



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Black and.

J. B. YERRINGTON & SON, Printers.

Refuge of Oppression.

THE TREMONT TEMPLE MEETING.

That the meeting at Tremont Temple, on Thursday evening, and the speech of General Fremont, will prove the solvent, which is calculated to bring to the shadow which remains of the Republican party...

Our readers have seen who were the chief actors in the scene at Tremont Temple, and will make their own comments. We need not say that they were all abolitionists, either on professedly moral, or on evidently political grounds...

Now we need not say, that the Government has proceeded from the beginning upon a totally opposite theory. It has assumed, and with reason, that however anomalous was the condition of things in the Southern States, and however furious and determined was the present spirit of the rebellion...

In holding out his views, therefore, it is clear that Gen. Fremont manifested in direct antagonism to the clear policy of the Administration, and to the explicit legislation of Congress...

We observe that among the briefer remarks which closed the exercises of the evening, Rev. Mr. Manning informed his hearers that when they went to heaven, they would find John C. Fremont, George B. Cheever, Gen. Hunter, Henry Ward Beecher, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and Wendell Phillips...

LETTER FROM JUDGE DUTTON—HE OPPOSES ABOLITION TREASON.

Mr. Editor.—In this day of our country's danger, I consider it the duty of every man whose position entitles his opinion to respect, to let the public know what his views are on the great issues of the day...

Neither the President nor Congress can emancipate slaves, any more than they can grant bills of divorce. They cannot unmake a slave, because they never made one. They can free slaves by confiscation, but this power should be used not to benefit the slaves, but only to crush the rebellion.

HENRY DUTTON. New Haven, Aug. 27, 1862.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Things in and about Beaufort, S. C.—Hilton Head—The Niggers and the Quartermaster's Department, &c.

The niggers certainly are not masters of the whites here, as they are upheld in their contempt of and insolence to the whites, by the strong arm of General Hunter and Saxton. By express orders from General Hunter, the negro is not called upon to labor between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. to keep them from the extreme heat of the middle of the day...

General Saxton openly, in a negro that stole than he did of a 'honest' one; and if he had the power, he would put a 'ride' in their hands, and let them steal every 'white man' they could; and unless we arm the negroes, this Union cannot exist...

It is extremely to be regretted that either General Wright or Stevens had not been left in full command here, and Hunter recalled. These officers, by their care and attention to the necessities of their 'white soldiers' and their gentlemanly bearing, had won the entire confidence and the strongest good feeling of both officers and soldiers...

Selections.

IDOLATRY.

Some weeks since, we gave a series of articles on the topic indicated above. Exhaustive as we may have considered them, there is one vast class of idolaters and one widely prevalent style of idolatry we did not specify, viz:—

Not a class of sabbie men, who worship, nor the peculiar style of their devotion is meant. Definitions are sometimes best made by description, hence we will catalogue some of the peculiarities of the worshipper which will indicate the mode of his worship with sufficient clearness...

Under no circumstances, not even to save the lives of the army—which alone can save the country—will the negro worshipper consent that his idol shall come under fire. He demands that he shall have immunity from all perils of battle, all accidents of war.

We have not heard that the negro desires this six-fold worship. He has been desirous to be, not a deity, only a man. For his manhood he is willing to contend, to struggle, to bare his anointed forehead to the sword, to bleed, to die, to be buried in a grave...

BUTLER AND PHELPS.

The controversy between Generals Butler and Phelps is the culmination of a wide difference in the principles and policy of the two men. General Butler has permitted manhood, and satisfied themselves that their own policy was there. This was repeated in the case of the regiment quartered in the New Orleans Custom House...

Gen. Phelps rendered it very impracticable, if not impossible, for an officer to act as slave-catcher, and kept himself informed of any move in Washington in the interest of the slave. He used to say that a policy 'we must have on this subject to win respect, or to gain an effective triumph'...

BOLD WORDS FROM A BRAVE MAN.

Col. Turbin, of Illinois, a brave and true-hearted officer, was recently court-martialed by Gen. Booth towards rebels. It turned out, however, that the charges were not well founded, the finding of the court-martial was set aside, and the Colonel was promoted to Brigadier General.

When I left this city with my regiment, I never expected to receive such a reception as this. I have simply done my duty; that's all I have done. (Enthusiastic applause.) I did my duty as a soldier, and I trust as an American citizen also.

