

TERMS—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance. Five copies will be sent to one address for ten dollars, if payment be made in advance.

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

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 46.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1612.

Selections.

A SOUTH-SIDE VIEW OF SECESSION.

BY A NORTHERN ANTI-SLAVERY MAN!

We take the following extracts from an extraordinary "Discourse on the Wickedness and Folly of the Present War—delivered in the Court House at Ottawa, Illinois, on Sabbath, August 11, 1861, by Geo. W. Basset, author of "A Northern Plea for the Right of Secession."

I cannot see how any honorable man in the Southern States can be anything but a practical, as well as theoretical secessionist. No matter what his regrets or misgivings may be—no matter how strenuously he may have resisted the act of secession as impolitic and even hazardous; the very necessities of his contended rights, and the rights of mankind, require that he resist the arrogant and man-degraded doctrine of the divine right of kings, not less than that doctrine is maintained at the cannon's mouth by a once free Republic, than when enforced by the minions of George the Third.

It seems evident to my mind, therefore, that the South, and not the North, are to-day defending this great natural right of popular self-government; and it is more evident still that their antagonists, the U. S. Government, are not contending for the maintenance of this right.

Task, therefore, further, are we fighting to secure our pecuniary rights? Let us consider this. Not to dwell upon the wicked folly of incurring a most burdensome public debt, by squandering five hundred millions, to enforce an ambiguous claim of fifty millions, nor the immorality of shedding rivers of blood for any pecuniary consideration, I maintain that our antagonists in this war have manifested a disposition, and proposed and instituted measures for an equitable and honorable adjustment of all pecuniary claims that we might have against them.

Both South Carolina and the government of the Confederate States have appointed Commissioners who have knocked in vain at our door with proposals of peace and amicable settlement, and these official advances have been met with a most irritating affectation of ignorance of their official existence.

I say, then, we ought immediately to acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States, make peace, and withdraw our armies from their territory. First, because they are right and we are wrong, on the great and only real issue, their national independence. To show this, has been one great object of the above discourse.

Second, we should do this as a matter of wise expediency. It is all a mistake that the separation of the Southern from the Northern States is either the destruction of our government, or even the diminution of our national prosperity.

What, then, is to be thought of a war of the United States, in contest of such a demand? Is it a justifiable "casus belli"?

Again, have we exhausted all other means of settlement, before putting the fatal match to the terrible magazine of civil war? Have we not rejected every proposal of settlement by negotiation? Have we not steadily refused the reception of the accredited commissioners of North Carolina and the Confederate States, both of whom knocked at our doors, holding out the olive branch of peace?

And what have we done in the place of it? We have raised an immense army and invaded their territory, laying waste their fields, burning their houses, and slaughtering their people by thousands, demanding unconditional submission to our political authority.

As I have abundantly shown, we are fighting, not in defence but in violation of the great right of independence and self-government. We are contending for the identical object of Lord North in his war on the American colonies.

Our first President is a slaveholder—so was ours, even up to the day of his death.

Slavery is not the question legitimately involved in the war, whatever effect it may have had in alienating the feelings of the two antagonist sections, as appears from the fact that slavery was fully tolerated under the Union, and far safer in than out of it.

I am aware that the South in leaving did not get the consent of the North—neither did we that of Great Britain. The people of the Southern Confederacy think they are entitled to a place among the nations of the earth.

Slavery is not the question legitimately involved in the war, whatever effect it may have had in alienating the feelings of the two antagonist sections, as appears from the fact that slavery was fully tolerated under the Union, and far safer in than out of it.

Slavery is not the question legitimately involved in the war, whatever effect it may have had in alienating the feelings of the two antagonist sections, as appears from the fact that slavery was fully tolerated under the Union, and far safer in than out of it.

Slavery is not the question legitimately involved in the war, whatever effect it may have had in alienating the feelings of the two antagonist sections, as appears from the fact that slavery was fully tolerated under the Union, and far safer in than out of it.

Slavery is not the question legitimately involved in the war, whatever effect it may have had in alienating the feelings of the two antagonist sections, as appears from the fact that slavery was fully tolerated under the Union, and far safer in than out of it.

