EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, -AT-

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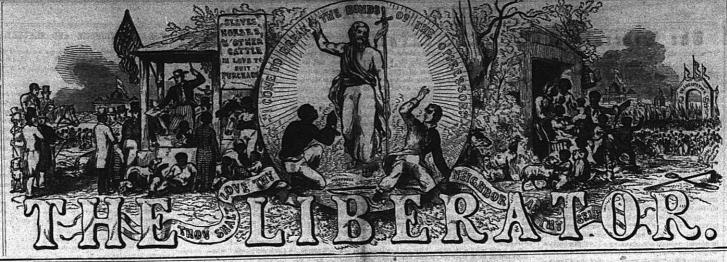
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The Agents of the American, Massachuscits, Pennyivania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive subscriptions for The Leberator.

authorises to receive superprions for THE LIBERATOR.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financiall Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the paper, riz:—FRANCIS JACKSON, EDMUND QUINCY, EDMUND JACKSON, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

The United States Constitution is "s oc with death, and an agreement with hell."

with death, and an agreement with nell.

If what order of men under the most absolute of monarchies, or the most aristocratic of republics, was ever invested with such an odious and unjust privilege as that of the separate and excitative representation of less than half a million owners of slaves, in the Hall of this House, in the chair of the Senate, and in the Presidential mansion? This investment of power in the owners of one species of property concentrated in the highest authorities of the nation, and disseminated through thirteen of the twenty-six States of the Union, constitutes a privileged order of men in the community, more adverse to the rights of all, and more perincious to the interests of the whole, than any order of solvility ever known. To call government thus constituted a Democracy is to insult the understanding of mankind. . . . It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and of slavery. There is no mane in the language of national jurisprudences that can define is—no model in the records of ancient history, or in the political theories of Aristotle, with which it can be likened. It was introduced into the Constitution of the United States by an equivocation—a representation of property under the was introduced in the constraint of property under the by an equivocation—a representation of property under the name of persons. Little did the members of the Conven-tion from the Free States imagine or foresee what's secri-fice to Moloch was hidden under the mask of this concession."-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 43.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1609.

Refuge of Oppression.

THE POSITION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERN MENT IN REFERENCE TO SLAVERY.

ABOLITION NOT THE OBJECT OF THE WAR.

The federal administration is misapprehended and misrepresented by the extreme anti-slavery party at the North just as much as it is by the extreme proslavery fire-caters at the South. Both one and the other persist in representing that the object of the government in putting forth its strength to suppress the rebellion is to suppress, at the same time, the institution of slavery. At the South the general dissemination of this idea has converted a large portion of the population into rebels; at the North it has a pernicious effect in weakening the arm of the government, and thereby procrastinating the close of the war.

permicious enect in weakening the arm of the glovernment, and thereby procrastinating the close of the war.

It certainly is not the fault of Congress, of the President, or of the various members of the administration, that this false and injurious idea has got abroad in either section. The declarations of the government that it has no will, intention or power to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States wherein it exists, are numerous, explicit and conclusive. In another part of today's paper we group together some of the most important of these official statements. The first in point of time, as well as in point of conclusiveness, is the resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 11th of February, 1801, solemnly protesting that neither Congress, nor the people nor governments of the non-slaveholding States, have a constitutional right to legislate upon, or interfere with, slavery in any slaveholding State of the Union. This comprehensive resolve was adopted by a Republical House of Representatives, the vote by yeas aid-mays resulting in yeas 161, nays none. If the Chicago platform contained anything at variance with the principle here enunciated, that platform was, by this solemn legislative act, swept away and consigned to oblivion. Then we have the fact that Congress, at its close last winter, by a two-thirds vote in both houses, proposed an amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing the integrity of slavery in the States where it now exists.

So much for Congress. Now for the executive.

over it, and of a corresponding disavowal of any right in either the federal government or Congress to interfere with it. We find him pausing and hesitating, and evineing much reluctance, to sign even that very proper law, passed at the last session, confiscating rebel property, lest it might clash with these rights which he regarded as sacred and inalienable. We find him also disapproving and annulling that part of General Fremont's proclamation which declared the slaves of rebel masters emancipated; and we find him on allocations making the most candid and explicit avowals of his determination to observe all constitutional guarantees, to enforce the laws with an impartial hand, and to respect the rights of every State and section. No man can doubt the honesty, and sincerity of Mr. Lincoln in this, as in all his other positions. Then we have Attorney-General Bates's letter in reference to the same question, recognizing the validity of all the laws of the State of Missouri, including those affecting slaves. The sentiments and views of the Secretary of War in regard to the slavery question are no less loyal, no less constitutional, and no less clearly expressed, than are those of the President. His letter to General Butler in regard to the treatment of fugitive layes as features Murne entat at rest all doubts reless' constitutional, and no less clearly expressed, than are those off the President. Its letter to General Butler in regard to the treatment of fugitive slaves at Fortress Munroe puts at rest all doubts respecting his fidelity to the national compact. He declares it to be the desire of the President that all existing rights in all the States shall be fully respected and maintained, and he issues his command forbidding in the most imperative manner any interference by the troops with the servants of peaceful citizens, or their preventing the voluntary return of a fugitive to his master. An order of the day of Gen. Mansfield in reference to the same point forbids the harboring of fugitive slaves in the quarters and camps of the troops serving in the Department of Washington, and forbids their being allowed to accompany troops on the march. Finally, we have the speech made by the Secretary of the Interior at a public meeting, held in Providence, R. I., on the 16th of August, in which he lays down the views and policy of the administration in reference to the war, declaring that "there could not be found in South Carolina a man more anxious religiously and scrupdeclaring that "there could not be found in South Carolina a man more anxious religiously and scrup-ulously to observe all the features of the Constitution relating to slavery, than Abraham Lincoln." The administration, he said, made no war upon Southern institutions. They recognized the right of South Carolina and Georgia to hold slaves if they desired to do so; and they held that it was not the province of the government of the United States to enter into a crusade against the institution of slavery.

to do so; and they held that it was not the province of the government of the United States to enter into a crusade against the institution of slavery. In the face of these positive, repeated, unquestioned, explicit declarations of Congress and the executive officers of the government, is it not the very extreme of mendacity to assert that the object of the war is the extinction of slavery? The abolition demagogues of the North and the rebel demagogues of the South know equally well that there is not a shadow of foundation for the assertion, although they persist in making it. The design of the one set is to destroy the institution which makes the prosperity of the Southern States; that of the other to destroy the government which makes the prosperity of the entire republic. Their criminal madness has brought the American people into an interaccine war which disgraces the civilization of the age. But let not the deutsion be perpetuated. The administration is not, never has been, and does not intend to be, in favor of directing the national arms against the institution of slavery, but simply and solely of presenting the statement of the security of delusion be perpetuated. The administration is not, never has been, and does not intend to be, in favor of directing the national arms against the institution of slavery, but simply and solely of preserving the existence of the nation. The Fremonts, the Sumners, the Raymonds and the Greeleys, who would fain drive the administration into this ruinous policy, have not the sympathies of the people of the free States, and cannot swerve the President from his fixed and unalterable purpose. The people of the South should know that fact. Once knowing it, and realizing its truth, the delusion would fade from before their eyes, the base traitors who led them into this wicked rebellion would lose their power, and with it their heads, and the whole people of the United States would once more join in constituting a republic one and indivisible. But if rebellion be persisted in to the bitter end, the inevitable result will be that which Northern Abolitionists pray forthe emancipation of the African race, at all costs and sacrifices. What good man, North or South, desires to see such an event accomplished?

The only way to prevent it lies in the people of the South resuming the exercise of their reason, and recognizing facts as they are, not as demagogues represent them to be. They will then return to their allegiance, and receive the protection of the general government in all their rights. Otherwise

they must either submit to see their cherished institu-tion ruthlessly swept away, which will be the case if the ultra Abolitionists obtain the preponderance, or else modified into a sort of Mexican peonage, which would suit the views of the more moderate anti-slavery people. But their only safety lies in return-ing to their allegiance, and rendering loyal obelience to the Constitution and laws of the United States. —New York Herald.

THE IRISH WORSE OFF THAN THE SLAVES!

THE IRISH WORSE OFF THAN THE SLAVES!

"Of course, the negro slaves of America are far lappier than the poor lives: these black creatures are well clad, well fed, well lodged, well cared for in a domestic and medical point of view." They don't know what is a poor-house for their kindred; they are never shot down by Negro-Orangemen; nor are they ever doomed to be chained in gangs in foreign islands, living on bread and water, while constructing quays and harbors, till they sink with labor, torture and despari into the works where they lie buried in an ignorminous death. Of what advantage is it for the persecuted poor Irish to be entitled to a principle of liberty, if they cannot enjoy it? The wealthy may and can derive benefit from this legal freedom; but mere poor are certainly excluded from its previsions. Have not the landlords, beyond all course of the more poor are certainly excluded from its previsions. Have not the landlords, beyond all course of the more poor are certainly excluded from its previsions. Have not the landlords, beyond all course of the more poor are certainly excluded from its previsions. Have not the landlords, beyond all course of the more poor are certainly excluded from its previsions. Have not the landlords, beyond all course of the more poor are certainly excluded from its previsions. Have not the landlords, beyond all course of the more poor are certainly excluded from its previsions. Have not the landlords, beyond all course in the more poor are certainly excluded from its previsions. Have not the landlords, beyond all course of the more poor are certainly excluded from its previsions. Have not the landlords, beyond all course of the poor decreased the merce of the more of the poor decreased the merce of the more of the poor decreased them in the prevent of life and understand the merce of the poor decreased them in the prevent of life and understand the merce of North America? "Letter of Ree. Dr. Cabill."

The Rejsecter Stone: on, Issuenzectors s. Rist. Easter from the panylot of t

but more than to these or to all others, a decree of emaneipation would be MERGIPUL TO THE SOUTH!

Up from broad and beautiful plains, worn out and desolate; from undrained marshes and swamps, whose very wealth has turned to malaria; from the locked treasures of gold and iron in Virginia and the Carolinas; from the eight-five thousand white adults in Virginia who cannot read or write, and the even more fearful proportions of ignorance in more Southern States; from the young men trained to licentionsness and idleness, whose remnant of strength is to-day given to the monster which has ruined them; from the tearful, anxious eyes of mothers, wives, sisters, whose souls know the agony of seeing the son, brother, and husband the easy prey of the temptations that cannot be escaped,—O, from all these, Sir, would come a response to your decree for Liberty: "Merciful, most merciful!"

There is a weak love that yields and indulges;

measure that is violative of the Constitution and laws. The Constitution and laws, in providing for possible war, do, in case of war, at once deliver up the government to the laws of war; so that, to follow the letter of the Constitution in times of war, when military law and advantage demanded the contrary, would be violating the Constitution. There are times when the Constitution can only be obeyed by its temporary supension at the command of the universal and necessary code which, in common with the organic law of all nations, it recognizes. The suspension of the Habess Corpus, and the discussion which followed it, have made it perfectly clear to the people, that, in each case where it was suspended, it would have been unconstitutional to follow the ordinary provision of the Constitution. It needs no discussion to prove that the same laws which take from a traitor the ordinary form and process of law, may deprive an institution that proves traitorous and deally to the country of its ordinary guaranties. It thus becomes simply a question of whether slavery, and in the interest of slavery. The nation must destroy slavery in the interest of the Union. In the interest of slavery, the territorial integrity of the country has been destroyed, and some arms, forts, and money seized. Is that all? If so, peral haps the account between this nation and abserves haps the account between this nation and abserves haps the account between this nation and abserves happen is slavery in the interest of slavery. Years of usurpation and corruption,—of insults and abuses heaped upon Freedom in whatever form it tried to maintain its slight toolhold on the continent,—years now as mountain range structural alles, unless, by our intained the contract of the vice of the youth of America, and the dealth of vast numbers of the youth of America, and the dealth of vast numbers of the youth of America, and the dealth of vast numbers of the youth of America, and the dealth of vast numbers of the youth of America, and the dealth of vast numb

repaid by the conquest of what forces the South can bring into the field? Will it be enough if slavery should at length agree to ground its arms until it is stronger? Can it be settled by a truce of one or two or ten years? I ste be balance struck, if we have the old Union, with the old causes at work in it, to bring forth like results in the future?

Justice can be satisfied in that alone which satisfies Wisdom,—THE UTER DESERVECTION OF SLA.

The server in no other way can we act up to the lessons which slavery has taught us of its own blasting that blessing for which we have groaned ever since we became a nation.

This is justice to ourselves; I have not mentioned that higher justice which is dae to four millions of human beings, cruelly deprived of "the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," which was the sum of all you are anion, in the pure aspirations of its youth, meant to secure for all. You are bound to stand by legal formulas. Yet I cannot forget what I once heard you say, with luminous words, that seemed to shim and there gleamed above you: "Every man that own in the world has a mouth to be fed, and a back to be clothed; by a notable coincidence, each has also two hands. Now I take it that those hands were meant to feed that mouth, and clothe that back; and any institution that deprives them of that right of the rights deducible from it, strikes at the very roots of natural justice, which is also political with the laws of war permit you to restore millions to those natural rights, every day that they remain the leave of war permit you to restore millions to those antoural rights, every day that they remain to the laws of war permit you to restore millions to those antoural rights, every day that they remain the hard of the rights deducible from it, strikes at the very roots of natural justice, which is also political with the laws of war permit you to restore millions to those antoural rights, every day that they remain the hard of the rights deducible from it, strikes as the very ro

which these very nations have uplifted, and up to which even Russia has come before us. We can's selves hap from the first held—hold now—the power to decide the postare of every foreign nation toward this rebellion. Apart from slavery, England can only see in the Southern movement the presentation to our own lips of the chalice we once of a fered hers. In this she is right. We are wrong and presumptuous in any complaint. But the civilized hy world is anti-slavery; and if in this waf we did but touch the hem of Liberty's vesture, we should be thrilled with an inspiration and sympathy which would soon make us every whit whole. We should come in contact with that electric belt which binds the hearts of freemen round the world, and up from every nation and clime would swell the vicas and haracas and hurraks which would make our every soldier thrice a soldier, and cheer us on to a victory which every eye would see already written in the book of Fate.

