ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

Four copies will be sent to one address for TEX

nitiances are to be made, and all letter pecuniary concerns of the paper are to b BY All regulations are to be made, a mating to the pecuniary concerns of the particles, (rost Paid,) to the General Agent. nd, (row Falls,) to a square and over inserted three after cents per line; less than a square, 75 cents are insertion. Yearly and half yearly advertise-

inserted on reasonable terms. ments inserted on Indiana Massachusetts, Penn-ir The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-girain, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societics are subcrited to receive subscriptions for THE LHERATOR.

miletimed to receiving gentlemen constitute the Financial F The fellowing gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, be are not responsible for any debts of the Demittee, be are not responsible for any debts of the Demittee of the Committee D Jackson, and William L. Garrison, Jr.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

"I tay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-lary suthority takes, for the time, the place of all muni-ipal lastitutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being free that the States where easiery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the PRINDERY OF URL URLING STATES, but the CONSADER OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL KMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. From the instant that the stareholding States become the theatry of a war. it be a war of invarion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to ever, on the war, and outer Cainer re of according to will Labra op was; a most of the laws of war, an invaded country has all its have and municipal institutions weep by the bears, and Marrial rower takes were reacce or THEM. When two hostile armies accret in martial

Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

WHOLE NO. 1746.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 30.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864.

# Refuge of Oppression.

VERMONT DEMOCRACY.

The Vermont Democratic State Convention, alled to nominate candidates for State officers and to Presidential electors at large, met at Montpelier

on the 12th inst.

By the terms of the call, the present National Administration is charged with plunging the country into civil war; changing a free government of States into a corrupt central despotism; bringing national baskruptcy—&c., &c. kruptcy—&c., &c. Cal. Dickey of Bradford moved the appointment

county Committee to report nominations for nor, Lieut. Governor, Treasurer, and Two

Electors at large.

Mr. Plympton proposed that the nomination for Gerenor be inade by acclamation, and named as their standard bearer the nominee for the two years set flin. Timothy P. Redfield of Montpelier.

Mr. Smith seconded the nomination, and the mo-

Mr. Smith seconded the nomination, and the moing presailed unanimously.

Mr. Reifield was thereupon loudly called for, and
coming upon the platform was greeted with hearty
aphase. He spoke to the Convention about thirty
aphase. He spoke to the Convention about thirty
matters. He was very gloomy, and proceeded to
draw a vivid comparison between the conditions of
the contry four years ago, when our commerce had
bettee rival in the known world, when the people
were inspired with memories of the past and hope
of the fourner, and the scenes of to-day, when our
commerce rots at the wharf, when the patriotic peojee of the country are sprinkling the land with the
bleoded a million of their very best young men, and
when war is waged with no reasonable hope of an
ted.

blood a million of their very best young men, and who war is waged with no reasonable hope of an end. It is well, he said, to cast about to see what evil girl table rept into our affairs to bring such disaster and run so suddenly upon us. Four years ago, lessid, in asserting the question, for the first time in the libtery of the country, was organized a party at Chicago, the fausts of whose operations were other than limits of the Constitution. The heart of the ladder of 63st party was hostle to the spirit of the Lion. We sere told by them that other good was to be sought—nore questions of morals rather than the pertetuance of the Union of these States, which was a scoondary affair. The Democracy have the road that their sentimens were sound and true. Their varnings had been verified. They had no occious to repentance. No—they have the satisfactor that that far they have been in the right. The respectibility of the rebellion, he charged, reast upon the sime of the Republican harry. The South had bee kited, and denied their rights under the Constatus. President Lincoin stands before the country arelel for having denied the Constitution. Sworn to apport it, he publicly professes his power to set aske such portions of it as he may deem right.

Alkoling to the suspension of the right of habeas sorns, he said it had been almost without a parallel in the world for two hundred years. Faction had we the Republic as under outil she stands ignominion and powerless before the world. At the close of Mr. Refields's speech the Chair announced as the manitee on resolutions Hiram Atkins, H. B. Smith, fee, Washborn of Springfield, Geo. W. Aiken of Irv, and Col. Bishop of Richmond.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions em to da series of nine, of which the following are peimen bricks ":--

Resided, That while we maintain that the Fed-ral Government has lawful jurisdiction by virtue of the Constitution, and that it is its bounden duty to anathin its supremacy and execute all laws of Con-puter, constitutionally enacted, and overcome all im-positions for resistance to the just exercise of such straighter by all necessary military force, yet we protest against the usurpation and lawless despotishs of approximation of this administration, for a subverte the Constitution and renders honeless the ulitary violence, suspended the ballot ections at the point of the bayonet. ed every constitutional guaranty for ded the ballot and

or. This a that the number of chools—se pelied to be determined a of an ada-

maker, and i he was in in my. In his superseed his me could not are ago, we but limb eral can do consolation-the Boston irrence, and this respect this respect to the mean and the could not the could

# Selections.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN EUROPE.

What a ruggedly honest and sternly uncompr in honor of which the opponents of a God-and-man defying system of slavery can thank propitious Heaven, and clap their hands. The way in which President Lincoln has slowly, though surely, carried out his Emancipation policy does him infinite credit; all the more so that a pro-slavery press, here and elsewhere, who have about as much anxiety as to the removal of slavery abroad as they have as to the removal of another system of slavery at home, have done their utmost to misrepresent, villify and abuse him. He has held on the even tenor of his way, proclaiming freedom immediate and complete wherever the Constitution enabled him to exercise the power, and urging and sanctioning conditional ar-

proclaming freedom immediate and complete whereever the Constitution enabled him to exercise the
power, and urging and sanctioning conditional arrangements wherever the same Constitution would
not suffer him authoritatively to interfere; and now
he has come out with another declaration, if possible
more emphatic than anything previously issued, and
certainly not less creditable to his far-seeing head
thank it worthy of his big and trusty heart.

The letter of the President appears in another columm. It had its origin in peculiar circumstances.
Gov. Bramlette had contemplated organized resistance to the enlistment of colored troops in Kentucky.
He had gone to Washington, as he says himself, "to
obtain relief to the citizens of Kentucky against the
unauthorized and offensive interference of officers,
soldiers, and recruiting brokers with the slaves in
Kentucky, and to have the enlistment and draft of
slaves confined within the purview of the Act of
Congress for enrollment and draft," &c. He hadreturned, delighted with the result of his interview
with the President and the officers of State, and with
orders which he regarded as quite satisfactory on the

and in the next, that he is in favor of taking these hundred and thirty thousand men from the Union side, and placing them where they would be but for the measure he condemns. If he cannot face his cause so stated, it is only because he cannot face the truth."

There is no resisting this. It is an appeal which commends itself to universal intelligence and universal common sense. Then, how impressive the closing sentences.

sentences !—

"In telling this tale, I attempt no compliment to my own sagacity. I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me. Now, at the end of three years' atrugle, the nation's condition is not what either party or any man devised or expected. God alone can claim it. Whither it is tending seems plain. If God now wills the removal of a great wrong, and wills also that we of the North, as well as you of the South, shall pay fairly for our complicity in that wrong, impartial history will find therein new cause to attest and revere the justice and goodness of God."

We have faith in the stateman in the head of a

We have faith in the statesman, in the head of a nation, who thus candidly, honorably and piously acknowledges that the work done is more than he devised or was foreseen; that he has been controlled by events, these events coming out at times and ways not in his own handsor in his own power; that whatever of good has been elicited from the fiery struggle, "God alone can claim it;" and that whatever of evil has been or may still be associated with the eradication of a great wrong, that evil is due to the greater or lesser complicity of both parties in the crime. This is plain, honest, straightforward speaking—speaking worthy the ruler of a great people, and worthy of the high and holy enterprise on which that ruler is

#### LETTER FROM HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

The following letter was sent by the Hon. Schuy-ler Colfax to the Congressional Convention of the IXth District of Indiana, held at Valparaiso on the 30th ult., which nominated Mr. Colfax for reelection

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1864. My DEAR SIR:—The prolongation of the session till next week prevents my attending the Congressional Convention at Valparaiso on the 30th, and sonal Convention at Varianasso on the 30th, and mingling there with such true-hearted patriots as I know will be found assembled. My sphere of duty is here till Congress adjourns; and never having been absent from it a single day, it would not be right to leave it now for my own personal gratifi-

Appealed to last February by the unanimous resolution of the delegates for the IXth District at the State Convention, to accept a re-nomination, my name is before your Convention; for cheerfully as I would have retired to make place for some other candidate, it seemed that, while our brave defenders in the field were standing at their posts so fearlessly, no one in civil life could rightfully desert his, if his constituents commanded otherwise. But it must be promptly withdrawn, if even in the opinion of a minority of the counties it would be wiser and stronger to present some new candidate. If the voice of the Convention, however, is clearly and unstakably in favor of my re-nomination, and by

And, to sum up, I am for Abraham Lincoln—the pilot who shrank not in the darkest hour—and for Andrew Johnson—"faithful among the faithless found"—for the highest offices in the nation's gift,

of which they are each so worthy.

Very truly yours, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

MARK L. McCLELLAND, Valparaiso, Ind.

## PRES. LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION.

Extract from the valuable "History of the Admin-istration of President Lincoln, including his Speeches, Letters, Addresses, Proclamations and Messages. By Henry J. Raymond."

Henry J. Raymond."

It formed no part of the object of this work to deal in enlogy or in criticism of President Lincoln and his administration. Its purpose will have been attained if it places his acts and words in such a form that those who read them may judge for themselves of the merits and defects of the policy he has pursued. It has been his destiny to guide the nation through the stormiest period of its existence. No one of his predecessors, not even Washington, encountered difficulties of equal magnitude, or was called to perform duties of equal responsibility. He was elected by a minority of the popular vote, and his election was regarded by a majority of the people as the immediate occasion, if not the cause, of civil war; yet upon him devolved the necessity of carrying on that war, and of combining and wielling the energies of the nation for its successful prosecution. The task, under all the circumstances of the case, was one of the most gigantic that ever fell to the let of the head of carrying the the results of the second of the case, was one of the most gigantic that ever fell to the let of the head of carrying the case.

proach that he has not assumed to lead and control public sentiment, but has been content to be the exponent and the executor of its will. Possibly an opposite course might have succeeded, but possibly, also, it might have ended in disastrous and fatal failure. One thing is certain; the policy which had held pursue has not failed. The rebellion has not succeeded; the anthority of the Government has not been overthrown; in new government, resting on slavery as its corner-stone, has yet been established upon this continent, nor has any foreign nation been provoked or permitted to throw its sword into the scale against us. A different policy might have done better, but it might also have done worse. A wise and intelligent people will hesitate long before they condemn an administration which has done well, on the mere hypothesis that another might have done better.

In one respect President Lincoln has achieved a wonderful success. He has maintained, through the terrible trials of his administration, a reputation, with the great body of the people, for unsulfied integrity, of purpose and of confluct, which even Washington did not surpass, and which no President since Washington has equalled. He has had command of an army greater than that of any living monarch; he has wielded authority less restricted than that conferred by any other constitutional government; he has disbursed sums of money equal to the exchequer of any nation in the world; yet no man, of any party, believes him in any instance to have aimed at his own aggrandizement, to have been actuated by personal ambition, or to have consulted any other interest than the welfare of his country, and the perpetuity of its Republican form of government. This of itself is a success which may well challenge universal admiration, for it is one which is the indispensable condition of all other forms of success. No man whose public integrity was open to suspicion, no matter what might have been his abilities or his experience, could possibly have retained enough of pu

One of the most perplexing questions with which Mo. Lincoln has had to deal in carrying on the war has been that of slavery. There are two classes of persons who cannot, even now, see that there was anything perplexing about it, or that be ought to have had a moment's hesitation how to treat it. One is made up of those who regard the law of slavery as paramount to the Constitution, and the rights of slavery as the most sacred of all the rights which are guaranteed by that instrument; the other, of those who regard the abolition of slavery as the one thing to be secured, whatever else may be lost. The former denounce Mr. Lincoln for having interfered with slavery in any way, for any purpose, or at any time; the latter denounce him, with equal bitterness, for not having swept it out of existence the moment Fort Sumter was stacked. In this matter, as in all others, Mr. Lincoln has acted upon a fixed principle of his own, which be has applied to the practical conduct of affairs just as fast as the necessities of the case required and, as the public sentiment would sustain him in doing. His policy has been from the outset a tentative one—as, indeed, all policies of government to be successful must always be. On the outbreak of the rebellion, the first endeavor of the rebels was to secure the active cooperation of all the slaveholding States. Mr. Lincoln's first action, therefore, was to withhold as many of these States from joining the rebel Confederacy as possible. Every one can see now that this policy, denounced as the time by his more zealous anti-slavery supporters as temporizing and inadequate, prevented Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Missouri,

marked by the same experimental policy. The various letters by which from time to time be has expained the principles on which he was acting, in any particular emergency, show very clearly that he has been far more anxious to take action which should be sanctioned and sustained by the country, and thus be permanently valuable, than to put forth any theory of his own, or carry into effect the dogmas and opinions of any party.

A STORY OF FORT PILLOW.

My name is Daniel Taylor, and my skin is dark, as my mother's was before me. I have heard that my father had a white face, but I think his heart and life were blacker than my mother's skin. I was born a slave, and remained a slave until last April,

and the trap contributional guaranty for the signals dynamic and particles and particles are passed without a disconting the particles are passed with the passed of t

four times after surrender. Before I was abot, running along the river bank, I counted fifty dead Union soldiers lying in their blood. One had crawled
into a hollow log, and was killed in it; another had
got over the bank into the river, and on the board
that ran out out into the water. He laid on it on
his face, with his feet in the water, and when I saw
him was already stark and stiff. Several had tried
to hide in crevices made by the falling bank, and
could not be seen without difficulty, but they were
singled out and killed. One negro corporal, Jacob
Wilson, who was down on the river bank, seeing
that no quarter was shown, stepped into the water so
that he lay partly under it. A rebel coming along
asked him what was the matter: he said he was badly
wounded, and the rebel, after taking from his pocketbook all the money he had, left him. It happened
to be near a flat-boat tied to the bank. When all
was quiet, Wilson crawled into it, and got three more

for my life, a burly robel struck me with his carbine, putting out one eye, and then shot me in two places. I thought he would certainly leave me with that, but I was mistaken. With half a dozen others, I

"DEAR MANNY"—it ran—"I am very sick be in the hospital, but am better than I was, and ho to get well soon. They have been very kind to m and I find it sweet to suffer for the dear flag, th and I find it sweet to suffer for the dear flag that gives me shelter. You must not worry on my account. Tell Katy she must not forget to say her prayers, and to study her lessons carefully now while she has an opportunity. And, mammy, take good care of the baby; I dreamed of her last night, and think how sad it would be to die, and never see her little face again. But then Chaplain says it will all be right in heaven, and he knows better than we do. And, mammy, don't forget we are now free; teach both the darlings to be worthy of their estate."

see the baby's face here, but then God may let him see it up youder!

#### REPEAL OF LAWS RECOGNIZING SLAVERY. From the National Intelligencer, July 8.

While the bill making appropriations for survil expenses of the government for the year ene a 30th of June, 1865, was under consideration Senate, Mr. Senator Summer moved co the Senate, Mr. Senator Summer moved cersain amendments to which we referred at the time, in our brief summary of Congressional proceedings, but which, for their interest and importance, are worthy of a more particular designation.

On the 14th ult., while the bill was under discussion in the Senate, as in the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Summer submitted the following amendment to come in as a new section:

come in as a new section :-

"And be it further macted, That sections eight and nine of the act entitled 'An act to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States from and after the lat day of January, in the year of our Lord 1808,' which said sections undertake to regulate the coastwise slave trade, are hereby repealed."

