





The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1862.

THE COURIER TRUTHFULLY DESCRIBED.

In the Boston Transcript of Saturday evening, the Rev. Mr. Manning, of the Old South Church, publishes the following communication:—

Mr. Manning—The Courier, in its comments on the Boston Transcript of Saturday evening, represents me as saying of certain persons named that "when we are asked to join them (the rebels) as volunteers of the gentleman named were not present to hear what was said, and since it is well known that I am generally about the opposite of what the Courier reports me as saying, I am anxious to let you know that I did not so gloriously commend them (personally) in the place which is printed in your issue. I beg to assure my friends that I said nothing of the sort, and that I have too much regard for their comfort to wish them where they would necessarily have to endure the presence of the Courier." My remarks were entirely confined to the world—carried out in the patriotic suggestions of Mr. Bates—that party lines will all have fallen, and conservatives and radicals "find" themselves standing side by side, under the old banner of the Republic, in the hour of final victory over the rebellion.

The Postoffice that has not been sent forward to Gen. Pope's ...

LETTER FROM HENRY O. WRIGHT.

Dear Sir—I have read the President's letter to Mr. Greeley with painful interest; and there is something in these exciting times, coming from men in authority, that does not command more or less satisfaction in ordinary times might pass unobserved. The President's position is so clearly defined that it cannot be misunderstood if he would, nor could he so carelessly doubt that he regards the slavery question as one of mere policy, to be touched or left alone as an important object in this struggle to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery. It is to save the Union without freeing any slave; it is to do it; and if I could do it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing none, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some, and leaving others alone, I would do it. I would hold over a million of human beings in bondage to save the Union, when there is not a particle of reason to suppose the free States would enjoy less liberty or less prosperity if the free and the slave States were separated to-day by a Gulf as deep and impassable as that which separates Brazil and Africa.

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very, (great cheer) and in favor of using every practicable means to make that abolition effective, (cheers) and to deliver the enemy of their great strength. (Great applause.)

heart of the nation. When one year ago beyond the Mississippi he proclaimed freedom to the slaves of rebels, the loyal heart of the Republic responded with a great cheer. Perhaps excessive praise and excessive kindness towards men in rebellion afterwards modified that cheer. But time has passed on, and that deed of John C. Fremont is substantially recorded in the laws of the Republic—(cheers)—and what is not in the laws of the Republic, I believe is recorded in the hearts of the people, and they will put it there. The Congress of the United States, after months of struggle, amid obloquy and reproach, put on the statute book of the Republic a law that made every slave of a rebel within the lines of our army a free man. This is the law of the land to-day. It does not depend upon a proclamation of the President, or an order of a general in the field; and it is a law that the men who are for the Union—who are for liberty as well as Union—will rally round, and strike the fetters from the millions of the slaves of rebels. Perhaps the Government does not move so fast as the bounding hearts of the people would like, but the Government must respond when the sentiments of the people are manifested. I believe the President of the United States to be one of the purest patriots and one of the most honest men ever summoned to take part in public affairs. I believe that he loves liberty for all mankind. I believe, however, that he is prudent, careful, and conservative in his judgment; and that he has not yet found his way to his right by being unanimously right yourselves.

My remarks were entirely confined to the world—carried out in the patriotic suggestions of Mr. Bates—that party lines will all have fallen, and conservatives and radicals "find" themselves standing side by side, under the old banner of the Republic, in the hour of final victory over the rebellion. When we are asked to join them (the rebels) as volunteers of the gentleman named were not present to hear what was said, and since it is well known that I am generally about the opposite of what the Courier reports me as saying, I am anxious to let you know that I did not so gloriously commend them (personally) in the place which is printed in your issue. I beg to assure my friends that I said nothing of the sort, and that I have too much regard for their comfort to wish them where they would necessarily have to endure the presence of the Courier.

By refusing to free the slaves and confiscate the property of rebels, by refusing to arm the slaves and to call them to fight for liberty, by restraining the North from attacking slavery and freeing slaves, the Administration is doing more to encourage and give success to the rebels than could possibly be done in any other way. The rebels are the real and most efficient traitors to Liberty and Union. The Cabinet should be arraigned for their dereliction, inasmuch as they will not touch, nor allow the loyal people of the North to remove, the cause of the rebellion, by the abolition of slavery.

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NOTES BY THE WAY.

I have recently enjoyed a pleasant visit to Oak Island. The prime object of this week of leisure was to throw off the harness of labor, and in a "first class" sort of way, to make the best of a short vacation. Still, I held myself ready as a willing soldier of a wandering soldier of the Anti-Slavery cause, and what service I might, on my "own hook," do such an hour as this, who can lay the armor by? We ceased now to "cry aloud, and spare not," but serve to be court-martialed, and labelled recreant.

THE WAR.

The past two months have brought forth momentous changes in the state of the country. A few weeks since, the North was confident that a great blow was soon to be struck by the Army of the Potomac, and the rebel Confederacy was about to come into the possession of the United States—that the rebellion would in this way be reduced to comparatively insignificant proportions, and the supreme authority of the Federal Government restored in all the rebel States. These anticipations have been fearfully disappointed. The very reverse of all that was so hopefully looked for has taken place.

THREE PERSONS REDEEMED FROM BONDAGE.