6. It is thus alone that your Excellency can be faithful to your parole of honor to the United States. You have nobly discerned that your oath of office required you to preserve the Union and the Constitution at any cost. You can hardly fail to return the world of the content of the country,—principles to which you had pledged your allegiance. When alterward the alternatives of this painful conflict or the abandonment of the scountry,—principles to which you had pledged your allegiance. When alterward the alternatives of this painful conflict or the abandonment of the principles on which you were elected mover again and again presented to the American people, they again and again refused any and every compromise of those principles, whatever the result might be. You cannot be true to them if you compromise them, or fail to defend them. Slavery would a now wrest more than half of this country from its allegiance to those principles. Eit Institution which is in deadly grip with it, must fall to the ground.

Remember, Sir, that the couple did not place you in office to pr

could and would control and mint It,—much the hair tion gave you lighted to bear in their van. And if slavery has resolved to stake its life on the wresting of rights which the people have irrevocably denied it, either that life or the verdict of the nation must be sacrificed. Which shall it be? The people decided sacrificed. Which shall it be? The people decided the question when they accepted a war with the South rather than a denial of their principles, and to it, unless their rulers debauch them, they will stand. We claim of you that you shall fulfil Frederick the Great's definition of a prince as "the first of subjects," and prove it by being the last to yield the standard which they have lifted, and of which you are the symbol.

tion of an increasing exasperation amongst the peo-ple against this rebollion, and a deepening conviction that a blow at the chase of it is necessary. The up-rising of one sontiment is always attended by the excitation of its antagonist.

War is a swife and infallible educator. The old

War is a swift and infallible educator. The old mansion yet stands at Perth Amboy where, in the midst of the American Revolution, the British Howe, having called for a conference with the Americans, met John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Ruledge, and proposed to them a grant from Eng-land of relief from the taxes under which they had groaned, and a full amnesty, if they would lay down their arms. How they would have leapt at the offer a little before! At Concord, at Lexington, every American musket would have fallen to the ground before such a proposition.

American musket would have fallen to the ground before such a proposition.

Bunker Hill came: we were defeated there.

But there stands the monument of which every American is justly most proud, though it stands on the field where we were defeated,—for there the gate of compromise with the oppressor closed forever.

When our fathers began their revolution, it was against an unjust tax; its removal would have closed the matter at once. After a few months of war, its removal and many other privileges are offered; but the war has unsealed a higher aim. Our fathers replied to the compromise proposition: No, THIS WAR ENDS ONLY WITH THE ENTIRE INDEPENDENCE OF AMERICA.

plied to the compromise proposition: No, THIS WAR ENDS ONLY WITH THE EXTHE INDEPENDENCE OF AMERICA.

I think, Sir, that, even at this stage of our second revolution against an internal tyrant, the concession of an amnesty to slavery on condition of its grounding arms would be with difficulty obtained from the people, and that the indignation which a few weeks ago would have been allayed by the return of forts and call for a convention on the part of the South, rises each day, and cannot now be restrained from the natural climax that will sweep the source of all our evils and discords out of our land forever.

Thus, and thus alone, can we have an enduring peace; short of this, it is difficult to see even in a victory anything but an armistice which shall be the armistice of a generation of cowards, evading a task because it is hard, by adjourning one thrice as hard to their children.

Sir, 't is not often in this world that to one man is given the magnificent opportunity which the madness of a great wrong has placed within your reach. For the first time there stands a man in the Earth empowered to break four millions of fetters from the hands, minds, and hearts of immortal beings.

What propheti: tongue can tell the plandits that reach far into the procession of the ages, or of the free elad voices which shall deliver from generation to generation the name and the story of the, lowly youth,—the honest laborer,—the President who uplifted a race from the dungeon of slavery, and cleared a nation's path straight to its sublime destiny!

But ah! see what a precipice stretches downward from this sunlit summit. I Far happier the rude boy with his axe, unnamed, than one on whom Earth's millions of eyes shall turn only to remember that he could have saved mankind, but faltered and failed.

from this sunlit summit! Far happier the rude boy with his axe, unnamed, than one on whom Earth's millions of eyes shall turn only to remember that he could have saved mankind, but faltered and failed. Woe to him to whom four millions of slaves shall point their shackled hands and say, "There is just the one man whom, out of Earth's millions, God elected as he who should have power to remove our yokes, to raise us from beasts of burden to men, unsealing for us the fountains of affection, hope, aspiration, which the Father has provided as living water for his weary children. He swooned on the great moment.

Blot out his name, then,—record one lost soul more, One task more declined, one more footpath untrod, One more triumph for devils, and sorrew for angels, One wrong more to man, one more insult to God."

One wrong more to man, one more insuit to tool.

Woe to him whom Posterity, reaping its bitter harvest of agitation and affliction from the dire root of all our evils, shall remember only to curse as the one who, alone of all men in the history of this nation, stood on the moment and the spot where it was legal and practicable to pluck up the roots of the infernal tree, but who failed to put forth his hand!

Mr. President! History stands with the blank seroll before her, her pen she holds ready, the next word you must dictate. Shall it be Slavery or Freedom?

stand. We claim of you that you shall full Frederick the Great's definition of a prive as "the first of subjects," and prove in by being the last to yield the standard of the

clamation may bring the Federal cause nearer than ever to the sympathies of the British people. Yet are our rulers by no means to be trusted. The language of their organs—the organs of the raling classes of this country—is that of a spirit malevolently hostile to the North. They magnify every difficulty in the way of a reunion, exaggerate every excess of popular feeling, dwell upon and distort every disagreeable necessity of the crisis. In vain do we look through their columns for a spark of just or generous feeling toward men—and those our near kinsmen—who have been overtaken by a tremendous emergency, and are exerting themselves with courage and fortitude to bear up against it. The South, on the contrary, is treated with the tender consideration of friends and relations whose faults and errors are those of noble blood, and whose cause, though not stainless, is honorably sustained. The following exquisite sentence was published yesterday by an aristocratic and ministerial extemporary: "If the secession movem in were free from the taint of slavery, a great obstacle in the way of its recognition by foreign Powers, and especially by this country, would be removed." Was there ever such virtue in an "if?" That which is delicately called a "taint" all the world outside Belgravia knows to be the body and soul, the flesh, blood and spirit of the secession movement. Its leaders have avowed, with a blasphemous perversion of sacred imagery, that slavery is the corner-stone of the Confederacy—the corner-stone which the builders of the Union would fain have rejected, and did at least endeavor to conceal. Slavery has been the one solitary but all-pervading element of unsoundness and danger in the composition of American society. It has baffield all endeavors to confine it within a territorial boundary. It has pushed its arrogant pretensions to the very limits of the Union and beyond—claimed to pursue its fugitives even to beneath the folds of the British flag, and to imprint its devilish foot upon the soil of Mexico and Cub

HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS ON THE WAR.

At the celebration of the adoption of the Federal Constitution in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, the orator of the day, said:—

"1. In the first place, then fellow-citizens, frankly be it said, there cannot be found in the sacred instrument on which my comments have been made, one word giving warrant by any process for its own extinction. It was not born to die. No functionary, one word giving warrant by any process for its own extinction. It was not born to die. No functionary, no State, no Congress, no combination of communities or individuals, is authorized to mutilate the Union or kill the Constitution. That is a crime which, like particide in Solon's day, is treated as inconceivable. We hear of Conventions, Consultations, Conferences and Compromises; they are the vague and fluttering devices of anxious philations, the property of the consultations, the consultations, the consultations, the conferences and Compromises; they are the vague and fluttering devices of anxious philations, the consultations, the consultations, the consultations, the consultations, the conference and fluttering devices of anxious philations, the consultations, the property of anxious philations, the consultation is made and fruit less. For remember, this provision—not, in fact, designed to destroy, but to strengthen—enunciates the necessity, before the slightest alteration can be attempted, that first, two-thirds of both Houses of Congress shall unite in proposing it; or, second, that the Legislatures of two-thirds of the State Legislatures, must wholly fail, unless it be subsequently ratified by the Legislatures or Conventions of three-fourths of the States. The mere recital shows the futility, if not impracticability, into which the tempestuous course of events have paralyzed this article. Not fellow-citizens, you have not the power to abandon your Constitution.

2. But if you had the power, what then? Need

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF FEDERAL

PRISONERS.

Capt. Henry Allen, who was in command of the Government schooner William C. Atwater, when she was captured by a rebel craft called the Spray, on the 10th of May last, off Cedar Keys, Florida, arrived in New York yesterday, having, together with his son, been a prisoner in the cockpit of his own vessel, at Apalachicola, for a period of four months. From Capt. Allen's statement, which we find in the New York Herald, it appears that the rebels who came under his immediate observation are the most cowardly and barbarous set of scoundrels in the world. The following is the statement of the Captain:—

drels in the world. The following is the statement of the Captain:—

"The schooner William C. Atwater, of which I was the captain, belonged to New Haven, and was in the service of the Government at the time of her capture by the rebel steamer Spray. The crew of my schooner numbered eight men. We arrived off Cedar Keys, Florida, on the 10th of May, on which day we were captured by the Spray, which had on board thirty-one men armed to the teeth with bowie-knives, revolvers, muskets with bayonets, &c. The captors took us to Apalachicola, where we arrived on the 13th of May, when myself and crew were placed in confinement in the cockpit of the Atwater, and a strong guard set over us. The rebels treated us in a shocking manner. Sometimes they would come aboard at twelve o'clock at night, pull me out of my bed, and offer all sorts of indignities to me.

On one, of these occasions, several of them came frantically in, in a beastly state of intoxication, where I was sleeping, dragged me up on deck, brandished knives, bayonets and other weapons over my head, and threatened me with instant death. One of them struck me fif the cheek with # bayonet, wounding me slightly, while others, carrying ropes in their hands, shouted out, 'Hang the Yankee son of a b—h, he must never see the North again.' They did not, however, carry their threats into execution, and after they had annued themselves at my expense for some time longer, I was again placed in confinement.

We were often left three and four days without a

cution, and after they had annused themselves at my expense for some time longer, I was again placed in confinement.

We were often left three and four days without a morsel of food of any kind, and the only means of subsistence we had was by catching catfish and cooking them by stealth; for the rebels would not allow us to go into the galley or to light a fire. Sometimes there would be from twenty-five to thirty rebels on board keeping guard. During the four months that we were prisoners, I never saw a sober man among them. When I arrived at Apalachicola, on the 19th of May, the rebels got news that the Crusader was coming from Key West to attack them, upon which they immediately provided themselves with a quantity of spirits of turpentine, and four or five boxes of shavings, in order, they said, to burn me and my vessel up if the anticipated attack should take place.

Finally, I was taken to Richmond and placed in the lower prison, situated on the corner of Main and Twelfth streets. They said as I was an "alien" enemy, they would place me there for safe keeping. I was impressoned here on the lower floor, among a parcel of dilapidated machinery and filth of every kind. I begged of Capt. Gibbs, who was placed in command of the place, not to keep me in such a filthy hole, and becought him to allow me the privilege of seeing Gen. Winder. This last request was conceded to me, and I told the General of the maniner in which I had been treated. His reply was, "Do you want to be treated better than all the others? You have the crew of the Savannah in New York in irons, and we are going to treat you in the same way." The General also remarked that he was sorry be had not a worse place to put me in. However, through the influence of the Secretary of War, I was not again shut up in the prison, having been placed in a private house, where I was confined all the time. Frailly, I was taken before the Attorney General at Richmond, and be released me, for the simple reason that (as I had destroyed my charter party privately, hold of it) there were no just grounds for detaining me. At the time the Atwater was captured, she was in ballast, and proceeding to Tortigas for lum-ber. Thankful to Providence for having got off so easily, I at once commenced my journe York. All along the route, the rebels come out on the platform of the cars, w come out on the platform of the cars, whenever a stoppage was made, to exhibit myself to excited and depraved-looking mobs, who hooted me and threatened my life. I only got three meals during my journey from Apalachicola to Richmond. They would not even sell myself and three of my crew whom I had along with me, anything, as they said they wanted to starve us to death, and they did not want us to ever see the North again.

3. arrived in New York October 7th, and must say the Theorem of the contraction of the cars, whenever the contraction of the cars of the c platform of the cars, whenever

that I have never spent four such miscrable months in my life as those in which I was subjected to the 'tender mercies' of the rebels." SECESSION BARBARITIES.

SECESSION EARBARITIES.

Two or three weeks ago, a couple of men from an Illinois regiment in Missouri started out to pass a few hours in a secuting and hunting expedition. As they did not return, a siquad of soldiers was sent out the next day in search of them. After going a few miles, the soldiers met a person, who informed them that, at a place which he named, he had seen two men, like those they described, fired on by a dozen secessionists who were prowling through that region. They went to the place and found one, and only one, of their lost comrades. His legs and arms had been cut off and laid across each other upon his body; his head, severed from the trunk, was set upright upon his chest, and the figures 19, the number of his regiment, were marked with his own blood upon his arms.

Over the mutilated body of the victim, the soldiers knelt, and swore an awful oath to take no prisoners. The secessionists are giving to this war a most appalling character. As a contemporary justly remarks, the transforming power of the terrible evil which has broken out like some deadly pestilence among the people of the United States, converting individuals supposed to be civilized into barbarians, seems to have no likeness in history; the cruelties it has suddenly engendered can find, no parallel except in that Sepoy rebellion which made the Christian world shudder as its details became known. In Western Virginia, it has taken to midnight burnings of dwellings occupied, in the absence of the heads of the families, only by helpless women and children, the escapes related in two cases being the narrowest it is possible to imagine, whilst every outrage known to the criminal calender seems to run riot in Kentucky and Missouri. The destruction of railroads and bridges, where the lives of the innocent are not involved in the catastrophe, have really come to be the milder phases of the fearful visitation; and a man might as well be one of a party cast ashore on the Cannibal Islands of the Pacific as be exposed to the tender merci

the milder phases of the fearful visitation; and a man might as well be one of a party cast ashore on the Cannibal Islands of the Pacific as be exposed to the tender mercies of the disunionists in too many portions of our but lately law-abiding and happy land.

