Four copies will be sent to one address for rain PAII remittances are to be made, and all letters mining to the precuniary concerns of the paper are to be forested, (vert rain.) to the General Agent.

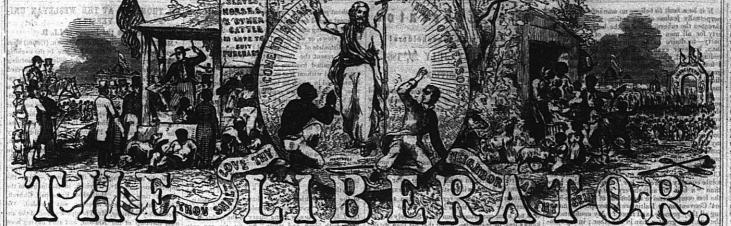
sed (roof fain), to p Advertisements of a square and over inserted three patter conts per line; less than a square, 75 cents agree insertions. Yearly and half yearly advertiseonable terms.

and inerted on reasonable terms.

F The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Periodic, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Stavery Societies attented to receive subscriptions for The Lierravon. sthetised to recure success parents for the Laberatore.

For The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Camilton, be are not responsible for any debts of the ser, vit - Wennell Phillips, Edmund Quince, Respect of the Camilton, Jr. State Jackson, and William L. Garrison, Jr.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



array, the commanders of the corrections of the correction of the commanders of the correction of the

claim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

"Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say that mi

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 31.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864

WHOLE NO. 1747.

Refuge of Oppression.

F That treasonable sheet, the Boston Courier, copies a poetical glorification of General Lee from a Canadian paper. The character of this effusion may be seen by the following verses:—

Now God in heaven be with you, Noble Chief! Nor the time of your probation
Waxes brief.
Your foemen thrice outpumber Waxes brief.
You foemen thrice outnumber
The army clad in number,
"Light and Lief."
Bugles blowing,
Banners flowing,
We take comfort in the knowing,
Sometimes after great cock-crowing,
Come to grief!

Mangon turn the tide of battle, Hurling back the wreck of armies, Like the sea! Your force is scant and meagre, Compared to the beleaguer, But every heart is eager
To be free.
Bugles blowing,
Banners flowing, Banners flowing.
Can make no braver showing
Than the South to battle going
Under thee;
Than the South the North repelling,
While her mighty heart is swelling,
And every pulse is glowing
With the fame of thy bestowing,
Robert Lee!

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

THE OLEVELAND CONVENTION.

It is impossible to close our eyes to the grave importance which attaches to the proceedings of the extention at Cleveland, which has placed John C. Jemant sgain in nomination for the Presidency. It cannot be dismissed from sight as a movement of relical men who are without influence; (i.e.) and, in the session place, we know that the men who were there have a vast and powerful influence; (i.e.) and, in the session place, we remember that from a beginning, compared with which this was a large popular demonstration—from a smaller beginning by its—aprang the Benublican party itself, which cardia shin tenoph power to array the majority of the side North under its banasers, and elect Abraham Leochs. Some of the very men, many of the most sure and carnest, are the men who founded the Denty Party, which, small se was its origin, advanced with gigantic strides, and at length received into its embrace the whole body of those who adopted to principles while calling themselves only Bepableans. But it is not necessary to refer to set as illustration, since this new movement sping into existence a great party at the start, (11) kiding, unquestionably, a balance of power that must have immense importance in the coming election.

What are Fremont's chances for election? They

mat are immense importance in the coming election.

What are Fremont's chances for election? They
are sofed at by many as not worthy consideration.

Bit there are wiser men who look at the case with
marchat different eyes. If there should be four
fetter in the field, if the plots of the willy enemies
at the Union should be successful in dividing the
Descratic party, then the prospect is by no means,
a poor one for the original Pathfunder. Thousands
at housands of conservative men, if they felt themwites forced to choice between Fremont and Linmia, would not hesitate to vote for Fremont. This
may seem strange, but we have no doubt of the
truth of the statement. The argument we have
beard used is brief and pointed. It is this: "We
half know what to expect from Fremont—we
stret how what to expect from Fremont—we
stret how what to expect from Fremont—we
stret how what the Fremontera's probably mak mer acceptable to the Democracy than anydisease that the platform of the Fremontera's probably mak mer acceptable to the Democracy than anydisease. grand question of Constitution and Law.

a those uppermost, and forbids any of the
set of American principle which characterize
we'll party that sustains Mr. Lincoln. It
the fiberty of the person and the present and berty of the person and the press, and abolish slavery by a lawful proceeding, g to our system of government. We do
to point out the objectionable features of
ma, for no ne will suspect us of supportand our present purpose is only to show the
to success which it contains. Those feaill secure the support of great masses of the
men who have no confidence in the ability
watering policy of their present leaders
whole, then, the Cleveland ticket is not so

men, then, the Cleveland ticket is not so we men may suppose.

will plot was laid by some of the sharp of politics in Washington and New York, they hoped to block entirely the nominates of the sharp o

managed by a few keen wire-pullers. But the found the Fremont men in such strength, and a vide awise, that they gave the thing up at once, and reorted to the plan of seeming acquiescence in all that wa done, while they still propose to obtain out-of the whole movement, and, if possible, sell is of to the Baltimore men.

That the Fremont movement is no small affair is also shady evident, and the desporate exertions which have already been made to purchase or control indicate the treptication it causes among the appearers of Mr. Lincoln. There is no reason to the control of the control

ramon of New York papers have audeu a structh.

Law becomes the conservative men of the country to be united, vigilant, patriotic and firm, avoiding famous, and acting together for the national and A. Y. Journal of Commerce.

By The New York News, the most pronounced-to-rebel of all the Copperhead papers at the state, in an article arguing the postponement of the bank, in an article arguing the postponement of the bank, in a maricle arguing the postponement of the bank, in an article arguing the postponement of the same and the acceptance of that gentleman was the acceptance of that gentleman was the second term? As the Administration has necessity of the same and the same of the description of the same of the same

THE POSITION OF THE "RADIOAL DEMOG.

The Position of 1860, in which it took part, the influence known as the Slave Power legally lot the control of the government of the United States, and immediately attempted to destroy, the Since the beginning of the war and the accession of the new Administration, the blows at Slavery, though the public of the problem of the Position of the rebellion, have nature and strength of the rebellion. As more streamous treaty with England for the suppression of the Slave Trade has been repealed. Colored men have been allowed to carry the mails, and their right to give testimony in courts of law has been established. Slaves have been enrolled as free soldiers of the United States, receiving equal wages with all others. The President has emancipated by proclamation the slaves in all the rebel section. The Convention of loyal Union men have declared with the utmost enthusiasm for an amendment of the Constitution, making Slavery impossible. The President has life that if any thing is wrong, it is bloody violing against deray, how with linking slaves have been carried to a control of the slaves in a control of the suppression of the slaves in all the rebel section. The Convention of loyal Union men have declared with the utmost enthusiasm for an amendment of the Constitution, making Slavery impossible. The President has the proposition with all his beart, having long and celerated that the Union could not endure half slave and half free, and having lately expressed the funiversal and unhesitating subserviency to the country; the last three State elections showing everywhere a regularly increasing majority for the policy of the Administration. It is the anchor of hope for peace and union. Yet at this moment, and in view of these facts, here were also also any many and the subset of the president way that the proposition with all his beach of hope for peace and union. Yet at this moment, and in view of these facts, the results of the proposition in the proposition with all the proposition

Slavery.

These things have been done under the Administration of Abraham Lincoln. This policy succeeds the universal and unbesitating subserviency to the Slave Power of Fillmore's, Pierce's, and Buchanan's administrations. It has been cordially supported by the country; the last three State elections showing everywhere a regularly increasing majority for the policy of the Administration. It is the anchor of hope for peace and union. Yet at this moment, and, in view of these facts, Mr. Fremont gravely says that Mr. Lincoln has betrayed his principles, and Mr. Wendell Phillips speaks of the President's "indecision, heartlessness, and infamous pandering to negrophobia and the Slave Power." He could say nothing worse of Pierce or Buchanan, and words cease to have any meaning when they are so grossly and recklessly perverted.

That among the supporters of the Cleveland nominations there are men who honestly believe that the Administration's culpably slow in dealing with the cause of the rebellion, cannot be doubted. They will gladly accept Mr. Phillips as their spokesman, for whoever knows him knows what sincerity and purity of purpose are. These gentlemen would doubtless regret to serve the rebels and their cause, and yet, with Mr. Phillips, they declare that they are proud to support the Cleveland action. Will they, then, reflect a moment to see if their course at this juncture, and under the present circumstances, is one which helps the cause which they chiefly honor? Mr. Phillips says that he does not expect the Cleveland action. Will they, then, reflect a moment to see if their course at this juncture, and under the present circumstances, is one which helps the cause which they chiefly honor? Mr. Phillips says that he does not expect the Cleveland and comment as such as secondary their which wishes to defeat Mr. Lincoln. To what does all this inevitably tend?

These gentlemen will agree probably that Mr. Vallandigham is almost as base a sycophant of the Slave Power as Mr. Lincoln. They have not forgotten Valla

mind, let them hear the Atlanta Reguer, a rosest journal which heartily agrees with the Fremont organ in malignant hate of the President and General Grant. Speaking of the Copperheads, it says: "If they will use the ballot box against Mr. Lincoln' while we use the cartridge-box, each side will be a helper to the other, and both cooperate in accomplishing the greatest work which this country and the Continent have witnessed." Mr. Phillips and his friends know whether that work is emancipation. One of the chief New York Copperhead pares says that "it is the duty of the country to rally at the next election, and put down Lincoln as well as his confederate, Jeff. Davis." Mr. Phillips and his friends virtually say, "Certainly, the slave-hound." Another of the New York Copperhead journals declares that they can certainly pull more rotes by uniting upon Fremont "to defeat the Administration." Do Mr. Phillips and his friends wirtually say, "Certainly, the slave-hound." Another of the New York Copperhead journals declares that they can certainly pull more rotes by uniting upon Fremont "to defeat the Administration." Do Mr. Phillips and his friends think that these papers have become Abolitionists? that they are going to support Mr. Fremont, if at all, upon a platform of negro equality?

If is in vain that Mr. Phillips and his friends while we have been a possible to the propose his particion. However, the propose his particion, which allowed the propose his particion, which allowed the propose his particion while the head and prolong it will be received to the same of the propose his particion. They believe in his entire particion, with their hearts' blood. They will be the many the propose his particion his between them and their particion, with their hearts' blood. They will be the propose his particion his his propose his particion his his propose his particion his his propose his particion his boundary. They believe he has his a country, and to the Constitution had been an and cheers, Down with Lincoln. Down with th

conniving. If they are willing, with Dr. Brownson, to see Fernando Wood or Vallandigham defeat Mr. Lincoln, we are equally silent. Or if they think that Chicago intends to nominate Frement or any one else, upon a platform of negro voting, we certainly say nothing; but we as surely deplore the total want of sagacity which such a view evinces. They undoubtedly have the right which Mr. Phillips claims of agitating to make party progress possible. But he and they are certainly responsible, if they agitate so as to make party progress possible. But he and they are certainly responsible, if they agitate so as to make party progress impossible. Do they not know that the actual alternative is the election of Mr. Lincoln and his platform, or that of the candidate and platform at Chicago? If they do—and we cannot understand how they can avoid seeing it—and they still agitate so as to aid and comfort Copperheads and divide Union men, Mr. Phillips and his friends must not hope to excuse themselves by saying that they repudiate expediency, nor be surprised if from the indignant hearts and lips of the great host who seek to maintain the Union and Liberty, his own words come thundering back: "Hoaven will not hold such guiltless of the evils onnecessarily brought on this bleeding hand."—Harper's Weekly.

FREMONT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

We must confess to a bitter disappointment in our estimate of the man, when we read Mr. Fremont's letter accepting the Cleveland nomination.

We were an original Fremont man in '56. Through the columns of the Telegraph, we labored for him as we never labored for any other man, before or since. We labored for him then, as we shall labor against him now—for the good of our country—for the cause of constitutional liberty—and for the preservation and perpetuation of Republican institutions. These we believe to be before and paramount to all person al considerations, whether of love or hate.

The letter of Mr. Fremont, conditionally accept

election, if again nominated. The real good of the country had little to do with the action of the convention, and even less, it would seem, with the action

OAN SUCH THINGS BE?

It is pleasant to find the affection with which the Copperhead journals regard the recent Convention at Cleveland. It, may seem strange to hear the praises of such men as Wendell Phillips and Parker Pillsbury chaated by sympathizers with secession; but this world of wonders should cause an surprise. The Copperheads have fallen in love with Cleveland. One journal tells us that the ticket has a strong hold upon the sympathizer of the most ardent, courageous, and vigorous portion of the Republican party. It carries no dead weight." Mark this latter phrase. No two men have been more bitterly denounced by the Copperheads than John C. Fremont and John Cochrane. The former has been ridiculed as a failure in Missouri, the latter as a failure in Virginia. Fremont has been an imbecile, a "coward," a "cympathizer in disguise," a "famatic," and an "incapable." They have been denounced without stint or reserve. This was when they were the agents of the Administration; when they commanded troops, of American soldiery. They are now in their post of the Administration; when they commanded troops, of American soldiery. They are now in their post of the Administration; when they commanded troops, of American soldiery. They are now in the postion. For reasons of their own, General Fremont and General Cochrane saw fit to come home. The first did not like General Pope, and resigned his command. The second has not published the reasons that made it proper for him to calle surfaces of the Republican party for a very important office. They are now in the nosition of antagonism to the Administration. They have called together a Convention of citizens, from which "all friends of Abraham Lincoln" were repeatedly warned, and raised what we will not call "the standard of revols," but a standard whose most carnest followers are the enemies of the country. The Copperheads find Fremont is "a popular idol," and "has been conspicuous above all others for strict fidelity to principle." To what "principle"? Do the Copperheads regard Abolitionism It is pleasant to find the affection with which the

POSITION AND INFLUENCE OF THE ORIG-INAL ABOLITIONISTS.

INAL ABOLITIONISTS.

The apostle Paul, in one of his letters to, the church at Corinth, bases his appeal to them upon the dignity and responsibility of their position as Christians, "Know ye not," says he, "that the saints to not especial and particular judgment of the world over which the saints are to preside; but to the universal truth, that every good man is, by virtue of his superior moral qualities, divinely ordained as judge and censor over all who occupy a lower stand-point than himself. A truly good man's character and example are the standard by which moral qualities are measured, and a constant rebuke to those who fall below it; and when the inevitable consequences of wrong-doing confront a community, it is to the rightcous men, who have so long been disregarded or despised, that the people instinctively turn for

danger.

We do not know as this truth could be more forcibly illustrated than in the present position and influence of the original Abolitionists over our national politics. These men, during a contest of upwards of thirty years, have not ceased to proclaim, at all seasons, the great national crime and wickelness of slavery, and the danger to both people and nation if it were not at once destroyed. Of course, neither they not their doctrines have ever been popular. A people growing rich and, prosperous under a careet of wrong-doing are not apt to take kindly any rebuke of profitable sins, or prophetic warning of their inevitable results in national suffering and disaster. The bold anti-slavery reformers have been regarded by the slavery-debauched politicians and people as the men who troubled larael with foolish fears of impossible dangers. Searcely any one would listen to their warning; yet they spared not to declare the whole counsel of Divine justice against the cruel oppressions of which the people and nation have been guilty.

But, at last, the punishment of ustional sins, so long proclaimed in unwilling ears, and so long delayed, has burst upon the people with a horror such as not even the boldest of those prophets had dared to expect. God's terrible justices i undicated in the avenging of all the tears and blood of the millions of His children, who have for years been groaning under a cruel and oppressive bondage. He has, at last, answered in terrible retribution the cries of millions of women, and children, who savery has torn astunder, which have been rising up before Him for centuries, calling for vengance. Then the people (as God's sign of mercy to them, showing that the nation was not naturity given over to destruction) turned and asked how these calamities were to be averted; and the clear, solemn answer came in the words of inspiration.

close up the war by the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union, and with it the blessings of Feace, than any other man in this nation.

Believing this, the friends of the Union—the men who once voted for Fremont—will not now be drawn from their allegiance to the country by even so powerful a name as his.

We have yet to hear from any friend of the Union cause, however, hitherto devoted to Fremont, the first word of approval or congratulation of the Cleveland nomination.

The only congratulatory words we have heard have come from the enemies of the administration, the opposers of the war and sympathizers with the rebellion. These are the men who will vote for Fremont, if he gets any votes. He has mistaken the American character when he hopes to make his personal popularity an offset to devotion to is ascred principle. We have not yet become such a nation of hero-worshippers as such an estimate would indicate — Kenosha Tetegraph.

CAN SHORT THINGS BE 2 and the contains guide thee continually, and sate, say thy sool in drought, and make fat thy bones; and thou shalt be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fail not."

While the people were astounded and amazed by the magnitude of the great rebellion to destroy the government, and the politicinats, knew nothing of its character or consequences, the original abolitionists alone seemed to have an adequate comprehension of its causes and results. The high moral stand-point from which they looked gave them a better and truer survey of the impending contest than other men. They enjoyed what we may term a moral clear-sightedness, better for the discussion and decision of moral conflicts than any merely intellectual quick-ness of apprehension. Other men, high in position, and universally considered foremost among our statesmen, seemed to repard the contest as a mere movement of oneasy and disappointed politicians, which the people would speedily suppress. They knew better than that, and saw that the contest was to be a long and desperate one, between the elements of nijustice and wrong on the one hand, and the love of freedom and justice on the other. Their hard and seemingly bopeless experience, during thirty years, in striving to impress upon the public conscience those great principles of simple justice by which alone the nation could be saved, had shown them that there was to be no easy victory over wrong; and that if the nation was to be saved at all, it would be only after a long, desperate and exhaustive struggle, and at last only "no as by fire."

