HINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6. RERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

TERMS - Three dollars per ann copies will be sent to one address for TEX are to be made, and all

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ze, bu are not responsible for any de is: - WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDEUND QU CEGOS, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

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

mediagement of the mulped, not only the Par-min United States, but the Consample of a HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. From the that the develoding States become the theater

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1864.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON. Printers.

# Refuge of Oppression.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 32.

#### HOW THE REBELS VIEW IT.

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CENT.

"NOETHERN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION."

"This Convention (to nominate a candidate for President and Vice President of the so called lated States), will not assemble at Chicago until the 19th of August next. It is thought that through the influence of Vallandigham, the postponement of the meeting of that body till so late a day has bee effected. His return into Ohio has certainly need frest commotion, and that he will exercise put influence over the deliberations of that body, no can doubt. The policy that dictates a post-paceast of the Convention until so late a day in layer test is, in our judgment, if we do not mistate it, a wise one. The Democratic peace party is de North and West ere well aware that Lincofn's light depend upon the defeat of his butcher, Granting his late is required for bringing about so injectiant a result.

To defeat in fact, of either Grant on Shacement "NORTHERN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION."

nt a result. defeat, in fact, of either Grant or Sherma fice to defeat Lincoln. Either event w ble strength to the Democratic Peace Party

will proceed to nominate their candidate a considence in their success, such as-bave not manifested rince the war commenced. Daily multicast of the Lincolnites is declining. Walls that become alarmed. Capitalists have be fightened. Gold is rising, and green backs fast becoming mere trash. The only salvasing of the North from general bankruptcy is in a. The only salvasin in a continuance of the war. The contest is in a continuance of the war. The contest be a fourful one. We predict that great civil action will attend, if blood do not flow from it. dediens of the Democracy, or peace party, are and ediens of the Democracy, or peace party, are and ediens of the the provention, or they will not be put down by force rins, or they will prove themselves cowards.

for. Seyklent, of New York, has already pro-ished that he will not permit the press of that that to be seized and silenced. If he will stand up athis phage of his, the Demogratic press of the Sinh, and especially of New York, will open upon the tyrans such a warfare as will make him and his reat such a warfare as will make him and his tees quail before the masses of the people unable before the retribution they will invoke his lead. But success in all efforts to defeat put depends upon the defeat of Grant or Sher-We are confident that at least one of these rests will soon take place. The other must if follow. And then the Democratic Peace wim will nominate their own candidate, and the bloody lyrant! In a few weeks, perhaps ways, events will occur which will ensure I to this borrid and bloody war. At least we muly hope so.—Atlanta Intelligencer.

#### THE ULTRAISTS AND 'PEACE.

The ulrajata, of both extremes, talk about the me haguage in reference to the Union, the Confiction, and the duration of the war. Thus, for taux, they have been hostile to the old union of me states and Slave States; affirming that it was impossible for it to continue thus, and that the Union man dieter be all free or all slave. Again—they this took the same as to the Constitution. The description of the state of the is is that the Abolitionists of the North say, try day, they express scorn of being bound by years. Once more, they talk alike as to the loss of the war. Thus Sumner, Garrison, and abead as something of a permanent characterism of them say, a thirty years' war. Jefferson is reported to have expressed this idea in an alway. On being asked when he thought the feed on the head of a fire years old, and said—"Not till this child is ana." It is not easy to see how the war can alway. It is not easy to see how the war can alway and the deal of a fire years old, and said—"Not till this child is ana." It is not easy to see how the war can alway and the deal of a fire years old, and asid—"Not till this child is ana." It is not easy to see how the war can see that the same of the same of

to deal with those in arms against the authority of the United States. Instead of following these laws he elevates an old partian theory above them, viz. the theory that these States must be all either Slave. States or Free States, in the face of the wonderful prosperity of the old Union. Thus he imposes an impassable barrier to the immense result of peace. Such is precisely the way, this tremendous question of peace stands. Well may Dr. Brownson say, that with Abraham Lincoln for President, the restoration of the Union and the maintenance of the national integrity are impossible. We believe the people, irrespective of party, mean to have the Union, the Constitution, one Country, and one Flag. They can, assuredly, have all this and the priceless blessings of peace. But they cannot have them with Mr. Lincoln. blessings of peace. But they cannot have with Mr. Lincoln for their President.—Boston

#### ANDY JOHNSON'S LAST LEAP.

Like Sam Patch, he has taken his last leap, and

Like Sam Patch, he has taken his last leap, and landed plump in "Abraham's bosom."

No 'candid person of any party can read Mr. Johnson's letter of acceptance, without feeling an emotion akin to contempt for the man who can so unblushingly turn his back upon his own antecedents; so impudently ignore and falsify his whole political record. Who would have believed such a metamorphosis possible? Andy Johnson, once the sternest denunciator of Abolitionism and staunchest "advocate of the ultra State Rights' doctfine, now become the very lick-spittle of the Sumner and Greeley school of negrophilists and the champion of consolidation! And yet this newly adopted member of the Radical Republican family would have his countrymen believe that his opinions have undergone no change, that he stands where he has always stood in regard to the great questions of the day; and amid a mass of hypocritical twaddle, in which he prates of principle, while re-hashing the sentiments of the Abolition press and leaders of the country, he appeals in evidence to his original opposition to the secession movement in the United States Senate.

Andrew Johnson, who boasts of his adherence to

principle and devotion to the Union cause, stands convicted and particeps criminis by his own confes-sion in this very letter of acceptance of that suici-dal policy which, by exalting the cause of anti-slaprinciple and avoition to the Union cause, stands convicted and particeps criminis by his own confession in this very letter of acceptance of that suicidal policy which, by exalting the cause of anti-slevery above the cause of the Union, and perverting the object of the war, has united the South and divided the North, given strength and prestige to the rebellion, and, to use the language of one of his own party, Mr. Weed, "has doubled the millions of dollars and deepened the rivers of blood spent and shed in a war which, so long as Abolition influences and counsels sway the Government, promises nothing but interminable conflict or an inglorious termination."

The Democracy of the North stood by Mr. Johnson while he stood by the Constitution as the basis of a restored Union. But now, when he hypocritically appeals to them by the familiar title of "old friends," as he does in this letter, to come forward and vindicate their devotion to principle and "true Democratic policy," by sustaining this unprincipled Administration, and deprecates any division in the Union sentiment of the country—while at the same time be intimates that there can be no such union and cooperation except upon the Abolition platform, and he a diliberate requirition of the country—wall as a

While the people of the North are still read to furnish means and men to put down rebellion, they demand of the President as a just right that he place the control of the affairs of the nation in the hands of competent men. "Thou art weighed in

# FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE.

We publish to-day the President's proclamation, alling for five hundred thousand more men to wage the Abolition war. No one will be startled. The people have been driven to that condition of ecklessness that ignores all emotion. We are all automatons, without volition, without self-agency, without apparent consciousness of present misformatics. man at Wash

In animance of the national integrity impossible that there is a certainty of nothing but war. The total control of bullocks bargained for in the present of the situation integrity impossible that here is a certainty of nothing but war. The there is a certainty of nothing but war. The first and only in the present of the situation of the control of

## Selections.

#### TWELVE YEARS IN A KENTUCKY PRISON

Some weeks ago, it was announced that Lieut. Gov. Jacobs, of Kentucky, had pardoned the Rev. Calvin Fairbanks out of the Penitentiary of that State, during the temporary abence of Gov. Bramlette. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, who has recently had an interview with Mr. Fairbank, gives the following interesting narrative

"In November, 1851, the Rev. Mr. Fairbank was in Louisville on business connected with the Oberini (Ohio) Institute, and while there was made acquainted with the case of a young slave girl, nearly white, who was endeavoing the escape to the Free States. She was the property of one A. L. Shortwell, of Louisville, and was named Tamar. The story she related to Mr. Fairbank, though such as thousands in her condition could truly relate, so worked on his feelings, and so aroused his sympathese and indignation, that he determined to render her escape certain. On the night of Nov. 2, they crossed the Ohio from Louisville to Jeffersonville, Indiana. The girl secreted herself in a field, while he went in pursuit of a horse and buggy.

Before daylight he got her, cold and benumbed, into the buggy, and that day (Nov. 3) drove thirty-four miles into Indiana, placed her among friends, and himself returned with the borse and buggy to Jeffersonville, where he remained about a week. "In November, 1851, the Rev. Mr. Fairbank wa

hundred and seven lashes at a time.

Sometimes he would escape a flogging for a month, and once six months passed off without his being whipped. During the time he was imprisoned, he was brutally flogged more than one thousand times, because he had not fulfilled, through weakness and exhaustion, the task imposed upon him. On one occasion during the last winter, a keeper named White-side, and the only humane man connected with the prison management, had directed Mr. Fairbank to cord up a lot of wood. While doing this, an under keeper named Juffries came along, and asked Mr. Fairbank roughly what he was doing that for. Mr. Fairbank roughly what he was doing that for. Mr. Whiteside. Juffries ordered him not to cord up any more wood, and Mr. Fairbank replied that he must do as directed by the officer highest in authori-

On leaving the prison, he was furnished with \$4

#### THE DEMORALIZING EFFECTS OF SLA-VERY ON THE OPPRESSORS.

Such recitals as that given below would have been set down as an Abolition lie before the war. But now there are witnesses so numerous and so respected that they force conviction. We have no pleasure in recording such exhibitions of human depravity and cruelly; but it is necessary to let them be known, that the people may understand the true character of this system, which curses every thing it touchest.

ALEXANDRIA, Louisiana, April 9, 1864.

Nearly every negro tells me stories like this:

I said to the girl who now cooks and washes for

me—
"Anna, would you rather stay here with wot own family and friends, or go North with me amon strange people?"

own lamiy and irends, or go North with me among strange people?"
"I would rather serve three white missis in the North than one Southern missus."
"Why so? Are they hard on you here—are the ladies hard?"

"Believe it, dey is."

"Do they ever whip their own people them Indeed they do."

"What have you seen and known in your own

Our house-boy, Webster, broke one I tell you. "I tell you. Our house-boy, we caster, urase use of the china dishes, and he knew the missus would be angry, so he hid it away under the house; but when the ladies missed it, they told the people if they did not find out who did it, they would all be punished; and two of the other men found out Webster and told on him, and George was frightened and run away."

webster and told on him, and George was frightened and run away."

"And what then?"

"They caught him and brought him back, and Mistress Bailey was sick in bed; so she told her daughter, Miss Betty, she must whip him; and she had him stripped naked, and she put her foot on his bead, and she made two colored men whip him."

"Did you see this yourself?"

"Yes—we all did—and she had a rope round his neck, and when he beg for mercy, she pulled it tight, so she choke him and his tongue stick out."

"And did Miss Betty stand by and see all this?"

"She tell 'em, she make 'em do it—she begin after breakfast, and keep it up till two o'clock."

"What became of Webster?"

"She whip him to death—he never got over it. He lay in a sheet, and when Master Bailey hear you folks was coming, he start us all off to Texa, and we get up to the pine woods at Coteli, and there we staid awhile, and Master came back and send up Webster's mother. He died there two weeks after he was whipped, and the Union cavalry send up Webster's mother. He of weeks after he was whipped, and the

men help bury him."

If Mistress Betty Picket wishes to explain this little transaction, your columns will be open to her,

#### THE COLORED PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA.

We are rejoiced to know that there is an upward

We are rejoiced to know that there is an upward tendency of our people—morally, mentally and industriously.

Over four years ago, when we were sent to this city to take charge of our paper and book concern, we thought that a great portion of our people were more addicted to the most degraded habits than any class in the city. In many of our little streets and alleys, they were to be found "dirty, greasy and ragged." It looked more like a state of heathenism than a people in an enlightened country. We felt somewhat cast down on account of it. We were ashamed to be caught on the street where any of them were. But we were at a great loss to know the cause of such debauched, low, and heathen-like conduct. At length we concluded to take a survey through many of those little streets and alleys, where many of more people are living, and, to our great astonishment, the cause, or the great mystery, was solved.

Our readers are now anxious to hear what the

dition; and many of them, indeed, we are sorry to say, a great doal worse tolar, and with feature borish to load worse to that one with the say and facilities, and possessing the rights of citizens. These littles are the words of the General.) It was as severe a test severe the control of the degraded conditions of our people-ance every third, fourth or fifth house a run-hole, into which our people are decoyed. They are policily invited the fifth in the past of the control of the street. I expected that they would fall our people are size him, and thus in the past existence of the street in the street is soon deroured. To these Irish run places of the people, make and femi. they have a secundated, in clinical and playing cards.

We don't wish, however, to leave the impression that the Irish are the sole cause of our people being to debauched, &c., for the Dutch and American people have also a hand in it, who live in a similar way and among them. Many of these keep little runn-holes or shops too.

We do most emphatically say that the immoral habits of that class of our people who are one cardially decoded the property of the say of the State in which they live. One who have the attractive of the say of the State in which they live. One who have the attractive of the say of the State in which they live. One who have the rights and privileges of freemen. With all their boated rights and privileges of freemen. With all their boated rights and privileges of freemen. With all their boated rights and privileges of freemen. With all their boated rights and privileges of freemen. With all their boated rights and privileges of freemen. With all their boated rights and privileges of freemen. With all their boated rights and privileges of freemen. With all their boated rights and privileges of freemen. With all their boated rights and privileges of freemen. With the

and have the rights of free

#### LETTER FROM "CARLETON."

Washington, July 14, 1864.

Washington, July 14, 1864.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

We have the President's call for a half million men. Will the people honor the draft? It is a large number—at half million to be gathered from the peaceful pursuits of life, from the farms, work shops and counting-rooms. How the call for seven the county-five thousand staggered us three years ago! But we have had a million called for since then, and the people have here. Prompt to see the dean the

Going up on the street this morning, I heard the matter discussed.

"He won't get the men," said a tall, thin-faced man to a group around him. "The people are tired of the war. They won't go." The man laid the "won't go" into the palm of his left hand with his right fist, and shut his lips together like a vice.

"You are mistaken, sir; they will go. This is the people's war, and they are determined to put it through, cost what it may of men and money," was the response of a thick-set, calm-spoken man, wearing a straw hat.

"I think it would have been better if Old Abe had called for only two hundred thousand; five hundred thousand is too great a demand upon the productive industry of the country. Besides, it will damage his prospects for a reelection. The Copperheads will make a great handle of it. They will appeal to all the enrolled men on the ground of personal self-interest to vote for peace measures," said a third man.

"They would have had a greater handle if he had

"They would have had a greater handle if he had not called for more than two hundred thousand. They would have said that he was afraid; that he wanted to dilly-dally, and prolong the war. I tell you, gentlemen, that the people are ready to rise in their might, and put an end to this contest. They are tired of it; and, as my friend says, they are far ahead of the President and the Cabinet, and have hen from the herginning" said the men with the

straw hat.

I dare say the readers of the Jour

already anxious to head off Massachusetts. May we not expect that the Boston Courier will call upon Gov. Andrew to get ahead of Now York? We live in an age of change. The war is a war of ideas; a battle of principles, of convictions. It is not strange that men change their opinions. It is to their credit that they do so, instead of being pigheaded, obstinate, willful, unchangeable, when the age is changing. Rather it is impossible, in such an age as this, when public opinion sweeps on like a wild mill stream, for men to resist the current. They must float with it, or sink and be lost forever. Men do not often change their convictions without reason. Two years ago, the most liberal Republicans had doubts about negro soldiers. Would they fight? Had they intelligence enough to be made soldiers of? Could they be trusted? A few days ago, I sat in the tent of Gen. W. F.

their convictions with a wo years ago, the most liberal Re wo years ago, the most liberal Re would have a soldiers of? Could they be trusted?