Slavery is not the question legitimately involved in the war, whatever effect it may have had in alienating the feelings of the two antagonist sections, as appears from the fact that slavery was fully tolerated under the Union, and far safer in than out of it.

Slavery is not the question legitimately involved in the war, whatever effect it may have had in alienating the feelings of the two antagonist sections, as appears from the fact that slavery was fully tolerated under the Union, and far safer in than out of it.

Slavery is not the question legitimately involved in the war, whatever effect it may have had in alienating the feelings of the two antagonist sections, as appears from the fact that slavery was fully tolerated under the Union, and far safer in than out of it.

Slavery is not the question legitimately involved in the war, whatever effect it may have had in alienating the feelings of the two antagonist sections, as appears from the fact that slavery was fully tolerated under the Union, and far safer in than out of it.

Slavery is not the question legitimately involved in the war, whatever effect it may have had in alienating the feelings of the two antagonist sections, as appears from the fact that slavery was fully tolerated under the Union, and far safer in than out of it.

to be angry with him, and punish him, if he did not do it? The common sense of men teaches them, that this is to be understood only as a permission,—that it comes from the evil hearts of men, and not from God,—not from Divine Love, Divine Wisdom, and Divine Justice.

But it is said that slavery is not forbidden in the New Testament, and that it is not expressly spoken of. From this circumstance we can only infer, that it was not then time to speak of that subject; for the Lord says, "I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now."

And what have we done in the place of it? We have raised an immense army and invaded their territory, laying waste their fields, burning their houses, and slaughtering their people by thousands, demanding unconditional submission to our political authority.

And what have we done in the place of it? We have raised an immense army and invaded their territory, laying waste their fields, burning their houses, and slaughtering their people by thousands, demanding unconditional submission to our political authority.

And what have we done in the place of it? We have raised an immense army and invaded their territory, laying waste their fields, burning their houses, and slaughtering their people by thousands, demanding unconditional submission to our political authority.

And what have we done in the place of it? We have raised an immense army and invaded their territory, laying waste their fields, burning their houses, and slaughtering their people by thousands, demanding unconditional submission to our political authority.

And what have we done in the place of it? We have raised an immense army and invaded their territory, laying waste their fields, burning their houses, and slaughtering their people by thousands, demanding unconditional submission to our political authority.

And what have we done in the place of it? We have raised an immense army and invaded their territory, laying waste their fields, burning their houses, and slaughtering their people by thousands, demanding unconditional submission to our political authority.

And what have we done in the place of it? We have raised an immense army and invaded their territory, laying waste their fields, burning their houses, and slaughtering their people by thousands, demanding unconditional submission to our political authority.

And what have we done in the place of it? We have raised an immense army and invaded their territory, laying waste their fields, burning their houses, and slaughtering their people by thousands, demanding unconditional submission to our political authority.

And what have we done in the place of it? We have raised an immense army and invaded their territory, laying waste their fields, burning their houses, and slaughtering their people by thousands, demanding unconditional submission to our political authority.

And what have we done in the place of it? We have raised an immense army and invaded their territory, laying waste their fields, burning their houses, and slaughtering their people by thousands, demanding unconditional submission to our political authority.

And what have we done in the place of it? We have raised an immense army and invaded their territory, laying waste their fields, burning their houses, and slaughtering their people by thousands, demanding unconditional submission to our political authority.

And what have we done in the place of it? We have raised an immense army and invaded their territory, laying waste their fields, burning their houses, and slaughtering their people by thousands, demanding unconditional submission to our political authority.

And upon this, the South immediately undertook to separate itself from the Union, and to make of itself an independent nation, with the purpose of carrying on their schemes by their own power.

And because our country did not immediately assent to their propositions, and grant their demands, they made war upon us.

It has been sometimes inconsiderately thought,—and perhaps the thought has occurred to many of us,—that it would be well to let them go.

It has been sometimes inconsiderately thought,—and perhaps the thought has occurred to many of us,—that it would be well to let them go.

It has been sometimes inconsiderately thought,—and perhaps the thought has occurred to many of us,—that it would be well to let them go.

It has been sometimes inconsiderately thought,—and perhaps the thought has occurred to many of us,—that it would be well to let them go.

It has been sometimes inconsiderately thought,—and perhaps the thought has occurred to many of us,—that it would be well to let them go.