It is one of the most encouraging signs of the times, that the people in this great contest are instinctively turning to those whom they have so long regarded as fanatics and froublesome agitators, but whose works of warning have been confirmed by the events of the past three years. The honors paid to William Lloyd Garrison, George Thoupson, Gerrit Smith, and others of the original abolitionists, are not merely tributes to able men, but an a

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

It has been too much the tendency of reformers to assume an attitude of hostility to the world, and by the growth of morbid conditions of mind to run into absurd positions when the world in its advance catches up with them. Like the early engrants to the West, who pushed still further westward, when eivilized life reached them, they have pushed out to the outstirts of popular, online, and thought they civilized life reached them, they have pushed out to the outskirts of popular opinion, and thought they must advance still farther when the tread of the peo-ple is heard nearing their herectore solitary resting-place. They have grown into the conviction that to be, right, they must differ, from everybody else, and while at the outset they differed from necessity in the pursuit of a great idea, they now pursue, some new idea for the sake of differing. They are not content to sit down with all the world under the vines and fig trees of their own planting, but they become angular and oftentimes disagreeable members of society, infected with the idea that because they once were obliged to differ in the pursuit of right, they must now always be right when they differ.

A striking exception to the rule we have laid down as so apt to apply to reformers, is the gentleman whose name we have placed at the head of this article. The great anti-slavery reformer of the age, he has, during storm and sunshine, kept the great object of his life distinctly in riew, contending against adverse currents of public opinion when there seemed little chance, except to the clear eye of his Christian faith, of ever making any advance; but always taking advantage of any ultimate the storm, or eddy in the stream, to work his way to the goal, until at last a smooth sea and favoring sky now promise him a speedy view of what has been to him so long only a promised land. No portion of the career of Mr. Garrison, earnest, straightforward and majestic as it has been, is so impressive to our mind as the natural and graceful recognition by him of the popular sceeptation of the doctrine he has so long advocated, and his manifestation of entire unpressions of which the people and nation have been guilty.

But, at last, the punishment of ustional sins, so long proclaimed in unwilling ears, and so long de layed, has burst upon the people with a horror, such as not even the boldest of those prophets had dared to expect. God's terrible justice is vindicated in the avenging of all the tears and blood of the millions of this children, who have for 'years been groaning under a cruel and oppressive bondage. He has, st last, answered in terrible retribution the cries of millions of women, and children whom alsavery has torn astuder, which have been rising up before Him for centuries, calling for vengeance. Then the people (as God's sign of mercy to them, showing that the nation was not utterly given over to destruction) turned and asked how these calamities were to be averted; and the clear, solems answer came in the words of inspiration:

"Undo the heavy burdens; left the oppressed go free; break every yoks."

"Undo the heavy burdens; left the oppressed go free; break every yoks."

Then shall thy light break ferth as the morning, and thy health shall spring forth, speedlily; and thy

IN BAD COMPANY.

The Principia, a radical abolition paper in New York, edited by those veteran reformers, William Goodell and Dr. Cheever, supports Fremont for olitionists so conscientious in their hatred of slavery that they cannot support 'Abraham Lincoln or Andrew Johnson, because they are unworthy of trust on the slavery question! At the late Fremont Ratification meeting in Cooper Institute, this man Cochrane described Fremont and McClellan as "twin cherries, on one stem." If this, be so, much as we have admired Fremont, we, must decline his, cherries. If the good and the noxious are inseparable in his market, we, must look elsewhere for our fruit. It is easier to forego as luxury than to swallow a drug. The fact is, the honest abolitionists, who have nursed this Fremont, movement, are being fearfully sold by it. Many, of, them, conscientiously believing Mr. Lincoln to be slow in recognizing the great demand of the crisis, and regarding Mr. Fremont with romantic admiration, early urged his nomination, as they had a right to do. But the Copperheads and malcontents, sprying something of good to their own cause by a division in the ranks of Union men, have wholly usurped the movement, and taken bodily possession thereof. We did ourselves admire Fremont, and were never so foolish as to maintain that Mr. Lincoln never blundered or made migtakes. But this cheat is too transparent, and we decline to be sold.— Girard (Pa.) Usion. mistakes. But this cheat is too transpared decline to be sold.—Girard (Pa.) Union.

FOURTH OF JULY AT THE HOUSE THAT

FOURTH OF JULY AT THE HOUSE THAT JEFF. BUILT.

Soldings Home, Vicksburg, July 5, 1884.
Celebrations of the glorious Fourth, made doubly glorious by the memories of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, were doubtless as thick as musketoes on the Mississipply sesterday, and as like one to another as they, for the most part. But the celebration of our natal day in the family mansion of the Arch-Traitor who now stands at the head of the Southern Confederacy, by agents of Freedmen's Relief Associations, officers of colored regiments, and teachers of contrabands, was quite a different affair, and deserves its place in the record of the times.

The entertainment was planned and executed under the auspieces of Col. Thomas, Acting Superintendent of Freedmen in this Department, in the absence of Col. Eaton. The party, over one hundred in number, left the wharf at Vicksburg at 7 A. M. on the steamer Diligent, a Government transport that is diligent in conveying rations and other stores to the soldiers and freedmen between Vicksburg and Natchez.

Perhaps I should say, en passant, that this was

burg and Natchez.

Perhaps I should say, en passant, that it the form of our bidding to this extraordina never again (for there can never again betime) to be repeated entertainment.

Picnic excubsion to the Jeff. Davis Plantation,

You are respectfully invited to spend the 4th of July at the "Jeff. Davis," Davis's Bend, Miss.
It being leap year, the ladies have the ptyllege of inviting their own escort.
The steamer Diligent will, leave the landing at the foot of Crawford street at 5 Å. M. on the morning of the 4th.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements

the 4th.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

There was quite a full proportion of ladies. This department at this time has a number of agents, teachers, and hospital nurses. We were a company of comparative atrangers, coming from almost every Northern free State, meeting here for one great purpose. Though engaged in different branches, all were parts of one great whole. The trip down, twenty five miles, gave a chance for recognition, and introduction. To have come from the same States was introduction enough—and if even the State lines met, we were not strangers. Three hours journey brought us to what used to be Joe Davis's landing. The negroes say that Jeff. owed his farm and his negroes, four hundred in number, to his brother who was very rich, and gave him a plantation, and erected the unpretending edifice that now has become so notorions.

As we landed, the colored people gathered in hundreds in their holiday attire to greet us. "It was a sight to see so many white fadies coming coming," as one said.

ing," as one said. Carts, wagons, a

Carts, wagons, and ambilances were in attendance, to transport us two miles back to the famous spot. We passed through corn and cane fields of wide extent, some looking well, others as ill as need be, and little of either betokening a thrifty crop, prophetic of great gains to the speculators, unless present prices should continue to advance. These plantations atteched out for miles on nearly a level, very luxuriant, and bearing evidence of intelligent cultivation.

vation.

The slaves quarters are larger and more commodices than usual, and the surroundings of Joe Davis's family mansion (the house now a pile of roins) are beantiful.

vis's family mansion (the house now a pile of roins) are beautiful.

A winding road brought us to the mansion of the chief of Confederates, a one-story frame, expansive and commanding, skirred, as all such are in the South, with deep porches or piazzas, with immense windows opening to the floors, and looking altogether commodious, comfortable, and inviting. Over the main entrance, in front, wreathed in evergreens, were the words, "This ithe house that Jeff, built," over the door opposite, at the rear and within, "Exit traitor."

Many were the jokes, anecdotes, and questionings, as we entered within that great hall, and trod the floors those feet have often pressed that are now trampling, as it were, upon the hearts of our brave and gallant dead.

But my story mest be short and simple. The romance of the post is enough, and need no embellishment. Under the olds that front the house, we assembled for the reading of the Declaration of Independence, oration and song. A rain compelled us to go into the house, where at the usual hour a dinner was served up, and the servant of the former master, rejoicing in emancipation, strove to excel each other in waiting on the Tankees who "comed to help us," and then sentiments were proposed—Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, the Army and the Navy, the day, the Republic, were cheered, "till roof and rafters all resounded."

Davis on a Sour Appie Tree. But to usine prayer of old. Isaac had in it more of the ring of the true Christian:

"Oh! Massa Jesus, mighty Ged, save Massa Jeff. fore it am evertastingly too late! Oh, Lord, take him by de nap of de neck, and shake him over de fiery furnace till he squeal like a nig in de bar? But don't let him drop; ob, Massa Jesus, don't les him drop, but fetch him to repentance, and save him sow! in de eberlasting kingdom fore dem Ynnkees make him dry bones in a box."

There, there is this whole spirit of the Gospel. Are we not in these days,—even amid wars and rumors of wars, living a Christianity hitherto only theorized upon? We chter our enemy's house only to do good. We give ourselves to the work of lifting up the poor and oppressed that he cast down. We find the poor while trash, sick and hungry, and we feed him; naked, and we clothe him; sick and in prison, and we minister unto him; and while we strike for liberry, and right stalwart blows with the right hand, dealing death at every turn, with the left we lift—up bumanity, and every houp vindicate ourselves before God and the nations as being worthy to govern ourselves, as being worthy of the glory that shall enshrine our memory in the hereafter: we, the people. The great, true, commen heart, ever good and brave, is doing this, and Abraham the bonest is our strong arm to execute our will.

will.

It was a stirring thought as we bade good night to the house that Jeff. built, that there was scarce one of all that multitude of white men and women that was not there to represent the feeling and charities of thousands of people who have commissioned them to do this holy work. At 5 P. M., amid the still dripping rain, we took our leave for Vicksburg, where all arrived in safety; no drinking, no profanity, no misdemeanors, no accidents marring the happiness of the closing hours of a day of rare festivity, mirth and enjoyment.

FRANCES D. GAGE.

Another writer gives the following sketch of this truly novel celebration

this truly novel celebration:

THE GROUNDS.

On the grounds in front of the residence, the gunboat crew suspended a string of signal colors, on each side of the "starry banner," presenting an effect amid the dense foliage-of the live-oaks, and the grey moss, "altogether beauteous to look uplon," while on the tables under the trees were spread things not only pleasant to the sight, but good for food. And when we saw these pleasing objects, the work of their hands, and the merry, happy faces of the guests and their "escorts," and reflected that these sable sons, by a guard of whom we were surrounded, were no longer slaves; that they had, with thousands of their brethren, been brought out from the House of Bondage by the "God of Abraham;" that the very house now occupied by missionaries and teachers had, but a year ago, been in the service of despotism, built, in fact, as a temple of slavery by the great chief who preferred to rule in a misserable petty despotism to serve in a great and magnanimous Republic, we could not but think that Messwen looked approvingly upon the scene; that "Ged saw everything that he had made, and that Meanon looked approvingly upon the scene that "Ged saw everything that he had made, and behold it was very good."

behold it was very good."

THE EXERCISES.

Rev. Dr. Warren conducted the exercises as President of the Secasion, and he did it with that case, freedom, and regard for the rights and interests of all, which usually characterize his public and social conduct. He opened the proceedings under a grove of trees in front of the hease, with an appropriate prayer, and then called upon those appointed to take part.

Mr. Roundtree read the "Declaration of Indeendence" in a clear, emphatic and impressive

Mr. Roundtree read the "Declaration of Inde-pendence" in a clear, emphatic and impressive manner. It was listened to with becoming rever-ence for the great truths it contains, by both the white and colored races. It is quite improbable that these "self-evident" truths were ever ex-pressed before publicly in this locality, and within hearing of every one within the "House that Jeff-built."

Rev. Mr. Livermore, of Wis., delivered an appro

Priate oration.

The meeting then adjourned for dinner.

A gentle shower at this time rendered the air cool and pleasant, but made it necessary to remove the dining tables to the house.

THE DINNER.

A sumptions dinner was served on the veranda, at the back of the mansion. There was an abundance of all that could be desired.

Sentiments were presented and responded to in an impromptio but appropriate manner by the various sneakers.

The following song, composed for the occasio was read by Mr. McConnell: THE HOUSE THAT JEFF. BUILT.

AIR-" Auld Lang Syne." How of within these siry halls
The traitor of the day
Has heard Ambition's trumpet-calls,
Or dreamed of war's array!
Or of an Empire dreamed, whose base
Millions of blacks abould be:
Ahal before this day's sweet face
Where can his visions be 1

Those Empire dreams shall be fulfilled.
But not as rebels thought—
Like water at the clivers spilled.
Their beauts shall come to nought.
From gulf to lake, from sea to sea,
Behold our country grand!
The very home of Liberty—
And guarded, by her hand.

And guaroeu w. We revel in his halls to-day;

Next year where will he be!
A dread account he has to pay;
May we be there to see!
And now for country, truth and right—
Our heritage all free,
We'll live and die, we'll sing and fight:
The Union! three times three.

The party, after selecting a few simple trophics, such as fig. brainches for walking canes, large point sillies, flowers, wreaths and boquets, returned to the landing, and reembarked for Vicksburg. CLOSING EXERCISES.

On the boat the following business was transacted;
Vote of thanks to Col. Thomas and staff for getting up the celebration; to the Orator of the Day, Parson Livermore; to the President, Rev. Dr. Warrea, who made a brief response; and also to Capt. Wightman and the officers of the Diligent. Cheers were given for Abraham Lincoln, and groans for Jeff. Davis.

The song, "The House that Jeff. Built," was again sung, and Capt. Gilpin, C. S., appointed a committee to furnish a copy of the same to Jeff. Davis. On the boat the following business was transact

LETTER FROM DR. BROOKE.

To the Editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard As my letter of June 21st neither expressed nor implied a suspicion that the Secretaries of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, or either of them, suppressed the missing resolutions, I have been content to wait till they were heard from before replying to your strictures upon it. I took for granted the document bad been accidentally miletal. tent to wait till they were heard from before replying to your strictures upon it. I took for granted the decument had been accidentally mislaid. But as nearly a month had elapsed without further allusion to the matter, and as I. believed, then and still continue to think that at an asalire day in our history, neither the Editor of the Libertor, nor of the Standard would have been astisfed to allow such an omission to pass without the recovery of the resolutions, or an explanation of why it was impossible to fill the history it was upon them I supposed partinan feeling had wrought an unhappy change. The expression which I used, it supposed for partinan purposes, was therefore inaccurate, and may have led you into a misapprobanion.

If it be a fault to believe no man infallible—to be perpetually jealous of any action which seems to threaten the subordination of the boly cases of liberty, for all men to the interests of any political par y—to desire to be willing to "rebuke," any man, however exalted his position or fair his proceding record, who indicates a tendency to do this. I fear I may need forgiveness. It has been with great pain that I have thought I perceived such indications in the course pursued by our only, two remaining distinctively anticlavery papers.

In your second paragraph of comments, you assume that. "Dr. Brooke see no danger of partisanship—at least none calling for his rebute—in nonvoting Abolitionists taking part in organizing a new political party," etc. In this you mistake, as I have both seen the danger and felt called upon to express my disapprobation. But suppose I had not—bast become necessary in condemning a specific wrong that one must rebuke all wrong? Again, If the explicit expression of the office-seckers' Convention at Cleveland, that they aim to "secure to all men absolute equality before the law," means nothing more than "a bait for anti-slavery yotes," why should the less comprehensive resolutions of the office-holders' Convention at Baltimore be accepted as meaning all they premise, and more? My confidence in the use is no greates, than in the other; in my opinion, the majority of the actors in either of them would violate any or all of the resolutions respectively adopted, if thereby they were assured of achieving party success. Why should not an imparrial Abolitionist measure each of them with the same rule?

A group of the second of the called the second of the same rule?

A BROOKE.

Mariboro, O., July 12.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.

1. Dr. Brooke, it will be seen, confesses above that when he expressed his suspicion that Mr. Pillsbury's resolutions were "suppressed for partisan purposes," he had in his mind, not the Secretaries of the New England Convention, but the Editors of the Liberator and the Standard. Why these Editors, neither of whom ever had the missing resolutions in his hand, and one of whom was not only not in the Convention for a single moment, but there hundred miles saw, should be held accountable for their non-appearance, or be expected to display a zeal for their recovery which neither their author nor the Secretaries were required or expected to exhibit, Dr. Brooke does not explain. His imputation, so far as it was directed at us, may pass without reply; its special unreasonableness (to use no harsher term) as directed at Mr. Garrison, must be apparent to all, when it is remembered that before the publication of the proceedings he left home to attend the Tearly Meeting at Longwood, and afterwards went to Baltimore and Washington, recturning only at the end of two weeks of absorbing labor and excitement. If, during his absence, the missing resolutions were once remembered, he doubtless thought the duty of endeavoring to recover them, or of explaining the failure to do so, would be well discharged by the Secretaries. Certainly no conclusion could have been more natural or reasonable. But Dr. Brooke confesses that he deliberately pointed the finger of suspicion at Mr. Garrison, not only as lacking in zeal requisite for their recovery, but even as having "suppressed them for partisan purposes" We submit that if any one in the anti-slavery ranks has undergone "an unhappy change," it is the man whose "partisan purposes for overcome, his better judgment as to lead him to entertain and express such suspicion.

2. Certainly Abolitionists should impartially measure all political parties "by the same rule," testing their professions by their acts. This is precisely what we have endeav REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.

GENERAL BANKS'S LABOR SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune :-

Sin:—Having given my letter in explanation of Gen. Banks's "Labor System" a place in your paper (for which I express my thanks), I will only ask further space to verify my statements, which your editorial of July 21 calls in question. You say of me:—

1. "He alleges that the rate of wages fixed by Gen. Banks gives the laborer \$200 a year, besides house rent, &c., an error so astounding as to destroy the value of Mr. Elliott's testimony on all other

points."

This is pretty sweeping, but let us see whether you are right or whether I am. Here are the figures made by myself and others on the spot, according to Gen. Banks's "Labor System" called "Serfdom".

Cash wages, first-class hands, \$8 per month,
Rations—five pounds of pork per week, 10c.
Half a bushel meal per week, 50c.
Sundries, say per year, Sundries, say per year, Clothes, per year, Medicines and medical attendance, Schools, per year,

Add to this:

House rent, say \$36 to

House rent, say \$36 to

Allowance for support of small children below 12

years of age, per year;

And for pork at \$40, instead of \$30 per bbl., as above, 26

Total, \$315

I stated, Mr. Editor, that the wages of first-class hands would be some \$200. It will, in my opinion, be nearer \$300 than \$200. Am I not right?

