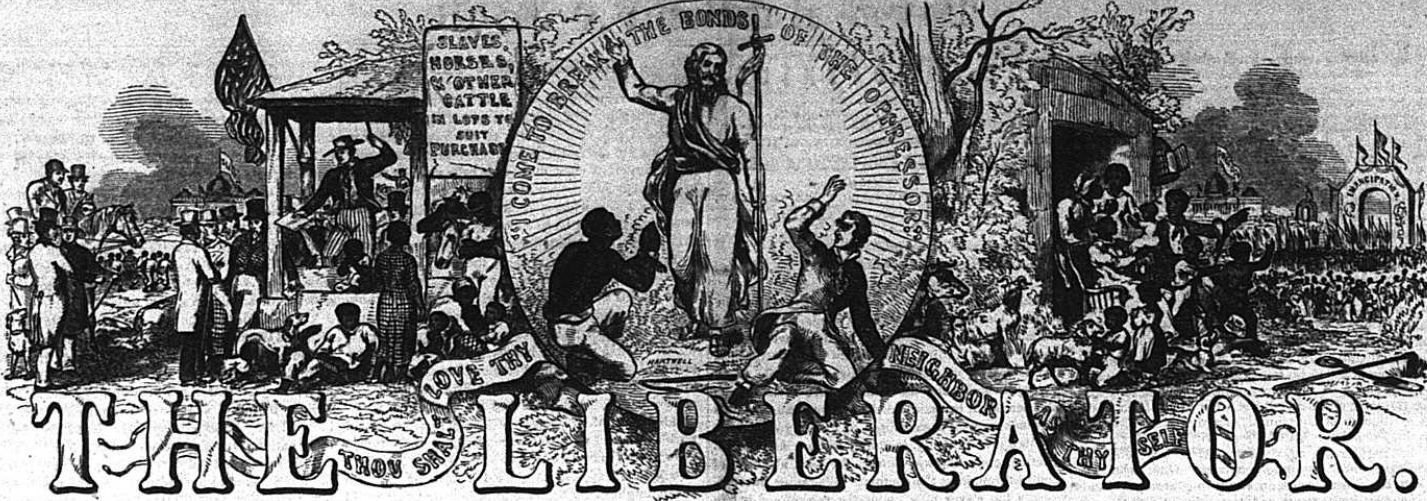


TERMS—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum in advance. Five copies will be sent to one address for 75¢...



"What order of men under the most absolute 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 of slaves..."

Refuge of Oppression.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

MIR HOLT ON FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1861. MY DEAR SIR,—I hasten to place in your hands the enclosed correspondence with the President of the United States...

Very sincerely yours, J. HOLT. Gen. JAS. SPEED, Frankfort, Ky.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—The House of Congress providing for the confiscation of the estates of persons in open rebellion against the Government, was as a necessary measure accepted and fully approved by the loyal men of the country...

A QUESTION OF LAW. Fremont having once proclaimed martial law in Missouri, as it is admitted he had a right to do, and having also by his proclamation...

The proclamation, however, of Gen. Fremont, under date of the 15th of August, transcends, and in some respects violates the law in both these particulars...

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. HOLT.

His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES, Sept. 12, 1861.

THE HON. JOSEPH HUNT: Dear Sir,—Yours of this day, in relation to the late proclamation of Gen. Fremont, is received. Yesterday I addressed a letter to him by mail on the same subject...

Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN NOBLY MEETING THE ORISIS.

While contending, in battle array, with the insane nigger-drivers at the South, and putting down with the strong arm their murders and suicidal treason, Mr. Lincoln has been equally mindful that the original cause of evil began with the machinations of the fanatical nigger-worshippers at the North...

The re-union of the States, temporarily severed by insurrectionary treason, cannot be established by force of arms alone. In addition to the triumphant advance of our troops by sea and on land, it is indispensable that the good and glorious old Constitution, with all of its provisions and guarantees, should remain embalm in the respect of the people...

Selections.

THE WAR IN AMERICA IN ITS RELATIONS TO SLAVERY.

The official instructions issued by the Washington Secretary of War, regarding the manner in which military officers are to deal with fugitive slaves during the civil war between the Northern and Southern sections of the American Union, are sufficient, even were there no other evidence, to prove that the idea that the Northern States, either directly or indirectly, fight for the abolition of slavery, is a perverse and wilful delusion...