It has been sometimes inconsiderately thought,—and perhaps the thought has occurred to many of us,—that it would be well to let them go.

It has been sometimes inconsiderately thought,—and perhaps the thought has occurred to many of us,—that it would be well to let them go.

It has been sometimes inconsiderately thought,—and perhaps the thought has occurred to many of us,—that it would be well to let them go.

It has been sometimes inconsiderately thought,—and perhaps the thought has occurred to many of us,—that it would be well to let them go.

It has been sometimes inconsiderately thought,—and perhaps the thought has occurred to many of us,—that it would be well to let them go.

It has been sometimes inconsiderately thought,—and perhaps the thought has occurred to many of us,—that it would be well to let them go.

It has been sometimes inconsiderately thought,—and perhaps the thought has occurred to many of us,—that it would be well to let them go.

resolution to have done with it, as unjust and inconsistent with the free government which they desired.

This popular resolution was as strong in one part of the country as another, or if anything, stronger where the proportion of the slaves was greatest.

And because our country did not immediately assent to their propositions, and grant their demands, they made war upon us.

And because our country did not immediately assent to their propositions, and grant their demands, they made war upon us.

And because our country did not immediately assent to their propositions, and grant their demands, they made war upon us.

And because our country did not immediately assent to their propositions, and grant their demands, they made war upon us.

And because our country did not immediately assent to their propositions, and grant their demands, they made war upon us.

And because our country did not immediately assent to their propositions, and grant their demands, they made war upon us.

And because our country did not immediately assent to their propositions, and grant their demands, they made war upon us.

And because our country did not immediately assent to their propositions, and grant their demands, they made war upon us.

And because our country did not immediately assent to their propositions, and grant their demands, they made war upon us.

And because our country did not immediately assent to their propositions, and grant their demands, they made war upon us.

And because our country did not immediately assent to their propositions, and grant their demands, they made war upon us.

And because our country did not immediately assent to their propositions, and grant their demands, they made war upon us.

The United States Constitution is "a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."

"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 exclusive 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 pernicious to the interests of the whole, than any order of nobility 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 name in the language of national jurisprudence that can define it—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 name of persons. Little did the members of the Convention from the Free States imagine or foresee what a accession to Moloch was hidden under the mask of this concession."—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

J. B. YERRINGTON & SON, Printers.

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

A SWEDENBORGIAN VIEW OF SLAVERY.

Extract from a Discourse, delivered in the New Jerusalem Church, Boston, Sept. 26, 1861, by THOMAS WOLCOSTER—published by William Carter & Brother, 7 Water Street.

A SWEDENBORGIAN VIEW OF SLAVERY.

Extract from a Discourse, delivered in the New Jerusalem Church, Boston, Sept. 26, 1861, by THOMAS WOLCOSTER—published by William Carter & Brother, 7 Water Street.

SLAVERY AND THE WAR.

In an article on slavery as affected by the present contest, the New York Post has the following, which is right to the point. It says:— "We can see no reason why we take a man's ships and goods from him because of his treason, and yet return him his slaves; we see no reason why a negro standing in the way of our advance should not be blown to pieces with a cannon ball as readily as a white man; we see no reason, in short, why the slave 'institutions' of certain States are more to be respected than the free institutions of other States. If one succumbs to the exigencies of the war, so must the other. If the men of the North are expected to sacrifice their houses and lands, yes; their best blood and the best blood of their sons, to maintain their country, the men of the South must be expected to sacrifice at least their slaves. Loyal men everywhere are submitting to fearful losses on account of the war, and the loyal men of the South must take their share, in whatever shape it comes. We can see no reason why slave property should be exempt from the usual liabilities of war; but we can see a reason why, if any discriminations are to be made, that property should be the chief to suffer. Disguise it as we may, it is still evident that the rebellion has grown altogether out of the existence of homogeneous throughout the South. No other cause of war has existed, or can exist, in the continent. Nothing else separates the North and South. It was that which broke up the Democratic party. To extend its area has been the main purpose of Southern politicians. Because they could

excited by such a step in all the seceded States—the Proclamation has not been issued.