2. You say: The laborer was not "entirely free to showe his employee."

shals amounts to nothing." This is an assertion, and in some cases it may be and probably is true; if or not "all the men are brave, and all the women virtuous," even in Louisiana. But I wish to say this, that the two Proves-Marshal I knew were fair men, and had the interests of the negro at heart as much as the white. nch as the white

as much as the white.

Now one word more as to wages. Col. Paige, who is working a large plantation near New Orleans, told me that he selected and hired his hands in open market, and wherever he found them, at \$10 per month, and that having had large experience with workmen, he never had had better laborers. Gen.

The statement of Mr. Elliott puts a wholly dif-ferent face upon the matter of the payment of the freed laborers in Louisians. It has been frequently represented—to the disparagement of Gen. Banks, and, through him, of President Lincoln—that eight dollars through him, of Preddent Lincoln—that eight dollars per month constituted their full wages; whereas, ac-certer an amount equivalent to twenty-five dollars a month, or \$300 per year. For them, as a class, this surely in that climate is a fair compensation; though in some cases, doubtless, more might be earned by personal skill and enterprise, if left wholly untram-melled.

The Biberator

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864. OUR POSITION.

In another column,—with that cheerfulness and treadiness which we have ever evinced towards those differing from us,—we print a sharp and severe letter from a subscriber of thirty years' atanding, who requests its publication in the Liberator, and also the immediate discontinuates of his paper for the reasons therein set forth. Of course, it is his right, as also that of every other subscriber to stop his paper at any lime, either with or without explanation of his motive for so doing; and it is not for us to complain, or to urge a reconsideration of his decision. Our estimable General Agent will testify, from an experience of sighteen years, that never has it been a matter of juterest or inquiry to us to know whose name is or is not upon our subscription list. Scarcely any one knows less, by inspection, about that list than we do; for we have not for a very long period once given it an examination. This, it is true, is not any indication an examination. This, it is true, is not an indication of business thrift, and in all probability cannot be paralleled; but it at least demonstrates that at no time have we shaped our course with reference to the cir culation of our paper. We commenced the Liberato chfailch of our paper. We commenced the Liberalor without a subscriber; we have never personally asked any one to take it; we have never, in all the anti-slavery speeches and addresses we have delivered, or the multitudinous anti-slavery gatherings attended, urged its support, or solicited any one to do so in our stead; and if, at last, every subscriber shall withdraw, the consciousness that we have ever faithfully tried to expend the tree in bonds as bound with them will make us as cheerful and clastic in spirit as though the Lib-rator had the largest circulation of any journal in the land. We espoused the anti-slavery cause not to be supported by it, not to find employment, but to lay upon its altar all of intellect, heart and soul—all of self-sacrifice and moral power—all of heroic purpose, exaduos devotion, and a good example—that we could bring to it. Nor are we conscious of any internal change or external state of things to make us feel or act in any other spirit, or from any other motives, in the present than in the past.

This declaration is reluctantly wrung from us, be-

cause it is evident that there is a disposition, among a certain class, to discontinue their subscriptions in an embittered spirit and in a summary manner; indicating either a purpose to hold a rod in terrorem over us, or a desire to see the Liberator speedily suppressed. Even without their withdrawal,—we will state for their satisfaction,—this latter alternative is not an improbable event. Our circulation—always a limited one because the Liberator was subjected to universal op probrium from the start as the original transgressor— has had no increase since the rebellion broke out while its expenses have been heavily sugmented For example-before the war, we paid from \$3 50 to 83 75 per ream for the white paper upon which the Liberator was printed; now we are obliged to pay between nine and ten dollars per ream, with an upward tendency. This alone is a crushing difference; and it is experienced by every other journal, causing many a suspension, and making the continued exist-ence of many more extremely problematical. But not to retain or secure a single patron, or to avoid the necessity of discontinuing the Liberator, shall we alter our course one hair's breadth.

The reasons given for stopping his paper: by our

long-adhering but now alienated Haverhill subscriber cannot properly be allowed to pass without animal version; for they are accusations of a sweeping char acter, implying utter recreancy of principle and extreme baseness of conduct on our part! Coming treme baseness of conduct on our part; Coming from an avowed enemy, we should not bestow upon them a passing comment; but being preferred by one who has stood by us so many years, and who as-sumes, to be "faithful among the faithless found," it is due to him and to ourself to fook them directly in

"I little thought that you would ever abandon the cause of the slave to his enemy; although it seems that you have, by electioneering for the reëlection of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency."

Again :-

"Those of us here, as far as I have learned, who e called Garrisonian abolitionists, feel most deeply are called Garrisonian to lament your fall."

Again :-

"Alas! in your zeal for 'honest' (!) old Abe, you have appeared to forget, or wish to conceal, his constant abuse of the blacks."

Again :--

"Be astonished, O heavens! and lament, O earth at the radical difference between the speeches of Wm. Lloyd Garrison in 1832 and 1864!"

Again :-

"I regret to state that the present course of the Liberator is such as to convince me that, although it was formerly a beacon-light, it is now, to the extent of its circulation and influence, doing injury to the rights of all men, both black and white." (!!) Finally :-

"You attempted in the New England Convention, by your garbled quotations from Wendell Phillips' speeches, to make it appear that he had contradicted himself."

No severer charges could be brought against us. If they are dispassionately held by our Haverhill ageus-er, then we have failen low indeed in his estimation, and henceforth must be to him even as a heathen and a publican. So let it be. But their virulence and extravagance compel us to the conviction that he knows not what spirit he is of; and that he mistakes class aninon, jaundiced view of Mr. Lincoln's course, as proofs of 2. You say: The laborer was not "entirely free to choose his employer."

In reply to this, I beg leave to say that in the districts where I was, I know the laborer was entirely free to do so, and did so. Now I respectfully ask if you know to the contrary.

3. You say: "The appeal to the Provest Marshals amounts to nothing." This is an assertion, and in some cases if may be an in the same to indulge in some hobby. It is the old familiar sair. to indulge in some hobby. It is the old familiar spir-it of "new organization" in a new guise, as arrogant in assumption, false in crimination, and bitter in feeling as ever. Its missiles will fall as harmless now as they did in other days. Those who are animated by it will find it to operate like poison in the blood : it will derange their whole me ral constitution. It has -downward; and to one result-straining at gnats, and swallowing camels.

We take up first the last charge of the category con ained in the letter of our Haverhill complainant, name workmen, he never had had better laborers. Gen. Banks's price was \$8, so that it seems not to have been "shahefully inadequate," as you assert.

My main purpose, however, was to do justice to Gen. Banks (who, just now, is condemned unfairly swell as fairly) against your imputation that he was working in the interest of the planters, and not in that of the Freedmen.

His establishment of schools for them is a pretty conclusive answer to this.

In addition, I have just seen Mr. Commissioner McKaye, who agrees with me that Gen. Banks's notives carnot fairly be called in question.

I am, very respectfully,

CHARLES W. ELLIOTT.

The restancest of Mr. Entert note a wholle dif-It relates solely to logical consistency, coherency of statement, and personal judgment as to the relation of Mr. Lincoln's administration to the cause equal. dear to us both; and has no reference to any anti-sla very principle, measure or object, as such. What mo-tive could we have to dissent from Mr. Phillips 1 To what man living are we more indebted than to him? what man living are we more indebted than to him? Of whom have we so often apoken in terms of admira-tion and eulogy? Who has done more to record and circulate his eloquest atterances than ourself? Wit-ness the Liberator in multitudinous columns for the last ness the Liberator in multitudinous columns for the quarter of a century! With whom have we been m closely united by the sacred ties of friendship, as w as by the claims of a noble and divine cause t. Has it come to this, that we cannot earnestly differ in opin-

fon about public men and measures, without loss of personal regard and aocial intercourse! As the condition of working and walking together, must be endorse all our views, or we all his? Is this the individuality of abolitionists of the old school? No man will more readily result the thought than Weudell Phillips, That unlimited freedom of speech—personal to any extent, and without fear or favor—which he claims for himself, and in which he indulges, he will not deny to us or to others. If we separate from each other, it will be for some imagined or discovered sacrifice of principle for an unworthy purpose. The question, whether the toyal sentiment of the country can be more strongly brought oft and secured by Lincoln or Fremont at the approaching Presidential election, and thus the government, kept out of the hands of its deadly foce—and that is rus wroun ourserior.

To the charges the Dogree of LL. D.

Me. Thompson arrived in Middletown, (Conn.) from Northampton, (Mass.) somewhat late in the evening of Monday, the 18th, and on the following mounting of Monday, the 18th, and on the following mounting of Monday, the 18th, and on the following mounting of Monday, the 18th, and on the following mounting the Line of Monday, the 18th, and on the following mounting the Monday, the 18th, and on the following mounting of Monday, the 18th, and on the following mounting to Monday, the 18th, and on the following mounting to Monday, the 18th, and on the following mounting to Monday, the 18th, and on the following mounting to Monday, the 18th, and on the following mounting to Monday, the 18th, and on the following mounting to Monday, the 18th, and on the following mounting to Monday, the 18th, and on the following mounting to Monday, the 18th, and on the following mounting to Monday, the 18th, and on the following mounting to Monday, the 18th, and on the following mounting to Monday, the 18th, and on the following mounting to Monday, the 18th, and on the following to Monday, the 18th, and on the following mounting to Monday

In hot a question of more tury or or shadowed the cause of the slave to his enemy," that we have "fallen," that we have "fallen," that we have "realing our whole public labora," that the Liberator "is now doing injury to the rights of all men, both black and white," &c., &c., we can only protest that our Haverhill censor is laboring under an averaged distance helicalization! We compassionate his extraordinary hallucination! We computationate his condition, and sincerely hope that he may yet be found "clothed, and stiting in his right mind." Our principles are the same, our object the same, our measures the same, our demands for the enslaved and free people of color the same, as they were when our Haver-hill friend professes to have been converted to radical ism by us, thirty years ago. For these we have nothcensure where we deem it to be deserved, giving hon-or and credit to whom they are due, gladly hailing every word and act tending to the abolition of slavery, careful not to break the bruised reed nor to quench the smoking flax, and rendering righteous judgment in regard to men and things as the times demand.

Our dissatisfied friend asks :-

"Did ever a reformer take the ground that we ought not to judge men by our standard, but by theirs! If that is your present principle of action, it is a recanstation of your whole public labors. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, of 1832, did not act apon that theory. He then proclaimed the eternal truth of God, as he understood it, whether men would hear or forbear."

This is to see a hobgoblin where nothing exists bu mpalpable air. It is a false issue, and " like the base less fabric of a vision." Mr. M. D. Conway, in a re-cent letter from England published in The Common coulth, undertakes—all capatisoned for the fight—to-rin a Quixoiic dit at us, under the same delusion Now, this is what we have affirmed:—"As to the President, he must be judged by the circumstances and necessities of his position, according to the Constitution, and under the limitations of that instrument. To judge him otherwise, as President, would be unjust On the war plane, Gen. Grant is to be judged by his possibilities, not by the rules of non-resistance. Befor the rebellion, Congress had no right to secree the ab-olition of slavery in any slave State; but it could at any time legally abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Measuring it by its constitutional powers and not by the highest ethical standard, Abolitionist petitioned that body to decree the extinction of slavery in the District, but they did not ask it to abolish sla very universally until it could do so constitutionally, "under the war power, and as a military, necessity." President Lincoin is entitled to the same fair treat-ment. While he remains in his present situation, he cannot violate his trust without being guilty of perjury, nor be called upon to act the part of a reformer or an Abolitionist. That is all we mean by judging men by their standard or position, and not by ours. The pith of the charges brought against us is, that

we have abandoned the cause of the slave "by elec-tioneering for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency." This "electioneering" consists solely in our expressing the conviction, first, that Mr. Lincoln has an incomparably stronger hold upon the loyal sentiment of the country, as a Presidential can-didate, than Gen. Fremont or any other man; second-ly, that, inasmuch as any division of that sentiment can only tend to give success to pro-slavery, treason able, copperhead democracy, and, consequently, suc-cess to a rebellion which has for its great object th eternization of slavery, it is neither wise nor justifia ble to press the claims of any rival candidate at this time, but all personal preferences should be magnani-monsly swallowed up in the absolute necessity of presenting an unbroken front to the common enemy and, thirdly, that, aside from all other considerations the democratic principle, that the people have right to choose their own rulers, remains to be vindi cated in the re-election of Abraham Lincoln and the suppression of the rebellion—so that he shall be duly reog nized by the South, as well as by the North, as the rightful President of the United States, and the unity of the republic be preserved inviolate, on the basis of universal freedom

In what manner is the Anti-Slavery cause compre mised by the avowal of these convictions and the re cognition of these facts?

Our seceding subscriber denounces the President for his "constant abuse of the blacks," (!!) and holds him up to opprobrium as thoroughly pro-slavery in spirit and design! Passing strange is it, then, that the slavery-loving South is in frautic rebellion against him and his administration, and, that the entire cop-perhead element of the North is boisterous for his defeat! And doubly strange is it that Gen. Fremont, who, it is claimed, is a radical adolitional to the fullest extent, should be complimented and supported in opposition to Mr. Lincoln by all the copperhead journals in the land I Who is the dupe, whose instinct is at fault, in this case? "Any change from Lincoln," says the Richmond Examiner, "will be bet-ter for us "—for us the rebels! "Are you there, told Twopenny?" Then you shall not be gratified in your wishes! In view of the death-dealing blows given to slavery by Mr. Lincoln and under his adminall the Southern traitors and their Northern sympa-thizers; nor that the friends of freedom in the old world rejoice in the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoin-their feelings being expressed in the following Reso-lution, recently adopted by the Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester, England :-

ion Society of Manchester, England:—
"That they rejoice exceedingly in the great and significant fact of the unanimous and enthusiastic renomination by the National Union Convention, of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, of the United States, and his acceptance of the said nomination with its noble platform of advanced anti-slavery principles, including the amendment of the Constitution, so as utterly and forever to exclude and exterminate the system of human bondage from every foot of territory beneath the Federal flag."

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

The TRIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY of that great his-toric event in the progress of Liberty, Justice and Humanity, the emancipation of 800,000 slaves in the British West India Colonies, will be celebrated by the citizens of Abington at ISLAND GROVE, on MONDAY VEXT. Angust 1st. In addition to other attenution quent appeals and powerful efforts this sublime achievequent spreas and powerful efforts this sublime achievement was largely owing,) has consented to deliver an oration on the occasion. Others may be expected to participate in the proceedings. Services to commence at half-pas#10 o'clock, A. M.

27 Its hoped and believed that a great assembly will be brought together. Come one, come all, from every direction!

WERSITY.

Roosives the Dogree of LL D.

Mr. Thompson arrived in Middletown, (Conn.) from Northampton, (Mass.) somewhat late in the evening of Monday, the 18th, and on the following morning received numerous visits from gentlemen connected with the University, as well as from persons from various distant parts of the country, attracted to the town by the Commencement. The Fresident of the University, Rev. Joseph Cambings, D. D., was amongst the first to pay his respects. In the srening, Mr. Thompson delivered the Phi Beta Kappa Address. The subject was—The Progress of the Anti-Slavery Came in Great Britain and America. The speech, which was extempors, occupied an hour and a half in the delivery, and referred to the labors of British Abolitionists, from Granville Sharp to Joseph Sturge; and to the great struggle in this country,—from the imprisonment of Mr. Garrison, in Baltimorely to the present time. The Methodist Episcopal Church, which was the place of meeting, was crowded. On Wednesday morning, Mr. Thompson attended the annual meeting of the Alumni, and after flaving been formally introduced by Dr. Curry, and welcomed by the Breatfaces made a being received. His reception formally introduced by Dr. Curry, and welcomed the President, made a brief speech. His recepti was extremely cordial. He was present, also, at a ent in the evening, given by the Alumni to the assembly.

On Thursday morning, Mr. Thompson, accompanied

On Thursday morning, Mr. Thompson, accompanied by a friend, and wholly ignorant of the honor intended him, entered the church where the Commencement Exercises were proceeding; but not until they were near their conclusion. What then occurried will be found described in the letter addressed to the New

found described in the letter addressed to the New York Tribune, which we have copied below.

Mr. Thompson was present at the usual annual din-ner; and, also, at the evening levee held by the Pre-ident of the University, and on Friday morning took his departure for Plymouth, (Conn...) on a private visit to some English friends resident in this locality. On his return to Northampton, on Monday, Mr. Thompson received the following official letter, accompanied by his Diploma :--

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, MIDDLETOWN, } (Conn., July 25, 1864.

Hon. George Trourson, LLD.

My Dear Size—I have the bonor to inform you that, at the recent Commencement of the Wesleyan University, the Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on you. By this act the authorities of the University have signified their profound respect for your personal character, and for your distinguished services in the cause of humanity and liberty; and in advancing the interests of enlightened education and pure religion.

igion.

I am, dear sir, with much respect,
Yours,
JOSEPH CUMMINGS,
President of the Wesleyan University,
In the language of another, "siever was worthy

In the language of another, "hever was worthy deed more worthly done." It will be hailed with special satisfaction by the friends of freedom and America across the Atlantic.

Mr. Thompson will deliver an address in Florence, (Mass.,) on Friday evening, the 20th instant, and on Monday, August. 1st, will attend the celebration of West India Emancipation at Abington, (to be held unstant and across the exercises of cliticans of that town,) and by results across of cliticans of that town, and by reder the auspices of citizens of that town,) and by re quest will deliver an oration suitable to the occasion. No doubt this announcement will serve largely to in-crease the attendance.

GEORGE THOMPSON, L.L.D.

MIDDLETOWS, Cr., July 21, 1864.

One of the most beautiful and appropriate college scenes of the season transpired on Thursday last, at the Commencement exercises of the Wesleyan Uni

Juring the exercises of the granuating class, a land dignified gentleman, of benign and venerable, yet commanding aspect was conducted upon the stand, by Dr. Curry of The Christian Adsocise and Journal, New York. The stranger was seated in a prominent position in the front, and fairly in view of the audience, that packed every seat and standing place. His fine form, tall, and straight as a mountain pine, was crowned with the snow that never melts off till in heaven, and his face showed lines of care and conflict, softened, however, by the light of benevolence that

mellowed his lofty brow and firm blue eye.