The amendment was opposed by Mr. Sherman, (who had the civil appropriation bill in charge,) on the ground of its alleged irrelevancy. To this effect he said:—

fect he said:—
"I would not oppose the amendment of the Senafor from Massachusetts on an ordinary bill. I have
read the two sections referred to in this amendment,
and I feel disposed to repeal them; but I ask the Senate if it is proper to encumber this bill with a matter
that is in no way connected with the appropriations
in the bill, which his in no way connected with any
tiera contained in the bill, which has no pertinence to
any existing appropriation—a matter simply of commercial regulation, regulating the constwise davetrade 1"

Some dissent to the terms of Mr. Sumner's anend-ment was expressed by Mr. Johnson of Maryland, on other grounds, when Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, spoke as follows:—

spoke as follows:—

"I am surprised that any Senstor should oppose the proposition of the Senstor from Massachusetts, for we silk know that eventually it will be adopted. The objection as to its materiality or proper connection with this measure is but an objection of time. No gentlemen can question that the Senstor from Massachusetts will eventually carry his proposition. Why, sir, about two weeks ago this body, after full discussion, deliberately voted that the Constitution imposed a duty

onbt. It may as well come now as at my time.

On the following day, the 28th of June, the bill till being under discussion in the Committee of the Yhole, a vote was had on Mr. Sumner's amendment, and it was rejected by the following vote. (The mendment, we should add, had in the meantime seen perfected by its author so as to provide not had for the repeal of the sections designated in the ct regulating the coastwise slave trade, but to prohibit that trade forever) :-

YEAS—Messrs. Conness, Grimes, Harian, Howard,
Lane of Kanasa, Morgas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsay,
Sprague, Sumner, Wade, and Wilson—13.
NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carille, Clark, Collamer,
Cowan, Davis, Harris, Hendricks, Hicks, Howe,
Johnson, McDoigall, Neimith, Powell, Richardson,
Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Trumbull; and Van
Winkle—20.

Winkle—20.

ABENT—Messrs: Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harding, Henderson, Lane of Indiana, Ten Eyck, Wilkinson, Willey, and Wright—16.

So the amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole. But, nothing builted by such a result. Mr. Sumner again offered the same amendment on the same day when the bill was before the Senate pending its final passage. On renewing the proposition he said: pending its mid:-

"I have but one observation to make. It seems to me this Congress will do wrong to itself, wrong to the country, wrong to history, wrong to our national cause if it separates without cleaning the statute-book of every support of slavery. Now, this is the last sup-port that there is in the statute-book, and I entreat the Senate to remove it."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, re-sulted as follows:--

YEAS-Messrs Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Con ness, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—23.

y, Sprague, Sumbes, ad Wilson—23.——Measrs, Buckalew, Carlile, Clark, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith, Powell Ison, Saulsbury, Sherman, Trumbull, Van NATO—ntesars. Buckatew. Cartile, chark, itenoricks, Hicks, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Saulabury, Sherman, Trumbull, Van Winkle, and Willey—14.

Ansext—Messrs. Collamer, Conan, Davis, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harding, Henderson, McDougall, Ramsay, Riddle, and Wright—12.

So the amendment was agreed to, and rem in the bill as finally passed by both Houses of Cogress, and approved by the President.

It will be seen that Mr. Sumner, at this point both Houses of Con-

grees, and approved by the President.

It will be seen that Mr. Summer, at this point of the discussion, referred to this regulation of the coastwise slave trade as "the last support of slavery" on the statute-book of the nation. He used this language because on the same day, in an earlier stage of the discussion, he had procured the adoption of an amendment providing that in the courts of the United States there shall be no exclusion of any witness on account of color.

The third section of the civil appropriation bill appropriated \$100,000 in order to aid the administration of justice, especially in order to bring to compare the states of the United States, well as the coin of the United States. In order to accomplish that result, something more than an appropriation of money was deemed by Mr. Summer to be needed, to wit, an amendment of the law of emidence. Accordingly he offered the following amendment by way of provise to the United States.

"Provided, That in the courts of the United States

On motion of Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, the On motion of 22. Blessew, of convenience amendment was amended so as to provide that the should be in the same courts no exclusion of a witness in civil actions, because he is a party to interested in the issue tried." And the question be ing taken on the ambendment as thus amended, was 'decided in the affirmative by the following the convenience of the

YEAS-Mesars. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Har-lan, Howard, Howe, Lane of Ransas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sprague, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson, 202.

Wilson—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Harris, Hendricks, Hicks, Johnson, Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury, Sherman, Trumbull, Yan Winkle, and Wilkey—16.

ABBERT—Messrs. Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Harding, Henderson, Lane of Indiana, McDougall, Ramsey, Riddell, Ten Eyck, and Wright—11.

So the amendment was agreed to in Com. of the Whole, and when it came up for final by the Senate, was re-affirmed as follows: for final actio

by the Senate, was re-affirmed as follows:—
YEAR—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Couneas, Dikon, Doolitte, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indians, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sömner, Ten Eyck, Wafe, Wilkinson, and Wilson—29.
NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carille, Rondricks, Hicks, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, and Wilsy—10.
Anskay—Messrs. Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Harding, Henderson, Johnson, McDougall, Richardson, Riddle, and Wright—10.
This provision is therefore now the law of the

This provision is, therefore, now the law of the

This provision is, therefore, now the law of the land.

The success of Mr. Senator Sumner in procuring on a previous day of the session just closed, against all opposition and dilatory motions, the passage of "An act to repeal the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, and all acts and parts of acts for the rendition of fugitive slaves," was a still higher tribute to his acknowledged leadership in the body of which he is a member. When this measure was first introduced by him in the Senate, it was, after much discussion, passed in a shape which still retained the provisions of the law of 1793 under this head, as approved by President Washington. Many Republican Senators expressly stated in open Senate that, under a sense of what was due to the oath they had taken to support the Constitution of the United States, they could not, vote to repeal all acts for the rendition of furtitive slaves. This view was elaborately urged could not vote to repeal all acts for the rendition of fugitive slaves. This view was elaborately urged and eloquently enforced by Mr. Senator Foster, of Connecticut, in a speech which we have printed at length. And this view prevailed in the Senate on the 19th of April last, when Mr. Sherman, of Obio, offered the following amendment to the bill as originally introduced by Mr. Sunner, to repeal all acts for the reclamation of fugitive slaves:—

"Except the act approved February 2, 1703, entitled 'An act respecting fugitives from justice and per sons escaping from the service of their masters."

The question on the amendment being taken by

yeas and nays, resulted as follows:—
Yala—Messra Buckalew, Carlie, Collamer, Cowan
Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Harris, Henderson
Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, McDou
gall, Nesmitt, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman
Ten Eyck, Trambull, Van Winkle, and Willey—24.
Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Clark, Conness
Fessenden, Grimes, Hale, Howard, Lane of Kansar
Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, Sum
ner, Wilkinson, and Wilson—17.
So the amendment was agreed to.

Some weeks later, the House of Representatives passed a bill for the repeal of all these statutes in the same terms as that originally introduced by Mr. Summer in the Senate, and this bill having been sent to the latter body was on the 21st ult. called up for consideration by Mr. Summer.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, moved to postpone it for the purpose of taking up the bill previding for a repeal of the commutation clause in the enrolment act. Thereupon Mr. Summer spoke as follows:

act. The speech of the Senator belongs to the class of what may be called dilatory motions, or a speech to sustain a dilatory motion. He announces to us that there is to be an opposition to this bill, and mentions several Senators who menace speeches. If those speeches are to come, I say let us hear them and be done with them, because that bill from the House must be passed by Congress during this session. The Senator wishes to have it postponed; he wishes to set aside what the House has done; and be thinks that

those who press the bill which now has the sanction of the House want practical sense. Sir, permit me to say to that Senator it is himself who wants practical sense. He falls to see the requirements of his country at this hour; he falls to see what is due to the civilization of the ago; and in that respect he shows a want of practical sense in the highest degree. I do not wish to say anything personal to that Senator, but when he makes the suggestion that any one on this floor wants practical sense, I throw it back apon him; especially when he stands up here to arrest a bill that has already passed the House of Representatives to even from the statute-book of the land a system of legislation which at this moment is an infamy. If there is anything which now brings upon our cause in foreign lands discredit, and makes it a burden to our friends, it is this very act which at this moment receives indirectly the support of the Senator from Wacousin; and yet he rises here to launt us for the want of practical sense. Sir, when he seeks to uphold even indirectly this act, he wants practical patriotism as well as practical sense."

On the 23d of June, Mr. Sumner succeeded in

practical sense.

On the 23d of June, Mr. Sumner succeeded in bringing the Senate to a vote on the bill. Immediately previous to the final vote, Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, mixed to exempt from the scope of the bill the act of 1798; thus calling on the Senate to adhere to the stand it had solemnly taken on the 19th of April. But his amendment to this effect adhere to the stant it is amendment to t 19th of April. But his amendment to t was now rejected by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carille, Cowan, Davis, Harris, Hicks, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, McDougall, Powell, Richardson, Riddle, Saulabury, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, and Willey—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Hale, Hailan, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, Sumner, Wade, and Wilson—22. Son—22

ABSENT—Messrs. Collamer, Doolittle, Foster, Harding, Henderson, Hendricks, Nesmith, Sherman, Wilkinson, and Wright—10.

The difference of this result, as compared with The difference of this result, as compared with that reached on the same proposition on the 19th of April, arose from the fact that among those who at the former date had voted to retain the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793, Messrs. Dixon and Howe changed their votes, while Messrs. Collamer, Doo-little, Foster, Hendricks, Henderson, Nesmith, and Sherman were absent, or did not vote on the latter occasion.

The question then being taken on the final pas-sage of the bill, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS-Mesars. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Hicks, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson,—79.

Vilson-27.

NAYs-Messrs. Buckalew, Carille, Cowan, Dayis, ohnson, McDougall, Powell, Richardson, Riddle, saulsbury, Van Winkle, and Willey-12.

ABEKNT-Messrs. Collamer, Doolittle, Foster, Hardng, Hendricks, Nesmith, Sherman, Wilkinson, and

So the bill was passed as it came from the House of Representatives, and in the same terms as Mr. Sumner had conceived his original bill on the sub-

see in what he was able to accomplish in the face of this obvious reluctance, only a new illustration of the supremacy fairly achieved by those who wish strongly where they wish at all. Mr. Sumner is an earnest anti-slavery man, and if there were those among his political friends who at first sought, for one reason or another, to escape some of the conclu-sions to which he challenged their adhesion, he fi-nally succeeded in vindicating for his measures either the active support or passive acquiescence of the rethe active support or passive acquiescence of the calcitrants in his party, with the single except we believe, of Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania.

# The Wiberator

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864.

LETTER TO PROFESSOR NEWMAN. No. II-

Liberator of last week, too long for convenient perusal, it was somewhat abruptly closed. I desire to look fairly in the face the grievances you specify; though having demonstrated that the most cheering and im-portant anti-slavery measures,—virtually including the total abolition of slavery, and absolutely relieving the government of its old complicity with that foul system of wrong,—have been instituted by President Lincoln kind! and his administration in the prosecution of the wer, Firm any minor grievances might be left unnoticed as not affecting the general question at issue.

"The greater includes the less." The abolition of slavery is first in order, and of paramount importance, before we begin to determine the exact political status of those set free. The elective franchise is a convenis the boast of England, that no slave can touch her soil without sundering his fetters; yet suffrage is far from being universal among you, for thou of your laboring poor are deprived of its posse for thou Nevertheless, you are none the less proud to declare that

"Slaves cannot breathe in England; if their lungs Inhale our air, that moment they are free; They touch our country, and their shackles fall."

How is it, then, that-overlooking the great fact, that slavery has been abolished throughout Louisians -you seek to cast odium upon President Lincoln for not giving the right to vote to the colored population of that State, in the reconstruction of its State government? By what political precedent or administrative policy, in any country, could be have been justi-fied if he had attempted to do this? When was it ever known that liberation from bondage was accompanied by a recognition of political equality? Chat- read-as I have with pleasure tels personal may be instantly translated from the auction-block into freemen; but when were they ever taken at the same time to the ballot-box, and invested with all political rights and immunities? According to the laws of development and progress, it is not practicable. To denounce or complain of Presiden Lincoln for not disregarding public sentiment, and not flying in the face of these laws, is hardly just. Be sides, I doubt whether he has the constit Ever since this government was organized, the right of suffrage has been deter mined by each State in the Union for itself, so that there is no uniformity in regard to it. In some free States, colored citizens are allowed to vote; in others, they are not. It is always a State, never a nations matter. In honestly seeking to preserve the Union it is not for President Lincoln to seek, by a special edict applied to a particular State or locality, to do vi olence to a universal rule, accepted and acted upo from the beginning till now by the States in their in-dividual sovereignty. Under the war power, he had the constitutional right to emancipate the slaves in every rebel State, and also to insist that, in any plan estruction that might be agreed upon slavery should be admitted to be dead, bey and nower of res That being accomplished, I question whether he could safely or advantageously—to say the least enforce a rule, ab initio, touching the ballot, which enforce a rule, ab initio, touching the ballot, which abolishes complexional distinctions; any more than the could safely or advantageously decree that all women (whose title is equally good) should enjoy the electoral right, and help form the State. Nor, if the freed blacks were admitted to the polls by Presidential flat, do I see any permanent advantage likely to be secured by it; for, submitted to as a necessity at the outset, as soon as the State was organized and left of the polls of the manage its own affairs, the white population, with

their superior intelligence, wealth and power, would unquestionably alter the franchise in accordance with their prejudices, and exclude those thus summari brought to the polls. Coercion would gain nothin In other words,—as in your own country,—univers suffrage will be hard to win and to hold, without suffrage will be hard to win and to hold, without a general preparation of feeling and sentiment. But it will come, both at the South and with you; yet only by a struggle on the part of the disgranchized, and a growing conviction of its justice, "in the good time coming." With the abolition of slavery in the South, prejudice or "colorphobia," the natural product of the system, will gradually disappear—as in the case of your West Iodia colonies—and black men will win their way to wealth, distinction, eminence, and official station. I sak only a charitable judgment for President Lincoln respecting this matter, whether in Louisians or any other State.

Referring to the President, you say :-

He Freshmation has done immense good; nor will yield to you in extolling many of his acts. Yet if we had understood the quality of his logic, his exclusion of morality from Presidential duties, and his wonderful disowning of all duty towards colored men not prescribed in the codes of starkolders, it would have been impossible to excite enthusiasm for him in an English audience."

Is there not some confusion of mind here? Is the Proclamation destitute of morality ? Or do you find it "prescribed in the codes of slaveholders"? And so o the "many other acts" which you are disposed to extol. You do injustice to Mr. Lincoln, and subject him to an unfair impeachment. Be assured, he has tried to the best of his judgment, faithfully to dis nstitutional duties, as under solemn oath to God and the people. Granted that he has been sometimes lacking in energy of will, clearness of vision, and power of inspiration: who is complete in all things, and nev-er found wanting? The main thing is, is he honestly and sincerely endeavoring to save the republic, according to the measure of his constitutional power; an has he not done a mighty work for liberty and hun ity—unparalleled in any age or nation—since he be-came President! Because he is guided by what is pre-scribed in the Constitution, as he understands it, is he to be accused of confessed immorality on his part Can he act otherwise without being guilty of perfidy Is it creditable in England for a man to take office, and then do as he pleases, without regard to the condition imposed upon him?

Again you say—" Mr. Lincoln puts a Southern con-struction upon the Constitution." Herein you are greatly mistaken, and do him fresh injustice—unintenionally, of course. The only construction Mr. Lincol outs upon the Constitution is an American one-th ne as was put upon it by Washington, Adams, and lefferson, and the people have always sanctioned

Again you err in saying-" In old days, the iniquity [slavery] was maintained in Tennessee by local wickedness only. Mr. Lincoln has insisted on up-holding it there by Federal guilt." Now, the fact is, Sumner had conceived his original bill on the subject.

