to two years ago — the Manchester mill-owner, the country generally, and it could be done beneficially; but the very ment the supply of cotton failion, and circulate of the sequel to that? We went on, up to two years ago — the Manchester mill-owner, the country generally, and it could be done beneficially; but the very ment the supply of cotton failed, up rose along as it was profitable, and as long as it was convenient to work that cotton, and it could be done beneficially; but the very ment the supply of cotton failed, up rose along as it was profitable, and as long as it was convenient to work that cotton, and it could be done beneficially; but the very ment the supply of cotton failed, up rose along as it was convenient to work that cotton, and it could be done beneficially; but the very ment the supply of cotton failed, up rose along the country of the country of

try—a man equally remarkable for his talents as a poet, and for the extreme liberality of his opinions. He went over to America fully impressed, as many others have been, with the perfection of American institutions. He remained there a few months, and he described them in these few short lines:—

in the Northern States of America has not been lost; upon this country. I think we have learned to estimate, in latter years, more fully than we did formerly, the blessing of those institutions under which it is our good fortune to live. (Cheers.) I think no man who has given the commonest attention to the progress of the history of Europe and of the world generally, can have failed to observe that under Providence this country for many years past has been most signally and remarkably blessed; that speaking with due humility as to the dispensations of Providence in the fature, up to the present time we have been indebted mainly to our political institutions—I may say to our monarchical institutions, for that happy state in which we have lived for so many centuries—that absence alike of foreign and of evil war, the parallel of which is not to be found in the history of any other country. I am quite aware that, strongly as I for one feel in favor of the monarchical institutions of the country, circumstances have of late years given to those institutions a position and a hold upon the feelings of the people which under ordinary circumstances they might not have had. It has been the happy fate of this country to have been for nearly a quarter of a century reigned over by a sovereign whose public and whose private character have alike tended to endear her to her subjects, and to adorn those institutions and

we their very existence to a successful revelopini, they would have been like any other colony of this combing in the history of the known world which could be compared to it. And yet these are the men who have the more round, and ask for the sympathy of England their in the control of the nies, publicly and officially, the independence of the Southern States. (Cheers.) I am not specifie power of the events of the moment, because, however an important the fact may be (and I do not sak you to lay any stress upon that), two of the open turned to upor of the control of the control of the state of the control of the control

Selections.

REMOVAL OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

REMOVAL OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

Gen. McClellan has been removed from the command of the army of the Potomac. Not because of his demonstrated incompetence, which has brought the country to the verge of ruin, but because of insubordination and wilful disregard of the orders of his superiors in authority. A letter published from Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief, reveals the fact that on the 1st of October, Gen. McClellan having delayed for two weeks to follow up the battle of Antietam, was "urged to cross the Potomac," and prosecute the war so as to bring about some decisive results, but did not do so. On the 6th of October, "he was FEREMPTORILY ORDERED to cross the ricer, whe was FEREMPTORILY ORDERED to cross the ricer, or the war so as to bring about some decisive reads are good." Still Gen. McClellan persisted in this traditional policy of inaction. It has been alleged that he could not move from Jack of supplies, but his allegation is disproved by the highest official evidence, and by Gen. McClellan's own-confression. There were no greater obstacles to his movement than are incident to the operations of any large army whatever, nor any which a competent General would not have despised and set aside on the instant. The consequence has been, the complete waste of the best portion of the year for operations in the field, the advent of winer, and the escape of the rebel army from the Valley of the Shenandah —involving new operations on a distant base, under difficulties a hundred fold greater than McClellan was called on to encounter.

For this result, and the consequent prolongation.

ble. For this disregard of the so President, urged in person, and for

human ingenuity will fail to discover an areason.

That after the defeat of Bull Run, planned by an antediluvian General, who did not believe in repressing the rebels by force, the nation should turn to the first officer who had acquired some prestige of success, is explicable enough. Gen. McClellan was that man. He had the celat of a campaign in Western-Virginia, a very small affair at best, but successful. And albeit he never commanded in a single one of the skirmishes or battles, and was

mentary rules of war, might have been converted into a glorious victory, and sealed the fate of Richmond. But Young Napoleon was then as ever far in the rear; and when he did come up, after all was over, he sent forth a flaming dispatch, which ignored utterly the terrible fight of Hooker and Heintzelman, and glorified the skirmish—and a brillant one it was—of his relative Hancock.

The enemy, a second time within his grasp, escaped to Richmond, and McClellan planted his army in the reeking and pestilent swamps of the Chickahominy, and kept it there for two months after the sole obstacle to his making the James river his base of operations (the Merrimac) had ceased to exist, and until Jackson had fought a campaign in the valley of the Shenandoah, and Heauregard escaped from Hallpck, and both concentrated their forces in his front! There he waited, in those deadly marshes, until they rebel army had swollen from 75,000 to 120,000 men, and until disease had decimated his own ranks, and sent upwards of 40,000 of his men to the hospital. There he waited until attacked at Fair Oaks, coming in gallantly in person at the close of the fight in the second day. In that fight the National troops, in spite of their General, won a victory, and the road to Riehmond was open, through a rapid pursui of the paniestricken robels. So says Kearny, and so says Hooker, and above all, so say the soldiers who fought that glorious fight.

It is well known how, after prolonged inaction, to which the ingenuity of his friends have afforded no explanation, and after the robels had been permitted to swell their ranks until they became superior in force, Gen. McClellan achieved his "masterly change of base." Nor is it forgotten at what fearful cost of blood that achievement was effected; in or how when effected it only amounted to imprisonment on the

were, and to develop that dogged conceit which have since made him impervious to remonstrance, oblivious to censure, and indifferent to orders. His delay in the autumn of 1861, his cruelty in keeping his army in summer quarters all through the winter past, his impecility in permitting the enemy to escape from Manassas, illustrated again before Yorktown, and but also also surprassing belief before Richmond, his base ingratitude towards Pope, and the later development of the Agme deficiencies, superadded to insubordination on the Upper Potomac, have all contributed to weaken and destroy our confidence, and convince us that, while his appointment was a mistake, his retention has been a crime. In the progress of the war we have freely expressed our opinions, never from a personal consideration, but with refuetance, as a public duty. Their expression has subjected us to remonstrance, to censure, and occasionally to abuse. So did our arraignment—and we were the first to arraign them—of Stone and Buell, et il hoc genus omne. Public reprobation has overtaken them all. Our criticisms have been justified, and our predictions, as our readers will bear witgess, have been fulfilled. It only remains to purge the army of the Fitz John Porters, Griffins and Summers, and all those who make the personalities of command a condition of service, and the reform will be complete. Thank God, neither fools nor traitors have compassed the destruction of the nation, notwithstanding they have brought it into imminent peril!

With the final removal of McClellan commences

with the final removal of McClellan commence the earnest prosecution of the war. We shall no longer be compelled to ask,—

"Have our troops awaked?
Or do they still, as if with opium drugged,
Enore to the murmurs of the Potomac's wave?"
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

GENERAL MOCLELLAN REMOVED.

It cannot be denied that Gen. McClellan has dis

GENERAL McOLELLAN REMOVED.

It cannot be denied that Gen. McClellan has disappointed the hopes and just expectations of the people. For more than a year, he has had the command of one of the finest appointed armies the world ever saw, and what has he accomplished? Let the present position of our national affairs answer. Giving him all due credit—and much is due him—for his skill in defensive operations, for his ability displayed in organizing his army, and for those qualities of mind and heart which have secured the love and respect of his troops, it yet remains true that his excessive caution and lack of demonstrative energy have proved his unfiness for the high position he has held. He has always failed to strike at the right moment. He allowed the enemy to steal away from Manassas when he was weak, and our army was strong; he failed to improve the golden opportunity at Yorktown, and thus necessitated the disastrous campaign of the Peninsula, and he most inexplicably and mysteriously neglected to follow up the advantages gained on the bloody field of Antietam. Why the battle was not renewed on the following day, and the whole rebel army routed, as all authorities agree it might have been, has nover been, and we fear never can be, satisfactorily explained.

We have never been of those, if such there be, who have desired the downfall of Gen. McClellan. We have believed in him, and carnestly desired to see him win all the laurels with which victory could crown his brow. But we are free to confess that while we deeply regret the necessity, we cannot deny the justice of his removal. Others will think differently; many will charge his removal to unjustifiable motives. But whatever may be our own opinions upon this matter, the true course for every patriot and well-wisher of his country to pursue is plainly apparent. It cannot be the part of a good citizen to make this event the occasion of intensifying political prejudices and hatred. One of our dailies speaks of "the storm of indignation from soldiers and people," been planned, and love for the man easily becomes admiration for the General, even when the commander, to the eye of the more distant and impartial observer, has failed to display the qualities indispensable to success. But we have no fear for the loyalty of our brave troops. They will follow on to victory the gallant and able General upon whom the chief command has now devolved, and who has never yet been defeated. It is no time now to elevate any individual into an importance greater than the peris of the country. In the midst of this great struggle, we must not commit the suicidal act of turning our attention from the common enemy to engage in a bitter quarrel about the merits of an individual. Individuals may rise or fall, but the great cause of liberty and national unity must not be imperilled by factious adherence to their fortunes.—Portland Transcript.

GOOD NEWS.

The removal of Gen. McClellan, which has been long and anxionally looked for by nearly every one who was in favor of a vigorous and earnest prosecution of the war, is at last a fixed fact, and with this stumbling-block removed, it is probable that the last obstacle in the way of a general and decisive onset of our forces is out of the way, and we hope that the nation will soon see the war prosecuted in earnest, and with a view to burt somebody. Our campaigns thus far have been almost entirely shams and failures, and with the most magnificent armies in the world, and unlimited supplies of all descriptions, we have accomplished nothing worthy of the gigantic efforts put forth by the people, owing to the imbeclity or trenchery of our leading Generals; and the consequence is that the people have almost entirely lost faith in the Administration, and well they might, with the meagre results accomplished by such powerful, disciplined and well-equipped forces. We have heard it often proclaimed that the Administration was fully alive to the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war; but the only satisfactory evidence we have thus far seen of such knowledge, is in the dismissal of Buell and McClellan, both of whom were retained months and months after they had demonstrated their utter incapacity

both of whom were retained months and months after they had demonstrated their utter incapacity to successfully lead our armies to battle.