All eyes were turned upon him with inquiring interest, and soon, among the initiated, the whisper cirulated that the stranger was George Thompson, the

tive of Anti-Slavery tastes, at least, and the me that troubled his eyes at an eloquent allusion to the name of William Wilberforce, by one of the young gentlemen, tended to strengthen the surmise.

When the orations were over, and the Ba When the orations were over, and the Baccataures ate degrees conferred, everybody was uneasy and expectant, and there was a suspicion—more than that with some—that something was about to happen to the distinguished-looking stranger. Next in order came the Master's degree, in cursa, ad eundem, and honoris causa, in which some men of rising worth were justly recognized. Then followed the degree of Doctor of Division conferred upon the Bey, Isaac W. tor of Divinity, conferred upon the Rev. Isaac W. Wiley, editor of The Ladies' Repository, Cincinnati, Wiley, editor of The Ladies' Repository, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Rev. Robert Allyn, President of Mo-Kendree College, Illinois, we believe. Last came the degree of Doctor of Laws. On reaching this the tall and gowned form of President, Cummings turned once more to the Trustees and patrons of the University—curatores honorandi atque researchi, patronesque munifici—as, with Oxford cap lifted, he repeated the nual formula, until the place for the name and descrip-tion was reached, when, turning full upon the all-un-conscious and listening stranger, he pronounced in full tones that this degree was conferred upon :—

"Georgium Thompson, scientia et literis bene m humanitatis et hominis amicum, apostolon libertatis e tem, catenorum ruptorem, oppressorum latitiam!" (George Thompson, distinguished in science and letters, the Thompson, distinguished in science and letters, the friend of humanity and of man, the eloquent apostle of liberty, the sunderer of chains, and the joy of the oppressed 1) 62 -

As the name of the great Abolitionist and friend of America was resched, an irrepressible tempest of applanse burst from the delighted audience, and the sen-tence was finished amid thunders that shook the very vails, as the fine form of the venerable manly thunderstruck, as he afterward assured us—bowed upon the frory top of his cane, and buried his face in his hands; and it was evident that the unexpected his-or had touched his heart and moistened his kindling eyes.

Never was worthy deed more worthily d Never was worthy deed more worthly done. It was meet that he who had so nobly battled for the deliverance of the oppressed, both in his own land and in this, should wear the honors of the church of his fathers (and at the beginning of his career, his own); the church through whose mission the way for emancipation was prepared and the work begun in the West Indies; the church first to obey the call of God in this work begun from her midst; war by putting away the abomination from her s and the University, also long slighted by the tin and pro-slavery party in its o uncompromising attitude it has always occupied on

this question.

This bestowment of the LLD, the only one made, received, and will receive, the heartlest approbation, not of one denomination only, but of the whole the profoundest respect and love of this nation, and the testimony that this age is beginning to learn that the best Doctors of the Law are those who teach and enforce God's great golden law of equal rights to all mankind.

A BRIDGE FROM SLAVERY TO FREEDOM is the timorning train from Boston leaves the Old Colony de-livered by Hon. Charles Sunner, in the United States pot at 8:45 A. M.; returning leaves the Grore at 4:20 Senate, on the bill to establish a Bureau of Friedmen, June 18th, 14th and 16th, 1864.

THE LATE MR. WASHINGTON WILKS.

EMANCIPATION SOCIETY-OFFICES, 65 Future ST., LONDON, E. C., 5th July, 1864. ST., LOSDON, E. C., Ditt Joly, 184.

MY DEAR SIR: "You will doubtless have braid of the sudden and lamented death of Mr. Wasmicher Wilks, the eloquent and uncompromining advance of every just cause. You have heard of his thin in behalf of America. He loved your county as though it had been his own—he served the Felon with a devotion which has never been seen in behalf of America. He loved your county at though it had been his own—he served the Feder causes with a devotion which has never been sergand. You, perhaps, can form some estimate stranged You, perhaps, can form some estimate of his pide labors, but only a person in my position can may judge of their priceless value. No soldier, heart face to face with the enemy on Vigitha's sed, not have fought with more heroism or in a great red have fought with more heroism or in a great set of self-sacrifice against the emissaries of the South slaveocracy. The greatest desire of his life was always the United States, and to become personly a visit the United States, and to become personly a visit the United States, and to become personly a full that the will a people whom he regarded as his men and fellow-citizens, in a noble and peculis can But that high privilege has been denied him; and such that high privilege has been denied him; and grave now contains all that remains on car's far gifted orator, and journalist. The name of American was the last word that passed his lips. On the in might, he had just commenced to review the pide conduct of the members for Marylebone, one of whe consured for his advocacy of the law of prince, in the great American Republic." He had some interest these words, when he fell back and in a key moments had ceased to breathe. He is now level the influence—of-human praise or blame; but we moments had ceased to breathe. He is now level. uttered these words when he fell back nod in a key moments had ceased to breathe. He is now beyond the influence of human praise or blame; he me portion of the debt of gratitude which American, as well as Englishmen, owed to him may be pail to his necessitions family. The following domest, politically in this day 'e Morning Star, speak for itself:

Tampate Suppose Scott Code of the Markov Code of the tion to the free In U author of the tion to the package of their The Sance this package of their The Sance this package of their Code of the Markov Co

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sometit was it was it was it white field with find walls wife po be favore because heape handsas were it by a sign of the fire control was to be a so with a sa of the control was to be a so with a sa of the control was to be a so with a sa of the control was to be a so with a sa of the control was to be a so with a sa of the control was to be a so with a sa of the control was to be a so with a sa of the control was to be a so with a sa of the control was to be a so with a sa of the control was to be a so with a sa of the control was to be a so with a sa of the control was to be a sa of the control w

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"THE LATE MR. WASHINGTON WILKS. THE TESTIMONIAL PUND.

Committee.

R. Cobden, Esq., M. P.
P. A. Taylor, Esq., M. P.
Samuel Lucas, Esq.
William Hargreaves, Esq., Treasurer.
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ion Society.

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F. W. Chesson, Esq., Hon. Secretary.
Those who are familiar with the bird.

F. W. Chesson, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

Those who are familiar with the brief batadirenreer of the late Mr. Wilks know that he was uses
ing in his advocacy of Liberal principles, and that he
placed his rare and noble power- of spech at the isposal of the public movements in which he wainsceted, with a total disregard of his own behild opcuniary interests. For example, last yers—1 we
somewhat eventful in the history of our relaises win
America—he delivered scores of public address a
the meetings of the Emancipation Society, winse America—he delivered scores of public address a the meetings of the Emancipation Society, sites remuneration. Mr. Wilks having unhapply del without being able to make an adequate province in its widow and children, and their claims upon the generous feelings of Reformers being so unquestionable, the above Committee has been formed in a hope that a considerable fund may be raised for the benefit. Subscriptions may be forwarded to Wilms Hargreaves, Esq., the Treasurer, Boughton Hall Roley, Surrey, or to the Hon. Secretary, 65 Pert Sowt The first list of subscriptions will be published in few days."

The Committee of the Emancipation Society, at their last meeting, unanimously adopted the following

risolutions:—

"That this Committee, in expressing their deep series at the untimely death of their able and elegant colleague, Mr. Warniscow Miras, at he say time, deaire to record their deep sense of the institute deservices which, without fee or result, here deep to the cause they represent.

That, considering the disinterester aster of Mr. Wilken's advocacy of the American cause, the Committee hope that their friends in both counter will obte utmost to ensure the success of the land which he being raised for the benefit of his family."

So far as America is concerned, I confidently place his appeal in your hands. It has, however, occurre to me that, in addition to the ordinary means of ris-ing subscriptions, Mr. Wendell Phillips, the Rev. Hea-ry Ward Beecher, and Mr. George Thompson might each be invited to deliver a lecture on behalf of the fund. This would be a graceful tribute to the memory of the departed, and at the same time reader sub-

stantial aid to the Testimonial.

I regret that I am unable to write to Mr. Oliver on or to Mr. Thompson by this mail, but I fee ure that this one letter will suffice.

F. W. CHESSON. WILLIAM LLOTD GARRISON, Esq., President of the Imerican Anti-Slavery Society.

America in special, and the cause of freedom niversally, have indeed lost a faithful friend and an eloquent champion. We trust the contemplated effort to raise a testimonial in behalf of his family will be successfully carried out, and the suggestion of Mr.
Chesson as to the mode of raising funds in this com-

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY, for August, in .. THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLT, for August in r. celved from A. Williams & Co. Contents - Aurican Civilization—Second Paper—by Liest Eprit Phelps, U. S. A.; Aphorisms, by Rer. A. S. Gans; The English Press, by Nicholas Rowe, Londer; Ou Martyrs, by Kate Putnam; Łone, Chapter X. at XI.; The First Christian Emperor, by Rer. Dr. Philp Schlaff; Causes of the Minnesota Massacre, by June Ty Scarle; Buried Alive, a Dire, by Martha Waltz Cook; Negro Troops, by H. Evertt Restell; Cales ry Searle; Buried Alive, a Dirge, by Marth Walf.
Cook; Negro Troops, by H. Everett Restel; Clair
and their Meaning, by Mrs. M. E. G. Gage; Batie
the Wilderness, by E. A. Warriner; Tardy Trith,
by H. K. Kalussowski; An Army—lts Orgainins
and Movements—Third Paper—by Lt. Col. C. W.
Tolles, A. Q. M.; Literary Notices.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for August, is received THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for August, introduced and presents the following as its table of contents.

1. Charles Reade. 2. How Rome is Governed. 1. Concord. 4. What will become of Them ! No. I. & Concord. 4. What will become of Them ! No. I. & Concord. 4. What will become of Them ! No. I. & Concord. 4. What will become of Them ! No. I. & Concord. 4. What will become of Them ! No. I. & Concord. 4. What will be come of Them ! No. I. & Concord. 4. What will be come of Them. 1. Suret. Beautiful Book. 7. Literary Life in Paris. 8. II. Beautiful Boo 8. The Little Country-Girl. 9. Sweet-Rist. 10. House and Home Papers. No. XIII. 11. The Heat of the War. 12. Our Recent Foreign Relations. It.
Reviews and Literary Notices. 14. Recent American Single subscriptions, \$3,00 per year in advance: Publications. Ticknor & Fields, Publishers, 135 Washington

MEETING OF NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS. On Mos MERTING OF NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER. On Moday, Isat week, in accordance with a call tiped by some of the leading publishers, the representing the Boston weekly press met at Mercanile Hill, is consider the question of increasing the subcriptive of their papers. Mr. O. M. Brewer open treoff, sected as Chairman. Mr. Brewer open the meeting with some remarks, giving estimates of the comparative expenses of 1880 and 1894, showing the while all expenses, and especially those incurred at meeting with sexpenses of 1890 and 1894, showing to comparative expenses of 1890 and 1894, showing while all expenses, and especially those incurred in publication of weekly newspapers, had advanced the twenty to two hundred and fifty per cent, the result of these papers generally remained at the old and or runnous peace rates. On an informal motion of hir runnous peace rates. On an informal motion of hir runnous peace rates. On an informal motion of hir runnous papers," the Rev. R. A. Ballou made a few lives peace in its favor, and was followed in the sub-less peace in its favor, and was followed in the sub-less peace in its favor, and was followed in the sub-less peace in the Bulletin, and others; representing the religion, he early, "grircultural, commercial and political present." In conclusion, the meeting unanimously Resolved. That the subscribers agree to grants. The care of subscription to gor respective journals.

Street, Boston.

Resolved, That the subscribers agree the rates of subscription to our respective from 20 to 50 per cent., by August 15, 1864. Resolved, That the subscribers will adra rates of advertising from 20 to 60 per cent.

A VALUABLE PUBLICATION.

"THE MASTERSHIP AND ITS PRUITS; The Emane "The MASTERSHIP AND ITS FRUITS: I no Emand-pated Slave face to face with his Old Master. A supermental Report to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War. By James McKaye, Special Commissioner. New York: 1804."—8 vo., pp. 38, patished by The Loyal Publication Society.

The Report of Col. McKaye, bearing the above ippl; or in other words, to that departm General Banks is commissioned by the Presi which General Dadas is commissioned by the President to arrange at his pleasure the relation between est to arrange at his present "owners."

to freedmen and their former "owners."

to the commencement of this valuable Report, i

In the commencement of this variable freport, it the locality to air exponention of the existing relating between white capitalists and black laborers; th parties remaining here, face to face, under the reparties remaining here, sace to face, under the releval authority, while in some other, parts of the courty the whites fice before our armies, leaving the sach in possession of the estates—which they had courated as slaves. The facts related in this pamphonic relationship is the same parts of the coprated on the part of show a reason for this submission on the part of set of men whom Gen. Butler found as determined it ebellion as any of the secessionists.

their rebellion as any or the secessionists.

The Report commences by mentioning some circum pages which specially modify the slave system is t of the country-origin and character of the first settlers of Lou is part of the o

The origin and character of the arts settlers of Lou-isians (chiefly French, Spanish and Portuguese,) had an important bearing upon this matter. In the earlier are of the settlement, the social inequality between black and white races was less strongly marked the black and white races was stronger in the man and there existed no such utter repudiation of the man hood of the negro race as formed the basis of the slave system in South Carolina and Gyorgia. Hence, though g labors of the Louisiana slaves were often greate he labors of the Doubleton as cruel, their condition was it and their punishments as cruel, their condition was it and their punishments as cruel, it was very bad. The some respects better of hands; he was generally more el than the master; and masters of the sort called reel than the master; and masters of the sort calle "hind-hearted" sometimes selected cruel overseers. The romen were worked as hard, as the men, an versent again into the field ordinarily in a month mediums in a week, after confinement. Chastity mediums in a week, after to the black women or the sasthing unknown, either to the black women or the sale men. The overseers had the run of all the fell romen, the masters chose their concubines from the house segrants, and the masters' sons usually pre bered their mulatto half-fisters. Terrible punish rited the female slave who refused, and the jealous who parished as cruelly those whom she suspected to be fargrites of the husband. Punishments for all of he fascites of the hasoand. I thinkness the fascite heart whips were severe. The whips were various, knotted heaven cord, dried bull's hide, coach-trace, paddle, Some parishes had hired whippers. farilations were terrible, the subsequent brine-dress faritations were territate, the same quest or interferes-ing carnetating. Yet of this nature, says Col. McKaye-sers he incentives to life-long human toll, furnished by a system that Bishop Hopkins and Prof. T. B. F. declare to be of Divine ordination.

Another fact that influenced the character of the dare system in Louisiana was, that that region con mined from an early period, a proportionately large colored population, who were not only as free free coired population, who were two only as free, but is sell educated and intelligent as others. Many of then, being children of the white settlers, had al-sity enjoyed a certain social equality, and many had aquired considerable property. And the French Re-pair its instance upon "Liberty, Equality, Fraterni-n,") caused to be inserted in the treaty of cossion of is Territory the following solemn stipulation, nam

The inhabitants of the ceded territor I be incorporated into the Union of the Uni-ter, and admitted as suon as possible, according principles of the Federal Constitution, to the its principles of the Federal Constitution, to the er pipers to all the rights, advantages, and immunity of others of the United States; and in, the mear one they shall be maintained and protested in the free objectment of their liberty, property, and the religio-vitin they profess."

and then, and entitles them now, to citizenship, with all its "rights, advantages and immunities," as well u to freedom. And the Government of the Unite tates is bound now, as it was then, to secure and es heir enjoyment of these rights.

The Report proceeds to give testimony respecting the daracter, disposition and conduct of the freedmen resident in Louisiana. It first gives a letter ith may be seen on the first page of this paper) hm Gen. Banks, now in command of the Depart sent of the Gulf, giving them strong commendation is set quoted the testimony of George H. Hanks, Good of the 15th Regiment, Corps d'Afrique h sert quoted th rater of the Board of Enrolment, and Superin ent of negro labor in the Department of the Gulf mer date of Feb. 6th, 1864, in substance as follows: Cd. Hanks first went to Louislana as a Lieutenant h the Tah Connecticut Regiment, under Gen. Butand was appointed Superintendent of contraband user Gen. J. W. Sherman. He had at one time 500 of this class under his control. He had not be sightest difficulty with them, finding them dopatient and willing to work, though with a end dalike to return to their old masters; a diste for which we shall presently see reason. wingly accepted the condition of labor for their nance, and the musket for their freedom They thoroughly appreciate the benefits of education not show the greatest anxiety to have their children intracted. In each of the camps of the colored reg best at Port Hudson, the best built cabin was the house. These regiments, having obtained the shritation of Gen. Andrews for the establishment impostal schools, had proceeded with their own table. his in erect school houses, and at their own cost to chers. And, according to the testin fair officers, all their leisure time was assiduously net officers, all these said to their studies. Col. McKaye most of their studies. Col. McKaye most net to their studies. Col. McKaye most net to the Governmen worthy desire of the collection o repriately asks here, acred regiments, by providing for each at least one ing desire for education here manifested among sacipated colored people, contrasted with the stick the poor Southern whites regard that matter, and calculated to stagger the white man's boast of the post superiority of his race. And he thinks that, a though the post superiority of his race. ther of these developments, in addition to those mark to light by the rebellion, it may well be ques-fined whether the most pernicious and fatal work of the auters has not been wrought against their nce, confirmed in barbarism by the influence

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Od McKare finds that, since the Proclamation o the colored men have more self-respect and men more chastity. As to colored men in the be finds a general official attestation of their disrip bearing and true valor under the severed that, and he thinks their subriety, orderliness, an ibmission to discipline no less conspicuous he single instance of apparent insubordinatio shocurred recently at Fort Jackson was provoked and oursgrous conduct on the part of the Lieut. and other white officers, that Gen. Dwight, who was the start there by Gen. an there by Gen. Banks to investigate the mat secured that the colored soldiers were blameless guilty officers were merely dismissed from the

as thus demonstrated the good disposition and is the colored people, Col. McKaye proceeds lettimony as, to the character and conduct of lareholders. The evidence of Col. Hanks up oint, and the language of bich may be seen on the first page of this wing the letter of Gen, Banks; above rewhen a weighty reason for the acquiescence bedder and accessionists, as most of them the restored authority of the Federal Gov-They hope, and expect, through the help relations of the Government to the colored a Gen. Banks has now established in Louis-

ians, to keep them under control as a subordinate class, and to be able to command their labor on terms class, and to be able to command their labor on terms not much greater than the cost of a slave's mainte-nance; of least, for far less than the fair wages of a free laborer. The evidence of Col. Hanks and of Brig. Gen. James S. Wadsworth upon this point is important, and very decided. They agree that the strongest efforts will be made, (and by the very people who are now boasted of as having resumed their loyalty,) to establish seridom in the place of slavery. In fact, the seridom is already, established by Gen. Banks, and favored by the President who know the loyalty,) to establian sense already, established by Gen. In fact, the serdiom is already, established by Gen. Banks, and favored by the President who keeps him in authority over the colored population. The efforts, therefore, of the ex-slaveholders need go no further than maintenance and perpetuation of the system now in force in Louisians.

n force in Louisiana. Gen. Banks has ordered that, until other trib Gen. Banks has ordered that, until other tribunals are established, all questions between employers and employed shall be decided by the provost marshals of the parishes. Of course, the majority of such questions fall directly under the control and government of the assistant provost marshals, to each of whom is assigned a certain district of the planting region.