We have referred to these acts of legislation and to the leading part which Senator Sumner had in their enactment, because their passage serves to mark a new epoch in our parliamentary history. It is no reflection on the talents or influence of any other member of the Senate to say that these measures could not have been passed under the direction of any Senator less tenacious in his convictions of public duty, or less capable of enforcing them by argument, than the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts. His political friends in many instances would have willingly evaded or postponed them, but we see in what he was able to accomplish in the face of this obvious reluctance, only a new illustration of this obvious reluctance, only a new illustration of the share willing memor from personal prejudice against the arising more from personal prejudice against the blacks than from official command, and are not likely to be repeated.

Once more you say :-

Once more you say:—
"Until recently, I have looked on your war with serene satisfaction as a sublime sacrifice for a magnificent future, glorious to you, beneficent to our millions. I have indulged in glowing anticipations, in which I seemed to friends but a wild dreamer. Since? I have learned that your President has sanctioned Gen. Banks's ordinances, I begin to fear that I have indeed been a dreamer, and that your enemies here are substantially correct." to fear that I

Your charge is somewhat indefinite in regard to "General Banks's ordinances." One of them is the establishment of common schools—that system which has made New England so prosperous, intelligent and powerful—for the entire colored population under his rule. Surely, you do not mean to condemn that ordinance, or to impeach the President for its enforce ment! Please put this great saving measure down to the credit both of Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Panks. DEAR SIR :- Not to make my letter to you, in the It is a tall plume in their caps! Another ord is, the total abolition of slavery by Gen. Banks throughout his department, where it was expressly exempted by the President's Emancipation Proclan tion of January 1, 186 throughout the State. Of course, this was done wit the sanction of the President, and is an additional plume for himself and the President, of the tallest

"If it can be said, 'Garrison does not reprove General Banks's measures,' it will be inferred that they do full justice to the colored race. A great responsibility now rests on you to use your power aright."

Such noble measures as I have referred to deserv reproof, but rather the warmest commendation Any measure which is ill-judged and unjust,-such as Any measure which is ill-judged and unjust,—such as the ordinance for the cultivation of the plantations,—better for public safety and administrative justice.

It is denounce and convergently of the worst, it is only in the worst. a temporary shift—for a single year, rapidly expiring
—to adjust matters in the midst of a disorganized
state of society, where the masters no longer have ower to enforce their authority, and where the unem ployed and uncoerced are liable to be a burden to the government, or to become vagabonds. It was made needlessly stringent, and is very objection of its features. It will, however, unquestionably end by its own limitation. Hereafter, its operations will be better known and understood. Gen. Banks has yet to be heard in vindication, or at least explana of his course in this particular. His two other grand

ordinances, already alluded to, will cover a multitude of blunders and mistakes.

As a proof that the colored population within the loyal portion of Louisiana under Gen. Banks's admin-istration regard their altered condition as one calling for enthusiastic public demonstrations, I ask you to lowing extracts from a letter which I find in the Phil adelphia Christian Recorder, (colored,) from JAMES F JONES, Ward Master in Hospital of the 8th U. S. H. A., and dated "Camp Parapet, New Orleans, June 19, 1864 ":-

10, 1864 ":
"Wonderful indeed has been the mighty change in public opinion. Stranger still the change that the feelings and sentiments of the people of the South are daily undergoing in reference to slavery and the colored race. Strange and unlooked for changes in this direction are daily taking place. Stranger, too, when clothed in the garb of justice and humanity to the colored man, the chief operators in which are Southern slaveholders, in an extreme Southern State My astonishment is still increased when I behold: State Constitutional Convention, composed of slave holders, aitting in the slaveholding city of New Or leans, adopting a clause to their Constitution which a once and forever abolishes slavery and involuntary servitude, except it be for crime, within the State of Louisians—and that, too, without the great and selfah hobby of compensation to owners. This is a triumph indeed, and above cooclusively that Northern servitude, except it be for characteristics and selfah hobby of compensation to owners. This is a triumph indeed, and shows conclusively that. Northern arms, under the guidance of the Almighty, have accomplished more than speeches of Northern men in Congress could accomplish. Not only this, but it proves further to me that the Lord has declared, for the last time, that the stain of human slavery must and shall be wiped out. He has made frequent calls to them through the nuplet, the press, and from the halls of Congress. All these they have allowed to pass unheeded, and now they must bow and submit to His holy will; and they themselves are the first instruments in his hands to do what they defied the nations of the earth to do, viz: abolish slavery,

nsibilities and obligations, it became a matter of the interest to all concerned. Fortunately for sponsibilities and obligations, it became a matter of double interest to "all concerned. Fortunately for themselves and their race, they acquitted themselves honorably. The day was such a one as is only to be seen and enjoyed in the "Sunny South." At an early hour, the people began to pour into the city from the country and surrounding villages. Men, women and child as, young and old, those that had ever been free, and those that had just realized the pleasing sensation caused by the falling off of their chains, all were there. For the time being, the plantation, the farm, the workshops, hotels, and all places of labor and amusement, were deserted and forgotive. The people were out to celebrate what to them was a great epoch in the history of their race.

They came by hundreds and thousands; they came with bands playing and banners flying; they came vieing with each other as to who should appear best, and show the highest appreciation for the cause that brought them together. They came in their attength, and as they came their ory was,

"Slavery's Uhain is Broken!"

"Slavery's Chain is Broken!"

At ten colock, A. M., the procession was formed at the Second Baptist Church, which was the place of general rendervous. From thence they passed through some of the principal, streets, to Congo Square, the place where the meeting was held!

I cannot be priccise in giving your readers the names of the different societies, or their order in the procession. Suffice it to say that religious congregations, Sabbath and day schools, benevolent Societies, Temperance Societies, political and sorial, Clubs, Mechanics' Associations, farmers, and last, though not least, though the land press, all had a place in that mighty procession, which, as it passed along, headed by the Fourth Louisiana (colored) Cavalry, made even the good men that

laborers, all had a place in that mighty procession, which, as it passed along, headed by the Fourth Louisians (colored) Cavalry, made eyen the good men that yoted them free aimost shudder when'they beheld the power and numbers that by their individual and colcetive aid had been, as it were, brought to life.

The procession arriving at. Congo Square, the different delegations were disposed according to programs. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Forrest, after which the Rev. Mr. Rodgers, D.D., orator of the day, delivered an address replete with historical facts, and plainly showing that the Almighty has called us as a people from under the hand of the hard taskmaster.

It was a masterly effort indeed, and bore on its face the fact that the colored can has a mind, and is capable of thisking and reasoning. The Doctor's address went very far towards convincing the slavelpiders that, now that they had opened the door of education to the colored man, they must guard the path to intellectual miprovement with a jeslous eye, or else they will find a stern and powerful competitor in that same black man, in an intellectual point of view.

The celebration was a complete success. It did honor to all engaged in its arrangement; and our Northern brethree have little to boast of when we contrast behavior and general deportment."

My dear sir, I beg you to take a telescopic rather than a microscopic view of our affairs; and, instead of dwelling upon and magnifying to huge dimensions those incidental errors and outrages which are inevitable in the midst of such an awful civil war, and whice are sure to be corrected, fix your gaze upon those sub-lime and glorious acts of President Lincoln's admin-istration, whereby slavery has received its death-warrant, and the haughty Slave Power been laid low it the dust, and still feel justified in looking on this struggle "with serene satisfaction as a sublime sacrifice for a magnificent future."

Accepting your letter as a proof of your person friendship, and as elicited by a wery commendable zeal for the cause of justice and humanity, I remain,

Yours, with a heart full of thanksgiving and joy, and with high regards,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Prof. Francis W. Newman.

## "MINISTERS, AS A CLASS."

DEAR MR. GARRISON-Your correspondent, B. S. in the last Liberator, refers to the assertion, reported recently to have been made at a Unitarian gathering in Meadville, Pa., that "during the last thirty years, the ministers, as a class, foresaw the consequences of our dalliance with the great national sin, and with prophetic foresight announced the solemn doom which awaited this trampling down of the indestrurights of man "-and asks, in astonishment, " es Mr. Stebbins mean ?"

If B. S. thinks this an unusual instance of hardihood in assertion, he cannot have been very famil iar with the anniversary speeches of clergymen especially within the last half-dozen years. Nothing Nothing is more common than for them to make claims a preposterous as this in behalf of their order. Wha "mean" is to uphold the credit of that order. And they seem not in the least to hesitate about false claims, when these will best serve their

diate purpose. Perhaps, as is common enough with the Unitarian clergy, Mr. Stebbins was thinking of his own little sect when he made the declaration above quoted. Even in regard to them, however, it is utterly u During the first half of "the last thirty years" boasted of, Follen, the two Mays and Pierpont had hardly a baker's dozen of clerical associates, in their denunciation of slavery. The first named of these noble men lost his position in Harvard University, the headquarters of Unitarianism, in consequence of his abolitionism; and when he died, the same fact sufficed to shut the doors of Dr. Channing's church against his funeral discourse. The successor of Dr. Changing-a man still highly esteemed as a worthy representative of the sect-made this open declara-"The mission of Unitarianism to slavery is silence." And the majority of the sect have imitated him, from that time to the opening of the rebellion,

in keeping silence respecting it.

In regard to the denominations called Orthodox. forming an immense majority of all the Protestant in the country, the assertion above named is flagrantly falso. They have been the efficient supporters of slavery, both ministers and people. Many of their clergy have been its open advocates, and most of them favored its continuance by steady opposition to the movement against it. Decided and active testiof "ministers, as a class," against slavery (such as is fabled in the above extract,) would have destroyed that institution within five years, instead of allowing its increase through thirty.-c. K. w.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for July, has been received from A. Williams & Co.—Contents:—A Club-Man in Africa, with numerous illustrations; Theodosia Burr Denis Daval; On the Right Footing; Broken Images; Treatment of the apparently Drowned, with four illustrations; Our Mutual Friend; Prices and Investthly Record of Current Events : Litera ry Notices; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Drawer ashions for August

SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION. FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1864. MR. EDITOR—I take great pleasure in announcing to the public, through your valuable periodical, the good work which is now going on in this city by the "Soldiers' Relief Association," their object being to promote aid and comfort to the sick and wounded colred soldiers.

I highly appreciate their work of benevolence, and I highly appreciate their work of benevolence, and hope that they may continue in that labor which has thus far given every satisfaction and promise of success. May others follow their noble example, "Go and do likewise." In behalf of the colored soldiers er my charge, I thank the officers and members of for their kindness and attentive duthe Ass ties to the sick and wounded. Among the most active co-workers may be ment

ed Mrs. Emily Williams and John A. Grimes, Esq e nobly their duty, and they deserve the highest credit for their attention and their libera donations to our wounded colored soldiers, who fough bly and manfully in the cause of LIBERTY, JUSTICE and Equality. May the day soon come when the and EQUALITY.

truths shall be appreciated, and enjoyed by eventruths shall be appreciated, and enjoyed by eventruths shall be appreciated.

Respectfully,

an Continent! Respectfully,

WM. P POWELL, Jz., M. D., U. S. A.

Road College of Surgeons, London. ted, and enjoyed by every co

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XII.

New York, July 14, 1864. To the Editor of The Liber

Amid the exciting rumors and general ignorance concerning the rebel invasion, I am easy in the faith that our Government is strong enough to defend its Capital. I leave, therefore, the marauding host to as-sist in the complete disruption of slavery in Maryland, and review, as is my wont, the civil events of the

Mr. Fessenden's succession to Mr. Chase has en-Mr. Feasenden's succession to Mr. Chase has cir-countered an approval so universal that the change of Secretaries requires, perhaps, no comment, other than that we are in danger of forgetting how much we now to the departing financier in our contentment with the new. It will be long, however, before green-backs (with or without his edigry) will cease to re-mind us that the cause of liberty and union owes its successful maintenance in an incalculable measure to the integrity, the sagacity and the skilful manage-ment of the Ohip statesman. The anti-slavery pur-pose which he carries out of the Cabinet is preserved in the fresh incumbent, but Mr. Chase's record in favor of the Gladstone "manhood suffrage" is much in advance of Mr. Fessenden's. Looking at almsthe extinction of slavery—the balance of the Administration remains the same; regarding me enfranchisement of the blacks-the scale of justice flies nearer the beam.

flies nearer the beam.

As usual, much was accomplished by Congress at the close of its session. Most, if not all of those antislavery measures which I touched on in my last, were enacted, and received the sanction of the President. enacted, and received the sanction of that Congress I was mistaken, however, in my remark that Congress could always obtain his autograph. Perhaps the most important bill of the entire session, (I mean the Winter Davis, or, quite as properly, the Wade reconstruc-tion bill,) was left unsigned. But Mr. Lincoln, with that frankness of address to the people which has ever characterized him, to his infinite honor, exhibited in a proclamation his unwillingness to be suspected of hav-ing shirked the issue, and made known his reasons for withholding his assent to the plan propos were simply two doubts-as to the propriety of im method of reconstruction upon every State, especially since governments had been already erected in Arkansas and Louisiana on a different basis; and as to the "Constitutional competency of Congress to abolish slavery in States," though his hopes and expectations were of an amendment effecting universal mancipation. At the same time, he had no fault find with the scheme itself, and would further it in any State which should adopt it. I am aware that this refusal will be charged among the shortcomings of the President by legislators and citizens numerous enough and I so far agree with them as to think one plan of reconstruction better than many, just as I would not have it left to the States to determine what is (in its fundamentals) that Republican Form of Government which the nation is bound to guarantee to all its mem Nor can I discern why Congress may not abolish slavery in the disaffected States, either originally, under the war power which it possesses in common with the President, or by confirmation of his previous action, as in the present instance. Still, to state the case in all fairness for Mr. Lincoln, it ought to be observed, first, that his urgent expressions of a desire to have slavery everywhere abolished by an amendment of the Constitution are a proof of the sincerity of his seru-ples, which are to that extent to be respected; second, that the rejected bill enforced the odious and unjust discrimination of color among the voters qualified to assist in the regeneration of a State—disfranchising voluntary rebels-in-arms, but, not less, voluntary black unionists-in-arms; third, that Mr. Lincoln allows, free choice to any State so inclined, to use the disenthralled element in its new edifice; and lastly, that there are good grounds for believing he would uphold this course wherever adopted. Be the President, however, justified as he may, the issue of the next election is not altered in the slightest; for then it will be asked not for school do you vote, or are your sympathies ex-tended, but for schat? And according as you wish sla-

your ballot or offer a prayer for the defeat or the re-re-election of Abraham Lincoln-first of American Presidential candidates to take the field with Immediate, Universal Emancipation for his Hoc signo vinces I shall make no apology for embodying in this letter e following extract from the opinion of the Attorney eneral of Louisiana, concerning the legal status of General of the colored people of that State. After reciting, as the causes productive of the present condition of civil so-ciety, the President's Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1883, which exempted thirteen parishes; Gen. Banks's pro-clamation of Jan. 11, 1864, "not disapproved, and perhaps suggested by the President," which removed the exemption; and the reorganization of the present State government on the old model, save the respects in which slavery entered it; Mr. Lynch concludes

very to live or to perish everlastingly, you will deposit

in which slavery entered it; Mr. Lynch concludes:

"I am therefore of opinion that all negroes and persons of color in the State of Louisiana are free de jure; that all negroes and colored persons in Louisiana, within the Federal lines, are free de jure et de fact. I think they have a legal right to testify as witnesses in courts of justice, for and against white persons, as well as each other; that they may sue and be sued in all cases; that they are entitled to trial by jury, to the writ of habeas corpus; in short, that they stand on the same footing before the law as white aliens residing in the country, except that they have not the right to become citizens of the United States under the Constitution as existing at present.

tution as existing at present.