A few days ago, I sat in the tent of Gen. W. F. Smith, commander of the 18th army corps, and heard his narration of the manner in which Gen. Hinks's division of colored troops stood the fire and charged upon the rebel, works east of Petassion the 18th of June. There was pouring a constant for the state of the state

light of coming peaceful years, they read of the doings of their fathers and mothers. So to-day we stand the teacher of the nations, and the foster mother of the coming ages.

THE PROCLAMATION OF PREI

WHOLE NO. 1748.

THE PROCLAMATION OF PREEDOM.

I had the pleasure this morning of looking at Carpenter's great historical painting of the Cabinet council over the Proclamation of Freedom. It is not yet finished, but is far enough advanced to enable one to judge of what it will be when completed. The figures are all of them faithful portraits. The President and all the members of the Cabinet have given sittings to the artist, and the picture will represent not only the great historical fact, but also preserve the portraits of the President and his ministers. There are no meretricious auxiliaries to make it a taking picture. It is, on the contrary, true and faithful in the minutest detail. There are the plain chairs, the Cabinet table—the same that stood there when Jackson wroth his proclamation against nullification. The moment of time

nas just made his single remark, advising its pos-ponement till it can be promulgated after a victory, instead of on the heels of a defeat.

The artist has given his best energies to the work, has achieved a success which will win uni-versal admiration, and has linked his name deservdly with the greatest event of the pre-or which he will receive the thanks of t

#### LETTER FROM ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Nashville Union publishes Andrew John acceptance of the Baltimore Union nomination the Vice Presidency of the United States, highly patriotic and very satisfactory in its On the slavery question it is commendably emic—going for the utter extinction of the foll system with the property of the state of the following we give below the main portion of it:—

The separation of the government has been the cherished purpose of the Southern Baffled in 1832, by the stern, patriotic he Andrew Jackson, they sullenly acquiesced mature their diabolical schemes, and awa currence of a more favorable opportunity cute them. Then the pretext was the to Jackson, after foiling their scheme and disunion, with prophetic persthe country against the renewal of dismember the government.

must be subordinate to the will of the people, when reflected through the Constitution and laws made pursuant thereto—State or Federal. This great principle lies at the foundation of every government, and cannot be disregarded without the destruction of the government itself.

In the support and practice of correct principles we can never reach wrong results; and by rigidly adhering to this fundamental truth, the end will be the preservation of the Union, and the overthrow of an institution which has made war upon and attempted the destruction of the government itself.

The mode by which this great change—the mancipation of the slave—can be effected, is properly found in the power to amend the Constitution of the United States. This plan is effectual, and of no doubtful authority; and while it does not contravene the thirely exercise of the warpower by the President in his Emancipation Procla-

esolutions so unanimous ion. I find that they su

C. W. M.

General and In-

d Tietall and Sur-leaves. Burea. Burea. Burea.

### PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S TERMS.

A certain class of low, tricky politicians find it wholly impossible to comprehend the grandly simple and entirely honest truism of President Lancoln, then terms of peace can be made with rubelion who under the promise being made, must be kept, is a phrase of such homely honesty that it is perhaps for that year reason, utterly incomprehensible to the great mass of professed politicians, who never look beyond mere temporary expedients of availability, to meet any emergencies which may arise. They have been so long accustomed to the little petty shifts of partisan demagogue, that they have been so long accustomed to the little petty shifts of partisan demagogue, that they have lost all power of comprehending siny section based upon simple honesty, and so they cannot understand why it is that the President, after making the solemn pleages to the nd so they cannot understand why it is that the resident, after making the solemn pledge to the outhern slaves in behalf of the Government, the

Southern slares in behalf of the Government, that they are henceforth and forever, free, cannot, now turn and consign these helpless millions to worse bendage than ever before.

We do not wonder at this moral obliquity among the pro-slavery, Copperhead Democracy, for it is infull keeping with their character; but we are surprised that any professedly loyal man should consider such a proposition, even for a moment. Yet we find in the New York Times of Saturday a criticism on the President's conditions for treating with a view to peace; that he included among them "the abandonment of slavery." The Times says it "does not know as it will be found possible to end the war and restore the Union without such abandonment"; but that it need not have been exacted as a condition for receiving and considering proposals for peace. The Times adds:—

"The people do not require him to insist upon any

"The people do not require him to insist upon any unch condition. Neither his oath of office, nor his con-nitutional duty, nor his personal or official consistency requires him to insist upon it."!

such condition. Neither his oath of office, nor his constitutional duty, nor his personal or official consistency requires him to insist upon it."!

How the editer of the Times could have made such a statement as that in the clause we have underscored, evidently written with direct reference to the Emancipation Proclamation, can be accounted for, only by, a moral obliviousness that has given him an unenviable nickname, which he seems determined shall adhere to him forever. We admit that Mr. Lincoln's oath of office did not originally require him to make the destruction of slavery a condition of peace; nor did Mr. Lincoln do anything against slavery until in his judgment, affer full deliberation, it seemed necessary to free and use the slave element at the South, as one of the essential means of securing and preserving the integrity of the Union. Then, and not till then, the Proclamation of Emancipation was issued as an inducement to the slaves to adhere to the Union cause. They have responded as scoolly, and patriotically to that appeal as any class of citizens would have done under similar circumstances. More than one hundred thousand of them are now in the Union armies, and they have done and are doing good service on many a hardfought field. To consign again to slavery men who have consecrated their devotion to the Union with their blood, would not only be a gross breach of faith, but a crime of such magnitude and meanness that it ought to be indignantly repelled by eved the most violent, and pro-slavery Copperheads. If we could think it would ever be committed it would cost us the respect and confidence of the world, and even of the rebels themselves. Everything else than this is open to discussion, to conditions and compromise, if the mayersities of war should compel us to conclude terms of peace, but we cannot 'sacrifice these inilions who have implicitly trusted our national pledge and honor. The fact of their helplessness, which makes this sacrifice casy to 'politicians, makes it all the more repugnant

mind.

But its folly would be no less than its wickedness.
We have no reason to believe that even by breaking faith with the helpless millions who have trusted
we, and promising again to return them to slavery,
shave we could gain any terms of peace from the relsly abort of an absolute recognition. From the
rabed teaders themselves we know that this is their only ultimatum, and in proposing concessions we bould only humiliate ourselves in vain. This nation only ultimatum, and in proposing concessions we should only humilitate ourselves in vain. This nation is a been guilty too long already in sacrificing milions of its weakest and poorest citizens to cruel and oppressive bondage, in the delusive hope of preserving peace. For fifty years we have bought peace by compromises—by weak and wicked concessions to the demoniwhich has ever been threatening our existence. We have petted and led this demon till it has become the dominating power in this nation. Now, as the result of that fifty years' peace, we are involved in the greatest and most terrible war which ever desolated the families and hearthstones of any nation. We now want peace again; but we do not want it purchased by concession and compromise, at the cost of such a fearful after retribution. The old peace, so bought, lasted fifty years; but if it were possible by concessions to slavery to stop the war, it would only be an armistice that would not last ten years before war, with an hundred-lold of horrors, sould be upon us. We want peace; but we want if secured, by wholly exorcising the evil spirit, and not merely bribing it to leave voluntarily for a time, to come again with seven other devils more wicked than itself, to turn and rend us worse than before.

Against these dangers the country is providentially secured. Never before were we so thankful that no other man than honest Abraham Lincoln is now President of the United States. We have regretted that Mr. Lincoln was sometimes slow in perceiving the popular will, and have thought that on some questions other men might have been better as public leaders than he has, been; but after all, we can rely with the utmost confidence upon Abraham Lincoln as we could on no one else, that under no circumstances will he do anything that would dishoror the nation. Never before have we had reason to be so thankful that our President is the man who uttered those noble, but grandly honest words—that the nation's pledge to the slave "must be kept." Thank God we have a Pre ses been guilty too long already in sacrificing

honesty is that of the people, and not of tricky and little villain" politicians. Rochester Express.

#### FREMONTISM.

President Lincoln may have been unfortunate in the choice of his Cabinet. There may be some men, there, who, whatever, of, influence they do exect, is on the side of mercy to the robels; but, that is only another, proof of the strong mind and independent action of Mr. Lincoln, that he has pursued the even tenor, of his way, and dealt such blows to the rebellion as the forces at his command were able. The trouble with such men as Fremont and his supporters is, that they have failed to appreciate the force, we have to overthrow. No nation on the globe ever put such armies in the field as the South, and we have to overcome them on their chosen globe aver put such armies in the field as the South, and we, have to ovarcome them on their chosen ground. "Yet they blame the Administration because the work is not done faster. Gen. Grant has done a great work in this campaign, but they abuse him and averybody who believes in him. Read some choice extracts from the New Nation. They

contain as much virus as any Copperhead can desire contain as much buyes as any Copperhead can desire:

"Grant is the completest and dearest failure of all
the many blunders made by the Administration.
Halleck was worthless, but almost harmless. Grant is
still more worthless, but almost harmless. Grant is
still more worthless, but almost harmless. Grant is
we have said from the heginning, Halleck was so used
up by public opinion that the Administration felt the
need of freshening itself up by a popular mane; it
was then that Washburne appeared like a drus or
maching, with his Grant, whose popularity had been
designedly kept up at the expense of truth."

That is Fremontism! What wonder that Copperhead journals pat Fremont on the back, and cry Good fellow," when he fights their battles so valiantly for them! He has taken up their trade of abusing the Administration and everybody in its confidence, and does it; under the influence of personal splishness and hato; so much worse than they know here. plashness and hate; so much worse than they how, they yield to him and his friends the Here is another choice extract:—

"If Grant does not take Richmond by the Fourth
of July, it is clear that the Administration, with a
guilty design, has sinsed the credulity of the people,
and that Grant, through stupidity or malion, has been
the accomplice of a disloyal mancuvre, with the aim
of procuring the supreme command of the army, and
of procuring in exchange Lincoln a re-election. In
that case, good sense and the toyalty of an indignant
people will dispose for two guilty persons, in spite
of the gold contractors and Lincoln's patronage."

That is Fremontism!

That is Fremontism! We make this assertion again, for fear, our readers will missiase it for the uses of the Copperheads. Bear in mind these extracts are from Fremont's organ, the New Neston and who can wonder that, occupying such a position and who can wonder that, occupying such a position

# The Liberator

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1864.

FIRST OF AUGUST AT ABINGTON. PEECHES OF HON. LEVI REED AND GEORGE

The ever membrable and glorious First of August was celebrated by the citizens of Abungton, in their beautiful Grove, on Monday last. There was a very large gathering of people, numbering thoushold, drawn thither by the announcement that Grokov Tinoursoy, Eq., would speak, and by the many attractions of the delightful spot where the meeting was to be held.

-HON. LEVI REED. Preside

Vice Presidents-Dea. Joseph Cleverly, Samuel Reed, M. H. Poole, Merritt Nash, Rev. H. D. WALKER, WM. L. REED, GRIDLEY BEAL.

retgries-Samuel Dier, Louis E. Noves. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Hatch, of Concord, N. H., after which Mr. Edwin Thompson stated that the distinguished English orator and philanthropist who had been announced as one of the speakers, having been detained in the western part of the State, to deliver an address on Sunday evening, would not be able to reach the Grove until the after

speeches from Mrs. Van Benthuysen, Rev. Mesars-Hatch, Hewitt, (of South Weymouth,) and Thomp-son, and Mr. Richard Thompe. The lessons of the great and beneficent event which makes the day il-lustrious in history were set forth in an interesting and forcible manner by the several speakers, to en courage and inspire the friends of the slave to renew ed and persistent effort, until the last chain is broker and here, as in the emancipated West Indian isles,

#### "The laborer sits beneath his vine, And shackled soul and hand are free."

The afternoon session commenced at half-pas and brief addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Hayes and orier addresses were mane by Rev. L. A. Sawyer of Boston, Rev. Mr. Hatch, and Mrs. Yan Benthuysen. At 3) o'clock, Mr. Hompson arrived, and was most cordinally greated by the large audience. The Chairman, in behalf of the assembly, welcomed him in these

#### ADDRESS OF HON. LEVI REED

Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen: —
I esteem it one of the most honored events of my
life, that I have been called upon by you to preside at this meeting of the patriotic people of Abingtor to extend a hearty welcome to the honorable gentle man, our guest on this occasion.

I esteem it also most appropriate, that this day, the first day of August, 1864, the anniversary of Brilish West India Emancipation, has been chosen as the day to welcome our friend, who, more than any other man, was the great agent in hastening an event which has shed more glory on the British crown than any

other in its history.

Mr. Thompson first became known to the po this country by his efforts in Great Britain, in the gigantic struggle that resulted in the emancipation of eight hundred thousand slaves in the British West Indies, on the first day of August, 1834, just thirty years ago to-day. During the contest of three years receding that event, his labors were regarded by all es the most efficient means of bringing about the final result. By facts and figures, by argument, by logic, by writing, and above all, by his unsurpassed elequence and power, he wrought such a change in pub , every where silencing his adversaries ment passed the act which we this day that Parliament

In the year 1834, while this contest was at its height, Mr. Garrison, our fellow-citizen, whom we ex-pected to welcome here to day, visited England on a mission in behalf of the slave, and there first became acquainted with our distinguished friend. It would acquainted with our distinguished friend. It would require no prophet to tell that the burning scal and glowing eloquence of Mr. Thompson in the cause of the slave found a hearty response in the bosom of Mr. Garrison, and begat an affection that time and distance have never been able to quench. By an arrangement then made, it was agreed that Mr. Thompson should visit this country the next year, and lecture in behalf of the slave, and he arrived in New Year, 2012, 2012.

York, Sept. 23, 1884.

It is no part of my purpose on this occasion to give a detailed statement of his labors during the thirteen months he remained in this country. It is impossible for those who have since come upon the stage of ac-tion to conceive the intense bitterness and scorn with which every one was visited who ventured to embrace the Anti-Slavery cause. The burning of buildings the dispersion of schools for colored children, the pelting of lecturers with eggs and stones, and mobe that destroyed property and put in jeopardy life and limb, were among the means used by the friends of slavery to defend their peculiar institution. It was during this period that Lovejoy was killed at Alton, Ill., and his printing press thrown into the river. The office of another press, in Cincinnati, was sacked. and a mob in Washington street. Boston, destroyed the Auti-Slavery Office, broke up a female praye meeting, and, failing to find Mr. Thompson, as they expected, seized upon Mr. Garrison as the next great est culprit, and led him off with a rope about him as for execution, and he was only saved by being placed in jall, to protect him from the fury of the crowd. And what added to the infamy of this transaction was the unblushing effrontery with which the papers declared, the next day, that it was "no mob, but a

Southern friends. The lil treatment common at that time was visited trade, and resolved to prepare his cassy accordingly with double fury upon the head of our friend. As his arguments and eloquence were unanswerable, re- lew weeks for the accomplishment of his ta-k. He sort must be had to force to silence him : and ever Abington is not entirely free from the reputation of trader, and held conversations with some officers who having disturbed one of his meetings. But the order-had been in the West Indies. By secident he saw as loving citizens were immediately aroused, and at a public meeting called for the purpose, it was resolved that here in Abington, at least, the right of the contents were all he wanted, and he sat down to speech should be maintained. A committee was grant of the work. That work he had entered upon as a conpromptly accepted the invitation. The day appointed arrived, and its suxieties few can now realize. The fury of the mob spirit had reached such a height that it was utterly impossible for him to appear to public in any large town; bloodhounds.