The truth is, it is coming to that in the history of this terrible heresy, that no terms can be made with it by a civilized people. It has created, especially on the frontiers, a condition of things never concaived of by those who contemplated its course in the outset. There it has taken by the hand be veriest outlaws of the age; and organizing bands of savages—red men, who in too many cases have dilenced themselves by the association—it is prowling through the land on it destructive mission, and carrying terror and devastation to thousands of happy homes. When men are disposed to welcome pestilence, let them welcome it; but so long as the tother dorse, let them make no terms with this evil visitant.—Louisville (Ky.) Journal.

MUSTNT BE TOUCHED.

A recent telegraphib dispatch announces the fact that some of the Federal prisoners have been transferred from Richmond to New Orleans, and, upon their arrival in the latter city, were conducted to prison swafe the execut of a negro company. Or course, the intent of this was an insult to the defenceless men whom the fortunes of war had thrown into the worse than Philistine hands of the "Chira", "We dare say that this negro company, many if not all the members of with had probably being for the control of the surface of the control of the con

Though all this may be true, yet judging of the in-tent of the treatment of our captive soldiers in this case, by the low and degrading estimate put upon the negro by the Southern mind, it is evident that a mean and malicious insult was intended. And it was insult added to injury; for "our brave boys" had been shamefully maltreated in the Confederate Castial, and had now here heroth to the once The Tiberator. No Union with Slaveholders!

I this down as the law of nations. I say that the authority takes, for the time, the place of all mustitutions, slavery among the rest. Under that lings, so far from its being true that the States very exists have the exclusive sumagement of the souly the Fresident of the United States, but the of the army, has power to order the universal ion of the states."

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCT. 25, 1861.

had been shamefully maltreated in the Confederate Capital, and had now been brought to the once "Crescent," now scaning city, to undergo new and torturing privations and hardships, and even, perchance, as threatened, to toil with slaves in reasing works of rebel defence. It, therefore, seemed good to the "Chivalry" who boast of their "high sense of honor," to add insult to injury already perpetrated, and yet to be perpetrated, upon defenceles prisocras of war. It seemed good to the Southern slave-drivers to give these "Yankees" a practical illustration of the doctrine of "negro equality"—for do not Yankees believe in the "insane" assertion of the "old" and "obsolete" document known as the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are

is is witnessed among so many Northern ow-a-days. We have no idea that there is

prison, as is witnessed among so many Norther people now-a-days. We have no idea that there one of those prisoners of war, whether Democrat's Republican, who holds that slavery, in its deadl contest with the Government, "mustr't be touched. —Independent (N. H.) Democrat.

EMANCIPATION.

We must deal with slavery as with other wrong institutions, and put a stop to its ruinous effects by

regard to labor, that of the free demand and offer o

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

The Boston Journal has joined hands with the Post, Courier and Harald, in their crusade against Charles Sumner, on account of his Worcester speech, and indeed seems to labor to go further than they in efforts to create a prejudice against the Senator. It even charges him with being opposed to the Administration on account of emancipation sentiments. This is mutting it on rather too strong. Did the

No other is just, no other secures the wel-

services. No other

"From the instant that your slaveholding States become the theater of ver, civil, serolle or foreign, from that is attain the ver powers of Compress extend to interference with the institution of slavery in every very in which it can be interfered with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to the cassion of the State burdened with slavery to a foreign power."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

siave-crivers to give these "Yankees" a practical illustration of the dectrine of "negro equality"—for do not Yankees believe in the "insane" assertion of the "old" and "obsolete" document known as the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created free and equal"? Of course, therefore, let them march to prison with "niggers." It seemed good to the Southern "genlemen" to show these Yankees in what estimation they hold Northern "mud-sills," "gressy mechanics," and "dirty farmers," who earn their bread by the sweat of their own brows, or gain competence and wealth by their own and the requited labor of their fellow-men. Therefore, out upon these low-lived fellows, who never even "aspired" to own a "nigger." Let "niggers" do escort duty for such. And so the Yankee soldiets went to prison, through the streets of New Orleans, with their negro guard, amid the taunts and jeers of infuriate slave-drivers.

This incident serves to illustrate the wicked purpose of the Rebellion, which has been shamelessly avowed by its leaders to be the rearing of a hideous fabric of Despotism, with slavery for its "chief corner-stone," upon the ruins of the noble house of Liberty which our fathers built. The Rebel leaders boldly declare that in every well-regulated society, or government, there must be a dominant and a subject class-" gentlemen" and "mudsills"—masters and slaves. The universal spread of slavery over the American continent, and the ultimate extinction of Free Labor, is the purpose of the present gigantic Slaveholders' Rebellion, upon which the whole civilized world now looks with anxious gaze. Let it succeed, and no color of skin will afford immunity against the fell and sure result of its success—the enslavement of the masses, tehite and black, in the North as well as in the South. With the devotees of slavery who have inaugurated and are prosecuting the unholy war against the Government, white men who labor with their own hands are no better than black men. We cannot help thinking that our brave Yankee boys did has been prepared for universal circulation, with belief that it will readily be adopted by all but th the Southern traitors—and who would prefer to see the Federal forces every where defeated, the blood and substance of the people expended to no purpose, and the rule of the Southern Confederacy victorious over the whole country, rather than have the oppressed se free under law, even though a satisfactory adjustmen is proposed in the case of the so-called loyal slavehold is proposed in the case of the so-called loyal slavehold ers. Let the most active measures be at once taker to procure the signatures of men and women, voter and non-voters, to this Memorial, in every city, towi and village. A MILLION such can be easily obtaine by energetic and concerted action-but no time is t he says—"I am glad to receive this morning from Boston, three copies of a Petition of excellent form I immediately put my name to one, and will, without delay, have them all in circulation. Let the enclosed draft be accepted as my share of the expense in scal tering copies of the Petition over the country." Printed copies of the Petition, for gratuit

circulation, may be obtained at the Anti-Slavery Offices in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

MEMORIAL OF THE PEOPLE TO CONGRESS. PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND TO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF."

To the Congress of the United States: The undersigned, citizens of

The undersigned, citizens of , State of , respectfully submit—

That as the present formidable rebellion against the General Government manifestly finds its root and nourishment in the system of chattel slavery at the South; as the leading conspirators are slaveholders, the constitute on discontinuous labelity to the constitute of the state rho constitute an oligarchy avowedly hostile to al free institutions; and as, in the nature of things, no solid peace can be maintained while the cause of treasonable revolt is permitted to exist; your honor able body is argently implored to lose no time in enacting, under the war power, the total abolition of slavery throughout the country—liberating uncondi-tionally the slaves of all who are rebels, and, while not recognizing the right of property in man, allowing for the emancipated slaves of such as are loyal to th thus to bring the war to a speedy and beneficent ter mination, and indissolubly to unite all sections and all interests of the country upon the enduring basi

TE Editors of newspapers are requested to give the Memorial one or more insertions in their columns.

FALSEHOOD THE SUPPORT OF SLAVERY

institutions, and put a stop to its ruinous effects by terminating its existence.

If the present is a favorable time, as we believe it to be, to abolish slavery in the border States, it is also a suitable one for the Federal government to step forward with its offers of assistance to those States. They may not take the initiative, but if such an offer were made, we believe they would respond, and we might see legislative action taken without delay for enancipation.

As to the claim of remuneration to the slaveholder in payment for his slaves, we believe that in strict justice it has no foundation whatever. He is deprived of nothing whatever to which he has a just title. He losses his power over the person of the slave, the power of flogging and selling him, of interenting with his right to marriage, to education, and of compulsory labor without just reward. But he does not lose the slave's services. He obtains them as the services of a free man, in the same way as those do in Massachusetts who desire the labor of others, by offering a suitable reward. This is the only relation which ought to subsist between men in regard to labor, that of the free demand and offer of services. No other is just no other secures the well. It remains true still, as in the early days of or ganized opposition to slavery, that those who would represent that state as satisfactory and beneficial to the slaves must first misrepresent it, while those who would excite prejudice against the Abolitionists must first misrepresent them. This undesigned tribute to the soundness of anti-slavery principles, and to the accuracy of those descriptions which Abolitionists have For every constraint of the slave masters the welfare of the people.

But although we do not believe in the claim of the slave-master to remuneration, the masters themselves do not view it in that light, and would probably demand a premium as a condition of their consent to cmaneipation, and we should not object to this, provided that could be secured. It would be an immense gain, both to the border States themselves and to the whole country, to get rid of slavery, and we should begrudge no reasonable sum to accomplish this object; and we believe the people of the free States would cheerfully pay a proportion of the requisite amount. Taking the number of slaves at 400,000, their value, at \$400 each, (and this is probably too high an estimate, in the present condition of slavery.) would amount to \$180,00,000. This is a large sum, it is true, but small compared with our wealth and resources, not the half of what we are published to show the need of emancipation, is constantly paid by the advocates of slavery, pious and impious, learned and unlearned, Catholic a tant alike. Dr. Cahill and Dr. South-side Adams, th Journal of Commerce and the New York Herald, violate the truth with equal readiness in opposing the Abo litionists; and they show, by so doing, a conscious ness most satisfactory to us, that the plain truth either about us or about the slaves, would not answe

their purpose. One of the dishonest tricks in question is an enmeration of the evils of extreme poverty among peo ple who are not slaves, coupled with the false asssump large sum, it is true, but small compared with our wealth and resources, not the half of what we are annually expending for purposes of war. It would in the end prove a gain instead of a sacrifice. tion that those evils have no existence under slavery annually expending for purposes of war. It would in the end prove a gain instead of a sacrifice.

We should be glad to see Mr. Summer introduce a proposition into Congress the coming winter to carry out the views we have suggested. It would be a great and a statesmanlike act, and one worthy of his hearty sympathies with justice and freedom.—New Bedford Republican Standard. and followed up by the equally false inference that the special disadvantages and disabilities imposed by sla very are triling, in comparison with the hardships previously mentioned. This is the ground taken by Rev. Dr. Cahill, in the extract from his letter gives

in the "Refuge of Oppression."

To succeed in representing the negro slaves of America as "far happier than the poor Irish," it is absolutely necessary for him to disregard and contra-dict mountains of evidence on the other side, extorted by the force of truth from slaveholders themselves That there are "well-clad, well-fed and well-lodged slaves, nobody has ever denied; but that the great ma jority of them are ill-clad, ill-fed and most wretchedly odged is plain, not only from the descriptions of candiobservers like Mr. Olmsted, in all parts of the South ministration on account of emancipation sentiments. This is putting it on rather too strong. Did the Journal read nothing in Mr. Summer's speech urging the most vigorous prosecution of the war, to the complete and utter crushing out of the rebellion? And is it to oppose the Administration to suggest certain means which, in the speaker's opinion, would tend more effectually and speedily to effect that object?

Leasur was in the country to a to Washington "poor-house" is very true; but to vast numbers of 'poor-house" is very true : but to v them such ignorance is a misfortune, since they suffer all their lives, unrelieved, the very evils from which the destitute freeman is protected by the poor-house. But the Rev. Dr. Cabill goes on from misrepres to falsehood. "They are never transported"! As if there were no such thing as the internal slave-trade there were no such thing as the internal stave-trade:

As if the Virginia negroes were not bred and born and
begotten for transportation! As if the female slaves of
the Old Dominion were not openly sold and bought for
their qualification, as "good breeders,"to supply "the
viginitial crop "for the Louisiana market! "They are
never shot down by Negro Orangemen"! Well, perhaps it is as bad to be shot down by slaveholders, and
averseers entraged by the turning of the traddom overseers, enraged by the turning of the trodden worm, and authorized by law to shoot whenever a hand is lifted, even in self-defence, against them. So far as shooting goes, the account might be evenly balanced, if the slave were not forbidden by law to have a gun or a pistol in his possession. But it is to be remembered that simple murder is the score the poor Irishman has to fear, in his most oppressed es-tate. We sever hear of his being burned alive by an assemblage of the "most respectable citizens" of his native town! We serier hear of his being slowly put to death with the scourge; the intervals of time, while his torturers are resting, being varied for him by the application of brine to his raw wounds! There is no instance of English laws for Ireland being so skilfully

habitual ingredient of the pious owners, yet.

In an article now lying before us, entinglishmen and Slavery," its editor deprecnmediate and violent abolition," as if the fortuded the latter; as if the opposers of slavery
for thirty years been advocating immediate p instead, to the Journal's own policy of constant con-cession to the slaveholders. This editor assumes that "murder and rapine" would result from the over-throw of slavery; winking out of sight the frightful fact that slavery is an organized system of habitual rapine, with frequent complications of murder; and thus showing his own shameful willingness that this tyramy should continue while his white brethren can wield it. can wield it.

The Journal of Commerce contradicts history as well The Journal of Commerce contradicts history as well as reason when it salks about "arousing slaves to insurrection by declaring them free." Apart from our present complication with war, a willing immediate emancipation is the surest safeguard against insurrection, and even disorder, as the history of Antigua proves. And even with this complication of war, the every shortest, essists and best way out of our toubles. very shortest, easiest and best way out of our troubles would be to make the war the occasion of and the army the means of accomplishing, in sion of declaring

mancipation.

