

THE ADMINISTRATION AND SLAVERY.

We are gratified, in common with a vast portion of the people of the North, at the course taken by the President in the treatment of Gen. Fremont's proclamation. When we wrote last week that we were convinced from the former declarations of the President, that the Administration must regret the course of the Western General, our view was received with considerable distrust, and even this slight expression of dissent from the practice adopted by the Administration, was regarded as an interference with the prosecution of the war by the Administration. It appears plainly now, and we record it with satisfaction, that a healthy approval of whatever political plans are adopted by Major Generals, is quite as likely to be an interference with the designs of the President and his cabinet, as a judicious expression of opinion against them. Those of our contemporaries who in their haste applauded the proclamation of General Fremont as "the way to carry on the war," find that way is not the Administration way, and that by approving they have added to the embarrassment it has caused the Government, while the President is as firm to-day as ever in his resistance to the Abolition pressure which has been brought to bear on him. Upon this slavery question, we are convinced, as we have before said, that the President has maintained one constant and consistent idea, and that he may be relied on to carry out the views which he has always expressed. The question has been magnified into one of great importance by the constant effort to inveigle the Government into the coils of the insurrectionists, and to cast the responsibility of the war against slavery. There is really no practical difficulty whatever in the treatment of slaves by the army, according to the ordinary principles of law or the common rules of war. As to making our soldiers slave-catchers, we apprehend that no one expects it, North or South; and as to affording shelter to fugitives, we are unable to perceive on what principle they are to be treated differently from poor persons of any other color or position in the places where they may be found. An advancing army will necessarily make what use it can of all property of rebels in arms, and in doing so will, without waiting for slow processes of courts, seize and consume provisions, transfer to their own use all arms and munitions of war, horses, wagons, and available goods, and will of course make the slaves of a rebel household as they can, and if they cannot, will let them look out for themselves. This would effect the virtual freedom of many slaves, nor do we see how a people in arms can expect any other result than this in the immediate localities where the war is carried on. But this, which may be called an incidental effect of war, is a very different matter from confiscation of property, as that phrase is ordinarily and properly understood, to the perfection of which a legal proceeding is necessary, involving a conviction for treason, or a decree of confiscation on account of treason, by a competent court.

WHAT TO DO WITH AGITATORS.

In answer to the clamor of one of our local newspapers, (itself not always over-scrupulous in the use of language,) that certain Abolition editors and clerical agitators should be incarcerated at Fort Lafayette, the Boston Courier offers a few practical suggestions. The editor says—

"Surely, these newspapers and reverend persons, with their confederates, stand on the very outer edge of flat rebellion itself; indeed, they are as inveterate foes of anything possible to be called a Union of the States as the most inveterate secessionists, because they openly declare they will have no Union, except on their own terms, which are out of the question. It is evident that the time must come when something must be done with them—but the question is—when and how?"

In our judgment, nothing would tend so much to the public welfare, by the settlement of public opinion, as the prosecution of these pestilent newspapers and persons. We desire to see neither mob law nor any arbitrary processes applied to them by the Government. We are firmly for freedom of speech and of the press, according to the fundamental provisions of the Constitution, and because anything short of this is totally inconsistent with the whole theory and practice of public and private liberty. But in order that this liberty of speech and of writing shall not become licentious, it is necessary to define it, and keep it within the bounds of justice and reason. In a free country, of all others, this is most necessary. Where there is the greatest temptation to licentiousness and opportunity for it, there it is most necessary that the ill-disposed should be most held under wholesome restraint.

We have suffered amazingly in this country for want of a sounder public sentiment on this subject. Nothing could regulate this so well as solemn and formal judicial proceedings. We propose, therefore, that the parties in question be properly indicted and brought to trial—either for their reasonable speeches and conduct, as the case may be, or as disturbers of the public peace and safety. By thorough investigation of the true principles of republican institutions at the bar, and by the solemn adjudication of a learned bench, let the case of these culprits be determined. As the result, if found guilty, let a sufficient fine and suitable imprisonment be awarded—enough to stop them effectually, and to check others inclined in like manner to offend. We should thus soon put men of more discretion and of a higher tone in the management of the press—often would then be as beneficial, as it is now too often mischievous—ranting clergymen would devote themselves to their proper vocation of the cure of souls, instead of bewildering themselves and others in political and public sentiment and public conduct might be essentially enlightened, raised and refined."

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

INDUENDARY PARSONS.

To deal leniently with reverend incendiaries like Cheever and Beecher at such a time is to imperil our own safety. Away, then, with all false delicacy in the treatment of those, who, to gratify their fanatical longings, would destroy the Republic by setting at naught the moral post of the Puritans bequeathed to keep company at Fort Lafayette with that rival fire-brand of sedition, the Abbe McMaster. The Abbe will have good society at the Fort—some staunch Catholics and educated men. But the company will not be complete till it is joined by Beecher, Cheever, and half a dozen more of the shining lights of Puritanism, who will have plenty of time for discussion, and can enter into an "irrepressible conflict" with the "Errors of Popery" and the false doctrine, heresy and schism of the Protestant Churches. Freedom of speech will be allowed within the walls of the Fort, where it can do no mischief. We would suggest that Wendell Phillips, Garrison, Trappan and Jay should be added to the list of illustrious inmates of the Fort, in order that they may enter into mortal combat with the pro-slavery prisoners, and that both factions may eat each other up, like the Kilkenny cats. The course of the President has knocked abolitionism on the head, but it has saved the country and prevented the war from degenerating into Mexican anarchy. If the ideas of the anti-slavery fanatics were adopted, the war would be interminable. Two-thirds of the people of the Southern States are to-day sound Unionists, and would so declare themselves if they could. But the policy recommended by the Tribune and the other abolition sheets would totally alienate these men, and make them as deadly enemies as the most rabid secessionists. In the North, too, it would paralyze the arm of the government, and deprive the war of that general and enthusiastic support which is essential to its success.