Were yet. Even inaction upon this momentous subject, criminal as it is, has not been the only fault of the President. He sets himself in active opposition to movements against slavery made by his subordinate officers. General Butler took a step in this direction which acted most beneficially for the Government and against the enemy, and then, expressing his earnest wish to go further on the same road, he demanded "instructions" from the Government.

Again, a popular Administration would naturally be well inclined to movements actively favored by the people. Now, nothing is more certain than that a shout of enthusiasm, all over the North, followed first the movement of General Butler, and next that of General Fremont. Such a spirit, both in the army and in the people, is one of the most indispensable requisites to success in war.

Whatever these malign influences may be—and several unworthy and discreditable ones have been openly mentioned as those actually controlling President Lincoln—it is certain that he has committed himself to a policy which, favoring slavery by letting it alone, is most injurious to our present struggle, and most disastrous to the ultimate settlement of our difficulties.

SOLD! SOLD! SOLD!

FOREST LAKE, (Penn.), Nov. 6, 1861. DEAR GARRISON,—My heart sickens and my spirit faints, as I view what seems to me a deep-laid scheme, on the part of some in power, to sell out the North to the South—the cause of freedom and free institutions to slavery and slave institutions.

Why have the Administration and the Federal Generals uniformly shown so much more regard to the lives and property of the rebels than of the loyal people of the North? Why have so many rebels remained in Federal offices in Washington? Why have so many slaveholders and sons of slaveholders been placed in command over Federal troops and ships?

Why have the Administration and the Federal Generals uniformly shown so much more regard to the lives and property of the rebels than of the loyal people of the North? Why have so many rebels remained in Federal offices in Washington? Why have so many slaveholders and sons of slaveholders been placed in command over Federal troops and ships?

Why have the Administration and the Federal Generals uniformly shown so much more regard to the lives and property of the rebels than of the loyal people of the North? Why have so many rebels remained in Federal offices in Washington? Why have so many slaveholders and sons of slaveholders been placed in command over Federal troops and ships?

Why have the Administration and the Federal Generals uniformly shown so much more regard to the lives and property of the rebels than of the loyal people of the North? Why have so many rebels remained in Federal offices in Washington? Why have so many slaveholders and sons of slaveholders been placed in command over Federal troops and ships?

Why have the Administration and the Federal Generals uniformly shown so much more regard to the lives and property of the rebels than of the loyal people of the North? Why have so many rebels remained in Federal offices in Washington? Why have so many slaveholders and sons of slaveholders been placed in command over Federal troops and ships?

Why have the Administration and the Federal Generals uniformly shown so much more regard to the lives and property of the rebels than of the loyal people of the North? Why have so many rebels remained in Federal offices in Washington? Why have so many slaveholders and sons of slaveholders been placed in command over Federal troops and ships?

Why have the Administration and the Federal Generals uniformly shown so much more regard to the lives and property of the rebels than of the loyal people of the North? Why have so many rebels remained in Federal offices in Washington? Why have so many slaveholders and sons of slaveholders been placed in command over Federal troops and ships?

Why have the Administration and the Federal Generals uniformly shown so much more regard to the lives and property of the rebels than of the loyal people of the North? Why have so many rebels remained in Federal offices in Washington? Why have so many slaveholders and sons of slaveholders been placed in command over Federal troops and ships?

Why have the Administration and the Federal Generals uniformly shown so much more regard to the lives and property of the rebels than of the loyal people of the North? Why have so many rebels remained in Federal offices in Washington? Why have so many slaveholders and sons of slaveholders been placed in command over Federal troops and ships?

Why have the Administration and the Federal Generals uniformly shown so much more regard to the lives and property of the rebels than of the loyal people of the North? Why have so many rebels remained in Federal offices in Washington? Why have so many slaveholders and sons of slaveholders been placed in command over Federal troops and ships?

Why have the Administration and the Federal Generals uniformly shown so much more regard to the lives and property of the rebels than of the loyal people of the North? Why have so many rebels remained in Federal offices in Washington? Why have so many slaveholders and sons of slaveholders been placed in command over Federal troops and ships?

very of the Union must die. Let this conviction settle upon the mind of the North. This is the testimony of the States now in rebellion. They seek to destroy the nation, because they deem its existence is opposed to slavery.

