

TERMS:—Three dollars per annum, in advance.

Advertisements of a square and over inserted three times per week for one dollar.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are authorized to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, and are not responsible for any debts of the Liberator, viz:—WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDWARD QUINCY, EDWARD C. LEE, WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

W. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Refuge of Oppression.

SPEECH OF HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

Extracts from a characteristic speech delivered by Hon. Montgomery Blair, U. S. Postmaster General, made at a Union meeting held at Montgomery county, Md., on Saturday, the 24th instant:—

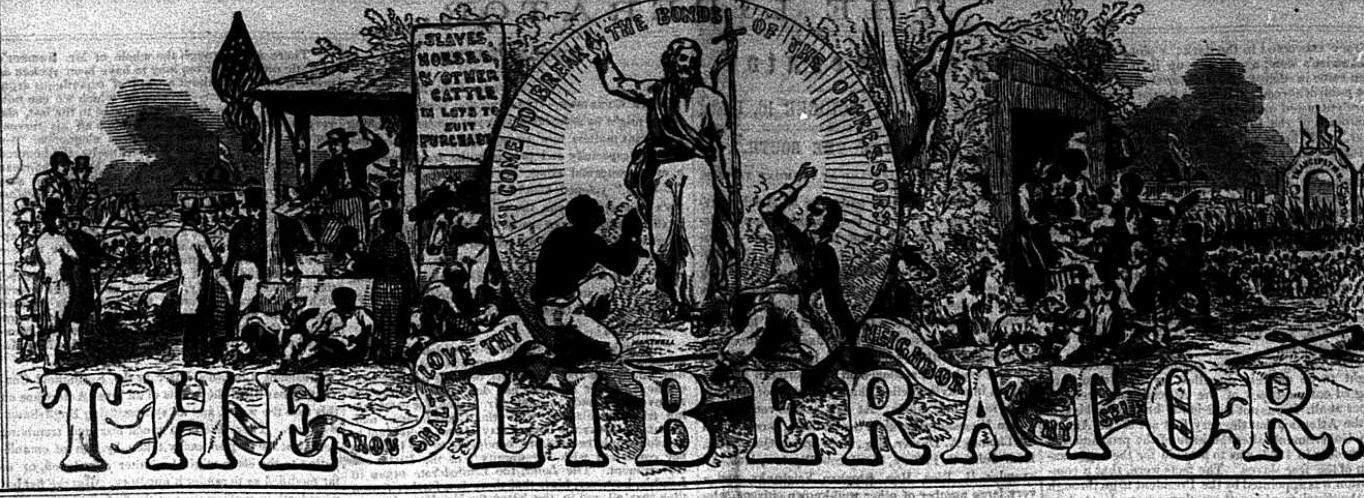
FELLOW CITIZENS.—I congratulate you on the happy issue of the circumstances under which we meet today. The progress of our arms will give us good reason for believing that peace will be secured to our country, and that when it comes it will be an enduring peace, because obtained by preserving the integrity of the government, and because it will be followed by the early restoration of our system of domestic slavery, which occasioned most of the difficulties in the foundation of the government, and which has been the cause which ever seriously endangered its existence.

It is now that we are indulging these well-learned hopes that our country is saved from the danger of the rebellion, we are menaced by the ultra-abolitionists, who are equally anxious to see the government destroyed, and to see the slaves freed. They are equally anxious to see the government destroyed, and to see the slaves freed.

The cultivators of the soil must become a hybrid race, and our government a hybrid government, such as we have seen in the case of the negro, and making servitude for the inferior caste the main bond of the conqueror race inevitably asserting a despotism over it.

And now in this discussion, says the new oracle, we are brought to the practical question which is to be decided to occupy so much of public attention. It is proposed to bring the action of Congress to bear directly upon the rebel States. This may be done by the establishment of provisional governments under the authority of Congress, or simply by making the admission or recognition of the States depend upon the action of Congress.

But it is not the States in the hands of rebels which the abolition programme proposes to assume jurisdiction, but over the States when wrested from the usurpation of the rebels, and in condition to be restored to the control of the loyal people.



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

Selections.

THE WAR OF THE CABINET—CONSERVATIVE MANIFESTO ISSUED THROUGH THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Some months ago, Wendell Phillips announced that he had made the discovery that Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet had resolved themselves into a committee to manage the next Presidential election, and he at the same time dealt most unmercifully with the man who had been so unparliamentary in his conduct.