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but then a student in Andovez. Through by streefs and quiet ways, to would the fiends in search for him, they made the journey to Abington, where they arrived in season to those with a friend who nill survived and is season to those with a friend who nill survived and is here present with us to day—[Sawuat Runn. Beq.] And of the others, str. you may be interested to know, that Mr. May, still lives, an honor to the conditions of the turb of the readily composited in the season has long since gone home to his reward on high ; said the fair-insired student of 1836, by the providence of do that here preserved, and by the favor of his fellow-citizens stands before you to-day, to welcome you again to the soil of Abington. (Applause,)

The meeting was held, and well was the cha of the town vindicated on that day. Stalward tood ready to maintain peace and order by force eccessary, and the address was delivered, and no necessary, and the address was delivered, and not so much as a dog wagged his tongue in opposition. This was the last address delivered by him in this country during his first visit. He soon returned to England, where he has alinee been constantly engaged in every great reform that has been brought before the people. He has been the advocate of the extension of suffrage; of the subolition of the apprenticeship system; of the respeal of the odious corn laws, that axied the break of the poor; and of a must thorough and radical reform in the British East India Company. As a member of Parliament, he was found on the side of theral measures. With Cobden and Bright, he has always advocated the interests of the many over the few. In short, he was never engaged in a bod cause, and never neglected a good one. But it is since the outbreak of the

Thomson, Eq., would apeak, and by the many attractions of the delightful spot where the meeting was to be held.

At 100 o'clobk, the assembly was called to order by Rev. EDWIN Thomson, who proposed the following gendenen as filters of the meeting, and they were unanimously cletted:

President—HON, LEVI REED. of our cause, and the iniquity and f lave Power.
But, sir, the people of Abington have assembled me you here on the first of August, 1864, the to welcome you here on the mrs or August, 1804, the hirriesh anniversary of British Emancipation. Near-ly one third of a century has elapsed since you last spoke here, but the same love of liberty and equal rights still burns in our hearts now as them. In their name and in their behalf, I now bid you weld I welco I welcome you to a country where universal emand pation has been proclaimed, and where we hope soon mplished fact. I welco

ealthful skies and verdant fields of New

I bid you welcome, thrice welcome, to the good

of Abington, where the people are more than

erated and disenthralled by the irresistible

SPEECH OF GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

town of Abstern in memory of past wrongs by a cor-dial reception to-day. I welcome you in the belief that soon every slave in the land shall stand, "redeem

Some explanation—and perhaps apology as well as explanation—may be due to this audience for my very late appearance. First let me say, that I carnestly desired to be here, because I have never in my life in this country at least, been at a similar gathering and because I was anxious to participate with you in al ings that might take pla with the celebration of that beneficent even which you are assembled to commemorate. Com-pelled to address a very large meeting in the town of Florence, in the western part of this State, last eve-ning, and unable to leave until five o'clock this morn ing, I have been travelling almost ever since with the view of reaching this spot in time to fulfil my en gagement. I have travelled 140 miles in order to ge here. I arrived in Boston at 11 o'clock; and there through an accident, I failed to meet a friend who intended to take me at once to the Old Colony depot to take the train for South Braintree, I think, where a cafriage was in waiting to bring me here immediately. Through the failure of my friend to meet me, a tely. Through the failure of my friend to meet me.
I have been compelled to take a late train. I have done my best to keep my appointment, and I trus y ou will pardon my late appearance am Sir, I well remember that meeting to which yo

have referred in the good town of Abington. At that meeting, I made the last speech which I delivered in the United States during my first visit to this country; for immediately after the delivery of that speech, it was thought by my friends that I should become conspicuous by my absence, and on my own native shores seek that safety which they could not promise me here. I recollect well, that at that meeting I ven the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, the uth they detected me, loathed me, and were about to spew me out-and they did so-would yet overcome pugnance to anti-slavery principles, and that I should live to see Massachusetts standing upon those princi-

ples, and battling for their maintenance. (Applause.)

My friends, I have lived to see that day. Driven out of your country in 1835, obliged to depart from e city of Boston when the church bells had ceased to toll, and the congregations were assembled in the many Christian temples of the metropolis of New England: carried down-smuggled down, rather-t the wharf in a close carriage, with the blinds drawn down, bastily put on board ship, and told to go at once into the cabin and be invisible until I had got out of sight of the shores of the United States of America, departing thence, and in this way, in 1885,-loathed execrated, the outlaw of America,-I return in 1864 and how different my reception! I went in a little brig of about 150 tons; I return in a magnificent steamer of 2000 tons. The stately vessel comes, alongside the wharf at East Boston, and three gentlemen step on board, who introduce themselves as officers of the customs, and assure me that I shall be put to no trouble in the way of an examination of my baggage, that a carriage is in waiting to carry me to my lodgings, and that they shall be glad to ren der me any assistance in their power. Not this alone, but in a few days, in the magnificent Music Hall in Boston, the Governor, the thrice noble Governor. ernor of this State, welcomes me to the Old Bay State, as the guest of Massachusetts.

But, sir, to the business of this day. I am anxiou recall to the recollection of those who have read e history of our great emancipation movement in England, and to state for the information of the who have not read that history, one or two facts re lating to it. I want you to go back to the time when the germ of that great movement which is in the abolition of the slave trade, but in the abo tion of slavery, first manifested itself.

In the year 1785, a humane man—the Vice-Chan-cellor of the University of Cambridge—announced a prize for the best Latin easay on the question, "Is it right to make slaves of others signing their will?" declared, the next day, than the man the most of the collection of gentlemen of property and standing A young man, then a student in one of the colleger of the thesis into reference to the African slave gained access to the manuscripts of a decessed slave public in any large town; bloodhounds were upon his track, eager for his life, and it had been publicly given out, that if he dared to appear to make an address, his life should pay the forfeit.

On the morning of that day, in a quiet street of Boston might have been seen a carriage containing. Mr. Thompson, the Ber. S. J. May, Mr. George Mr. Thompson, and a young man, an inhabitant of this town, but then a student in Andorez. Through by streets

There have been men connected with the cause which brings us here to-day, who have exhibited powers more brilliant than those of Mr. Clarkson, who was not distinguished as an orator, and never appired to be a statesman; but for simplicity of claracter, for purity of motive, for disinterested benevolence, to carnestness of purpose and religious devotions to the work he undertook, he has had no superior. Well, God sent him help. He found it first amongst those work he undertook, he has had no superior. Well, God sent him help. He found it first amongst those who are most truly called "The Society of Friends. A Dillwys and a Phillips became his cenditure, and in George-yard. Lombard-street, they mether concerted the publication of the cases which the Camaitre, which arrested the attention of Mr. Wilberforce, and secured to the cause the services of the illustions orator and philanthropists. "His close, which arrested the attention of Mr. Wilberforce, and secured to the cause the services of the illustions orator and philanthropists." His close the control of the cause the services of the illustions orator and philanthropists. "His close, which arrested the attention of Mr. Wilberforce, and secured to the cause the services of the illustions orator and philanthropists." His close the control of the cause the services of the services of the illustions orator and philanthropists. "His close the control of the cause the services of the illustions orator and philanthropists." His close the control of the cause the services of the was occasionally bold and impassioned, animated by the imprintion which deep feeling alone, early like the dignity and responsibilities of a free man. What There have been men co the inspiration which deep feeling along cars breathe into spoken thought, chastened by a pure taste, varied by extensive information, enriched by classical alluiions, cometimes clavated by the more sublime topics of holy writ— the thoughts

"That wrapt Isaiah's hallowed soul in fire. Mr. Wilberforce was not without co-workers in the two Houses of Parliament. Amongst them were many illustrious names - Viscount Howic (afterwards Earl Grey), Lord Henry Petty (afterwards Marquis

of Lansdowne), Lord Grenville, Lord Holland, William Pitt, and Edmund Burke 11 224 17 17 17 18 The members of the Society of Friends in England

ng the most zealous auxiliaries in the m ment. They created a very wide and strong public excitement in favor of the abolition of the slave trade. Yet, notwithstanding the religious and moral and humane feelings of the community in Great Britain were deeply moved upon the question, and petit almost without number were, session after session parliament after parliament, presented in favor of the abolition of the inhuman traffic, still it had the sanction and protection of the Imperial Legislature and continued for seven and twenty or eight and twenty years after Mr. Clarkson commenced his agi-tation, until Charles James Fox, one of our greatest orators, came into the administration; and while he had control of public affairs, he passed a bill through both Houses of Parliament, abolishing forever the Af-

Those who had interested themselves in the

val of this opprobrium upon the character and Chris-tianity of the country did not disband, but continued in association, and went on in their efforts, in view of

procuring a mitigation of the evil of slavery in th however well meant these efforts might have been,—and they were most pure in their intention and beslent in their design,—they were wholly ineffect All their attempts to mitigate the evils of slave ry were vain; all their attempts to alleviate the so we and burdens of the slave were whin; all their at ons or colonial laws looking to the extinction of slavery at some future time were vain. They were worse than vain. They irritated the proprietors. They led the planters in the West Indies to form colonial societies for the suppression of missionary operations, and for the banishment of all those who had been sent to the West Indies to instruct the juvenile negro population. They proceeded to outrage and violence. They burned down the chapels of the missionaries. They razed to their foundations the schools for the negro children. They threw one missionary into a dungeon on a false charge of inciting the slaves to revolt; and in that dungeon he died, a martyr to the holy cause to which he had de-voted himself. They sent several missionaries home after they had tarred and feathered and otherwise abused them. But they little thought what they were doing. Like that madness which has seized upon the alaycholders of this continent, they were but precipi-tating the destruction, both of themselves and the in-stitution they desired to perpetuite. I' This act on the part of the colonial assemblies and their myrmidons in the West India Islands only rendered the opposi-tion to slavery in Great Britain the stronger and the more resolute; and in 1832, an event took place which greatly facilitated the attainment of the object which the Abolitionists had in view. That circumstance was the passage of a reform bill—a bill extending very considerably beyond the then basis of representation in England, the franchise of the people. After that bill was passed, and a new Parliament was to be assembled, I who had been for some years previous-ly in the field, traversing England) went through the country again and again, from end to end, journey tives-though there were but fe rallroads then—and post-chaises and gigs, and all other conveyances could transport me, with a view of arousing the newly enfranchised constituency to the daty they had now to discharge of consecrating their virgin franchise to the sacred cause of the abolition of slavery; and by these appeals to the various constisencies of the United Kingdom, we sent into the first aform Parliament of Great Brttain a majority

reform Parliament of Great Britain a majority of men pledged to the immédiate, unconditional and total abolition of slavery. (Applause.) That measure was passed in 1833. Mr. Garrison was in England while it was being discussed in the two Houses of Parliament. In company with Mr. Garrison, I visited the venerable William Wilberforce, few weeks only before his death, but not butil he had received the assurance of the certainty of that great measure being carried; and it was our privi-lege to be the winceses of his cestalic joy in the contemplation of the speedy accomplishment of the great templation of the great templat life. It was our privilege to hear him sny-"Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eves have seen thy salvation." He was then upon the brink of the grave. A few weeks afterwards be died. His remains were brought to London; a public funeral was voted to him; a tomb was assigned him in that noblest of all our cathedral edifices, Weatminster Abbey, and Mr. Garrison and I followed in the long nanied the lifeless body o those who acc William Wilberforce to his last resting-place, and with princes of the blood, with peers of the realm, with the highest commoners in the land, with the humblest citizens, and with a goodly number of that race to whose interests Mr. Wilberforce had devoted himself, we saw all of him that was mortal laid in nimsest, we saw all of him that was mortal laid in the grave, between William Pitt and Charles Jame

So sleep the good, who sink to rest, "So sleep the good, who sink to rest, by all their country's wishes bleet; Ween Spring with dewy ingers cold. Returns to deek their hallowed mould, She there shall draw a weeter nod. Than Fancy's feet have ever tred; By forus unseen their direct is swing. By fairy hands their knell is wrinng; There sloon course, a bligging gray, To bleet the turf that wraps their day? And Freedom shall swill repair. To death weeping hermit there.

And I venture to bay that that good man and great man who "still lives" to behold the geraination and the fruition of that seed which through his life, ever since he was a boy he has been scattering ever this land—I venture to predict that that good and great man, who has been the object of calumny and derision representation and persecution in this like his predecessor, William Wilberforce, shall reserve in this country a similar tribute to the ory of William Wilbe lowed in England, so the name of William Lloyd Gar-rison will be cherished and embaimed in the love and

ion of the people of America. (Loud ap-

The bill for emancipation took effect, as your respected chairman has told you, the first of August, 1894. To-day we are assembled on the first of August, 1894. A generation has passed away, and we have now abundant opportunity of determining what have been the results flowing from the great sut that have been the results flowing from the great sut that was consummated thirty years ago. As in this countries the consummated thirty years ago. Buttain in forme he passed forever from the degradation of a slave into the dignity and responsibilities of a free man. What did he do! Did he gather up the manacles which had fallen at his feet and hurl them in defiance at the head of his former oppressor? Did he assert his libheatfor his former oppressor! Did. he asserting inerty by grappling—free man with free man—with him who had robbed him of his person, muleted him in his wages, securged him to his labor, polluted his home, and made merchandise of his children! How he acted 'it is needless here to tell.' The record of his manly and Christian virtues is written. It is writte in the annals of every Missionary Society; in the despatches of every Colonial Government; journals of every traveller; and in the imper archives of the State. Had the negro been Colonial Government: in the years under the management of the bench of Bishop he could not have accepted the gift of freedom in a more becoming manner, or celebrated it in a more Christian way. Well, thirty years have passed away since the slaves were emancipated, and what away since the saves were emancipated, and what are they now! They are free men; exercising the liberty, the rights, the privileges and power of free men. Have they abused their liberty to the destruc-tion or injury of their former oppressors! Have they relapsed into barbarism, and the usual vices and slothfulness of barbarisms! Have they slighted or misused their opportunities for the advancement of their material, moral, intellectual, or spiritual im-provement? I point to the facts for an answer-they are industrious cultivators, and often the inde-pendent freeholders of the soil. They are the liberal romoters of education. They are the devout mem bers of Christian churches. They sustain out of their own resources the worship of God, and the various religious institutions of their own locality, and even send to the treasuries of Societies in Great Britain West India colonies, and with the view, also, of ob-taining the passage of measures in Parliament that should promote the gradual abolition of slavery. But, life, into which they have not entered, and in which their liberal contributions. There is no department they have not creditably distinguished themselves. Who, then, regrets emancipation? Who would go back to the old state of things? For myself, I will say, that for all the wealth ever drawn from the sugar-fields of the West Indies, to swell the bloated for-tunes of absence slave-proprietors, I would not go back to the Sist of July, 1884. Still speaking for myself, I will say, could we gain a similar end, by the same means, and with the like results, in Cuba and the United States, I would gladly see every rice, cotton, and tobacco plantation perish. (Applause.)