If it indeed prove that the Administration is really alive to the necessity of speedy and decisive action, it will soon regain the confidence of the people, which has been well-nigh lost to them, owing to the dilatory and indecisive manner in which they have allowed the war to be prosecuted. We sincerly trust that our anticipations in regard to a change of views on the part of Government may not again be disappointed; as has been the case always heretofore, when a change of policy has been announced with a flourish of trumpets.—Freedom's Champion, Atchinson, Kansas.

. THE REMOVAL OF McOLELLAN.

THE REMOVAL OF McCLELLAN.

The whole country will rejoice that, at last, McClellan is removed. By whatever standard he be measured, he is a failure, and one of the most costly ones that any country ever endured. He has been the evil genius of the war. Delay, indecision, besitancy, defeat, have attended his footsteps. Placed at the head of the choicest armies of the Republic, afforded every possible facility for brilliant achievement, an accepted hero before he had fought a single great battle, and a predetermined Napoleon before winning any victories, he has most signally and miserably failed. Tens of thousands of our brave soldiers lie in their graves as the victims of his incompetency. Gloom and disaster have settled upon the country because of his incapacity. The rebellion, which, long ago, would have been crushed, had he been the man for the place he was in, has grown finto fearful proportions and gathered tremendous strength. No better example than he furnishes could be given of the terrible evils which an incompetent commander may inflict upon a great country.

The President has at last been aroused to the absolute necessity of a change. He has been len-

ient, too lenient, to McClellan, and given him the amplest opportunity to achieve success. But it was not in the man. His military abilities have evidently been vastly overrated. For the General of a brigade or a division, under some great leader, he would probably do well; but he is not the man to wield such mighty armies, or direct such vast campaigns as characterize this war. But such military talent as he has, has been crippled and hampered by his political ideas. He has had no heart in the war, and has conducted it as a democratic politician, rather than as a great General determined to crush the enemy. By a natural and unerring popular instinct, all the compromising, half-loyal elements of the North have gathered round him. His name was on the tongue of every democratic demagogue in the late political campaigns, from Maine to Kansas. His praises were chanted by the Woods, the Seymours, the Vallandighams, the Medarys, and the whole chorus of pro-slavery doughfaces. McClellan was their man. And he did them good service. His execrable method of making war disgusted and disheartened the country, and filled the mouths of democratic stump-speakers with denunciations against the Government for its imbeclity and failure in the work of crushing the South McClellan ærgused to move or to fight, and democations against the Government for its imbecility and failure in the work of crushing the South. McClellan refused to move or to fight, and democrate charged it upon the Administration. Thus the thing has gone on, until the Government finds itself, as the fruit of the McClellan policy, on the secretary of detections of the control of the McClellan policy, on the

McCLELLAN'S DISLOYALTY.

The Chicago Tribune makes the following state ment in regard to Gen. McClellan:—

The Chicago Tribune makes the following statement in regard to Gen. McClellan :—

"As long as Gen. McClellan was at the head of the Army of the Potomac, our loyalty forbade that we should weaken the confidence of the country and of his soldiers in him by the publication of the facts which have been long in our possession. But now that he has been displaced to make room for a better and more earnest man, there can be no objection to saying that when the war broke out, and before a Major-Generalship was tendered him by a too indulgent government, he frequently and unreservedly expressed the opinion that, the South was right and ought to succeed." We ourselves have read a letter from one of the most truthful and excellent gentlemen of Cincinnati, a frequent visitor in Gen. McClellan's family, in which the charge of former disloyalty is made, and supported by proof that not the most ardent of the McClellan worshippers could doubt. It is, in fact, notroins in Cincinnati, where his home was when he was called to a command, that the sympathies of the General were wholly in favor of the rebellion, and that he never used any care in concealing them from his associates, upon whose discretion he could depend. Many of these, while wondering at the revolution of opinion that impelled him to accept a commission when it was tendered to him by Mr. Lincoln, have never been at any loss to account for his failure to achieve success. We state nothing but facts."

AN ORACITIAR PRINCE.

If anything is wanted to add weight to the test mony of Prince de Joinville, in favor of McClellar we have no doubt that it could be had for the ask ing. Any other prince, as ignorant of America affairs as he was, it taken into the tent, and place on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, allowed t ing. Any other prince, as ignorant of American inflairs as he was, if taken into the tent, and placed on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, allowed to see only one side of the case, and to know nothing unfavorable, to bear no vigorous criticism, would perhaps do just what this fat and ruddy Frenchman has done—put McClellan's side of the case quite as strongly and just as honestly as he has put it. But no testimony of that sort is worth a button. The General is to be judged, not by what a French Prince was told, what he saw, what he guessed, or what he thought, but by the results of his campaigns. What did he do? Did he, wielding the whole power of the Republic, beat the enemy at Manassas, a year ago, or did that enemy first humbug and then escape him? Did he take Richmond by his Peninsular campaign? Did he beat and pursue the rebels on the Upper Potomae? These are the points of interest in the matter, not what any wandering scion of bastard royalty says or fails to say. These questions the President and Gen. Halleck, with the concurrence of the whole Cabinet, have decided. They know as much about it as any vagrant Johnny Crapeau, be be prince or peasant, and in their decision we are sure the country will be content to abide. So let the sympathizers how!

General McClellan had no personal enemy in the whole North, when decked in stolen and borrowed renown from Western Virginia, he came down to assume the command of the Potomac. One shout of welcome, unwisely as we see it now, proclaimed him the young Napoleon, and passed him unchallenged to the highest place at the military council board.

McClellan in the West. Our advices from done Grant's army at Holly Springs say that the news of the removal of McClellan was received by our soldiers there, and elsewhere in the Southwest, with the greatest joy. "Now," say the boys, "we see a prospect of a termination of the war, and of our return home!" The boys are right; and though they may not have very accurate notions of the particulars of McClellan's failure, they have what Sherman's friends claimed for him, "great instincts," which in this case, as in most other cases, have not deceived them.—Ibid.

The Wiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1862.

MR. G. W. P. BENTINCK, M. P., ON AMERI-

OAN AFFAIRS. In that department of pro-lavery infamy, on our first page, the "Refuge of Oppression," we give, una bridged, a speech made by Mr. G. W. P. Bentinck, a member of the British Parliament, upon American affairs, delivered a few weeks ago before the Marsh land Agricultural Association. to believe, a widely prevalent reeing in Engian toward this country—a feeling adverse to the American Union and Government, and, consequently, a vorable to the rejellion and Southern independence It is a conglomeration of personal inflation, undiguised and self-complacent toryism, impadent denis of the plainest truth, consummate ignorance of the matters treated upon, intense hostility to republica institutions, and ardent sympathy for the cause of the constraints. If such a preparators blockness that cessionists. If such a pretentious emed qualified to be a member of Pa

In the first place, he deems it necessary to begin by stating, that no man in the kingdom loathes more sin-cerely than he does the institution of slavery; that he believes it to be barbarous, anti-Christian, every thing that is detestable. Yet he is wholly with and for th South, in no section of which, under secession cor trol, could such a testimony be given against slavery except at the peril, and, in all probability, the sun mary loss of life! What he found so easy to utter before the Marshland farmers, on British soil, let him, if he dare, attempt to utter in any part of that slave holding confederacy whose independence he desires t see quickly recognized by England! He will be lucky adventurer indeed, if he is ever again permitted to see his native land.

But it is to be neither uncharitable nor uncivil to

declare that his anti-slavery, profession is a sham, to be scouted with honest indignation; for the whole tenor of his bungling, disjointed, audacious harangue for democratic equality of rights is as intense as his love of hereditary power is absolute, and who cares as little for the thraldom of the negroes in America as he does for the whistling of the wind. Were he at the South, the first thing he would do, as a speech maker would be to burn incense on the blood-recking altar o slavery, to denounce abolitionism as the wildest fanat cism, and to extol the humanity of the trafflekers in cism, and to extol the humanity of the transcers in human flesh. This is apparent from the fact that he has the effrontery to tell the people of England, "You spent 20,000,000! for the simple purpose of deteriorating the position of the slare whom you meant to benefit." Is this Bentinck an Irishman, that he makes a purpose

Again-the hollowness of his anti-slavery protest ion is manifest in his affected horror of mind in view of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclar "It would lead," he says, "to a wholesale m of human beings, black and white, so extensive an so horrible that I will undertake to say there is noth-ing in the history of the known world which could be compared to it." Contemptible dissembler! False and cowardly alarmist!

Next with an assurance scarcely credible he save going on between the Northern and the Souther going on better the states of bellion, the Northern States "upheld and maintained the institution of slavery." This is true, so far as the pro-slavery guarantees of the Constitution are concerned; but this incidental support of slavery, re-luctantly wrung out of the North in order to prevent national dismemberment, at last proved neither strong nor direct enough to answer the rapacious demands and growing necessities of the South. Hence, despairing of longer controlling the destiny of the coun try, and deeming it indispensable to her safety to

This charge, that the Northern States "deny the solely to that spirit of caste which is invariably en solely to that spirit of case and and solely to that spirit of case and solely the solely to that spirit of case and solely to the solely to that spirit of case and solely to the solel same political privileges, and eligible to any and every office in the gift of the people. In some other States, though disfranchised, he has accorded to him all the rights of a human being, as much as any non-roting

engaged in suppressing the rebellion, "now arrogate to themselves the title of Abolitionists." That title sume: the great mass of the people continue to repu-diate it. To be sure, this is not to their credit; but it

qualified declaration qualified declaration—"The men of the North are fighting, for what most men fight,—they are fighting for dollars." Dollars! When did a people ever be-fore make such liberal donations and large pecuniary sacrifices in the service of their country! Theirs is not a mercenary object, but a struggle in good faith to maintain free speech, a free press, and free institu-tions, against a treasonable slave oligarchy seeking to destroy them all. They are actuated neither by selfishness on the one hand, nor by a vindictive spirit toward the South on the other, but by patrio

are, and true love of country.