These Rebels practise all sorts of self-denial, even to giving up their honor. If they thus give up what they hold most dear for Slavery, can we not do as much for Freedom? I shall continue this fighting as long as life continues—to the bitter end.

GENERAL LANE'S SPEECH.

An immense multitude congregated here from all parts of Northern Kansas to see and hear Jim Lane, on Monday last—probably the largest gathering ever witnessed in this part of the State before, and the greatest enthusiasm was excited among them...

General Wilcox, who was captured, incarcerated, and released by the Rebels with Gen. Corcoran, met with a hearty welcome at Detroit on Wednesday last. We give the following extract—

General Wilcox said that large numbers of Southern people—men, women, and children—for no other crime than supposed loyalty to the country and Constitution of their fathers, were incarcerated in dungeons and treated even worse, if possible, than they had been.

Said Gen. Wilcox, the South is fighting for the most absolute despotism on the face of the earth—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and even freedom of thought through the secret ballot, is entirely, and always will be, denied. They hate free government, they hate free schools, colleges, and institutions of learning, and they intend to wage an eternal warfare against them all.

holy rebellion will be crushed, and its authors consigned to death and infamy.

Let us now undertake their power. They can bring 1,000,000—yes, 1,400,000—men into the field. They take all from 15 to 55, and then each regiment is provided with from 75 to 100 negroes, which aggregates an immense ditch-digging, cooking, axe, fighting force.

In the South they have town organizations to aid in carrying on the war—in furnishing men and means, and more especially hunting out those whom they regard as inimical to the rebellion. These organizations existed before the war, and by them they are enabled to control public opinion.

These Rebels practise all sorts of self-denial, even to giving up their honor. If they thus give up what they hold most dear for Slavery, can we not do as much for Freedom?

SPEECH OF GEN. BUSTEED.

Among the speakers at the great war meeting in New York was Gen. Richard Busteed, Irish born, but one of the adopted sons of America, who has devoted his all to her defence in this hour of her trial.

We meet to inflame zeal, to inspire loyalty, and to declare to our President and his Cabinet that the city of New York—the great commercial metropolis of the country—favors the suppression of this most wicked rebellion, by the prompt, free, fearless use of every and any means necessary to crush it out at once and forever.

In this connection, I have a word or two to say to men, who, like myself, of Irish birth, have sought and found a home in the United States of America.

GEN. WILCOX IN DETROIT.

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

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REBELS, and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States whose slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANCIPIATION OF THE SLAVES."

I have the utmost contempt for him who, by speech or act, attempts to draw party lines now. This is the appropriate office of home traitors; let them have a monopoly of the work. I am certain no true Democrat will engage in it; at least, no intelligent or reputable man will do so.

The democracy that will not endure this test is spurious. The man who delays or hazards victory to our arms, by talking kindly of rebels, or unkindly of lawful authority, or by instrumentalities, or by preventing enlistments, or in any other way, is not only not a democrat, but he is a traitor, meaner than all his Southern compatriots—a sneaking, unavailing, cowardly traitor, scarcely worth the rope or time it would take to hang him.

My own position is easily declared. I was a Democrat. I am a loyal lover of my country, whose free institutions I do not care to outlive. I will be free her necessities, the convictions of my intelligence and the dictates of my conscience make me "be treason to party, party can make the most of it."

WORSE AND WORSE.

Things go worse and worse with the Northern States. Their man will make them pay the South its expenses in the war, if they will let him. All his courses tend that way.

There are symptoms of his confessing it necessary to conciliate the Abolitionists. But it will be too late. The man who will not strike his foe when her back is up, may whistle for another chance when she is gone.

The Americans have been proud, too proud. They have done much to make the people of Europe contented with their lot. They gave themselves out as rich, and having need of nothing; and knew not that they were unable to cope with the most vulgar of crimes, an insurrection of the classes who live by their hands.

Terrible conclusion of faith and zeal and martyred blood! Sorrowful winding up of man's best hopes! Sad epilogue to the long tragedy of human rights! Empedocles fired the temple, the wonder of the world, that his name might be remembered as it is. It was nothing to the Temple that has been fired now.—Bradford, (Eng.) Advertiser.

WORDS IN SEASON.

"Let us suppress the Abolitionists," cries some slack-witted orator, "and the rebellion will end!" Of course it will, you dear soul; and if all your fellow-citizens had been of your calibre and kidney, there would have been no rebellion at all.