What is the condition of the negro of the West Indies now? And while I am describing his cond and looking back thirty years, I ask you to look thirty years before you; and what I describe the 800,000 hu-man beings, made free in 1834, to be in 1864, I will undertake to say, (and trust I may look down to see undertake to say, (and trust 1 may look down to see the realization of my prophecy,) that you will winess on this continent thirty years hence, in the conduct and status of four millions of your fellow-citizens in this part of the world. The negro in the West In-dies can now vote for his representative in the Colo-nial Assembly, and may even appire to a seat there hinnest. More than that, he has gained a seat in the Colonial Assembly and in that Assembly von will Colonial Assembly, and in that Assembly you will see white men and black men sitting too terms of absolute equality, and making laws fo colony in which they are all equal citizens, a proud day for the negro all oven the world, and it is observed as such wherever there are negroes free to colorred as such wherever, increases are negroes increase, celebrate it. It encourages the negro still in bondage to look through his dungeon bars to the light beyond, and to anticipate the day when he too will trample on his rusting shackles, and stand erect and free

So much for West India emancipation and its results. Now a word about emancipation in this country, and then I may perhaps be excused if I resume my seat. What has been doing in this country for thirty years ! Thirty years ago, this nation was in a condition of slumber on the question of slavery ; to a great extent indifferent. One voice there was crying in the wilderness, but who heeded that voice ! One newspaper there was, without subscribers, without patronage, and five thousand dollars were offered for the head of its editor by the State of Georgia; but thanks to that God whose watchful providence is over the instruments which he selects to accomplish his own purposes, that head still remains upon the shoul ders of the man to who the remains upon the shoulders of the man to who the blongs, clear and bright as ever, exhibiting an intellect as asgacious, and connected with a heart as pure and all noble, as it was thirty years ago, Well, since then, anti-slavery seed has been sown. For ten years, it was sown without any apparent effect. There was no result to be soon it the analysis of hyperses with the action before the tendential to the second the support of the second the seen in the awakening churches or in the action of the political parties of the country. So far from it, the churches of the North were one with the churches of the South in vindication of slavery, and in making apologies for it, even from the Bible itself. But after must eventually carry everything to the and always expected that when anti-slavery principles had obtained to any considerable extent, they would be exhibited in the form of political action; and so in 1840, although many abolitionists, and many of the best abolitionists in this country refused to vote, con sidering that they could neither act the part of voters, nor by their votes give their sanction to men in Conthem to do, yet there were others, high-minded and humane men, who said, "Let us give to our principles an open and manifest form "; and so in a village ed. Warsaw, in the State of New York, a conve ful of Abolitionists nominated as a candidate for the Presidential chair a repentant slaveholder, who had entancipated his bondmen in Kentucky, had come North, had joined the Abolitionists, and had been for me years earnestly working in the ranks. how many votes were given for the first anti-slavery candidate that was ever presented to the constituency of America! Out of a million and three-quarters of qualified voters, Mr. James G. Birney had 7,300. That was the number in the Israel of that day who refused to bow down to the bloody Moloch of slavery in the Southern States. Four years went by; Mr. Birney was renominated. When he was nominated the first time, he was called the candidate of the

Well, in 1848, Mr. Van Buren was nominated upon an anti-slavery platform—measurably so; look-ing just as far as the Constitution allowed the peo-ply to look, in these days, with the view of mitigating he exile of clavery; and by a union with the Barn burners of New York, 271,000 votes were o ed, out of about two million of votes. Four years inter, Mr. Halo was nominated as the candidate of the

Third party; when nominated the second time, no was the candidate of what was called the Liberty Par-

Free Soil party; but, there being to help the abolitionists, the numb 156,000. Then, between 1852 and 1856, aggressions of the South, a age of the Fugitive Slave Law, to their treat of the Missouri compromise, to their invasion of Research the Missouri compromise, to their livation of many to the decision given in the case of Dred Sec. 8t. the number of political anti-slavery men had such the number of political anti-slavery men had such from 156,000, who were the supporters of Mr. had to more than 1,300,000, who were the supporters of Mr. had to more than 1,300,000, who were the supporter of Fremont, You know that this ame party consists organization, and fought a successful of the supporter of the country as an independent of the country as an independent of the country as an independent of the country of the country as an independent of the country of the country as an independent of the country of the country as an independent of the country of the country as an independent of the country of the country as an independent of the country of the country as an independent of the country of the count of liberty. Terminate of liberty. The result. Secession—secession eres being it. Lincoln left his home in Illinois to proceed by the Lincoln left his home in Illinois to proceed by the interest in the December, 1890, following to commenced in the December, 1890, following the Presidential efection in November, which sould be presidential efection in November, which sould be liberty and December 180, and the 24th or 20th of February, 180, and 1800, and the 24th or 20th of February, 180, and 1800, and the 24th or 20th of February, 180, and 1800, and the 24th or 20th of February, 180, and 1800, and the 24th or 20th of February, 180, and 1800, and 1800 States and secretary, and wherea to gress, had chosen a President, and wherea to had been but one United States, one President Constitution, one Congress, one army, and one many Constitution, one congress, one army, and one my, your States were split in twain, and then was a spectacle presented to the world of a shallered a pire, State at war with State, citizen with citize, and with man, and even brother with brother, has done this? Slavery! I take all the cal in the aggregate that have befallen this auton the last three years, and lay then to the second allower. Slavery has ever been the case of what ever has troubled this nation or seriously m grity. It has always been a root of his springing up to trouble you; always a fly in your pot of ointment, always a black spot upon your excurto o'ercast the skies, and bring gloom upon you country. Slavery has done this.

But, my friends, I prefer to-day to leave matter which are mournful, and which pon without awakening feelings of poignant reps and anguish, and ask you to look upon that which ha transpired which is of a nature to call forth fulness and our mutual congratulations. During these two years and a half of fearful and bloody me lict, the work of emancipation has gone glor You may have wondered, many of you, and put aplaints have been made, that Engla od was not in the beginning of this great struggle, found upon you side; that is to say, that there were not those un rances on the part of leading men of England, and at the part of the Abolitionists of England, that wend nature to inspirit you in your conflict with the ter mies of freedom at the South. Allow me to tell you that from the first, the great mass of the people of England have been with you, so far as you have been true to the cause of the slave. But at the time via ecession became an accomplished fact, and Mr. Lis coin was called upon, as President of the Unid States, to engage in civil strife with the seeds States of the South, some circumstances transpired very questionable character, and not of a natural lead the anti-slavery public of Great Britain tem-tain any great confidence in the purpose of the road of the North to make this war the mean of unaing slavery. Need I tell you how guarded wath language of Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural Address he endeavored, by the most bonied words, by the most bonied words, by the most bonied words, by the most bonied words. eductive phrases, by the most solemn promises t keep the Southern States from going out of the Union finally ? He made the proheerfully sign such an amend ion as would forever deprive Congress of the power to interfere with slavery in the South. That was not a speech to inspire the Abolitionists of England with the idea that Mr. Lincoln meant to take advantage of the rebellion to secure the abolition of slavery.

Then, again, one of the first acts of Congress was o pass a series of resolutions expressly and emphasis ally declaring that there was no intenti of the Government to disturb the existing i things at the South, or to alter the status of a single ored person in the Slave States.

Then, again, there were the letters sent by you secretary of State, Mr. Seward, to your repi tives at all the foreign courts, to the effect that they were not to allow the idea to get abroad that the vir was going to effect a change in the institution of six was going to enect a change in the inatispies die-very. It would be a "thirty days" affair; and the it was to, end in "sixty days"; and then is "gasty days"; and in any case, the struggle, however long it might endure, would make no change is regard is the institution of slavery. And then the conducts your most distinguished Generals! You most distinguished Generals! You make the work of the total the command to the German of a command to the German of the total to the command to the German of the command to the German of the command to the German of the command to the command slave State to put down an insure ace there: how another ostentationaly po ceneral order, saying that he was prepared to crush evolt among the slaves "with an iron hand" but others sent back fugitive slaves to their masters, protected the property of slaveholder, and gave end evidence that men could give of their deirr to preserve slavery as well as to restore the Union. But from the moment that Mr. Lincola gave the father than the moment than the moment than the moment than the moment that Mr. Lincola gave the father than the moment that the moment than the moment than the moment than the mom ication of an intention to avail himse ful authority as President and commander inchisf

On the 7th of March, 1862, Mr. Lincoln sent and sage to Congress, recommending the passage of fee pledged the nation to an equitable indemnification to the planters of the Slave States if they would also the planters of the Slave com-measures either for gradual or immediate ables-when I read that message, as I did at the treatis-table of a friend in Leeds, England, I said, "This has beeinning of the end." I went into tra; I the beginning of the end." I went into tru; I engaged the Music Hall; I delivered a letter was that measure, and I did all possible justice both into President and the people of this country; and I returned to predict that that was the commencement of a series of measures that would executate in the tinetion of slavery upon American soil. The hast aand copies of this address were scattered in that form in that country; and from that hour sail tendered for this country. I was ceaseless in ping barked for this country, I was cesseless in ring brough the country, and endeavoring to avake o a liberal, active sympathy the cause which you are maintaining her

Well, since that time, a series of measures in passed through your two houses of legislation, asks ceived the sanction of your President, which have parallel in the history of human legislation. [as ook back, my friends, a little while, and have taken your retrospect, let your hearts be and gird up your loins for the accomplishme work which yet remains to be done. pivot upon which your last Presidential electer turned! It was upon the question of allowing the very to go into the territories—those sixteen hash d square miles of northwestern territor) you desired to preserve to freedom as but upon which Slavery had cast a cou the Jewish monarch did upon Naboth's Well, how has that question been settled! act has been passed by your Legislature at Washing ton, securing that wast territory forever to freedom and to freedom alone; and it remains to be the best age of millions upon millions, who, when ploughing up that fertile soil and gathering vests from its bosom, shall bless the han Lincoln for the great measure that rescoel territory from slavery. (Loud applause.)

When I was last among you, what was the things in Washington ! Why, it was a sesside, and it had a per domestic slave tra tion of slaves. It was full of slave prisons, pens, slave suction marts, slave coffies, and slave re-sels at the port of Alexandria. What is the state of Washington to day; Not a stary auction block; not a slave auction block; not a slave auction block; not a slave of slavery. What is the status of course of a slavery course man in Washington at this hour? He

effect colored man in Washington at this hour? Me erry colored man in washington at this hour? Me was a chattel is a man; and more than a niari, a direct and more than a clittce, qualified to be a citizen politic. Aye, all distinctions of color have been objected; and now within the ten miles aquare, the sat of your national government, the horse care that high daily and hourly in all parts of the District carry fails and hourly in all parts of the District carry is the wrid at last that noble speciacle, for which we have looked, of a government at Washingtonis the world at last time mode spreader, for which i lare so long looked, of a government at Washington selber disgraced by unchristian prejudice, nor practising the inhuman institution of slavery. (Applause, fly, only our or five days ago, that most respectative optional journal in New York, called the Day look went into a fit, or, at all events, into something ke hysterics, in consequence of something the hysterics, in consequence of something d been done in Washington, which it said, had the White House and its environs; some polisted the White House and its environs; some ting which had made Mr. Lincoln influgaces in the gra of his country, disqualified him for the office, sish he filed, &c. &c. What was the sin which Mr. Licola had committed? What act had he done by right he had descrated the 'White House, polluted unds around it, and rendered himself unworthe grounds around it, and where the constraint of the office to which he was fleered? Why, of of the office to which he united States and M. Lineshe, President of the United States and Commander in Chief of its forces, and occupant of Commander in Chief of its forces, and occupant of Commander in Chief of its forces, and occupant of Commander in Chief of its forces, and occupant of Commander in Chief of the Chief of Commander in Case of the Washington, had actually given his consent that certain colored Sunday achools for his consent that certain colored Sunday achools in Washington might come within the grounds of the In Washington might come within the grounds of the Presidential manion on the 4th of July, to enjoy a pic-nic! (Laughter.) But more than that, said the lang Book: not only did he grant the grounds, but he lang Book: not only did he grant the grounds, but he lang Book: not only did he grant the grounds, but he lang Book is not only did he grant the grounds. I say, God bless Atrahan Lincoln for that! (Applause.) I say, God bless think the institutions of your country have much to safe from a congregation of plenicking colored children. Delirer that upon no event in, your history at the greof God ever looked with greater satisfacas the eye of God ever looked with greater satisfe has the eye of GOM ever nowed with greater satisfac-tion than upon that gathering of colored children in the grounds of the Presidential mansion in Washthe grounds of the Presidential manaion in Wash-igton, upon the 4th of July. I say it was a grantler ar, that 4th of July, than the 4th of July, 1776. as, man on only, than the ain or only, 1776. The you were struggling for independence for your-elest; now you declare before Heaven that you in favor of liberty for all.

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your seals s

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res has not rest to a place of the second of

evia favor of liberty for all.

Well, my friends, what more 1. Why, time would tall a fell the deeds that have been done in the district of emancipation during the last two years and tall. What about the slave trade! New York formers fitted out forty vessels for the African slave made. Of course, they got fraudulent papers. Of sact attended to the year fraudulent papers. Of coarse, they did not clear for the coast of Africa. O, so; they got papers as though they were bound upon ns, they go paper, so they were known to be slavers; their sames were published constantly in the New York Econop Post, the Tribune, and other papers. But they got their papers, and then at the Cape de they put in their false decks, and all the other Versituse pat in their later that the slave trade, proceeded to beliab paraphernilis of the slave trade, proceeded to be coast of Africa, and plundered that unhappy continent of her children, and then set sail for Cuha or some other of the slave markets that disgrace this some after of the world. Now, all that is at an end, New York is clear from this stain; and the foreroment to prove its detestation of slave trailing. in executed a siave trader upon a gibbet, and refuse nestiond to him the elemency which is the prerogatrail slave trades—neade, in my judgment, almost siamous as the Alman slave trade; that breeding slaves in Virginia Maryland, and the border Sures generally, the sale at the South. It is annihi-ted, and now, even if the Union should be restored san slavery in it, while the present laws of Congress d there can be no inter-State slave trade.

more to go down to posterity amongst those few meeticd names of men who have used human perferhuman good, and have ennoyled the station of thich they were lifted by exercising the power it

gare them in the cause of humanity... I might come down, and recapitulate still other samment of colored soldiers; so that at this hour, this I am speaking, 150,000 of this once despised ne war the United States uniform, receive the United States pay, and are serving the United States a the South, and nobly devoting their blood and lives. recessry, in the cause for which you are contend And let'me not forget-one of the latest acts of for National Legislature—that crasure from the apisus and execuable Fugitive Slave law. When I ulast amongst you, all New England was a hunt inground, over which two-legged wolves were al-trys proving for their pray. Kidnappers came up from the South, got their warrants endorsed by Comsoners here at the North, and dragged the fugitive sare, aye, even out of the annotuaries of New England. That day is gone by. No more will the courthouse of Boston be hung in chains; no more will such scenes be exhibited in the Puritan city of Boston hate been witnessed by some by whom I am

wan have taken place. Now we have a history in common. You have had a glory all your own, and by country has had a glory all her own. You were fain the fain the order of time. Your glory consisted in the rote of time, Your glory consisted in the rote of time. Your glory consisted in the rote of the world your beaution of independence, and in that Declaration land, as a click evident truth, that God, had created then free and equal. That was your glory. That was that made the expectant, nations stand to catch your standard that the expectant, nations stand to catch your standard that the expectant nations stand to catch a wathat made the expectant nations stand to catch by men the torch that you had lighted. Our glory he consisted, for the last thirty years, not in the the control of a dominions, not in the invincible character of searms, not in our unbounded wealth, nor our beautid sixt—in nothing of this sort; but in this, the we did that which you declared to be right, but fight to do. We recognized in acts what you had believed in words; and northans the ourset and bright-"suits belonging to the character of the country or this I am a native and a subject is this—that thirry inn ago he 'unloased the bands of wickedness, week the prison doors," and sent Wilberforce up to the with the broken chains of nearly a million of the same with the broken chains of nearly a million of the same with the broken chains. onging to the character of the country of the in his hands. And your glory will be hereaf-br, set so much in this, that you declared all men her sal he tol equal, but that, years after that Declaration va made, you put those words into practice, and carat a self-evident truth.

had a a self-erident truth.

Y. feenda, my hope and, prayer is that this great
that has soon be absolutely accomplished. There
anch greating for you to do, and nothing should
be emistered as done while aught remains to be done.
In you have have semaning for you to do, and nothing should be done. It is a done while aught remains to be done. It is yet have daves amongst you; you yet have and men who are battling for the defence of slaw, for the reservation and for the future establishment of slavery. You have got to uproof, hashdate that Save Oligarchy which has hitherto missed over this nation; and when they shall use been supply from the face of the land, or rendered when they have hitherto lived only to support, from that men you will commence a new and infinitely yet phrone and illustrious history than that which have hichert bived only to support from that men you will commence a new and infinitely yet phrone and illustrious history than that which have hichert bived only to support from that was to you at prevent.