The officers of the Government may establish a system of police for their government and management, but cannot hold them as slaves or seris after the aforessaid preclamations."

It may still be an open question how far this sys of police is different from a servile regimen, but the free admission to the courts, on terms of equality, of an hitherto excluded class is extendated to s

removal of all iniquitous disabilities. While Gov. Seymour is zealously endeavoring to mbroil the State and National authorities by his pro ecution of Gen. Dix for an act whose belongs, like its praise, to the President —portraits in 1796, 1797, and 1802; Missing; The Military Hospitals at Fortress Monroe, with illustrations; The Bend; The Sisters; The Shakspeare Tenecatenary; The Unkind Word; Woman on the Farn; terday returned the anniversary of that reign of terror which will be remembered by this city as long as the month of July itself; it is still possible to announce the disappearance of the last vestige of caste in our street conveyances, and that this result was due, in a large degree, to the public indignation excited by the forcible expulsion of a colored soldier's widow from an Eighth Avenue car. I do not know that the snow-covered crater is not alive with hell-fire at this very noment. I do not know, in other words, but that a econd riot as formidable as the first is in contempla tion and near its crisis. But suppressed it will be, as was the former, haply with less consideration for hangmen and incendiaries, and certainly with increase mpassion for the victims of the lamp-post and the faggot. Let the guilty conspirators—good shall estimate their guilt !—of a year ago or protection which a black corpse, strangled and charred has obtained for the weakest of the hunted race in a twelvemonth. Let them see to what position in soci ety they have elevated the negro whom they sought to debase. Then, with what encouragement they can derive, let them proceed again to their fiend By no such peoble in its cog-wheels is the Divine mill hindered from its grist. M. nu Pays

A MOST HONORABLE RECORD. We call the spe cial attention of our readers to the cheering synop-given in another column from the National Integencer-of some of the anti-slavery measures and accomplished at the late session of through the quenchless zeal, untiring perseverance, and masterly ability of the Hon. Charles Summer, to whom all thanks and honors! In support of these and kindred measures. Hon HENNY WILSON has been equally true and faithful at all times.

LETTER FROM GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

NORTHAMPTON, (Mass.,) July 16, 184.
My DEAR GARRISON—I had a very pleasant fields.
Amherst, on the 13th. On the road, I way joined by
our old friend, the Hon. AMASA WALKER, with who our oid friend, the Hon. AMASA WALKER, with who is that of the hold of the hol

I was delighted with the appearance I was delighted with the appearance of Ambana College, and the country around. At 3, P. M. 1e-tered the village church to deliver an "Oration" is fore the "Social Union" of the College. fore the "Social Union" of the College. I had a very fine audience. There were present, beside the students, a large number, of the Alumni, many asisters from a distance, the Faculty, and a large caccourse of visitors. The galleries were crowed the ladies; the day was brilliant; and the entire one was imposing and inspiring. I poke for an borned three-quarters, upon the guiltand danger of being slavery under a democratic republican form of increment, and was glad to find my radical sentiem warmly responded to I took tea with the repeated President, the Rev. Wm. A. Stears, D. D., who is terwards showed me the various college building. of the College. I had a President, the Acey. Will. A. Oteans, D. D., who is terwards showed me the various college building. I was glad to learn that, during the year, there had bear an accession to the funds of the coll an accession to the runds of the college of more than a frundred thousand dollars; of which \$30,000 had been contributed by a son of Dr. Strange lundred thousand donars; of which 830,000 had en contributed by a son of Dr. Steams, (a merchan Bombay,) towards the crection of a new cobes

After attending the college exercises, on the 14th, After attending the context exercise, on the 14th. I came here, where I am most hospitably retestance by Mr. Seth Hunt, respecting whose and therety zeal and fidelity I need say nothing to you. The scenery of the country around me, as also the tames of the counties, towns and village, are pecularly English; and remind me strongly of home. Hamp shire, Berkshire, Northampton, Southampton, Wind-sor, Richmond, Greenwich, Sheffield, Leeds, Helley, sor, Richmond, Greenwich, Gremen, Lecus, Helley, Hadfield, Ware, &c., &c. Accompanied by my bost, I yesterday paid a visit to the summit of Mount Relroke, and from thence beheld the glorious Valley of the Connecticut, the surrounding hills, four States, the Connecticut, the surrounning man, norround, and thirty-eight towns; with objects of individuals terest innumerable. Everywhere, in the come of our subsequent drive, we saw rich meadows, varing our subsequent dire, as a first mesors, area crops, beautiful farm-houses, avenues of stately me, and extensive fields of tobacco-an article which ha recently been largely cultivated by the farmen in the district, and is said to pay them well.

Here, in Northampton, in the year 1654, was treed the first meeting-house for Christian worship in this western part of Massachusetts. It was a demade of "sawn timber," twenty-six feet long, and eighteen feet wide, and cost fourteen pounds string which was paid in corn or work. There not being time-piece in the settlement, the worshippers we called together by the ringing of a large and son-This "church-going bell cow-bell. have been recently in the possession of Rer. Refu Pomeroy, of Otis.

On Saturday evening, I addressed an interesta meeting, assembled in the Town Hall. The chir was taken by the Hon. Erastus Hopkins. I spote for an hour and a half on the progress of the anti-tavery cause, and the signs of the times. The street tion and apparent interest taken in the subject by the audience were most gratifying.

Yesterday, I delivered a discourse in the spacion

and beautiful hall at Florence, which owes its erec tion to the public spirit, the zeal in the cause of ele-cation, and the noble liberality of Mr. Sawen L Hill, whose guest I was on the occasion. The buil-ing was well filled. I was presented to the people by our honored and well-beloved friend, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, and then selected for my text the work presence of their brother, whom they had your be fore sold to the Ishmablites for twenty pieces of silver: - And they said one to another, We are telly guilty concerning our brother, in that we saw the zo-guish of his soul when he besought us, and we would

ot hear : therefore is this distress come upon us These words may sufficiently suggest to you the nature of my remarks. I said, at the commencement, that I was, from the passage I had choses about to lay before my hearers a few thoughts which had occurred to me, while meditating upon the terri-ble calamities which had overtaken the American sation; and while I had been endeavoring to trace those calamities to their source. That, to me, it had sppeared plain, that the present sanguinary and derail-ting war, together with the hideous host of effices necting with it might be clearly traced to the great necung with it might be clearly traced to the prid wrong which, at the time the Union of these Sates was formed, was done to the injured, heights and es-slaved race then upon the soil.

I leave this afternoon for Middletow, Conceiled,

there I have, to-morrow, to deliver the Address beore the Phi Beta Kappa Association of the Wesleyes obably return here, and spend University. I shall probably return here, and speed a few more days in this interesting, picturesque and hospitable neighborhood. Would that you were with me, that we might together seek health, and riff the sweets of social intercourse amidst the attacks scenes of the far-famed valley of the Consection!

Ever yours, GEO. THOMPSON.

P. S. I send this from the Prophet's chamber of r modest but truly excellent friend, Mr. Sara HUNT, to whom I owe more thanks than I can the press for the kindness I have received while and his roof—a roof that has sheltered many an ab-line nary, during "the burdens and day," when our doctrines were not, as now, respect ble and popular.

## MR. THOMPSON IN AMHERST.

DEAR GARRISON-Our mutual friend Gaoist THOMPSON achieved another grand sucress is his as dress before the Literary Societies of Amheri Chilego yesterday. The house was filled to in small state of the control of v. and Thompson spoke two hours, and enchained to attention of his audience to the last. His there us grand one, the evils resulting from the comprenies of the Constitution, and the necessity of basing he now Union.

ew Union upon the principles of absolute just He spoke with his usual freedom and plains ils remarks were received with great far ed frequent and hearty applause, even from the but instructive, and full of historical all-

Thave not heard our friend speak since the intel s, and gave great satisfaction. August, 1859, when he attended a meeting in Los don, at which Lord Brougham presided; and I ru agreeably surprised to find that he spoke with not

agreeably aurprised to find that he spots ease and vigor now than he did then.

In looking back upon Mr. Thompson's come as his first for the last twenty-nine years I have been him. I can truly say that I know of no other me who has achieved so great a triumph. He has every did not be the second of the second e in this, for a more effective and disin borer in the great cause of humanity the pres

perhaps, has not produced. I am, your friend and servant AMASA WALKER

FIRST OF AUGUST. The commemoration of universary of West India Emancipation by the archusetts A. S. Society, at Island Grove in Ab ton, will be omitted this seas

For testimonials to the bravery of the color oldiers, see fourth page.



# LETTER FROM REV. SELLA MARTIN.

, New York City, June 13, 1864. DEAR MR. GARRISON—I see, by a letter in you last issue, that the Liberator loses at least one subscri on account of its course in reference to the com-presidential election. I trust that Mr. R. T. get does not represent any large number in the corre which he has exercised his undoubted right come which he has exercised sits undoubted right is adopting, as a subscriber to your paper. But, after all, a surprises us a little that those who, in the dark-er boar of the Society's history, were willing to tol-erate all differences of opinion that tended to the uniests an discretized of opinion that rended to the uni-ty of an anti-slavery purpose, should, upon the first ponise of victory, become intolerant and withdraw profise of victory, become intoferant and withdraw ber support. If toleration was good in battle, it eight to be in counsel. Besides, the Abolitionists ir justly arraigned and condemned the office-hold-ier of the nation for every wrong act: will they not were justly arraigned and condemned the omec-nous-ing the nation for every wrong act: will they not or of the nation for every wrong act: will they not say give proof of the sincerity of their past rebukes for prising them for the many good deeds done dur-ing the rar! Or shall a just objection be urged spirit their conduct by allowing those but half con-reted to say: "If we do wrong, they damn the reted to say: "If we do wrong, they damn the led; if we do right, they damn us

deed; if we do right, they damn us ... I can understand how Professor Newman should, from the distance at which he is, mistake your pur from the distance at winer me is, mistake your pur pose, and fail to understand your course. I shall however, send him a letter in a few days, as he has ored me with his friendship, which I trust will in some things that may have influence in moderplain some things that they have induced in mod-ifying his views. Still better can I understand why the letter took the shape it did, if it be true that Mr. M. D. Conway lent Mr. Newman his counsel. Wound M. D. Conway tentals. New man his counsel. Wound-ed pride at the Society's righteous repudiation of his conduct in reference to Mr. Mason, and a lamentable conduct in restricted by the state of sound political judgment, may have dictated towards Mr. Garrison what his seeming jealousy die towards Mr. Garrison what his seeming jealousy die tied towards a colored co-laborer—misrepresentation. I can also understand how Mr. Phillips, the brightest crament and one of the ablest supporters of ou cose-I can understand how he find all who follow him should see danger in your course, and safety in bim should see danger in your course, and safety in their. But I cannot understand how sincere, earnest net, who have worked together for years, cherishing net, who have worked together for years, cherishing song themselves every diversity of opinion, should now, of all other times, when they have almost got be lead of things, when their policy is becoming more and more that of the nation, endanger their poerd success by forsaking one another. If an Abgeeral success of locations course, who is more likely at board to see him through it, or help him out of a should be fail, than a brother Abolitionist? I am g should be laid, the Mr. Licota and the Mr. Licota against Copperheadism, as threatened is a coalition with Mr. Fremont; but I am not for Mr. Garrison against Mr. Phillips. As a negro, I am man whose party and policy have given us a fre capital, a confiscation law, and a proclamation of free captai, a constitution in the captain as against the man who, with honest enough intentions, expects to drive out devils by Beelzebub. Bet as an Abelitionist, I am for all Abelitionists-fo "hillpr's noble nature and stern moral integrity, and far farrison with the same qualities, in conjunction with what I believe to be a better political judgment things as they now stand.

With these feelings and convictions, I send you three dollars for the Liberator, at the same time cher ishing the hope that this letter may not be needed sor the money, to check the tendency of Mr. Buck's Jami, dear sir, yours, truly,

SELLA MARTIN.

dMr. Martin, and fully reciprocate its catholic spirit de, its tone and temper were such that we deemed t violly unworthy of comment. So of the following

REMARKS We are gratified to receive this letter

Rozpust, (Mass.) July 17, 1864.

I wenty-eight years have I taken the Liberator, and re sleave leved it for its no comprossue position to-nu thereh and State; but now, "how has the the pasterome dim!" Abraham Lincolo, by his one according to the state of himself, but "bith" So do dead fish upon the surface of the vaten; and, of course, we may appropriately say of and, speaking metaphorically,) as of one of the deal false, "By this time he stinketh." The cogent growests of C. C. Burleigh, Abby Kelley Foster, and then, upon the fact that Lincoln is unworthy the idence of Abolitionists, have not been answered. The and status of Abraham Lincoln, as President of the lined States, is that of a Booby, blocking the wheels of the engine Good Intent! The Liberator has bethe 12 electioneering sheet for this moral Books his better that a man vote a "scatteration" ticket the life than to sacrifice one jot of moral principle. The recoised pays what is due from me up to the for the Liberator, and I wish you to dis time my Liberator. GEO. W. SIMONDS.

## THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) July 15, 1864,

Mr Friess-From the West I have watched, with a slight interest, what has been said by pioneer abo It may be well, in return, to say a word touching

he seing in the West, whitherward "the star of super holds its way." For few who have not seen the region fully appreciate the growth, not amiy of its population, but of its mental and moral

Since the middle of April, I have travelled in North religion and Michigan, and have met, or heard ha best of the old anti-slavery men. Before the dereland Convention, there were those who looked bit with strong hope, and to whom the name of Fre mi high and firm, lending himself to no unworthy bene; and that the action of that Convention

raid is such as to brace up the atmosphere of the armosphere of Liberty and Union. She its doings have been made public, I have not may destinently or heard of one who is satisfied, or feels a support of the satisfied of the sa y wrest real to support the

ges ad-Col-nost the

Then Villandigham, on his return to Dayton, read peeds, carefully prepared to defend his miserable tank and wore into its very heart a sentence from hands. ont's letter of acceptance, the name of the Path hide his it nogic. To base uses indeed had his true; and the sad feeling was, that they maid be his used with no wide pervasion from their hist.

The resolve of the Cleveland Convention for tulights for all men" is looked upon as vague, and a meaning. That Convention has no moral

I have heard a few "copperheads" say they exist rate for Fremont, but nobody else. The same the prize Wendell Phillips, and say, "he is cointended to the second."

people will have but two parties. Lincoln le

the people will have but two parties. Lincoln is a casidate for the one—a "Peace Democrat" probably be that of the other. It Usion men say, "The copperheads have made it lates for Stavery and Rebellion. We make a fa Liberty and Union. We will abolish slavery, it Lincoln, put down rebellion, and then have real tax, any man or party that tries to divide or but a must go down. They can only help the say, and peril our country's freedom and peace."

The resolve at Baltimore in favor of the abolition darry is halled heartly. Nothing else would thery is hailed heartily. Nothing else would

starry is hailed heartily. Nothing case tasked the people. It was a marked the people. It was a marked the people to a "Northwest-localegacy" was always flooked upon with congraint tegion, sare by the dapse of the bad a via started in the interest of rebellion; and both Framer's New Notion declares—"The new key appears the grievances of the West against a last—"its words will be held in the West as "a key to Cerberra" worthy only of contempt. b Cerberus," worthy only of contempt.

Thus much of what I have heard, seen, and know.
Let others make their reports, if they will.

I have travelled in Michigan since last August, speaking in most of the large towns and cities, and in the country districts also, usually with good audences. I have distributed freely thousands of docuand taken the ground that slavery must die and the Republic must base itself on Je the solid granite; and in all this have had ready aid est hearing.
Yours, truly, G. B. STEBBINS.

DEVELOPMENT.