This nation, led by slaveholders and their apolo gists, seems determined to drain the bitter cup of ex-perience to the dregs, and to learn no wisdom, either from the past history or the present develop slavery. We have three examples before us, showing the natural results of three different courses, and w refuse the admonition and the counsel of each. W refuse the admonition and the counsel of each. We see that the voluntary adoption of immediate instead of gradual emancipation in Antigua, in 1834, was completed without trouble or disorder, and has been brought upon Jamaica troubles and embarras from which she has not even yet recovered. And we see that a determination to keep slavery, and to ex-tend it, has brought upon us calamities to which the troubles of Jamaica are as nothing. It seems as if our afflictions must go on to be commensurate with our guilt. But what a mountain height of impudence does it require to tell us, even while our national existence is threatened by an insurrection of slave holders, that our principal danger lies in an insur-rection of slaves, and that, to avert this peril, we must keep them still in slavery !- c. k. w

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for November has appeared with its usual promptitude. Its list of art cles is the following :- 1. Geo. Sand. 2. Hair-Chains cles is the following:—1. Geo. Sang. Z. Hart-Unams.

3. The Flower of Liberty. 4. Alexis de Tocqueville.

5. Agnes of Sorrento. 6. Health in the Camp. 7.

"The Stormy Petrel." 8. A Story of To-Day. 9.

Concerning the People who carried Weight in Life.

10. Why has the North felt aggrieved with England 1. 11. The Wild Endive. 12. The Contrabands at Fortress Monroe. 13. The Washers of the Shroud. 44. Reviews and Literary Notices 15. Recent American

Some of these articles are of a high order of excellence. The sketch of George Sand, founded on her auto-biography, is written by Mrs. Howe. Of the poems, "The Flower of Liberty" is attributed to Holmes, and "The Washers of the Shroud" to James Russell Lowell. The latter, using an old legend as the means of presenting truths of most serious import at the present time, suggests a result to our national contest corresponding with our sins against justice and Academ. The continuation of Mrs. Stuwe's inand recools. The continuation of six Stuwe's in-teresting tale touches upon some of the mental and moral influences of enforced celibacy among the Ro-man Catholic priesthood. Harriet Martineau contributes the excellent Essay called "Health in the Camp"; and "The Contrabands at Fortress Monroe," ng highly interesting facts respecting the slaves, is written by a private in one of the Massachusetts regiments, E. L. Pierce, Esq.

Official Map of the State of Virginia: from actual surveys by order of the Executive, 1828 and 1859, corrected and revised by J. T. Floyd to 1861. Price \$1, colored in Counties, or ten copies for \$5. Mount-ed on linen with rollers, varnished, \$2 50. Address

J. T. Floyd, Publisher, 164 Broadway, New York.

The portion of this map now issued is the Eastern half, which is sent in advance, on account of the intense interest now existing in regard to the movements of various armies in that part of the State. Being on a scale of ten miles to the inch, it is sufficiently full to illustrate all the details of the war in that region. Its names of places are distinctly printed and not crowded, and the ordinary roads as well as railroads are clearly traced. This map is said to be the one used by General Scott in preparing the plan of his cam-paign. The Western half, printed so as to match this, will be sent to subscribbrs in the course of the next

"America and her Destiny: Inspirational Dis-course, given extemporaneously at Dodworth's Hall, New York, on Sunday evening, Aug. 25th, 1861, through Emma Hardinge, by the Spirits."

This address, printed in an octavo pamphlet of fifteen pages, treats of various matters of reform, in a spirit such as might be expected from the excellent woman who utters it, and in that style, so attractive to ome and so distasteful to others, which marks all the productions which claim a "spiritual" origin. It is for sale at Mr. Rela March's book store

THE PRITTION TO CONGRESS IS received with great favor by our friends in every section of the country from which we have heard. Signatures to it are readily obtained, and great numbers feel that this is [Here Mr. Summer referred to the pamphlet of Conthe indispensable work of the hour. It has been our the indispensable work of the hour. It has been our dorcet, and the debate in the British Parliament aim to send a copy of the petition to every town where we knew of a reliable person who would take charge of its circulation. Additional copies have been called for in numerous instances, and we are still ready to supply such calls. Now is the time for the work, and not a day is to be lost, as Congress will assemble in a little more than five weeks. There can be no doubt that in a great proportion of the towns of the North, large majorities of the people would sign the petition, if an opportunity were afforded. Let up not doubt that in a great proportion of the towns of the North, large majorities of the people would sign the petition, if an opportunity were afforded. Let us not fail to gather together the evidence of this mighty force, to the shame and confusion of all who desire to perpetuate human slavery, and to give it the protection of the free men and women of this land. Address Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington Street, Boston.

RELIEP OF FUGITIVES IN CANADA. An Associa tion has been formed in the town of St. Catherine's, Niagara District, Canada West, to relieve such fugi-

contrived for purposes of oppression as to enable any rich man to inflict these measures of barbarity upon his tenant with perfect impunity. And until these things shall be done by English te Irish, with the add-

ed aggravation of a free permission by the Church for such treatment from her rich members to her poor ones, the attempted parallel will fail, and the miseries of slavery will unspeakably exceed those which D₅. Cahill deceitfully offers for competition with them.

THE PRATERNITY LECTURES.

On Finally evening, Oct. 18th, the fourth series of lectures established by "The Fraternity" of the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society of Boston had a successful and brilliant commencement, at the Tremont Temple. Hundreds were waiting for the opening of the doors, the hall was completely filled half an hour before the lecture commenced, and the platform abowed an array of some of the most eminent, and many of the best, citizens of Boston.

The speaker was Charles Sunner, whose entrance was greeted with enthusiatic choose and

trance was greeted with enthusiastic cheers and shouts; his subject was "The Rebellion; its Origin and Main-Spring"

houts; his subject was and Main-Spring."

Of this lecture, which kept the audience in carnest attention an hour and a half, interrupted by frequent expressions of applause, we give the Journal's sketch, with some additions, as follows:—

Mr. Summer commenced by saying that, in addressing such an audience, he should naturally select some topic of literature, history or art—something at least which makes for peace. But at this moment the voice refuses any such theme. But, said he, if I speak of war, it is because war has become to us the only way of peace.

People who repine at the opportunities afforded by the time in which they live can find no occasion now.

the time in which they live can find no occasion now for such complaints. There is nothing in the past, and it is difficult to imagine any thing in the future, and it is difficult to imagine any thing in the future, more inspiring than our present. Even with the curtain alightly lifted, it is easy to see that events are now growing which will constitute the third great epoch in the history of the Western hemisphere—the first being its discovery, and the second the American Revolution. It remains to be seen if ours will not sur-

olution. It remains to be seen if ours will not sur-pass the others in grandeur.

The origin of war is often difficult to declare; but, whatever may be the reason assigned by the unhappy men who began the present contest, its origin and main-spring can be presented beyond question. This must be done if you would determine how this rebel-lion is to be treated. Your efforts will naturally be ion is to be treated. Your efforts will naturally be governed by the character of the adverse force— whether regarded as a motive power or as a disease. A steam engine is stopped at once by stopping the steam. A ghastly cancer, which has grappled the very fibres of the human frame, will not yield to lip-

as it showed itself after the election of Mr. Lincoln. It was not merely a rebellion; but a rebellion begun in conspiracy—vaster than any other in history. This conspiracy he traced to an early origin. South Carolina nd Georgia, the original focus of it, came into the Union with hesitation, and only on stipulations recog-nizing the slave trade. And, ever since, they have been militant whenever slavery has been mentioned, till at last a conspiracy was formed in the spirit of the original opposition, which was denounced by General Jackson in 1833, and has been continued ever since by some of the conspirators. This conspiracy found support in the growing passion for slavery throughout the slave States. A generation has grown up ready to say, with Satan.

"Evil, be thou my good; by thee at least Divided empire with heaven's King I hold, As man ere long, and this new world, shall kr

It is natural that a people, thus trained, should listen to the voice of conspiracy. Slavery itself is a contin-ual conspiracy, and its supporters easily became indif-ferent to all rights and principles, by disregard of which it may be continued.

But this conspiracy would have been insignificant if it had not found aid in the Cabinet. In anticipation of the election of Mr. Lincoln, the conspirators had prepared the way-first, by dispersing the army; sec ondly, by dispersing the navy; thirdly, by abandon-ing the Southern forts; fourthly, by disarming the ing the Southern forts; fourthly, by disarming the North and equipping the slave States; and, fifthly, by North and equipping the stave States; and, nithry to robbing the Treasury. The President was won into a disgraceful complicity with these crimes. Finally, the conspiracy broke out in open rebellion by the attack on Fort Sumter.

This has not been done by virtue of any revolu-

tionary right, but under the pretence of constitutional right. The forms of the Constitution have been seized, as everything else. The pretended right of secession belongs to the brood of false assumptions and perversions, of which slavery is the prolife parent. A pretended right to set aside the Constitution to the extent of breaking up the government, is the natural companion of a pretended right to set aside human nature in making merchandles of mo. They travel nature in making merchandise of men. They travel

together, and will perish together.

Mr. Sumner reviewed the various efforts to avert the catastrophe, showing the central part played by slavery; as in Mr. Buchanan's message, the Peace Conference, Crittenden resolutions, and other proposi tions, all relating to slavery and nothing clse. Inde-pendent of the positive demerits of these propositions, they were all objectionable as practical recognitions of the pretended right of secession. If only in consideration of concessions to slavery, certain States consented to waive the pretended right, it was evident that the right was still held for future use. And, if acknowledged, our government became an unsubstan tial combination, liable to be decomposed at the touch of a single State; it has but the shadow of a name, or at best a mere "tenancy at will." On this ground alone, he was against any and every concession. The English orator, Mr. Canning, was tired of being a "se-curity grinder"; but his experience was not compar-able to ours. Every proposition asked some new se-

curity for slavery.

Thus from the beginning was slavery at the bottom of the conspiracy, and also at every stage of the ef-forts to arrest it. Secession and concession both had their root in slavery. But the conspirators acted ra-tionally and logically. Such is slavery, that it cannot exist except where it possesses the go small minority of slave

Who rules the kingdom? The King. Who rules the King; The Duke. Who rules the Duke? The Devil." These may now be altered:

Who rules the rebel State? The President.
Who rules the President? Slavery.
Who rules slavery?

The latter question Mr. Sumner did not answer; but he went on to show that slavery was the ruling idea of the rebellion; and also that, owing to the pe-culiar condition of the slave States at this moment it is, if we may credit their boasts, actually strengthtitution. It is called—"The Fugitive Aid Society of St. Catherine's." The officers are the following:—
Charles H. Hall, President; Englamin Fletcher, Vice Fresident; Christopher Anthony, Secretary; H. W. Wilkins, Assistant Secretary; William Hutchinson, John Jones, William H. Stewart.

Committee: Harriet Tubman, Mary Hutchinson, John Jones, William H. Stewart.

This Association may be relied on as worthy of confidence by those who wish to help the fugitives in Canada, many of whom are undoubtedly in need of such aid.

The recontinue to be, as there have been for the week past, conflicting rumors about General Fremont. The wish of those who would have him removed breaks out in constant reports that he is to be removed.

Against this rebellion we wage a set all sit is in the slavery density upon upon the distant battleful, which he moistens with his youthful, generous blood t—let her know that slavery dealt the blow which took at once his life and her peace. Mr. Summer then met the cry that the war came, not from slavery, but from anti-slavery; he gave documentary proof that the plan of the rebellion hade the formed more than thirty years ago, before the commencement of the Anti-Slavery movement; and he showed that the early Christians had been misrepresented just as the Republicans and Abolitionists are misrepresented now.

Against this rebellion we wage the properties of the stave States at this moment, the creation of the stave States at this moment, and and reinforced by slavery. He them touched upon the evils which slavery dealt with the tit is, if we may credit their boasts, actually strengtheness at their boasts, actually strengtheness. It is, if we may credit the life boasts, actually strength.

termination, as it is our duty, to crush it, and the will be done. The reason that, thus far, the sdructuge has not been on our side, is that, though the release are inferior to us both in numbers and resource, they have used all their means against us, while we have sedulously refrained from attacking their west est point. This forbearance is unreasonable and shared. It remains for us to use our superior force, and set point. This forbearance is unreasonable and she set point. This forbearance is our superior force, and sourd. It remains for us to use our superior force, and to use it in the manner which will make it most force in the use of In the strike at the origin and main-spring of the end in strike at the origin and main-spring of the end is strike; it may be by the system of Buller; it may be by the system of Fremont; or it may be by the grander system of John Quincy Adams. Reason and Sentiment both concur in this policy. Slavery is the investment of the system of the less is contained in alternative culprit. As the less is contained in alternative culprit. As the less is contained in alternative culprit. inveterate culprit. As the less is obtained in the greater, so the rebellion is all contained in slavery. Every surrender of a slave by our army is a folly as a shame, a disgrace and a humiliation to the Northen as shame, a disgrace and a humiliation to the Northen people. The tenderness shown to slavery becomes tenderness to the rebellion itself. It is like the supertenderness to the rebellion itself. It is like the super-stitions of the Egyptians toward the sacred cross-dile. As our armies advance, this question will be-come of practical importance. We must determine what shall be done with the slaves in our camps, and

what shall be done with the slaves in our camps, and also with the slaves of rebels.

Mr. S. contented himself with indicating the simple principle that must govern all whose desire to sare the country is stronger than their desire to save slaver, If you are in earnest, you will strike where the blow will be most felt. The signs are that the blow will be most felt. The signs are that the government is not strong enough to save the Union, and at the same time to save slavery. One or the other must suffer; and just in proportion as you reach forth to protect slavery, do you protect this accurred rebellion. The hearts of the people are right. Events, too, under Providence, are our helpers; defeat for the rebels will be add, but victory will be worse: for then will the North be inspired with a pers; defeat for the rebels will be bad, but victory will be worse; for then will the North be inspired with a sublinfer energy. The proposition for emancipation, which shook Athens, followed close upon the disaster at Cheromea, and the statesman who moved it after ward vindicated himself by saying that it proceeded

not from him, but from Cheronæa.

