









THE FANEUIL HALL MEETING.

On Monday evening of this week was held the gathering in Faneuil Hall which had been extensively advertised as the Great Union War Meeting. This double epithet no doubt was needed, in the advertisement, to distinguish its purpose from the purpose of those traitorous gatherings, now held in various parts of the country, which call themselves Peace Meetings, and which make a great show of loyalty to the Union, while they propose concession to the rebels who are now making war against it. No doubt there are many people in Boston who wish for a meeting of this latter sort; but not one of them gave expression to such a wish on this occasion. The sentiment of the meeting was heartily and energetically unanimous for a maintenance of Union throughout the whole country, under the present Government and the present Constitution, and for the upholding of it by war as long as even a remnant of armed rebellion continues to oppose it. It was, unmistakably, a Union War Meeting.

The gathering was immensely large. For a long time after the hall was densely filled, a steady stream of new comers pressed through the doors, often with violent crowdings, most uncomfortably compressing those who had first gained admittance, and provoking the retaliatory crowding on their part. Thus, for ten minutes before the time for opening the meeting, there was a constant alternate surging to and fro, among the densely packed audience on the floor of the hall. The confused murmur of voices which accompanied this movement, instead of ceasing when the hour arrived and the meeting was called to order, increased, and for two hours, those who attempted to speak were heard only imperfectly and at intervals; except that Mr. Frothingham of the Post, and Mr. Dennis W. O'Brien, were heard quietly during the quarter of an hour occupied by their speeches.

This disorder, however, was manifestly not occasioned by any party hostile to the meeting, nor by any opposition of feelings or interests among the people composing it. The frequent applause was unanimous, there was almost no hissing, and the nearly continuous clamor was bestowed impartially upon speakers of every class, party, religion and nation. There were speakers from each of the political parties, and they all counselled disregard of party while an enemy in arms rendered it necessary to combine in defence of the Union; an Union which they all loved with equal ardor, and would defend with equal earnestness. The audience showed their agreement in this sentiment by cheering with equal heartiness the expressions of patriotism uttered by each, and by pursuing their own noisy merriment with nearly equal disregard of the attempts of each speaker to gain their quiet attention, at least for the first two hours of the meeting; the addresses of the third hour were heard more quietly, partly because the shouters were tired, and partly because speakers were addressing two additional audiences outside the hall, thus appearing in the noisy outskirts of the meeting.

Two persons were absent, whose promised addresses had evidently been looked to as the chief attractions of the evening, namely, General Butler and Thos. Francis Meagher. A notice in the Transcript had already informed many people of General Butler's departure for Washington that morning, in obedience to a telegram from the Commander-in-chief; but the news of Mr. Meagher's absence seemed entirely unexpected, and occasioned the only marked expression of dissatisfaction that occurred during the evening. When, later, a telegram from him arrived, the news that he was occupied in labors indispensable to the welfare of the Irish Brigade in New York was received with tumultuous cheers.

Though the audience entirely disregarded the call to order made at 7 o'clock by Assistant District Attorney A. O. Brewster, his stentorian voice made itself partially heard in a few preliminary remarks, and in the reading of the commencement of the list nominated for officers of the meeting. But the noise was such that no vote was taken, and the nominated President, Hon. B. F. Thomas of West Roxbury, on coming forward, found it impossible to make himself heard beyond the platform, and, after a few repetitions of the attempt, took his seat.

Senator Wilson, Patrick Donahoe, Esq., editor of the Pilot, and Judge Olin P. Lord, then successively came to the platform, making ineffectual efforts to be heard. A lull occurred while Mr. Frothingham and Mr. Dennis O'Brien spoke. Then Judge Lord resumed, and succeeded in finishing his speech. Then Rev. C. W. Dennison, Chaplain with the Hatteras expedition, contrived to amuse the audience into comparative quietness by the display of a fragment of a secession flag, a rebel officer's sash, and other trophies of that victory. Hon. Chas. Hale, editor of the Daily Advertiser, was less successful in keeping down the tumult, though he amused the audience greatly by the grave acknowledgment (after an allusion to General Jackson)—"I am not another Jackson!" Mr. Williamson then read four resolutions, insisting on Union and strongly repudiating compromise, which were passed by acclamation; and the remaining speakers, Hon. Erastus Hopkins of Northampton, Judge Russell of Boston, and Hon. Henry Wilson, were heard with more quietness and attention.