Wakington to-day 7 Not a stave to be found; not a stave country to collaborate the desired and all over the founds to collaborate the desired and all over the founds to collaborate the desired and all over the founds to contract to collaborate the desired and all over the founds to contract to contract to contract to contract to contract the desired and the contract to contract the contract the contract to contract the contract the contract to contract the contract the contract the contract to contract the country, to celebrate the atter destruction of slavery in your own country, so that through all coming time, England the mother and America the daughter may go hand in hand together in the great work of prop-gating throughout the world those sublime principles freedom, and of the prosperity and glory of malions. Together may we go forth, conquering and to conquer, until the ear of Liberry shall make the circuit of the globe, and grind to powder, beneath its riumphant wheels, every institution opposed either to the honor of God or the interests or liberty of men. (Load applause.)

A collection was then taken up, after which the meeting adjourned.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XIII. NEW YORK, July 28, 1884.

To the Editor of The Liberator My empty pigeon-hole is a foreible reminder that the fortnight has not furnished a single topic except the heat, upon which to build this customary letter. To be sure, Mr. Greeley, from that constitutional timidity and horror of bloodshed which have made his course in these inevitable war times so tortuous, did lend ear with foolish eagerness to a peace proposal from ove the border; did run to Niagara with an alacrify hardly to be justified, unless by a desire to escape the drought; and did return, flea in ear, deploring the loss of a good chance at adjustment. " Edmund Kirke," too, about the same time, approached still nearer the Confederate authorities by a visit to Richmond, with a similar design. Both these unseemly and uncalled for undertakings having proved barren, (thanks to the good sense of Mr. Lincoln and the persistent diabolism of Jeff. Davis,) I shall dexterously refer the whole subject to the heat by likening it to the seed which fell upon stony places, and which, when the seed which fell upon stony places, and which, when the sun was up, was scorched, and withered away. The real door to peace, meanwhile, was opened by Sherman at Adanta, and what a cooling draught came up (strange anomaly !) from the heart of the Souther country to the fever-parched North I. If any activity is to be included in while such weather continues, i ought certainly not to go to waste, as it must and will if any one bestirs himself upon any other. if any one bestirs himself upon any other principle than that Victory is Peace, and that the only promises which we can safely accept from rebels are those which we are in a condition to enforce. You know it is sometimes disputed whether heat

exists in external objects or in our own sensation

and sure it is that; by a judicious contrast of tempera-tures; our feelings may be played upon in a manner to belie the thermometer. So I have been perceptibly cooler front witnessing the testy, red-faced efforts of the Commonwealth to embroil itself with the Liberator, of whigh the latest sample was its editorial in its issue of the 22.1. The charge which you made persinal it. of the 221. The charge which you made against it, of unfairness in publishing Mr. Phillips's letter to the Independent without annexing Mr. Tiltion's reply, has seriously disturbed the Commonwealth, which both repels it and at the same time (needless task) at tempts to meet in advance a similar complaint from you in regard to Prof. Newman. It lacks the dis-crimination to perceive that the uniform practice of the Liberator to print articles on both sides of the great national question is a very different thing from the audi alteram parten of a particular discussion. It may choose or not, of course, as it pleases, to incul-cate radical views by direct precept alone, or by join-ing this with that indirect teaching which comes of letting our enemy expose his own villany; but no paper which cares more for truth than it does for its own views and aims will be content to transfer to its columns a controversy of which it means to suppress one half. This is a sufficient answer to a suppress one man. This is a summent answer to a full column of argument by the Commonwealth to the contrary—a column so weak that it must have collapsed but for the sundry side issues employed to the fullest extent. Especially indignant is it at being styled by you a "Fremont organ," by which, I take it, you meant not a subsidized press, but simply one land. "Very little sympathy" has it for that move-ment; yet it welcomes, and in many instances adopts and sharpens the thrusts of the Radical Democracy against the Administration, and assists that faction just as lar as it can without training under its banner. "As a general thing," says the Commonwealth, "we prefer that our readers shall seek their Copperheadism (if they want any) in the Courier," But the circulation of the Commonwealth is not confined to New England, while that of the Conrier, happily, is. May not we, then, Commonwealth, your New York readers, consult the World for Copperheadism! And if we do, pray tell us what we shall think of finding there, with flaming head and exultant enlogy, by way of attracting notice, Mr. Phillips's letter to the Independent with the American William of the Property of the Independent with the Cook a window of the Independent with the Index of th comparison which might seem odious—if this be Cop-perheadism in the World, what is it in the Commonperheadism in the World, what is it in the Common-scellt? And if the World publishes that letter out of sheer sympathy and collusion with the Fremont intrigue, is it harsh to suspect the Commonwealth of being a Fremont organ also?

The assumption that every one who reads Prof. Newman's letter will be qualified to anticipate your reply from a general knowledge of your sentiments, ogizes for a second omission to give fair play. Why meddle in the debate at all, unless reconciled to allow both sides a hearing, and confident that the cause o truth will not suffer from the double presentation to your manifestly Just assertion, that men in office are to be judged, while there, not by an abstract rule of duty, but by their oaths, their responsibilities, and their possibilities. This to an American is the simplest truism, but perhaps it needs to be demonstrated to a journal which is amenable to British influence. It would have been absurd to reproach Buchanan, as President, with any act of his which was confo to the national interpretation of the Constitution, proslavery though that was, and justly, (for the Commonweelth knows better than to injunuate that the instruction ment it seeks to amend is guiltless toward liberty.) Nor can it be shown that the Abolitonists ever condemned him for being more than superserviceable to slavery, and willing and ready to extend its away illegally. Mr. Lincoln took his oath of office with a resolution to abide by it—a resolution honorable in itself, so long as he was able to endure the oath. He may have kept some of which it should have been ashamed; but he is none the less to be respected for his scruples, and for his fidelity to them. Proper criticism will labor to clear his mind of false or obsole lete notions, but as a man, his conscience will not be found fault with, one as a Presidence to found fault with, one as Presidence to manuscolth says, if Mr. Lincoln is not prelavery, he is slow, and the accusation may rest; but will that paper tell us what it purposes to do? It is not a Fremont organ, nor a Vallandigham organ, nor a Lincoln bream. Well, where does it estand? It is sore in spirit, by turns inclancholy and savage, refuses to be reckoned a supporter of anybody, and seeks to make its neighbors as uncomfartable as itself. Such conditions, surrounded with a helmous prejudice, to exert every influence with the above declarations, surrounded with a helmous prejudice, whereas we have in accordance with the above declarations, surrounded with a helmous prejudice, whether may be the name, or no name which the the swept from the face of the land, or rendered will receive it a appropriate stamp from others, whether the desirection of that sharery which the state of the land, or rendered will receive it appropriate stamp from others, whether lived only to support, from that say to make an infinitely promose and illustrious history than that which the points and illustrious history than that which the say of the present it will mean "and in the face of fearful opposition have axelled the ranks of the Union by tens of thousands of its best and more efficient troops, and are still no less determined by two there is a great privilege to lie if you today, and to mingle my congratulation. The short of the short of the redem, layly and the line of the redem, layly, and, or unite itself with the sallies of the redefining full justice to our soldiers in the field received of the delinquency from some cause in regard to do in the field of the pairty of the stamps of the testimony that has been borne, and the prospects that the before you, and the prospect that the deform you far state prospects that the dear you have been pleased to pay to me, as a very large of the community; and it hank him and you for the take you have been pleased to pay to me, as a very large of the redefinition of the voluntary promise in the work which was accomplished the resident enters the new campaign—the unqualified, sternal abolition of slavery.

I hope not everybody failed to see the point of the Commonwealth's inserting, in a special "Refere" "the I hope not everybody falled to see the point of the Commonwealth's inserting, in a special "Refuge," the letter of Postmaster Blair to you. It is a feeble retort for your consigning to the pillory the animal, not necessarily pro-slavery, of a late stricle from that paper. But 'would puzzle a conjurer to discover what there is reprehensible in a man, whose record has been faulty in the public estimation, seeking to prove himself not so black as he is painted. The Commonwealth, in effect, denies Mr. Blair a chauce to exculpate himself, by branding the effort to be worthy of an oppressor. Is this another invasors of its bles exculpate himself, by branding the effort to be worthy of an oppressor. Is this another instance of its ideo of fair play? The question of sincerity is not a issue. Nobody is bound to believe the Postmaster's statements; but if they are tree, shall we not rejoice and alter our judgment of him t-and if they are false can we not equally rejoice that he feels obliged to assume an alten wittee? In the first case, we but side of the statement of the first case, we but side of the statement of the first case, one when ford an opportunity for justice to be done to one who has been misrepresented; in the second, we make a new notch on the high water stake,

I gladly exchange the Refuge of Oppression for the

Refuge of the Refrigerator.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE GERMAN RE PUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the German Republican Central Committee was held in New York on Friday a enue, H. Raster, Esq. in the chair, and Messra. Gustavus Levy and G. Manshot, Secretaries. Mr. Remak reported the following resolutions from the Eccutive Committee, which, having been put, were car-

led unanimously: discillate a short bound of the Resolved. That we, the German Republicans of the ple embodied in the Chicago platform of 1860, viz that freedom is national, and ought to prevail where ever the national authority is by the Federal statutes

Resolved, That we utterly reject, as a wifful adul raitors and sore-headed deserters from the ranks o the Republican party; and that, knowing the senti-ments of the freedom-loving citizens of German birth, we assert that-only an exceedingly small and insig-nificant fraction of their number have been seduced by designing demagogues to join in that unholy alli

Resolved. That in the self evident lie of the Clev land platform, that "Slavery is dead," we see a shame-ful compromise between a portion of those Radicals ho desire to screen Slavery from all the blows that n the course of the war the Nation in self-defence stly and heartily to desire the extinction of Slavery which does not acknowledge the patent fact that Slav ery is not only the source of, but, unhappily, still gives vitality and strength to, the Rebellion.
Resolved, That while heartily endorsing the Balti-

more platform as a true and logical exposition of Re publican sentiments as far as it goes, we deeply de-plore the policy of expediency which has excluded from that platform a recognition of the correctness of the principle underlying the confiscation law, as in terpreted by Judge Underwood of Viccinia and that we shall deem the task of the Republican party no yet accomplished until the reconstruction of the Reb el States shall be based upon the idea of creating out of the confiscated landed estates of the rebels, hom steads of a population of independent freeholders.

Resolved, That in accepting as our candidates th

nominees of the Baltimore Convention, Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, we desire to expres most of us may doubt the expediency or the correct ness in principle of some measures adopted by the

timore Convention in admitting the Missouri Radical delegation, coupled with the adoption of the sixth section of the platform, could not, and certainly ough not to have been misunderstood; that the Convention has undoubtedly meant to disapprove of all those of forts, known as the "Kentucky policy," at tempor izing and compromising with the Pro Slavery sham-loyalists of the Border States; and that any persist. ence in that unfortunate policy, while it would run di rectly against the plainly-expressed wishes of the Baltimore Convention, could not but dampen the dential campaign.

Resolved. That the Baltimore Convention, in en dorsing the traditional policy of this Government in regard to the efforts of foreign powers to destroy republican governments on the American continent, has meant to erect a beacon by which this Administrati he people.

Resolved, That it is the unqualified sentiment of Resolved, 1 hat it is the unqualified sentiment of the German Republicans, as it was of the Baltimore Convention, that no man ought to be retained in office, and especially not in the highest office under the gov-ernment, who does not fully sympathize with the sen-timents and principles of the true loyalists, as repre-sented at Baltimore; and that the harmony of action in the administration of the country, as desired by the administration of the country, as desired by the same popular body that nominated Abraham L. coln for reflection, should be interpreted in the light of the action of that body in the admission of the

# THE COLORED MASS MEETING.

The following preamble and resolutions were strong-y advocated in an eloquent speech by Prof. A. M.

ing mercy unto thousands of them that love Him, and TREMENDOUS, EXPLOSION AND ODESER. ATE CONFLICT AT PETERSBURG.

2. Resolved, That the sacrifices made by friends and relations of our colored soldiers in the field, and mine which he had been preparing swreat wysks pre-2. Besolved. That the sacrifices made by friends and relations of our colored soldiers in the field, and the devotion to principle and uny telling tenacity with which these soldiers prosecute their mission to the field of mortal strife for the cause of liberty and our national triumph over the rebellions staveholders, call for better treatment towards them from the Federal Government, and should entitle us to just treatment at the hands of our fellow-citizens, whose proper places are filled by our self-sacrificing brothers, fathers, hasbands, and kindred.

3. Resolved, That however much we may be compelled to suffer from the determination minifest in all

pelled to suffer from the determination min lirections to force and fasten upon us a state of infe-iority, even denying us promotion for meritorious dority, even denying as promotion for meritorious conduct of the most brilliant evidence of capacity and peroism on the field of battle, yet we shall forever reject this ungenerous flat of our would be superiors, and are determined from this time forward to discoun-tenance and forever protest against this species of

ed men from its benefits as an organization, (its avow-ed objects being to prepare officers for command of colored regiments,) as one of the surrest and best ways of contin-uing this prejudice, and fostering the idea that colored nen, even after months of active service in the field may not become competent to command either com panies or regiments of their own color.

5. Resolved, That there can be no good reason of fered why colored men, especially those who have proved their availability in the field, may not be pro-moted to command colored troops, rather than civil-ians, many of whom are taken from the obscure and and by the influence of the Free Military Academ

In this respect while this large surplus of men cain be kept on hand by the Free Military Academy.

9. Resolved, That we sincerely regret that, in the

formation of the Supervisory Committee of this city for recruiting colored men, so many of our old tried and familiar friends are, from some cause, not known as connected with the movement; while men little known to us except for their semi-concealed prejudice reaching a position to serve our cause and the cause of

ity of the professions of men whose acts in many re-

with the claims of humanity and universal freedom, and the favorable developments of the providence of God pointing to the liberation and enfranchisement of our race, demand of the colored people of these Inited States to be united in council, labor, and faith ; and in accordance with said belief, we do heartily con cur in the call of a National Convention of ed citizens of the United States, to assemble on the 4th day of October, 1864, in the city of New York then and there to consider the various important of jects set forth in the call of said Convention

# THE VACANCY PILLED.

LYNN, July 28, 1864. DEAR GARRISON :

The letter of George W. Simonds in your paper of the 22d inst., ordering the discontinuance of his Libe-rator, has accomplished one good object. It has rerator, has accomplished one good object. It has reminded me of the duty of renewing my absorption to it—a duty which would not have been so loog, neglected were it not, for the fact that a copy is taken in my family, which I have the opportunity of reading. I now deem it not only a duty but a priedleg to fill up the gap thus made in the ranks of its supporters by one who seems to have read it for twenty-eight years to little advantage, having in all that time imbled so little of the truly catholic and tolerant spirit which you have ever exhibited in its columns, in allowing the largest measure of liberty for the expression of opinions diverse from your own. Allow me to add that, much as I respect the inte

ject of the ensuing Presidential election, neverthe have taken is the one best calculated to nave taken is the one best calculated to promote the objects which every true Abolitionist must have a

I enclose the amount of one year's subscription which you will please allow to commence at the ti

when that of Mr. Simonds ended Barren at the unit

FIRST OF AUGUST AT ABINGTON. We devote the principal portion of our inside form to a re speech made by George Thompson, Esq. at the Ab-ington celebration of the thirty-fourth anniversary of British West India Emancipation, on Monday last,

ATE CONFLICT AT PETERSBURG.

On the 20th ult., Gen. Grant sprang a formidable mine while, he had been preparing serrent verkapravious, containing six fone of powder! A terrific concussion followed, blowing ab a atrong rebel work, and 
sending it in fregments high into the air, destroying 
an almost entire North Carolina regiment, burying 
cannon in the ruins—6.c., 6.c. A bloody conflict en-

tion.