These assistant provost-marshals (Col. McKaye tells us) are usually young subalterns, army officers, captains or lieutenants. They are received into the lof the planters, and treated with a certain comtion. It is hardly to be expected that they should re sist the influences that are brought to bear upon them, or that often, without being fully conscious of it, they should not become the employer's instrument of great injustice towards his colored laborers.

Another witness, whose competence and uprightness are certified by Col. McKaye, says—" I am free to declare that the provost-marshals have not done justice to the laborers on the plantations. They do not see that Gen. Banks's orders are carried out. On

many plantations whipping is still permitted."
Crediting Gen. Banks's system with these meritorious features—the prohibition of whipping, and provision for the education of colored children and for the establishment of free labor savings-institutions—Coi McKaye points out the "great defects" of that sys ishment of free labor savings-institutions-Col.

tem as follows:

"In the first place, it leaves the classification of the laborers to be determined between the employers and the assistant provost-marshals, which is practically leaving it to the employers themselves. Then, secondly, without reference to the expacities or wishes of the employed, or to the competition of the labor market, it determines beforehand the wages of their labor. In the third place, it implies that the clothing and subsistence of the laborer and his family should be left to the employers' sense of what is needful for them. • • • • • In this Department also the laborer, having once selected his employer, is comthem. • • • • • In this Department asso we laborer, having once selected his employer, is compelled to remain with him for a year."

Of the system thus summed up, Col. McKaye most justly adds

"If the only object to be accomplished was simply to compel the negro to labor in a condition of perpetual subordination and subjection, this arrangement would In the only object to be accomplished was simply to compel the negro to labor in a condition of perpetual subordination and subjection, this arrangement would be appropriate enough. But if the object be to make the colored man a self-supporting and self-defending member of the community, then he must be placed in a position where he can determine the value of his own labor, and be left to take the responsibilities of his own existence and well-being, as well as that of his lamily.

He adds, also, that the present arrangement, if allowed to become the basis of a permanent system would differ very little in its practical working from slavery itself."

But, in the judgment of Col. McKaye, as well as of all those whom he has inquired of respecting this matter, the most serious error in connection with the present arrangements is one which lies at the doc ot of General Banks but of the Administration at ington, namely-The assignment of the aban doned or forfeited plantations to one department of the Government, and the protection and support of the emancipated people to another. It is the deliberate udgment of the Commission that no system can avail to effect the great objects contemplated, that does no assign to one and the same authority the care and dis posal of the abandoned plantations, and the care and protection of the emancipated laborers who are to cultivate them.

The conclusion drawn by the Commission fro these explorations is, that the country's safety and welfare demand a thorough abolition, not only of the old slavery, but of the serfdom now existing in Louisians as a substitute for it. In the language of the Report, these considerations demand "not only the release of the slave population from their bonds, and the degradation thereby imposed upon them, but the deliverance of the master population also, wholly and forever, from their mastership, and from the fatal dend depravations that are inherent in it. This is the primary necessity of any rational attempt to establish free labor and a better Slave States; the very first step towards any wise of

For the accomplishment of these objects, three principal measures are recommended by the Commis sion, as follows :-

of the colored man to personal freedom, by placing that right, in the new order of things, on the same broad basis as that of the white man. This is most surely to be effected by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

The second is the establishment by Congress, (by law anjecedent to, and as a condition precedent to re-construction,) of the civil rights of the emancipated population; providing for the future enjoyment by persons of color of the fundamental right of citizen ship in a free government, the right to the electiv franchise; based upon the acquisition on their part of such qualifications only as are deemed essential in

their white fellow-citizens.

This movement is considered indispensably neces sary to provide against State action adverse to the rights of the colored people (after reconstruction) in those States which have been accustomed to treat negroes as slaves. And, for the sake alike of the ne groes, of the poor whites, and of surer avoidance of a on of our present evils, it is further recom nded that the National Government enter on a policy looking to the ultimate division of the great plan-tations into moderate sized farms, to be held and cultivated by the labor of their owners. The prevailing opinion that cotton and sugar cultivation can be profitable only upon large estates is considered by the Com-mission to have no foundation in fact, and to be, in mission to have no foundation in tact, and truth, only a part of the system of slavery.

establishment of some uniform system of supervision and guardianship for the emancipated population in the interim of their transition from slavery to free-dom. This measure is regarded as indispensable, not only to the welfare of the blacks, but to the general interests of the Government and country.

It is to be hoped that this excellent Report me have a wide circulation, and may be so seconded by demands of the people in the same direction, that the Government may be compelled to take action on the subject. The pamphlet may be had at the room of the Loyal Publication Society, No. 8 Studio Building, Tremont street, Boston—G. R. w.

A Connection. In a letter published in a recent number of the New Nation, our friend, Parker Pills-bury, describes "C. K. w." as the Associate or Assis-tant Editor of the Liberator. This is a mistake. It is our correspondent, "c. k. w." is a frequent and ous contributor to our columns; and we have of-been indebted to him for the kindest services rendered during our absence from the city. But he writes on his own responsibility, as only one among many other correspondents, whose ylews or opinions are their own. It is seldom we deem it necessary to ap-pend an approval or a disclaimer of what they write. Our readers are competent to decide for themselves.

Hox. Salmos P. Chass. A complimentary din-ner was given to the Ex-Secretary of the Tressury, by influential citizens of Boston, on Saturday after-

ANOTHER DISCONTINUANCE.

To the Editor of the Libe

raised the Abolition Since you first raised the Abolition standard, many men of talent, who professed to receive the doctrine that the immediate abolition of slavery was the duty of the master and the right of the slave, and who ran well for a season, in time of temptation fell away, and some of them became bitter opposers of the anti-alayery cause. But I little thought that you would ever abandon the cause of the slave to his enemy; although it seems that you have, by electioneering the reflection of Abraham Lincoln to the Presiden a man who evidently designed to put down the re-bellion and preserve slavery unburt, if it were possi-

By wilfully refusing to use the negroes, who had si-rays been ready to help subjugate the rebels, he prought the nation to the verge of ruin, and caused the death of tens of thousands of our soldiers on the battle-field, which might have been sayed; and if any of their slaves, such officer was immediately reas in the case of Fremont, Butler, and oth colo, like his prototype, Pharaoh of old, proclaimed emancipation, and ordered the colored man enlisted to save the white man; and you make boast of this as progress, but do not make mention of the fact of his promising him the same wages as the white soldier, and then cheating him out of his pay, or of his having the black sergeant shot (instead of paying him acco ing to agree ent) for claiming that, by reason of suc ment the contract was void

As Pharaoh pursued the Israelites to reenslave them sent out his amnesty proclamation to prevent the blacks from enjoying their political rights.

His whole course toward the colored man shows how deeply he is imbued with Kentucky pro-slavery-ism, and proves that he fully believes that "negroes nave no rights which white men are bound to respect.

The colored soldiers have fought most valiantly four cause; and when any of them have been taken ners by the rebels, they have been inhumanly murdered. And who has yet seen anything of Lin-coln's tardily-promised retaliatory measures, that he should have the confidence of the lovers of impartial liberty, as "the leader of the anti-slavery bost," in preference to Fremont?

You astonished many of your friends here by your course at the two enti-slavery Conventions—the National, at New York, and the New England, at Boston in electioneering for Lincoln.

Those of us here, as far as I have learned, who

are called Garrisonian Ablitionists, feel most deeply

I well remember the evening, in the year of 1831 or '2, I think, when I first heard you lecture in the first parish meeting house in this place, how God's truth flowed from your lips, and fell with power on the cars, and in many instances reached the hearts of your hearers. I have had reason to bless God who raised up such a leader. Your lecture, that evening was the means of convincing me of our guilt as a nation, and our individual responsibility.

I soon after became a subscriber to the Liberator.

and have taken it, about thirty years, to the present time,—little thinking, as I said before, that you would ever desert the cause of the slave. But, alas I in your 'zeal for "Honest (1) old Abe," you have appeared to forget, or wish to conceal, his constant abuse

You attempted in the New England Conve your garbled quotations from Wendell Phillips's speeches, to make it appear that he had contradicted himself. But, be astonished, O heavens! and la nent, O earth! at the radical difference between the speeches of Wm. Lloyd Garrison in 1832 and 1864 If Wendell Phillips had seen fit to use the same weapons against you that you did against him, he could have made you appear far less consistent than Phil-lips quoted against Phillips. But he did not need any weapons

Did ever a reformer take the ground that we ought not to judge men by our atandard, but by theirs? If that is your present principle of action, it is a re-cantation of your whole public labors. William Lloyd Garrison, of 1832, did not act upon that theory. He then proclaimed the eternal truth of God, as he under-stood it, whether men would hear or forbear.

I regret to say that the present course of the Liber tor is such as to convince me that, although it was formerly a beacon-light warning us to "fice from the wrath to come," by repenting of and forsaking our national as well as individual sins, it is now, to the extent of its circulation and influence, doing injury to he rights of all men, both black and white; and I subscription for the Liberator to this date, with a re quest that it be hereafter discontinued

BENJAMIN EMERSON, 2d. Haverhill, (Mass.) July 22, 1864.

ANOTHER WORKINGMAN'S OPINION.

To Mr. Richard T. Buck :-

Sin :- I have just read yo the Liberator, as published in that paper of the 8th of July. It has given me some uneasiness, because July. It has given me some u your action and tone are so decide n and tone are so decided that, if you are vrong, you may be very wrong, and may cause harm where you intend good.

When a ten years' reader of the Liberator, who has 'always been well-pleased with its tone and radical eachings "—who " has looked upon the Liberator as the foremost paper in the advocacy of Liberty and Justice "-and who has carefully saved every number of that paper, since he commenced subscribing for it precious than almost any other bookcontinues his support. " and cannot make any furthe additions to his file," because it has lost its value to him; and when he as suddenly repudiates its venerable Editor with a loathing that would be commonplace in a Vallandigham or a Fernando Wood; I, as one from among the toiling millions of England, "can

Because of your allusions to English opinions, I presume you to be an Englishman of the radical Chartist school. You say it felt natural for you to pass from the Chartist papers of England to the pape over which Mr. Garrison presided. I am an English man, and memory goes not back to the time when I was not a radical and a Chartist. I have hurraled for Burdett in Westminster-have subscribed to Cob bett's Twopenny Tract, to Leigh Hunt's Examiner, it Wooller's Black Dwarf, to the Carlisle Republican-have always advocated universal suffrage, annual parliaments, vote by ballot, &c., &c. So it was equally natural for me, as with you, to pass from the Chartlet papers of England." to the paper over which Mr. Garrison presided."; and 'I am yet compelled in conscience, and consistency to a long life, to continue my admiration and support of the Liberstor. In looking or more safe basis, I fail rest for the sole of my foot.

You have performed so perfect a summerset in so

Tou have performed so percee a summerse in so short a time towards Mr. Garrison, that the severity of xour language is not surprising. Undedged opinions require stout mail. A more extended acquaintance with the character of Mr. Garrison will teach you that he never blushes for what he knows is right

Your insignation that Mr. Garrison's ren has suffered in England because he seems to prefer George Thompson to General Peyronnet Thompson is trivial; and I only mention it because it looks viru

lent.
Your dimedity in reconciling the first thirty years
of Mr. Garrison's public life with the last few months
seems enally understood by me. From my own experience. I know that myself and friends, who have been Republicans during the war and prior, remain unchanged, and are pursuing a consistent, uniform line of conduct in austaining the Administration under

Mr. Lincoln. On the question of slavery, there is no variableness or shadow of turning. Aware of it or not, the change is in yourself. Your arguments and language are purely of the Copperhead school, and,

& Co.

Your statement, that Mr. Lincoln is at the head of the most corrupt Administration of modern times, is not all truth. He succeeded one that was immeasurably more corrupt. He has not been in office long enough to enable him to cleanne the Augean stable, Your assertion is purile, that Lincoln annulled the proclamations of Fremont and Hunter to graiffy his vanity. It is in Mr. Lincoln's layor that the corrected parties have made no charges and sieges no exceeded.

I write not for Lincoln nor for Garrison. I perceive a close similarily in my experience with yours, and a wide divergence in our conclusions. That both may be right for our adopted country has been my INCENTIVE.

LETTER FROM A YOUNG SOLDIER.

NEAR CITY POINT, (Va.) July 9, 1864.

I have just been reading in the Liberator of May 27 he speeches of Mesars. Phillips and Garrison, deliv-red at the Cooper Institute; and yesterday read in hat of June 3 the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Convention in Boston, field the Last week in May. Mr. Phillips thinks that events and circumstances ought to have made the nation a unit in their demands the total and utter overthrow of slavery, and that for the total and utter overthrow or stavery, and that the negro should be guarantied liberty and equality, and absolute and unquilified rights of citizenship. Diversity of interests creates difference of opinion; those diversities are as apparent to-day as a quarrier of a century ago; consequently, difference of opinion is just as marked and strong. Now I believe the North, as a whole, are for the abolition of slavery. It some men gance had confidence in its value and efficiency of the value and efficiency of the value and efficiency in its value and efficiency in the value and efficiency in the value and efficiency in its value and efficiency in the value and effi If some men once had confidence in its value and effiacy as an institution, the developments of the institution springing from the events of the past three year have destroyed that confidence. Slavery, in the opinion of all intelligent men, is among the things that were—never sign to become a fact in the history of the nation. Mr. Lincoln, when he issued his emaneipation proclamation, said so, and the people gladly welcomed and heartily supported this grand progres-sive movement. By and by, when they were ready, ave movement. By and by, when they were ready, the Government went a step faither, and, by placing arms in the hands of the negro, providing him with compensation, and securing him protection equal to that given the white soldler, a second time struck slavery a death-blow. Jeff. Davis has been saying so in every act, in every speech, in every public measure, adopted by the Confederate government since its organization. Gen. Lee, in the desperate efforts he is making to check the steady represes of Government. naking to check the steady progress of Grant towards the completion of his object, says so. Grant himself says so, in whatever he says or does. In the general favor with which the nomination of

Lincoln is received by all the loyal States, I see a firm and settled conviction in the minds of the people, that much has been done by the present incumbent in behalf of freedom and humanity; a conviction that he Chief Executive of the nation is an honest, noble patriotic man, and that his sympathies are on the side of humanity; a conviction that he is a man of prin ple and integrity. And I see a determination to sup-port him cheerfully and zealously for the next Presilential term. Mr. Phillips gives him credit for what he has done,

Mr. Philips gives him credit for what he nos done, it his earnestness to condemn him for what he has not one. Mr. P. thinks the people should be prepared for the adoption of the most extreme measur should have been when the first gun was fired at Fort Sumter. True, they were exceedingly indignant at the insult to our flag, and immediately rose up in arms to avenge it. I do not think they cared much about slavery any way, and at first fought to suppress the rebellion without regard to the welfare of the slave. They wished to maintain our national honor, not to lestroy our national sin. I believe a spirit of disaffection would have arisen among our soldiers, fatal to the cause, if a division of colored soldiers had then been incorporated into any corps forming a part of the U. S. army. Three years of fighting-three years of experience in battling with a power sustained by slavery—have prepared the way for a very decided change of ideas, followed by a very marked difference of opinion respecting the merits and deserts of the Southern institution, both on the part of soldiers and civilians. Conservatives have become anti-slavery men, anti-slavery men have become abolitionists; and Mr. Phillips knows that he can now, with perfect impunity, express opinions and advance sentiments which, if uttered three years ago, might have cost him his life. I say that we have made great progress within even one year, and that President Lincoln has perhaps done all for the country and the cause, all for ok man and his cause, that circumstances allowed. Mr. Phillips believes in education, and is on this account alone one of our best citizens. Would he undertake to educate a class of infants without reference to the elementary principles? Would he make his text-book, at first, Virgil or the Primmer? Would he teach them to read before teaching them to especially before to count? As with a school so with a community or a nation. Seven years ago, we were not prepared to elect a Republican to the Presidency. Three years ago, we were not prepared to elect a Republican to the Presidency. Three years ago, we were not prepared to elect a Republican to the Presidency. Three years ago, we were not prepared to elect a Republican to the Presidency. Three years ago, we were not prepared to elect a Republican to the Presidency. Three years ago, we were not prepared to elect a Republican to the Presidency. Three years ago, we were not prepared to elect a Republican to the Presidency. Three years ago, we were not prepared to elect a Republican to the Presidency. Three years ago, we were not prepared to elect a Republican to the Presidency. Three years ago, we were not prepared to elect a Republican to the Presidency. Three years ago, we were not prepared to elect a Republican to the Presidency. Three years ago, we were not prepared to elect a Republican to the Presidency. Three years ago, we were not prepared to elect a Republican to the Presidency. Three years ago, we were not prepared to elect a Republican to the Presidency. The prepared to elect a Republican to the Presidency. The prepared to elect a Republican to the Presidency. The prepared to elect a Republican to the Presidency. The prepared to elect a Republican to the Presidency. The prepared to elect a Republican to the Presidency. The prepared to elect a Republican to the Presidency. The prepared to elect a Republican to the Presidency and the Presidency and the Presidency and the Presidency and the Presidency are prepared to elect a Republican to the Presidency and the Presidency are prepared to elect a Repu for an emancipation proclamation. One year ago, we would ourselves have rebelled if negro soldiers had been placed by our side as comrades and equals. Yet these things have successively come to pass, and are

It is best at all times to regulate our conducts by me rule of expediency, whenever it can be done without a sacrifice of principle. A man in the position of Mr. Lincoln is especially called upon to do this; and considering the diversity of public sentiment, and the unusually embarrassing situation in which he is

alrably expressed, and deserve to find a place in the columns of every loyal journal in the land.