The substance of all these speeches (which appeared in full, and as if delivered without interruption, in the next morning's papers), was the imperative necessity of maintaining the Union, of vigorously pressing the war in its support, and of rejecting all idea of concession to those who are in arms against it. There appeared a genuine desire, among all the speakers, to postpone party considerations, and all other considerations, until victory shall have crowned the efforts of the United States Government.

No allusion whatever was made to slavery, (either as the chief cause of the rebellion or in any manner whatever), by any of the speakers from the platform. The only reference to that subject which I heard in the whole evening was an exclamation from one of the audience. When Judge Lord asked—"Are you prepared to swear that there shall be no Union with the St. Lawrence and the Gulf, but one country?"—some one cried out—"No slaves in it!" This drew forth no marked expression of feeling from the audience, either one way or the other. Speakers and hearers seemed to unite in ignoring the cause of the rebellion they were met to oppose. How long must such blindness prevail!

Many thousands outside the hall were addressed by other speakers. Tuesday morning's papers contained an extended report of all these proceedings, and letters from General Butler and others who were absent. Boston speaks with one voice for the war. The friends of secession will look in vain for demonstrations in their favor in this quarter.—C. K. W.

The Boston Herald, which ostensibly goes for the Union, but which does all that it dares to make mischief and division by feeding party hate and assailing the administration of Gov. Andrew, says of the Faneuil Hall meeting, "It did no good, if it did not do harm," and further indicates its secession proclivity by making a wanton and gratuitous thrust, (seeing that the meeting was called, organized and conducted without any reference to party lines, for the sole purpose of sustaining the government in its efforts to put down the rebellion,) as follows:—"The whole North is united in sustaining the integrity of the government, but—the people are not a unit in sustaining Abolitionism, by any means!" What had Abolitionism to do with that meeting? Nothing. Who but a traitor at heart would think of raising such an issue in connection with such a meeting? Folly and scoundringly did Judge Thomas say, in the course of his speech—"He who goes about, crying for partisan issues now, must have one of those narrow souls who could put into a but shell, and which would then creep out at a maggot-hole." But the Herald is a low, dirty sheet, and we notice it only because it has a wide circulation, especially among a class whose prejudices and passions are easily wrought upon. Nevertheless, its editor assumes to be a gentleman and a patriot!

THE WAR FOR THE UNION OF LIBERTY WITH SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

Sir—If the North be successful in this war, so as to achieve its object of compelling a reunion of the seceded Slave States with the Free States, the former must come back into the Union on a footing of perfect equality with the Free States, under the provisions of the Constitution. The slaveholders will, in that event, resume the control of the affairs of the Union, and will proceed, as usual, to propagate slavery in adjoining countries. Cuba will be annexed, Mexico subjugated, and slavery planted there, and all the available Territories of the United States will be cursed with that villainous system. And yet anti-slavery Englishmen are called upon by the people of the North to sympathize with this movement! If, happily, the seceded States shall be allowed to establish a separate Government, there will be no more slavery propagation, for the simple reason that the Southern States will not have the necessary strength for the purpose. Slavery has been heretofore extended by Northern blood and Northern treasure. The Southern Confederacy will have enough to do to attend to its domestic affairs, and will have no power to subjugate Mexico or Cuba. Moreover, the Southern States will, under the influence of a tariff upon Northern manufactures, be enabled to establish many manufactures of their own, and their industry being thus diversified, the influence of the planters will be broken, and the Southern people will return to the faith of their Fathers, that emancipation is their true policy. Military reasons, too, will be discovered for abating the hostility to the colored population: the laws affecting them will, consequently, be deprived of their severity, and the amelioration of their condition will be the sure precursor of their emancipation. But, so long as the North shall remain in political connection with the South, the status of the slave will remain just as it is now; for the overwhelming power of the North enables the slave-owners to bid defiance to the sentiments of the friends of liberty all over the world.