DORCHESTER, July 18, 1864. The present struggle is a momentous one; and with the rebels, at least, it is a desperate one. Politically and locally, it is a revolt of the slaveholding oligarchy of the South, with shose who follow is their wake, against the fundamental principles of our republican institutions,—the right of the majority to rule. In its elements, it is a revolt of the inferna against the supernal; of the earthly, sensual, devil ish, against the supremacy of the humane, spiritual godlike tendencies in man; and, is, therefore, the par assigned to us, of the universal, immemorial co between the powers of light and of darkness, of truti and falsehood, of Christ and Belial, of good and evil,

But, although the people, North and South, are ex hibiting their peculiar characteristics in the strongest light,—and although, in general, those of the North occupy a higher plane, present a worthier type of civilization, and show a broader development and more generous culture,—they cannot arrogate to them solves all that is noble, magnanimous, and praise-worthy; nor justly ascribe to those of the South all that is wicked, base, and degrading in the land. The dominant classes in both sections, clated by prosperi-ty and success, had become proud, supercitious and overbearing; and those of the South especially, accustomed to the exercise of tyranny, were not a little given to vainglorving and conceit

Beset alike by ambition, avarice, love of pleasure and love of case, their means of gratifying these cravings and propensities have been widely different. Thus, to evade the Heaven-imposed necessity of man-ual labor, the aristocracy of the South, without scru-ple, lap hold of the black man, and, under the pretext of prescriptive and divine right,

"Bind him, and task him, and exact his swes With stripes, that Mercy with a bleeding Weeps when she sees inflicted on a beast."

From the first, their policy has been, not to dissem inate but to withhold the light; to suppress mental development in the masses; and, monopolizing as far as possible the intelligence, they monopolized also, far as possible the intelligence, they monopolized also to a great extent, the soil and the sunshine, the rain and the dew; creating the greatest possible inequality of classes, and thus enabling themselves to exer-cise over their fellow-men unrighteous and almost undimited control.

The people of the North, on the other hand, avail-

ing themselves of rightful dominion over the fish of the sea, the lowls of the air, and the beast of the field, claimed for themselves the largest freedom— free speech, a free press, free suffrage; and having tasted the blessings of liberty and light, were anxious to extend and perpetuate them.

To this end, they instituted churches, colleges and

schools; established professorships, created libraries; providing at once for the intellectual and moral training of the whole people. Prizing knowledge as their noblest wealth and best protection,

onest weatin and nest protection,
"They bound themselves by statute to secure,
For all the children whom their soil maintains,
The radiments of letters; so that none,
However destitute, be left to droop by timely culture unsustained, or run
Into a wild disorder; or be forced
To drudge through weary life without the aid
Of intellectual implements and tools;
A sways borde among the civilized,
A servile hand among the lordly free."

By the elevation of the masses, they hoped to se sure the greatest possible equality; so that the chil dren of the humblest citizen might, in the career of life, come into successful competition with those of the most favored; and with the ballot in their hands with the will and power to provide for and protect their own interests and rights, they might laugh to acorn all pretensions to arbitrary sway; and, becoming themselves the sources of power and patronage might compel political aspirants, asking favors at the hands, to go for measures which their constituents might approve, and bow submissive to their will.

By the liberal and abiding policy of developing the mind of the country, they stimulated the spirit of dis covery, and opened in themselves the very sources of power. Familiar with some of the more obvious qualities of earth, air and water, they soon learned to control the once terrible, because hidden forces of nature,—electricity, magnetism, gravitation, heat,—and turned them to beneficial use. The farmer has re-course to his plow and his sower—his reaper and mower and thresher—before he can even present his corn at the mill. The miller subjects his wheels to the gravitating power of water, or the expansive power of steam; and, between the upper and nether mil stones, the corn is forthwith transformed into meal.

The manufacturer, by the application of the same forces to the spinning jenny and the loom, with a moforces to the spinning jenny and the loom, with a mo-tion that never tires, multiplies his fabrics, fills the markets, and crowds his huge warehouses with cotton and woollen cloths.

The intelligent merchant, who, with the stars and compass for his guides, "goes down to the sea in ships, and does business upon the great deep," availing himself of trade-winds and oceanic our their strength as if it were his own; and when cl gather, the skies are darkened, the waves are lifted, and the trumpets roar, he brings the irresistible ateam engine to his aid; and, in spite of winds and waves, rides out the storm and comes safely into port. With such gigantic forces at his command, he travels continents and oceans, and, by a generous commerce, ef-fects an exchange of natural and industrial commodities between the remotest regions of the habitable

prise, of course,) enhanced the value of the cotton understand where high-water mark is as i prise, of course,) enhanced the value of the cotton crop, increased the demand for, and gave impetus and direction to labor, and thus stimulated the breeding and importation of slaves. At the same time, it augmented the wealth, nouraised the insolence, swell of the pride, and aggravated the cruelty of their oppressors; and thus hastened the necessity of our antisalvery revolution.

understand where high-water mark is as indicating the extent of the "reputed authority of a Son of Temperance and its work of the pride, and aggravated the cruelty of their oppressors; and thus hastened the necessity of our antisalvery revolution.

understand where high-water mark is as indicating the extent of the "reputed authority of a Son of Temperance and its work of the "reputed authority of a Son of Temperance and its work of the "reputed authority of a Son of Temperance and its work of the "reputed authority of a Son of Temperance and its work of the "reputed authority of a Son of Temperance and its work of the "reputed authority of a Son of Temperance and its work of the "reputed authority of a Son of Temperance and its work of the "reputed authority of a Son of Temperance and its work of the "reputed authority of a Son of Temperance and its work of the "reputed authority of a Son of Temperance and its work of the "reputed authority of a Son of Temperance and its work of the "reputed authority of a Son of Temperance and its work of the "reputed authority of a Son of Temperance and its work of the "reputed authority of a Son of Temperance and "reputed authority of a Son of T

is hastened and carried forward and perfected by the out any equivocation, mental researcies, and to them, in a great measure, we owe the development of the physical resources of the country; its wealth and its strength. They are a sign and a means of civity in the physical resources of the country; its wealth and its strength. They are a sign and a means of civity is the strength of the strengt ilization; have played, and are destined to play, an important part in the great providential movements of times. And these are the products of mind.

#### TEMPERANCE.

BRUNSWICK, (Me.,) July15, 1864.
MR. EDITOR—The Liberator of July 1st contains a Ms. EDITOR—The Liberator of July 1st contains an exceedingly spicy and well-written criticism upon the proceedings of the Convention of the Y. M. C. A. recently held in Boston. Respecting the justice of the strictures, and the spirit in which they seem to have been written, I say nothing. It is only in respect to that part of the article in which the subject of temperance is considered, that I wish to be heard. I did hope to see something in reply from such friends of hope to see something in reply from such friends of temperance as Gen. Neal Dow or C. A. Stackpole but, as nothing does appear from either of them, nor any one else, and not wishing to labor under the self-conviction of remaining "at ease in" our temperance "Zion" when the voice of duty calls, I undertake to say a few words in defence (not of the Y. M. C. A., whom I leave to take care of themselves, but) of the principles which I recognize as underlying the temper-

The writer, who subscribes himself NATHAN, says "A skepticism arises in the mind, whether it is "A skepticism arises in the mind, whether it is not, after all, the now stale performance of the ass of total abstinence braying about in the akin of the lion virtue, of temperance"—"and if the ingenuity of these young men can devise some method of bringing the ale of England and the wine of France—the cheap and wholesome beverages upon which those people thrive so well—within the range of everybody's purse, it will be a work of philanthronic economy weather of People a work of philanthronic economy weather of People and the property of be a work of philanthropic economy worthy of Poor

I shall spend no time in attempting to show how this might be done. The argument, by implication, is, that it is not done, and that the Y. M. C. A. cannot do it; and as no claim is set up that the sle, porter, lager beer, &c., that we can get, possess the same wholesome properties, I am not bound to admit that they do; and the question arises-Shall we indulge in the gross luxuries of ale, porter, and such wines as we do have ot get the "ale of England and th wine of France "3

The distillation of ardent spirits is of comparatively

recent date, while drunkenness is nearly coeval with the rainbow. As the first man that was born was a murderer, so the first man that became a husbandman and made wine became a drunkard; and, on one occa sion, awaking from a drunken slumber-induced by wine as cheap and no doubt as wholesome as " the wine which the experience of all subsequent time has proved to be the result of that habit-he cursed the posterity of one of his sons, dooming them to be servants of servants to the posterity of his other sons; a liberty which, doubtless, they were not slow to avail themselves of upon so good authority. And the ad vocates of human bondage have quoted the authority and the example ever since, in justification of slavery and the example ever since, in justification of slavery with all its abominations.

The authority, therefore, for slaveholding we find

to result from the rage of a drunken man, who, like all drunken men in their anger, could not be satisfied with inflicting punishment upon the guilty, but must extend it to innocent persons. I affirm without hesi tation, that it had been better for all concerned had h never tasted of the "cheap and wholesome beverage"
made from the fruit of the vine, but had continued to wash down the pottages sodden from the flesh of "every moving thing" that lived in those days, with "condi-mental draughts of aqua puro from a primitive drink-ing horn" all the days of his life.

No doubt Nathan is one of the "lions" of tem-

perance, and "knows just when he has had enough," and when he "has had just enough," and when he ought to leave off drinking these "cheap and wholesome beverages," so as to be and remain within the charmed circle of temperance. Without irony or any figure of speech, I have known many such men in my lay, to the most of whom might very properly be ad-dressed the injunction—" Take heed lest by any means this liberty of yours become a stumbling-block to them that are weak"—"Wherefore if 'these cheap and wholesome beverages make my brother to of-fend, I will " drink no English ale or French wine "while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend."

It was of wine as good as "the wine of France," of hich Solomon said-" Look not upon the wine," &c. "for at the end it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder;" and against which the ancient denun-ciations of intemperance were chiefly hurled.

Solomon departed from the virtuous ways of his youth, being seduced by women, but in his old age he said, "All is vanity and vexation of spirit." But Nosh, after he was six hundred years old, having been most of that time a preacher of righteousness, and divinely directed in almost all things, even to the quality ood, by one fatal practice became a drunkard, and in this runkenness fastened the curse of slavery upon a large ortion of his race; after which nothing is said of his reformation or his virtues, although he lived some three hundred years or more afterward; a proof sufficient that the wine upon which he was drunken was quite as wholesome as the wine of France. No doubt Noah might have been a "lion" instead of a swine, and before he lost his "sober thinking" havexercised "wit enough to leave off drinking"; but he didn't do it; and thousands of millions after him, who, without God's help, have thought they owned minds strong enough to be temperate without total abstinence have failed as he did; at the same time expressing th deepest contempt for such as proved too weak to stand against the power of habit, and never believing themelves in danger until they had lost the power of self

We can enjoy a "generous diet" and good health We can enjoy a "generous diet" and good health, without the self-indulgence that "bringeth a snare," and it is because there is a real self-denying principle in abstaining from these "cheap and wholesome beverages," (and not the Reynard cry of "sour grapes,") which constitutes the virtue of total abstinence. NATHAN furthermore says-"Perhaps the domains

Zion are co-extensive with the reputed authority of a Son of Temperance pledge, and cease at high-water mark," &c.: It appears that indefiniteness is a strong hold and citadel of others, beside the Y. M. C. A.; globle.

but, without attempting to define the "domains" of limits of "Zion," I must acknowledge my luability to out attempting to define the "domains" or i. e., that the pledge means just what the words clearly Thus, in every department of industry, the work express, and is to be observed unconditionally, with

from the pen of that always ready friend of truth and progress, D. S. Whitner, for which he has my

Social Union. The fame of George Thompson, the English Abolitionist, attracted one of the best audiences of the week. He came with his old message to sympathic with us in every fibre of his heart. He spoke plainly and boldly of what concerns us as a nation. His object was to draw a lesson of warning for the American people from a consideration of past and present events. Our Consitution was a compromise with slavery. He rejoiced that this war would release the nation from this sin. He closed with an enumeration of the great progress made by the nation, in opinions and power, within four years. The oration was fall of thought, shough upon a hackneyed theme, and abounded in passages of unusual cloquence and beauty.—Ankerst Express.

23 The Copperheads seem to neglect a great argument which might be used against Mr. Lincoln. It is from a recent speech of Hon. J. L. M. Curry, the Secession leader of Alabama. 'Should Lincoln be re-elected,' says Mr. Curry, 'our fond hopes will be dashed to the ground.' This is an argument the Copperheads neglect to use.

## DEATH OF WASHINGTON WILKS.

is juncture is doubly a matter of regret. Such a rend was Washington Wilks, who died at a pub meeting at Freemann's Hall, London, on the 27th dime, while speaking before a large audience. The ston Commercial says:

"He was in the course of delivering a speech, in ordinary foreible and eloquent manner, when audaly a absaults."

his ordinary forcible and eloquent manner, when sud-denly a chastly paleness overspread his countenance, and turning to a friend on the platform, he asked for a glass of water. The request was promptly com-piled with, and Mr. Wilks stretched out his hand to take the water; but the grasp of the Destroyer was upon him, and before he could touch the glass, he fell backwards; insensible, on the platform. Several med-ical gentlemen were promptly in attenance, and all that medical skill could devise, including the applica-tion of a powerful galvanio battery, was tried to rebackwards, insensible, on the platform. Several medical gentlemen were promptly in attenance, and all that medical skill could devise, including the application of a powerful galvanie battery, was tried to restore, animation, but in vain. Meanwhile the meeting had remained assembled in a state of unxious extenemen, until after the lapse of some twenty injustes, it was announced that the powerful and popular oratios was certainly dead. Then the meeting immediately broke up, each individual struck with consternation and sorrow at the unexpected and lamentable

sation and sorrow at the unexpected and tamentases catastrophe."

Mr. Wilks was one of the editors of the London Morning Star, and wrote the able articles on American affairs which have so distinguished that paper as a true defender of the North and the cause of Liberty. As an author he is known by an admirable "History of the First Half of the Nineteenth Century." He first became hoted as a writer for the Nonconformist.

The cause of his death was decided to be serious apoplexy, produced, it is supposed, by the excitement of speaking on a subject—Parliamentary Reformation which he was peculiarly interested; and the werdict of the commerce's jury was "Death from the effects of congestion on the brain, caused by sudden excitement." The deceased was thirtw-eight years of age.

CALL FOR 500,000 MEN.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, By an act approved July 4, 1804, it is provided that the President of the United States may call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two and three years for military service, and that in case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward of a city precinct or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within fity days after such call, the President shall immediately order a draft for

one year, to fill such quots, or any pars thereous may be unfilled; and Whereas. The new enrollment heretofore ordered is so far completed as that the aforementioned action and the strength of the armies in the field, for garrisons and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States in

quired for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States in the insurgent States;

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do is such is my call for five hundred thousand volunteers for military service; provided nevertheless that all credits which may be established under section eight of aforesaid act, on account of persons who have entered the naval service, during the present rebellion, and by credits for men formisked to unilitary service in excess of calls heretofore made for volunteers, will be accepted under the call for one, two or three years as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by law for the period of service for which they enilst. And I hereby proclaim, order and direct that immediately after the fifth of September, being fifty days from the date of this call, a draft for troops to serve for one year shall be held in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct, election district, or a county not so sub-divided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this call, or any part thereof which may be unfilled by volunteers on the said fifth day of September, 1884.

(Signed)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

(Signed)
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.
Washington, July 18, 1864.