RESOLUTIONS.

usly adopted by the Executive of the Union and ipation Society of Manchester, (England,) July Moved by Mr. Thomas H. Barker, seconded by

Mr. J. C. Edwards, and resolved :-1. That the Executive of the Union and Emanci

pation Society, in meeting specially convened on thi 4th day of July, 1864, desire to record their profoun gratitude to Almighty God for the yest progress and signal, success attending the great atruggle for free-dom and nationality by the loyal citizens of the Fed-2. That they heartily rejoice in the just Nemesia

itat has recently overtaken the piratical rebel steamer (labama, built for gain by an English shipbuilder, n an English port, in evasion of statute law, in defi-nce of all the claims of political neutrality, internathat has rece tional good faith, and commercial honor; that they also record their devout thankfulness that, fireugh the persistent and successful interposition of the British Government, the rebel steam rams have been prevented from entering upon their intended career in aid of the slaveholders' confederacy.

8. That this Executive are not unmindful of the

errors of warfare, even when conducted under those ilitary rules and limitations adoped by civilized bel ligerents; but that they have been intensely shocked by the ruthless and barbarous massacres of the Con-federates; at Fort. Pillow and elsewhere, when the inces of war gave them unchecked power over heir captives; and especially do they execuate the systematic and cold-blooded cruelty towards the Fed-

4. That they have received with profound satisfac-tion the glad tidings that the base and cruel Fugitive Slave Law has been repealed by Congress, believing that this just though somewhat tardy act marks another step in the progress of legislation on the sub-ject of slavery; and that it but anticipates and as-aures the needy nessage of that growing act of jus-sures the needy nessage of that growing act of jus-

sures the speedy pessage of that covening act of justice by which slavery shall be made forever impossible under the Federal Constitution.

5. That they rejoice exceedingly in the great and significant fact of the unanimous and enthusiastic renomination, by the National Union Convention, of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency of the United States, and his acceptance of the said nomination with its poble deformance of the said nomination with its poble deformance.

Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency of the United States, and his acceptance of the said nomination with its noble platform and advanced anti-lavery principles, including the amendment of the Constitution, so as utterly and forever to exclude and exterminate the system of human bondage from avery foot of territory beneath the Federal flag.

6. That they earnestly believe that the great bulk of the people of the United Kingdom, so far as their knowledge of the facts of the case enable them to form an intelligent opinion in respect to the merits of the struggle now going on in the United States, fully and deeply sympathize with the loyal citizens and soliders in their patriotic efforts to suppress the most wicked and reckless rebellion of which history has any record.

ny record.

7. That this Executive pray for the speedy es the great American republic on the firm and lasting foundation of justice and freedom, union (Signed,) J. H. ESTCOURT, Chairman.

DEATH OF JOHN HOPPER, ESQ.

We learn with regret of the sudden death of John lopper, Esq., at his residence in Milton, Ulster Coun-r, on Monday morning at 11 o'clock, in the 50th year

The death of Mr. Hopper was very sudden and unexpected. Re had been building a house at Milton for his future residence, and was busily employed on Sat-urday and Monday morning, in transporting furniture to it from the landing on the Hudson river. He com-plained of compression of the horse and the comtruly and stonesy morning, in transporting turniture to it from the landing on the Hudson river. He complained of oppression of the head; and fintly laid down upon the bed, dying a few moments afterwards. Mr. Hopper was born in Philadelphia, in the year 1815. He was the son of Isaac T. Hopper, the philanthropist, and shared the tolks and dangers of his father in the anti-slavery, cause, and particularly in securing the freedom of fugitive slaves. He stood by him in the first mob that broke up an abolition meeting at Chatham Street Chaple in this city; and after the death of "Friend Hopper," it was always the delight of the son to aid those philanthropic efforts in which his father had been engaged.

In 1836 young John Hopper, who had just been admitted to the bar, visited Charleston, South Carolina, on business. While walking in the street, he was recognized by a man named Nash, a member of the New York police, who gave information that he was an abolitiontic. A ferocious mob assembled at his fould determined to murder him, and it was found necessary

man, summoned Nash before him, and revoked me commission.

For twenty years past, Mr. Hopper has been the agent of the New England Life Insurance Company for this city, and discharged the trust with ability and rigid integrity. Though of Quaker parentage, he did not subscribe to the doctrine of non-resistance, but was a vigorous advocate of the present war for the Union. He was liberal in his religious convictions, and took a leading part in the organization of the Third Unitarian Society of this city.

Mr. Hopper was long known as an earnest and zead ous man in every humane enterprise which called his attention. His hatred of oppression, his sympathy with mis fortune, and his scorn for meannes, were intense; and his power of language to express his sentence; and his power of language to express his sentences.

with misfortune, and his scorn for meanness, were timense; and his power of language to express his sentiments was beyond description. Words with him seemed like tangible things, to be handled and felt as well as understood. His institutes were manly, just, well as understood. His instincts were manily, just, and of the loftiest character; he, had no occasion to wait for conviction. He inherited all that cordinity and humor which characterized his father.—N. Y.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE JOHN HOPPER.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE JOHN HOPPER, ESQ.

The funeral of the late John Hopper, Esq., of this city, and whose decease has already been noticed in our columns, took place yesterday afternoon. The friends of the deceased met at his house, and proceed to the Third Unitarian Charch, Fortieth street, where service was performed and an address delivered by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham. The church was well filled by persons who had known the deceased, and were met to show their respect for his character and sympathy, with his relatives who mourned his loss. Precisely at 2 o clock the Rev. O. B. Frothingham entered the pulpit, and, after a hymn had been sung, proceeded to address the mourners and congregation.

Mr. Frothingham prefaced his remarks by reciting Mr. Frothingham prefaced his remarks by rectung several passages of Scripture auitable to the occasion, and then said that though he had never been called on to attend a sadder service than the present, yet never had he come to one with more serine faith, unclouded hope, and entire satisfaction: than the present. Only one week since had he seen him, and never did he seem stronger, more cheerful, more vital, affectionate, and full of interest for all that was going on in the social and humane world, and yet he had gone: Overwork, overmuch care, anxiety, and exposure, had brought on this sudden attack; yet his death was not oremature. For nothing is premature in Providence. was to be done; he would scarcely allow you to take your work out of his hands, so auxious was he to do you a service. Still no man had a greater respect for the individuality of his friends, or more indignantly resented the 'lesst intrusion upon it. He had no end of honor for the man who was sincere and independthese things have successively come to pass, and are now fixed facts.

It is best at all times to regulate our conduct by the rule of expediency, whenever it can be done without a sacrifice of principle. A man in the position of Mr. Lincoln is especially called upon to do this; and considering the diversity of public sentiment, and the unusually embarrissing situation in which he is placed. I think he has done it in a noble and praise worthy manner.

J. D.

The following resolutions have been forwarded to the President of the United States. They are additionally a constant of the United States and the United States. They are additionally a constant of the United States and the United States. They are additionally a constant of the United States and the United States. They are additionally a constant of the United States and the United States and the United States are additionall his bounty nowes to the men who allowed their individuality to be bought or put up in the market, and above all he hated the Prairise; and when (said the speaker) I have heard him pour out his most establing wrath on such men, I have sat dumb, and wished I had loved enough to give me the privilege of being so grandly angry, as he was, I he had a profound respect and love for human nature—simple, unadorned human nature—foot of this class of that class of men and women, but of all men and all women, and some-simple deport than man nature. respect and love for human nature—simple, unadorned human nature—not of this class of that class of men and women, but of all men and all women, and something deeper than man or woman, of humanity. Wherever he saw it he revered it, and no color of the skin, or cost, or circumstances, ever concealed it from his eye, and he saw it where only one—man in ten thousand ever sees it, he saw it in his rags; in the poor man and in the black man; in the outcast, the oppressed, the wicked; and never will any who saw it forget how he took that little crocked boy away from Randall's Island, how he took him into his house, how he honored him and respected him and sheltered him, and would allow no one inside or outside his house to look upon that child as other than God's child; how he gave him everything that he could have and everything that he could enjoy, and lavished upon him the wealth of his heart. And when here this afternoon we shall lay our brother in the grave with that little boy, he will enter into the kingdom with that little boy in his bosons. But it was not the unfortunate only; he loved the vicious only more than even he loved the unfortunate. He saw the woman in the Magdalen and the man in the thief, who had had everything and all the accidents of his own nature against him. He would take the boy out of the guiter, and send him to school, and put him in an office and help him forward, and never say one word to him afterward about it. He believed that, if we could but love God's childen with a chousand hard bard from the rard about it. He believed that if we could but love God's childen with that it has been the same that it was lost: He believed what was given from a true spirit and a true heart did its work, but he had a subtle power of seeing into men and their motives, which saved him from any vital error or misbestowment of his gifts. Of course he had his prejudices—all strong men of great convictions have; of course he had his antipathies—all atrong men of great convictions have; of course he had his pr

men have; and I think many of these last were made by the stern and magnified way in which he fought for the truth, even into death. And now he has gone, and we shall see him no more; but he still lives im-mortal in the memories of those whom he has beriend-ed, in the memory of all who have loved him; and let us not think that God dies when our friend dies, or, that the hand drops; and let us stand by the remains of our brother, and if he was brave, let us be brave; if he helped us, let us help our brother. Mr. Frothingham then offered up prayer, and after another bymn, the benediction was pronounced, and the funeral cortege, and the tears of all present, left the church for Greenwood Cemetery, where the body was interred.—New York Tribus of Friday. men have; and I think many of these last were mad

In the sudden and lamented death of Jones Hoppin, Esq., we have lost a valuable, warmly tached and most hospitable friend, who, for his n qualities and great-heartedness, love of freedom qualities and great-heartedness, love of freedom and sympathy with suffering humanity, well deserves the beautiful tribute paid to his memory by Mr. Frothingham, and whatever more can be said of modest, manly worth and a vital, generous, unselfish sprift. The estimable son of a graud and philanthropic father, he has left a large void to be filled, —[Ed. Lib.

DEATH OF GEN. McPHERSON.

Washington, July 24. The Government has ceived despatches from Gen. Sherman, announg that on Friday the rebels, under Gen. Ho massed a heavy force against his left wing, consisti massed a heavy force against his left wing, consisting, of McPherson's division, composed of Logan's and Blair's corps, and made a desperate stack, gaining a temporary advantage. The enemy, after terrific fighting, in which a number of charges were made by both sides, were repulsed with much alsughter, and driven into their fortifications.

Major General McPherson, during the battle, became separated from his staff, and was killed by sharp-shooters dring from an amburende.

The loss of General McPherson is made and a start of the staff and was killed by sharp-shooters dring from an amburende.

came separated from his staff, and was killed by sharp-shooters firing from an ambuscade.

The loss of General McPherson is deeply deplored by the Government, and will fill the hearts of all loyalists with sadness and gloom.

After Gen. McPherson's death, Gen. Logan assumed command of his grand division.

When Gen. Halleck' assumed the command of the Western Department, he at once sent for Captain McPherson, and appointed, him aid decamp, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Gen. Halleck, during the siege of Corinth, appointed him on his staff as Chief Engineer, afterwards as Inspector General, from which position he was promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteers, and placed in charge of the military railroads of Tennessee, was afterwards promoted to a Major Generalcy, and assigned to the command of Bolivar, Tenn.

Having been placed in command of the 17th Army

Tenn. Tenn.

vious to his lamented death, he had command of two corps in Gen. Sperman's army.
Gen. Hocker, commanding the 20th Corps, in advancing his lines on Wednesday, met the enemy in an open and most desperate battle, lasting several lours, the result of which was that the rebels were thoroughly whipped, and driven from the field. Alter the battle, Gen. Hooker reported to Gen. Sherman as follows:—"I have buried 400 dead robels, and 4,000 wounded lay in my front."—Boston Journal.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 24. The Granger Block, located in the centre of this cit, was surped this afternoon. The offices of the Journal of Standard were destroyed, also Luce's job printing office. The Journal loses 188,000, insured for \$12,000; and the Standard \$9,000, insured for \$4,500.

The building owned by Sedgwick and Cowles was insured for pearly \$25,000, which will cower theirloss.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23. The army wagon factory and lumber ward, covering three acres of land, in Kenand lumber yard, covering three acres of land, is ington, was burned last night. Loss \$300,000 adjoining factory of Wilson, Childa & Conwas The fire was the work of an incendiary.

New York, July 20. The fire on Long Island de-The sufferers are Joseph Angel, Bank of Fort Edward, Mr. Young, B. W. Franklin, and Mrs. Fleel.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, Pa. July 25. An accident occurred at Phenix colliery on Saturday evening, which resulted in the instant killing of twenty-one men. They were on a slope car coming out of the mines from their day's work, and when near the top the slope chain broke, letting the car run back a distance of sixty feet, on a slope of seventy-five degrees, killing all who were on the car.

LACKAWAKEN, (Pa.) July 16. A train with about 850 rebel prisoners, on their way to camp at Elmira, collided with a coal train between here and Hohak his afternoon, killing and wounding. It is reported, over 100. A score of loyal persons included.

PLACE WANTED.—A strong, healthy, colored young man, of about 23,—formerly a slave in Missouri,—lost a foot by freezing, was taken in charge by one of our Army-Surgeons, kindly cared for, and rent to Beston, where he has now been residing in the Surgeon's family ten months, rendering what domestic service he could,—it desirous of obtaining work in some place which, will not make walking; he would like to learn a thorumb. EF PLACE WANTED .- A strong, healthy, colored maker'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 intelligent, and recommended as entirely honest and reitable. Any person disposed to give employment to this young man is requested to apply as soon as possible to R. P. WALLCUT, at this office.

EF E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in East Princeton anday, July 31st, at half-past 10, A. M., and abject—" War to restore the Union or abolish ! sin against God, disastrous to the country, and should

PARKER PILLSBURY will speak in Milford, N. H., on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M. Subject : The Mystery of the War, the Times and their

Portrait of Mr. Garrison.

JOHNSTON'S Crayon Portrait of Mr. Garrison is on exhibition at the store of Williams & Berrett, 224 Washington street, and clicit warm approval. It will be lithographed by Mr. Johnston, and published early in September. Price \$1.50 per copy.

C. H. BRAINARD.

Subscriptions received by R. F. Walleur, Anti-layery office, 2 1 Washington street. July 29.

THE HUMAN VOICE indicative of character; Physical Control of the Voice—bass, barytone, tenor, control to

ference! How to Cultivate the voice; Stammering.

CLIMATE AND THE RACES—Northerners and Southerners compared; organic difference; quality, hardness,
softness, finences, coarsencis; Carbon—lie transformations;
Natural Development; Paper Children; Thiever Photographed; Right Position in Sleep; Vanity, Self-Praise;
New Views of Physiognomy; The Face; Sigus of Character; Love of the Eyes—in Prinxinological Journal, Aug.
No., 20 cts., or \$2 a year. Newmen have it.

FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y. July 29.

The True Temperance Platform. BY R. T. TRALL, M. D.

THE best and most scientific temperance document ever published.
The errors of Temperance Reformers and the medical rofession, and the effects of alcohol on plants, animals and nan, are here for the first time plainly pointed out.

Price, per mail—paper, 60 cents; aloth, 85 cents.

MILLER & BROWNING,

15 Leight Street, New York.

MR. AND MRS. D. MACK'S Family Boarding-School for Young Ladies, AT ORCHARD HILL, BELMONT, MASS. THE School will commence the last Manday of September.
Circulary and references when requested.

To the fit days of the many of the co-A LL interested in Phonographic Sheet C C 10 (1 10 (1 10 1) 10) 10 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 3 1

T

o the Editor of the Liberator:
DEAN SIR -- "Carlting" in a letter to the Journal, date

"The old prejudice remains. We are not willing to de justly. We are not ready, as a mailon, to recognise the negro as a man."

junily. We are not ready, as a nation, to recognize the negro as a man."

Mr. Garrison, is not this the secret? Is not this why the end will not come I. "Prejudice" trige the wheels of the chariot of victory. Hearly one year ago, a correspondent of the Tribune wrote, "This wax must go on till the nation will come to Gref eterns, and let Hill secople go." It is plain. I believe it. God waits. We fight—we win; but never shall we conquer till we are "ready, as a nation to recognize the negro as a man."

At Bull Run, we thought to end the war; but the nation was not ready. Through all the long reign of Incapacity that followed, we stood in expectation of the sudbat the nation was not ready. No. God waits. When the nation was not ready. No. God waits. When the nation is ready, He will appear for off deliverance.

was not ready. No. used waits. When the nation is ready, He will appear for off deliverance. I have tried to express this in verse, and venture to hope that I have not wholly failed. Do not be critical! I have written in great haste. FOREST P. JORDAN.

GOD'S TERMS.

That mitry Eabbath when the orb of War Arose and shot its baleful beams afar, That dawn of battle; while we charged the foe,

Rebellion qualied,
And hearts of traitors failed,
And we our triumph and deliverance halled.
But Gon said, "No;
Ye will not let my people go!"—
And brainless Panic smote our banners low.

That lurid summer while in deadly swamps Our patient heroes pitched their fatal camps Full often, as they charged upon the foe, Rebellion qualled,

And hearts of traitors failed,

And we our triumph and deliverance hailed.
But Gop said, "No;
Ye will not let my people go!"—
And Indecision trailed our banners low. That ghastly day, upon the river shore,

brave as brave ne'er fought ! Where fought our brave as brave ne'er fought
As up that recking hill they charged the foe,
Rebellion quailed, Rebellion quaried, And hearts of traitors failed,

And we our triumph and deliverance bailed.