The war against the armies of Lee, or Bragg, or Magruder may relax; the Anglo-American pirate vessels may be driven from the sea; our trade may be sinking into more irretrievable ruin, and our foreign affairs may be getting more and more muddled; but for all or any of these causes there be, or has there been any slackening of efforts, any mitigation of antagonism on the part of Mr. Lincoln's Secretaries against each other and all others on the subject of the next Presidency.

We are delighted to be assured in the very opening of this address, that there is good reason for believing that peace will soon be restored to our country. In that assurance we recognize and we swear and thought of our prophetic President, and we were not deceived. He has not only been true to his word, but he has also been true to his duty.

The proclamation is rebuked from the cannon's mouth, and the proposal of France to secure their object by her friendly mediation is put aside by the President telling the Emperor that he proposed to the Southern States, and bringing down the armaments of returning loyalty, will bring down the armaments of returning loyalty, will bring down the armaments of returning loyalty.

Let us be thankful to Mr. Blair for giving the abolitionists their just dues in the way of words. It is not often that one of their allies thus turns against them. Mr. Blair seems to be disposed to take the bull by the horns. Men are beginning to see, Mr. Blair, that the treason of your allies and friends, the Abolitionists, bold, open traitors that they were, is what led us into the civil war, and all the abuse that has been heaped upon them is unjust and unjustified.

TREASON AGAINST REPUBLICANISM.

When Vice President Stephens declared that Slavery was to be the corner-stone of the new Confederacy; when the South Carolina slave-mongers expressed to Mr. Times-Correspondent Russell their desire for an aristocracy, and their preference for a Royal scion of one of the European monarchies to rule over them; when the Richmond Whig asserted that "the right of voting should be a high privilege to be enjoyed only by those who are worthy to exercise it," and so on, and so forth, the whole white population of the South should be brought into a high-toned aristocracy, duly impressed with a sense of its superiority to Yankee trickery, and of its own functions, and its obligations to freedom and civilization.

The copperhead demagogue, who has his position into the car of interest, fear, prejudice and passion, who mistake the purpose and pervert the provisions of the Enrollment Act, fail to tell the men they mean to mislead that the government had full authority before the passage of that act to draft for nine months every man in the country between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, not excepting the militia law of Congress or of the States.

Let the people of this country, who live by their industry and enjoy the rights and privileges of free men, look to this matter. The rebellion is treason against Republicanism, against the upward and onward progress of humanity, against their own sacred and most cherished rights.

The South is now engaged in a death-struggle with the North, the willing instrument of consolidation in the hands of an abolition oligarchy. That design initiation of Slavery which it is now the pride and glory of the South to ascribe to the conception of Divine will, and to the devotion of her sons, the national and undoubted resolution of her persons, the great element of power in the Confederacy, will prove, in preventing too heavy an influx from foreign lands, that class of population devoted to military pursuits, another barrier against the encroachments of those who would destroy the Republic.

Slavery the corner-stone; labor and laborers degraded; immigration repressed; Royalty; Monarchy; anything but a popular form of government and popular rights and privileges! What an attractive entertainment is spread before a free and loyal people! And to secure all these blessings, we are to contribute to the support of a despotic and aristocratic government, to support a despotic and aristocratic government, to support a despotic and aristocratic government.

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

There are two classes of people in this country who will read with widely different feelings the speech which the Hon. Charles Sumner is reported to have delivered at the Cooper Institute in New York. One of these classes—those who are glad to believe, the largest and most influential—is composed of those who give their sympathies heartily to the South. They do not like Republicanism. They bear no goodwill to the cause of self-government anywhere. Here, at home, they are doing their best to limit, rather than to extend, the popular franchise, and they are not sorry that events in America seem to have opened the way to the opposition to the cause of democracy.

The other class is made up of those who have referred, comprising nine-tenths of our working men, a large majority of the middle classes, and not a few of the aristocracy, cherish sentiments which are diametrically opposed on all points to those we have been considering. They are friends of the North, and they have no sympathy with the South. Their highest wish is to see the Union preserved, and they are anxious to avoid a war. To this class of people Mr. Sumner's speech will be a godsend. It will quicken their languishing faith in an approaching conflict. They will hail it as a new ally in the sacred cause of mutual exasperation and bullying, by which tempers are made hot, and swords are whetted for the fray.