It is probable enough that even this additional and apparently conclusive piece of evidence, as to the position occupied by the Federal Government on the question of slavery, will not be accepted by those who choose, under one motive or another, to represent it as having for its object the abolition, or at least restriction, of slavery...

What is the most popular and compendious form in which the Northerners themselves state the object of their fighting? That they fight for "the Constitution of the United States." In two consecutive sentences, Mr. Bright lately said that the Northerners fought for the Constitution, and virtually for the abolition of slavery...

Let the Abolition journals denounce Mr. Lincoln; he will gain ten supporters for every one he loses by showing his resolute determination to stand by the Constitution and the Laws to the greatest practicable extent. As we stated, on Monday, the President has, thus far, given no aid or comfort to the emancipationists...

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AMERICA.

In the total absence of any exciting political topic at home, we may once more refer to affairs across the Atlantic. The recent disaster to the Northern army, magnified as it has been by the Times paper, cannot in the least change the original features of the war...

As to the recent fight at Bull Run, according to the most reliable information, both parties were equally unprepared for the contest. The sympathy of Mr. Russell with slavery and the South is apparent in nearly every line he writes; and its effect is to annoy and exasperate the Northern people, who have enough on their hands at present without having a fresh crop of ill-feeling against England forced upon them...

Slavery exists: its teachings, its example, its influence, its animating spirit have produced, as legitimate fruits, an utter demoralization, in life, in religion, and in social duties, among all classes at the South. A reckless contempt of justice; murders without number among themselves; denial of the rights of property and persons of strangers; and, finally, the present war, and all the atrocious cruelties which mark its progress...

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A POLITICAL CATECHISM FOR CHILDREN.

It is the boast of the United States that our children imbibe political knowledge almost with their mother's milk, and that our boys at school possess an experience of political affairs which is not surpassed by that of average citizens of most foreign countries...

Question—What is a Democrat, mamma? Answer—A Democrat, my dear, is a defiant species, of which you will find a finely preserved stuffed specimen at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In their day, Democrats were hearty patriots who sought the good of the whole country...

Question—What is a Breckinridge Democrat? Answer—A Breckinridge Democrat is a person who desires to see this Union overthrown, and the rebellion of Jeff. Davis successful...

Question—What is the cause of the present war? Answer—This war, my dear, is the last dying struggle of slavery as a political power. If you have read history aright, you must have learned that all great and powerful systems or bodies die hard...

Question—What shall we do with it? Answer—Slavery is the fountain of our national troubles. No subtlety can evade this self-evident proposition. Known to be the sun of all villainies, it has hitherto been treated, even at the North, as if there were a peculiar sanctity belonging to it...

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SEQUESTRATION AT THE SOUTH.

The Richmond Examiner of Monday gives an abstract of a very important bill passed by the Southern Congress, shortly before its adjournment, for the sequestration of all Northern property found in the South. The following is the principal legislative clause:—

"Be it enacted by the Congress of the Confederate States:—That all and every the lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits within these Confederate States, and every right and interest therein held, owned, possessed, or enjoyed by or for any alien enemy since the twenty-first day of May, 1861, except such debts due to an alien enemy as may have been paid into the Treasury of any one of the Confederate States prior to the passage of this law, be and the same are hereby sequestrated by the Confederate States of America, and shall be held for the full indemnity of any true and loyal citizen, a resident of these Confederate States, or other person aiding said Confederate States in the prosecution of the present war between said Confederate States and the United States of America, and for which he may suffer any loss or injury under the act of the United States to which this act is retaliatory, or under any other act of the United States, or of any State thereof, authorizing the seizure or confiscation of the property of citizens or residents of the Confederate States, or other person aiding said Confederate States, and the same shall be seized and disposed of as provided for in this act: Provided, however, When the estate, property, or rights to be affected by this act were or are within some State of this Confederacy, which has become since said twenty-first day of May, then this act shall operate upon and as to such estate, property, or rights, and all persons claiming the same from and after the day such State became a member of this Confederacy, and not before: Provided, further, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to the stocks or other public securities of the Confederate Government, or of any of the States of this Confederacy, held or owned by an alien enemy, or to any debt, obligation, or sum due from the Confederate Government or any of the States to such alien enemy. And provided, also, That the provisions of this act shall not embrace the property of citizens or residents of either of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, or the District of Columbia, or the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, or the Indian Territory south of Kansas, except such said citizens or residents as shall commit actual hostilities against the Confederate States, or aid or abet the United States in the existing war against the Confederate States."