It is as important, therefore, for the government to put a stop to the rebellious course of the Abolitionists as to seize secession sympathizers. They are both equally the enemies of the Administration. News and their editors sent to some fortress, but the ventilators of the abolition demagogues bearing the title of "reverend" ought to be closed, and the incendiaries themselves handed over to the tender mercies of the Southern rebels, in exchange for some of the valuable prisoners of war now incarcerated in Castle Pinckney, in the harbor of Charleston. —New York Herald.

GEN. FREMONT, THE ADMINISTRATION, AND OUR ABOLITION ORGANS.

Our Abolition organs, including the Tribune and Evening Post, are close upon the verge of rebellion in consequence of President Lincoln's instructions holding General Fremont subject to the laws of Congress in reference to this business of the emancipation of Southern slaves. We can thus discover the extremities to which, for Abolition purposes, our anti-slavery radicals and their organs are prepared to push this war. They are prepared to set up the unauthorized edict of a military subordinate above the authority of the President and the government; just as another of our silly and malignant Abolition organs, the Times, was clamorous a short time ago for the removal of Mr. Lincoln by a mob, and the substitution of George Law as President or Provisional President of the United States. With regard to General Fremont, we have always been disposed to overlook his faults and to magnify his virtues, as a politician, soldier and patriot. But we must say that this late dashing proclamation of his, without authority and upon his own responsibility, was a very indiscreet proceeding in every point of view. No subordinate officer has the right to assume any such grave responsibility as this. The President, in his mild rebuke of Fremont, has dealt very tenderly with him; but they who, with the facts before them, continue to glorify the impudent proclamation of Fremont, are counselling insubordination in its most dangerous form. They should be looked after, and taught a wholesome lesson upon that first duty of loyalty in this crisis, submission to and cooperation with the government and its war policy to save the life of the nation. —New York Herald.

MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS IN MARYLAND.

A letter from Carroll county, Maryland, speaking of the recent expedition to Lower Maryland, says the presence of Col. Cowdin's Massachusetts Regiment has convinced the wavering that even Massachusetts men could march through our country without interfering with the slaves. "I know of several instances," the letter continues, "where negroes seeking their camp were whipped and sent home!"



THE LIBERATOR

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1606.

Selections.

THREATS OF JAMES GORDON BENNETT AGAINST THE SOUTH AND SLAVERY.

Bennett's Herald, (says the New York Times,) as a general rule—when it seeks to direct special indignation against a rival, does it by imputing to him its own villainies. Conscious apparently that no body dreams of stooping to censure in its columns, would ruin the reputation of any respectable journal which should publish it, the Herald ingeniously seeks to inflict its own character upon those whom it hates. It could not possibly do them a worse turn. It is doing precisely that thing in this case. It invokes the interposition of the government, and the summary vengeance of the mob, against the Times, Tribune and Independent, for proclaiming that the war now waged "can only end with universal emancipation." We have only ourselves to answer for; and so far as we are concerned, the assertion is false. There is but one daily paper in the city, to our knowledge, which has taken this ground, and that is the Herald itself. When the war first broke out—almost immediately after the Herald had been compelled by a mob to stop its advocacy of secession and stand the Union—it distanced the Liberator and the Anti-Slavery Standard in its fierce demands for a war against slavery. Here are a few paragraphs clipped from its columns—

From the New York Herald, April 19.

With the secession of Virginia, there is going to be enacted on the banks of the Potomac one of the most terrible conflicts the world has ever witnessed; and Virginia, with all her social systems, will be doomed and swept away.

From the New York Herald, April 20.

We must also admonish the people of Maryland that we of the North have the common right of way through their State to our National Capital. But let her join the revolutionists, and her substance will be devoured by our Northern legions as by an Arabian cloud of locusts, and her slave population will disappear in single captivity.

A Northern invasion of Virginia and of Kentucky, if necessary, carrying along with it the Canadian line of African freedom, as it must do from the very nature of civil war, will produce a powerful Union reaction. THE SLAVE POPULATION OF THE BORDER STATES WILL BE MOVED IN TWO DIRECTIONS. One branch of it, WITHOUT THE MASTERS, WILL MOVE NORTHWARD, and the other branch, with the masters, will be moved Southward, so that, by the time the Northern army will have penetrated to the centre of the border slave States, THEY WILL BE BELIEVED OF THE SUBSTANCE AND ABSTRACT RIGHTS OF SLAVE PROPERTY FOR ALL TIME TO COME.

Finally, the revolted States having appealed to the sword of revolution to redress their wrongs, may soon have to choose between submission to the Union or the bloody extinction of slavery, from the absence of any law, any wish, any power for its protection.

From the New York Herald, April 21.

By land and water, if she places herself in the attitude of rebellion, Maryland may be overrun and subdued in a single week, including the extinction of slavery within her own borders, for war makes its own way.

We are less concerned about Washington than about Maryland. Loyal to the Union, she is perfectly safe, negroes and all; disloyal to the Union, she may be crushed, including her institution of slavery. Let her stand by the Union, and the Union will protect and respect her—slavery and all.

From the New York Herald, April 22.

Accordingly, let old Virginia begin to put her house in order, and pack up for the removal of her half million of slaves, for fear of the impending storm. She has invited it, and only a speedy repentance will save her from being dashed to pieces among the rocks and surging billows of this dreadful revolution.

From the New York Herald, April 23.

Virginia, next to Maryland, will be subjected to this test. She has seceded, and hence she will probably risk the breaking of every bone in her body. If so, we fear that every bone in her body will be broken, INCLUDING HER BACKBONE OF SLAVERY. The day is not far off when the Union men of the revolted States will be asked to come to the relief of their misguided brethren, for otherwise the war which they have chosen to secure their institution of slavery MAY RESULT IN WIPING IT OUT OF EXISTENCE.

From the New York Herald, April 24.