The other class is made up of those who have referred, comprising nine-tenths of our working men, a large majority of the middle classes, and not a few of the aristocracy, cherish sentiments which are diametrically opposed on all points to those we have been considering. They are friends of the North, and they have no sympathy with the South. Their highest wish is to see the Union preserved, and they are anxious to avoid a war.

There is at present no unobscured and grievous source of misunderstanding between the Governments of England and the United States. The Confederate Government have made use of our dockyards for building ships of war. In so doing they have violated our sovereign rights, and it may be contended, we fear with good reason, that they are not putting an earlier stop to these proceedings, we have authority to demand redress for the wrong. We need not here repeat the views on this question which have again and again been urged in these columns. We hold that Government should be empowered to lay an embargo on all suspected vessels, and not permit them to go to sea till the lawfulness of their destination is clearly proved.

Mr. Sumner delivered his address in New York the following in the track of the New York Herald, but his refinement, his eloquence, his moral enthusiasm, only led a greater weight to his opinions, and only make us regret the more acutely when we find them giving countenance to a policy which, if carried out, would be infinitely disastrous to both nations.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

In a speech at Kennebunk, Maine, on the 7th ult., Senator Wilson gave an exposition of the provisions of the enrollment act, from which we quote the following paragraphs:—

The copperhead demagogue, who has his position into the car of interest, fear, prejudice and passion, who mistake the purpose and pervert the provisions of the Enrollment act, fail to tell the men they mean to mislead that the government had full authority before the passage of that act to draft for nine months every man in the country between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, not excepting the militia law of Congress or of the States.

Let the people of this country, who live by their industry and enjoy the rights and privileges of free men, look to this matter. The rebellion is treason against Republicanism, against the upward and onward progress of humanity, against their own sacred and most cherished rights.

The South is now engaged in a death-struggle with the North, the willing instrument of consolidation in the hands of an abolition oligarchy. That design initiation of Slavery which it is now the pride and glory of the South to ascribe to the conception of Divine will, and to the devotion of her sons, the national and undoubted resolution of her persons, the great element of power in the Confederacy, will prove, in preventing too heavy an influx from foreign lands, that class of population devoted to military pursuits, another barrier against the encroachments of those who would destroy the Republic.

Slavery the corner-stone; labor and laborers degraded; immigration repressed; Royalty; Monarchy; anything but a popular form of government and popular rights and privileges! What an attractive entertainment is spread before a free and loyal people! And to secure all these blessings, we are to contribute to the support of a despotic and aristocratic government, to support a despotic and aristocratic government, to support a despotic and aristocratic government.

THE THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS CLAUSE.

But the commutation provision of \$300 is denounced as a discrimination against the poor in favor of the rich. He who utters this sentiment believes it to be essentially contemptible. The man who believes it to be the care of the people proclaims an illegitimate absurdity. No man was ever forced into the army by this \$300 commutation provision, or ever will be, or ever can be. It has not, it will not, it cannot force one man into the service of the United States. It is a provision of exemption, not of compulsion. It is a provision of exemption, not of compulsion. It is a provision of exemption, not of compulsion.

The man who believes it to be the care of the people proclaims an illegitimate absurdity. No man was ever forced into the army by this \$300 commutation provision, or ever will be, or ever can be. It has not, it will not, it cannot force one man into the service of the United States. It is a provision of exemption, not of compulsion. It is a provision of exemption, not of compulsion. It is a provision of exemption, not of compulsion.

Slavery the corner-stone; labor and laborers degraded; immigration repressed; Royalty; Monarchy; anything but a popular form of government and popular rights and privileges! What an attractive entertainment is spread before a free and loyal people! And to secure all these blessings, we are to contribute to the support of a despotic and aristocratic government, to support a despotic and aristocratic government, to support a despotic and aristocratic government.

Slavery the corner-stone; labor and laborers degraded; immigration repressed; Royalty; Monarchy; anything but a popular form of government and popular rights and privileges! What an attractive entertainment is spread before a free and loyal people! And to secure all these blessings, we are to contribute to the support of a despotic and aristocratic government, to support a despotic and aristocratic government, to support a despotic and aristocratic government.

Slavery the corner-stone; labor and laborers degraded; immigration repressed; Royalty; Monarchy; anything but a popular form of government and popular rights and privileges! What an attractive entertainment is spread before a free and loyal people! And to secure all these blessings, we are to contribute to the support of a despotic and aristocratic government, to support a despotic and aristocratic government, to support a despotic and aristocratic government.

The Liberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1863.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE HESTAND AT TREMONT TEMPLE.

There was an immense gathering on Monday evening, at Tremont Temple, the occasion being the delivery of an address by Hon. Ezra Hestand, Justice of the Third District Court of the city of New Orleans, having been invited thereto by many leading citizens in a communication, which, with Judge Hestand's reply, has been previously made public. Every part of the spacious edifice was thronged; and for a considerable time before the hour fixed for the commencement of the exercises, the band of the Second Cavalry regiment, stationed in the northern gallery, played, in a style to elicit the approbation of the audience, some fine music. At half past seven o'clock, Judge Hestand came upon the platform, accompanied by Thomas A. Dexter, Esq., Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., Hon. John G. Palfrey, Esq., Hon. Jacob Bigelow, Hon. Alexander H. Rice, Hon. Stephen Fairbanks, and a very large number of other well-known citizens, who occupied the entire platform when seated.

There runs through the whole of Mr. Sumner's oration—a far too long to have been spoken as printed, but yet without a word of superfluous verbiage or declamation—on ideas on which we can now only touch. From the first sentence to the last, every word is pregnant with meaning. It colors all his reasoning. It inspires him to prodigious eloquence. He is not merely the Senator for Massachusetts, the honored chief of the political abolitionists, but as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he sees every eye the presence of the Slave Power. Against strength, in all forms of classic beauty and grandeur, he has arrayed the moral forces of the modern country. To England he makes a passionate and pathetic appeal—more for her own sake than that of the slave—for the sake of future than of present generations. He withdraws all favor and support from rebel slave-owners. Happily, we can answer his appeal with facts as well as words. Our country is justified even by the man who sought to reduce her into degradation. On the same day that we print Mr. Sumner's heart-moving reproaches, we print also Mr. Mason's accusing farewell.

President Lincoln's letter to the Springfield Convention has filled the hearts of all loyal Americans on this side the water, and all sympathizing Englishmen with joy. There has been much fear and trembling here, lest the step so nobly taken by him of emancipation to the slave might be either abandoned, or so far modified as to render it nugatory. But the fact has gone forth in reaffirmation of the first, in the terse language of the President—"The word has become flesh, and dwells among us, therefore my proclamation cannot be annulled." So mote it be!

There runs through the whole of Mr. Sumner's oration—a far too long to have been spoken as printed, but yet without a word of superfluous verbiage or declamation—on ideas on which we can now only touch. From the first sentence to the last, every word is pregnant with meaning. It colors all his reasoning. It inspires him to prodigious eloquence. He is not merely the Senator for Massachusetts, the honored chief of the political abolitionists, but as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he sees every eye the presence of the Slave Power. Against strength, in all forms of classic beauty and grandeur, he has arrayed the moral forces of the modern country. To England he makes a passionate and pathetic appeal—more for her own sake than that of the slave—for the sake of future than of present generations. He withdraws all favor and support from rebel slave-owners. Happily, we can answer his appeal with facts as well as words. Our country is justified even by the man who sought to reduce her into degradation. On the same day that we print Mr. Sumner's heart-moving reproaches, we print also Mr. Mason's accusing farewell.

—Manchester Times and Examiner.

—Manchester Times and Examiner.

A LETTER FROM HON. JOSIAH QUINCY.

The New York Evening Post publishes the following letter, addressed by the venerable Josiah Quincy to President Lincoln. It will be read with much interest...

A NOBLE ENTERPRISE.

We have been remiss in not earlier calling the attention of our readers to the great work undertaken by the Women's Loyal League of New York...

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES TO THE SECOND LOUISIANA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Paris Russell made an important speech on foreign affairs at Blair Gove's, Scotland, during which he referred at considerable length to the American question...

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

One of the effects of a rebel victory at Chattanooga, the rebel capital, would be to help their allies the Northern Confederates...

ONE MILLION SIGNATURES!

The Loyal Women of the Republic, through their National Association, resolved in May last to attempt to procure a million signatures of loyal women to the following petition...

COLLECTIONS BY PARKER PILLSBURY. FARMERVILLE, N. Y., \$11.00; FALCONVILLE, MASS., \$6.43; MARLBORO, 6.00. COLLECTIONS BY AARON M. POWELL. Hopkinton, (by S. D. Draper) \$6.00...