Mr. Sumner concluded by referring to the ancient fable, where the life of a mighty hunter had been made to depend upon the preservation of a burning brand. When that brand was thrown upon the fire, the hunter, invulnerable to mortal weapons, died, The story is now repeated in our rebellion, and slavery is the fatal brand. Mr. S. saw no peril which he dreaded now, except what might come from some new con-cession to slavery. Do justice, he said, though the heavens fall; but they will not fall. Every act of jutice becomes a new pillar of the universe.

The second lecture of this course was given on the evening of Tuesday, the 22d, by Rev. Jacob M. May-NING, junior pastor of the Old South Church, on "The

Education of the Republic."

The lecturer claimed that New England had been the chief educator of our nation, and that the traits wherein we had made advance upon the countries of the old world were owing to the general diffusion of knowledge effected by our common school system. Very much more, however, needs to be done in this direction. The better educated classes have formed a sort of caste by themselves, held themselves aloof from the daily life of the people, and used their learning rather as a luxurious indulgence than as a help to the performance of the important duties that devolve upon them. The reality and the importance of three duties need to be more sensibly felt by our literary men. The Press, the Lyceum, and that specially American institution "The Stump," should all aim to give solid instruction to the people. They should be seriously consecrated to the work of education. Since these high duties rest upon the better educa-

ted class, they should be aided by the public authority in the performance of them. The Government should be a nursing father to the teachers and guides of the people. The evils which we have already experienced from popular ignorance loudly call for such interposi tion. The part of our country where slavery prevails is precisely that part where there is least intelligence among the mass of the people; and it is popular ignorance which has rendered our present pro-slavery rebellion possible. The insurrection which now menaces our Government could not possibly have sprung up it the New England system of free schools had prevailed through the States concerned iff it. The people there are led by demagogues to the defence of slavery, be cause they have not intelligence to understand that slavery is overthrowing their own rights together with those of the slaves. On this account, for the preservation of knowledge and virtue, and of the institution which rest upon them, the nation should concern itself with the general diffusion of knowledge. There should be a National department of Instruction, with a Cabinet Minister at its head, charged with the duty of furnishing the means of education to the whole

people.

We need scholars whose labors shall be stimulated by patriotism; men who will now pander to a corrust public sentiment, but who, standing firmly in defect of truth and right, and looking to great ultimate results instead of present success and popularity, shall gire the people what they need, rather than what they wish.

The author of all our national woe is slavery. That, like all other forms of oppression, must go down be-fore the enlightened conscience of a free people. In an eloquent apostrophe, the lecturer sketched the advancing usurpations of slavery in the last half century, and predicted its fall into the grave which it had treacherously digged for freedom. this head, and an allusion elsewhere made to the ca of Charles Sumner, illustrating the true function of the scholar in directing his labors to the welfare of the people, were received with enthusiastic and long con-tinued applause.

SHALL SLAVERY BE SPARED OR CRI

In the following article, the Tribune, replying to the at the sollowing article, the Tribune, repying to the calumnious mendacity of the New York Hendl, joint out what the Republicans desire of the Government in regard to slavery. Compliance with the suggestions there foreibly urged is the very least that should be added of the New York. asked of the Administration at such a crisis as this, and yet, strange and shameful to say, it seems too much for it to grant. The Republicans actually have to intercede with their President to prevent favor and special indulgence from being shown to slavery. One would think their experience should have taught then before now, that the only way to prevent the exten-sion of slavery is to cut short its existence.

s need no such qualification as the Tri-Abolitionists need no such qualification as the In-bune makes, in deprecation of a stepping aside from the line of the Government's duty, for the suppre-sion of slavery. Such suppression, by direct, and energetic, and persistent movements, until it be ac-complished, is not only in the line of the Govern-ment's duty, as a war-making power, but is the most important means, in fact the only means of effecting a important means, in fact the only means of effecting a suppression of the rebellion. We wish slavery done suppression of the rebellion. We wish save; away because it is an unmitigated nuisance, an ort-rageous wickedness, a blot on the nation's character, a stumbling-stone in the way of its prosperity, a can-terly. Very likely the Prescer preying upon its vitals. Very likely the Presi-dent's heart and head are so far implicated in the as-tion's disease that he feels no sympathy with these considerations, and no disposition to act against shvery for its own demerits. But, nevertheless, we the plan of the rebellion had been formed more than thirty years ago, before the commencement of the Anti-Slavery movement; and he showed that the early Christians had been misrepresented just as the Republicans and Abolitionists are misrepresented on now.

Against this rebellion we wage war. It is our default of march steadily towards complete success, both

rtial success, exhausting the vigor, and blood and treasure, of both parties.—

THE OBJECT OF THE WAR

for the strength to suppress the rebellion, see suppress, as the sense time, the institutions of slavery.—N. Y. Herald.

'The above is a simple, anaked, premouditated false-fined—concocted, disseminated, retierated, with deliberate intent to deceive a part of the American people, inches serious wrong and injury of the rest. Figure while he continues to lie, that "the American people, inches serious wrong and injury of the rest. Figure while he continues to lie, that "the extreme Anti-Stavery party at the North" has never alleged, much loss presisted in representing, that "the object of the Government" is "to suppress the institution of slavery." But this is a lie by which the Herald commonly, while it divides and weakens the loyal citizens of the United States; and we have no expectation that it will do otherwise than retierate it so long as that course shall seem profitable.

What the Republicans of the North ask and expect of the Government—di they ask, and more than they have yet obtained—is, that it shall go straight ahead in the prosection of the war for the Union, without repard to its effect on slavery. If slaveholders choose to be rebels, in each of the continued and the continued and the continued of the continued and the continued of the continued and the continued of the continued and the

GEN. MANSFIELD'S OBDER RESPECTING FUGITIVE SLAVES.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON.

exponsible for a strict observance or into order. Who can fail to see that this is an order to our miles to put out their own eyes? How can they act eithout information as to the movements and strength the enemy before them? And how shall they obain such information if the only persons likely to obtuniter it are to be forbidden to enter their camps? rain such information if the only persons likely to rolunteer it are to be forbidden to enter their camps? This order makes no distinction between the slaves of Unioniats and those of rebels in arm; neither are to be "harbored" nor permitted to rest in the camps or quarters of the Union armies. What negro who has any gespect for himself work his way in darkness and peril through miles of swamp and brush and hostile pickets to bring important tidings to our camps or bivoucs, if he is to be kicked out of them the next hour? What commander who has any heart in the Union camse will give or seanction such order as the above? We respectfully suggest to the Commander-in-Chief that, it this order of Gen. Mansfield has not already been recalled, it affords an admirable occasion for the exercise of his skill in medification. Be it evermore understood, even by those who get their living by falsifying it, that the Anti-Slavery men of the North do not ask nor expect the Government to step one hair's breadth aside from its line of duty as defender of the Union, to "suppress" or otherwise meditie with slavery; but we insist that it shall be equally careful not to be swayed from its proper path in order to preserve slavery, and especially rebel slavery. We to that man or coster who, in striving to preserve slavery, shall searrifice the Union!—New York Tribune, Oct. 15.

AN APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT. BY A LOYALIST.

Is is generally understood and acknowledged by profound thinkers, what is a self-evident truth, that beere is not an effect without a cause. Therefore, to harmony with this philosophy, to which all will sobscribe, whenever discase manifests itself, whether physical, mental or moral, in the individual or the nanon, it is of the first importance that we should derstand its cause, else we shall labor in vain for its

tion of our country, which thousands are daily com-ing to believe, we earnessly inquire, what means shall we be justified in using for its removal, which pro mise the most certain and speedy success? Does no every intelligent man in the country know, that in the ent servile insurrection, we have the highest an tively obligatory upon our Commander in-Chief, to proclaim martial law throughout the States, and then put forth a Declaration of Independence which shall give freedom to the 4,000,000 of slaves who pine in bondage upon American soil!

loyal or rebellious, would lay down his arms at the feet of the proper functionaries, and we should become really, what we have been only in name, the United

We should thus prevent the evils of a protracted war, such as the destruction of hundreds of thousands of lives, a deterioration in morals from which we should not recover in many generations, and a waste of money sufficient to establish and sustain a government larger and better than was this when it com-

menced its career as an independent sovereignty.

Then why should we delay'! Why not now strike for universal freedom, when every nation on earth is ready to sustain us in such a course, and to protect us, if need be, against the evil machinations of traitors,

hether South or North ! Why should our government be so delicate a using the word "slavery," if there is no duplicity in it! since it must be known to be the cause of all our troubles, and that its abolition can be the only remedy † A word to the wisq is sufficient.

LETTER FROM BRADFORD.

BRADFORD, Oct. 21, 1861.

MR. GARRISON DEAR SIE,—The Young Men's Christian Associa-tion of Haverhill and Bradford have for a few Sunday evenings past been holding religious meetings in the use in this district. Last evening, I was told the meetings were free to all, and invited to attend. I did so, and as the meeting was about being dismissed, I asked the privilege to offer a few remarks. None objected, and I spoke about ten minutes, and in the course of my remarks alluded to the present war, and the deplorable condition of the country, and very briefly spoke of the anti-slavery feeling pervading all classes, when I was at once interrupted by our pious and worthy Postmaster, who said he wished I would not interrupt the meeting by any allusion to slavery, ous meeting, and not the place the discussion of any such question. I at once asked who had been interrupted, and wished any such to manifest it by rising. None left their seats, and I continued to speak a few moments longer, as it was not then eight o'clock, and none in the house (which was

well filled) seemed impatient to leave.

Our worthy Postmaster, who has been recently ap marks, while some others, as I learn this morning, were

Some who heard Sallie Holley when she was here retain the many good impressions which she left, and we greatly need the labors of such self-sacrificing friends of humanity. Of what consequence to the world can a religion be that excludes from its formula sedly Christian land ?

How grossly misrepresented are the objects and desires of the Abolitionists! Many who never hear o

them, or read of them, except in the Boston Post or Courier, are the most ready to denounce them. The world moves, and truth must prevail, and a Christianity not based on humanity must prove a failure.

Yours, for the liberation of the world from every

P. S. I hope the meetings of the Young Men's

AN HUSPOKEN SPEECH.

spondent (Mrs. Julia Ward Howe) gives a slight glimpee of what was said, and a fuller statement of what should have been said, as follows:—

The speaking was introduced by one Marston of Barnstable, the President of the Agricultural Association, who welcomed his numerous guests with some pleasant remarks, and ended by calling up our Governor, who was received with tremendous cheering. His speech was genial and fatherly, savoring mostly of Massachusets interests, and with tender recommendation of our absent soldiers to affectionate remembrance. It was listened to with general attention and satisfactions. Ecolowed Hon. Hall of Plymouth, a ready, we have the most of the president of th

[From the Cincinnati Daily Press, Oct. 14.]

The hall of the Catholic Institute was occupied at an early hour last evening by a large and attentive audience, quite complimentary to the speaker and to the musical entertainment which had called it forth. The introductory and closing exercises by the orchestra and the Mannaerchor were, as usual, well executed and well received. At eight o'clock, the Rev. M. D. Conway appeared upon the stand, and was greeted with manifestations of applause. He said:—

The subject upon which I am to speak to night is one of Almighty God's own selection. It is one that

fighting secession with cold steel in Maryland t If we have a right to kill men without due proc law, we have a right to kill an institution. never was an institution as sacred as a man-can imprison men without due process of law, y

from above, they will be normace that we have to fear.

A story is told of the reign of King Arthur, of a poor dwarf who went around with a sword begging every one to cut off his head, but no one would do it, for the King had commanded them not to touch him. At last he came to Sir Gawaine, who, seeing a tear in the poor dwarf's eye, was moved with pity, and struck off his head. At once the poor dwarf Carl rose to the

mingo, etc., and the speaker claimed that no evil had resulted from it. In every case, the nation that had adopted emancipation had risen at once in the scale of civilization and power. We should not adopt the bowie knife and the weapons of slavery; they are not our forte. We have no right to allow the liberty of the world and humanity's hope to be placed in jeopardy a single hour. If we would come to use the weapons of peace, every army might be forth with disbanded.

FIRST MESSAGE BY THE PACIFIC TELECRAPH LINE.— FORT BRIDGER, Utah, Oct. 18. The Pacific Tele-graph line was completed to Salt Lake City at one o'clock to-day. The line between Salt Lake City and San Francisco will be fin

San Francisco will be finished in a few days.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 18. The following is the first message over the Pacific Telegraph line. It was received this evening:—

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 18, 1861.

Hon. J. H. Wade, President of the Pacific Telegraph:

SIR.—Permit me to congratulate you on the completion of the overland telegraph line West to this city, to commend the energy displayed by yourself and associates in the rapid and successful prosecution of a work so beneficial, and to express the wish that its use may ever tend to promote the true interests of the dwellers on both the Adantic and Pacific slopes of our continent. Unth has not seceded, but is firm for the Constitution and laws of our once happy country, and is warmly interested in such successful enterprises as the one so far completed.

BRIGHAM YOUNG. warmly interested in such successful enterprises as the one so far completed.

Washington, Oct. 20. On the opening of the telegraph to Great Salt Lake City, the following dispatch cs were exchanged:

Great Salt Lake City.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.
To the President of the United States:

To the President of the United States:

Utah, whose citizens strenuously resist all imputations of disloyalty, congratulates the President upon the completion of an enterprise which spans the continent, unites two occans, and connects remote extremities of the body politic with the governments heart. May the whole system speedliy thrill with the quickened pulsation of that heart, the parricidal hand of political treason be punished, and the entire sisterhood of States join hands in glad reunion around the national fireside. (Signed) FRANK FULLER, Acting Governor of Utah.