But suppose the negro troops had behaved badly. How many while regiments would have done better, going into action with the certainty that if taken prisoners they would be enalayed or murdered! We may the will the Government assert the negroes' rights as sol The interior of the exploded work pre

ANOTHER REBEL RAID INTO PENNSYLVA

most their availability in the field, may not be promoted to command colored troops, rather than civilians, many of whom are taken from the obscure and most humble walks of life, who are appointed from and by the influence of the Free Millitary Academy.

ANOTHER REBEL RAID INTO PENNSYLVA.

MIA—BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG.

MIA MEGRISHAD AND HALL THE TOO THE TOO

which the article closes, intimates that he had better take himself out of the way:

"It is no reflection on Fremont's sagacity that he has not yet detected the bearing which his inhyrudent or conniving orators have given to his inhyrudent; but his aroused intelligence cannot fail to see it now; and he has yet plenty of margini to vindicate the lofty declaration of his letter, that his main object is not to advance houself, but to secure a worthy administration to the country. "To due an expressive though a common phrase, he has not due ghost of a chance for the Chicago nomination; and the present attitude of the organization is simply that of, an auxiliary to the advancement of McClellan. The worst enemy General Fremont has on earth would not venture to assume that such a role is worthy his adoption and performance." in a rome of the name a timen Little from Long agont to

The following comes naturally from the pent Thurlow Weed. In an article of the retirement of eccretary Chase, the says:—

of Thurlow Weed. In an article on the retirement of Secretary, Chase, he says:—

"There are other and grave reasons for rejoicing that Mr. Chase, its out of the Cabinet. He Abolitionized that Cabinet, and it our Government should be overfrown and our Union severed, he, as the chief of a class to which Summer, Greeley, Phillips, &c., &c., belong, will be responsible for the calamity—directly responsible—for they have perverted the war, which should have been waged, against Rebellion into a war, for Abolition, lacking the wisdom to perceive that the whole North could be united against Rebellion, while upon their Abolition inprogramme the people are divided. In other words, it wiser men had ruled, Rebellion would have divided the South and united the North is unhappily divided."

This comes from the fossilated pro-stavery stand-

This comes from the fossilated pro-slavery stand point of an old man who seems to have reached hi

from the Quebec. Mercury (Southernly disposed):

From the moment that Lincoln put forth his color brated Proclamation, and the blot a featwary was taken from the Federal soil of the enpited of the Union, the policy of subtition, as "military necessity, has been gaining ground incheby litch, and all appearances indicate that the war will eventually, and after long delay, terminate, if persecred in sule libe, and, by the smantipation of the magno population. Such a result would prevent any trouble between the States and Canada as to fugitive slaves, it would prevent any through the sulface of the South smalling Cuba, or Mexico, and consequently, any American of the North wanting Canada and, the sister Colonies as an offset. It would benefit our Coloniel of the States and the whole: European continent in one bout against slavery, which, would, soon, sween the system from Spanish, Portuguese, and Brazilian soils, and titinistely deverthered.

soils, and ultimately overthrow it even in its native home, in now benighted Africa.

Here, then, after all, is the true secret of success— devotion to freedom! Let it be followed to the end.

ington celebration of the thirty-fourth anniversary of British West India Emancipation, on Monday last, (as phonographically reported for the Liberago by J. M. W. Yerrinton, Esq.)—assured that our readers will be gratified in giving the speech a careful perisal, tog gratified in giving the speech a careful perisal, tog either with the handsome introductory remark as by the President of the Day, Hon. Levi Reed of Abington. All the other speeches and exercises of the occasion gave great satisfaction to the methods a company brought, together, not withstanding the intensely soilty state of the weather.

The colored citizens of New York and vicinity on Monday held their annual celebration of West India Emancipation, and the resent progress of Emancipation, and addresses were dedivered by the Rev. Sella Martin and others. Not less than 5,000 persons participated in the mess orderly manner.

Colored Puprits in Title Boston School's alphona.

Colored Puprits in Title Boston School's alphona.

Thomas Downing has passed to the English High Colored Carefully in the Application of the Wells School, and Elizabeth Norton Smith of the Wells School and Elizabeth Norton Smith of the Wells School, and

EF HENRY C. WRIGHT will letter and attend Con-entions during August and September in Illinois and flohigan and Northern Indiana. SURIECTS—The Ottober 1888

Michigas and Northern Indiana. Surances—The Origin, Mission and Destiny of the American Republic. Shall the North be subjugated to Slavery and Slave Labor; or the South to Freedom and Free Labor? Shall the White Laborers of the Nation be made Slaves; or the Black Laborers be made Freezen? made Slaves; or the Black Laborers pe mace Man above his incidents, and never to be sa them. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, Abol them. Moerry, equality, Problition. No. Trues, no. Bears, no. Compromise. Slavery. Reverence for Human Bulnes the puly Safer for Human Rights.

AARON M. POWELL will lecture ut Part, N. Yang and day Special Avg. of Keeseville, N. Yang and be a Received by Special Avg. of Vednesday, "10, West Pers." Jay, Wednesday, "10, West Peru best deur platfy by save 11.
Platteburgh, we yields edt al Sunday, behalv 12.

Manday, 1145 15. Platisburgh, V44; nove delt or Monday, 41105 als. Perrisburgh, odd nove als la Tuesday, i get bale. Vergennes, "Wednesday," 17.
Wednesday, 18.
Moriah, N. Y.
Fiday, 19. Glens Fallsiff ban given ann Send

F PARKER PILISBURY will lecture in Union Hall, Peltonville, on Sanday next, Nagus 7, at hall past I and half-past To'elock, P. M., on "The Mysteries of the

HARRIET TUBMAN Is now in Boston, on HARRIET ADDITAGE TO NOW IN DOCUMENT OF THE POST OF THE

PLACE WANTED .- A strong, healthy, colored poung man, of about 23,—formerly a slave in Missouri,— joung man, of about 23,—formerly a slave in Missouri,— lost a foot by freeling, was taken in charge by one of our Army-Sargeons, kindly cared for, and sent to Boston, our Army-surgeons, annie card tor, and sent to Beston, where he has now been residing in the Surgeon family ten months, readering what domestic service he could,—is desirous of obtaining work in some place which will not require much walking? he would like to fearir a homemaker's trade, but is ready to engage in any occupation, saited to his condition, by which the may card his living. He is represented as very intelligent, and recom entirely honest and reliable. Any person disposed to give employment to this young man is requested to apply as soon as possible to R. F. WALLCUT, at this office.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The seventeenth Annual Term will commence Nov. 2, 1864, and continue seventeen weeks. Taltion fee for the course of the six Professors and the Demonstrator, \$85—free to students needing all, wherever residing, if For particulars, address the subscriber, at the Callegel No. 30 Canton street, Boston. anton street, Boston, and relations it is not of 3w SAM'L GREGORY, M.D. Secretary.

MERCY HELIACKSON W. Die har Handred to Women and Children.

References.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D.

Office hours from 2 to 4. P. M.

DIED In Cambridgeport, July 21, of enlargement of the heart, Mr. Eowann D. Liwrox, aged 43. The deceased has always barne an irrepressable character. Industry, love of literature, and attachment for home and amily were conspicuous.

Born in New Bedford, and having been an appreciative

Born in New Bedford, and having been an appreciative recipient of its equal school rights system, he could not endure the proscription that until within the past few years blighted the educational prospects of colored children in Boston; hence he removed to Cambridgeport, where the consequent progress of his children proved to him and them an ample offset for the change.

The funeral was attended by is harpe concourse of friends armenthians with hit extremed and becaused, said and

the several sons and daughters. His remains were conveyed to the Woodlawn Cemetery.

Portrait of Mr. Garrison.

JOHNSTON'S Crayor Pottrait of Mr. Garrison is of exhibition at the store of Williams & Beviett, 214 Washington street, and elites warm approvised In will be lithographed by Mr. Johnston, and published carly in September. Price \$1.50 per copy.

Subscriptions received by B. F. WALLOUT, Anti-layery office, 221 Washington street. July 29.

THE HUMAN, VOICE indicative of character 1 Physicology of the Voice—bars, barytone, tenor, contratto, reprace; Male and Femile Voice—what causes the difference? How to Cultivate the Voice; Stammering.

CLIMATE AND THE RACES—Northerners and Southerners compared; organic difference; quality, hardness, sourcess, funces, funces, concess, coarcess, Carboin-Hat trainformations; Natural Development; Pauper Children; (Thievei Photographed; Right Position in Sleen; Vanity, Self-Preise; New Ylews of Physiognomy; The Face; Signa of Character; Love of the Eyes—in PRIENCLOCKAL JOHNAL, Aug. No., 20 cts., or 32 ayear; Newspan have it.

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

The True Temperance Platform.

BY R. T. TRALL, M. D.

HE best and most scientific temperance document ever published. published.

The published of Temperagne References and the medical references of Temperagne References and the medical references on and the effects of alcohol on plants, ashimals and unn, are here for the first time plainly pointed out.

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

MILLER & BROWNING;

MR. AND MRS. D. MACK'S Family Boarding School for Young Ladies, AT ORCHARD HILL, BELMONT,

THE School will commence the last Monday of Sep-tember.
Circulars and references when requested.
July 8.
Sm

Veril III Test (No 14 ale ob C C (colon) wor / /

A LL Interested in Phonographic Shorthand should see for the PHONOGRAPHIC VISITOR, No. 4, see cents. No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 now reedy, 22 cents.

Address ANDREW J. GRAHAM, 451 Broadway, New York.

June 24.

A. J. GROVER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Sr. Part, Munreota.

F. Part, Munreota.

F. Special attention given to securing and collecting lains for Eastern Merchants.

References: "geof wed dead o good sold

Wandette Paratire Eas, Beston and A. L. Pars, Es. Sason Bank do Fawent, Fitth & Co, Chicago, Illion.

May 20 an on the life at the sast get on dynamics.

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing, "WITHOUT SMUTTING

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

WOULD inform the public that she has removed from Street, to Survey and the street of the Half of the Mannister of the Half of the Half

MADAME CARTEAUX HANNISTER. No. 51 Winter Street, Boston.

THE SISTERS.

I.
They were two sisters. One was fair,
With yellow lights in her wavy bair. The other was dark, and in her eyes Larked the sultry fire of Southern s With towns and cities on hill and plain

which flowed to greet the The Selds of the one with wheat and corn Swaved in the breath of the wind at morn Her sons at the plough and anvil stood, Or wielded the axe in the shady wood. She built great ships that over the seas Fleets of these in her ports found room. Her factories hummed with the busy loo There men and women, early and late, Labored to earn the bread they ato. Her children flocked to her schools to learn Knowledge profound and Wisdom stern. men months she stood in the field In granaries built through long years of pe She gathered the wealth of the earth's in And the winds which blew from her snowy hills

II. The swelling slopes of the other shone whi With cotton blooms in the hot sun's light. Under the shade of ancestral trees Her sons and daughters lived at case. Her dusky bondman, stalwart and strong, Toiled in the field the whole day long. Hard and sinewy were his hands, His muscles were like to iron bands A modern Samson in strength was he, Shern of his glorious liberty. etimes a patient song of tol

Fell from his lips as he tilled the soil. Sometimes at night his yearning eyes Turned to a star in the Polar skies. And a hungry longing for Freedom gave Wings to the feet of the dusky slave. But pitiless bloodhounds on his track In the foul market-place he stood, The bondman sullen and stern of mos And like a chattel was bought and sold-A human being for so much gold-

Down the river ; -afar on its wave; What are wife and child to the slave! O God ! that such things ever had been, III.

Then rose on the air a sudden cry, Like thunder rolling along the sky. From the burning lips of the North it came, Stronger the dread tornsdo blew, Darker the gathering tempest grew. In senate chamber and balls of state

Thee the Nerthern sister called to her side A man for his prudence noted wide. But she of the Seath with fierce replies

Flashed defiance out of her eyes The shouts of " War !" on the winds went forth The trumpets blew, and the loud drums beat ; The dumb earth quaked with the tread of feet.

To-day the cannon thunder loud ; And yonder see the battle-cloud ! To-day earth's altar-steps are red Look on those swelling mounds that rise-

May it atone in God's just sight. And kindle in the East a ray,
The dawn of a broader, purer day!

— Harper's Monthly for July.

LINES FOR THE TIMES welcome the fire, pure and fervent, That blows to the welding white heat, loome the master, or servant, brings us the weapons complete,

To cut down the tares and the thictles That grow in the garden of God; Where boldly a noisome crop bristles To cumber and plunder the sod.

And there grows that vile plant, the rankest Tainting leagues of the soil and the sea; With roots under-running the dankest That thrive in the land of the free.

Tis slavery! here struggling and stunted. There strong as a banyan we see; cen weapons have often been blunted While smiting the sturdy old tree.

But truth-tempered tools are still forging,— Bright spade and stout wedge for the helve Now at the old trunk they are charging, And down to the root they will delve.

HOW LONG?

A Poem sent to the Brooklyn Sanitary Fair by O. W. Holmes, in reply to a request to furnish his autograph :-And see the raging steeds of war unbound?
Our streams run blood, our fields are crimeon mi
Smoke hides the sun, and night is red with fire—
How long, O Lord, how long?

As one that sleeping means, but knows not why, Till at the last he wakes with sudden cry, I, stumbering, wake to hear a nation's prayer Piercing the heath-chilled, sorrow-laden alr— How long, O Lord, how long?

Patience! The fire must bern the root of shame; The terrs of anguished routs must quench the fiame God led His people to the promised shore. Through the long desert. We will sak no more. Hew long, O Lord, how long?

, suisyl OWEN LOVEJOY, occurrent

Come, stand the nearest to thy country's zire, Thou fearism man of incorruptible heart; Then fearless man of incorruptible heart;

Wall worthyamiversal praise then art;
And "will be thine when slumbers party ire,
Italized by the voice of freemen to a height
Sublineer far than kings by birth may claim.
Thy sters, unselfish spirit sized the right,
And battled 'gainst the wrong; thy holiest aim

Was freedom in the largest sense, despite
Risconstructed motives and numeasured blame.

Above disguise; in purpose firm and pure;
Fust to opposers, and to friende sincere.

Thy worth shall with key country's name endure,
And greener grow thy fame through every coming year
fit, Charles Co., Mo., June 23, 1800.

INVOCATION.

Space, Lord, the thoughtless; guide the blind;
Till min no more shall deem it just
To live by forging chains to bind
His weaker brother in the dust.

The Diberator.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS OF BOS-TON.

At a meeting held in Joy street church, July 5th, a report of which appears in the Anglo-African of the 16th, some developments were made which have on Bith, some developments were made which have oc-casioned so much regret and mortification to many who did not happen to be present, that I feel it due to them, as also to those anti-slavery friends who have expressed surprise at said proceedings, that some statement abould be submitted, revealing more defi-

a variety of topics; among them, strictures upon the Administration for neglecting the claims of colored Americans, soldiers and others—tributes to Hon. J. R. Giddings and Hon. Owen Lovejoy, &c. &c. Some of these were amenable to criticism, but, nevertheless met with general acceptance; but the last clause is

tous, and calculated to do more harm unan good ...