A few say, (Ex-Governor Seymour of New York being one,) Dissolve the Union rather than touch or abolish slavery; but nine out of ten say—Let slavery perish, but save the Union. The South hates the Union, because, as they think, its tendency is to destroy slavery.

Governments are established to protect liberty, not slavery; and the moment they cease to protect liberty, they cease to exist. It is the right and the duty of the people to alter or abolish them. While the Union meant slavery, God and the Constitution required us to seek to alter or abolish it.

What private and personal considerations have sufficed to make the very most important function of his office, a position so nearly akin to that taken by the late traitorous President of the sham democracy?

What private and personal considerations have sufficed to make the very most important function of his office, a position so nearly akin to that taken by the late traitorous President of the sham democracy?

What private and personal considerations have sufficed to make the very most important function of his office, a position so nearly akin to that taken by the late traitorous President of the sham democracy?

What private and personal considerations have sufficed to make the very most important function of his office, a position so nearly akin to that taken by the late traitorous President of the sham democracy?

What private and personal considerations have sufficed to make the very most important function of his office, a position so nearly akin to that taken by the late traitorous President of the sham democracy?

What private and personal considerations have sufficed to make the very most important function of his office, a position so nearly akin to that taken by the late traitorous President of the sham democracy?

What private and personal considerations have sufficed to make the very most important function of his office, a position so nearly akin to that taken by the late traitorous President of the sham democracy?

What private and personal considerations have sufficed to make the very most important function of his office, a position so nearly akin to that taken by the late traitorous President of the sham democracy?

What private and personal considerations have sufficed to make the very most important function of his office, a position so nearly akin to that taken by the late traitorous President of the sham democracy?

with whom we used to see him at meetings and lectures in Boston. Into what gigantic proportions the war has grown since we were with you last April and May! And how worse than useless will be all this costly sacrifice of blood and treasure, if Freedom does not come out of the conflict safe, and more secure than ever before!

I hope you will read Mr. Sumner's speech at the Republican State Convention at Worcester, the 1st of October. He says, so boldly, speaking from his highest impulses as a man, and without taking the taint of counsel of politicians—"It is often said that the war will make an end of slavery. This is probable. But it is surer still, that the overthrow of slavery will at once make an end of the war."

All this good work, I cannot doubt, it will be your joy and happiness to promote, whether you serve the State at Albany this winter, which I earnestly hope and trust you will, or labor as a citizen in word and deed any where else.

I feel very much obliged for the "first-rate notice" you give me in relation to the printing of my "Extra," containing the speech of Hon. Charles Sumner. I have already published two editions of a thousand, and scattered them broadcast, at home and abroad—to a considerable extent in the army, as I have had opportunity. I never engaged in a work more heartily, and the "material aid and comfort" I have received from two of the leading and generous-hearted Abolitionists of this State (of either sex) has induced me to issue a third edition, enlarged and improved.

I have already published two editions of a thousand, and scattered them broadcast, at home and abroad—to a considerable extent in the army, as I have had opportunity. I never engaged in a work more heartily, and the "material aid and comfort" I have received from two of the leading and generous-hearted Abolitionists of this State (of either sex) has induced me to issue a third edition, enlarged and improved.

I have already published two editions of a thousand, and scattered them broadcast, at home and abroad—to a considerable extent in the army, as I have had opportunity. I never engaged in a work more heartily, and the "material aid and comfort" I have received from two of the leading and generous-hearted Abolitionists of this State (of either sex) has induced me to issue a third edition, enlarged and improved.

I have already published two editions of a thousand, and scattered them broadcast, at home and abroad—to a considerable extent in the army, as I have had opportunity. I never engaged in a work more heartily, and the "material aid and comfort" I have received from two of the leading and generous-hearted Abolitionists of this State (of either sex) has induced me to issue a third edition, enlarged and improved.

I have already published two editions of a thousand, and scattered them broadcast, at home and abroad—to a considerable extent in the army, as I have had opportunity. I never engaged in a work more heartily, and the "material aid and comfort" I have received from two of the leading and generous-hearted Abolitionists of this State (of either sex) has induced me to issue a third edition, enlarged and improved.

I have already published two editions of a thousand, and scattered them broadcast, at home and abroad—to a considerable extent in the army, as I have had opportunity. I never engaged in a work more heartily, and the "material aid and comfort" I have received from two of the leading and generous-hearted Abolitionists of this State (of either sex) has induced me to issue a third edition, enlarged and improved.