In advance of this movement, President Lincoln should issue his proclamation, guaranteeing the complete protection of all loyal Union men and their property, but warning the enemies of the Government of the dangers of confiscation, negroes included. If Virginia resists, the contest cannot last very long, considering her large slave population, which will either become fugitives or take up arms against their masters.

From the New York Herald, April 25.

That we are to have a fight, that Virginia and Maryland will run the battle-ground, that the North-ern roughs will sweep those States with fire and sword, is beyond peradventure. They have already been excited to the boiling point by the rich prospect of plunder held out by some of their leaders; and will not be satisfied UNLESS THEY HAVE A FARM AND A NIGGER EACH. THERE IS NO SORT OF EXAGGERATION ABOUT THESE STATEMENTS, AS THE PEOPLE OF THE BORDER STATES WILL SHORTLY ASCERTAIN TO THEIR COST. The character of the coming campaign will be vindictive, fierce, bloody, and merciless beyond parallel in ancient or modern history.

From the New York Herald, April 26.

The class of population which is recruiting in our large cities—the regiments forming for service in behalf of the Union, can never be permanently worsted. THEY WILL NOT BE DOWN FROM THE VILLAGES AND CITIES OF VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND, AND LEAVE A DESOLATE TRACK BEHIND THEM, and inspire terror in whatever vicinity they approach.

From the New York Herald, April 30.

It will be idle for Tennessee and Kentucky to attempt to escape from the issue, and to remain at peace, while the remainder of the country is at war. Neutrality will be considered opposition, and the result of a general frontier war will be, that slavery as a domestic institution of the United States, will be utterly annihilated.

These are a few, and only a few, of the "incendiary" appeals daily made by the Herald to the passions of the North. Yet this is the paper which now invokes public wrath on other journals, upon a false imputation of using language infinitely less ferocious than that with which its own columns are filled.

FEELINGS OF AMERICANS ABROAD.

We take the following stirring passage from an eloquent Discourse delivered in Harvard Street Baptist Church, Boston, August 11, 1861, on the return of the Pastor from Syria, by Rev. Daniel C. Eddy, D. D.—(published by John M. Hewes, 51 Cornhill, Boston.)

I return to you in the midst of civil war. I find hostile armies traversing our country. I find a man's foes to be of his own household, and my soul shudders at the prospect yet before us. I venture to say that such an unreasonable, unnatural, merciless war was never entered upon. The rebellion of Absalom against David, his royal sire, his mad endeavor to overturn the Hebrew throne, does not approach the enormity of this sanguinary conflict. The Sepoy rebellion, in India, was not as inexcusable as this war against the Federal Government by States whose soil we have purchased, whose freemen we have defended, whose debts we have paid, whose insults we have forgiven, whose injuries we have borne, and, alas!—God forbid us—whose slaves we have caught and returned. Never, since God made the world, has a brighter and more beautiful flag been drabbled in a dirtier soil than that which fell pierced with swords in the streets of Richmond; never has treason worked to a meaner purpose, and with more villainous instruments, than that which had South Carolina nullification for its hydra-head, and the Montgomery abortion for its cloven foot and forked tail. The name of Arnold, which has been hung with a sable cloud, now begins to glow with lurid light, in comparison with those that in every black and inscribed beside it; and the Roman Catholic looks saintlike, compared with some of the men who have plotted the ruin of this great nation, and who, to consummate their purpose, have been willing to drench their land in innocent blood.

The first intelligence we received of the commencement of hostilities in Syria. We were told that eight thousand chivalrous men had overcome a half-starved garrison of seventy soldiers, and divided the immortal honor of the exploit between them; that Massachusetts blood was soaking into the pavements of Baltimore; that the American flag, that sovereign in Europe would dare no insult, had been hooted by a mob, pierced with swords, trampled under foot, and run to pieces; that an army of rebels was marching on Washington, to haul down the banner, every star, and stripe, and thread, and dot of which is redolent with freedom, and put up a bastard ensign, a piratical insignia, in every flag, of which the world should hear the crack of the whip, the clank of chains, and the groans of the negro.

And that was all we heard! The account was meagre, and did not tell us how such treason was to be met, how such rebellion was to be quelled, and how such a government was to be preserved. A week,—a long and painful week must elapse ere we could hear again. It was a week of harrowing suspense, and I assure you that, as excited as you were here, your suspense could not have been as dreadful as ours. The very silence of the Syrian desert was eloquent with forebodings and fears. We questioned! Have the fires of patriotism all gone out? Has the love of liberty fled from Plymouth Rock to a home in London, Hungary and Poland? Are the descendants of the men of Lexington and Bunker Hill, and Valley Forge all dead? Will the people rise in their majesty, and defend the Constitution and vindicate the flag, or will the freemen of the North yield once more,—yield forever? And let that base Palmetto rag float over the capitol, that counterfeit Montgomery constitution extend to the St. Lawrence, and that arrogant Georgian fulfil the boast he made that he would call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill?

I must tell you that I was afraid of the North, of New England, and especially of Boston. I knew that the North had a conscience, but I also knew that the North had a memory, and had been so long upon its ten stories high. I knew that New England had a heart, but I was well aware that it was all covered up with bales of cotton, boxes of shoes and cargoes of tea, and was afraid that its life-throes could not cast off the mighty incubus.

The week rolled away,—a week of suspense, and we held our breath with pain. We had reason to suspect this now vindicated metropolis. The scene that was shimmering before my eyes, when I sailed, was that disgraceful mob in Tremont Temple, where, in obedience to the boast of South Carolina, free speech was trampled down and lay bleeding in the dust. The last sounds that floated on the air were the echoes of those compromise speeches made in Faneuil Hall, tempered and toned to be read in old Virginia.

The week expired, and behind the bar of the Ottoman Bank in Beyroot, ten of us gathered over a pile of English and American newspapers; our letters lay unopened before us. Wives and children were forgotten; our bleeding country was alone remembered. The intelligence was all we could desire. It told us that the Pilgrim spirit was yet alive; that everywhere at home an intense enthusiasm was kindling; that party ties were all sundered, and the echoes of those compromise speeches made in Faneuil Hall, tempered and toned to be read in old Virginia.