But the climax of this Bentinck's effrontery is ached in the assertion, that "the Souther fighting for that which is dearer than life—his liberty he is fighting against one of the most grinding, one of the most galling, one of the most irriting atte establish tyrannical government that ever disgr

establish tyrannical government that ever disgraced the history of the world "11! No better reply to the blockheadism and mendacity of this speech of a tory member of Parliament than the lacid, truthful, and admirable lecture of George

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. MCCLELLAN. Gen. McClellan has at last been compelled to retire from a position in which he failed to meet the just demands of the Government and the people. No General ever entered the public service under happier auspices; with every needed and at his command, with the superadded confidence of the army, the people and the administration,—and yet he has failed to achieve any considerable degree of success. Month after month the country has patiently waited, putting aside alike the fulsome adulation of those who sought to fad in him a military and political idol, and the carping criticisms of those unskilled in the toils and trials of a soldier's life, willing to give him every opportunity of proving that their early confidence had not been misplaced. But he has failed, and failed too at a time and in a cause in which success was a duty.—Dedham Gazette.

EF Several of the journals are lauding General McClellan for his manly conduct since his removal. All right, gentlemen! We give him all credit for his course. But was not Gen Fremont's course causily as manly when he was removed from his course. But was not Gen Fremont's course causily as manly when he was removed from his command on the eve of battle? Yet those same papers could not say a word in his favor, but spoke most contemptuously of him.—Bath Sentinel.

LETTER FROM GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

JEFF. DAVIS'S EX-COACHMAN IN LONDON. 8 Clayton Place, Kennington Road, LONDON, Nov. 7, 1862.

My Dean Garrison—Very early yesterda ing, I was aroused from my bed by the an ment that an "American gentleman" had and was below. A letter, also, was handed to got up, and read yours of the 23d October, is ing William A. Jackson, lately the ceachma seen of him, there will be no lack of either capacity or disposition to improve his advantages. He will remain my guest for the present, and Mrs. Thompson, and my daughter Edith, will have sincere pleasure in being his preceptors. I will write-you again respecting him, when his prospects here are more defined. And now, what can I say of the conflicts through which you are passing? What can I say of my own country, and the attitude which our journals and while new how assumed in reference to your great.

public men have assumed in reference to your great struggle! All through the contest, my sympathies have been with the true friends of liberty at the North. What I could do, I have done, to correct public sentiment. As far as my strength would per-mit me, I have written and spoken with a view to the enlightenment of the public mind on the real merits of the question at issue. Towards the close of last year, and at the beginning of the present, I delivered a large number of lectures in Lancashire and York-shire, including eight in the city of Manchester (six of which were in the Free Trade Hall). I also gave of which were in the Free Trade Itali). I also gave lectures in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and elsewhere in Scotland. I formally proposed to the Union Ameri-cans in London, to give the whole of my time, gra-tuitously, to the work of agitation in this country, if they would raise a fund for the payment of the necestheir cause, by being the vehicle for the envenomed outpourings of G. F. Train, and the slanderous at tacks upon the Abolitionists of their New York cor respondent. Again—the Committee of the B. and F. Anti-Slavery Society has done nothing, and is only now thinking of saying a good word in behalf of the Proclamation. Thus, I have stood alone. The Star and Daily Near have done good service among the daily London papers; and the Spectator and Dial, among the weekly journals, have promulgated sound views; but what are these among the multitude of the star star and the star and lent. Again-the Committee of the B. and F papers that have gone wrong? The public addresses may be judged of by a of my recent lectures, which I enclose. The tenor of my

Ever most sincerely yours, GEORGE THOMPSON.

We have placed the report of the excellent re alluded to by Mr. Thor lecture alluded to by Mr. Thompson on our third page.

Though his letter was written for our private perusal,
we take the liberty to print it, as it gives fresh proof
of his friendly regard for the United States, and his disinterested efforts, under trying circumstances, to than mere thanks for the important service he has ren dered.]-Ed. Lib.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM A. JACKSON, LONDON, November 6, 1862.

DEAR SIR-I now take the friendly opportunity of writing to you. I know that you and the friends of liberty would like to know of my arrival in Europe. I haste to tell you. I come on my own responsibility, which you and the friends all know. I arrived in Liverpool on the 5th inst. at one o'clock, P. M., by to Ireland, and think of their friends that they had left behind! There was one who said, "Faith, I have a bounty, and I will go and see my father." I have often wondered why the Irish had such a prejudice against colored gentlemen and fadies. I say

colored ladies and gentlemen, because I am under the flag of Queen Victoria; because I know a colored man can come here, and in this laind be free. Here you do not hear'the word "nigger," like you do among the low, degraded Irish of the North, who pretend to support the Constitution and the Union, and get their bounty, and go off till the war is over. Then they all will want to come back, and then they will talk about the Constitution bigger than George Francis Train. He had better not come over here where I am now. He might have to write his speech in a station-house here in London. If I had my way with him, and all such men as the Irish which I refer to, I would send them all to Central America, along with flag of Queen Victoria; because I know a colored man I would send them all to Central America, along with

Train king over them all.

I would write more about myself, but I have to think of those who are in bondage. As for me, do not be discouraged, for Jesus is my friend; he has given me grace to conquer, and will bear me safe through with all my undertaking, if I do not forget food; for I do believe when I forget God, I will certainly fall—I will be done forever. But I am happy to say to all my friends, I feel more like serving God than I ever did before. I feel that I will be sure to get along, if I look to God, and do not forget to pray; though I would rather be with the Union army, if I could help to kill some of the rebels, and my people all go free. I have done all that I could to get a chance to go, before I left the United States, but the Government would not accept the regiment that Gov. Sprague was raising at Providence, Rhode Island, which I joined. But, nevertheless, I hope it will all come right by and bye. I know my people will be free. I was offered the chance to go to Washington, the day that I arrived in New York from Boston to take the steamer; but then it was too late, for I had made my arrangements to sail for Europe. That chance to go, before I left the United States, but the Government would not accept the regiment that Gov. Sprague was raising at Providerice, Bhode Island, which I joined. But, nevertheless, I hope it will all come right by and bye. I know my people will be free. I was offered the chance to go to Washington, the day that I arrived in New York from Boston to take the steamer; but then it was too late, for I had made my arrangements to sail for Europe. That being on a Friday, the steamer sailed on Saturday; therefore, I would not break my arrangements, because I think a man without his word of principle is nothing.

ngt.

I have more to write, but it is getting late. I will always stand up for the Constitution and the Union as always stand up for the Constitut it ought to be.

t to be.
Very respectfully yours,
WM. A. JACKSON, Ex-Coachman of Jeff. Davis.

We give this episte evitation as written by this self-emancipated bondman, and trust that it will prove edifying to the rebel President in special, and the slaveholding traitors in general. It indicates a sudden and wonderful change in the condition of the writer—from a mere chattel in Richmond to a recognized freeman in London. Making his appearance there as "a swift witness" against slavery and the rebellion, we have no doubt he will do good service at this crisis.

We notice in a more rec newspaper, that the people of Missouri are beginning to consider whether the Senate of the United States is not that "prouder place reserved for him" by the State Legislature; apropos of which, the St. Joseph Journal, "a conservative sheet," expresses itself as

"B. Gratz Brown comes of a stock that richly con-tains in itself the stuff for a United States Senator. His grandfathers, on his father's and mother's side were men of conspicuous talent and tried patriolism. Though in politics apposed to Mr. Brown, we never theless regard him as a man of eminent endowments and if we must for once be blessed with radical Sena-tors, we prefer those of capacity and character, of whom we consider B. Gratz Brown one of the most distinguished."

a large and appreciative audience, brought together not only in his honor, but for their own profit.—

[In consequence of pressing duties and engagements connected with the state of the emancipation cause in Missouri, Mr. Brown will not be able to speak in Boston, and Hon. Richard Busteed has consented to take his place.]

THE TWO CAPITALS.

Rev. M. D. Conway gave his best and most telling lecture, on the above subject, last Friday evening, at Lyceum Hall, Milford. The inclemency of the weather and bad travelling curtailed the number of way's best efforts-in its delivery, he is truly M. D.

Conway—only a little more so.

There are several striking points which he puts with an original force, suited to the hour, and which fasten to the memory of the hearer. His scathing reunder the leavership of Fernando Wood & Co. is rich and caustic. "These fellows," says Mr. C., "are continually oscillating, like the pendulam of a clock, between Washington and the Penitentiary." The classification of those represented by the President's Proclamation—"hunkers, neutrals, and weak-kneed and thin-skinned Republicans," as we Yankees say,

hit the nail on the head.

Then there were pathos and sympathetic power that reached the heart. Curses upon a system so nominated by the slaves as the "heart-break day." It is on this day, so pleasant to most of us in receiving and imparting tokens of affection and friendship, that the victims of oppression are assembled in shambles, to be let out, sold, and separated. No sun of brightto be let out, sold, and separated. No sun of brightness shines in their lonely path. But, thank God. Abraham Lincoln proposes to let in a little light on the next new year's day! O, may it be to the suffering, tolling millions the coming of that glad hour for which they have so patiently waited, saying—"Am I not a man and a brother?"

I am glad to announce that Mr. Conway proposes to recent the locations of the Tors. Constable of the contractions of the tors.

to re-cast the lecture on the Two Capitals, and bring it out under the significant title of the "National Equinox." This lecture he will deliver at a survey Wednesday evening, Dec. 10th. No better service that done the Anti-Slavery cause than for our can be done the Anti-Slavery cause than for

G. W. S.

editor of the Boston Cours

acused people.