I have already published two editions of a thousand, and scattered them broadcast, at home and abroad—to a considerable extent in the army, as I have had opportunity. I never engaged in a work more heartily, and the "material aid and comfort" I have received from two of the leading and generous-hearted Abolitionists of this State (of either sex) has induced me to issue a third edition, enlarged and improved.

I have already published two editions of a thousand, and scattered them broadcast, at home and abroad—to a considerable extent in the army, as I have had opportunity. I never engaged in a work more heartily, and the "material aid and comfort" I have received from two of the leading and generous-hearted Abolitionists of this State (of either sex) has induced me to issue a third edition, enlarged and improved.

I have already published two editions of a thousand, and scattered them broadcast, at home and abroad—to a considerable extent in the army, as I have had opportunity. I never engaged in a work more heartily, and the "material aid and comfort" I have received from two of the leading and generous-hearted Abolitionists of this State (of either sex) has induced me to issue a third edition, enlarged and improved.

six killed, and two wounded. She endured more injury than any of the fleet, but she is not disabled. A quantity was thrown through the ward room, and damaged the second Lieutenant's cabin. The Wahash had mainmast badly injured by a round shot.

The Pocahontas had one man injured. The chief Engineer of the Moccasin was killed, and an assistant badly wounded. The second Lieutenant's cabin was damaged. The Wahash had mainmast badly injured by a round shot.

The following is an extract from a private letter of one of the officers engaged in the battle of Belmont. I am sure our success will rejoice your hearts. It has been reported that the rebels were the whole country. The negroes are wild, and plundering their masters' houses.

FROM CAMP LYON. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Camp Lyon, Springfield, (Mo.) Oct. 31, says:—A slave named Peter—an active, intelligent man, though black as Erebus—arrived here yesterday from the rebel army, after a somewhat peculiar experience.

FROM CAMP LYON. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Camp Lyon, Springfield, (Mo.) Oct. 31, says:—A slave named Peter—an active, intelligent man, though black as Erebus—arrived here yesterday from the rebel army, after a somewhat peculiar experience.

FROM CAMP LYON. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Camp Lyon, Springfield, (Mo.) Oct. 31, says:—A slave named Peter—an active, intelligent man, though black as Erebus—arrived here yesterday from the rebel army, after a somewhat peculiar experience.

FROM CAMP LYON. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Camp Lyon, Springfield, (Mo.) Oct. 31, says:—A slave named Peter—an active, intelligent man, though black as Erebus—arrived here yesterday from the rebel army, after a somewhat peculiar experience.

FROM CAMP LYON. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Camp Lyon, Springfield, (Mo.) Oct. 31, says:—A slave named Peter—an active, intelligent man, though black as Erebus—arrived here yesterday from the rebel army, after a somewhat peculiar experience.

FROM CAMP LYON. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Camp Lyon, Springfield, (Mo.) Oct. 31, says:—A slave named Peter—an active, intelligent man, though black as Erebus—arrived here yesterday from the rebel army, after a somewhat peculiar experience.

FROM CAMP LYON. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Camp Lyon, Springfield, (Mo.) Oct. 31, says:—A slave named Peter—an active, intelligent man, though black as Erebus—arrived here yesterday from the rebel army, after a somewhat peculiar experience.

FROM CAMP LYON. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Camp Lyon, Springfield, (Mo.) Oct. 31, says:—A slave named Peter—an active, intelligent man, though black as Erebus—arrived here yesterday from the rebel army, after a somewhat peculiar experience.

FROM CAMP LYON. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Camp Lyon, Springfield, (Mo.) Oct. 31, says:—A slave named Peter—an active, intelligent man, though black as Erebus—arrived here yesterday from the rebel army, after a somewhat peculiar experience.

SWANSON BAKER. Daniel S. Dickinson, in speaking to Mr. B. in Brooklyn, last week, thus alluded to brave Col. Baker:— "Also our Baker! He was swifter than an eagle! He was stronger than a lion and the very soul of bravery and manly daring. He spoke by his side at the Union-square meeting in April, and his words of fiery and patriotic eloquence rang upon my ears. And has that noble heart ceased to beat? Has that eye been closed in death? Has that tongue of eloquence been silenced forever? Yes, but he has died in the cause of humanity."