The week expired, and behind the bar of the Ottoman Bank in Beyroot, ten of us gathered over a pile of English and American newspapers; our letters lay unopened before us. Wives and children were forgotten; our bleeding country was alone remembered. The intelligence was all we could desire. It told us that the Pilgrim spirit was yet alive; that everywhere at home an intense enthusiasm was kindling; that party ties were all sundered, and the echoes of those compromise speeches made in Faneuil Hall, tempered and toned to be read in old Virginia.

The week expired, and behind the bar of the Ottoman Bank in Beyroot, ten of us gathered over a pile of English and American newspapers; our letters lay unopened before us. Wives and children were forgotten; our bleeding country was alone remembered. The intelligence was all we could desire. It told us that the Pilgrim spirit was yet alive; that everywhere at home an intense enthusiasm was kindling; that party ties were all sundered, and the echoes of those compromise speeches made in Faneuil Hall, tempered and toned to be read in old Virginia.

The week expired, and behind the bar of the Ottoman Bank in Beyroot, ten of us gathered over a pile of English and American newspapers; our letters lay unopened before us. Wives and children were forgotten; our bleeding country was alone remembered. The intelligence was all we could desire. It told us that the Pilgrim spirit was yet alive; that everywhere at home an intense enthusiasm was kindling; that party ties were all sundered, and the echoes of those compromise speeches made in Faneuil Hall, tempered and toned to be read in old Virginia.

The week expired, and behind the bar of the Ottoman Bank in Beyroot, ten of us gathered over a pile of English and American newspapers; our letters lay unopened before us. Wives and children were forgotten; our bleeding country was alone remembered. The intelligence was all we could desire. It told us that the Pilgrim spirit was yet alive; that everywhere at home an intense enthusiasm was kindling; that party ties were all sundered, and the echoes of those compromise speeches made in Faneuil Hall, tempered and toned to be read in old Virginia.

The week expired, and behind the bar of the Ottoman Bank in Beyroot, ten of us gathered over a pile of English and American newspapers; our letters lay unopened before us. Wives and children were forgotten; our bleeding country was alone remembered. The intelligence was all we could desire. It told us that the Pilgrim spirit was yet alive; that everywhere at home an intense enthusiasm was kindling; that party ties were all sundered, and the echoes of those compromise speeches made in Faneuil Hall, tempered and toned to be read in old Virginia.

The week expired, and behind the bar of the Ottoman Bank in Beyroot, ten of us gathered over a pile of English and American newspapers; our letters lay unopened before us. Wives and children were forgotten; our bleeding country was alone remembered. The intelligence was all we could desire. It told us that the Pilgrim spirit was yet alive; that everywhere at home an intense enthusiasm was kindling; that party ties were all sundered, and the echoes of those compromise speeches made in Faneuil Hall, tempered and toned to be read in old Virginia.

The week expired, and behind the bar of the Ottoman Bank in Beyroot, ten of us gathered over a pile of English and American newspapers; our letters lay unopened before us. Wives and children were forgotten; our bleeding country was alone remembered. The intelligence was all we could desire. It told us that the Pilgrim spirit was yet alive; that everywhere at home an intense enthusiasm was kindling; that party ties were all sundered, and the echoes of those compromise speeches made in Faneuil Hall, tempered and toned to be read in old Virginia.

The week expired, and behind the bar of the Ottoman Bank in Beyroot, ten of us gathered over a pile of English and American newspapers; our letters lay unopened before us. Wives and children were forgotten; our bleeding country was alone remembered. The intelligence was all we could desire. It told us that the Pilgrim spirit was yet alive; that everywhere at home an intense enthusiasm was kindling; that party ties were all sundered, and the echoes of those compromise speeches made in Faneuil Hall, tempered and toned to be read in old Virginia.

The week expired, and behind the bar of the Ottoman Bank in Beyroot, ten of us gathered over a pile of English and American newspapers; our letters lay unopened before us. Wives and children were forgotten; our bleeding country was alone remembered. The intelligence was all we could desire. It told us that the Pilgrim spirit was yet alive; that everywhere at home an intense enthusiasm was kindling; that party ties were all sundered, and the echoes of those compromise speeches made in Faneuil Hall, tempered and toned to be read in old Virginia.

The week expired, and behind the bar of the Ottoman Bank in Beyroot, ten of us gathered over a pile of English and American newspapers; our letters lay unopened before us. Wives and children were forgotten; our bleeding country was alone remembered. The intelligence was all we could desire. It told us that the Pilgrim spirit was yet alive; that everywhere at home an intense enthusiasm was kindling; that party ties were all sundered, and the echoes of those compromise speeches made in Faneuil Hall, tempered and toned to be read in old Virginia.

The week expired, and behind the bar of the Ottoman Bank in Beyroot, ten of us gathered over a pile of English and American newspapers; our letters lay unopened before us. Wives and children were forgotten; our bleeding country was alone remembered. The intelligence was all we could desire. It told us that the Pilgrim spirit was yet alive; that everywhere at home an intense enthusiasm was kindling; that party ties were all sundered, and the echoes of those compromise speeches made in Faneuil Hall, tempered and toned to be read in old Virginia.

The week expired, and behind the bar of the Ottoman Bank in Beyroot, ten of us gathered over a pile of English and American newspapers; our letters lay unopened before us. Wives and children were forgotten; our bleeding country was alone remembered. The intelligence was all we could desire. It told us that the Pilgrim spirit was yet alive; that everywhere at home an intense enthusiasm was kindling; that party ties were all sundered, and the echoes of those compromise speeches made in Faneuil Hall, tempered and toned to be read in old Virginia.