Resolved, That we hold in grateful remembrance Hon. Charles Sumner, Hon. Henry Wilson, Judge Kelley of Pennsylvania, with their noble coadjustors in Congress; also, Gov. John A. Andrew, and the worthy pioneers in the Anti-Slavery cause, Messar. Garrison and Phillips, end their faithful associates; and especially is Mr. Phillips entitled to our quantum for his consistent devotion to our cause, even in this trying them. At amountains.

marks were made in substance as follows: That while to an ordinary observer there might not appear any ection to its phraseology, yet, taken it persons would be at once directed to the recent Anti Slavery Convention in Boston, and the wide differ ence of opinion on its platform, the implied censure of one anti-slavery champion in that chause became very apparent, which censure was wholly ungener ous, and unwarranted by anything that can be show

Of course, no one denied that an emergency migh Of course, no one denied that an emergency might arise when it would be legitimate in a meeting of colored clitzens to criticise the anti-slavery position of either or both these champions of human rights; but who, upon reflection, would dare avow that one was to be lauded at the expense of the other, be-cause, from an anti-slavery standpoint, they happen to take a different view of national affairs! It was in most indecent haste to make a public de in most indeed make a made a position of Mr. Phillip and Mr. Garrison, in the face of a protest from then both. Here is what Mr. Garrison says in the Libera tor of February 26th, 1864:—
"Mr. Phillips has less faith in the good intentions
President Lincoln than we have, and believes he

"Mr. Phillips has less faith in the good intentions of President Lincoln than we have, and believes he is 'ready to sacrifice the honor and interest of the North to effect a shasn peace." We honor him for the many arowal of his conviction; and none the less so because it places him in the minority, and subjects him to severe popular criticism. The honesty of his conviction is not to be impeached, while its soundness may be questioned without any personal feeling. We are not weiling to accept of any compliment at his expense. In matters of opinion and comparison of views we sometimes differ from him; but in an uncompromising adherence to principle, we have always seen eye to eye. He must be true to himself, and he will be, at whatever cost. Those who repose more confidence in President Lincoln than he does find no justification for abusing him. The services he has rendered the cause of freedom, and indeed whatever is worthy of preservation in our country, for more than dered the cause of freedom, and much worthy of preservation in our country, for more a quarter of a century, at great pecuniary cost three and an artificing a worthy of preservation in our country, ior more that a quarter of a century, a great pecuniary cost through his munificent disposition and self-sacrificing spirit and to the utter abandoment of all hope of politica advancement, should ever shield him from bitter and sisparaging criticism. However jealous he may be othe Government, it is not for a factious purpose, but the cause of impartial liberty."

That this feeling is reciprocated by Mr. Phillip

is shown by a private letter, from which I extract these sentences:—
"I should deeply regret that any resolutions or action on their part [the colored people] should utter praise of me in derogation of him, [Mr. Garrison,] so as to place us in antagonism. Entreat them to make no comments on present affairs in the Anti-Slavery Society. Don't let them embarrass or pain me by any such movement. Of course, I recognize their kind intentions, and am gratefully theirs and yours."

Whatever may be the motives of parties interested Whatever may be the motives of parties interested in the passage of this resolution, rest assured, if published in that shape, good men and women and the angels will weep, and Copperheads and the fiends in hell will clap their hands for joy.

One speaker, though favoring Mr. Phillipa's view

One speaker, though favoring Mr. Phillips's view of public affairs, yet believed the meeting would ac-complish its object by taking cognizance of principle rather than men; but the movers heeded no appeal recently manifested by some of the Union army at finding colored slaveholders at the South is remem-

have removed into the suburbs, and many others have a growing aversion to so much that usually occurs in these gatherings that they can only be induced to attend when made aware of a pressing necessity. Hence what is sometimes the work of a faction is made to appear as receiving the approval of many Boston, July 25, 1864.

GRINDING THE FACE OF THE POOR-

The following military orders, published at Natchez shortly after the arrival in that city of a large number of negroes who had taken advantage of the Red River Expedition to escape from slavery, short the Expedition to escape from slavery, show the small amount of justice and mercy dealt out to them by our Government in Mississippi:—

"21. From henceforth, all contraband negroes of Natchez are forbidden from the renting of houses, and living to themselves, but are required to secure legitimate employment with responsible, respectable persons, or otherwise be sent to the contraband encampment. Those hiring them are expected to aid in the enforcement of the foregoing regulations by the proper employment of them in their families or messes.

3d. As the congregation of so many negroes in one house with their filthy and lazy habits, (as the undersigned has found to be the case,) If continued, will creatually prove fatal to the bealth of the city.

All owners or renters of houses are forbidden the renting or sub-renting of the same to contraband negroes, under a penalty for so doing. Otherwise it will be impossible for the undersigned to carry out a system of Samitary Regulations essential to the well-being of the city.

By order of A. W. KELLY.

Surpean and Health Officer.

Official, A. Ralarros, A. A. Gen. Post. GENERAL ORDER WO. 2

Subsequently, on the 19th of March, another order was issued, of which the following is a copy. After a presmble charging idleness and profligacy on the freedmen, it proceeds thus:—
"To prevent these evil effects, it is hereby ordered, that after the first day of April, 1864, no contraband chall be allowed to remain in the city of Nothers, who a not employed by some responsible units person in

or the needs the servicer of said contraband, it some legitimate employment. All contrabands remaining in this city in contravention of this order, after April Int. Will be removed to the contraband encampanent. The word contraband is hereby defined to mean all persons formerly slaves who are not now in the employ of their forms contern.

Persons drawing rations from the U. S. Goornment are not supposed to need any hired servanis. The number allowed to each family will be determined by the undersigned.

By order of Suryeon and Health Officer.

Approved: J. M. TUTLE,

Brig. Gen. Com. Dist.

Would treatment so harsh and cruel to t

#### MR. LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION.

CHICAGO, July 28, 1864.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Esq.:
MY DEAR SIR,—I have just read Prof. Newman's letter and your reply thereto, in the last number of the Standard; and as you state the case in respect of Mr. Lincoln's administration, I do not see how series exception can be taken with your con I think you are desperately wounding the great cause you have so much at heart by a too generous and confiding support of Mr. Lincoln, and I predict that you will concur with me not many mouths hence. I believe I have had far better opportunities to observe and know the sentiments of Mr. Lincoln on the subject of slavery, and its cognates than you have, and I tell you that he is not now nor was he ever an activities. anti-slavery man. He has all the inherited prejudices of the great body of the "poor white trash" of the South against the blacks; and I state what I believe to be the truth when I say that he is in the daily habit of speaking of the blacks with all the contempt and hatred that his easy nature is capable of. I could detail the circumstances and instances, but will not weary you. It is proper I should say that my information comes from others in whom I rely. Was not that animus disclosed in his interview with the committee of colored men from the District two years since, and in his Haytien colonization scheme? You evidently believe that Mr. Lincoln is intending to suppress the rebellion if he can, and to maintain his emancipation proclamation long fide. Now, sir, I sesent that he has no such settled purpose. I aver, and but for the padiock that seals the lips of gentlemen high his military service, I could prove,—and that seal by and by removed, it will be proven,—that Mr. Lincoln has had at least two agents waiting in Jeff Davis's ante-rooms from time to time for many months past for some favorable response to propositions of compromise, and that these agents have tions of compromise, and that these agents have passed our lines, greatly to the disgust of loyal Gen

A WILL DOY WERTY YOU WILL A UTRUE. I HAVE NO claim upon your attention other than that of an admirer of your well-spent life. I do not complain of your support of Mr. Lincoln. I think it possible that every patriot may at the ensuing election feel compelled to do so. But I cannot regard the possibility of the other hands. ity other than a dire alternative. O that they coul the thear your warning voice in that cabal of politicians that daily meets at the President's house, instead of the apologetic tones in your reply to Prof. Newman!

the apologetic tones in your reproduction a more I cannot regard the Cleveland movement in a more favorable light than you do. Gen. Fremont is in bad hands. The people have to this moment been unreproductions to the Presidential conventions. Would resented in the Presidential conventions. Would God they might in this crisis arise in their might, and n in the Presidential chair!

I am, truly yours, L. C. PAINE FREER.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.,) July 25, 1864.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Eq.:

DEAR Siz—In your paper of July 1st, 1864, I find a sort of defence of Montgomery Blair as an anti-slavery man. It seems to me that if you would only take pains to read his speech delivered at Concord, New Hampshire, June, 1863, you would not be so ready to Hampshire, June, 1863, you would not be so ready to believe in his anti-slavery sentiments. In that speech he characterizes an abolitionist and a rebel at the South as being equal enemies of the country. Are you willing to accept this as true doctrine? It seems to me that in your new-born zeal for the perpetuation of this administration, you will do well to examine the past acts of such aristocratic hunkers as the Blairs before believing their asserverations. I find in my interest them to the processing a universal dising of Fremont, he says the position he has now taken proves he is ready to sacrifi which he pretends prompted it to reach the real ob-ject of his zeal. The loyal people will be pleased to know what prompted Montgomery Blair to circulate a lying speech of his brother Frank, knowing it to be such, to damage the financial head of the govern-ment while still in office.

Now this Montgomery Blair, taking advantage

his official capacity at the head of the Post Office De-partment, circulates a lie through that department to gratify his spite towards Secretary Chase. For proof of this, see remarks of Senator Sprague gressman Higby of California in Congress.

I find a growing sentiment among the people to hold Abraham Lincola accountable for keeping imbe-cile fogies around him, as witness Seward, Halleck & Co.

Respectfully yours,

For the Liberator. THE MANIFESTO OF THE

GRESS.

Have you read the Manifesto
Of the Rebel Congress—say?
A sort of mongrel, dying speech
Before the reck ning day!

And sanction'd by their President,
The perjur'd traitor Chief,
And countersign'd and seal'd by Floyd,
The noted knave and thief!

Twill be a precious document
To send to Kings and Queens—
I don't believe they'll need their spect's
To see just what it means.

No school-boy could be cazen'd by Such barefaced, glaring lies: It caps Munchausen—Beauregard Can't beat it, if he tries!

In fact, it is concentrated,

Rank falsehood from the mint,
And ev'ry lying, traitor thief

May claim his portion in't. But desperate, stupid they must be, And blind as hangman-Wise, To think to gull the public mind With such a batch of lies!

It shows their weak condition—'tis.
The reckless gambler's state.
Who plays false dice in fortorn hope,
The glitt'ring pile to rake.

But, oh I alas I Secessia—you Have seen your brightest day; "A morrow comes, but not for you"— You will have passed away! F. M. ABLINOT

outh, July 26, 1864.

To the People of Massachusetts:

The State Temporance Committee beg leave to address you in relation to the Veto of an Act for the better enforcement of the laws.

The facts of the case are briefly these. The Legislature instructed a Committee to "consider and report what are the obstacles to the enforcement of the Laws of the Commonwealth, in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and what additional legislation, if any, is needed to secure such enforcement.

nent."

It appeared from evidence before the Committee, that among other devices for protecting the traffic, and defeating the execution of the law, were these traffic.

that among other devices for processing and defeating the execution of the law, were these two, viz.;

1st. Selecting liquor-dealing juros to try others for the same offence.

2d. Placing the cases against liquor dealers on file without suntence, or in other words, letting them go free when convicted.

Both of these obstacles were, of course, fatal to the enforcement of the law, and both were susceptible of a plain and practical remoty. Official records were laid before the Committee, showing that 551 of these cases were now on file in the Courts of the State, and the evidence in relation to jurors, especially in Boston, was equally conclusive.

With this evidence before them, the Committee reported a bill authorizing Courts to exclude such jurors, and making it their duty to see that sentence followed conviction. After passing both branches of the Legislature, the bill was returned by the Governor with objections to the first and third sections.

That part of the first section specially objected to was in these words:

"No person shall hereafter be placed on the jury these

"No person shall bereafter be placed on the jury list, or be allowed to serve as a juror, who is at the time engaged directly, or indirectly, is any unlawful business or occupation."

time engaged directly, or indirectly, in any unawarubusiness or occupation."

We make no issue upon the word "indirectly," which to the Governor sections dangerous, and which to us seems unimportant. In the two supposed cases which he presents, "Where a man lets a building to a broker who violates the usury laws," or where belets it "to any person who is doing business not having taken out a license under the internal revenue laws," we see no reason to charge the lessor with being engaged in an illegal occupation, either directly or indirectly. A man is engaged in an occupation, or he is not engaged in it.

The word "indirectly," was therefore mere surplusage, without any legal effect, and might as well have been omitted. The use of a needless expletive could not, bowever, be ceriously regarded as a proper ground for the veto of an important bill.

In addition to the word "indirectly," the Governor presents several objections to the first section of the bill.

nor presents several objections to the first section of the bill.

1st That it would cause great delay. That "in each case where a juror is excepted to, there will be a question of fact to be tried," that "ingenious counsel would find it easy to protract impaneling a jury," and that it might "cause at least twelve trials in the impanelment of every jury."

2d. That it would be likely to exclude honest and retain dishonest jurors, for "no juror can be compelled to answer where it might criminate himself," and "any man who is ready or likely to violate his duty, his conscience, and his oath, as a juryman, by rendering a verdict contrary to law, will, with much less hesistation, make such untrue answers and concealment of facts as to secure his continuance upon any panel where he has an interest to serve."

3d. That "a single judge may set aside any juryman whom he does not desire," and that it would thus "enable a venal or an unjust judge to pack juries and oppress the people."

thus "enable a venal or an unjust judge to pack juries and oppress the people."

4th. That it interferes with the theory of jury
trials, "which requires that the selection of jury
men shall be as far as possible independent of the
Court."

5th. That it "would enable a party having no
meritorious defence to embarrass and perplex, if not
defeat the plaintiff, in a case of substantial merit, by
a vexatious litigation of the right of every man called
as a juror to sit in the cause."

5th. That it applies alike to the composition of
a jury for the trial of civil causes between parties,
and to a jury for the trial of persons accused of
orime."

We ask you to look and see whether every one of these objections does not apply with quite as much force to the existing Statutes, as to the bill in

question.

That you may have the existing law before you, we copy the 29th Section of the 132d Chapter of the General Statutes:—

the General Statutes:—

"The Court shall, on motion of either party in a suit, examine on oath any person who is called as a jurror therein, to know whether he is related to either party, or has any interest in the cause, or has expressed or formed any oppinion, or is sensible of any bias or prejudice therein; and the party objecting to the juror may introduce any other competent evidence in support of the objection. If it appears to the Court that the juror does not stand indifferent in the cause, another shall be called and placed in his stead, for the trial of that cause."

Here is a much wider 6.13

that the jurie does not stand induserent in the cause, another shall be called and placed in his stead, for the trial of that cause."

Here is a much wider field for "a venal or an unjust judge." Such a judge would find it much casier to pack juries under the plea of "bias or prejudice," than under that of "unlawful occupation." Nor does the objection, that it would cause delay, stand any better than the objection that it would cause corruption. Recollect that, under existing laws, the Courts have always been empowered to exclude jurors for any one of four different reasons, viz., first, for relationship; second, for interest; third, for expressing or forming an opinion; and fourth, for bias or prejudice. If the power to exclude jurors for unlawful occupation might cause twelve trials, the power to exclude them for the four above named reasons might cause forty-eight cause twelve trials, the power to exclude them for the four above named reasons might cause forty-eight trials. In the case of dishonest jurors when examined by the Court, they could lie with comparative safety about their "interest," their "opinion," or their bias, or prejudice, but they could not lie in relation to their occupation, without great risk of detection. In regard to the exclusion of persons engaged in unlawful occupation from juries in the trial of civil as well as criminal cases, they are, or ought to be, excluded in both civil and criminal cases under our present laws. Their names cannot legally be placed on the jury list, without assuming that a man can be an habitual transgressor of the law, and still be a "person of good moral character, of sound judgment, and free from all legal exceptions." (Chap. 132, Sec. 6, General Statutes.)

We are not unwilling to accept as a test the very case which the Governor supposes would most alarm the people of the State, viz., that a judge, under the provisions of this bill, could exclude persons from

case which the Governor supposes would most alarm the people of the State, viz., that a judge, under the provisions of this bill, could exclude persons from the jury for liberating slaves. It would be safe to say, that judges could, with a fair show of law, expenses this and his drowning erew, was in law and the jury for heavily and the same and the same as well as a many men, for bias, or clude a hundred times as many men, for bias, or prejudice against slave-hunters, as they could for being engaged in the occupation of freeing slaves. The old, time-honored statutes are thus shown to be vastly more dangerous in this respect than the bill which the Governor refused to sign.