Seriously, it requires no brains to write columns of such low blackguardism as this. Not content with this vomit, however, this malignant Thersites, in a subsequent number, ejects the following:—

quent number, ejects the following:—

"There is nothing surprising in the fact that a person like Wendell Phillips should talk treason, and the most abourd treason, too, so long as he can get an audience to hear him, and gets his pay for his discourses; but it is amazing that men and women in decent stations in society should be willing to hear him, and should even buy the chance of listening to him. And yet, in this cultivated city of Boston, they heard his haiderdash through, heard the Secretary of State and the hero to whom they owe their past safety, by whomsoever it may be saved hereafter, called traitors—and, we dare say, 'wiped their mouths and said, we have done no wil.'"

How Mr. Phillips "rayed." what were the "mailer.

and said, we have done no evil."

How Mr. Phillips "raved," what were the "mailignant extravagancies" and "rantings of this maddman," the kind of "balderdash" and "treason" in which he indulged, may be seen by a perusal of the reliable report of his lecture made by Mr. Yerriston for the Post, and to be found on our fourth page. The Courier reviler habitually mistakes disgusting billingsgate for smart criticism.

MR. FOSS'S REPORT AS AGEST.

DEAR MR. MAY—My lest repert of felt kines at Peacham, Vermont. My next appears was at Groton, Vt. On my arrival, I feed to your letter—through neglect of the milliant arrived fite previous evening. It was due feet earlier. The matter was referred to the kines arrived fite previous evening. It was due feet earlier, who, with friendly promptitude, must notice he could of the meeting. The trivial was notice he could of the meeting that the previous properties of the previous feet of the previous fitting that the previous fitting that the previous fitting that the previous feet of the previous fitting that the previous fitting that the previous fitting that the previous fitting that the previous feet of the previous fitting that the previous fitting that the previous fitting that the previous fitting the previous fitting that the previous fitting the previous fitting that the previous fitting the previous fitting that the previous fitting that the previous fitting that the previous fitting that the previous fitting the previous fitting the previous fitting that the previous fitting the previous f

the new part is a fine to the pre them with as the enthusiasm. The next morning, Judge rood called upon me, and said mine was the fr ition lecture he had ever heard. He profess deeply interested, and made a donation

my way.

My next appointment was at Topham. Henry

My next appointment was at Topham. Henry

sides am old and faithful friend, Rev. N. R. John

Of course, every thing was done needed in sea

out of the war, and to the fee

appoint the meeting, there would have been to

eartily greeted by our devoted friends, Rev. Mr. h The meeting here was well attended and the rights of humanity has herein in a fruitage; and here, too, finds its great reard
My next engagement was at West Brookse

had made all necessary arrangements for a god ing. He generously gave me his pulpit for the inday, giving me also valuable assistance in my

On my return to Vermont, my first m East Bethel. Our friend John Hanks h very rainy; so once more my audience was on Monday, friend Hanks took me to East dolph, where I held a small meeting. It was a disturbed by some noisy Sunday school lop. Free-Will Baptist minister dodged in and our times, but gave the meeting no aid or enc

found our friend, H. H. Huntley, fully prepar my coming. He had made every provision in one of the carliest and most faithful laborer is Anti-Slavery cause. He is now wholly the with all earthly work, and will soon pass on to hi labor pleasant and successful. I held one megtis the place, which was not large, but was area a substantial class of men and women, who wen to appreciate what they heard, and make gos

From here I crossed the Here I was to have spoken all day in the Union ist meeting-house on Croydon Flat. But a feet ceasion of more than usual interest occurred, did not speak. An appointment was make in the day evening; but a violent rain storm equand, the meeting was a failure.

Wednesday evening, I spoke in Newport, X.B., which is the meeting was a failure.

saved, Newport, N. H., will probably "come is the fulness of the Gentiles."

On Friday evening, I spoke in Claremon, [81]

and apparently deeply interested audient lin Weber, of the Northern Advocate, with friend syst made - all needful arrangements for the ment Claremont has a few good friends to the case of the

Potomac is hailed with joy by more than sit of the people in these rural districts. The sare longing for the first of January. If on the freedom of the four millions of slaves in gin, what a glorious epoch in the world's has will be! Oh! never did I pray half so carned

Yours, truly,

THEODORE D. WELD AT MUSIC HALL OR SO THEODORE D. WELD AT MUSIC HALL. (h he day hast, Mr. Weld again addressed the Fuer, Eighth Congregational Society of Bosto, pring excellent discourse on Truth. His admirable cryans a fortnight before, of the Lying Pressers of he Pro-Slavery Conspirators, had so made torse for rare powers of the speaker as to attract a large size ence on this occasion. There is reason to love dash may again, before many weeks, be induced in the would discourse on the duties of the present hast would discourse on the duties of the present hast subject which no man could handle better, and visit is now of preëminent importance.

is now of preëminent importance.

Mr. Weld's speech and manner are in the light. Mr. Weld's speech and manner are in the light degree impressive. Both his thought and style tent high culture, yet refinement has not target and discard energy of expression, nor the most larget any audience, whether in city or country, and then any audience, whether in city or country, his discourse is read, it receives such all from sin, his discourse fared, it receives such all from sin, the discourse fared, it receives such all from sin, the fact of the country of the state ought to the country of the state ought to hear one who underside town in the State ought to hear one who underside so well, and describes with such moving elegant the dangers and the duties of this critical point.

mences on Monday next. There will probably by which all eyes will be turned with absorbing hard. Intelligence from Washington gives the Persident's Messp. Intelligence from Washington gives the Persident Proclamation uncompromised.

DUTURE ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

BY GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ. Os the 7th ult., George Thompson, Esq., the well-turns friend of the slave, delivered a lecture in the Town Hall, Leigh, "On the present most interest-ing and critical aspect of the Anti-Slavery Cause in district." The hall was well filled by a respectable stated, who repeatedly cheered him throughout his school, who repeatedly cheered him throughout his school, who repeatedly cheered him throughout his school. The Rev. Wm. Moore, minister of Berkiesda school, who respected the chair, and after a few sec-

make on the question, introduced the lecturer.

Mr. Thompson said :—It is somewhat more than
price months since I last addressed an audience in
price months support of the pro-slavegy rebeldan uses upon the subject of the pro-slavegy rebeldan town and the pro-slavegy rebelday tions which I then indusped, I have open disap-ied; scretcheless, I am as confident now as I then that the fearful war which is still raging propined; severtheless, I am as connects too greated; severtheless, I am as connects too great the fearful war which is still raging was then, that the fearful war which is still raging will use in the overther of slavery. (Cheere,) the severtheless is the state of things as we lebeld it today. Three years ago, the Slave lebeld it today and the was allogether sold to the budding of his masters at the South. His chief was mainly composed of men who were slave-hider, and trains to the very Constitution they had read to the support. One was a slave-holder from Missippl, another a slave-holder from South Carolifa. These men was the approaching over-throw of the party to which they belonged, and had resolved upon disunion, rebelion, and the establishment of a slave-holders' confed-next. Three years ago, the Constitution was undesired guarantees for the right of the Slave States to control the question of slavery within their own limbs. Three years ago, the Fugitive Slave Law was limbs. Three years ago, the Fugitive Slave Law was limbs. Three years ago, the Fugitive Slave Law was limbs. is. Three years ago, the Fugitive Slave Lav limis. Three years ago, the Fugitive Slave Law was in force in every part of the Union, and even the leading members of the Republican party were in force of its execution. At that time, it was punishable vith heavy fine and long imprisonment to afford ad an comfort to any slave who escaped from his master, and sought an asylum in the Free States, or assistance in his flight to the British dominions in cond. These was any the Executive at West. Canada. Three years ago, the Executive at Wash ington was the exponent of the will of the slavehold ington was the exponent of the wall of the staveholders, the abject instrument of accomplishing the grasp-fing and ambitious designs of the South. Three years ge, the great and powerful Democratic party of the feeth was in close league and covenant with the lare eligarchy of the South, and together, as with a and a whip of scorpions, they lorded i rod of iron and a whip of scorpions, they forest it over all who dared to dispute the constitutionality of sarry, or to talk of circumseribing or abridging the right claimed by the South to establish slavery in any and every part of the States and Territories of the Union. Three years ago, the dictum of Judge Taney, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was accepted as the constitutional law of the land-that a colored man, whether bond free, had no rights which a white man was bound to

espect. Three years ago, the Slave Power com nded a majority in the House of Representatives at manded a payorist in the then impending struggle be-treen the Republican party of the North and West, and the allied political forces of the pro-slavery party, North and South, the distinctive difference was, the assertions by the Republicans of the right to prohibit and prevent the extension of slavery into the Territo-ries of the Union, North and West of the Ohio river. The great contest of 1860 ended, as you know, in th election, by the Republican party, of Abraham Lin-ton, to the Presidential chair. Let us trace the growth of that party. In 1834, when I first visited the United States, both the great political parties were alike pro-laveyy. The dissemination of anti-slavery principles led to the formation of a new political party, which in 1840 nominated a gentleman for Present on principles opposed to slavery; but out of ore than two millions of votes, he obtained only more than two minimum votes, in 1844, and then received upwards of 60,000 votes. In 1848, the Arti.Slavery party combined with a section of the the Anti-Slavery party combined with a se the Aut. Slavery party combined with a section of the Democratic party, and altogether they obtained 291,000 votes for their candidate; and in 1852, when they again stool alone, they obtained 165,000 votes. In the interval between 1852 and 1856, a great change had taken place in the sentiments of the people of the Free States on the subject of slavery. This change was owing to the aggressive measures of the South-IN North had become algrand by the rapid strides. The North had become alarmed by the rapid stride of the South towards universal supremacy. Slave soil had been extended over 800,000 square miles of new territory. The slaves had increased from 600,000 to four millions. The barriers to the extension of slarery had been thrown down—the Fugitive Slave Law had converted the Free States into the hunting-grounds of the infamous slave-catcher—the Missouri Compromise had been repealed—there had been a vi-