Sections 2 to 13, provide for the appointment of receivers in each county, and impose a penalty of \$2,000 on all who may endeavor to conceal the ownership of property belonging to alien enemies. Section 14 provides for the appointment of three commissioners to take charge of the sequestration fund, and to hear and decide on all claims against it.

TWO THOUSAND CONTRABAND SLAVES. General Wool has sent to Washington for contractors touching the course to be pursued for the purchase of slaves, two thousand of whom are now at Fortress Mifflin. He is ordered to send to Washington all whom he can spare, the men to be set to work on intrenchments, the women to be employed in the camp kitchens, and paid for their services.

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ISRAEL SMITTEH AT AL.

BY LIEUT. GENERAL T. FERONET THOMPSON.

That all which is written is written for our instruction, as true in one department of history as in another.

Among those records which tell of the first movements among mankind towards purer manners and more rational belief, are things profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction, in righteousness and in military tactics.

Here were men, who, in spite of light and knowledge, chose to fight without a cause, or with repudiation of the cause which carried their forefathers through events wonderful and great.

And so, to it they went, and came beaten away. Waiting for the present, the question of what might be the result of the present, they were men committing the earthly folly of going the half-witted way to work.

But there have been later lessons and wider. When Napoleon went to Moscow he might have carried all before him, even after difficulties began to press upon him.

Or, suppose the English, at the time of their Revolution, had refused to acknowledge the assistance of a Dutch fleet and army; or the Americans abandoned Lafayette, and the fleet that brought him.

See, in the present case, the lesson which has been bequeathed to posterity. It was the doing neither of the soldier nor the statesman; it was the battle of kites and cranes, which is directed by ignorance and self-interest.

And now, for what is to come of it? It is in the course of nature that such a misfortune should be only a whet in the way of appetite to try again.

But do not try again till you have got a cause. And when you try, remember the ancient maxim, that fights begin in the rear.

THE BARBARISM OF SLAVERY.

BY REV. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

Seldom in the history of the world has there been a record of more unmitigated barbarism than the Southern States displayed during the progress of this rebellion.

There are doubtless, some exaggerated or unfounded rumors. The following facts are reliable. A gentleman recently escaped from Georgia to New York.

Two Northern gentlemen were conversing at the South. A Southerner came up and said to one, "You are a damned Yankee, and the Yankee are damned Abolitionists."

probably brought upon her husband, said, "Will you accept the apology of a lady, when I assure you that I intended no offence?"

An old man from the West was seized in Savannah, for the crime of loving the Union. One half of his head was shaved, and then his whole head and face were daubed with tar and covered with cotton.

In Augusta, Georgia, some gentlemen were sitting together discussing public affairs. One, who was from the North, said, in reply to contemptuous allusions to the cowardice of the North.

Every American must be overwhelmed with shame to think that such deeds can be perpetrated in the United States, in this, the nineteenth century.

THE VIEWS OF OALEB CUSHING.

In a public address delivered at Salisbury, Mass., last week, Hon. Caleb Cushing expressed himself as follows in reference to the war:

There is no man or woman who does not deplore civil war, but whatever may have been our antecedents, there is no uncertainty as to the duty of every citizen of the United States.

It is to accept the constitutional fact of the war. I know it as well as any other man, and from the secession of the Southern States, I have abstained from sympathy, countenance and intercourse with them.

It is to stand up in the face of the world, friendly or opposed, to have their profound regard. I have been called a disunionist, secessionist and traitor, but I believe I can truly say that I have not.

Much fault has been found with our officers and soldiers in regard to the battle before Manassas—that it ought not to have been fought.

THE PERSISTENT ATTEMPT OF "J. W." TO MAKE THE IDEA OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT, AS EXPRESSED IN THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, IDENTICAL WITH THAT ENTAILMENT AND ACTED UPON BY THE SOUTHERN REBELS.