The following is the reply:—

Sir.—The completion of the telegraph to Great Salt Lake City is auspicious of the stability and union of the Republic. The Government reciprocates your congratulations.

med not be announced to those who are in the hast of looking beneath the surface of events, and treasuring up the lessons which they teach. Every man has a right to bear within himself the spirit of the age in which he lives. The very rock that is on our cost marks where the glacier went, the formation or the soil and the limestone beneath our feet record where every fern leaf grew, and man, the crowning being of all, should not pass away and leave the soil and the limestone beneath our feet record where every fern leaf grew, and man, the crowning being of all, should not pass away and leave and the limestone beneath of the soil and the limestone beneath our feet record where every fern leaf grew, and man, the crowning being of all, should not pass away and leave and the soil of the soil and the limestone beneath our feet record where every fern leaf grew, and man, the crowning being of all, should not pass away and leave the down, knowing to more than they did before and the seed of the soil and the limestone which he was speaking, and the great people who had built it. He had great respect for that mighty church that was speaking, and the great people who had built it. He had great respect for that mighty church that will be a street, and the seed of the soil of the s

onfident that he could keep them off until reinforce-nents reached him.

Col. Geary's wound was only a slight cut in the calf f his leg, by a piece of an exploded shell.

Col. Geary reports that four men who were wound-d at Bolivar were afterwards charged upon by the nemy's cavalry, and stabed through the body, strip-ed of all clothing, and one or two laid in the form of crucifixion, with their hands spread and cut through he palms with a dull knife. This inhuman conduct results incomed our troots who yowd retallation.

from there, and retired to their original position opposite the Ferry.

Major Gould, in command of the post, ordered his three companies (C, I and K, of the 13th Massachusetts,) and a detachment of Col. Geary's Pennsylvania regiment, under arms, and Captain Thompson of the Rhode Island battery opened, from the Maryland heights, his battery against the rebels, when Captain Scriber of the 13th Massachusetts volunteers, with his two twelve-pounders and the glorjously captured thirty-two pounder, attended to thewrebels appearing on Loudon mountain. They were driven back so as to prevent the further destruction of Harper's Ferry.

The families remaining in Harper's Ferry are fast

A fight took place on Monday of this week, near Leesburg, Va., between a portion of Gen. Banks's command, under Gen. Stone, and a large body of rebels. Gen. Stone crossed the river to the Virginia side during the night, and in the morning his right wing, 1,800 strong under Col. Baker, of Oregon, was attacked by about 4,000 of the enemy, under Gen. Evans, with artillery. Col. Baker gallandly led, when the men fell back, in good order, carrying off the dead and wounded, to where they could be supported by Gen. Stone and the portions of the army that had effected a crossing. Our loss in the affair is stated at 175, killed and wounded. Gen. Banks's army is now said to be on the Virginia side of the river.

New York October 23. A special Washington

New York, October 23. A special Washington despatch to the Herald says: The latest news last night was that the whole of General Stone's Division had crossed the Potomac in full pursuit of the enemy, and that Banks's column had reached the banks of the river, and would speedily support Gen. Stone.

Information received late last night announces that the fight on Monday was a desperate one, and large numbers were killed on both sides. Although the

ed to a hait.

Gen. G. W. Smith commanded the rebels, and a rivate despatch asserts that he was shot from his orse, and carried off the field.

Gen. McCjellan left for Gen. Banks's headquarters the field yesterday norming.

and their sharpshoeters to pick off our men.

The Among the killed and wounded at the late batle at Edward's Ferry, Va., are the following commissioned officers of the Massachusetts 15th.
Killed—Capt. Rockwood, Co. A.; Capt. Simonds,
Co. B.; Capt. Bowman, Co. C. Probably Killed, Capt.
Studley, Co. D.; Capt. Getehell, Co. K.; 22 Lieul.
Grout; 2d Lieut Vassal, Co. E.
Wounded—Lieut. Col. Ward, leg amputated; Capt.
Sloan, Co. F, slightly; Capt. Foreband, Co. G.; Capt.
Philbrick, Co. H, slightly; 1st Lieut. Holden, Co.
Col. Devins received a slight contusion in the breast
from a musket ball

BATTLE OF FREDERICKTOWN, MO.

PILOT KNON, Mo., Oct. 22d. 1ne more agreed to Headquarters at St. Louis:—
FREDERICKTOWN, Oct. 22d. 1861. In conjunction with Col. Plummer's command, we have routed the rebels of Thompson and Lowe, estimated at 5000.
Their loss was heavy. Ours small, and confined principally to the 1st Indiana cavalry. We captured four heavy guns. Lowe, the rebel leader, was killed. Major Gavit and Capt. Wyman of the Indiana cavalry were killed in the charge on a battery.

The command of Col. Plummer referred to above was, on Friday morning last ordered forward by General Grant from Cape Girardeau, with instructions to more towards Frasiericktown and cut off the rebels of Thompson's and Lowe's army.

Gen. Frenony's Removal Asserted to be DeGen. Frenony's Removal Asserted to be DeGeneral Hunter
To be his Successor. Cincinnal, Oct. 18th. The
Gardie editorially says that when the Secretary of War
went to St. Louis, he carried an order from the President removing General Fremont from the command
of the Western Department, and instructing him to
transfer it to General Hunter. The delivery of this
order was left to the discretion of the Secretary of
War. His visit to the Western Department convinced
him that a change was positively required, and he presented the order to General Fremont, who asked a delay for a few days in the execution of the order; but
his removal was decided upon to take place next week
—probably it will be made Tuesday.

The Secretary of War has also ordered that modifications be made in General Fremont's operations in
St. Louis in respect to fortifications, contracts, and military appointments.

St. Louis, Oct. 19. The statement in the Cincin-

St. Louis in respect to fortifications, contracts, and mill-tary appointments.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 19. The statement in the Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday to the effect that Secretary Cameron, in his recent visit to this Department, brought an order from the President instrucing General Fremont to transfer the command of the Western Milliary Department to Gen. Hunter, and that the order was delayed at the request of Gen. Femon, is pronounced untrue. If Secretary Cameron had such an order, it was not presented. The interview between Gen. Fremont and Secretary Cameron was satisfactory to both parties.

HAYTIAN EMIGRATION

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SLAVE QUESTION The opinion seems to be gaining ground that, at the last moment, if needed in self-adfence, the rebels will procedain enancipation. This was the policy proposed by the government in Caba, if necessary to arrest the fillbastering of Lopes or of the United States. The intelligent Baltimore correspondent of the New York Tribune says that a similar policy will be adopted by the South:

"When Gen. Toombe made his speech against the increase of the army, in the Senate, two years ago, he warned the North that the South held the institution of slavery in its own hands, and that if event should justify it, the slave States would anticipate outside pressure, and by a sweeping act of emancipation, convert the slave into a friend of the South. The secessionists of the more ardent sort in this city do not hesitate to assert his will be the policy of the South, as the war progresses, rather than suffer the rebellion to be put down. They are free to admit that a vigorous prosecution of Fremout's policy would speedily end the rebellion, and hence their joy at its modification."

which we have received into another city, and, above the color of the Platte River bridge, that is, the one which was burned near St. Joseph, has failed, and they are now obliged to cross in small boats and on raits. Night before last, fifteen hundred regulars from Utah crossed, and many of them with their families. Being so many of them, some were obliged to cross on the rafts. They had ropes across the river, and those on the raft took hold of the end and pulled, and it dre'st the across; but some one—a secessionist, they think—had cut the rope, and when they were about in the middle of the river it gave way, and they floated down stream a short distance, and the raft hit against a tree and turned them all over, drowning a wife and only child of one man, three only children of another family. And a babe of eleven months old of another family. The bodies have not yet been recovered from smong the rubbish. It was very dark, and they were obliged to come along and leave them. They passed through here yesterday, and some mothers were ringing their hands and crying for their lost children. Some spoke not a word, but looked heart-broken; others mourning for a loved wife or children. O, it was a sight to melt a heart of stone."

The regulars referred to in the above extract have

Forcat outrages are perpetrated by the rebels in the southeastern counties of Kentucky. The fines private residences in Barboursville have been con-verted into stables for their horses, and the most wan ton destruction of property has marked their progress

New York, Oct. 21. The *Tribune* says it knows to be true that Secretary Cameron took with him thissour full discretionary power to supersede Ger Fremont, and turn over the command of his army to Gen. Hunter, and that he did not see fit to exercis that power. All beyond this is idle speculation.

THE WAR AT THE WEST. The difference between the movements of the armies put in the field by be parties at the East and the West is noticeable. Northern Virginia, the progress is at a snail-pace, copared with what it is in Missouri. Within a we one may hear of an army in the latter State havit travelled more than one hundred miles—to be seceeded, the week following, by rapid strides in the resite direction. The present is the third grand may

that the marble bust by Wm. W. Story, Esq., so long expected, has recently been received in Boston, and has been placed by Mrs. Parker in the Public Library, for a limited time, on examination. Mr. Parker sat many times for the model during his sejourn in Rome, and expressed the highest satisfaction at the result. He said to the sculptor, "It looks as if it could do what I would, but cannot."

STAMPEDE OF SLAVES.—New Creek, Va., Cet. 14.— Six slaves from near Romney came-lage camp to-day. They were pursued until within six miles of our camp by the rebel cavalry, who were after the reward that had been offered for them, which was \$900. As soon as they came in, eighty of our cavalry went in hot pur-suit, but the rebels hearing they were pursued, retreat-ed to Romney. The negroes report 4,000 rebels at that place.—Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

place.—Correspondence of the Unicanata Commercial.

Distribuses in St. Gronge's Bax. A letter from St. George's Bay. N. F., of date of August 27, published in the St. John's papers, says.—"The state of affairs in St. George's Bay is very alarming—distress has already commenced, and if something is not done to relieve the people before winter sate in, "tis feared that a famine will be the result. On account of the American war, they can't get any price for their herings; and Mr. Lawson, the principal supplying merchant, has suspended his affairs in the Bay."

A Nonte Speech. The Boston Traveller says that "Mr. Winthrop made a noble speech on presenting a flag to Col. Wilson's regiment." It was all that; and the only exception that can be taken to it, is its age, as it ought to have been made years ago.—Worcester Pulladires.

It is reported from Washington that the Com-mander of the blockading fleet at Charleston has been superseded for permitting the steamer Nashville to es-

The Boston Herald says that the Democratic party "is neither anti-alavery nor pro-alavery." It is neither hot nor cold on the greatest question of this age. It is likely to meet the fate of the lukewarm. Beauregard's official report of the battle of Bull Run has not yet made its appearance.

FRATERNITY LECTURES.

POURTE SET

The public of Boston and vicinity are respectfully in trued that the Fourier Semins of FRATERNITY LEC-URES continue weekly at TREMONY TREPLE.

The lecture on Tuesday Feming, Oct. 29, will be by GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq.,
Te be followed on successive TURSDAY EVENINGS by sectures from the following gentlemen:

November 5—T. WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

13—RAIPH WALDO EMERSON.

24. WILLIAM R. AIGER.

" 19-WILLIAM R. ALGER.
" 26-HENRY WARD BEECHER.
sember 3-YEEDERICK DOUGLASS.
" 10-DANIEL S. DICKINSON.
" 17-EDWIN H. CHAPIN.
" 24-WILLIAM S. STUDLEY.
" 24-WILLIAM S. STUDLEY.

" 31-EZRA H. HEYWOOD.

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EF A. T. FOSS, an Agent of the American A. S. Society, will speak on "The War," at
Brattleboro', VL., Sunday, Oct. 27.
Springfield, "Tuesday, "29.

EF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH NATIONAL ANTI-BLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY.—The ex-igencies of the came having this year occasioned an ear-lier call for funds than usual, friends at home and abroad are entreated to advance and increases their subscriptions as far as practicable,—addressing them to WILLIAM L. BOWDITCH, Eq., Treas. Am. A. S. Society, Besten. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

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shick strikes your committee favorably, Yis I more a shick strikes your committee favorably, Yis I more in sheel below the table between the standards, to come in sonator with the dress of the operator, and therefore no context with the dress of the operator, and therefore from oil or dirt. This machine makes the double langer from oil or dirt. This machine makes the double look-stitch, but is so arranged that it lays the ridge upon the first and smooth, doing away, in a great wheel below the table between the stand sack quite flat and smooth, doing away, in a great are, with the objection sometimes urged on that ac-

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For the Liber OUR COUNTRY IN THE RIGHT.

"Our country, right or wrong,"s From many a mouth is heard Among the giddy, thoughtless st. Whose passions Whose passions war hath stire.

Whose passions war hath stire.

The sad how they forget,
Who often sing this song.
The nations whose bright sun ha
Because they did the wrong!

Shall we who make.

Shall we wan make our toose.
We're wedded to the right,—
That Truth shall conquer Error's host,
And chase the shades of night,—
Shall we join with the crowd,
Our streets who daily throng,
And sing—while death shall weave ou
"Our country, right or wrong"?

et each a moment pause, Ere he his aid shall lend, And ask—Is it a righteous cause Which I would now defend? And let him rather die Than join the thoughtless thr From whom is heard the craven "Our country, right or wrong !

Far better will it be We in the contest fall, While striving the oppressed to free From chains which them enthral: a death shall have no sting, And all beyond be lig If by our life we daily a Our bountry, when 'tis right. Boston, Oct. 30, 1861.

*The sentiment of a poem by George Lunt, (one of the editors of the Boston Courier,) which was first published during our war with Mexico, and has been republished it some of our teading journals since the commencement of the sacivil war in this country.

From the Atlantic Monthly for October.

OUR COUNTRY.

mal rocks she wrote her name ; Her towers were reared on holy graves;
The golden seed that bore her came
Swift-winged with prayer o'er ocean waves. The Forest bowed his solemn crest.

And open flung his sylvan do Meek Rivers led the appointed Guest To clasp the wide-embracing shores;

Till, fold by fold, the broidered land To swell her virgin vestments grew, While Sages, strong in heart and hand, Her virtue's fiery girdle drew. O, exile of the wrath of kings !