The state of the s

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invide the toyal decling of the North, which maly required to the speech. He could, however, ever with season of the saver, the was not to accordition to carry out his been disposed at ones to preciain the unanalgation of the slaves, he was not to a condition to carry out his purpoe. He could not enforce the same of the United Stayrs. (Cheers.) By one course, only the speech of the save with the summarigation of the slaves, he was not to a condition to carry out his purpoe. He could not enforce the same of the United Stayrs. (Cheers.) By one course, only the way one of their under yearfare—by disalating as the save with the was without money, without arms, and without men, and he could obtain recourse only by a vowing objects in which he would be supported by the voley of the people. Besides the Stoutt—united against him to one must groet herein years of the North, many of whom were diamonistry; which he rest would save precipited to the feeding to the Federal Congress, through the work of the people of the p republics of Hayti and Liberia, and now those negro-communities are in diplomatic relations with the United States as are France and England. Two years ago, the city of New York was in the habit of fitting out large numbers of slave vessels; now, no slaver dare enter the noble bay of that city; and recently, and for the first time in the history of the nation, a slave-trader has been condemned as a capital felon, slave-trader has been concenned as a capacitation and executed as such. (Cheers.) When the Slave Power ruled the country, the American flag was the protection of every scoundrel slave-trader, and the right of search was denied; but now, we have a treaty with the President of the United States, conceding the mutual right of search, and the British cruiser can be also as the state of the Cheer can be search, and the British cruiser can be search, and the British cruiser can be search, and the British cruiser can be search. the mutual right of search, and the British cruiser can seize a slaver under the American flag as well as under any other. The Stars and Stripes afford no immunity to the infernal trade. (Cheers.) Amongst the laws passed by the late Congress was one forbidding any naval or military officer to return a fugitive slave to his master—(cheers)—another, declaring slavery illegal and abolished in all the territories of the United States—telescry. alavery illegal and abolished in all the territories of the United States—(cheers)—another, giving free-dom to all slaves coming within the lines of the Fed-eral army—(cheers)—and another, confiscating the slave property of all the rebels in all the Southern States; so that, in fact, the rebels at this moment have States; so that, in fact, the rebels at this moment have no property in slaves, which is recognized as such by the laws of the Federal Union. (Loud cheers.) We know, also, that as early as March last, Mr. Lincoln proposed the abolition of slavery in the Border States, and that the Congress agreed to indemnify loyal slave holders for the losses they might sustain by adopting measures of emancipation. That measure will be again submitted, and I have little doubt will be ultimately carried out. Surely, these acts have been such as to entitle the Northern States and the United States Government and Congress to the sympathy and moral Government and Congress to the sympathy and moral support of Great Britain. Yet, to the shame and dissupport of Great Britain. Yet, to the shame and dis-grace of our country, many of our public men, some members of our Government, most of our leading journals, and a great part of the people in the upper and middle classes, have given their sympathy and support to the South, and are laboring to secure the recognition of the rebel States as "a nation."

but set decision had declared the right of a slavebuller to carry his slave, into every part of the
Fire States had been issuited and bratally assuited
with the walls of the national Capito. There
shaps had aroused the spirit of the people at the
Form States had been issuited and bratally assuited
with the walls of the national Capito. There
shaps had aroused the spirit of the people at the
Form And Indied termined them to combine for the
purpose of throwing off the yoke of their Southern
to the states. The result was, that in
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Form And Indied The Thermont, the similar
of the Equilition or Auxil Shavery party, and Mr. Fremont
received Jalf, 500 votes from the non-absorbablem of
the Equilition or Auxil Shavery party, and Mr. Fremont
received Jalf, 500 votes from the non-absorbablem or
the probavery party, and Mr. Fremont
the state of the spirit of the people of the United States—he is President of the Southern States, and the votes
of all the post-lavery party, and Mr. Fremont
the state of the spirit of the
probable of the Southern States, and the votes
of all the post-lavery party, and Mr. Jamonia childs had been allowed the proslavery party and Mr. Fremont
the state of the spirit of the
few North and West, while the votes for Mr.
Beckman very 1388, 160—mande up of the considerance
of the Equilibrium or Auxil Shavery party in power
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form of the probable of Such is the decree which has gone forth under the authority of the members of his government, and which will soon be ratified by the people of the United States. Such is the decree which it will be the day of the proposed of the United States to which was the maintenance, extension and peoplets of the was the maintenance, extension and peoplets of the proposed of their heavy prediment of under the proclaim founded on principles so detestable, instant founded on princ

cars couraging soul-murder? And where should Engting land now be—now that the war is one for emancipation—now that the war is one for the uprooting from
the soil of America the inhuman institution of slavetry—now that the decree giving liberty to the oppressloce dhas gone forth—now that the handwriting flames
upon the wall, and the day of deliverance is named?
Where, if not, with all her sympathies and all her
the prayers, on the side of the North?

I thank God, that whatever may be the

ourse of our statesmen, our journalists, our mer-chants, or of the people, it is not in the power of this nor of any other country, nor of all the powers of Europe combined, to stop the progress of events in America. (Cheers.) There is One who sits above in America. (Cheers.) There is One who sits above cabinets, and councils, and principalities, and thiones, who has issued his decree, and it is this: "Let my people go. I have seen their affliction, and have come down to deliver them." That divine Being will cause the madness and wrath of the oppressor to work out his purposes of mercy to the slave, and will visit a terrible chastisement upon all who have been the abettors of his bondage. Let those who innocently suffer from the derangement of trade and comthe abettors of his bondage. Let those who innocently suffer from the derangement of trade and commerce, consequent upon the present state of things, bear with patience and hope the adversity that has come upon them. Let those who are happily exempt from the pressure extend a liberal hand to relieve the necessities of their poorer brethren; and let us, together, with fortitude, await the time when the cotton fields of America shall bloom again; but not again bear the fruits of the uncompensated labor of slaves, urged to their thankless task by the lash, but the harvests which have been produced by the willing the President of the United States! and when the time shall come for him to retire into the ranks of private citizenship, may this be his glory and this his lasting renown—that he found the Union shattered, that slaveholders might make slavery eternal, but quitted office with the Union restored, the Constitution vindicated, and slavery utterly and forever

GENERAL MOCLELLAN AGAIN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WARRENTON, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1862.

Cromwell did the Rump Parliament † "—Corr. of the N. Y. Tribune.

The incidents of McClellan's withdrawal have already been given you; and the dead past can bury its dead. It was a spectacle worked up to its atmost dramatic effect. The men were drawn up in line for the last review. The Farewell Order was read to them. The out-going and in-coming Generals, with their long retinues, rode by; salutes were lired; colors were dipped; officers swung their haits, and gave the order to eneer, and the men cheered right vigorously. In Franklin's corps, which was caught without preparation, they rushed down to the road, and did it spontaneously and enthusiastically.

But there were whole brigades, mainly of new troops, which stood in stolid silence. In spite of the injunction of irrepressible staff officers in the exalicade to "Give a good one for Little Mac," they did not send up a single cheer. And did you notice that Burnside's old corps (the 9th) was not visited at all, while every other was ? A few days before, Burnside and McClellan chanced to ride through that corps, and an officer who was present assures me that while the cries and cheers for "Burnside" were deafening, he did not hear a single voice shout "McClellan." That may explain the neglect.

The leave-taking, in many particulars, reminded me of another which I witnessed a year ago—the withdrawal of Fremont from his Missouri army. On the whole, the exhibition of affection toward McClellan was one of which he may justly be proud; but it fell far short of that displayed for Fremont. Still, the two cases had several features in common. Both Generals were removed unexpectedly, while their armies were in motion, and in the face of an enemy, lest the ceremony should promote disaffection and display. Fremont was relieved by an antagohait; but in his touching Farewell Order to his soldiers he said: "Continue as you have begun, and give to my successor the same cordial and enthusiastic support with which you have encouraged me." McClellan was relieved by a warm perso

boy.
When the General heard of his removal, my boy; he said it was like divorcing a husband from a wife who had always supported him, and immediately let fly the following address:

HEADQUAREERS OF ARMY OF ACCOMAC, {
FOOT OF THE BLUE RIDGE. }

FOOT OF THE BLUE RIDGE.

FOOT OF THE BLUE RIDGE.

My Children.—An order from the Honest Abe divorces us, and gives the command of all these attached beings to Major-General Wobert Wobinson. (Heart-rending and enthusiastic cheers.)

In parting from you, I cannot express how much I lore your dear bosoms. As an army, you have grown from youth to old age under my care. In you I have never found doubt nor coldness, nor anything else. The victories you have won under my command will live in the nation's works of fletion. The strategy we have achieved, the graves of many unripe Mackerels, the broken forms of those disabled by the Emancipation Proclamation—the strongest associations that can exist among mem—still make it advisable that you The victories you have won under my command will live in the nation's works of fletion. The strategy we have achieved, the graves of many unripe Mackerels, the broken forms of those disabled by the Emancipation Proclamation—the strongest associations that can exist among men—still make it advisable that you should vote for me as President of the United States in 1865. Thus we shall ever be comrades in supporting the Constitution, and making the Constitution, and making the Constitution aspoport us.

The General Of the Mackerel Brigade.

[Green Seal.]