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would be in Richmond, has now, with the scattered remains of a mighty army, turned his back on the arrogant foe, and ingloriously sought safety in flight, never having won beyond dispute a single battle.

McCLELLAN AND THE GOVERNMENT.

At length General McClellan has been withdrawn from active command of any army in the field, and appointed to garrison duty. The President has committed to his charge the forts around Washington, and the forces required to defend the Capital.

We suspect that at last, when feelings and prejudices shall have settled, and the history of the campaign shall be written, it will be found that he was a man of an extreme, without remarkable gifts, and of a peculiar military genius, thoroughly educated in military science, and well versed in engineering; slow of thought, and not fertile in expedient; but, above all, a man tied up by a constitutional CAUTION, which magnified all dangers, leading him to extraordinary hesitation in the presence of little things, for fear they might turn out large things; to vast preparations, which, when made, he distrusted in proportion as the danger drew near, lest, by some yet unsuspected omission, he should be found wanting.

That McClellan ought to have cleared Virginia months before he thought of moving, is now generally conceded. When at length, under the President's goad, he moved, he should have gone by way of Manassas and Central Virginia upon Richmond. The best evidence of that is the eight months on the Peninsula, his abandonment, and the present position of McClellan's late army.

At every step of his progress, after leaving Washington, the Government, that was dissatisfied with his plan of campaign, but weakly yielded to it, had fresh occasion for distrust and alarm. He feared everything but the squandering of time. Of that he seemed to have a supply, which no prodigality could waste. He dug as if he had been sent to underdrain the Peninsula. He took his inspiration from the mole, and not from the eagle.

When McClellan was appointed to his high position, it was the best thing the Government could do. All men were tried, and he promised more brilliantly than any. But we have reason to blame the Government for continuing him in his position after confidence was shaken in his ability, and especially for doing it for the reasons they give.

It is no secret that President Lincoln has been wont to speak for many months past in terms of severe condemnation of General McClellan. Again and again he has not hidden his conviction of McClellan's incompetency for his position. He did not approve the campaign. He did not approve of the execution of it. He was severely discontented with the condition of affairs upon the great retreat.

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THE PENINSULA ABANDONED.

With mingled feelings of sorrow, shame and indignation, we record the last dismal movement of the Army of the Potomac. All that the blunders of McClellan—more fatal than the bullets of the rebels—have left of this once magnificent army, has now totally disappeared from the peninsula before Richmond. Delay, disease, digging and disasters, have done their work. An army of one hundred and sixty thousand men in April, is an army of only sixty thousand effective men in August.

While we share in the feeling of shame, sorrow and indignation generally felt over this most "lame and impotent conclusion" of the peninsula campaign, we can confess to no disappointment. Gen. McClellan has fully met our expectations. From the day we read his declaration concerning the suppression of slave insurrections, we instinctively knew our march from his expected nothing as a warrior.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1862.

GER. FREMONT IN BOSTON.

The first article we have placed in the "RECORD OF OPPRESSION," this week, from the Boston Courier, teems with the meanness and malignity which constitute the "stock in trade" of that detestable sheet—a sheet that appears to be published for no other purpose than to show the amount of bitterness, self-conceit, mediocrity and pro-slavery villainy it is possible to concentrate in a single human breast, and to expend profusely from day to day with constant augmentation.

A CHAPTER FROM GENERAL McCLELLAN'S HISTORY.

George B. McClellan was born in a Free State, and after receiving his education at West Point, embarked upon the world with a lieutenant's rank. He, for a long time, preferred to take up his residence in the South, and soon became conspicuously known as a man of Southern proclivities and feelings.

Our young hero was now again without any definite prospects, but his good fortune soon placed Jefferson Davis at the head of the War Department, and that excellent man, having always regarded McClellan with exceeding favor, and wishing to reward him, probably for his sympathies with the "Lone Star," promoted him to be a captain of infantry, and then raised him to the dazzling station of Chief of the Commission of Observation, which represented the army of the United States before Sebastopol.

TOO HAPPY.