The fact is, that slavery has been sustained by the union of the free with the slave States. The men of the North have been the slave-keepers, slave-drivers, and slave-extensionists. The whole power of the general government and extension of slavery, and will be so again, if the Union with slavery be restored. In that event, the liberties of all the nations of the earth will be subverted; whereas, if the free States be relieved from the incubus which has hitherto weighed them down, the power and influence of American Republicanism will be felt all over Europe, and despotism there will soon be extinguished.

Hitherto, the government of the United States has been potent in repressing the friends of liberty in Europe; the name of freedom has been hateful to the representatives of the slavocracy in the different Courts of Europe; and their influence has been freely exercised in favor of despotism everywhere. It will be impossible for the United States ever to intervene in favor of the oppressed nationalities of Europe, if the Southern States be brought back again into the Union. How can slave-owners be expected to favor the cause of liberty in Europe, when, by so doing, they will be aiding a party ready and willing to undertake the emancipation of the slaves at the first convenient opportunity!

In a military point of view, the connection of the slave States with the free States makes the latter very weak. All the blood and treasure which the North could pour out would be insufficient to defend the South against a liberating army. Under these circumstances, the reunited free and slave States must sympathize with despotism in Europe, and be ready to join in any assaults upon the constitutional governments where the spirit of liberty is in any way recognized.

In a word, the fate of liberty all over the world depends upon the separation of the free from the slave States. It is simply impossible to prevent the slave oligarchy from ruling under the Constitution of the United States, as each State has two votes in the Senate, and that body is the fountain of federal honors and emoluments. In fact, the Senate is the government, and the slavocracy will always act as a unit, and control the dispensation of the offices, and thereby seduce and corrupt the Northern office-seekers.

The bitterest enemies of England are the American slave-owners, and they have always incited the American people against that great anti-slavery power. Instead of aiding England in any struggle that may come on between liberty and despotism, the United States will, doubtless, if the Union with slavery be restored, be found among England's enemies. A separation of the free from the slave States would be greatly to the advantage of all the Parliamentary governments of Europe, because it would secure to them an active and invincible ally in America—an ally controlling the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and able and willing to sustain the cause of liberty wherever it might be assailed.

It is true that this separation may cost England her North American Colonies, and the principal part of her trade with the free States, seeing that the British Colonies may annex themselves to the great Northern Republic and vast manufactures may be established here under protective tariffs; but all this is nothing, in comparison with England's gain by the conversion of the great power of the free States from the ranks of the enemies of liberty in Europe. Instead of desiring to see the reunion of freedom with slavery in these States, the lovers of freedom should rejoice at the separation, and seek to make it a peaceful one. That separation will save the poor whites of the South from destruction, secure the emancipation of the slaves, and relieve the neck of the free States from a millstone which was dragging them down to perdition.

The pro-slavery democracy of the North are anxious to resume the business of slavery-extension: hence they would restore the Union with the slave States, even by force. We are assured by the New York Herald that, when the war is over, all the Abolitionists will be hanged, to prevent their causing another civil war! We have seen the commander, even of a Massachusetts regiment, which was called to save Washington from an invasion by the forces of the Southern Confederacy, express his willingness to trade, in order to join in a slave hunt. We are told by the New York Times, and other Republican newspapers, that slavery is not to be interfered with, but that this is simply a war to bring the slave States back into the Union; and those same papers make a boast of the fact, that slavery cannot be kept up without the protection and influence of the North!

The London Times, then, is right in asserting that there is no great principle involved in this war. The pretence, that some of the free States might leave the Union if this war were not prosecuted, is a manifest piece of sophistry; for there can be no doubt that, in the Convention to form a new Constitution for the free States, the vote would be unanimous against the right of secession.