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.—Great Falls, N. H., November 2d. The Blanket Mill, &c., of William Hill, at North Berwick, Maine, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is \$30,000.—Insured. The mill was engaged in making blankets for the army.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.—Great Falls, N. H., November 2d. The Blanket Mill, &c., of William Hill, at North Berwick, Maine, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is \$30,000.—Insured. The mill was engaged in making blankets for the army.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.—Great Falls, N. H., November 2d. The Blanket Mill, &c., of William Hill, at North Berwick, Maine, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is \$30,000.—Insured. The mill was engaged in making blankets for the army.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.—Great Falls, N. H., November 2d. The Blanket Mill, &c., of William Hill, at North Berwick, Maine, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is \$30,000.—Insured. The mill was engaged in making blankets for the army.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.—Great Falls, N. H., November 2d. The Blanket Mill, &c., of William Hill, at North Berwick, Maine, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is \$30,000.—Insured. The mill was engaged in making blankets for the army.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.—Great Falls, N. H., November 2d. The Blanket Mill, &c., of William Hill, at North Berwick, Maine, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is \$30,000.—Insured. The mill was engaged in making blankets for the army.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.—Great Falls, N. H., November 2d. The Blanket Mill, &c., of William Hill, at North Berwick, Maine, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is \$30,000.—Insured. The mill was engaged in making blankets for the army.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.—Great Falls, N. H., November 2d. The Blanket Mill, &c., of William Hill, at North Berwick, Maine, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is \$30,000.—Insured. The mill was engaged in making blankets for the army.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.—Great Falls, N. H., November 2d. The Blanket Mill, &c., of William Hill, at North Berwick, Maine, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is \$30,000.—Insured. The mill was engaged in making blankets for the army.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.—Great Falls, N. H., November 2d. The Blanket Mill, &c., of William Hill, at North Berwick, Maine, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is \$30,000.—Insured. The mill was engaged in making blankets for the army.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.—Great Falls, N. H., November 2d. The Blanket Mill, &c., of William Hill, at North Berwick, Maine, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is \$30,000.—Insured. The mill was engaged in making blankets for the army.

THE TWENTY EIGHTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY. The time for the ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY again draws near, and we look forward to it with pleasure, as the means of meeting familiar, friendly faces, and listening to earnest words of counsel and encouragement.

Our mission is the same now that it was thirty years ago. Through many and strange changes, we have slowly but steadily advanced toward its fulfillment; but there are many indications that our work is not yet in a state to be safely left to other hands.

Our mission is the same now that it was thirty years ago. Through many and strange changes, we have slowly but steadily advanced toward its fulfillment; but there are many indications that our work is not yet in a state to be safely left to other hands.

Our mission is the same now that it was thirty years ago. Through many and strange changes, we have slowly but steadily advanced toward its fulfillment; but there are many indications that our work is not yet in a state to be safely left to other hands.

Our mission is the same now that it was thirty years ago. Through many and strange changes, we have slowly but steadily advanced toward its fulfillment; but there are many indications that our work is not yet in a state to be safely left to other hands.

Our mission is the same now that it was thirty years ago. Through many and strange changes, we have slowly but steadily advanced toward its fulfillment; but there are many indications that our work is not yet in a state to be safely left to other hands.

Our mission is the same now that it was thirty years ago. Through many and strange changes, we have slowly but steadily advanced toward its fulfillment; but there are many indications that our work is not yet in a state to be safely left to other hands.

Our mission is the same now that it was thirty years ago. Through many and strange changes, we have slowly but steadily advanced toward its fulfillment; but there are many indications that our work is not yet in a state to be safely left to other hands.

Our mission is the same now that it was thirty years ago. Through many and strange changes, we have slowly but steadily advanced toward its fulfillment; but there are many indications that our work is not yet in a state to be safely left to other hands.

Our mission is the same now that it was thirty years ago. Through many and strange changes, we have slowly but steadily advanced toward its fulfillment; but there are many indications that our work is not yet in a state to be safely left to other hands.