The New York Herald, Boston Post, and a few other papers who gave their immense support to John C. Breckinridge for President, are made happy by the action which restores Gen. McClellan to the command of the fortifications around Washington. These gentlemen are so patriotic, there is no getting along with them. They denounce Pope; they denounce every General in the field, save McClellan. McClellan is the boy for them; without McClellan, McClellan, and they are happy; without McClellan, they would be miserable. What would these papers do for editorialists were they deprived of their darling theme—McClellan! These heroic editors are the defenders of the pride and idol of the army. The army, according to their statement, go it blind, if they can only have McClellan to lead them. It is of no use talking—Hallock, Pope, Sigel, Burnside, Hooker, Heintzelman, Wool, Grant, and Banks are nothing. It is of no consequence that the enemy, last March, were forced to retreat to the Rappahannock, and to evacuate Manassas. It is of no consequence what has become of the army of two hundred and thirty thousand men who stood before the retreating foe at that time. It is of no consequence if the rebels now threaten Washington, and have crossed into Maryland, and hold possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and are marching upon Baltimore City. Only give these old Breckinridge organs McClellan, and they are happy.

THE GERMAN SPIRIT OF LIBERTY.

Among our Western exchanges, we notice with pleasure a German daily, just started in St. Louis, for the promotion of universal emancipation, the people's welfare, and civilization. The name of this paper is Die Neue Zeit—The New Time; or, as our Anglo-Saxon ancestors would have said, The New Tide. Bearing the motto "Forward!" it already gives marks of talent and enterprise in the right direction.

We present to-day on our inside the speech of Fremont in full. The reception which it and the General himself encountered in Boston show more than ever to be the Man of the People, the Situation, and the Future. Scarcely any mortal has such homage been paid in Boston as to the Pathfinder. Fremont was obliged to leave the hall; and the swinging of hats and waving of handkerchiefs, as well as the ninefold thundering hurrahs, which welcomed him, accompanied him out, while Mrs. Fremont, too, as our Jessie, was greeted and honored with a rapturous and eloquent applause.

RE-ELECTION OF CHARLES SUMNER.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Republicans of Marlboro', Mass., Monday evening: Resolved, That as Republicans of Marlboro', we heartily approve the course of John A. Andrew as our patriotic United States Senator, Charles Sumner, we recognize a cunning combination of the sympathizers with slaveholders and the active advocates of a base compromise with, or a slavish submission to, the leadership of the Rebellion in their country.

Resolved, That at the coming November election, we will vote for no man to either branch of the State Legislature who is not pledged, if elected, to give his vote and his personal and political influence to the reelection of Charles Sumner to the Senate of the United States. These resolutions are timely, and should be warmly responded to by every Republican voter. Whatever is brutal, semi-loyal or wholly treasonable in this State, and out of it, is fiercely intent on procuring the supplanting of Mr. Sumner as U. S. Senator by some one else.

My DEAR SIR,—As a servant of the State, I have always on former occasions recognized the right of my constituents in State Convention to expect from me such counsel on public affairs as I could offer, and I have accepted with gratitude the invitations with which they have honored me.

Resolved, That in the combination of the odds and odds of the contest in Massachusetts, which has been forming for the last two years to defeat the reelection of our patriotic United States Senator, Charles Sumner, we recognize a cunning combination of the sympathizers with slaveholders and the active advocates of a base compromise with, or a slavish submission to, the leadership of the Rebellion in their country.

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WHAT ARE WE COMING TO?

In a private letter from our estimable friend, Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, he says: "What are we coming to? What is to be the end of this most impious rebellion, and the bloody conflict to which we are driven? I confess, as I said in my parting sermon to the soldiers who have just gone from our midst—

THE RADICAL REMEDY.

A large number of our "misguided" Southern brethren are now in Maryland, having crossed the Potomac at three points without obstruction. It is alleged that they will not at present attack Washington, preferring, after the abundant reinforcement that offers itself to them in Maryland, to march northward, and occupy first Philadelphia, and then New York, while their associates further south are taking Cincinnati and Pittsburg. Under these circumstances, it may be supposed that "Washington is safe." But we leave, at any rate, the comfortable assurance that "McClellan is safe."

We have it on high authority that, in making these movements, our Southern brethren are "misguided." Is it not time for the President—perhaps it is necessary to give the name of the functionary intended, to foreign spectators of our contest, Jeff. Davis, quite as much as any one else, must seem to be the President—is it not time for President Lincoln to speak the powerful word which will guide these invaders in the right direction, namely, back, post-haste, to their native South? Is it not time, by a proclamation of universal freedom, to compel the slaveholders either at once to return home to guard their slaves, or to let four millions of their population, including two millions of efficient laborers, and half a million of able-bodied fighting men, immediately take position for us and against them?

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THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER FOR SEPTEMBER.