A new Constitution will be necessary, in the event of a formal and final separation of the free from the slave States; and the occasion should be improved so as to get rid of many features of the existing Constitution, which experience has demonstrated to be objectionable.

There is neither honor, nor profit, nor safety in the connexion, and there ought to have been a separation as soon as the Southern States resolved to abandon the faith of the founders of the Constitution, and to establish and extend slavery, instead of restricting and abolishing it.

If the Southern Confederacy be recognized, the North will at once become prosperous—new enterprises of vast magnitude will be entered upon—new markets will be opened with countries which will then cease to regard the United States as an enemy. There will be no war between the North and the South, for the simple reason that the North, when thoroughly prepared, will be so great an over-match for the South, that the latter will never indulge a bellicose disposition. As well might Holland or Switzerland declare war against France.

Besides, a foreign war—a war between the North and the South—would not be very injurious to the North in any event; it would not paralyze the industry of the nation as this domestic strife has done. The inconvenience of having a line of custom-houses along the Southern borders is more imaginary than real: witness the same thing along the borders of New Brunswick and Canada. The loss of trade with the South will be more than made up by the establishment of new manufactures under a protective tariff, which the South has heretofore refused to allow.

In fact, the two sections have thwarted each other's policy, and the misalliance has been productive of a great balance of evil. The mission of Republicanism has been baffled—the improvement of the condition of the people has given place to schemes for territorial aggrandizement, with a view to the extension of slavery, and the establishment of the political power of the slave-owners.

It is supposed, by some ardent friends of liberty, that upon the subjugation of the slave States, their power will be so broken that, on their re-admission into the Union, they will not be able, as heretofore, to control the appointments to federal offices. This, in my opinion, is a fatal error. Besides, how can the slave States be subjugated, seeing that the North has no standing armies? The main reliance is upon the blockade of the Southern ports, and the stoppage of all trade with neutral nations: not merely trade in those articles which, as between foreign nations at war with each other, are deemed contraband of war, but all articles whatsoever.

But will neutral nations tolerate the blockade, by the United States, of its own ports, for the purpose of preventing the export of cotton and tobacco, and the importation of food, clothing, &c., for the use of the people at large?

The right of blockade, exercised by nations at war with each other, is not applicable to such a case, and there is no tendency in these modern times to stretch the exercise of that obnoxious right, in all its hideous deformity, to new cases. Rather should the right of neutral nations to supply, by land, to the belligerents, articles not contraband of war, be held applicable to this emergency.

The vast majority of the people of the Free States would not hesitate to sustain a reconstruction of the Union with the slave States, upon the condition of recognizing the right of establishing slavery in all the States and territories of the Union. Plenty of opponents could be found to contend that it would make no practicable difference.

In fact, so great is the corruption of the public mind, from the long connexion with the slave-owners, and the submission to their sway, that the only true path of safety now is the final separation of the two sections. There is now a glorious opportunity to obtain this consummation, so devoutly to be wished. Should the people of the free States fail to avail themselves of it, they will have to repent their folly in tears of blood.

Now or never is the Republic to be saved—now or never is the cause of liberty, all over the world, to be secured. A RADICAL REPUBLICAN.

STRANGE "PROTECTION OF PROPERTY."

NEWBURYPORT, SEPT. 4, 1861.

FRIEND GARRISON,—It is well known to most of your readers, that the schooner Enchantress of this port, on a voyage from Boston to St. Jago, was captured in July by the privateer Jeff Davis. Some three weeks after, she was recaptured by the U. S. gun-boat Albatross, Capt. Prentice, and taken into Philadelphia. A gentleman from this city, who owned the largest interest in her, went to Philadelphia to take his property which had been stolen from him by his "Southern brethren." The Captain of the gun-boat said to him, "Take her—I have only done my duty; I myself or officers, do not claim anything for our services; we are happy to restore your property to you and your associates." But the gentleman finds the U. S. Marshal has the vessel in his hands, who says he cannot give her up without an order from the Judge of the U. S. District Court at Philadelphia. The claimant cannot approach the Judge, except through counsel. Able counsel is obtained, (Morton P. Henry, Esq.) when, after devoting some two weeks to the case, and having some three adjournments of the Court, his Honor Judge Cadwalader decrees that salvage is due Uncle Samuel's gun-boat, as follows:—Five hundred dollars on the vessel, and one thousand on the cargo—fifteen hundred dollars to be paid into the Treasury of the U. S. Government, for protecting the property of its citizens, who pay for the U. S. vessels, pay all the expenses of sailing them, and then have to pay for the protection of their property! Truly, this is being hung, and paying forty shillings!