Our mission is the same now that it was thirty years ago. Through many and strange changes, we have slowly but steadily advanced toward its fulfillment; but there are many indications that our work is not yet in a state to be safely left to other hands.

Our mission is the same now that it was thirty years ago. Through many and strange changes, we have slowly but steadily advanced toward its fulfillment; but there are many indications that our work is not yet in a state to be safely left to other hands.

Poetry.

The Liberator.

For the Liberator. IS THERE HOPE? When I ponder in secret communion...

Look at the promise, in those youthful eyes, Of thoughtful daring, and of high enterprise...

From Chamber's Journal. COMING HOME. O, brothers and sisters, growing old, Do you all remember yet...

THE HEART'S GUESTS. When age has cast its shadows, O'er life's declining way, And the evening twilight gathers...

THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE LAW. BY WILLIAM E. FOWLER. Restore the Fugitive! Ay, when The Son of God descends again...

WHO ARE THE INFIDELS? No. I. By the late Rev. J. P. Fessenden, of S. Bridgton, Me. It seems to me that no word, as applied to men...

Let us see, for a moment, how the word infidel is extensively used and applied, and what alone, in truth, is meant by it, as thus used and applied.

When Dick Smith steals a horse, and sells him to an honest man, the "owner" takes his property where he finds it, no matter how many honest hands it has passed through...

THE COMPLAINT AGAINST FRÉMONT. The complaint against Fremont that was incessant, is now preferred by scores of place and curiosity-mongers against Gen. McClellan.

"COMPENSATION." The idea of property in man is the end of the chain about our own necks. It drags us into the support of the cursed thing we loathe.

When Dick Smith steals a horse, and sells him to an honest man, the "owner" takes his property where he finds it, no matter how many honest hands it has passed through...

THE DEVASTATION AT HATTERAS INLET BY THE GALE OF LAST WEEK. Col. Hawkins, who has arrived at Washington, to consult with the government...

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN. WHO WAS EXECUTED AT CHARLESTON, VIRGINIA, FEBRUARY 2, 1859, FOR AN ARMED INTERFERENCE WITH SLAVERY...

HOW TO THINK, WRITE, AND SPEAK WELL. AN UNPUBLISHED ESSAY FROM THEODORE PARKER. Editor of Liberator: Enclosed is a copy of a letter from that brave man, Theodore Parker...

THE DEVASTATION AT HATTERAS INLET BY THE GALE OF LAST WEEK. Col. Hawkins, who has arrived at Washington, to consult with the government...

THE OLD MAJOR, THE NOBLE HORSE. BY JOSEPH A. DUGDALE. From my boyhood days, I have been an admirer of fine horses.

THE DEVASTATION AT HATTERAS INLET BY THE GALE OF LAST WEEK. Col. Hawkins, who has arrived at Washington, to consult with the government...

THE DEVASTATION AT HATTERAS INLET BY THE GALE OF LAST WEEK. Col. Hawkins, who has arrived at Washington, to consult with the government...

THE DEVASTATION AT HATTERAS INLET BY THE GALE OF LAST WEEK. Col. Hawkins, who has arrived at Washington, to consult with the government...

THE DEVASTATION AT HATTERAS INLET BY THE GALE OF LAST WEEK. Col. Hawkins, who has arrived at Washington, to consult with the government...

THE DEVASTATION AT HATTERAS INLET BY THE GALE OF LAST WEEK. Col. Hawkins, who has arrived at Washington, to consult with the government...

THE PRO-SLAVERY PRESS. It is not a little remarkable that the pro-slavery papers which, a few months ago, were the loudest in praise of the President...

THE DEVASTATION AT HATTERAS INLET BY THE GALE OF LAST WEEK. Col. Hawkins, who has arrived at Washington, to consult with the government...

THE DEVASTATION AT HATTERAS INLET BY THE GALE OF LAST WEEK. Col. Hawkins, who has arrived at Washington, to consult with the government...

THE DEVASTATION AT HATTERAS INLET BY THE GALE OF LAST WEEK. Col. Hawkins, who has arrived at Washington, to consult with the government...

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN. WHO WAS EXECUTED AT CHARLESTON, VIRGINIA, FEBRUARY 2, 1859, FOR AN ARMED INTERFERENCE WITH SLAVERY...