INCIDENTS OF THE REBEL RAID. We copy the following incidents of the rebel raid

We copy the following incidents of the rebel raid in Maryland:—

The chief occupation of Major Gilmore's gallant command, at and around Magnelia, was breaking open and rifliog trunks, valises, carpet bags, boxes in care of Adams's Express, containing delicacies for sick and wounded soldiers in rebel prisons, burning private dwelling-houses and barns, and in the true Dick Turpin mode (but not with half the magnanimity of that highwayman) stealing money, watches, and even shirt and sleeve buttons from the defenceless victims. The capture of Gen. Franklin, through the agency of a rebel Baltimore female, gives no color of legitimacy to their proceedings. It was a mere accident. The transaction, that better illustrates the raid, was the capture of a poor salior boy, discharged and on his way home, and the stealing from him of 8800, and the robbing of an old man from Maine (returning from visiting his wounded and dying son) of every farthing he had after purchasing his bomeward ticket, and of another poor man of \$2.50, his all!

One report gravely says that Major Gilmore gallantly saved a car from the flames, and dispatched it to flavore de Grace with the ladies and children! He did nothing of the kind. An application was made to one of Gilmore's captains for such an act of kindness and humanity, and was refused on the plea; explicitly stated, "You'll tell on us!"

A party of female Baltimoreans deserve special mention. They were cordial rebel sympathizers. One of them, an elderly person, evidently belonging to good rebel society, took possession of the photograph and letters of the wife of a surgeon of the navy, and on his application to her for them, replied that he could only obtain them through the consent of Major Gilmore. Another, a pert and pretentious Miss, calling herself and rejoicing in being called by the rebel officers Kate Lee, and asserted to be a relative of the traitor General of that name, not only fratterized in the most open and affectionate manner with a rebel captain, (said to be a Baltimorran,)

allow them to turn off attention to the great march, on the whole onward and trimphant, it worse than folly; it is the weakest putilianimity. Conceding that the war has largely exceeded in magnitude all anticipations, and that its duration has been unexpectedly protracted, let all the non-success of the national cause he counted up and put side by side, with its success, and the latter preponderates immensely. It would be repeating a very old story to picture the condition of that cause in 1861, and to contrast it with the state of affairs in the field now. Nobody not wilfully blind can fall to see that, with all drawbacks, the gain has been wonderful.

In the meantime, how has it fared with the rebellion? Where has that agained or regained an inch of territory for permanent holding? Where has that accomplished anything lasting by its invasions? Where is that to look for any augmentation of its resources and its armies? Where has that supplies of the way of prosperity, within the limited region it now occupies? These are perfinent questions. Look, at the Southern Confederacy. It is a failure so far as the attempt to set up an independent nation is concerned. It is now an unrecognized military desposition, or caped in a desperate defence of its very existence. It has no reserves of any kind to draw upon. It is pressed and crowding is kept steadily up, the point must be reached when the stupendous treason must be annihilated. Its fate is not in its own hands, but in the hands of the Federal power. Keep executing that powers, and the victory is certain. This is the truth to be borne in mind, believed in and acted upon. Incidental reverses are not pleasant; but they should not stagger. Loyal faith on lessen loyal efforts in the lesset. Work, not croaking, is what is demanded.—Boston Transcript.

EXPEDITION TO JAMES ISLAND.

incy arrived very near the fort, the rebels opened with two brass field pieces, with earlister, creating considerable layor, and causing some confusion. The Fifty-Fifth Massachusetts had been formed in line for the purpose of charging on the fort, and as soon as the fire had been drawn, they advanced at double quick. Theirs was a delicate duty to perform; for they had to charge through retreating white and black troops. In the face of a nurrierous fire. But they never fluched. The rebel fire was quite high, and acartly all who were wounded were hit in the head. With a shout and the intreplidity of veterans, they rushed over the parapet, driving the rebel forces before them into the woods, and capturing the two guns. As this was the first time this regiment was ever under a hot fire, their conduct was especially praiseworthy. They have no-bly sustained the reputation won for the Massachusetts colored troops by the Fifty-Fourth at Wagner and at Olistee.

Olustee.

CASUALVIES.

Killed—James Davis, Co. A., wounded in neck by canister; died from wounds; L. Peck, B., from wound in head; W. H. Russell, C., from wound in head; Serg. W. Sidan, I, from wound in head; Serg. W. Sidan, I, from wound in head; Wm. H. Johnson, Co.

I, from wound in head; B, Griffly, from masket wound in chest.

Wounded—Capt. Frank Goodwin, Co. E. flesh wounds in both thighs by canister; Capt. Jas. B. Hurber, Co. I, slight wound in right shoulder, now on duty; lat Scrgt. W. H. Evans, Co. A. flesh wound in right thigh by canister; Wm. H. Dallas, A. flesh wound in shoulder; Jacob Chisholm, B. right temple; I. Thompson, C; left arm and leg, died shortly after being carried to the rear; F. flesh, E. slightly in wrist; James Malone, E, in cheek; J. H. Peterson, P. flesh wound in thigh from canister; Peter Jones, F., contusion of leg and foot by fragment of shell; Jas. Murphy, G, flesh wound in left hip, canister; B. Borroughs, H. left arm, musket shot, srm ampeated; M. Donnell, I, flager amputated; Chas. Crummer, I. flesh woundin back of neck; Sergt. A. Booe, K, kee joint shattered by canister, died after amputation; Corp. T. J. Brown, K, arm broken by ball, amputated and doing well; R. Chatman, K, slesh wound in leg from musket ball; L. Payne, K, slight contusion over right eye; S. January, K, contusion of left shoulder, now on duty; F. Rickman, K, left heel; severely.

The following are those in the 54th Massachusetts. Private Cornelius Rick, Co. A. killed with a solid shot; private John Wall, D, died on picket post, fsom sunstroke; Sergt. John Palmer, slight gunshot wound in hand.

There were also casualties in the 33d United States

shot; private John Wall, D, died on picket post, faom sunstroke; Sergt. John Palmer, slight gunshot wound in hand.

There were also casualties in the 33d United States colored troops) and the 103d N. Y., but I have not been able to obtain them as yet.

Gen. Schimmelpfennig held this position about a day, and then fell back about a mile and a half, with his two captured guns, and entrenched. The reason of the falling back was that the position was an inconvenient one to hold, and was no more advantageous than the one now occupied. Gen. Schimmelpfennig has since been joined by Gen. Birney and his force.

On Saturday night, the 127th New York, Col. Guney, and 52d Pa., Col. H. M. Hoyt—all under command of Col. Gurney—were ordered to cross the water from Morris Island, and endeavor to susprise Fort Johnson. They went over in boats, but the tide was not favorable on arriving at the beach, and a portion of the boats got sground on a small bar. Col. Hoyt and Lt. Col. Cunningham, with a division of Battery Simpkins, an outwork of Fort Johnson, but, by the accident, not being supported, it was useless to altempt Fort Johnson with its garrison of several hundred men. The whole party ashore was captured. It numbered 137 enlisted men and the following officers:—Col. H. M. Hoyt, Lieut. Col. Cunningham, Capt. Treat R. Camp, First Lieuts, James G. Stevens, Silas A. Bunyan and Thomas E. Evans.

At the time of the attack, none of the guns of Fort Johnson were simed towards the beach, but they have since been moved so as to point in that direction. There is no adout that the expedition would have been completely successful but for the unfortunate accident at landing.

On Saturday, while the navy tug Iris was towing a proton beat filled with screen.

at landing.

On Saturday, while the navy tig Iris was towing a pontoon boat filled with negroes, in Stono river, it was run under in turning suddenly; and twenty-one were drowned. The tidal current was very strong at the time, and the bodies were scattered. It was some days before all of them were recovered and buried. The sight of the awollen corpses floating about was not very agreeable to those who inhabited the transports and gunboats on the river.

with a correspondent of the New York Herald, writing of the brilliant charge of the negro regiments on the fortifications at Petersburg, says:—

"When the negroes found themselves in the works of the enemy, no words could paint their delight. Numbers of them kissed the gan they had captured with extravagant satisfaction, and a feverish anxiety was manifested to get ahead and charge some more of the rebel works. A number of the colored troops were wounded, and a few killed, in the first charge. A large crowd congregated, with looks of unatterable admiration, about Sergeant Richardson and Corporal Wobey, of the 22d United States colored regiment, who had carried the colors of the regiment, and been the first men in the works."

who had carried the colors of the regiment, and been lanty saved a car from the flames, and dispatched it to list did nothing of the kind. An application was made to not of Gilmore's captains for such an act of kindness and humanity, and was refused on the plea, explicitly at the control of them, and selection of them, and selection. They were cordial rebel sympathizers. One of them, an elderity person, evidently because the photograph and elters of the wife of a surgeon of the photograph and letters of the wife of a surgeon of the photograph and letters of the wife of a surgeon of the photograph and letters of the wife of a surgeon of the navy, and on his application to her for them, replied that he could only obtain them through the consent of Major Gilmore. Another, a pert and pretentious as Miss, calling herself and rejoicing in being called by the rebel officers kize Lee, and asserted to be a relative of the traiter General of that name, not only fraterized in the most open and affectionate manner with a rebel captain, (said to be a Baltimorean.) but lent herself in every possible way to give aid and comfort to the wise of the surface of

it is the weakest pusillanimity. Conceding that the war has largely exceeded in magnitude all anticipations, and that its duration has been unexpectedly protracted, let all the non-aucoess the national cause be counted up and put side by allow with its success, and the latter preponderates immensely. It would be repeating a very old story to prize the condition of that cause in 1861, and to contract the condition of the can fail to see that, with all drawbacks, the gain has been wonderful.

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nnis, Mass., \$10; Centreville, 160; Cotnit Port, 750; Harwich, 756; East Dennis, 5; North Dennis, 3, sterly, R. I., Sci. Ashavay, do., 2 25; Quincy, Mass., 10; Concord, N. H., 10; Raynham, Mass., 2 77; Taunton, do., 1 42; Clinton, do., 6 32, FP PLACE WANTED.—A strong, healthy, colored young man, of about 22,—formerly a sieve in Missouri,—lost a foot by freezing, was taken in charge by one of our Army-Surgeons, kindly excet for, and sent to Boston, where he has now been reliding in the Surgeon's family ten months, rendering what domestic service he could,—is desirous of obtaining work in some place which will not require much walking; he would like to learn a hosemaker's trade, but is ready to engage in any occupation, suited to his condition, by which he may earn his living. He is represented as very intalligent, and recommended on the stronger of the surgeons of the

He is represented as very intelligent, and recommended as entirely honest and reliable. Any person disposed to give employment to this young man is requested to apply as soon as possible to R. P. WALLOUT, at this office. EF E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in East Princeton, Sunday, July 31st, at half-past 10, 'A. M.; and 11/P. M. Subject.—"War to restore the Union or abolish Stavery is a sin against God, disastrous to the country, and should tely be abandoned."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

EF A. T. FOSS will speak Sunday next, 24th inst., it Milford, N. H., on the Duties of the Hour. Meetings at the usual hours.

CHANGE OF PLACE.-WM. WELLS BROWN WILL speak at the Baptist Church, Winecenett Villon Sunday next, July 24, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will speak at Neponset, sunday, July 24, all day and evening.

DEPARTED-In Leominster, Mass., ELLEN FRANCES, only ild of George G. and Mary Elizabeth Drake, of Annapolis, Md., aged 6 mos. and 14 days.

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July 15. 3m

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introduced short a year since, and manufactured exclusive-sively by MASON & HAMLIN, have met with success un-preciously and the success of the success of the success of the plying a long-felt want, they have been received with the greatest pleasure by the murical profession and the pub-lie, and have already been very widely introduced, and the demand for them is still rapidly increasing, and must con-iliunt to increase as their merits become known. They are to private houses, Sunday Schools, and smaller, churches, all that the larger pine organs are to know here.

tinue to increase as their merits become known. They are, to private houses, Sunday Schools, and smaller, churches. In didition to this, they are admirably adapted to the performance of scoolers as well as seared music.

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5. No instrument is less liable to get out of order.
6. It will remain in tune ten times as long as a piano It may be reasonably said, that if these instruments are the great and obvious superiority thus claimed for It may be read and obvious superiority thus claimed for them, they must have received very warm recommenda-tions from professional musicians, who would naturally be most interested in the introduction of such instruments, and who are the best judges of their excellence. Such re-commendations already have been given tot hem, to snex-

they regard them as unequalled by any other instrument of their class, are such well-known musicians as Lovell Mason, Thomas Hastings, William B. Bradbury, George F. Root, &c. i the most distinguished organists in the country, as Cutler of Trinity Church, N. Y., Morgan of Grace Church, Zandel of Mr. Beecher's Church, Eraun, Welley, Tuckerman, Zerrahn, &c.: such celebraced planists as Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, Mill. Banderson, Btrakosch, etc.: in brief, more than two hundred musicians, isoleding a large portion of the most eminent in the country, have testified to this effect. Each Cabinet Organ is securely boxed, so that it can be sent safely to any part of the country.

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# Poetry.

LIGHT IN DARKNESS.

O, God I our way through darkness leads, But Thine is living light; Teach us to feel that Day succeeds To each slow-wearing Night; Make us to know, though Pain and Woe That Ill at last in death lies low,

Too long th' oppressor's iron heel
The saintly brow has pressed;
Too off the tyrant's murd'rous steel
Has pierced the guiltless breast;
Yet in our seals the seed shall lie,
Till Thou shalt bld-ie thrive,
Of steedfast faith that Wrong shall di And only Right survive.

We walk in shadow; thickest walls
De man from man divide;
Our brothers spurn our tenderest calls,
Our holiest aims deride;
Yet though fell Craft, with fiendish thought,
The subtle web contrives,
Our behavior's textures shrink to naught, Still Falsehood's textures shrink to naught, And only Truth survives.

ш.

Wrath clouds our sky; War lifts on high
His flag of crimson stain;
Each monstress birth o'erspreads the earth
In Battle's gory train;
Yet still we trust in God the Just,
Still keep our faith alive,
That, 'meath Thine eye all Hate shall die,
the deals Loys surgive. And only Love survive. New York, May 1, 1864.

A WORD FOR THE DOWN-TRODDEN. Whence comes that stiffed groan so full of anguish,
Breathed out upon the breath of morn so bright
That it might seem no heart should bleed or languish,
When the great Father gives such glorious light?

But mark that dusky form, emerging slowly mark that dusky form, emerging story; rom you half-opened door of cabin small! f dims his eye; his mien is timid, lowly; He lingers still, but must obey the call

Of him who drives afield his fellow-being To toil, and sweat, and bleed beneath his hand; Who, even now, his mute reluctance seeing, Goads on his shrinking one to join the band.

Beside the weeping partner of his sorrow

All night he's brooded e'er their first-born son Whose quick, hot breath gave fears that, ere the me Death's cold embrace would clasp their only one.

He was a light, their wretched home illuming, Save for the dread that some vile trader's hand Should snatch him while in healthful childhood bl And burst for aye the sweet paternal band.

More bitter far to see him rudely driven In hopeless bondage, evermore to groan,
Than yield him now, while pure and fit for heaven,
To Him who lent, and only claims his own.

But must they go? His loving eye is pleading Nor the soft tending of a parent's hand; Ab., yes? It is for this their hearts are bleeding, As o'er his couch irresolute they stand. to the great house the mother must be going, to cater for her master's taste ;

All day to cater for her master's taste; accomian blood through all her veins is flowing, But to her service task she now must haste.

Oh for one day of respite for that mother,
To watch her boy, and mothe his slightest mean?
That sacred trust is yielded to another,
Perchance from age and suffering callous grown. But turn the picture. Mark! the scene grows brighter! Through the unfoldings of the Father's will

on yields; the tyrant's hold grows slighter; Oppression yields; the by-the boy is living still.

God sent his healing angel softly flitting
To guard th' oppressed one in his lowly bed;
And fell disease his prestrate form was quitting,
While working on, they thought their darling dead.

And now, with growing strength, his hopes grow strong
That the vite yoke his hapless parents were
On Afric's injured sons shall rest no longer,
But Freedom's blessings spread from shore to shore.