The week expired, and behind the bar of the Ottoman Bank in Beyroot, ten of us gathered over a pile of English and American newspapers; our letters lay unopened before us. Wives and children were forgotten; our bleeding country was alone remembered. The intelligence was all we could desire. It told us that the Pilgrim spirit was yet alive; that everywhere at home an intense enthusiasm was kindling; that party ties were all sundered, and the echoes of those compromise speeches made in Faneuil Hall, tempered and toned to be read in old Virginia.

The week expired, and behind the bar of the Ottoman Bank in Beyroot, ten of us gathered over a pile of English and American newspapers; our letters lay unopened before us. Wives and children were forgotten; our bleeding country was alone remembered. The intelligence was all we could desire. It told us that the Pilgrim spirit was yet alive; that everywhere at home an intense enthusiasm was kindling; that party ties were all sundered, and the echoes of those compromise speeches made in Faneuil Hall, tempered and toned to be read in old Virginia.

The week expired, and behind the bar of the Ottoman Bank in Beyroot, ten of us gathered over a pile of English and American newspapers; our letters lay unopened before us. Wives and children were forgotten; our bleeding country was alone remembered. The intelligence was all we could desire. It told us that the Pilgrim spirit was yet alive; that everywhere at home an intense enthusiasm was kindling; that party ties were all sundered, and the echoes of those compromise speeches made in Faneuil Hall, tempered and toned to be read in old Virginia.

The week expired, and behind the bar of the Ottoman Bank in Beyroot, ten of us gathered over a pile of English and American newspapers; our letters lay unopened before us. Wives and children were forgotten; our bleeding country was alone remembered. The intelligence was all we could desire. It told us that the Pilgrim spirit was yet alive; that everywhere at home an intense enthusiasm was kindling; that party ties were all sundered, and the echoes of those compromise speeches made in Faneuil Hall, tempered and toned to be read in old Virginia.

The week expired, and behind the bar of the Ottoman Bank in Beyroot, ten of us gathered over a pile of English and American newspapers; our letters lay unopened before us. Wives and children were forgotten; our bleeding country was alone remembered. The intelligence was all we could desire. It told us that the Pilgrim spirit was yet alive; that everywhere at home an intense enthusiasm was kindling; that party ties were all sundered, and the echoes of those compromise speeches made in Faneuil Hall, tempered and toned to be read in old Virginia.

THE GOVERNMENT OFFERING A BOUNTY FOR CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

The Government of the United States presents the only instance ever recorded on earth, where a government at war offered an immense premium for soldiers to join the ranks of its enemies. The late Act of Congress, known as the Confiscation Bill, does exactly that thing. The fourth section reads as follows—

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That whenever hereafter, during the present insurrection against the Government of the United States, any person claimed to be held to labor or service under the law of any State of the United States, the contrary notwithstanding, shall labor or service be claimed to be held to by the lawful agent of such person, to take up arms against the United States, or shall be required or permitted to be done, or his lawful agent, to work or to be employed in or upon any fort, any yard, dock, arsenal, ship, intrenchment, or in any military or naval service whatsoever, against the Government and lawful authority of the United States, then, and in every such case, the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be held shall forfeit his claim to such labor, or any law of any State of the United States, the contrary notwithstanding. And whenever hereafter the person claiming such labor or service shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a full and sufficient answer to such claim that the person whose service or labor is claimed had been employed in hostile service against the Government of the United States, contrary to the provisions of this Act.

It has been the custom of slaveholders, whenever any great service had been performed by a slave, any life of his master's family saved by a slave, or any remarkably meritorious act performed by a person held to service or labor—to grant such slave his freedom as a reward of great merit. Liberty is looked upon as the greatest earthly boon that can be conferred upon man. It is this high premium which our Government offers to four millions of people, if they will take up arms against its existence. All that the millions of slaves have to do, to absolve themselves from all legal obligation to their masters, is to take up arms, and kill all the Union men they can find. It is so nominated in the bill. By becoming armed rebels against the Government, they would be the greatest earthly boon that can be conferred upon man. It is this high premium which our Government offers to four millions of people, if they will take up arms against its existence.

The late proclamation of Gen. Fremont's has made it absolutely necessary for slaves to fight, or to engage in some active work of the rebellion, in order to avail themselves of the Confiscation Act.—Chatter County (Pa.) Times.

To a universal sweep of rebel property wherever found, our Government has made one exception. Slave property is not to be thus treated. While all other property wherever found, if used "in any way" to promote the insurrection, is "lawful subject of prize and capture," slaves can only be confiscated when they shall work on entrenchments,

or take up arms against the Government! Then they can be confiscated, and made "free men."

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 sacrifice to Moloch was hidden under the mask of this concession.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Events move towards war. Three months ago the nation would not have sanctioned, or the boldest general dared, so sweeping an act as that which the commander of our Western forces has just essayed in Missouri. And yet at the present time it is questionable whether under the bold and energetic declaration a whole State under martial law, and which gives a free interpretation to the confiscation act of Congress, is at all in advance of popular opinion. The nation demands that this rebellion shall be put down, if not in one way, then in another, and it is not likely to stand splitting hairs very long about the propriety of this or that measure, so that it be forcible and successful. Whether slavery is or is not abolished in any particular instance, is in the minds of the majority of the people entirely subordinate to another question, whether the government shall be maintained. They are willing to give a large latitude of discretion to the government, and the Federal Generals, and for the prudent exercise of that discretion they expect, in the light of subsequent events, to hold them to a strict account.

Although the proclamation of Gen. Fremont appears at first sight to dissolve the relations of master and slave over a large portion of the State of Missouri, yet a moment's reflection will convince any one that it is a statement of a result which war has already accomplished, rather than the proclamation of one which is now in prospect. Slavery is founded upon force. War inevitably interferes with such an artificial system. It brings a more or less complete disruption of all civil and social relations, and those which are least natural and self-existent of course are first to feel its effects. Owners run away from their slaves, and slaves run away from their owners, in the presence of an invading army. Indeed, from the very first, all intelligent men have perceived that the institution of slavery could not be incidentally gravely imperiled if it was not completely destroyed during the progress of this rebellion, although its destruction was in no sense the aim of the government, or its aim, over the Southern States, can be reconciled with the moral of the "peculiar institution." The South, in taking up arms to extend the area of slavery, has resorted to the process most of all calculated to ultimately destroy it, and the longer the rebellion continues, the less will be its power to resist its ultimate effects. —Maine Evangelist.