"J. W." says that his "rules of political economy are scarcely answered by the Liberator." We believe that "righteousness exalteth a nation"; he takes the opposite ground.

GENERAL FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

There is scarcely a paper which is honestly and earnestly in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, that does not approve of the proclamation of Gen. Fremont.

Those among our contemporaries who, friendly to the cause of the Union, yet question the course of Major General Fremont, ought to reflect upon the consequences, now upon us, of indecision, or, if they please to call them, moderate and conciliatory measures.

Immense indignation is felt and expressed at the West, at the letter of President Lincoln to General Fremont, respecting his recent proclamation.

The Liberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1861.

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 State of

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, who constitute an oligarchy avowedly hostile to all free institutions; and as, in the nature of things, no solid peace can be maintained while the cause of this treasonable revolt is permitted to exist;

A FINAL REPLY TO "J. W."

We give another rejoinder from "J. W." in our present number. Who our correspondent is, we are still ignorant; nor are we curious to know.

We do not perceive the utility of protracting this discussion. "J. W." can see no difference, in principle or in right, between the ground assumed by our revolutionary fathers, in their Declaration of Independence, and that occupied by the Southern secessionists!

He assumes that Jefferson Davis and his treasonable crew are only the echoes of Washington, Jefferson, and their patriotic associates! He denies that the course pursued by the latter has received the sanction of any country, much less that of the whole civilized world!

He thinks they were not roused to resistance in consequence of taxation without representation, so much as by "the apprehension of an Established Church as in England"! He reveals his propensity for unobstructed and successful slave-hunting in all the free States, to the overthrow of all the barriers for the protection of personal freedom, in his branding as treasonable measures the adoption of Personal Liberty Laws by the several States named in his category.

He has long since been exhausted in our columns, as every where else, and we are not disposed to reopen it here. We simply deny the charge that those laws "nullify laws warranted by the Constitution," and assert both their rightfulness and necessity under that instrument.

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THE FOLLOWING, PUBLISHED SOME YEARS AGO, WAS NEVER MORE APPROPRIATE THAN AT THE PRESENT TIME. IT IS RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED TO THE ATTENTION OF PRES. LINCOLN.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN PHARAOH AND MOSES.

The Lord God, who made heaven and earth, and all that in them is, hath seen the afflictions of His people whom thou keepest in bondage, and hath sent me to command thee to let them go, that they may serve Him.

Pharaoh. Who art thou, that presumest to interfere with matters of government? Know you not that I make laws, and it is for the people to obey them?

Moses. Yes, verily; but God, in whose hand thy life is, saith unto thee, Let my people go!

THE PRESIDENT'S FAST.

On the very day on which this paper is printed, comes a new proof of the hollowness of the popular religion, and the unfaithfulness of its clergy.

The half-civilized Jews had many fastings incorporated with their system of bloody sacrifice, ritual purification and vicarious atonement, for these things grow on the same tree, and properly belong together.

Here are three great truths taught by a Jewish prophet, to the understanding of which our nation, calling itself Christian, has not yet attained.

In spite of the similar truth embodied in the later teachings of Jesus, our chief magistrate deliberately disregards both points of this instruction.

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REJOINDER FROM "J. W."

New York, Sept. 18, 1861.

The Liberator, in its issue of Aug. 23d, makes some comments on an article of J. W. in the same paper; but it was not deemed necessary to reply to the same, especially as the Liberator seemed to be over-run with communications.

The first question the Liberator asks is as to the Colonists and Great Britain: "Were the former extremists, and so unable to come to a fair decision respecting their alleged grievances?"

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DEATH OF BARCLAY COPPIC.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.) Sept. 17, 1861.

EDITOR LIBERATOR.—The Liberator, to-night, brings me sad news, in the record it makes of the assassination of an endeared and much-loved friend.

Barclay Coppie was not more than 22 years of age when he fell a victim to the malignity of that system, to overthrow which he had pledged his life.

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USION MEN.

How can the vast army of three hundred thousand men, from a population of not over twelve hundred thousand of the same age and sex, be able to coerce into an argument of a great Union sentiment at the South?