Can you tell me how much salvage the Government claimed from the owners of Anthony Burns for recapturing him? It paid some thirty-five thousand dollars to catch him! Thomas Simms was also recaptured by Government, at a very great outlay, but I have never ascertained the amount of salvage claimed! Will you be kind enough to inform me? I have thought the Judge made a great mistake; for, now, the property of Union men who own human flesh and bones is returned to them without any cost to those who say they own them; but other property has to be assessed to pay for its "protection!" Such a proceeding in a country like ours is shameful; but I trust that the leaven of truth, now at work in the Government, will induce it to return this amount claimed and paid for protecting this vessel and cargo, with interest, and that slave-catching in the free States has seen its best days.

As events transpire from day to day, I feel encouraged, and am watching for the proclamation throughout the land of liberty to the captive. This nation will then be as a garden of the Lord: we shall be a free and happy people, whose God is the Lord; and a light to all that are in darkness.

"Fly swifter round, ye wheels of time, And bring the welcome day!" Yours, truly, R. PLUMER.

THE WAR—ITS CAUSE AND CURE. Our friends in Vermont will be glad to know that A. T. Foss is to make a lecturing tour of six weeks in that State, commencing at West Randolph, September 22d. His marked ability, long-continued self-sacrificing, and unwearied devotion to the cause of impartial freedom, entitle his word to thoughtful attention in a crisis like the present. Let his meetings everywhere be crowded, that the people may learn the cause of this accursed "Slaveholders' Rebellion," and how it may be brought to a speedy, final, and glorious termination.

ELOQUENT SPEECH OF GOV. ANDREW.

The 20th Regiment of Massachusetts—en route for Washington—numbering 900 men, and uniformed like the regular army, were hospitably entertained in New York at the Park Barracks, last week. Gov. Andrew, of this State, happening to be in that city on that occasion, attended the breakfast by invitation of "the Sons of Massachusetts," at the conclusion of which, after a spirited speech by David Dudley Field, Esq.—Mr. Howe called for three cheers to His Excellency Governor Andrew, and the guests responded with a will. Governor Andrew then rose, amid continued cheering, and said—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN.—This occasion, in no sense and by no right, is mine. No part of its honors pertain to me. Here present, in the city of New-York, called by engagements that pertain to my duty, I had the happiness of meeting myself a patriot, who is enabled to unite with you in doing honor to the 20th Regiment of Massachusetts volunteers. (Applause.) To my old friend, Col. Lee (three cheers for Col. Lee), who, with generous devotion and patriotic alacrity, without a moment's delay or hesitation, drew his sword, at my invitation, to the regiment, and to his officers and brave men, be all these honors due. Upon the heads of such as they, Providence will pour its benignant benedictions, and upon their memories the most fragrant gratitude of our posterity will be forever offered. We shall not forget to bestow them in the field, whether they shall return with their shields or borne upon them, forever and forever be those brave men remembered as among the earliest, among the best, among the truest, firmest, and most patriotic, who have drawn or will hereafter draw the sword for American liberty and freedom. (Applause.)