Then Gon said, "No; Ye will not let my people go ! "And careful Captains* dragged our banners low

East, West and South, on ocean, river, field, Unnumbered times our battle-cry has pealed : Still find we, as our heroes charge the foe, Rebellion quail, And hearts of traitors fail, And still we triumph and deliverance hall

Still God says, "No;
Ye will not let my people go!"—
And still our triumphs magnify our woa. Gop waits and says, "O Land, proclaim the rightnd I will make the fight : All men are men-and I will make the fig Refuse, and ye may charge upon the foe,

Rebellion quail, And hearts of traitors fail-But never more than triumph shall ye hail.
Deliverance? No! Until ye let my people go, My Angel, Peace, shall never end your woe."

* Particularly Gen. Franklin, who seems on more one cocasion to have exemplified the truth of the Seture, God maketh the wrath of man to praise him.

For the Liberator. STAND UP. BY ALMIRA SRYMOUR

Stand up! Long enough have we crawled round the duty That fills to the brim the emnipotent New; Stand up in full manhood's grand, terrible beauty, The stature of Justice, no threatening can bow.

Stoop the least, and the power for firm action is over;
Lean the least, and the balance you cannot recover; and the hosts of the Infinite hover With Victory's laurels to gircle your brow.

Would you know how to stand? Towards Petersbur

Wagner, Olustee and Donaldson, turn, then, your eyes; 'Tis the age of fulfilment : said Humanity's Pro The near things of earth shall instruct, yet, the wise.
With no national rights to impel and impire them,
With no menaced household or hearthstone to fire them,
Too lowly esteemed for the Land to desire them—
Dare we to the height of their manhood arise?

Stand, Head of the People, in front of your peril, As brave as the soldier unworthy of hire ! As prave as the soldier unworthy of hire;
And a nation, reborn, shall, ore, long, shout your praise
While listening nations look on and admire.
Stand up! The Slave Power is your, yawning trenches;
The fire of that Battery your firmness quenches;
Your hand from that host the flaming sword wrenches, If you dare to the stature of JUSTICE aspire

God waits your decision, to help or desert us ; Tis the call from bereaved hearts all over the land; The call from bereaved nears and over the inIndecision, Delay, are the weapons that hurt us,
More fatal than bold rebel leader or brand.

Stand up I bread and bright as the flag floating to
Stand up I hat has name which alone can restore us
STAND UP! that the Future may never deplore us As traitors to Truth and the Hour's great demand 10 Temple Place, Beston, July, 1864.

THE MASSACRE AT FORT PILLOW has excited much HE MASSACHE AT FORT PILLOW has excited much comment in Europe. We copy below a poem from an English journal upon the butchery of the Union soldiers by the cabel.

FORT PILLOW. A SOUTHERN HYMN OF FRAISE.

Down with him ! slay him ! for he dared to brave He is a white man, who has led in fight Negroes—cursed negroes—who are ours by right. Give him ne quarter! stop his Yankee breath! Pierce him a hundred times! make sure his death! Pave him with bullets! let ten thousand fly

See! there's another, writhing and near dead Asking for water! Give him steel instead! Drive deep the dagger in his Yankee breast, Prove "best of cut-throats"—aye, the very best.
These site but carrion, and we're birds of pray.;
Glient over your victims, make a glorious day;
Stop that young nigger's cry—kneek out his brains— Stop that young nigger's cry—knock out Cover the fortress with all bloody stains.

Sainted be every one who on this day Negro, or white man, or a child shall slay ! Glorious the wreath upon his brow shall be. Glorious the wreath upon his brow shall be Bright with the splender of his chivalry! But to the hospital : come, let us fly; Half the work's done for us, but all my Finish them quickly, and let every bed Drink and be drunken with the blood that's shed!

Let blood have carnival, let hate go free!

Men, hating devils, purer saints shall be!

Yankees are devils, and we hate them well!

Oursed be their canting lips, inspired of hel

Slay them, and many them, med, and we have Slay them, and spare the Heirs of a nation's gratitude and love;
And on th' escutchesn of the South shall stand
Fort Pillow's glories and its Martyr Band.

Bring up the prisoners—form them in line— Aim at them steadily—shoot them like swins! Bury them quickly, the grave must be fed! Bury them living, it all are not dead! Heed not entrealies, but laugh them to soom! Yankees for Southerners' slaughter were born ; Make death your ally, and befriend the grave n, and be hard and bre

Pinished "ils finished, and we leave the fray, Blood stained but clory growned, with hearts all gay; Finished. "He finished, and we search Blood stained, but glory growned, with hes Sironger sale bolder for the feast of blood, Pilled with the glory of all Southernhood. Shout all remanalty, and with us raise, Lond and manimous, a song of praiss! Great is our nictory, and our glory's great,— Thanks to our chivalry, and Yankee hate!

The Tiberator.

ORITIOISM.

The North American Review has received many tributes of praise from competent judges for the change manifested in it since the incumbency of its present editors, namely; a change from a character frigidly literary, dealing mainly with old, cold and neutral subjects, adverse to reform in every department, and holding firmly the traditions of respectable, elderly conservatism, to an active interest in the life of the present time. a preference for those subjects elderly conservation, to an active interest in the life of the present time, a preference for those subjects which attract the attention of living men and wo-men, a hospitable attitude towards new ideas, and a recognition of the claims of sound morals and true religion upon a literary publication. It has now re-ceived a compliment from one not a competent judge, but who nevertheless pays it the highest and most satisfactory tribute in his power. The Editor of the New York Observer has lost his respect for the "candor and courtesy" of the North American, and declares it to have become "partisan and sectarian," and to have "come down from the dignified indepen-

dence on which it formerly stood."

The perticulars brought forth in support of these charges are curious and instructive. The North American ican gives an opinion, in regard to the character of book, adverse to that of the Princeton Review and ten other Reviews, and eighteen newspaper. This probably is the sacrifice of "independence. It declares the author of that book incompetent for hit task. This probably shows the want of "candor." Its favorable opinion of another book brings from the Editor of the Observer the declaration-" No orthod Christian can approve of the book or of its eulogy."
This shows the "partisan and sectarian" character
of the North American. Finally, it says—"There is scarcely a journal in America which maintains a con rect critical standard, or to which an intelligent man can turn with any assurance of finding in its reviews of new publications either honesty or intelligence of judgment." This, no doubt, shows the want of "cour-

tesy."

The appropriate remedy for all this, in the judgmen of the Observer, is for the publishers of the Revier prevent its Editors from saying what they think in its own elegant figurative language, "to put a bridle on their pens." This seems to be the Observer' method of encouraging a "dignified independence."

The point in all this which the Observer seems to

feel most acutely is the slight cast upon the critical judgment and literary integrity of the Princeton Review, the theological great gun of its own (Old School Presbyterian) sect. This Review, it seems, had spoke to the highest terms of commendation of the work by the Boston critic. And the Observe concerned by the Soston critic. And the Coserver asks, with a ludicrous aspect of innocent astonishment, "What is there in the position of the Princeton Review that should cast suspicion upon the character of

This is a fair question, and deserves a plain answer in spite of the fact that the sort of candor and courte-sy and honor which preside over the Observer will not allow its readers to see the answer. It is this: that fea-ture in the position of the Princison Review which does, and should, cast suspicion upon the candor of its verdict, is its habit of telling lies; of declaring and implying things utterly and enormously false, in defence of its theological position; and of so "bri-dling the pens" of men disposed to vindicate truth, that no refutation of those falsehoods has ever gain admision to its columns. Is the Observer answered

For instance:—one of the subjects respecting which the Princeton Review shows an utter disregard of truth (whenever that topic comes under treatment in amns) is the doctrine of its sect respecting Subbatical observance. To maintain the tradition of its elders upon that point, and to give to that tradition, as munity, it unscrupulously implies, and assumes, and declares the enormous falsehood, that the Bible enjoins the observance of Sunday as a Sabbath. And the custom of that Review (and of the class to which it belongs) to keep its columns closed against truths which impugn its theological system is so firmly es-tablished, that there is not one chance in a thousand that a true and tull statement of the teaching of the Bible respecting the Sabbath could gain admission there. This is one of the reasons, and a sufficient one, for distrusting the Princeton Review. Is the Observer

Observer has long been eminent for the abu dance, the reckless profusion, of its falsehoods. The Princeton Review, however, is no worse than the ma-jority of its theological neighbors. They are all edit-ed by clergymen, and certain false assumptions are en by dergymen, and certain take assumptions are necessary to the auccess of the clerical profession, as it exists in the group of sects here referred to. To gain that periodical popular attendance which gives them subsistence and influence, they must pretend some special divine appointment of themselves as leaders, and of a day and a place where the people must reverently assemble to be led. Hence arises a system of wholesale glorification by ministers, first of their own order, and next of the people who, following, and honoring, and supporting that order, are thence assumed to be God's peculiar people, stamped with His lmage, and identified with His cause. They are in the right. All who vary from them are in the

wrong.

Jesus said to his early disciples—"Ye are the light of the world." And he spoke truly. For those men, with whatever limitations and misconceptions, did light the world to the stage of theological progress next beyond Judaism. They were truly progressive and reformatory, casting off the supers they had been educated, (such, for instance, as Sabba tism,) and welcoming such newly published truth as their time afforded. But our clergy, the most thorough defenders of existing superstition, (such, for instance, as Sabbatism,) and the most assiduo opposers of newly published truth, have yet the effontery to represent themselves as legitimate suc-cessors of the spostles, and to claim for themselves and their churches the chief agency in the world's progress. Here is a recent specie n of such wholesale boasting, in a sermon preached at Springfield, June 28, 1884, before the General Association of Orthodox Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts.

The subject of this sermon was—"The Church he Light of the World." And the discourse contained the following assertions, namely :-

"The Church has always been a leader in the caus of freedom. The contest of the present day has been arried forward, and will be carried through, only by the aid of the Church. And when the strife at arms is over, especially must the Church bear the brunt of the contest that will still remain."

"The world receives from the Church its highest idea of without."

brunt of the contest that will still remain."

"The world receives from the Church its highest idea of virtue."

"The Church is a leader in the world's progress."

When we consider that the Church thus impuden When we consider that the Church dius impudently boasted of has been the greatest obstacle to the overthrow of slavery—slicitly sequilescing for the supremacy of that wickedness up to the time of the formation of the American A. S. Society, then turning against the Abolitionish instead of signifies the slaveholders, all the time huilding up, by its "negro pew," that prejudice of caste here which it opposed as a sin the Hindoos, and cherishing, up to the present moment, two institutions which continued active and efficient allies of the Slava Power as long and who still employ them as laborers under Gen as it remained a power, (the American Tract Society Slavas, as follows:—

and the American Board of Commissioners for Formal Commissioners and the American Slavas and the American Slavas as it remained a power, (the American Tract Society and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,)—we necessarily find the preacher's negro. Notwithstanding the degradation imposed

claim infounded and false as far as "freedom" is concerned. When we remember that the highest tractical visible manifestation of virtue which the Church demands of a man consists of these things, namely—joining its body and yielding to the guidance of his clerical leaders, punctually observing its Sabbaths and fasts, reverently attending its sermons and prayer-meetings, and hibbling and sipping its bread and wine, and abetaining from certain recreations, certain reformatory movements, and a certain course of free thought and investigation in religion and theology, all of which lie under its ban—we shall find that a far higher and juster idea of virtue has always been extant in "the world." And when, lastly, we reflect that progress in science, as well as in speculative thought, high morality, true religion, sound theology, thought, high morality, true religion, sound theology, and social reform, has often found its chief obstruction from the ruling influences of the Church thus boasted of, it will be manifest that this Church is sot "a leader

in the world's progress."

Application! Those who are accustomed to main tain the claims of their party and their creed by state ments of such wholesale falsity as those of the ser non above referred to, and those of an article entitle ber (1863) of the Princeton Review, need not be prised to find their critical judgment disregards

WHEN SHALL THE END BE?

But few have the prescience to tell us what and when this bloody struggle shall disclose and end. Statesman, (?) politician, church and layman, are by Statesman, (1) pointenan, carriers and a spans, are of turns full of hope and confidence, if such and such a plan were pursued. Some of these numerous plans we have tried, and still we are in the midst of the hottes of the fight. One is greatly alarmed about the finances, the credit of the government, and its final ability to meet the nation's liabilities; another urges the increase of our army by draft upon all enrolled citizens, and others are sure that volunteers are the men to fill our depleted ranks; while oth ers would change commanders, and not a few would remedy all our evils by a change of the executive part of our government; and still others would stay the effusion of blood by the withdrawal of our troops, and a settlement of all our difficulties by negotiation; hich is another word for compromise.

David Crockett said, "Be sure you're right

then go ahead." Excellent advice, not only for men, but for nations. The converse of this is to go astern Now, judging from the past experience of three year of war, what deduction can or ought we to draw in regard to the right or wrong of our struggle with rebels in arms against our government? It is conceded by all impartial, and intelligent

It is conceded by an impartual and intensions updages, that the rebels are in the wrong;—then are we in the right in trying to subdue them? Subdue, that that is the word. If right, why not succeed? If I were to answer this question according as it presents itself to me, I would take a short cut, and reite rate that "God has made of one blood all the nations of the earth"; consequently, he is our common Father, and we are his children; and so long as we neglect to ecognize the brotherhood of man, we fail to su he tyrants in arms against us; therefore, I would no only enlist the slave in the Union ranks, but I would extend to him and all, every right I claim for myself. both inherent and political. If he be worthy of shoulder-straps, bars, eagles or stars, aside from his co

or and former position, then he should have them just as freely as though he were white, and never served under the lash. I would measure him by his brains. When we are educated through blood and death o When we are educated through blood-and death on the battle-field, and agonizing hearts at home, so as to extend equal rights and distributive justice to all, then the dullest perception can tell you of the end; consequently, my how of the struggle is, that the black man, with his own right hand, on his own soil, led by the enlightened heads of both whites and blacks, will strike the rebellion dead in its own house, and life the black man into, the high position which and lift the black man into the high position whi white men (now traitors) so long disgraced.

In my short experience as a soldier and sequaint ance with the army, I see no hope of complete success until we deal with rebels in arms as we would with any outlaws, brigands and pirates. They cer tainly have shown themselves, by their treatment our soldiers, both white and black, destitute of th upon them all the furies of a war of races, until they lay down their arms and consent to live in good soc ed to all, both black and white; and to all of this verily believe we are tending.

GEORGE W. MADOX,

Co. "L.," 1st Reg't Me. Hy. Artillery.
(A wounded soldier.)
Ellsworth, (Maine.) July 17, 1864.

THE FREEDMEN AND THE EX-SLAVEHOLD ERS.

From the supplemental report of Col. McKaye t the Secretary of War, respecting the present relative position of these two classes in Louisiana, we make two extracts. The first, a letter from Gen. Banks, in reply to inquiries addressed to him, written at Alex andria, March 28th, 1864, certifies the industry and good conduct of the freedmen, as follows:—

good conduct of the freedmen, as follows:

"I entertain no doubt whatever of the capabilities of she emancipated colored people to meet and discharge the duties incident to the great change in their condition. I have seen them in all situations, within the last year and a half, and it is with much pleasure I say, as I stated to you in person, that they seem to me to have a clearer comprehension of their position, and the duties which rest upon them, than any other class of our people, accepting the necessity of labor which rests upon them as upon others. The conditions they uniformly impose show the good sense with which they approach the change in their condition. They demand, in the first instance, that to what-

over punishment they may or only on the flogged.

2d. That they shall labor only when they are well

treated.

3d. That families shall not be separated.

4th. That their children shall be educated.

With these stipulations I have never found any person of that race who did not readily accept the necessity of continuous and faithful labor at just rates of compensation, which they seem willing to leave to the Government. As far as the experiment goes in this department, they have justified in the fullest degree this conclusion, and, subject to the conditions which they impose, they are willing to render and have rendered faithful labor.

There were in this department, when I assumed command, many thousands of colored persons without employment or home, who were decimated by disease and death of the most frightful character. To these, natives of the plantations in the department, have been added many thousand fugitives from the surrounding States, of every age and condition. There are not, at this time, 500 persons that are not self-supporting, and there has not been, in the last, year, any day, when we would not have gladly accepted ten or twenty thousand, irrespective of their condition, in addition to those we have of our own. Except that the hegro understood the necessities of his position, and was able, in the language of your letter, to meet and discharge the ducies incident to the great change in his condition, the result would have been physically impossible.

Wherever in the department they have been well treated, and reasonably compensated, they have invariably rendered faithful service to their employers. From many persons who manage plantations, I have received the information that there is no difficulty whistever in keeping them at work; if the condition, it is an absequent portion of the pamphlet, Col Modition to which I have above referred are complied with.

with." In a subsequent portion of the pamphlet, Col. Mc Kaye cites testimony respecting the attitude and dis-resistion of those who formerly "owned" the negroes

upon him by the slave system, there is much left in him to build apon. He is at least ready and willing to undertake the performance of his humble and tollome part in the new order of things. Indeed, if one may take as a proof the results of the life-struggle and history of the old free colored people of Louisana, befose referred to, the conclusion is unavoidable that the black man is not only capable of self-guidance and self-maintenance, but that, under the influence of higher and nobler human motives and incentives, his progress in the arts and attainments of civilized life, is subject only to the same laws that control that of other ruces of men. On the other hand, what is to be said of the white man, his old master, and of his capacity, disposition, and attitude relative to the part which he is called upon to perform in the new industrial and social system?