O, Pilgrim Ark of Liberty

The refuge of divinest things,

ord must abide in thee ! First in the glories of thy front Let the crown-jewel, Truth, be found; Thy right hand fling, with generous wont, Love's happy chain to farthest bound!

Let Justice, with the faultless seales, Hold fast the worship of thy sons ; Thy Commerce spread for shining sails Where no dark tide of rapine runs!

So link thy ways to those of God, That stars may greet thee, warrier-brow And storm-sped angels hall thy cause

O land, the measures of our prayers, Hope of the world in grief and wrong, Be thine the tribute of the years The gift of Falth, the crewn of Song !

IN TYRANNOS.

Tyrants! your doom is nigh : Short is your reign : Your bendmen's wailing cry To Heaven again Hath rises, and the Infinite God Whom ye have long denied, Whom ye have long defied, Prepareth his avenging rod, And spread the hideous pall lation o'er your land, And when your woe is direst, ye shall see Those outraged bondmen, by the Lord tree, Erect in majesty of manhood stand!

Though ye have said Yet shall ye awake in dread From your long and guilty dream : Though his righteous judgments seem Long delayed, They are terrible and sure! Though his mercy long endure, Be afraid! When His wrath, which seemeth to sleep, Shall arouse to its deepest deep, It shall overwhelmingly sweep And in that day, Beneath His red, Your souls shall say "God is God !"

Too late shall ye believe ! Too late the truth perceive! Ye have hugged the lie se long, (Ye love it still,) It hath bound its chain so strong Around your will, nnot now turn book ! Ye chose Destruction's track With open eyes, And your vision new is scaled That shall your souls surprise, That shall unscale your eyes, And in that day, With new-found sight And new-discovered light, Your souls shall see Despairingly, And, broken beath his red, Paterson, September, 1860.

> From the Cambridge Chronicle BRAVERY. He may be brave Whose strong right hand Can wield the brand,

And strike the oppor To win the field Of mortal strife, Who gives his l Shall gain a bright renown. But battle-plain, And warrior's fall-

These are not all
Hero and coward make;
Strong hand, strong frame
May have no part
With mortals heard With upright heart, And win no honest fame

The coward he Whom laugh or jeer, Or idle sieer, Can force into the wrong; And he alone The hero proves

Whom no lure moves—
Who in the right is strongThe Liberator.

WHY THE JUDGMENT OF GOD IS UPON THE NATION.

of the Southern States to bring their madness to bear against those who have helped them in their in-

they designed to austain and maintain liberty; and although they unfortunately incorporated into the Constitution some features which were not in harmony with that design, yet they never thought that slavery could be fostered by the government they established. A stranger who should come to our shores, and who had never known any thing of our history or of our domestic institution, could never infer from a perusa of the U. S. Constitution, that we were a slavehold ing nation. Madison, that great statesman, said it would never do to incorporate into the Constitution the idea that man could hold property in man; and, hence, the word slave does not occur in that instru It was supposed that slavery would very soon e action of the several States, die out, and therefore, a wording was given to such clauses in the Constitution as referred to the condition of slavery which would not be repugnant to a condition of free dom; as, for instance, the fugitive slave clause is quite as applicable to apprentices and persons bound by their own consent, as to slaves.

It was never designed by the fathers of the Repub lic that slavery should be perpetuated; and of this, the history of their times gives abundant proof. The philosopher Franklin was the President of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society. The great statesman John Jay, who was the first Chief Justice, was Presi John Jay, who was the first Chief Justice, was Fresi-dent of an Abolition Society in New York; and there were in their day Abolition Societies in Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky. The great Washington himself said, "It is among my first wishes to see some plan adopt-ed by which slavery in this country may be abolish-ingly left with the country may be abolish-ted by low." Jeffirson's views on that subject were ed by law." Jefferson's views on that subject were frequently given in some form or other to the public and his words have often been quoted, which express the idea that God can not take part with the slave holder. Luther Martin, who was a delegate from Maryland in the Convention that framed the Consti-tion, gives as a reason for having omitted in that in-strument the word slave, that it was "odious in the ears of Americans."

There is no fact in history more undoubted than that the fathers expected and designed that slavery would and should soon pass away. In Massachusetts, such was the state of public sentiment, that no act of the Legislature was necessary to give freedom to their slaves, but, under the mere Declaration of Rights, their Court judicially decreed slavery to be abolished and in none of the States, except it may have been occasionally by some unheeded essayist or scribbler, was any defence or advocacy of slavery set up. It was almost the universal sentiment that it must soon come to an end. Nor was it until about thirty years ago, that any serious attempt was made to secure to the system a perpetual existence, except it may have been by those who framed the Constitution of South And even in that State, it was then diffi-Carolina. And even in that State, it was then dim-cult for the pro-slavery politicians to impress upon the people at large the idea that it was to be perpetuated. Until about thirty years ago, it was common, even in South Carolina, to condemn the system. But about that time, after the Nat Turner insurrection in South-ampton, the Virginians entered into an animated and serious disease of the guestion of symacination. serious discussion of the question of emancipation which excited the apprehension of the cotton planters further South; and, as cotton was then becoming a very profitable staple, they sympathized with the slave breeders of Virginia, and from that day to this have been trying to move heaven and earth in behalf of the "peculiar institution." Their early plans were by some means ascertained by Benjamin Lundy, of Baltin who, travelling in Texas, learned that that portion o Mexico was to be wrested from the Mexican government, and annexed to the United States, as a means of strengthening slavery. He returned to Tennessee, and announced his discovery. But his words were unheeded, except by a few. He was so zealous, however, in his endeavor to arouse the American people and their statesmen to the threatening danger, that although a poor man, he began the issue of a smal sheet advocating the doctrine of emancipation and at the same time travelled and lectured through the country, occasionally stopping a short time in some city to get his paper printed. He soon fell in with WM. LLOYD GARRISON, a young printer of Boston, Massachusetts, who entered heartily with him into the work. Garrison was laid hold of in the city of Baltimore, by the authorities there, and cast into prison. While there, he wrote these words, which show the spirit of the man :-

"High walls and huge the nory may confine,
And iron bars obstruct the prisoner's gaze,
And massive bolts may baffle his design,
And vigilant keepers watch his devious ways;
Yet securs th' immortal mind this base control!
No chains can bind it, and no cell inclose!
Switter than light, it flies from pole to pole,
And in a flash from earth to heaven it goes!

A Sermon by Rev. Dr. William H. Briebare, formerly of Soult Carolina.

Isalar, 59: 6. "It not this the fast that I have chosent to loose the bonds of wick-chees, to undo the heavy bridgen, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yake?"

Do you know, my respected hearers, for what our nation is now suffering the judgment of God: why God is offended with us? It is because we have not remembered those in bonds as bound with them. It is because we have four and a half millions of the color cell race subjected to the most cruel system of slavery the world ever know. It is because, when he called through various messengers to break every yoke and let the oppressed go free, the nation would not beed his voice, but allowed his prophets to be lynched, and stoned, and slaughtered. Let us, on this occasion, glance at the history of this nation, and we shall not wonder that God has allowed the petited slaveholders of the Southern States to bring their madness to bear against those who have helped them in their in Maryland, and was there left to pine away and die. Alton. The noble-hearted Torrary, an eloquent minister of the Gospel, was sentenced to the penitentiary in Maryland, and was there left to pine away and die. But time would fail me to talk of the lynchings of faithful ministers of the Gospel, and worthy Christian editors, and noble-hearted philanthropists, and refined ladies. And the Congress of the United States, and the Judges of the United States, and the Presidents of the United States, looked on, and saw these things, and then did as the oncreasors told them to do. And or in United States, locked on, and saw these things, and then did as the oppressors told them to do. And popular Doctors of Divinity, and wealthy and influential church members, helped to put in office the very men who encouraged these mobs, and who trampled upon the petitions of the friends of humanity; to put into office the very men who were combined to uphold the slaveholder, and crush forever the hopes of the alave. the slave.

Yes, this nation, founded by those who fought and bled for liberty, and who sounded it out for the na-tions of all the earth to hear it, that "all men are created equal,"—this nation, founded by Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Adams, and their noble compeers in Freedom's cause, have allowed a small aristocratic band of slaveholders to control all its departments and even the so-called free States have succumbed t and even the so-called free States have succumbed to their dictation. The poor slaves have been uncared for; and even now that the judgments of God are coming upon us, in the fashion of clashing arms and thundering artillery, how few there are among us who have a word to utter in behalf of down-trodden and crushed humanity! Nay, such is still the strength of the blaze hower the two the horsesological parties. the Slave Power, that even the benevolent-hearted Abraham Lincoln, with a Republican Cabinet sur rounding him,—whatever may be the noble impulse of his nature,—feels so assured that it will weaken the arm of his administration to take part with the slave, that, in the face of the nations of the earth, he calls upon the great-hearted Fremont to modify the grand proclamation which sent a thrill of joy thr very philanthropic nerve of the free Sta humanity has been so crushed out of the body politic that even when REBELS AND TRAITORS are trampling upon the flag of this Union, and the Ellsworths, and the Lyons, and other brave and noble spirits, are shot down by traitorous arms, our President is required, by considerations of policy, to spare to these in rebels the prerogative of slave masters, who are in arms against the Government for no other purpose, under the wide heavens, than to rivet tighter the chains with which the slave is manacled!

I do not condemn the President. Doubtless, h does the best he can, under the circumstances. I be lieve his sympathies, as Abraham Lincoln, are with the slave; but, as President of the United States, he is fettered as securely as the slave, and the yoke must be taken off his neck before he can proclaim it aloud be taken on his neck before he can proceed go free.

"Break every yoke, and let the poppressed go free."

It is yet with the people—the people of the North—
this want of preparation for the year of Jubice. this want of preparation for the year of Jubilee. When we are ready to stand by the Government in behalf of the poor slave, then will the Governmen be ready to mend that broken bell in old Independence Hall in Philadelphia, upon which is stamped "Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants hereof," and which used to call the Fathers of the Republic together; but which, after they were gone to their reward, and their degenerate sons forgot th notto, refused longer to peal its sweet tones, and racked with mortific n that old Hall, waiting for the time to come when the Government shall be prepared to repair it, and swing it again to the old tune of "Liberty through out all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

In the year 1851-ten years ago-these prophet uttered by or

"But, Afric, brood not o'er the past,
Gase into the future afar,
Though darkness be over it cast,
Beyond there is beaming a star.
Thou shortly shalt see it arise,
To brighten the earth with its blat
To scatter the gloom of thy skies,
And bring to thee haleyon days. And bring to thee haloyon cays.
Though God is a being of love,
Ilis justice to man shall not cease;
Thy prayers have ascended above,
And thou shalt have answers of pea
But woe to the nation whose laws
Il ave given no confort nor rest,
When God shall remember the cause
Of those who are sorely oppressed!

That prophecy, it seems to me, is being fulfilled And with it I am reminded of the words of Jefferson—
"I tremble for my country when I reflect that God i But I am also reminded of the strong word of Holy Writ—"Among my people are found wicker men; they lay wait as he that setteth snares; the set a trap; they catch men. Shall I not visit for these things? Shall not my soul be avenged or such a nation as this?" "Execute judgment in orning, and deliver him that is spoiled out the morning, and deliver him that is spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor, lest my fury go out like fire, and burn that none can quench it." "'Ye have not hearkened unto me in proclaiming liberty every one to his brother, and every man to his neighbor; behold, I proclaim a liberty for you to the sword."

No chains and hid it, and no cell totales and his dash from earth to Lasewe it goard.

And has dash from earth to Lasewe it goard it has been controlled to the cell total and his dash from earth to Lasewe it goard.

It vital home to hast the fireids tain, "Or in west coverage may be given hours." And in its witches weaters were year."

An man who control must be made in the price of the weath of the

our fathers, and for which they shed their blood, is to become the soil of despotism, and that the freest and best of all governments upon the earth is to be displaced by a government either of tyrannical slave-holders, or of self-emancipated slaves, demanding rengeance upon those who enslaved them. No: I believe my country men will repent. I believe that these Northern States will yet learn that, to secure the whole Union, and retain every star in our starepangled banner, we must say to the haughty Southspangled banner, we must say to the haughty South-ron, SLAYBIY MUST AND SHALL HE ADDISHED. I believe we shall yet stand on the side of the down-trodden, and throw to the breeze the banner, LIBERTY TO ALL, OF EVERY CLIME AND OF EVERY RUE; and that the now poor and ignorant and oppressed of the South, whether white or black, and the masters themselves, will all thank God that the North was true to

Then sound it, sound it, sound it strong!
That Freedom's right, that Slavery's wro
And soon this truth will all men see,
And strike for glorious Liberty!