And now, sir, I cannot at this moment forget that our sister New England State of Connecticut is at this very hour resigning to the dust all that was mortal of one New England man whose name and memory shall be an immortal honor to the State of Connecticut. He was a heroic, the accomplished soldier, the true-hearted and unflinching patriot, who at the head of his column fell, beyond the distant waters of the Mississippi; New England, Connecticut, reclaimed his ashes and mingled them with her dust, and yet he lives, governing and protecting the State, and yet he lives, in the care, toil, and aspiration, in all with us now and always. To him, and to such as he, all that grateful hearts can pay, of solemn and yet joyful memories, belongs. He sleeps well in his soldier's grave. Others, too, have accompanied him to the same grave, and receive with friendly, fraternal, cordial greetings, such kind sympathetic aid, as they have from the first received at your hands, through New York they will always come. (Cheers.) And now, Sir, you will permit me, thanking you also for the kindness with which you have listened to my somewhat rambling remarks, to resume my seat, giving, as a sentiment:—

"The Sons of Massachusetts residing in New York, sons of our home, feed of our flesh, and heart of our heart." (Loud and repeated cheers.)

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE IN MISSOURI.

Hudson, Mo., Sept. 6, 1861.

The following account of a terrible disaster on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is furnished to the St. Louis Republican:—

The catastrophe occurred at Little Platte River bridge, nine miles east of St. Joseph. The bridge was a substantial work of one hundred feet span, and about thirty-five feet above the river. The timbers of the bridge had been secured under the tracks, and until they would sustain but little more than their own weight, and the fire was then extinguished, leaving the bridge a mere shell. The train, bringing from 85 to 100 passengers, including women and children, reached the river at 11 o'clock at night, and the bridge looking secure, but no sooner had the locomotive measured its length upon the bridge, than some forty or fifty yards of the structure gave way, precipitating the entire train into the abyss below. All the seats in the passenger cars were torn and shoved in front, carrying men, women and children in a promiscuous heap down with mighty force, and still others were cut with pieces of glass. In the midst of this confusion the two last cars of the train went down, pitching the passengers into the wreck, or throwing them out of the cars through the broken sides. Some were mangled by the machinery tearing through the timbers; several were caught between planks, pressing together like a vice. Others were struck by parts of the roof as it came down with mighty force, and still others were cut with pieces of glass. In the midst of this confusion the two last cars of the train went down, pitching the passengers into the wreck, or throwing them out of the cars through the broken sides. Some were mangled by the machinery tearing through the timbers; several were caught between planks, pressing together like a vice. Others were struck by parts of the roof as it came down with mighty force, and still others were cut with pieces of glass. 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Poetry.

From the Knickerbocker for September. TO THE EVIL OF ALL TIME.

From the Knickerbocker for September. TO THE EVIL OF ALL TIME. BY CHARLES G. LELAND. "Rustica gens, optima fides, pessima ridens."—MADRIVAL PROVERB.

LET US HEAR NO MORE OF SENDING BACK THE SLAVE.

LET US HEAR NO MORE OF SENDING BACK THE SLAVE. Stand up in the Capitol, and proclaim To wondering nations the fearful game

The Liberator.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT THE Normal Institute for Physical Education.

The first Commencement exercises of Dr. Lewis's Normal Institute for Physical Education, which was incorporated last spring, took place at the Hall of the Institute, 20 Essex street, Boston, on Thursday evening, Sept. 5th. The exercises were novel, and exceedingly interesting.

This present system of Dr. Lewis has appeared to me to avoid most of the objections of some other systems, inasmuch as the machinery is slight and light, easily managed, evidently,—I think even I could manage most of it,—and may be continued, I should think, for long periods, without any danger to the health,—and great benefit, in most cases, if not in all.

or some sort of cemetery? To-night, as I left my home, in order to come to this place to witness the exercises which have so delighted us, I was met by a gentleman whose daughter entered my school as a pupil three or four days ago,—and during that time has learned and recited, I believe, only one lesson.

a valedictory address, a considerable portion of which was devoted to the subject of dress, as affecting the health of women, and, through them, the race universally. The address was admirably written, full of vigorous thought, clearly and tersely expressed.

HOW THE "CONTRABANDS" RUN. That the slaves know what is going on in every corner from the reports that reach us from all quarters of the following statement from a correspondent in St. Mary's county, Maryland, dated August 15th.