If the much greater, powers, which courts have heretofore had, to exclude jurors, have caused no serious amount of corruption or delay, it is sufficiently conclusive that neither can be reasonably apprehended from the first section of the proposed

To the third section of the bill the Governor To the tarry section of the bill the covernor makes these objections, viz.;

1st. To a "verbal error" in the engrossed bill.

2d. That it "seems to require judgment and sentence, even after a verdict of acquittal."

3d. That it "appears to apply only to courts where verdicts are vendered," and not to Trial justices and

Police Courts.

In relation to the first objection, the "verbal error" charged was the omission of the word "or," in the engrossed bill. The printed bill was correct. Milder methods than the veto have usually, been taken to correct the too frequent errors of engrossing

clerks.

For the second objection, we fail to see any possible ground. The words are:

"The district attorney, or other persons having charge of the presecution thereof, shall not enter a solle proceed, lay the same on file, or otherwise dispose of libe same, except by trial, judgment and sentence, unless in any case the purposes of justice require the same."

In case of acquittal, the jury and court "dispose" of the case. The district attorney neither "disposes" of it, nor does nor can do anything else which the bill forbids. the bill forbids.

Our answer to the third objection is, that the evil
exists in the courts where verdicts are rendered, and
no where else. Where no obstacle was found, no
reimedy was needed. It would have been absert to

provide a legal remedy for an imaginary case, that neither existed nor was likely to exist.

neither existed nor was likely to exist.

If the above answers are entirely warranted by facts, nothing whatever are entirely warranted by facts, nothing whatever remains of the objections to the third section, except the fact that the word "or" was omitted in the engrossed bill.

And in relation to the objection made to the first section, if it be true that courts have always had a much more extensive power of excluding jurors, and have exercised that power, not only with safety but with advantage to all the nurposes of justice, then

clearly shows that the multiform dangers apprecinced by the Governor are wholly unreal and imaginary.

In the 551 cases to which we have referred, the law provides that prosecuting officers "shall not grant a continuance;" yet in the face of this provision, they had granted an indefinite continuance, under the practice of placing cases on file.

Under the provisions for selecting, "good and lawful men as jurors," municipal officers were authorized to place upon the lists only the names of "persons of good moral character," yet they had designedly inserted the names of persons who were guilty of a constant violation of the law.

By these means criminals were protected from conviction by putting others guilty of the same of fence upon the juries for their trial, or if convicted, they were permitted to escape by not having their cases called up for aentence. The bill gave no authority to judges, except to protect the administration of justice from these two abuses.

If the Governor could not arrest this corruption, it was at least in his power to bring it to the attention of the Legislature, and ask it to provide a remedy. He neither brings it to their attention, nor accepts the remedy they propose, nor atters a word in disapproval of the abuses it was intended to suppress.

If would be difficult to find any instance where

press.

It would be difficult to find any instance where abuses were more apparent, where the necessity for their removal was more imperative, where the remedy provided was more simple and direct, or where the remedy was more-in accordance with the long-

edy provided was more simple and circler, of water the remedy was more in accordance with the long-established provisions of existing laws. While, therefore, in other respects, we give to the administration of the present executive our most hearty approval, we are compelled to regard this veto of the "Bill for the Better Enforcement of the

hearty approval, we are compelled to regard this veto of the "Bill for the Better Enforcement of the Laws," as one out of many acts showing not only hostility to the law, for the enforcement of which the bill was intended to provide, but also a want of sympathy with any kind of effort for the suppression of intemperance.

For the pernicious influence of the executive, in this respect, both upon the body of the people and upon our officers and soldiers in the army, no soundness of political faith, and no eminence of talent or of patriotism, afford any adequate compensation.

The remedy is in the hands of the people, and to them we appeal. If they decide that the laws of the State prohibiting the liquor traffic shall be executed, "An Act for the Better Enforcement of the Laws," and an act establishing a State Police for the City of Boston, are in our judgments measures of indispensable necessity.

We therefore commend the whole subject to the careful and earnest statention of the people of the State, with a view to the adoption of such measures as may be necessary to provide these legal enactments.

A FREEDMEN'S VILLAGE.

A FREEDMEN'S VILLAGE.

On the road to Arlington, about a half mile from the House, is the freedmen's village that we got out to explore, and its magnitude requires more than a cursory glance. It was removed here less than a year ago, with about 89 colored men and women as a beginning; it now numbers about 1800, and is built up of two-story white frame houses, and laid out into parks or rows named after such men as Garrison, Loveloy, etc. It has a large, airy school-house, where we found 350 children studying under the auspices of a male and three female teachers, all from Providence, and decidedly Providential looking. There sat their swarthy pupils singing for our behoof, and if every and sendedly Providential looking. There sat their swarthy pupils singing for our behoof, and if every a solid to the principal said they were good children, quick, obedient and easily taught; and they had more merriment and apparent enjoyment in their faces than naturally belong to twice the number of fairer complexions. In the church and sewing-room we were nighly, interested. In the latter we tound half a dozen Wheeler & Wilson's machines, being piled, not very skilffully, by field handa. This department was in charge of a brother and two sisters, also from Yankee land. In a conversation with the overseer, we learned that they were almost too happy here; so happy indeed that it was difficult to persuade them to take service with the families of Washington or thereabouts. So that a rule was enforced, insisting on none but women with households remaining in the village, that single colored girls must maintain, themselves at service. A smaller, but in my mind a more prosperous affair of this kind is in Washington. It consists of about 100 families, to whom a kind gentleman has given the use of some unoccupied ground. There they have put up a cluster of huts, and support themselves without the aid of any society whatever, by their own honest earnings.—Alta Cor.

SHAME ON DELAWARE. A Colored Minister Fined, Sold and Bought in the State of Delaware.

Mr. EDITOR—How strange such a heading! How it exhibits the mighty desth-strangle of the Slave Power! Rev. Thomas M. Kinnard, of the B. M. E. Church of Canada, delegate to the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church, revisited his birth-place of Delaware recently. While at Canden, he was arrested early in the morning, under one of the laws which disgrace the statute books of that State, prohibiting colored persons from entering it. He cas fisted fifty dollars and costs. Not having the money to pay, he was sold, and purchased by the brother of the man who emancipated him some years ago. This man then took brother Kinnard's due-bill for the amount he paid, and gave fifty dollars security that Rev. Mr. Kinnard would leave the State in five days. Brother Kinnard came immediately, to Washington to seek redress, bringing with him a transcript from the record of legal proceedings, duly certified, and copies of due-bill, etc.; also letters to Delaware Congressmen.

copies of due-bill, etc.; also letters to Delaware Congressmen.

Being a British subject, and having Provincial papers to show that he was under her Majesty's protection, he immediately made the facts known to Right Hon. Lyons, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of Great Britism, and his Lordship assured him that satisfaction should be sought. We are all interested in this case. It promises rich developments. Happily it occurred, as I think brother Kinnard is the last colored man they will arrest in the State of Dalaware for going there contrary to law. It was copperheadism that did it, the place where was born being one of its nests.—Corr. of Philad, Christian Recorder.

o ing hasled down his fiag, and asked his conqueror to reacue him and his drowning crew, was in law and bonor a prisoner of war. Neither-ha nor one of his men could have been aved except by the Kaersarge, for the Deerhound acted, and could only act in the case by the consent and request, expressed or implied, of Commodore Winslow. The English yacht was there merely the agent of the American, man-of-war. This agency was voluntary. The Deerhound was not compelled to pick up the men of the Alabama. But her captain must have understood perfectly, that if he did so, he slid it for the Kearsarge. He must have known, that if the American had supposed hie was intending to aid in the escape of his prisoners, his vessel would have been sunk in an instant.

Semmes and his men, when fleating in the water, were our prisoners at ruly as if they had stood on the deck of the Kearsarge. If their rescue had been effected, under the circumstances, ya a English man-of-war, nobody can doubt that they would have been surrendered by our government into our hands. The captain of a private yacht can certainly have no higher er lights on the seas than the commonder of a national events. We trust that before this our minister, Mr. Adams, has made a formal demand upon the British government for the aurrender of these men, and that the demand will be promptly acceded to.—N. Y. Esc. Post.

Post.

HANTARD COLLEGE COMMERCEMENT. At the Harvard Colleges Commencement, last week, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Reuben Atwarder Chapman, of Manachusetts: William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine: Charles Francis Adams, of Manschusetts, and Edward Labodaley, of France.

The following received the degree of Master of Arts: William Phillips Tilden, of Boston; Fred L. Olinsteed, of Chiltornia, James A. Nage, of Boston; Hall T. Bigelow, of Christoridge; William M. Hont, of Boston, and George N. Eston, of Baltimore.

Amongst the graduates who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts was Robert Todd Lincoln, son of President Lincoln.

Edward Everett was selected to deliver the course of lectures on international law during the ensuing sendemical year, at the law school.

Mr. Everett made a very earnest and cloquent address in houter of the law Josiah Quincy, resolutions regarding whom were manimously adopted.

What the Army Thinks of the Raid. All the recent letters from Gen. Grant's army speak of the disgnat felt by the officers and soldiers at the stores permitted to the rebel raiders in Maryland. A Tribus correspondent writes;

10 cont know whether I ought in allide in the mingled humiliation and derision felt and expressely the army on account of the ecatesies of fright which is a supervised to the contract of the

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ing force that raised the teapot tempest."

By The Trustees of the Lovejoy Monumest am ciation have proposed to the various institution in the State of Illinois, that a Lovejoy state arabip of \$1000 be endowed in each of them for the state of them for them for the state of th

TERRIBLE DEATH NEAR CLEVELAND—FOR CILL.

TERRIBLE DEATH NEAR CLEVELAND—FOR CILL.

THE Cleveland Leader has the following account of the death of four children, by suffocation in an old chen. It says:

A terrible realization of the tale of Genera, which Rogers has immortalized in werse, was discorred in the township of Newburg yesterday. On Welnedgy afternoon last, a man named Schoger, living ser the Buckeye House, (better known as Edward's Irem) on Kinaman street road, left the house with his via to go into the field to work. Their loar children, agif from four to ten years, remained at home. On neturning to the house, the parents sought in wis fer their children. Search was made around the presist, over the farm and through the woods, the who neighborhood turning out to join in it, but whos success. Yesterday morning, however, their sen house was searched; and in it, in an old Germa chest, the children were found, amothered to deat, their faces black from suffocation. In their pay the children had got into the chest, and he lid fulling tal the spring catching, had been imprisoned in a living tomb.

Mr. Long returned to his home in Cacination Saturday last. Extensive arrangements hall been made to give him a triumphant reception. Mr. Germ E. Pugh was expected to be the orator of the censis. A large delegation from Butler County, the base of Vallandicham, was in the programme in and for

E. Pugh was expected to be the orator of the ecosis. A large delegation from Butler County, the hose of Vallandigham, was in the programme, to svel the multitude. All the marryrs that the Peter Demorats could rally were to be present. A srins of molutions was written, and a proper committee inprevised to report them. The Cincinnal Engine and welcome home their champion.

The hour—10 o'clock—came; and at elers can the man. The procession, three omnibuses sel sit carriages, came also. The Butler delegation can consider the control of the Champion of the Church of the New Dispensation, vas cleat to preside, but could not be found; Mr. Maris va then chosen Chairman pro tempore, but satily left aground. Two other chairmen were apositive! It Mr. Maley's arrivals et things right; and Mr. Boffe, law partner to Mr. Long, now took all the proceeding under his supervision.

One of the tory leaders,—Mr. Hennessy, who is an Irish Catholic, yet a tory, which is almost as whimsiend a contradiction as if we were to all as American a Garriaonian slareholder,—Mr. Hensesey, we say, lasely brought the subject of Irish misgration before the British House of Common, and assey, we say, inserty prought the superts of inserts of gration before the British House of Commons, and asked for legislation to check it. Lod Pilmerstos, who is an Irish Viscount, replied to high in a short let most sensibly to the point than the British Prenier. It showed that Irishmen leave their country in the saured hope of bettering their condition, going to other countries where their abilities, their energies, at their industry are in demand, and certain to met with proper rewards; and he added, that it would be crued to attempt to persent them from following their own course in a matter that so vitally occurs their own course in a matter that so vitally occurs their own course in a matter that so vitally occurs their own wellare.—Boston Traceller.

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Some bases of the contract of

HARVARD BOLL OF HONOR. The latest sember of the Harvard Mogazine contains the Rol of Hener of graduates of the College who are and hare bets into National service. The following is assumer of its figures:—

Rear Admiral, 1; Brigadier General, 2; Calcula 19; Lieut. Colonela, 14; Majora, 18; Capain, 61; Capalaina, 18; Privates 45; Quartermasen, 9; Suf Union, 18; Privates 45; Quartermasen, 9; Suf Union, 18; Capalaina, 18; Privates 45; Quartermasen, 9; Suf Union, 19; Capalaina, 18; Privates 45; Quartermasen, 9; Suf Union, 19; Capalaina, 19; Cotal 461. Killed in battle or died diseas, 70, 8; total 461. Killed in battle or died diseas, 70, 8; total 461. Killed in battle or died diseas, 70, 19; total 461. Killed in battle died diseas, 70, 19; total 461. Killed in battle died diseas, 70, 19; tot

Major Jonathan P. Cilley, of the it kins Cavalry, who was severely wounded at the bath of Antietam, has again been wounded by a nisite ball his foot. Major Cilley is a son of line, who was killed in a duel at Washington, about twenty-seven years ago.

For some time, an army correspondent whin many of our officers in front of Petersburg hardsen in the habit of creeping forward, and setting the watches by a large clock upon one of the chards watches by a large clock upon one of the chards watches by the complete of the chards and the works with the completely knocking the clock "out of time."

A letter-writer gives the following second what our brave soldiers experience in a day i march a Virginia: "Dirt, dust, pulverization of cart in the Solt, no longer soil, but ashes. Powder, were she that of guns, worse than any prescribed by phyrician Dirt, dust, ashes, powder. Alluxium craised, groad, pulverized and powdered. Fine dirt, knee day a wade through. Impalpable dust, sky high to breshe A hundred thousand shirts, unconstorable as she do Nessus. A hundred thousand shirts. of Nessua. A hundred thousand skins, were human as the skin of Hazael after the leprosy of human cleaved unto him. Dirt, dust, sahes, as we p narring on."

The Wheeling Intelligence, referring to be fact that the two Senators from West Virgia, Messra. Van Winkle and Willey, roted against its repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, says:

repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, says:

"In recording themselves as they did, liom.
Van Winkle and Willey no more represent to people of West Virginia, than did those two insubble Copperheads, Riddle and Saulsbury, who said the same way, represent the loyal majority in the State of 'Delaware."

GARDALDY AND THE ENGLISH. The fellowing brief statement which appears in a letter from fast baild, published in Turin, effectually dispose of the assertion so generally believed in English, the fast wisit of the Italian Patriot was cut short at the stigation of interested positical parties: "I withdrew when I saw that to do so, without ceding to imitigate of any kind."

Though the freedom of the slave is on olds antipathies of those who are opposed to the Goster ment, we find no objection made to recruiting quotas from the slave States. Even Gosters mour, who desires to be consistent by withdrawing that it is a good thing for countries and cities. Y. Express, which is also willing to accept the substitute for the white man, is vexed at the present the consistency of the constant by the constant by the constant by the constant of the consta

ment, but consoles itself by "rolling over
"The world moves, and the Express moves with I.
The negro is the axis now of this once white mail
world, and the Express would be a blockhead if it is
not roll over and roll round with it."

A few days ago, a mob of four or five healed from long shoremen in Chicago attacked a party of a foseen negro laborers working on a lumber deck, compelled them to fly for their lives. What sees and brutality!