Upon his country's war-field and within The shadows of her altars, Feeble heart! I tell thee that the voice of patriot blood, Thus poured for faith and freedom, hath a tone Which, from the night of ages, from the Gulf Of death shall burst, and make its high appeal Sound unto earth and heaven!

USION MEN. How can the vast army of three hundred thousand men, from a population of not over twelve hundred thousand of the same age and sex, be able to coerce into an argument of a great Union sentiment at the South?

Poetry.

For the Liberator. THE BONDMAN'S PRAYER. Hear ye not that wail of anguish, Hear ye not that smothered cry, Borne to us on evening breeze...

The Liberator.

LETTER FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT. St. Mary's Lake—St. Mary's Water-Cure—St. Mary's Saw-mill—Cause and Cure of the War—Man above his Sins—An Inhuman Religion. St. MARY'S LAKE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sunday, Sept. 15, 1861.

of millions and millions of the unborn, are at stake; let all questions pertaining to the sanctity of times, places, ordinances and books, be set aside till we have settled the great question whether man is henceforth to be regarded as a man or as a brute, a chattel, in this nation and on this continent.

very national, and to suppress freedom of speech, of the press, and of action, in relation to it! It has been said that "slavery is sectional, and freedom national"; but now slavery aspires to rule or ruin, and the administration dares not propose to remove slavery for any cause.

confound such a revolt with those acts of resistance to law which can be easily suppressed by the ordinary arm of civil Government, and with little or no military force, is a manifest fallacy in the Advocate of Peace. It is not necessary that the independence of the revolted party should be admitted; for, in all civil wars, the party claiming entire sovereignty never recognizes the independence of the other.

JOHN BROWN - WHITTIER'S POEMS. "The Life and Letters of Captain John Brown" has been published in London, and received with considerable interest by a wider circle than usually expresses any sympathy in American affairs.

ODE.

Written for the Celebration of the Birthday of Theodore Parker at Allston Hall, Boston, Friday Evening, Aug. 23. BY F. B. SANBORN. No more for this shall summer bring This day's well-marked return;

TO WHAT END AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE IS THE PRESENT WAR?

"O," says one, "that is obvious enough; the purpose is to sustain the government—the object or end to preserve the Union." This, probably, would be the almost universal response to this question.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

All persons interested in the cause of peace will recollect the anniversary meeting of that Society on the last Monday of May, an official account of which is given in the Advocate of Peace, the organ of the Society, for July.

LET US ALONE.

The following from the Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal shows how this celebrated declaration is to be applied to the case of others, the State of Kentucky, for instance:— "We only speak the sentiment of the united South, we believe, in asserting that Kentucky can never be allowed to pass her destiny with the North whatever verdict Federal tyranny may force from her people under the duress of the bayonet.

LANE'S MEN.

Fifty-two ragamuffins and cutthroats came down on the cars last Monday evening on their way to Fort Leavenworth, to join the negro-stealing army, with the hope, we suppose, of getting some clean clothes and something to eat. They were nearly naked, and many of them had their hands manacled to their backs, which they had no doubt stolen from some honest man's house on the road.

THE PRESURE OF THE TIMES.

The pressure of the times has left but two Spectator papers in existence in our country—the Herald of Progress and the Banner of Light. Twenty-eight negroes have been declared free by Gen. Fremont's proclamation.

FREEDOM.

No blots on the banner of Light! No slaves in the land of the Free! No wrong to be rampant where all should be right, No sin that is shameful to see!

KEEP THE HEART YOUNG.

Keep the heart young—never mind a gray hair—Keep the heart young, and you'll never despair; Hopeful and young, let the old frame decay—Who cares for the shell when the jewel's away?

THE POLYNESIAN.

The Polynesian, a paper published in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, warns its readers against the barbarism and shocking state of society in the United States, and contrasts it with the peaceful life of the Sandwich Islanders.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS TO SLAVERY.

We have here a pretty full account of all the proceedings of the oldest American Missionary organization in any way connected with slavery. It is very clearly shown that, in common with nearly all Christian associations in this country, the American Board has treated slavery as though it were a respectable and formidable and fashionable power, which could not be attacked without too great inconvenience and sacrifice.

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