FREMONT AND THE PRESIDENT.

The country has learned with anxiety and regret of the troubles between Gen. Fremont and the government at Washington. So far as these have to do with administering the detail of affairs, the public does not know the circumstances, and is not prepared to pass judgment. An investigation will set forth who is to blame in this respect, and doubtless reveal mistakes or abuses. But, in the other and far graver matter, of the difference as regards the line of policy to be pursued towards the rebels, the great majority of our nation is not only well-informed, but will insist upon having and expressing its own opinion.

One thing, we think, is entirely obvious. This is, that no document of the campaign thus far has been received so favorably as the proclamation of Gen. Fremont, putting Missouri under martial law, and emancipating the slaves of those in arms against the Government. No measure has done so much to inspire public confidence—to convince our people that the administration is in earnest in its war with treason, and is determined it shall be prosecuted till the rebellion is put down. It emphatically marks the period of the turn of the tide in our national struggle. It indicates the point where the gloom of disaster and despondency was succeeded by the light of hope and confidence. Every man breathed freer after its issue. We all felt instinctively that the administration was at last stiffened up to the energy which the times required and the people demanded. This was by no means confined to the radical class in the community. The conservative organs of public opinion, including its appearance as well. The St. Louis Republican, the Baltimore Patriot, the Boston Post, sustained its position, and more than justified—possibly applauded its issue.

In common with these and other papers, we have regarded it as the most wise in design and salutary in effect of all the manifestoes of the campaign. And it has been with peculiar satisfaction that we have seen the readiness with which these papers have penetrated and recognized the true character of the proclamation. It is not an anti-slavery document in intention, or necessarily so in its effects. General Fremont in drawing it up does not consider slavery in its sentimental or moral aspects. He does not pronounce upon it as an evil, or as a blessing. There is no attempt to treat it either in the one character or the other. He simply looks upon it as a power in the hands of the enemy, which has been in the past, and may be in the future, used to impede the progress of our arms. He attacks it solely as a method of weakening the hands of the rebels. Whatever interpretation may be put upon it by those interested to give it another meaning, this is all that it legitimately bears. The conservative press and the conservative people of the North gave it this construction, and were justified in it. It was welcomed it, instead of complaining of it. We wish the administration had done as well.

President Lincoln, by his letter to Fremont, modifying, restricting, and explaining away some of its most important provisions, has done our country's cause not good, but mischief. He has done this, perhaps, more by the spirit





Poetry.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END OF SLAVERY.

For the Liberator. BUTLER AND FREMONT. Ben. Butler has made out a case, Without a legal flaw, By which the slave his freedom gets;

NOW.

A "marvel of the earth" indeed! Our country from its greatest throne— Thrown down and laid in blasted ruin—

MEETINGS AT THE NORTH-WEST.

MR. GARRISON: During July and August, we have had a series of Sunday Conventions and Anti-Slavery Meetings at the North-West.

DOING GOOD.

Life is a race where some succeed, While others are beginning; 'Tis luck at times, at others speed,

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Life is a race where some succeed, While others are beginning; 'Tis luck at times, at others speed,

THE PROPER VIEW.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, three-fifths of all other persons, except Indians not taxed.

THE WAR AND ITS CAUSE.

All hope of deliverance from the evils of our great national conflict lies in fully comprehending and removing the underlying cause.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That slavery is the cause, and emancipation the only cure of the present war, and the sooner these facts are recognized and acted on, the sooner will the war be ended.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the responsibility of the existence of the war, and of the anguish and suffering, and expenditure of blood and treasure, resulting from it, rests solely with the slaveholders and their allies.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the President, in the exercise of the war power, should be urged by all who would bring the war to a speedy and successful issue in favor of liberty, to confiscate the property of all the rebel States, and of all the rebel individuals in all the States, North as well as South, and apply it to pay the expenses of the war.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That this assembly heartily approves the act of Major-General Fremont in proclaiming liberty to the slaves of all the rebels in Missouri.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the President, in the exercise of the war power, should be urged by all who would bring the war to a speedy and successful issue in favor of liberty, to confiscate the property of all the rebel States, and of all the rebel individuals in all the States, North as well as South, and apply it to pay the expenses of the war.

The Liberator.

LETTER To a Corporate Member of "The American Board."

T. P. HANDY, Esq.: Sir—I have received from you, without date, but post-marked Sept. 19th, 1861, the following—

LETTER To a Corporate Member of "The American Board."

A note so brief and so unaccountable, from an entire stranger, leaves me at a disadvantage in replying, since I cannot know from it to which of the following classes you belong; whether you are a determined

MEETINGS AT THE NORTH-WEST.

MR. GARRISON: During July and August, we have had a series of Sunday Conventions and Anti-Slavery Meetings at the North-West.

DOING GOOD.

Life is a race where some succeed, While others are beginning; 'Tis luck at times, at others speed,

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Life is a race where some succeed, While others are beginning; 'Tis luck at times, at others speed,

THE PROPER VIEW.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, three-fifths of all other persons, except Indians not taxed.

THE WAR AND ITS CAUSE.