Rev. J. Sella Martin, a colored clergyman of this city, lately visited England, and while there several worthy gentlemen of that country, learning the condition of some members of his family in bondage in the South, determined to raise a sufficient sum of money to enable him to return to the United States, and purchase their freedom. The most prominent of these liberal-hearted men were Hon. A. Kennard, Hon. and Rev. B. Noel, and Rev. John Church, the latter a leading clergyman of the Independent Church.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, for August, contains the following papers:—1. Chronicles of Castlingford—Part VII. 2. A Sky-Lark. 3. Caxton's—Part VI.—on the Moral Effect of Writers. 4. Victor Hugo's Last Romance. 5. The Rights of Woman. 6. Sermons. 7. Across the Channel. 8. Ten Years of Imperialism.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

The Edinburgh Review, for July, presents the following table of contents:—1. The Explorers of Australia. 2. Wellington's Supplementary Despatches. 3. Sir G. C. Lewis's Astronomy of the Ancients. 4. Earl Stanhope's Life of Pitt. 5. Troyon's Lacustrine Abodes of Man. 6. Weber's Gleanings from German Archives. 7. Iron-Its Uses and Manufacture. 8. Remains of Mrs. Richard Trench. 9. Dolinger on the Temporal Power.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The London Quarterly Review, for July, contains the following articles:—1. Memoirs of Sir Marc Isambard Brunel. 2. Sussex. 3. Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury. 4. The Volunteers and National Defence. 5. English Poetry from Dryden to Cowper. 6. The International Exhibition. 7. The Hawaiian Islands. 8. The Bicentenary.

A NEW COLLECTION OF MUSIC.

A new collection of music, Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington Street, Boston, have just published THE VOICE OF PRAISE: A Collection of Music for the Choir, Singing School, Musical Convention, and the Social Circle. By Edward Hamilton.

GEN. CORCORAN.

Gen. Corcoran, who was so long imprisoned by the rebels, received an ovation in Boston on Friday last, such as is given to the greatest of conquerors. He was met at the Roxbury line at 10 o'clock, A. M. by Mayor Wiglitman and the other city authorities, where congratulatory speeches were made, and modestly responded to; when a vast procession was formed, (chiefly composed of the numerous Irish associations), which made an extended march through the city to the Common, where highly patriotic addresses were made by the General and others, which were enthusiastically applauded by the largest assembly we have ever witnessed. A banquet was subsequently given to the General at the Bevere House.

FRIDAY.

Friday, I attended an out-door mass meeting in Gloucester, called to consider the call for 300,000 more men, and encourage volunteering. It was a great show. Though secessionists, in disguise, were there, not one word was said to comfort and sustain the kidnappers' rebellion. I doubt if a town in Essex County will have to draft. I believe, if the Administration would proclaim abolition as the first step to end the rebellion, and call on the North to rally under the standard of Death to Slavery! a third 300,000 might be placed at its disposal, by voluntary enlistment, in four weeks. The consciousness that God and Justice were on their side would nerve the hearts and hands of the North to cut short this bloody rebellion in righteousness.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COLONIZATION SCHEME.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer states that at a Cabinet meeting on Friday, it was determined to abandon the scheme of negro colonization, so far as the Central American Colonization is concerned. This is partly owing to the remonstrance of the Costa Rican Minister, and partly to the objection entertained by one or two members to the abstraction of so much labor from a region of our own country where it is destined to become valuable. We trust the idea of colonization will now receive its everlasting quietus.



D. PLUMB'S DEFENCE IN THE MATTER OF COMPLAINT AGAINST HIM FOR ALLEGED DISLOYALTY.

As the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. To the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. Sir—Mr. Superintendent Kennedy having...

STATEMENT BY D. PLUMB.

As you have given publicity to a statement of my alleged disloyal language toward the Government...

LETTER OF HENRY O'RIELLY, TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Dear Sir—Being proprietor of the Astor No. 42 Cortland street in New York, I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. D. Plumb...

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GEN. BUTLER ON SLAVE INSURRECTIONS.

Gen. Butler recently ordered all persons, white or black, to surrender all private fire-arms...

REBEL INVASION OF THE NORTHWEST.

The National Intelligencer gives brief accounts of five battles, beginning on Tuesday, and ending on Saturday...

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A LATE REBEL ORDER.

The following order is officially published in Rebel newspapers: HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT No. 1...

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Poetry.

WILL FREEDOM COME?
The Jubilee song, that so sweetly is ringing
Through Antilles' fates 'er be heard in our land?

The Liberator.

LIFE AMONG THE CONTRABANDS.

DEAR MR. GARRISON:
I thank you for the request of a line on the condition
of the contrabands, and what I have seen while
among them.

old jail is filled with wretched prisoners—all within
speaking distance of each other. Many a compliment
is passed between them on the change in their positions.

the overseer's lash. Have patience with them. You
have helped to make them what they are; teach them
civilization. You owe it to them, and you will find
them as apt to learn as any other people that come to
you stupid from oppression.

and colored, have done nothing for this country!
Why I before an Irish laborer had a foothold on this
Soil, the blacks were the only laborers the South
had for fifty years.

leading. For the slave-trade, as well as the slave,
Justice and Truth have been—no to the realization
of that slavery will be forever an impassable barrier.

TO NATURE.

There is too much of brightness in the sky,
Too green the earth all bathed in radiance seems,
Too fair and showery are the fields that lie
Beneath the splendor of the day-god's beams.

MID-SUMMER.

Around this lovely valley rise
The purple hills of Paradise.
O, softly on you banks of haze,
Her rays the Summer lays!

FROM THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

Mid-Summer.
Around this lovely valley rise
The purple hills of Paradise.

RIGHTS OF WHITE LABOR OVER BLACK.

To the Editor of the Liberator:
Six—The article under this caption, copied into
your paper of the 23d, from the Boston Irish Pilot,

LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN:
RESPECTED FRIEND—On behalf of one hundred
and eleven signers of an accompanying petition,

REBELLION RECORD.

EDITED BY FRANK MOORE.
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THE GREAT STRUGGLE FOR FREE GOVERNMENT NOW GOING ON.

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