The following table of contents:—I. Saint Anselm; II. Romance Biographies; III. Three Ancient Systems of Intuitive Morals; IV. Shakspere and Friendship; V. New Readings of the Psalms; VI. Our War Policy, and how it deals with Slavery; VII. Irving's Life and Letters; Review of Current Literature; New Publications received.

THE COLONIZATION QUESTION—AN ARGUMENT AGAINST IT.

Baltimore, Philadelphia, August 23, 1862. Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, Government Colonization Agent: Sir,—I have read with deep and painful interest your address to the "Free Colored People of the United States," and, as a "colored" man, beg the privilege of saying a few words in reply.

Resolved, That as our ancestors (not of choice) were the first successful cultivators of the wilds of America, we, their descendants, feel ourselves entitled to participate in the blessings of her luxuriant soil, which their blood and sweat enriched, and that any measure, or system of measures, having a tendency to banish us from her bosom, would not only be repugnant to the principles which were the basis of the Republic.

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HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

THE WARFARE COMMENCED—HATED RAMPART.

The pent-up enemy to this distinguished and ever-... The Republican Senator begins to explode. As the Fall...

President Lincoln, in his reply to Horace Greeley... "My paramount object in this struggle is to...

When I voted for Abraham Lincoln for President... I expected that if he were elected, he would govern...

Mr. Sumner, I do not write to give you any information... upon the subject, nor to dictate to you your...

DEAR SIR,—Since the preceding was penned, we hear... of terrible reverses to our army on the battlefield...

FROM THE CHAPLAIN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT. ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 24, 1862.

DEAR LIBERATOR: It is four weeks since I left Camp Stanton... of the seat of war from Washington.

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Southern army. He characterized the action of the... Government towards the slaves as both inhuman and...

LETTER FROM ANDREW T. FOSS. YARMOUTH, Sept. 1, 1862.

My meetings on the Cape have been, for me, a... great success. At Harwich, I spoke three times...

On Friday, I was sent for to attend a great... meeting at Harwich. I here spoke freely for one...

DEAR MR. GARRISON—I believe you are acquainted... with Rev. Wm. Holiston, of Astabula Co., Ohio...

TO MAKE A BARGAIN. In excess and justification of the Colonization... scheme, it has been hitherto alleged, that the negroes...

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which offers them greater advantages than Nicaragua... According to this, there can be no arrangement...

LETTER TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN. The following petition to the President of the... United States is to be found at the store of Messrs...

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: We the undersigned, women of the United States...

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FOREIGN IMMIGRATION—LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, August 14, 1862.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS. THE MASSACHUSETTS RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON earnestly renew their appeal for immediate aid.

GEN. BUTLER RAISING A "COLORED" REGIMENT. Late advices from New Orleans bring the following... order, which speaks for itself:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, Aug. 22, 1862. General Order No. 63.

DEAR MR. GARRISON—I believe you are acquainted... with Rev. Wm. Holiston, of Astabula Co., Ohio...

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NEGRO SOLDIERS. A gentleman of Winsted, Conn., having asked Governor Buckingham, whether... he would authorize the formation of a regiment...

NEGRO RECRUITS. GEORGE J. MARTIN, Esq., took... down to Leavenworth thirty colored recruits on Tuesday...

WAR INTELLIGENCE. A dispatch from Fort Monroe, dated Saturday... last, says that there is great excitement here...

REBELS IN PENNSYLVANIA. The rebels are pushing their way through... Kentucky; they are in the Kanawha valley; their troops...

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Poetry.

For the Liberator. "I CANNOT MAKE HER DEAD." I read the notice of her death...

The Liberator.

SLAVERY, AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS.

BY JOHN W. BROWN, OF LOUISVILLE, KY. I will first consider the general treatment of the slaves...

But that is not it. The real reason is, an Irish laborer is considered of less value in a Slave State than a slave...

schools. We have aided in procuring its mineral resources, as coal, iron, and the precious metals...

clear. I am not disposed to be superstitious, but I solemnly believe the blessing of God has been with us...

Rev. Mr. French, who has just returned from Port Royal, states that there are nearly six hundred...

From the New York Evening Post.

THE STORY OF AN OAK-TREE.

On Croton's plains, where Grecian youths in eloquence immortal truths, And who Pythagoras taught the schools...

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From the Independent Democrat.

"HOW LONG, OH LORD, HOW LONG!"

How long shall this dread hydra stand, That makes the foe so strong? How long shall Slavery rule our land?

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