All hope of deliverance from the evils of our great national conflict lies in fully comprehending and removing the underlying cause.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That slavery is the cause, and emancipation the only cure of the present war, and the sooner these facts are recognized and acted on, the sooner will the war be ended.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the responsibility of the existence of the war, and of the anguish and suffering, and expenditure of blood and treasure, resulting from it, rests solely with the slaveholders and their allies.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the President, in the exercise of the war power, should be urged by all who would bring the war to a speedy and successful issue in favor of liberty, to confiscate the property of all the rebel States, and of all the rebel individuals in all the States, North as well as South, and apply it to pay the expenses of the war.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That this assembly heartily approves the act of Major-General Fremont in proclaiming liberty to the slaves of all the rebels in Missouri.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the President, in the exercise of the war power, should be urged by all who would bring the war to a speedy and successful issue in favor of liberty, to confiscate the property of all the rebel States, and of all the rebel individuals in all the States, North as well as South, and apply it to pay the expenses of the war.

circumstances, to fight for the slave. An hour before going, one of the recruits met opposition from a harsh father. It was cool to see Barclay quietly pocket a pistol, and with quickened pace go out to settle the matter. It was well for all the young recruit had just settled it by a cross-lot stamped to join his comrades.

At Dixon, Iowa, we held a fine grove meeting, where for once, in God's own temple, the people worshipped Him in the service of Humanity. At this, and other conventions, Mrs. Dr. Stillman, of De Witt, spoke with great acceptance on Health, according to the gospel of Water-Cure. Mrs. Campbell spoke for Woman, her Sphere and Abilities.

MEETINGS AT THE NORTH-WEST.

MR. GARRISON: During July and August, we have had a series of Sunday Conventions and Anti-Slavery Meetings at the North-West.

DOING GOOD.

Life is a race where some succeed, While others are beginning; 'Tis luck at times, at others speed,

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Life is a race where some succeed, While others are beginning; 'Tis luck at times, at others speed,

THE PROPER VIEW.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, three-fifths of all other persons, except Indians not taxed.

THE WAR AND ITS CAUSE.

All hope of deliverance from the evils of our great national conflict lies in fully comprehending and removing the underlying cause.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That slavery is the cause, and emancipation the only cure of the present war, and the sooner these facts are recognized and acted on, the sooner will the war be ended.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the responsibility of the existence of the war, and of the anguish and suffering, and expenditure of blood and treasure, resulting from it, rests solely with the slaveholders and their allies.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the President, in the exercise of the war power, should be urged by all who would bring the war to a speedy and successful issue in favor of liberty, to confiscate the property of all the rebel States, and of all the rebel individuals in all the States, North as well as South, and apply it to pay the expenses of the war.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That this assembly heartily approves the act of Major-General Fremont in proclaiming liberty to the slaves of all the rebels in Missouri.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the President, in the exercise of the war power, should be urged by all who would bring the war to a speedy and successful issue in favor of liberty, to confiscate the property of all the rebel States, and of all the rebel individuals in all the States, North as well as South, and apply it to pay the expenses of the war.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the President, in the exercise of the war power, should be urged by all who would bring the war to a speedy and successful issue in favor of liberty, to confiscate the property of all the rebel States, and of all the rebel individuals in all the States, North as well as South, and apply it to pay the expenses of the war.

the country from the horrors of a protracted war, as truly serving God. He marvelled at the hallucinations which could override the sacredness of the Sabbath, for the purpose of drawing the sword, and pointing the rifle cannon to destroy men's lives, and deem it a desecration of the day to save men from slavery and war!

This little scene created a lively interest, and called forth much after remark. One old lady, 83 years of age—the mother of Dr. Peterman of the Water Cure—who takes an intelligent and vivid interest in the events of the day, though of Orthodox faith, said she never thought she was breaking the Sabbath, and had never felt more religious in her life; that she wanted to rise and vote for the resolutions with both hands, and should have done so, had she not been lame.

MEETINGS AT THE NORTH-WEST.

MR. GARRISON: During July and August, we have had a series of Sunday Conventions and Anti-Slavery Meetings at the North-West.

DOING GOOD.

Life is a race where some succeed, While others are beginning; 'Tis luck at times, at others speed,

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Life is a race where some succeed, While others are beginning; 'Tis luck at times, at others speed,

THE PROPER VIEW.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, three-fifths of all other persons, except Indians not taxed.

THE WAR AND ITS CAUSE.

All hope of deliverance from the evils of our great national conflict lies in fully comprehending and removing the underlying cause.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That slavery is the cause, and emancipation the only cure of the present war, and the sooner these facts are recognized and acted on, the sooner will the war be ended.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the responsibility of the existence of the war, and of the anguish and suffering, and expenditure of blood and treasure, resulting from it, rests solely with the slaveholders and their allies.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the President, in the exercise of the war power, should be urged by all who would bring the war to a speedy and successful issue in favor of liberty, to confiscate the property of all the rebel States, and of all the rebel individuals in all the States, North as well as South, and apply it to pay the expenses of the war.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That this assembly heartily approves the act of Major-General Fremont in proclaiming liberty to the slaves of all the rebels in Missouri.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the President, in the exercise of the war power, should be urged by all who would bring the war to a speedy and successful issue in favor of liberty, to confiscate the property of all the rebel States, and of all the rebel individuals in all the States, North as well as South, and apply it to pay the expenses of the war.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the President, in the exercise of the war power, should be urged by all who would bring the war to a speedy and successful issue in favor of liberty, to confiscate the property of all the rebel States, and of all the rebel individuals in all the States, North as well as South, and apply it to pay the expenses of the war.

justifiable, when that enemy is the aggressor? Nothing can be more self-evident. National preservation constitutes the tenor of the national Constitution, and is the very first and supreme national law.

Once more, the cardinal tenet of the Republican party is, that Congress has a right to prohibit the institution of slavery in a territory; and some contend that a State with slavery is not a republican form of government which the United States guarantees to every State in the Union. Now, the territory is a candidate to become a State; and if the above tenet is constitutional, Congress has a right to insist upon every new State to be free from slavery. If so, as quality is a prerogative of each and every State, and he standard to be observed among all of them,—the citizens of one State to have equal rights with those of every other State,—Congress has a right to make old States free as well as new ones. By this tenet, the real action of Congress is only preparatory to qualify the territory for admission as a State with a republican form of government. If such then as contain no slavery are alone endowed with this republican form, no others can be, and the duty of emancipation is incumbent on the administrative party, to be consistent with its asserted professions. The exercise of this declared right is what is chiefly feared by the slaveholding interest.