General McClellan and the Activation of the Maine regiments in the Army of the Polomac:—

"McClellan is not so popular with the army as the McClellan is not so popular with the army as the market of the mainer of the colored soldiers enlisted in the Federal service, who says:

"We arrived at this place (Lafourche Landing) on the lit instant, eight hundred to eight

cowards. I am proud to say, that if any cowardic has been exhibited since we left Camp Strong, at the Louisiana Race Course in his been exhibited by the rebels. They have retreated from Boatee Station beyond Terrebonne Station, on the line we have merse personally a Philas more paper, but the Herudi, which happens to praise McClellan most indiscriminately. Occasionally, a Philas more paper, but the Herudi has the largest circulation; to require the Herudi has the largest circulation; to require the Herudi has the largest circulation; to require the may be a popularity. Papers are triculated here on horsebeck, and the men buy what they can get. I don't pretend to say, hose it happens to the trought of the proposal that the paper which deals the main paper, but and the paper which deals the main paper, but they have required as quickly as they have been deviced as quickly as they have been deviced and the paper which deals the may be a summarized. Jurning bridges and destroying culverts, which, no sooner than coming to the knowledge of Col. Thomas, of the 8th Vermont Regiment, lave been repaired as quickly as they have retreated from Boate Station, on the line we have been deviced and the two which, no sooner than coming to the knowledge of Col. Thomas, of the 8th Vermont Regiment, lave been repaired as quickly as they have retreated from Boate Station, on the line we have been deviced. I man of a disposition to claim for our regiment more than its share of prints, but I don't believe functionally and the papers of the stational provided as a disposition to claim for our regiment more than its share of prints, but I don't believe functionally and the papers of the stational provided as a disposition to claim for our regiment more than the service more one than the service more one than the repaired as quickly as they been repaired as quickly as they b

SONGS OF THE PORT ROYAL "CONTRA-BANDS."

From Dwight's Journal of Music.

BANDS."

From Dwighly Journal of Music.

We have received No. 1 of "Songs of the Freed en of Port Royal, collected and arranged by Missuey McKim." with the following interesting letter hich speaks for lited. We trust we violate no confunce in printing it. The melody has a simple sno suching pathos, a flavor of individuality which makes a dealer to know more of these things; and we at that "Poor Roy?" will be followed by other crimens as genuine:—

trust that "Poor Roy" will be followed by other specimens as genuine:—

PRILABELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1862.

Mr. Dwiort—Sir: In a recent number of your journal there appeared an article relating to the many of the shares of fort Royal; taken from an addrawa de livered by my father before the members and friends of the Port Royal Freedmen's Association of this city.

The extract included the words of one of their songs, beginning. "Poor Roya, poor gail!"

My chief object in writing to you is to say that having accompanied my father on his tour to Port Royal, and being much struck with the songs of its people. I reduced a number of them to paper; among them, the ballad referred to. I send you herewith a copy of it, hoping it may interest you. Whether to have the others printed, is as yet a question with me.

It is difficult to express the entire character of these negro ballads by mere musical notes and signs. The odd turns made in the throat, and that curious rhythmate effect produced by single voices chiming in at different irregular intervals, seem almost as impossible to place on acore as the singing of birds, or the tones of an Æolian harp. The sirs, however, can be reached. They are too decided not to be easily understood, and their striking originality would catch the ear of any musician. Besides this, they are valuable as an expression of the character and life of the race which is playing such a conspicuous part in our history. The wild, sad strains tell, as the sufferers themselves never could, of crushed hopes, keen sorrow, and a dull daily misery which covered them as hopeleasy as the fog from the ricewamps. On the other hand, the words breathe a strains tell, as the sufferers themselves never could, of crushed hopes, keen sorrow, and a dull daily misery which covered them as hopeleasy as the fog from the ricewamps. On the other hand, the words breathe a grant deal of repetition of the music, but that is to accommodate the leader; who, if he be a good one, is always an improvisator. For instance, on one occas

s of each of our party who was present was dexterously introduced.

As the same songs are sung at every sort of work, of course the tempo is not always alike. On the water, it he oars, dip "Poor Roay" to an even andante; a stout boy and girl at the hominy-mill will make the same "Poor Roay" ily, to keep up with the whirling atone; and in the evening, after the day's work is done, "Heab'n shall a be my home" peals up slowly and mournfully from the distant quarters. One woman, a respectable house-servant, who had lost all but one of her twenty-two children, said to me:

"Pahaw i don't har to dess yer chil'en, misse. Dey just raties it off—dey don't know how for sing it. I likes 'Poor Roay' better dan all de songs, but it can't be sung widout a full heart an' a trudded speriit."

All the songs make good barcaroles. Whittier "boilided better than he know", when he wrote his "Song of the Negro Boatman." It seemed wonderfully applicable as we were being rowed across Hilton Head harbor among United States gunboats, the Wabah and the Vermont towering on either side. I thought the crew must strike up,

"And massa tink it day ob doom,

Perhaps the grandest singing we heard was at the Baptist church on St. Helena Island, when a congrega-tion of three hundred men and women joined in

Roll, Jordan, Roll!"

It swelled forth like a triumphal anthem. That same hymn was sung by thousands of negroes on the Fourth of July last, when they marched in procession under the Stars and Stripes, cheering them for the first time as the "flag of our country." A friend writing from there says that the chorus was indescribably grand—that "the whole woods and world seemed joining in that rolling sound."

There is much more in this new and curious music, of which it is a temptation to write, but I must remember that it can speak for itself better than any one for it. Very respectfully, Lucy McKim.

lieved by a warm personal friend, his most highlyesteemed lieutenant; but in his Farewell Order,
modeled in every other respect upon the first, he could
not devote a line, or even a word, to the new commander.

McClellan's principal strength was with the ranksand file. He had the affections of the men—not without exception, or to any unparalleled extent—but still
in general. But so far as I can judge, a vast majority
of his brigade, division, and corps can severe reflections upon him out of the army as related at his removal. I never heard the opinion expressed, by officers of high rank, not only that McClellan was disastrously slow and timid, but that the
Clellan was disastrously slow and timid, but that the
Clellan was disastrously slow and timid, but that the
Country was dying of McCellan.

Personally, all held him in warm regard. In his
nigh office he bore himself modestly and filty; and
though his removal took away a paralyzing incubus,
so for its late commander.—Ibid.

FAREWELL OF THE GENERAL OF THE MACKERE.
BRIOADE. Orpheus C. Korr thus writes to the Sunday Mercury:—

But the whole body of Mackerels, sane and insane
alike, unite issue feeling of strong anguish blended
with enthusiasm, at the removal of the beloved denwith enthusiasm, at the removal core.

MCCIC lan's presentative. If the dispatches
from the South are to be rejied on, Missouri has voted
two sorts of emancipation. On Missouri has voted
two sorts of emancipation on the south are to be rejied on, Missouri has voted
two sorts of emancipation for mancipation for meancipation from repell dominion. It is rather, and its
ose as lave State take hold of the President's
some of the great free States have been voting the
most true. The McCiclian was obtained by the intensity of the
two sorts of emancipation for meancipations or seale as the fold him in the farmy of the
some of the great free States have been voting the innext Congress, if slavery is not exterminated before
who have grown up with all their projudces in favor
ton, w

LETTER FROM ONE OF BUTLER'S NEGRO SOLDIERS.

The New Orleans Delta publishes a letter from one of the colored soldiers enlisted in the Federal service,

than this regiment, led by Colonel S. H. Stafford and Major C. F. Bassett."

Han this regiment, led by Colonel S. H. Stafford and Major C. F. Bassett."

Han this regiment, led by Colonel S. H. Stafford and Major C. F. Bassett."

Entirely Will and the part of McClellan. Porter and the stafford in the part of the net when the happens on the pends of the stafford in the part of the stafford in the pends of the stafford in the pends of the stafford in the pends of the stafford in the part of the stafford in the pends of the stafford in the part of the stafford in the stafford in the part of the stafford in the stafford

PRATERNITY LECTURES.

The public of Boston and vicinity are respectfully in reacd that the Furm Course or Lectures under the au-lices of the Fraternity of the Twenty-Righth Congrega-onal Society will be continued on

TUESDAY EVENING, December 2, 1862. Hon. RICHARD BUSTEED, of New York.

December 3.—Wendels, Prilaipe.

" 16.—Henry Ward Brech:
" 23.—Jacob M. Manding.
" 30.—Gronge Wn. Contis.

Lectures to commence at half-past 7 o'clock. Course Tickets, admitting the Bearer and Lady, at \$3 and, may be obtained at Williams & Everett's, 234 Washington St.; Oliver Discon & Co's. 277 Washington St.; of Solomon Parsons, Eq., Superinlendent of Temple; and of either member of the Lecture Committee, who in former years have had the disposal of tickets.

BOSTON FUGITIVE AID SOCIETY.

| December 1, | Lecture by | Rev. Dr. W. Hague. |
|-------------|------------|-----------------------|
| 44 8. | | Prof. C. L. Renson. |
| ** 15. | | Rev. R. C. Waterston. |
| # 22. | | Frederick Douglass. |

A quarterly meeting of the Worcester County (South Livision) Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Washburn Hall, Worcester, on Sunday, Dec. 7th, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock, forenoon, and continuing at 2 o'clock, afternoon, and at 7 o'clock, evening. Theodors D. Weld and Parker Pillabury are expected to be present to participate in the discussions.

Pillabury are expected to be present to parteened in the discussions.

Let all the members and friends of the Society which has so long with firm integrity borne its testimonies in behalf of the rights and against the wrongs of the slave, demanding his immediate emancipation as a measure of jugition more than of expediency, as a means of good to him and his master, rather than of injury or punishment to the master, be present at the meeting, and renew their faith and testimonies under the teaching of the devoted spirit of this early aposite, who has, through the weakness of the field, so long been kept silent.

JOSIAH HENSHAW, President.

JOSIAH HENSHAW, President.

JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Sec'ry.

LECTURES BY THEODORE D. WELD. At Feltontile, Friday evening, Nov. 28.
Fitebburg, Sunday, "30.
Leominster, Tuesday, Dec. 2.
Worcester, Sunday, "7

ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the America

N. H., on Sunday next, Nov. 30.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture in Lowell, an Sunday afternoon and evening next, at the usual hours.

WM. WELLS BROWN will deliver his lecture on the President's Proclamation and its Effect on the Blacks of the South and the Laborers of the North, as follows:—

West Amesbury, Friday evening, Nov. 28.
Feltonville, Sanday, " 30.