And shall we check his rising aspiration?
Shall crust prejudice crush out all hope,
And paralyze each aim at clevation?
"No! give each latent power its widest scope.

Let every helpful hand be now extended To aid the freedman on his upward way Ask not his lineage, or from whom descended Enough to know, he needs our aid to-day.

Not food and raiment only must we send him, The mortal part to comfort and sustain; But aid for culture and improvement lend him, And all that his humanity may claim.

Say, can we hope to enter through those portals.

Where dwell the spirits of the good and true, If now we slight or injure these in their covering bears a darker hue

## THE COPPERHEAD.

BY JOHN HOLLAND.

There is a snake that haunts the grass,
Despised by all men, white and red,
Tred heath the hoefs of or and ass—
The glistening, venomous copperhead.
Throughout three seasons of the year,
The rattlernake himself hath fied; But when the extra months appear,

His sutler is the copperhead The twisting, wriggling copperhead ; The man of sense can fix the tens In which to kill the copperhead. se can fix the tens

Tis said that every creeping thing Has got some useful task ahead; But yet the bards have failed to sing One virtue in the copperhead.

The ancient snake in Eden's bowers

The hissing, spitting copperhead; The sweat of man through ages she Cries, "Clubs upon the Copperhead We love to seam the lordly beast That's called the king by naturalists;

But yet, we shen the foul retreat
Where'er the slippery reptile twists.
The winnewing birds that haunt the gro Make echo ring where'er we tread But, ah ! they cease their songs of love, ist, at t they cease their songs or love,
Whene'er they spy the copperhead:
The wallowing, sponging copperhead;
The birds despise the copperhead;
From Union hands it eats its bread,
And bites for thanks the copperhead. But, glory be to Israel's God!

The Union bird its wings has spr
Whose beak and clare shall rid the Of every crawling copperhead.

The rattlemake and copperhead

Shall ne'er coll up fair Freedom's bed;

That can contain a copperhead.

Also, also, the copperhead !

The Union stone has smashed its head ! We'll stuff its skin for men to grin At what was once a copperhead!

## The Tiberator.

THE SAME OLD SIXPENOE.

Seeing it reported in some newspaper that the General Association of Orthodox Congregational Ministers of Massachusests, at its late annual meeting in Springfield, had passed a resolution in special commendation of the American Missionary Association, I thought it right to examine and report the extent, and the reasons, of this unwonted commendation. The members of this General Association bave always, coliectively, and individually, been active supporters of the (pro-alwery) American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and have always turned the cold shoulder to the (anti-alavery) American Missionary Association, as they have to the Church Anti-Slavery, Society. But, in these days, a great change on the subject of slavery is pervading the whole community, and provided the party called Democratic, the very persons lesst likely to undergo such a change, like Gen. Butler and Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, have given proof of a real conversion on this subject. Are the Orthodox Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts also converted 1 Or are they, on the other hand, merely tring to keep up with the times, joining a popular movement which they cannot prevent? Evidence on this point its important, as revealing, to a certain extent, the character of these clerical leaders.

Examination showed the fact to be, in this case, just what a long and intimate acquaintance with the manners and customs of our clergy had led me to suppose. They had not recommended the American Missionary Association in preference to the American Board; apparently they had not been mored in the slightest degree to withdraw from the support of the latter body, either by its active alliance with slavery for few terms and the support of the latter body, either by its active alliance with slavery for few terms are converted to withdraw from the support of the latter body, either by its active alliance with slavery for few terms are converted to withdraw from the support of the latter body, either by its active alliance with

Board; apparently they had not been moved in the slightest degree to withdraw from the support of the latter body, either by its active alliance with slavery for forty-two years—or by its various acts of dishonest evasion and falsehood in reply to the remonstrances of a minority of its members against such alliance—or t as the burning alive of one of its church-men missionary paster of both these persons as not inconsistent with continued membership and "good standing" in a church of the American Board—or, finally, by the public and spontaneous attestation of the Parallel. by the public and spontaneous attestation of the Board that the slaveholding churches in which these things had been done with impunity were Christian churches. Nothing of the sort. The only recommendation gives by the General Association to this American Mission by the General Association to this American Missionary Association, (which has, from the beginning, been as faithful in its anti-slavery testimony and influence as in other portions of its Christian work.) was the auggestion that those in the community who wished missionary labor to be performed among the freedmen would do well to use the agency of this body. The changed condition of public opinion seems to be their on for this first favorable mention of a body which they have hitherto quietly disregarded. So thorough ly has their idea of Christianity been corrupted, by their life-long partnership with oppression, that the majority of them do not see or suspect the utter in-compatibility of a pro-slavery career like that of their favorite institution, the American Board, or of their clerical associate, South-Side Adams, with the Chris

### LETTER FROM NEWBERN.

NEWBERN, (N. C.) July 7, 1864. FRIEND GARRISON—In the Liberator, we read communications from Norfolk, Port Royal and other

Southern cities where Yankeedom sets up its in stitutions; and think perhaps observations made in this locality, even from a dull correspondent, may interest your readers.

Two years ago, slavery reigned supreme in this place. All these small, dilapidated buildings, scarcely relieved by one that can make the least pretension to elegance, with dingy negro quarters huddled frregu-larly in their rear, were occupied by slaveholders and their miserable victims.) These chattels personand were not regarded as belonging to the human fam-ily; and iniquity, framed into law, made it a penal of-fence, punishable with death, to instruct them in the

fence, punished with detail, o bastlet with the first rudiments of learning.

To witness the change which events of momentous import, crowding upon each other with a lock step, have wrought in this brief period of time, is highly interesting and impressive. The badge of slavery is superseded by the U.S. uniform, which challenges respect from the most inveterate opponent; and the reading book and slate are the accompaniments of these former victims of ignorance wherever they go. They hunger for the "forbidden fruit" of knowl-edge with a zest of appetite which imparts marvellous

power of acquisition Last Sunday, I attended religious services at camp of colored soldiers situated on the suburbs of Newbern. The soldiers have been recruited under the supervision of Major T. C. Jameson, of the 5th Rhode Island Regiment. It was a delightfully pleas ant afternoon, and the wives and daughters of the soldiers gaily and some of them very prettily dress-ed, had collected to attend services with them.

We had much cause to be pleased with the and decorum which every where prevailed in this camp. We observed the neatness of the little wooden buildings which, by order of Major Jameson, had been erected, to take the place of less comm tents in which they had been encamped. We also visited other rough buildings in the vicinity of the camp, put up for the accommodation of soldiers who have families to care for.

It was pleasant to observe such exact military dis-It was pleasant to observe such exact mintary ons-cipline as was apparent throughout the camp, temper-ed by the kindest regard for the comfort and well-being of the soldiers, whose intellectual and moral as well as physical condition were evidently made the subjects of Major Jameson's peculiar care. In anticipation of organizing a large and better sys-temptical school for the improvement of all the sol-

tematized school for the improvement of all the sol schools in some of the tents, where many are slaking their thirst for knowledge. Upon the soil of North Carolina, where freedom is

yotic and not an indigenous plant, it is encouraging ee these people, the offscouring of all things, so only crushed beneath the heel of despotic power, ding erect, not only in the recognized regality of manhood, but in the noble and magnanimous position of defenders of the country which has crushed them between the upper and nether millstone of oppression

No more soldier-like looking men could be seen than these colored recruits, as drawn up in a holl square, their red uniform contrasting finely with their ebony complexions. They went through their accusmilitary evolutions previous to the service formed by a clergyman of their own colored men. During up wards of an hour, they stood almost motionless, like

## "Down the long dusky line Teeth gleam and eye-balls shine."

It was remarked by a looker-on, that few white soldiers would preserve such perfect order. They pre-sented a fine appearance, and one which must disarp witness such a scene, and observe their

None can witness such a scene, and observe their soldier-like bearing, without being impressed with the conviction that this people will cut their path to freedom through the most atubborn obstacles that can beset it—though every step be drenched in rebellood, in which they will write with the point of the bayonet, on the tablet of this nation, liberty for them.

Miss Olympa Brown has been installed pastor of the Universalist church in Weymouth, in this State.

AND IS ALCOROL FOOD?

Extract from Dr. Trall's new work, entitled "The

THE FALLACY OF LIEBU BAROOTH How came the great Liebig to make this great liebig to make this great plunder? Just as chemists, and physiologists, and plunder? They

blunder? Just as chemists, and physicians are continually making blunders. They take morbid appetites instead of the unperverted instincts as their rule of judgment. They take fickle and depraved human habits-as their criterion of truth, instead of the fixed and unalterable laws of nature. Their philosophy comes from the kitchen and the cook, more than it does from nature and

the Author of nature.

Liebig noticed that there was extant an appetite for alcoholic drink, and that this propensity was indulged. Liebig seems never to have doubted the propriety of drinking liquor—or perhaps we should say, of eating it, as adults do not drink food. It seems never to have occurred to Liebig, that appetites may become morbid or perverted, and may crave things which are neither useful nor usable in any sense—tobacco for example. Liebig is a chemist; and as an analytical chemist is, perhaps, unsurpassed.

BREATIONS OF CHEMISTRY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

But chemical data can never explain physiological problems. These sciences are as different as life and death. As a chemist, Liebig sought to ascertain what use the living system makes of alcohol. He never conceived that it is not used at all, and in the very nature of things cannot be. From the data, that there is, in many persons at least, adesire for alcohol, that alcohol has no elements capable of becoming proximate constituents of the issues, and that the system experienced a sensation of warmth after taking it, Liebig had an easy jump to the conclusion, that alcohol is employed in the vital organism as a "beat-forming" material; and thus was born the pseudo-scientific monstrosity of "calorifacient" diet. The same reasoning would make cayenne pepper "heat-forming" food; the same logic would make the bite of a serpent a "supporter of vitality," the sting of an adder respiratory food," and the swallowing of a spider a "stomachic restorative."

Another simple fact settles the whole controversy. RELATIONS OF CHEMISTRY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

"respiratory food," and the swallowing on a specta "stomachic restorative."

Another simple fact settles the whole controversy.

Alcohol passes through the system unchanged. Unless it is in some way altered, decomposed, diminished, changed or transposed, it can impart nothing. But an apple, a potato, a piece of bread or beef, when subjected to the digestive process, is formed into blood, bone, muscle, nerve, brain, etc. It is then used as force-material, and reduced to ashes; and the ashes—the debris of the disintegrated tissues—are expelled by the excretory organs in the form of sweat, bile, urine, feces and carbonic acid gas.

the form of sweat, bile, urine, feces and carbonic acid gas.

Alcohol is not digestible. It is taken into the system as alcohol; is carried through the system as alcohol. If a potato, an apple, a piece of bread, or beef, was expelled from the system as potato, apple, bread, or beef, no one would think it acted or served the part of food. Why must learned men, who can reason rationally on all other subjects, talk nothing but absurdity and nonsense when alcohol is mentioned?

mentioned?

Is it not strange that physicians, who confess they cannot tell in what manner alcohol is used in the organic economy, still persist that it is used in some user? Is it not passing strange that medical men will confess that alcohol passes unchanged through the system, and yet insist that in some marvellous and incomprehensible manner it does something or imparts something?

The blunder, however, in relation to alcohol has been applied to other remedies, particularly the preparations of iron. Not understanding the rationale of the effects of alcohol, they have prescried many other poisonous agents—most disastrously

itionale of the effects of alcohol, they have prescribed many other poisonous agents—most disastrously too—for their patients, on the hypothesis that they also impart some useful or necessary element or constituent to the organs or tissues. Iron is extensively employed as "blood-food," and as a tonic in cases of impoverished or deficient blood, impaired nutrition, debility, ænemia, cachexias, etc.; and most people seem to think it is perfectly harmless. The delusion is analogous to that concerning the medicinal effects of alcohol. Iron in all its forms and preparations occasions a feverish condition of the system, and an inflammatory state of the blood. It is an irritant, a stimulant, a blood-destroyer, a nerveckhauster, a poison, as is alcohol.

DISTINCTION DETWEEN FOOD AND FOISON.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN FOOD AND POISON DISTINCTION BETWEEN FOOD AND POISON.

The Law of Organic Life, which applies to the solution of the problems before us, is this: Whatever the living system cannot use, it must reject. And here is the distinction between foods and poisons, which, by the way, we do not find in medical books. Whatever the living system cannot appropriate as food, it must expel as effect matter, as Joreign matter, or as poisonous matter.

And here is the doctrine of use and abuse in the vital domain, so much talked about and so little un-

derstood. Here is the rule by which we are to de-termine whether a given substance is useful or inju-rious. And by this rule we learn at once, that all use of alcohol, or of the preparations of iron, is abuse. An animal organism cannot digest, can, is assimilate, cannot use inorganic substances, to which category iron and alcohol belong.

ALCOHOL AS A CALORIFACIENT.

ALCOHOL AS A CALORIPACIENT.

But does not alcohol in some way impart heat to the body? I answer, no. It imparts nothing. If it did, it would be changed, and would not pass out as alcohol. If it nourished the tissues, it would be decomposed, and pass off as excrement. If it imparted heat, it would be consumed, and pass off as smoke, vapor, or ashes. But if it simply passes unchanged, and does nothing, and imparts nothing, how can it "give tone," "restore strength," or "support vitality."? Nobody will pretend that strength or vitality exists in alcohol; and if it does not exist in it, how can it be obtained from it? "But alcohol occasions heat." So it does. So do arsenic, mercury, antimony, nitre, and all the most deadly agents of the materia drugica. But who suspects any poison that was ever swallowed, except alcohol, of being "heat-forming" food? Call them all, alcohol included, heat-occasioning poisons, and we can understand the language.

that was over swallowed, except alcohol, of being "heat-forming" food? Call them all, alcohol included, heat-occasioning poisons, and we can understand the language.
"Heat-forming" food! What is heat? It is not settled that heat is a substance to be imparted. It is not a substance to be created. It is not a thing to be formed. According to the best authorities, heat is motion. The sensation of heat is our recognition of the degree or intensity of the motions of the particles of matter. If a body imparts to us the sensation, or rather, if we recognize in a body the sensation of high temperature—if it be hot—if is because its molecular particles are in rapid motion—the consequence of some disturbing agent or influence. Alcohol occasions prefernatural heat in the vital domain, only as a disturbing agent, and all heat thus produced is of the kind, properly termed fever or inflammation.

THE COLORED TROOPS

PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1864.

To the Editor of the Press:

Six: The following extracts from letters of officers of the colored troops before Petersburg give graphic accounts of the bravery of these troops in the late battles before that city:

he late patters before that city:

HEADQUARTERS 22b U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
IN THE FIELD, NEAR PETERSBURG,
Va., June 27, 54.

The problem is solved. The negro is a man oddier, a hero. Knowing of your laudable inter a the colored troops, but particularly those rais under the immediate anspices of the Supervise.

soldier, a hero. Knowing of your landable interest 1 in the colored troops, but particularly those rashed under the immediate suspices of the Supervisory Committee, I have a troop in proper that I should relevant the member, in more of Petersburg of which you a have already recaved new papers accounts. If you remember, in my conversational themselves in the late actions in final of Petersburg of which you a have already recaved new papers accounts. If you remember, in my conversational themselves in the late actions in final themselves in the late actions in final themselves in the late action i with white troops, had much to do with removing doubts which existed, and dispelling illusions existing only in imagination.