THE ATTACKS ON THE EMANCIPATIONISTS. We suppose that no sensible, candid man will deny

We suppose that no sensible, cannot man will deny that the existence of slavery is the cause of the present war; that it has been a drag upon the onward move-ment of the Republic for years; that it has brought about an uter alienation of feeling between the North and the South, and that it has caused nothing but bitterness among ourselves, and disgrace before the world. But see with what hatred men are attacked, who propose getting rid of the nuisance,—not only by the old allies of the slaveholders among us, but by whilom Republican sheets, from which we had a with the expect different treatment. It may be all very well for the opponents of the slave system to be liberal, throw away their offices, and, as a consequence, find themselves thwarted and tied up in their State and National action, by and bye, by the alli-and apologists of the Southern rebels, but its wisdo is doubted; for, even now, it seems that the hand held out in friendship must not only be bitten, but the holder must help in the tearing process, and assist in dragging down his friends. Plain, loyal people among us ask, Why this savage, horse-pond onslaught upon men who suggest, in view of our reverses, and the devil-like hate of the enemy, the necessity of eman-cipating the slaves of disloyal masters and beginning as end of this horror? We have clearly the military right to do it, and God knows we have need enough to call upon all the flesh and blood in the nation to help us, be it black or white. And if the day of need ne, and having the right, why can we not dis cuss its expediency without being subject to abuse?
The threats of the border States to side against the Government, if it meddles with the cause as well as effect, of the rebellion, should weigh but little. The feeling that the Union is a safer keeper of their slaves, the a confederacy based on the right of secession, is about all the loyalty exhibited by any one in those States Scarce a man of influence among them ever offers to urge the freeing of the slaves, if necessary, for the general good. Their action has cost us dearly, in the early part of the war, and now the free States must, it seems, furnish all the troops and do all the fighting; for the straddle-the-fence-policy—the fear of being on the losing side—has made them worthless in every battle. Two thousand five hundred of them refusing to leave Carthage, to fight at Wilson's Creek, lost us to leave Cartinage, to ight at wisson's creek, lost us the battle and the noble Lyon. At Lexington, they stuck up the white rag with alacrity and without orders. It has been no better in Western Virginia; and now Kentucky gives us a crop of the same foot soldiers, (swift, too,) 800 of them having broke and a before 250 sebel cavalry. In war, it has been the sal policy to act upon an enemy's fears, rather than his hopes. A determined government (and all gov-ernments should be determined) would say, Be loyal, do your duty, and if found necessary to strike at the root, you will be paid. Dave to rise in rebellion, and by that act your slaves are freed, and shall be turned against you. But we act upon the conciliating, the slaveholder policy, which will have to be abandoned, or the disasters of a long war, without sufficient object, will drag us to ruin.

It is always urged, as an excuse for this policy, that there are many friends of the Union among the slave-holders in the rebel States who will help us, as we go along. Now, it is found that about 300,000 comprise

the Government, are traitors to humanity; and under their influence, the people and their conventions slife the noblest impulses of their natures, leat they might seem to be in opposition to the Administration in its time of peril, not remembering that the true way to support the Government is to strengthen it on the side of righteousness.

But it is for THE PEOPLE to require of the Government to come up to the true standard, whilst they themselves are the defenders of that righteousness which exalteth a nation. As I believe in God, as I believe in the blessed Saviour of ainners, the Great Redeemer who came to preach deliverance to the captive—as I believe in this Holy Book before me as the Revelation of God's will—so do I believe that there is no salvation for this nation until it repents of the wrongs done to our sable countrymen, and is ready "to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, to let the oppressed go free, and to break every yoke." I call, therefore, upon Christian patriots, on this day, to pray to God with their whole hearts to change the disposition of the people, to bring them to true repentance, and to prepare them to do justice to the slave. Otherwise, God will not only shake this nation to its centre, but, whilst He sweeps away in his wrath those who, to establish slavery, have drawn the sword against the Government, will also with the same besom of destruction sweep away where the sum of the people.

But I have hope for my country. I do not believe that there is to be an end of our nationality. I do not believe that there is to be an end of our nationality. I do not believe that there is to be an end of our nationality. I do not believe that there is to be an end of our nationality. I do not believe that there is to be an end of our nationality. I do not believe that there is to be an end of our nationality. I do not believe that there is to be an end of our nationality. I do not believe that there is to be an end of our nationality. I do not believe that there is to be an e

and saw the Constitutional rights of the North set asido and spit upon at the South, in the matter of the mails, the imprisonment of seamen, the expulsion and barbarous treatment of Northern men, for opin-ion's sake, heard their avowal by Southern despots, on the floor of Congress, and then, in open defiance of the government to help itself in the matter, they heard all this, but never a word of condemnation from them. But now, when these same slaveholders, grown bold by their aid and countenance, rise in rebellion, and by their aid and countenance, rise in rebetion, and threaten to destroy the government, and five-sixths of the whole honest people of the free States, rush to arms to crush this rebellion, resolved not only to crush, but to remove the cause of it, before they lay down their arms—Oh, then, what conscientious regard for sacred constitutional rights these gentlemen have! Then comes their determination that the war shall be ended, no matter how disgracefully to the North; no matter if the whole world shall look upon us with feelings deeper than contempt or disgust, as abso-lute cumberers of the earth, for letting pass a great lute cumberers of the earth, for letting pass a great opportunity; their only wish is, that the war shall be brought to an end with slavery untouched, the serpent unscathed. Then, when their Southern masters are again in their seats in Congress, they well know that, with their old adroitness and audacity, they will soon have their old control; and when the question of "sanudaess upon the coss" compas up, their can they

soon have their old control; and when the question of "soundness upon the goose" comes up, then can they point to their clean record, all through this war,—how they treated the Northern fanatics, like Sumner, Wil-son, Butler and the rest, and then can they point to that little row of bright porringers, kept clean and shiny, for the reception of the coming pap. It is the usual cant of these worthies, that the Deity will change this system, if it is evil, in His own way, and Will the tree in the North be will but no man ever His own time. No doubt he will; but no man ever yet saw the bared arm of the Almighty. He effects physical changes through His agents, the earthquake, the rains, the winds; and moral changes through cer tain convictions in the minds of men. to believe that such changes are now taking place, in the thoughts and consciences of all men about us with regard to this matter. We have our doubts however, about the possibility of any change taking place in the minds of pro-slavery office-seckers. No human being would attempt to make it; but moun tains are levelled, and the seas dried up, and the whole face of the great globe changed by Omnipo-tence. He may do it. Still, without wishing to speak discouragingly or irreverently, we must say, that to effect this change, and cause them to regard the hon-or and interests of their country, and the welfare of their posterity, (if we are to be afflicted in that way,) more than the possession of an office under a futur slave-driving oligarchy, will be a big job.

G. D. W.

OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA. CHARLESTOWN, (Va.,) Oct. 1, 1861.

Great and important results must naturally follow this rebellion. While the policy of the Government has been constantly assuming a bolder front, public sentiment has kept in advance of it, thus opening the way to a still bolder stroke of policy. Within the next six months, the great issue which absorbs all others will be made, and those in rebellion against the Government be made to feel personally the calamity which they have brought upon the country. Gen. Fremont has nobly led the way, and the Government must, sooner or later, support him in the position he has taken. Fremont, in taking the position which he has, is cordially supported and endorsed by the people. Every true-hearted American feels that those in rebellion ought to be made to pay the expenses of this war. To do this, the Government will be compelled to confiscate their property, without any regard to its character. No distinction whatever can be made between horses and negroes, for, if the one is confiscated, the other must be. In the confiscation of slaves, a great stroke is aimed, indirectly, however, at slavery. The slaves which are taken by the Government cannot be sold to defray the expenses of this war, for, in that case, the Government would at once admit the idea of property in man; consequently, those slaves must be set free. Military necessity will thus effect an object which Congress would have hesitated to meddle with for years to come, had both sections of the country continued at peace with each other.

From my own observations, I am confident that CHARLESTOWN, (Va.,) Oct. 1, 1861.

all the slaveholders in the States, and the whole population some 8,000,000. Would it not be more sensible, then, to look for our friends among the millions of non-slaveholders, rather than among the thousands of non-slaveholders, rather than among the thousands of the slaves of the South are just as well informed with regard to their relation to their masters as we

confidence,) that there is an association among the negroes, extending all over the South, the purpos of which is to one day liberate themselves from a continuous properties of alares who sparently are as innocent as ignorant, are well exactly, and are secretly bending every energy to bring about an insurrection which adm and in the being released from their bondage. I asked his if the field bands were members of this associate. He said that they were, and, although passing less information than those who lived in the cise and villages, yet they were away of in the cise. the heid hands were members of this section. He said that they were, and, although passing less information than those who lived in the cise and villages, yet they were aware of what was rea on, and that after their work was done at with they often met in their cabins and discussion, and that after their work was done at with they often met in their cabins and discussion has it propert to be fore them. He also said that, in the larger cities of the South, this association had it regular meetings and its officers; that they was waiting only for the proper time, when a travely would be enacted all over the South, at which world would be astonished. If this association rails exist, and I sincerely believe that it does, the South before they are through with this reduce, without he put a smuch as they can do at home, without he ing an army menacing Washington.

Since the Federal army has occurred the

quite as much as they can do at home, without keping an army menacing Washington.

Since the Federal army has occupied this coatry, the slaves have been much less guarded in that they say. One of these slaves, an old man varpassing the tents one day, when one of the tents and to him that he belonged to Jeff. Daris. Wat a knowing look, he replied: "I did, but now lbe long to Uncle Sam." A colored woman who had been a slave for years, (as she is very old) can into our room the other day, and, taking up a paper, asked if we wanted it. Some one told her, as had was about leaving the room, that she had better as be seen with that paper, as it was not the kind her mistress admired. Says she, "I know what misse likes; I can take care of it," and, sipping it under her apron, she left the room. That slave can read and write, and yet her master knows notling of it. So it is with hundreds of others. You may wonder how they acquire this knowledge. They acquire in a great many ways. Many of them learn of their masters' children, with whom house servant spend a great deal of time. Having acquired a slight knowledge, it only stimulates them to greater exertions. They obtain scraps of newspapers and parts of books, and thus gain a great deal of knowledge entirely unobserved. The slaves know how to keep secrets; consequently, any scheme which may be on foot is seldom discovered.

Yours, truly, GEO. L. WOOD.

Jeffersonian (Ohio) Democrat.

WHERE THE DANGER LIES. Ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana, late Minister to Prussia, recently made a speech at Indianapolis, in which he said:

speech at Indianapolis, in which he said:—
"There is more danger this day from a dribed North than from anything else. A firm, decided, using ted North, will settle the question, and that speedy. But we must not listen to those violent, misenile Abolitionists of the North, who are assering that the object of this war is to interfere with the insulination of the South. This is what the Secessionists of the South love to hear, because it unites the South just a proportion as it is believed."

The lines which have lately been going the rounds of the papers as the production of Abraha Lincoln, President of the United States, are then from "Knox's Songs of Israel," under the tile of "Mortality."

The Rev. H. Lincoln Wayland, of Worcester, Masachusetts, has been appointed Chaplain of the McConnecticut regiment, which has just left for Wabington. He is son of Rev. Dr. Wayland, of Pravidence, and has accepted the appointment.

African slavers have discovered a new way of reaching Cuba with their cargoes. A few weeks since six hundred negroes were landed on Anguilla Island, one of the Bahamas, the slave ship burned to escape detection, and the cargo forwarded to Cuba, in two trips, by a schooper.

Gen. McClellan has now ninety-six batteries in the Potomac army.

SERFDOM IN RUSSSIA. M. de Brischen contributer an article on Serjilom, to a recent number of the Lo-don Journal of the Statistical Society, in which he states that the number of serfs in Russia, at the cos-mencement of 1859, was no less than 22,563,086, which mencement of 1833, was no iers turn 2,000,000, such is considerably more than one-third of the whole pagation, (61,129,480.) This startling disproprite is, however, distanced by the contrast with the under of owners of these serfs, viz.:—106,897 proprietors.

Fifty-seven persons were killed, and two hundred and twenty-four wounded, by railroad acident, in this country, during the month of September.

ARREST EXTRAORDINARY. We learn that Waliam H. Russell, LL. D., the corresponded of the London Times, who is spending a few days in Illines shooting prairie game, was yesterday arrested ner Wilmington, in Will county, at the instance of redents in the vicinity, for shooting on the Subat. We are not in possession of the particulars of the x-rest, but learn that he was to have an examination at Wilmington to-day.—Chicago Journal, 30th.

Another female has been discovered concelle Another female has been discovered conceled in a volunteer's uniform. Her name is Sophia Cryder, and she was found on guard, doing daty as actined, at Camp Curtin, faer Harrisburg, by her friesh, who were searching for her. She had been in the ranks for a week, is a plump lass of only sixten year of age, and had so completely unexed hereif this she could safely bid defiance to any one not acquinish with her to detect her. She is represented as a gif of unblemished reputation, and to have enlisted may bure love of adventure. It is stated that the most reckless dares devil attached to the Pennsylvania has Regiment of the three months' voluncers was a warm—the mother of four children.

man—the mother of four chairers.

They have a famous negro tragedian in Esrope. His name and titles are "Chevalier in aldridge, K. S." He is about to proceed to Russia bu
undertake a series of tione Shaksparean préraances which have been "glowned with such trillist
success in numerous foreign capitals. He vill feld
erigagements in various parts of Prussia, Austri, sol
Russian Poland, as well as in Moscow, St. Peterbur,
and Odessa; and overtures have been make him to appear in Paris, under illustrious patronage.

Dr. G. B. Windship, of this city, in his experi-To Dr. G. B. Windship, of this city, in harper-ments in the branch of Physical Science which he is made a study, has arrived at some astonding resilt, demonstrating the amount of strength in he luma muscles. At a lecture in Brighton, the precent wel, he actually lifted twelve une at once, each of whan was heavier than himself, and all having a combined weight of over eighteen hundred pounds? 1D. Wis-ship is preparing to give his lectures and repeat his experiments in this vicinity. His powers, mental sit experiments in this vicinity. His powers, mental sit hysical, were never in a finer stage of development than at the present time.—Robbury Journal.

Reward or Honorable Perseverage. Nothing could be more striking, and at the same time more gratifying, than the entire conversion of our neighbors, the Daily Advertiser and the Jernal, to they litted a views which, the Courier has so long and, it seems, successfully advocated, with a conviction of their necessity, to which we have only regreted that our ability could not render full justice—Courier.

Samuel Williams, the first selectman of the town of Enfield, N. II., a man of much local influence, has enlisted as a private in the 7th New Hampshire regiment.

Col. De Courcey, an English officer formerly commanding a Turkish regiment in the Crimean warrlast lendered his services to the government, and has because the coupled.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washing

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TRANSIENT BOARDERS

THE subscriber has just opened house No. 77 Myrd for the accommodation of transient Bearders. The cation is a pleasant one, within a few minutes subscribed most central portions of the city. Every service a made for the comfort of those who may favor the with a call. Rossons furnished with or without b Terms moderate. S NEWELL