A LETTER TO ENGLAND: NOT BY AN LL.D.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—I have at length succeeded in quietly making up my mind that it is useless to expect any Englishman to understand our war. It would seem, at first blush, that people whose ancestors have always been engaged in civil war might easily see that a civil war here, of itself, neither proved nor disproved anything. Your Jacobite troubles, the rising of '45, and the march of Prince Charles upon Edinburgh, were not held, I believe, to prove the English system a failure, nor show that a monarchy is inadequate either to prevent or repress dissatisfaction, treason, and rebellion. Cromwell's absolute success might have been considered tolerably strong evidence that King Charles came back again. The landing and march of Bonaparte is not in our country, at least—supposed to be a valid argument against monarchy; nor the expulsion of James, and happy coronation of the Dutch Prince as English King.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That slavery is the cause, and emancipation the only cure of the present war, and the sooner these facts are recognized and acted on, the sooner will the war be ended.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the responsibility of the existence of the war, and of the anguish and suffering, and expenditure of blood and treasure, resulting from it, rests solely with the slaveholders and their allies.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the President, in the exercise of the war power, should be urged by all who would bring the war to a speedy and successful issue in favor of liberty, to confiscate the property of all the rebel States, and of all the rebel individuals in all the States, North as well as South, and apply it to pay the expenses of the war.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That this assembly heartily approves the act of Major-General Fremont in proclaiming liberty to the slaves of all the rebels in Missouri.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the President, in the exercise of the war power, should be urged by all who would bring the war to a speedy and successful issue in favor of liberty, to confiscate the property of all the rebel States, and of all the rebel individuals in all the States, North as well as South, and apply it to pay the expenses of the war.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the President, in the exercise of the war power, should be urged by all who would bring the war to a speedy and successful issue in favor of liberty, to confiscate the property of all the rebel States, and of all the rebel individuals in all the States, North as well as South, and apply it to pay the expenses of the war.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That this assembly heartily approves the act of Major-General Fremont in proclaiming liberty to the slaves of all the rebels in Missouri.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the President, in the exercise of the war power, should be urged by all who would bring the war to a speedy and successful issue in favor of liberty, to confiscate the property of all the rebel States, and of all the rebel individuals in all the States, North as well as South, and apply it to pay the expenses of the war.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the President, in the exercise of the war power, should be urged by all who would bring the war to a speedy and successful issue in favor of liberty, to confiscate the property of all the rebel States, and of all the rebel individuals in all the States, North as well as South, and apply it to pay the expenses of the war.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the President, in the exercise of the war power, should be urged by all who would bring the war to a speedy and successful issue in favor of liberty, to confiscate the property of all the rebel States, and of all the rebel individuals in all the States, North as well as South, and apply it to pay the expenses of the war.

more than a hundred years ago, and the same story to tell, and hence we contend that these abolition disorganizers deserve no less the restraints of Fort La Grange than the secession emissaries, agents and abettors of Jefferson Davis and his rebel confederates.

CHARACTERISTIC SLANG. Bennett, of the New York Herald, referring to the proceedings of a select meeting recently held in that city to welcome Rev. Dr. Cheever on his safe return from England, says: "We select these specimen bricks of this abolition love feast from the copious report of the Tribune, whose sympathies and labors are devoted to all same object. We denounce the whole affair and its affiliations as demoralizing, seditious and treasonable; for if it be treason to give aid and comfort to the enemy in this war, it is treason to be laboring to sow the seeds of discord, and to stir up our abolition fanatics against the administration charged with the great responsibility of saving our government from a violent overthrow."

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That slavery is the cause, and emancipation the only cure of the present war, and the sooner these facts are recognized and acted on, the sooner will the war be ended.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the responsibility of the existence of the war, and of the anguish and suffering, and expenditure of blood and treasure, resulting from it, rests solely with the slaveholders and their allies.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the President, in the exercise of the war power, should be urged by all who would bring the war to a speedy and successful issue in favor of liberty, to confiscate the property of all the rebel States, and of all the rebel individuals in all the States, North as well as South, and apply it to pay the expenses of the war.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That this assembly heartily approves the act of Major-General Fremont in proclaiming liberty to the slaves of all the rebels in Missouri.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the President, in the exercise of the war power, should be urged by all who would bring the war to a speedy and successful issue in favor of liberty, to confiscate the property of all the rebel States, and of all the rebel individuals in all the States, North as well as South, and apply it to pay the expenses of the war.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the President, in the exercise of the war power, should be urged by all who would bring the war to a speedy and successful issue in favor of liberty, to confiscate the property of all the rebel States, and of all the rebel individuals in all the States, North as well as South, and apply it to pay the expenses of the war.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That this assembly heartily approves the act of Major-General Fremont in proclaiming liberty to the slaves of all the rebels in Missouri.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the President, in the exercise of the war power, should be urged by all who would bring the war to a speedy and successful issue in favor of liberty, to confiscate the property of all the rebel States, and of all the rebel individuals in all the States, North as well as South, and apply it to pay the expenses of the war.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the President, in the exercise of the war power, should be urged by all who would bring the war to a speedy and successful issue in favor of liberty, to confiscate the property of all the rebel States, and of all the rebel individuals in all the States, North as well as South, and apply it to pay the expenses of the war.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the President, in the exercise of the war power, should be urged by all who would bring the war to a speedy and successful issue in favor of liberty, to confiscate the property of all the rebel States, and of all the rebel individuals in all the States, North as well as South, and apply it to pay the expenses of the war.

THE PROPER VIEW.

Resolved, That the President, in the exercise of the war power, should be urged by all who would bring the war to a speedy and successful issue in favor of liberty, to confiscate the property of all the rebel States, and of all the rebel individuals in all the States, North as well as South, and apply it to pay the expenses of the war.