Col. Hanks, a large portion of whose daily life, for two years past, has been spent in daily intercourse with the planters in the Department of the Gulf, declares that 'although they begin to see that Slavery is dead, yet the spirit of Slavery still lives among them. Many of them are even more rumpant to enslave the negro than ever before. They make great endeavors to recover usful they could then one negroes. One planter offered me \$5,000 to return his negroes. They have even hired men to stall them from my own camps. (The old spirit still prompting to the old crime, which, long ago, was declared felony by the law of nations, if perpetrated in Africa.) They yield, he continues, to the idea of freedom only under compulsion. They submit to the terms dictated by the Government, because obliged so to do. Mr. V. B. Marmillon, one of the richest and more extensive sugar planters in the whole railey of the Mississippi, took the oath of allegiance, but refused to work his plantation and easier the daily or plantation hands left him and came to New Orleans, reporting themselves to me. Among them could be found every species of mechanic and artisan. I called th

ment that if civil government be established here, and military rule withdrawn, there is the greatest danger that the negro would become subject to some form of serfdom.

His testimony on this point is referred to else

His testimony on this point is referred to elsewhere.

The statement of Col. Hanks, and the general correctness of his views, were concurred in by many other intelligent, persons, familiar with the subject, and my own personal observation fully confirms them. In a stretch of three hundred miles up and down the Mississippi, but one creole planter was found (there may, of course, have been others with whom I did not come in contact), who heartily and unreservedly adopted the idea of free labor, and honestly carried it out upon his plantation. And although he declared that in itself it was successful much beyond his expectation, 'yet,' he said, 'my life and that of my family are rendered very unhappy by the opposition and contumely of my neighbors.

The simple truth is, that the virus of slavery, the

happy by the opposition and contumely of my neighbors.

The simple truth is, that the virus of slavery, the lust of ownership, in the hearts of these old masters, is as virulent and active to-day as it ever was. Many of them admit that the old form of slavery is for the present broken up. They do not he sitate even to express the opinion that the experiment of secession is a failure; but they scoff at the idea of freedom for the negro, and repeat the old argument of his incapacity to take care of himself, or to entertain any higher motive for exertion than that of the whip. They await with impatience the withdrawal of the military authorities, and the reeistablishment of the civil power of the State, to be controlled and used as hitherto for the maintenance of what, to them doubtless, appears the paramount object of all civil authority, of the State itself, some form of the slave system.

authority, of the State itself, some form of the gara-system.

With slight modifications, the language recently used by Judge Humphrey in a speech delivered at a Union meeting at Huntsville, Alabama, seems most aptly to express the hopes and purposes of a large proportion of the old masters in the Valley of the Mississippi, who have consented to qualify their loyalty to the Union by taking the oath prescribed by the President's Proclamation of Amnesty. After advising that Alabama should at once return to the Union by simply rescinding the ordinance of secession, and after expressing the opinion that the old institution of slavery was gone, Judge Humphrey says: 1 believe, in case of a return to the Union, we would receive political co-operation, so as to secure the manner. receive political co-operation, so as to secure the man-agement of that labor by those who were slaves. receive political co-uper usual receive political co-uper usual receive had been by those who were staves. There is really no difference, in my opinion, whether we hold them as absolute slaves, or obtain their labor by some other method. Of course, we prefer the old method. But that question is not now before us.

It is true that Gen. Banks entertains slightly different views of the disposition and purposes of the planters, predicated, however, on the belief that the lovernment will adopt some system of sufficient

planters, predicated, however, on the belief that the Government will adopt some system of 'sufficient supervision to compel the negro to labor,' although, as we have seen, he elsewhere declares that good treatment and fair wages have in all cases been found compulsion enough. What the old masters understand by 'a supervision to compel the negroes to labor,' is not difficult to imagine; certainly, it is not good treatment and fair wages.

In the letter before referred to, Gen. Banks says: 'I have no doubt that many of the planters within our lines, who are protected by the Government in the enjoyment of their property, honestly accept the new situation, and enter into the idea of free labor with sincerity; but it is coupled with an increduity as to the success of the experiment, natural to their situation, and to the ideas in which they have been deducated. This is fostered more by the intractabilsituation, and to the ideas in which they have been educated. This is fostered more by the intractability and bretality of the overseers—the middle class between the laborer and the employer—than it is by any innate disposition of the planter himself, an their disbelief of any sufficient governmental supervision to compel the negro to labor, to which they thin he is disinclined. If such governmental supervision fail in this regard, the experiment itself will fail. For a more full expression of the opinions of Gen Baiks on the subject, reference may be had to acopy of his letter herewith submitted.

The opinions herein before expressed as to the

copy of his letter herewith submitted.

The opinions herein before expressed as to the spirit and disposition of the old masters, is fully and explicitly, sustained by the testimony of Brig-Gen. James S. Wadsworth, than whom no man has had better opportunities for an intelligent judgment.

In his examination before the Commission, soon after his return from an official tour through the Valley of the Mississipp, in the early part of the past winter, in speaking of the state of things in Louisiana, Gen. Wadsworth said:

'There is one thing that must be taken into

Louisiana, Gen. Wadsworth said:

'There is one thing that, must be taken into account, and that is, that there will exist a very strong disposition among the masters to control these people, and keep them as a subordinate and subjected class. Undoubtedly they intend to do that. I think the tendency to establish a system of serfdom is the great danger to be guarded against. I talked with a planter in the La Fouche district near Tibadouville. He said he was not in favor of secession; he avowed his hope and expectation that slavery would be restored there in some form. I said: "If we went away and left these people now, do you suppose you could reduce them again to slavery?" He laughed to scorn the idea that they could not. "What," said 1, "these men, who have had arms in their hands?" "Yes," he said, "we should take the arms away from them, of course."

Much other testimony of like import might be ad-

Much other testimony of like import might be adduced, but it is believed not necessary to a clear understanding of the present attitude and position of the two principal constituent elements of the disrupted slave society, in the region under consideration."

WASHINGTON WILKS.

Rews comes to us from England of the death of Washington Wilks. While addressing a public meeting in London, a stroke of apoplexy suddenly closed his oration, and ended his life. Mr. Wilks had become widely known, doring, the last three years, to all loyal journalists in America, as a well-informed and faithful defender of the Union against secession. Being the ablest writer on the staff of the London Moraing Stor, nearly every article on the American question was entrusted to his care. He began life in the mechanical department of a newspaper office, and though deprived of the advantages of a first-class education, he raised himself by his talents and industry in fifteen years to be one of the ablest writers and brightest ornaments of the liberal press in England. When death so suddenly ended his labors and usefulness, he was speaking on legislative and social reform. He had nearly finished his speech, in which he arraigned the two members of Parliament for Marylebone as faithless to their pledges to a liberal constituency; and in his peroration this was the sentence which death cut short—" the great American republic"—

The mind that had dwelt with interest and admiration spon our-institutions for fifteen years, closed its labors with the utterance of cur country's name; the brain that had toiled for us night and day for three years, sank to rest as, it altempted once more to lift the blessings of a republic before the people; the lips which had so often and so eloquently demonced secession began a tribute to the Union that ended in a prophecy—" THE GREAT AMERICAN HEPURICA." Such words from such a man, in such ended in a prophecy—" THE GREAT AMERICAN HEPURICA." Such words from such a man, in such the time and the sneet to de averthing like instinct the litera and the man and the sneet to de averthing the instinct the litera and the man and the sneet to de averthing the instinct to the lims and the sneet to de averthing the instinct to News comes to us from England of the death of

the republic.

The pressure upon these columns denies us both the time and the space to do anything like justice to Mr. Wilks, either as a man, a journalist, or an ora-

Mr. Wilks, either as a man, a journalist, or an orator.

His moral constitution was pure. His unselfishness, ever winning culogy, kept him from the vanily
which is often produces upon the young; for he was
but thirty-seven years old when he died. Neither
ambition nor passion, though he was aspiring and
impulsive, could darken the transparency of his honcesty or purity. His opponents loved him for his good
temper, his co-workers for his prompt and obliging
disposition; and those more nearly related to him for
his rare delicacy, genuineness and constancy of afthe fection. Ever in earnest; always unpretentious;
always at work, but apparently never weary; ready
and willing to counsel or take counsel; he seemed,
to those who knew him best, now a great leader,
and then a simple companion; sometimes a buman
machine, from his endurance, and at other times a
sage; but always a man—a man to be sought, loved
and Mr. Wilks was a skilful writer. His "History of
the Half Century" discloses the traits of a versatile

Mr. Wilks was a skilful writer. His "History of the Half Century" discloses the traits of a versatile mind, and gives evidence of careful culture, though he was his own tutor. His habit of observation was quick and penetrating, and in daily experience minute; and his prompt and retentive memory made good use of the materials, thus gathered. Fine in generalization and just in his discriminations, possessing a sound judgment on political matters, and a warm sympathy with liberal ideas, he shone expecially as a journalist. The first leading article on the editorial page of the Star, which was almost always his, was always readable, often brilliant; and sometimes perfound. He contributed eight or nine articles cach week to different papers and periodicals. A worker as well as a thinker, and combining splendid powers of speech with rare qualities of thought, Mr. Wilks was found often on the platform. For this kind of work, as well as for his many, able articles in the Star, this nation is his debtor. For three years he has responded to the calls of the people or to the wishes of the various emancipation societies, to give addresses in every quarter of Englandon the American question, and this, too, without remuneration from any source. So constantly did he write on our side, and so effectively, that the Star was said by the English secessionists to be supported by our government; and so gallantly did he defend the cause of the Union by his speeches that many do to this day, or did up to his death, believe him to be an American. Such a mistake is the best testimony to his faithfulness and efficiency. An eminent exile from the South has said more than once: "If I could take Mr. Wilks to the South, and men enough to be hold the secessionists till he began to speak, I should see my section once more restored to reason."

Mr. Wilks bad great command of language, and a mind that turned easily on itself. He was lively in manner, direct, in statement, logical and clear, and possessed of considerable imagination. He spoke al

aristocratic whig enemies, who do not wish either

North or South to succeed, but hope both may fail; to attack our commercial enemies, who are chagrined into opposition because we keep them from getting cotton, or wheedled into friendship for the South in the expectation of free trade with it. Against these and all others, be was a ready and able assailant.

We join with his countrymen and his young but numerous family ain mourning his loss; and in paying this tribute of respect to his memory, we hall his name as henceforth belonging to both countries. His memory will badear to the slave and the victim of tyranny everywhere. His good deeds must help on the progress of the world, and he who is dead shall yet speak for reform and freedom.—N. Y. Evening Post.

NEGROPHOBIA IN NASHVILLE. HONORABLE CONDUCT OF COL. MUSSEY.

RONORABLE CONDUCT OF COL. MUSSEY.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 6.

To the Editor of the National Anti Stavery Standard.
Enclosed I send the letter of Col. R. D. Mussey, commanding the organization of U. S. colored troops at this post, in response to a personal invitation requesting his attendance at the celebration of the Fourth, but excluding his command from the procession. The stand taken by Col. Mussey is indeed noble, and shows him eminently fitted for the position he occupies. Though not included in the popular invitations to march, the colored troops made a fine display on the streets of Nashville on the Fourth, and commanded the earnest respect of the unprojudiced part of the people. Their music was excellent, their whole appearance creditable to themselves and their officers. Col. Mussey, in the course he pursued, has given evidence that he possesses the traits of character so requisite in these times which try men's souls. The noble man and the true patriot let his name be cherished as one who would not accept for himself, any considerations that did not extend to his command, thus claiming for the colored regiments the same respectful attentions shown to white soldiers, "Yery truly yours," MARY F. THOMAS.

We thank Mrs. Thomas for sending us Col. Ma-sey's letter, which we here put on record as a sale, and timely rebuke of the mean and debusing pic-of caste which still so extensively prevails in the

Ountry.

HEADQUARTERS COM'D ORGANIZATION U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Nashville, July 3, 1884

Mr. W. S. CHEATHAM, Chairman Con. etc.

Mr. V. S. CHRATHAM, Comman Con. etc.: Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge an invi-tion for "the pleasure of my compan; at the co-bration of our National Anniversary on the seas-Fourth of July, at Fort Gillem on Jeffersa and extended."

Fourth of July, at Fort Gillem on Jefferso test extended."

The invitation was extended June 30th. In swer it at this late moment, because I have been 6, swer it at this late moment, because I have been 6, swer it at this late moment, because I have been 6, swer it at this late moment, because I have been 6, swer in the late of the swer in the late of late of the late of late of the late of late of

ities.

I cannot, sir, accept any invitation to a mind display where other Colonels march their two while mine are excluded.

The Declaration of Independence, whose form adoption makes the Fourth of July march, affirms an anxiom that

adoption makes the Fourth of July servel, atmass an anxiom that

ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL

And until you, sir, and, your committee lear the fundamental truth, till you can invite all the defenders of their country to participate in your celebration, be they black or be they white, you "celebration of our National Anniversary" are making brest, insults to the illustrious dead, and blambeary to lime who "hath made of one blood all nations of mes for to dwell on all the face of the earth.

I do not think my presence would be "pleasmble" to you. I know yours would not be use, a long as you make distinctions between the denden of their country which are alike discrediable to your humanity, your patriotism and your Christiaty; distinctions which show that you do not have the letter nor comprehend the spirit of the downent whose ratification you propose to relevant, or that, knowing and comprehending both letter of their or that, knowing and comprehending both letter of their or that, incoming my comprehending both letter or that, incoming and comprehending both letter of their or that, incoming the comprehending both letter or that, incoming the comprehending both letter or that, incoming the control of their control of their control of the control of the control of their control of the control

The Nashville Times gives the following sound of the celebration of the Fourth, by the edged people of that city. We commend it especially the attention of those who are continually claring Abolitionists with "amalgamation" and "minesportion".

Abolitionists with "amalgamation" and "misspanation:"

"The colored citizens had a great jolification in the Fourth at their brandance and piccie, in the suburbs of the city. A remarkably fine looking moment was on parade, composed of athleie, whe dressed, well-drilled and decidedly military looking soldiers, who no doubt could, on a fair field, that is conceit out of any rebel regiment ever raised in the differencessee in a very short time. The clord laborers in the Commissary Department sank did to the barbacue in a very short time. The clord laborers in the Commissary Department sank out to the barbacue in a very short time the condition of the rebul. Rock City Guards, which cost original the sum of \$900, floated gaily at the head of the rebul. Rock City Guards, which cost original the sum of \$900, floated gaily at the head of the yeccision; this was followed by a few platons decored soldiers, and these by the emancipated chius, who used to hew wood and draw water for time. These last bore sundry poles, on top of with its small commissary boxes, inscribed with the softering mottoes of "Soar!" Harp Tack!" (Lab DLES!" 'PEPPRR!" Mollanses! and other wis sweet and "spicy in the mouths of clored patrix. The procession cheered lustily on its var, tel van otherwise very orderly and respectable. We include among their number many blood relation, and as the sons, nephews, and half brother of many of the readlishest and most prominent releptations in differencessee. It was the most string rumple of missegenation we ever witnessed. We mean somest at our colored people in this remark. They causs help and are not responsible for the fact that any thousands of their number have the blood of the sands of the first families of Tennessee flowing a their veins. It is their misfortune, not their fair. All we find fault with is, that their white relative, is stead of treating them kindly and assigning then, veteral to opper sand degrade them, and pay blackgard.

All we find fault with is, that their white redutionstead of treating them kindly and assisting then, by
coppress and degrade them, and pay blackgraft
newspapers to vilify the statemen who seek to elwate their condition.

The headquarters of Col. Mussey, commandingganization of colored troops, on Cedar stret, wer
tastefully and beautifully decorated and illuminate
on the night of the Fourth. The windows wer
handsomely checkered with red, white, and their
sue paper, while a large transparency above here is
names. Fort Pillow, Peterburg, Olungs, and Misken's Bend. The exterior of the building was
from the control of the control of their
theoned with flags arranged in the form of shelik.

The decorations were designed by Mr. Wheeler, and
reflected great credit on his taste.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES GOVERNMENT

In consequence of numerous loquiries, we public from a recent number of the Index—the organ int country of the Slaveholders' Confederacy—i lie of the various individuals composing the Generates thereof:—

"EXECUTIVE. Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President The same raise of the control of the

Date of the state of the state

Colonel W. M. Browne, of Georgia, Vice Press Colonel W. M. Browne, of Georgia Colonel James Chestnut, of South Carolina/ Colonel Georgia, of Mississippi Colonel Joseph C. Ivee, of Mississippi Colonel G. W. C. Lee, of Virginia. PRIVATE SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State.

L. Q. Washington, Chief Clerk.

Hon. George Davis, of N. C., Attorney Georgia.
Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Autoracy Georgia.
Rafus R. Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Figure G. E. Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing.

R. M. Smith, of Va., Public Printer. TREASURY DEPARTMENT. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Hon. C. G. Memminger, of S. C. See's of Treasury.

Robert Tyler, Register.

E. C. Elmore, Treasurer.

J. M. Strother, of Ya., Chief Clerk.

Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Controller.

B, Baker, of Florida, First Auditor.

WAR DEPARTMENT. tary of War.

WAR DEFAREMENT.

WAR DEFAREMENT.

Judge J. A. Campbell, of Ala., Assistat Server, of War.

R. G. H. Kean, Chief Boreau of War.

General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General.
Lieut. Col. J. Withers, Assistant Adjutant and its apector-General.

Lieut. Col. J. Withers, Assistant Adjutant and its appector-General.

Lieut. Col. H. L. Clay. ditto.

Major E. A. Palfrey, ditto.

Major S. W. Melton, ditto.

Captain Reilly, ditto.

Brigadler-General A. R. Lawton, of Ga., Quarter master-General.

Colonel L. B. Northrop, of S. C., Commissary General.

S. P. Moore, M. D., Surgeon-General. C. H. Smith, M. D., Assistant Surgeon-General.

C. H. Smith, M. D., Assistant Surgeon MAY DEPARTMENT.

Hon. S. B. Mallory, of Fla., Sec. of the Naty.

E. M. Tidball, Chief Clerk.

Com. John M. Brooke, Clork Ordannee.

Com. A. B. Fairfax, Inspector of Ordannee, peal

Com. J. K. Mitchell, in charge by Orders and page

Surgeon W. A. W. Spotswood, Chief Med. and Sr

groon.

geon. POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT. Hon. J. H. Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster-b A. St. George Offut, of Va., Chief of Con John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance

The total number of officers existed amounts to two thousand dred and sventy-one, of whom fourteen has eighty-six have been accepted.