The accident to Gen. Hinks, alloded to in my last letter, deterred him from that active participation in the fight which he otherwise would have been sure to have taken. As it was, suffering from his old wounds, opened afresh by his fall, to which may be added fresh bruises and contunions, he still perseted, in directing the movements of his division; and it is but stating the truth to say that the heroism thus displayed by their commander inspired the officers, and through them the privates, to deeds of valor. To return, the charge upon the advanced works was made in splendid style; and as the dusky warriors stood shouting upon the parapet, General Smith decided that 'they would do,' and sent word for them to storm the first redoubt. Steadily these troops moved on, led by officers whose unostentatious bravery is worthy of emulation. With a shout and removed on, led by officers whose unostentatious bravery is worthy of emulation. With a shout and removed on the property of the storm that to the southern chivalry their doom, relied interestibly over and into the work. The guns and can be added to the southern chivalry their doom, the storm that to the southern chivalry their doom, and the southern chivalry their doom, and the southern chivalry their doom, the storm that the southern chivalry their doom, and the southern chivalry "Well, said Gen. Butler's Chief of Staff to a tall sergeant, 'you had a pretty tough fight there on the left, 'Yes, sir, and we lost a good many officers and men.' How many prisoners did you take, sergeant?' Not any alive, sir, 'was the significant response. Gen. Smith says, 'They don't give my Provost Marshal the least trouble, and I don't believe they contribute toward filling up the hospitals with rebel wounded.'

and opened on us yesterday morning at daylight. Our men stood it, behind their works of course, as well as any of the white troops. Our men, unfortunately, owing to the irregular feature of the ground, took no prisoners. Sir, we can buyonet the enemy to terms on this matter of treating colored soldiers as prisoners of war far sooner than the authorities at Washington can bring him to it by negotiation. This I am morally persuaded of. I know further that the enemy wont fight us if he can help it. I am sure that the same number of white troops could not have taken those works on the evening of the 15th; prisoners that we took told me so. I mean prisoners who came in after the abandonment of the fort, because they could not get away. They excuse themselves on the ground of pride; as one of them said to me, "D—if men educated as we have been will fight with niggers, and your Government ought not to expect it." The real fact is, the rebels will not stand against our colored soldiers when there is any chance of their boing taken prisoners, for they are conscious of what they justly deserve. Our nen went into these works after they were taken yelling, "Fort Fillow!" The enemy well knows what this means, and I will venture the assertion that that piece of infernal brutality enforced by them there has cost the enemy already two men for every one they so inhumanly murdered.

[Extract from another Letter.]

[Extract from another Letter.]

As I am not writing a strictly formal letter, I shall take the liberty to express the satisfaction that we all feel that, at last, Congress has acknowledged the worth of our troops, as soldiers, and are one step nearer owning their rights as men. Whether or not the action of June 16th had anything to do with the voice of the House in passing the "Equalizing Act," I cannot say. And as the ultimate end is now obtained, it perhaps matters but little. Still I could have wished that our lawgivers had meted one justice for Justice's sake, and not as a matter of policy and expediency. But that it is passed at all lat matter of wonder to some of us, and of congratulation to all. We feel that if our boys fought so well when laboring under a feeling of doubt, almost of despondency, as to the course Government would pursue with them, we would not fear for their valor when they are stimulated by a feeling of hope and public appreciation. You have doubtless read and heard much of their conduct during the engagement of June 15th; but, as a general thing, the newspapers give but a partial view. To appreciate fully what they did, one must remember that it was not a charge made suddenly on first finding the enemy, and while all was enthusiasm, but that for five long hours they were subjected to a heavy cannonade of shot and shell, all the time cautiously approaching—walking—creping—crawing in the very dust, by regiment, by company, and almost man by man. Eve hours were spent in crossing an open, almost level field a quarter of a mile in width. But under all this fire they remained perfectly bidable, and when the order to charge cause, they were as ready to obey and as enthussatic to rush on as any soldiers could be.

[From Another Letter.]

diers could be.

[From Another Letter.]

• • • The Johnnies are not as much afraid
of us as they are of the Mokes, (i. e., colored troops.)
When they charge, they will not take any prisoners
if they can help it. Their cry is, "Remember Fort
Pillow!" Sometimes, in their sentiment, they for-

get what to say, and when they catch a man they say: "Remember what you done to us, way back,

down dar!"

On the road, stop at a farm-house, and ask the darks where the proprietor is, the answer returned is: "Marsa gwan to Petersburg; and so is all derest ob de family."

HOW THE COLORED TROOPS FIGHT.

part of valor.

Another redoubt was carried in the same gallant style, and the negroes have established a reputation that they will surely maintain.

'Well,' said Gen. Butler's Chief of Staff to a tall.

(Extract from a letter written by a soldier in the 140th

Pennsylvania Volunteers.)

NEAR RICHMOND, Va., June 18, 1864.

I last wrote you, I believe we were near kaburg. Since then, the rebels have been not of position after position, and have

This idiot non—the child of his own-daughter—folio, and grandfather to his own children!

Now send down yous pro-lavery parisans and copperheads of the North to look upon this. This is own to the divinity of slavery! The borrible have be told in the North. They must be seen to be be lieved. Is it, possible that any nation can live grant the stand that has for its corner-stone this crime? In on with renewed and firmer faith, if possible, in the absolute justice of our cause. I consider this was a marvellous blessing. We are rooting on the dragon's teeth that we have sown, and in their most dragon's teeth that we have sown, and in their most dragon's teeth that we have sown, and in their most dragon's teeth that we have sown, and in their most dragon's teeth that we have sown, and in their most dragon's teeth that we have sown, and in their most dragon's teeth that we have sown, and in their most dragon's teeth that we have sown, and in their most dragon's teeth that we have sown, and in their most dragon's teeth that we have sown and it has mounts to a conviction, has this war will not terminate until slavery, be completely and irretrievably. Heaven grow that is may be. Do you know how these skin matter of the races? Here we have a practical lateration of their duplicity and inconsistent, a the very worst form of miscegomation—incomes analgamation.

The lateration of the old man's slaves (feet). INCIDENTS OF THE ATTACK ON PETERSBURG. headquarters of General Butler, under date of June

16 —

1 find that in my account of the assault upon the
robel works in front of Peteraburg, I hardly did the
colored troops justice. As before stated, they held
a position on the Jourden Point Road, and connected with Gen. Brooks's division on the right. In front
of them were an earthwork and three redoubts.
They were first directed to assault the parthwork.
It is proper here to state that Gen. Smith, in common with many other good soldiers, while recognizing the propriety of using the negroes as soldiers forcertain purposes, has at the same time entertained
doubts as to their fighting qualities, and therefore
wished to try them. It is, perhaps, needless to addthat the quietly but firmly expressed confidence of
their leader, General Hinks, in their ability to cope
with white troops, had much to do with removing
doubts which existed, and dispelling illusions existing
only in imagination.

the very worst, form or mescgenation—isconting an analgamation.

All the rest of the old man's slaves (flosing optical) passed by at this time with their traps and process, shouting, on the road to glory and to freed, "Come along! come along! Were griss to be our freedom!" This sight so excited these par white slaves, who, knowing their inability to gaving without the boy, began to cry in the most distaining manner, and there in the midst of them said this old scoundrel, the author of all this miser.] believe I would have been justified in breaking in neck.

believe I would have been justified in breating in meck.
We advised these poor people to stay, as they wen perfectly safe, being inside our lines, and in case us itself back we would manage to take them with an and in the meantime, if the old man ill-stream then we would come back and chastise him. So we weit away, and encamped that night on the basks of the sloggish and imalarious Pannuker. Let he say to you, with reverence, that this country would solvinize the devil. We seem to have settled down to the regular operations of a siege. Evrything is noverable to us. We believe Grant to be the greater to the the greater of the age, and every soldier seems to be animated with the spirit of the Commanding General. Lee has been driven a distance of sently miles, and is now emphatically in his 'slat disk' within the sound of his own church bells.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT

THE QUESTION OF RECONSTRUCTION—NE. LINCOLD

Washington, July 9. Whereas, the late session of Congress passes bill to guaranty to certain States, whose guerns have been usurped or overthrown, a republica-of government, a copy of which is bereasts nexed:

nave ocen usurpees or overthrown, a republication of government, a copy of which its bereate an exect;

And whereas, the said bill was presented to the President of the United States for his approval is a than one hour before the size die adjournment of said session, and was not signed by him;

And whereas, the said bill contains, among the things, a plan for restoring the States in reblins their proper practical relation in the Union, and which plan expressed the sense of Coopen upon that subject, and which plan it is now thought to lay before the people for their consideration;

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincola, Presided the United States, do proclaim, declare and maknown, while I am, as I was in December lat, the by proclammation I propounded a plan for restoria, unprepared, by a formal approval of this kil, no inflicatibly committed to any single plan of restoria, and while I am also unprepared to declar that free State Constitutions and Government and shad be set aside and held for nought, thereby miling and discouraging the loyal citizens who first the propounder of the saint and when the saint as the same time sizes the house of the saint and the same time sizes the based on the States, but am at the same time sizes up the sainted in the sainted and he sainted and propounded and he had for nought, thereby miling and expecting that a constitutional competency in Congress to skinds were in the States, but am at the same time sizes upon the sainted in the sainted and the sainted and the sainted and propounded and the sainted and the s I saw those troops as they advanced in line obtatle, and it was the general comment that there was less straggling than ever seen. In truth, there was none. battle, and it was the general country was less straggling than ever seen. In truth, there was none.

General Grant visited the front yesterday, and while there one of his aids, who wore no distinguishing mark of office, was arrested by one of the colored soldiers on guard. They would not believe his tory, but took him to Gen. Grant to corroborate his tory, but took him to Gen. Grant to corroborate his assertion. 'Well, General, I have been arrested by this soldier, who won't believe my story.' The Commander-in-Chief identified and released his aid, telling the soldier be had done his duty. He then remarked to his aid, 'Served you right, sir; I am glad of it, as it shows the negroes are vigilant.' The next time you had better wear something to indicate your mark and profession, or else keep out of their way.' Let me add that Gen. Grant and staff have beegoned quite enthusiastic over the performances of the colored division. Officers on Gen. Hancock's staff, as they rode by the redoubt, surrounded by a most sufficient of the colored division. Officers on Gen. Hancock's staff, as with water in it, over which these negroes charged, admitted that its capture was a most gallant affair. The negroes bear their wounds quite as pluckily as the white soldiers, as a visit to the hospital made apparent."

rijent abolishing slavery throughout the name as be adopted:
Nevertheless. I am fully satisfied with the print for, restoration contained in the bill so or reproper plan for the loval people of any State clossity to adopt it, and that I am, and at all line shall be prepared to give the executive aid and a situate to the United States shall have been significant to the United States shall have been signessed in such State, and the people thereof shall are statistically returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, in which can shill larry governors will be appointed with directions in proceed according to the bill.

In testimenty whereof, have bereonto set my had, and caused the selfs of the United States to be affined Done at the city of Washington, this Sth day's July, in the year of our Lord one thousast [L. s.] eight hundred and sixty-foot, and of the dependence of the United States the eight nintth. A SHOOKING PIOTURE DRAWN FROM LIFE.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Near Richmon, Va., June 18, 1864.

When I last wrote you, I believe we were near Fredericksburg. Since then, the rebels have been "torned" out of position after position, and have been driven across every river from the Rapidan to the James. Grant's tactics are entirely strange to see. As a rebel prisoner expressed it, "he flanks us on the left, and fights us on the right." The entire practicability of the overland route to Richmond, which the McClellanites so vehemently denounced, has been fully demonstrated. These terrible fortifications—impregnable, they said—which covered every plain and lined every crest from Fredericks. Durg to Richmond, have been successfully turned, and the "intersecting rivers" have been used to complete the process. And, instead of finding a hostile country, we found thousands of friends who had been long looking for us, and who rejoiced at our coming. The poor negroes! it would have done your heart good to see them at every plantation, with their bundles and children, waiting to join the train. The wagon trains alone picked up about three thousand of these freedmen—free now. God bless the President! I wish some of the pro-slavery people of the North would come out here, and see how this system of slavery has been carried on in this State, the stock-raising State of the Confederacy. I remember about four miles north of the Pamunkey River we were met by a delegation of Unice Toms, hardy black fellows, who wanted to emigrate to the Yankee land of promise. They said they represented 150 slaves, the property of Mr. Anderson Scott, who owned these cultivated fields for miles. They wanted to get their children carried in our transportation wagons to White House Landing, from which place they had been assured Uncle Sam would take them North. Our wagons being full, we could accommodate but few. However, anything was preferable to being a slave; so they determined to come along any way. About a mile further, we came to the mannion of this rich slave lord, Mr. Scott. A broad avenue, lined with THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The great national festival of the United Star will be ecclebrated this year with uncommon spit. (In the last anniversary, Grant occupied Vicinity, its Fourth, crowning glory of all, he is to the light with the capture of Richmond the war is a reference of the South pass to Northern groups in mighty States dwindle into subjugated using the Republic move on with a momentum single which will satonish and overawe the wall. Attentic and the other the Pacific, and with several confederacy struggling helpleshy in single will so a aloft, giving a scream that will some aloft, giving a scream that will some aloft, giving a scream that will some slott, giving a scream that will some aloft, giving a scream that will some aloft, giving a scream that will along the screen that will along the screen that will also a door, giving a scream that will along the screen that will along a lott, giving a scream that will along the screen that will be sent to the screen of the screen, when the screen of the screen, which is the screen of the screen, when the screen of the screen, we are screen, when the screen of the screen, when the screen of the screen, we are screen of the screen, when the screen of the screen, we are screen, when the screen of the screen, we are screen of the screen, when the screen of the screen, we are screen on the screen of the screen, as a screen of the screen, as a screen of the screen, as a screen of the screen o

On one side of his house, and in the rear, stood a very next and tidy little slave hut. Everything was neat and tidy about. The little yard neatly trimmed and swept, the door-step scrubbed to an astonishing degree of whiteness; everything, in fact, denoting the careful and skilful housekeeper.

Around the door were three women and about half a dozen children, from the wee baby to the young girl of fifteen or sixteen. Two of the women were about a shade lighter than the quadroon, while all the children were white. The third woman was apparently pure white; her eyes were blue, her hair, was brown and straight; her features were entirely American—nothing to denote a particle of negro blood. In her arms she had a beautiful little boy about four years old, with fair hair and blue eyes. This woman was crying bitterly when we rode up. Thinking that she was a member of the family, we tried to cossole her by assuring her that Yankees and that the degraded mother was weening for shame at her degradation! Litent Wren, Quartermaster of the 61st New York, was so excited that he botted into the house, and his sword rattled and his spura fingled with his impetuesity, as he strode along the halfs in search of the old scounderly. Scott.

I saked one of the women why she did not bundle up and come along, now that she had a chance, with the rest. She said she had an idiotic son in the house, who was sick, and they could not go without him. I saked this woman if she was the daughter of the owner of the plantation. She said she was the daughter of the owner of the plantation. She said she was the daughter of the owner of the plantation. She said she was the daughter of the owner of the plantation. She said she was the daughter of the owner of the plantation. She said she was the daughter of the owner of the plantation. She said she was the daughter of the owner of the plantation. She said she was the daughter of the owner of the plantation. She said she was the daughter of the owner of the plantation. She said she was the daughter

imagination. Their demigod unised sent furnish their populate the promised sent flee capture of Richmond on the Fourh of not come off according to the programme. Jeless, let the Northern patriots be contest. He not taken the capital, they have barred in houses, devastated the fields, and pleader fenceless population of a State which gue fenceless population of a State which gue freedom, whose lips pronounced the Declarita Aaron, whose lips pronounced the Declarita Freedom, and the Moses whose valor let have

freedom, and the Moses whose valor led unthe desert.

The only doctrine of the whole Declaration
the North can consistently rejoice in is that it
serts the equality of man, and which is he
blunder in that great document.

That all men are created equal; that they
politically, morally or socially ; that they refis nany other than a religious But this sight
absurdity gravely to discuss But this sight
has swallowed up in the Normitrational Berry
truths and principles of constitutional Berry
truths and principles are called to the ignorant said.

The letter written by Gen. Washinging by to the notification that the freedom of the Rew York had been granted him, lately sold at for \$2250.