Monday. " Dec. 1.

Groton Centre, Wednesday," 3.

AARON M. POWELL will lecture upon E

| T-bastown (Fulton | n county,) Tuesday | | Dec. | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----|
| Donate Way (Lanco | Herkimer county,) | Thursday, | " | 4. |
| Little Falls, | and the state of t | Friday, | " | 5. |
| Fairfield, | 4 2 3 3 4 | Saturday, | | 6. |
| Patriciu, | a a | Sunday, | * | 7. |
| Middleville, | | Monday, | * | 8. |
| Herkimer, | | Wednesda | y; ** | 10. |
| Herkimer, | | 作的是快速波 | Service. | |

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in

Cummington, Sunday, Nov. 30.
Northampton, Monday evening, Dec. 1.
Ware, Wednesday " 3.
West Brookfield, Thursday " 4.

Members and friends of the Massachus Member's an itematical reversion of the reverse of the reverse the reverse of the 221 Washington Street.

BY MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on B MERGY B. AURSON, and Dr., are Par-son's Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-licular 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.

MARRIED-In this city, on the 19th inst, at the Twelfth Baptist Church, by Rev. L. A. Grimes assisted by Rev. Wm. F. Betler, Mr. ARTHUR SEDOWICK to Miss CATHA-RINE J., daughter of the late James Gardner, Esq.



October 24. WEIS & ZOEBISCH.



European and Fancy Furs,

308 Washington Street, 308
BOSTON.

OPPOSITE BOSTON THEATRE, Particular attention is paid to altering and repair-

ing Old Furs.

Furs preserved during the summer.

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

THE BLACK MAN,

His Antecedents, His Genius, and His Achieve-ments, with Biographical Sketches of Fifty Distinguished Individuals of the Race.

By WILLIAM WELLS BROWN.

The work wift contain about 300 pages, printed on good paper, and bound in muslin. Price 31. It will be published on almonday, D. lat, by TROMAS HAMILTON, 48. Beckman. Street, N. Y., and R. F. WALLCUT, 221 Washington Street, Boston; and to be hair of all bockscallers.

EF Owing to the increased number of pages of the work, and the advance in the cost of paper, the price will be \$1, (as abore stated,) instead of U cents, and the advance in the cost of paper, the price will be \$1, (as abore stated,) instead of U cents, and the advance in the cost of paper, the price will be \$1, (as abore stated,) instead of U cents, and the advance in the cost of paper, the price will be \$1, (as abore stated,) instead of U cents, and the advance in the cost of paper, the price will be \$1, (as abore stated,) instead of U cents, and the advance in the cost of paper, the price will be \$1, (as abore stated,) instead of U cents, and the advance in the cost of paper, the price will be \$1, (as abore stated,) instead of U cents, and the advance in the cost of paper, the price will be \$1, (as abore stated,) instead of U cents, and the advance in the cost of paper, the price will be \$1, (as abore stated,) instead of U cents, and the advance in the cost of paper.

From the Christian Inquirer.
FREEDOM TO THE SLAVE.

O ye servant of the people,
Pledged their will to do,
Hear ye not their earnest voices
Calling now on you?
Would ye save the nation's honor,
Or the nation save,
Speak the magic words of power—
Freedom to the slave!

Ball our homes be draped in mourning.
Wives and mothers weep
Our the fearful fisids of carnage
Where their loved ones sleep?
Must the blood still flow in rivers
Of the trae and brave,
When a word of yours might stay II—
Freedem to the alave?

Let our armed hosts proclaim it Let our armed nests process as Te th'opposing foe; a Let it rise with every onset, Fall with every blow; Let it ring from every cannon, On each banner wave; Make the hills and valleys scho Freedom to the slave!

At the midnight hour,
And the Carolinian tremble
At the words of power.
Let the mighty Mississippi
Bear upon its ware,
All along its teeming valley,
Freedom to the slave!

Te each Southern home, Where a ray of light may enter, Or a breath may come.
Waft it o'er the broad Atlantic
And Pacific's wave,
Till their solemn echoes answer

Many a legion may we muster, Many a battle win, But no blood may work remission For the nation's sin. No'er again, o'er States united, May our banner wave, Till in Heaven's name be spoken Freedom to the slave !

From the Continental Monthly for November

THE PROCLAMATION.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1862.

Now who has done the greatest deed Which history has ever known, And who, in Freedom's direst need, And who, in Freedom's circus need,
Becamelier bravest champion?
Who a whole continent set free?
Who killed the curse and broke the ban
Which made a lie of liberty?
You—Father Abraham—you're the man! The deed is done. Millions have yearned

The deed is done. Millions have yearned
To see the spear of Freedom cast;—
The dragon writhed and roared and burned;
You've smote him full and square at last
O Great and True! You do not know,
You cannot tell, you cannot feel
How far through time your name must go,
Honored by all men, high or low,
Wherever Freedom's votaries kneel.

This wide world talks in many a tongu-This wide world talks in many a tongue— This world boasts many a noble State— In all your praises will be sung.

In all the great will call you great.
Freedom! Where'er that word is known
On allent shore, by sounding sea, 'Mid millions, or in deserts lone, Your noble name shall ever be.

Tow word is out—the deed is done;
Let no one carp or dread delay;
When such a steed is fairly on,
Fate never fails to find a way.
Hurrah! hurrah! the track is clear,
We know your policy and plan;
We'll stand by you through every year—
Now, Father Abraham, you're our man!

From the Hingham Journal. THE OLD SHIP OF STATE BY DAVID BARKER, OF EXETER, ME.

O'er the dark and gloomy horizon that bounds her, Through the storm and the night and the hell that rounds her, I can see, with a faith which Immortals have given,

ng words, blazing out o'er the portals of Heaven,-"L. She will live!" But a part of the freight which our forefathers gave her We must east to the deep yawning waters to save her,— The the claim of the slave we must fling out to light her,— The the brand and the whip we must yield up to right he She will live!

Clear the decks of the curse! If opposed by the owner, Hurl the wretch to the wave, as they hurled over Jonah; With a "Freedom to all!" gleaning forth from our banne Let the tyrant yet learn we have freemen to man hgr. She will live!

She will live while a billow lies awelling before her, She will live while the blue arch of heaven bends o'er While the name of a Christ to the fallen we cherish, Till the hopes in the breast of humanity perish.

* She will live !

From the "Child at Home." WATCHING FOR PA

Three little forms in the twilight gray, Scanning the shadows across the way; Six little eyes, four black, two blue,

May with heroplacid and thoughtful he Gentle face |caming with smiles just r Willie the rogde, so loving and gay, Stealing sly kisses from sister May, Watching for 'pa.

Nellie, with ringlets of sunny hue, Coully nestled between the two, Pressing her cheek to the window-pane, Wishing the absent one home again, Watching for 'ps.

Oh! how they gase at the passers by!
"He's coming at last!" they gally cry:
"Try again, my pots!" exclaims mamms,
And Nellie adds, "There's the twillight star
Watching for 'pa!"

Jack nods and smiles, as with bury feet He lights the lamps of their quiet street: That sweet little group he knows full well, May and Wille, with golden-haired Nell, Watching for 'pa.

Boen joyons shouts from the window-ceat, And vager patter of childish feet, Gay musical chimes ring through the hall, A manly volce responds to the call, "Welcome, pape 1"

THE MARTYR

They never fall who die

In a great cause: the block may roak their gore;
Their heads may solden in the sun; their limbs
He strung to city gates and cattle ralls—
But still their spirit walks abroad. Though years
Elapse, and others share as dark a doom,
They but augment the deep and swelling thoughts
Which overpower all others, and conduct
The world at last to Freedom.

BYROX

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The Biberrator.

LECTURE OF WENDELL PHILIPS.

On "The President and the Pature of the Country." delicered at Music Hall, Wednesslog Exeming, Nov. 10, being the opening Lecture of the Country." delicered at Music Hall, Wednesslog Exeming, Nov. 10, the Mercantile Library Association.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—There are two words on everybody's lips—the North, and the South. They have a simple meaning; the land-toward the pole, and the land toward the sun. Of late, they have assumed a deeper significance; and I want to use them to night to represent those two elements which, within the circle of the Countitution, for seventy years, have been struggling for preëminence, and which now, one of them still within that girdle, and one outside of it, are doing battle for the continent. By the North, I mean the circle and which now, one of them still within that girdle, and one outside of it, are doing battle for the continent. By the North, I mean the circle and the late of nineteen centuries. I mean, for this continent. By the North, I mean the circle of the continent. By the North, I mean the circle and the state of nineteen centuries. I mean, the circle and the state of nineteen centuries. I mean, the continent is the pole, and the resident for all that the state of the continent. By the North, I mean the circle and the pole and the state of the continent. By the North, I mean the circle of the continent. By the North, I mean the circle and the continent is the pole, and the resident for all that tables in a salve to the continent. By the North, I mean the circle of the continent is the method which I think it is the right and duty of the nation to adopt. I trust the pole, and the replanted on a volcano, to whom agitation is ruin; a society that brands the Declaration of Independence a shan. I mean a mosaic of races based on despotism and supported by cruelty. I mean a society which brides for its cardinal principle of fails the continuent of the pole of the continuent of the pole of the continuent of the pole o that one-third of the race is born booted and spurred, and the other two-thirds saddled for the first to ride. I mean a feudal system based upon skin, and anchored in the Carolinas. Two elements, making up the civil state. Ever since we had a country, the antagonism of these two elements has been recognized; sometimes welcomed, sometimes dreaded, but always acknowledged. In proof of this position, Mr. Phillips quoted from Rufus King, James Madison, J. Q. Adams, President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, and several Southern papers.] Nothing out of the common course, therefore, if we find ourselves engaged in battle, the North, and the South progressprings the supplementation. tle, the North and the South, representing two such

I and great states manning, as usual, it an arrance and like the South. They saw written on the dial the inevitable growth of freedom. Having tried the energy that existed in their own institutions, placed side by side with freedom, and found the doom pronounced the state of th side with freedom, and found the doom pronounced against them, the South accepted battle as the last resort, and the only hope they had. The North had exhausted every method of compromise. Every pound of fiesh had been exacted and given. Every lip, from the President to the pulpit, had been gagged in the service of the institution. All in vain. The laws of God, which are stronger than the devices of men; I do not believe in his Cabinet. We are not obliged to the control of the cont empire; I will link myself, not with a strong race, of Saxon energy and enterprise, not with the children of Milton and Hampden, not with the sons of Hancock and Adams, not with the English language and Bible, which mean nothing but liberty; I will link myself with the Southwestern races, and build an empire that girdles the Gulf, and devote it to the perpetua-tion of slavery; and having done so, having divided the Union I will termy the Northwest whose later. vens or Ben Wade, and he will drag the Cabinet to his own purpose. We are battling for ourselves and our children. I saw a thousand men march through our streets toward Washington to-day. Every man left one aching heart, one enply home. There are fifty thousand such marshalled in this terrible strug-gle for the great future of the country. We have right to claim of those who hold the helm of the vessel of State that they shall either proclaim frankly, fully, the Union, I will tempt the Northwest, whose interests lie with me, to secede from manufacturing, tariff New England, and bind her to my car by locality, geography, self-interest, self-evident sympathies; and then, having weakened the North and strengthened myself by an alliance with the Southwest, I shall perpetuate my controlling influence on this continent. That is her programme. Let Mr. Lincoln perpetuate this war, and hand it down to his successors East, and join her natural ally who holds the mouth of East, and join her natural ally who holds the mouth of the Mississippi. If the Democratic politicians of Albany have their way, there is more danger of an alliance among twenty States, leaving New England ont in the cold, than there is of an alliance among twenty States, leaving the Cotton States out of the Union. Understand me: I think we live in a generation which ought not to regard with dismay, but as our fathers did, (according to Mr. Seward,) with hope and favor, the ripening of this conflict of the two elements that underlie our State. We have to-day in our hands the strength, if we only have the will, to crush the viper which has given us the right, and hands us the

compromise can ever bring us into safe and perma-nent relations again. This revolution was not pro-duced by Cahoun or Garrison; it was produced by the seventy years which have produced Cahoun and the seventy years which have produced Calhoun and Garrison. Rome was not destroyed by Cæsar; it was destroyed by the hundred years that wrought out a Cæsar; and to-day, the ripening of events, not the energy or the policy of men, places us where we are. The past is our lesson to judge of the future. If it were possible to take from us every tongue and to gag our children, the very soil upon which we live. a Casar; and to-day, the ripening of events, not the energy or the policy of men, places us where we are. The past is our lesson to judge of the future. If it were possible to take from us every tongue and to gag our children, the very soil upon which we live, the very necessity of New England, coining her granite and ice into bread, would make her a dangerous neighbor for the aristocracy of the Carolinas. (Applause.) The South does not wish for compromise. She spuras Horatio Seymour. She despises some purposes, but not fit for us now. (Applause.) the Democrat who crawls at her feet. (Applause.) A good man to make "irrepressible" speeches, but misc. She spurns Horatio Seymour. She despises the Democrat who crawls at her feet. (Applause.) Soom man to make "frepressible" speeches, but she have, with the instinctive sagacity which dan ger confers, that her only policy to-day is to correct the mistake of 1787, to ally herself with inferior races for breadth of base, and then by temptation to draw from the North what she can. You might as well try to tempt the devil back to heaven as South Carolina into the neighborhood of New England. (Laughter and applause.) This being so, there is no remedy left, except in the North's lifting the gauntlet which the South throws down to her.

Mr. Phillips said he held to the right of revolution, which is a most valuable and sacred right, and one which he hoped and believed was to regenerate the world. He would see the Union go to ten thousand pieces before he, for one, would deny that right. But the question was, how far the North had rightfully exercised that right? This is not, said Mr. P., a partnership, but a government. When the farmer and no eye to see anything, she trusted the fulberent the Democrat who crawls at her feet. (Applause.) A good man to make

the South throws down to her.

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in our time but we have had some good people, who, without calling in question the theoretical soundness of our principle, have passionately pleaded that we should virtually waive it in favor of that particular war. It was not the same class of persons, of course, that favored all these wars, but there were some who espoused the cause of each, and maintained that it ought to be treated as exceptional to our general rule; so that if we had followed the counsel of these well-meaning friends, we should have been in this position: that, while condemning all war in the abstract, we should have been defending each war in the concrete. But with all respect to our worthy advisors, we cannot thus accommodate our principle to their individual predilections, and we can all the less do it, because we believe that, in almost every case, events have proved, after the war was over, that the course we have pursued as a matter of principle was the right one also as a matter of policy.

As usual, there are some who maintain that we

Burnside is adrancing to Richmond—God bless him! (Enthusiastic plaudits.) We have got him and Hooker at the front (renewed applause)—men who, if defeated, will rise stronger from defeat; and if victory-tous, will not go to sleep on the field of victory. (Great applause.) In the field of battle, I doubt not, we are to be swift, stern, successful; but that is not victory. You can conquer the South, not by cannon, but by carrying Northern civilization there. We have got, in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe, two counties, totally under our guns. Let Government confiscate those counties, break them up into farms of one hundred acres, and sell those farms to the sons of Vermont and New York, with a deed from the

Mississippi and Georgia, not to fight—though I believe they will fight—but to proclaim the proclamation. One hundred, two hundred thousand will gather around them, and the deserted plantations will call

unreservedly, their entire concurrence in the whol

I care not what theory you take—whether the President's, Mr. Sumner's, or Judge Conway's. What I want is that the seed of that civilization which has made

means well, and the fifty regiments of Massachusetts will do gallant service, but I would far rather have

wall, with the President and McClellan before her, and no eye to see anything, she trusted the inherent omnipotence of liberty, and said, "This struggle means Liberty, and God is pledged to its success!" (Loud

ment of our principles, give them our sanction and approval.

1st. We do not believe that this war is waged for freedom, but for Union and empire. Surely, those who are authoritatively directing the whole policy of the war must be held to be the most competent witnesses as to their own purpose and design. It is impossible to conceive of anything more explicit on this point than their testimony. Here is the language of President Lincoln—"My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and it is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do hout slavery and the colored race, I do because it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help the Union."

But then we see told there is the President's the President's the proper in the control of the Capital price of the South. But if their object were the aboution of slavery, we say we cannot lend our sanction to do all this evit that good may come, even if there were the slightest probability of its and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do hout slavery and the colored race, I do because it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help the Union."

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FROM THE CAPITAL—ANOTHER ADVANCE.

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* Speciator of October 11.

counsel of these well-meaning friends, we should have been in this position: that, while condemning all war in the abstract, we should have been defending each war in the concrete. But with all respect to our worthy advisers, we cannot thus accommodate our principle to their individual predilections, and we can all the less do it, because we believe that, in almost every case, events have proved, after the war was over, that the course we have pursued as a matter of principle was the right one also as a matter of principle was the right one also as a matter of principle was the right one also as a matter of principle was the right one also as a matter of principle was the right one also as a matter of principle was the right one also as a matter of principle was the right one also as a matter of principle was the right one also as a matter of principle was the right one also as a matter of principle was the right one also as a matter of principle was the right one also as a matter of principle was the right one also as a matter of principle was the right one also as a matter of principle was the right one also as a matter of principle was the right one also as a matter of principle was the right one also as a matter of principle was the right one also as a matter of policy.

As usual, there are some who maintain that we are wrong in opposing the civil war in America, because it is a war in favor of freedom. We will endeavor to explain once more to these friends why it is that we cannot join in anything that shall tend to encourage and protract this most appalling and unnatural conflict. We have three reasons for this, and we will state them in the order in which they are most likely to strike their minds.

1st. We do not believe that those who are although the word was a constant of the propose of the purposes of freedom.

2d. If we did believe that those who are fighting we could not, without an utter abandonment of our principles, give them our sanction and approval.

1st. We do not believe that those who are

MR. Coxway's Lecture. Davis Hall van
a overflowing on Monday evening to her als
pon the war, by the Rev, M. D. Conwy, wa
gre to assert, that never was an assignepleased and satisfied than the one that listend
and analysis agreemy. Mr. Coxway. Yery direction.

The Detroit Tribine, New London Clarification of Times, Hartford Press, New Bedoubs Standard, and Hartford Courons, have increase in rates on account of the great advance in Press a everything used in making a newspaper.

The slave trade from the port of New Yell entirely used up. Albert E. Horn is consisted chado is under arrest in Fort La Fayette, Cat is don is hung, and Mary Jane Watton, the femile in trader, escaped to Cadiz, where she did George N. Saunders has returned has European mission, and brings most gratifies as ances of a speedy recognition of the Confedence, the people of the South greatly rejoice thems is gium-is to take the initiative.

The largest number of slaves owned by one man in the District of Columbia, privice as emancipation act, was sixty-right; the propen of Washington Young. The whole number gramp by their owners to the Commissioners, for the pepe of receiving compensation, has thus far beaust three thousand.

The London Daily News points to Mr. in or a speech in Boston, and its reception, as a minor a speech in Boston, and its reception, as a minor of the Times arguments that the emande them would be repudiated. It denomes the addous charges that have been brought against authors and abetters of the scheme.

belonging more to him than to carely a selectory at the first Groubasing Class.

I rejoice, Mr. President, that the Normal Incident in this said in the selection has been established in Boste. The police that it has at its head a gentleman so administration in the selection of the selection in the server. I believe that to large the call the server the credit of it.

You may not know it, indice and grutheners, ten's the control of the server the credit of it.

You may not know it, indice and grutheners, ten's the control of the server than the server in the control of the land. The nots live educator in America who is not looking in the server in the server see and the server in the server in