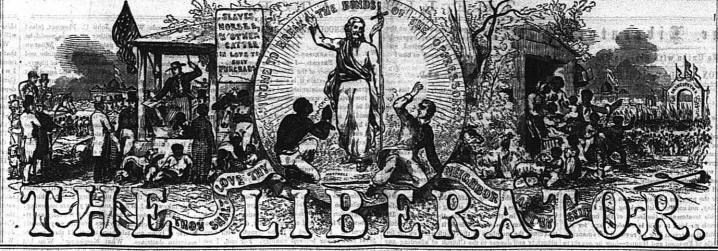
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The following gentlemen constitute the Financial

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 33.

TH LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printer

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

ority takes, for the time, the place of all munic-ations, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST;

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1864.

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

WHOLE NO. 1749.

Refuge of Oppression.

NEW ENGLAND.

We rejuce to hear that the great change which as been going on for some weeks past in the start at large has not been unfelt in the benightengas of New England. There have always the same faithful among the many faithless in that symo of the country. The conservative men of the England have been as firm as rocks where not smething to be firm. They begin now to only the reward of well-doing. Even Massadesth is arousing. It is not to be expected that of well-doing. Even Massadesth is arousing. It is not to be expected that of well-doined the reverse the service of the the service of the theory of the theory of the service of the s instance of the evil that attends on radmeeting to be fooked at with wondering
the generations that are to follow its. She
to ber idols; and while we should always
the tollor of that idolatry, we might take
from it, if we had it always before us,
tots, the fool in the old Greek fable, was
rall, so supplied as he is represented, in carcound a brick to show the character of his
ficks in those days were very much alike,
sperimen brick of modern political strueiting to be studied, wondered at, and
amend or abhorred. And that Massachuwek, in the great American system, is one
woold do good to look at, for all time to
li has proved rather a failure in the purpoor brick for a temple of liberty. But,
elded ever, go that the structure ceases to rest rick for a temple of liberty. But er, so that the structure ceases to rest safely left in the wall, and for the d in the grand whole. It has good to There are great men and good men setts. The clay is American, but there failure in the way of baking it. It is well baked at all. Sunshine for a few parker it better, and it will one day be-

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serve has always been given to intoler-us her chief fault. It is a fault common I and self-relying men. She was the Aspiace on her statute books a law le-rebiding and slavery. We have al-el that Mr. Bancroft, the eminent his lisevered this fact, brought out by our I has made it a part of its historical sides, Massachusetts always exhibited a to the negro. Her anti-negro statutes recent days were of the most cruel is description. She seems only of late red up the character of her antipathies for hardet to her Southern fellow-citi-white race. She would apparently be white race. She would apparently be ondemn every negro to death, by want, if she might thereby impoverish and slaveholders of the South, to whom she bave taken an invincible enmity, per se they adopt so closely the Massachu an views of slavery.

me more bopeful. There are men-etit, of her old blood and noble heart, thy the highest confidence. They mee and forborne much. Their own y worthy of them. All bonor to the traitive men of Massachusetts! Puri-fied with sound American principles, nen. We may hope for their oltimate retaire men of Massachusetts! Purisitled with sound American principles, men. We may hope for their ultimate the horde of fanatics who have misled sored State. They made mistakes in They allowed a man to be placed in Democratic assistance, who has since themocratic assistance, who has since disaght in a brief time. He was a man, and he is now a radical war possible future can justify his change of well-will can them of the same possible future can justify his change of well-will cats him off as an old garm both sides till it can be worn no conservative nen of that State will

hal ad force, backed by military power, they sixth fall into line as Union States, instead of make their front, as now, for abolition disunion. In all parts of New England, we hear that the load shimted with indignant disapproval. A few attage to aphed it, but are silenced by the voice of the property of the property

A LOOK BACKWARD.

A LOOK BAOKWARD,

box of the more venturesome radical papers, in a lakinosh chiefly, seek to stay, the public indignation that the seek to stay, the public indignation of the seek to stay the public indignation of the seek to stay before the seek to think it is power a gigantic tyrant, which once see the such the seek to the see

ing us any more honest, economical, os moral rulers than we had. The question is a fair one, and we defy any supporter of this Administration to answer it fairly. "The pro-slavery power was corrupt," you say. Grant it; but your pharisaical anti-slavery power is to lines more corrupt." dely any supporter of this Administration to answer it fairly. "The pro-slavery power was corrupt," you say. Grant it; but your pharisaical anti-slavery power is ten times more corrupt, "When the Democrats ruled the land, by means of their bargains with the South, there were robbers in public office." True; and now, when your boasted pure and moral anti-slavery power rules the land, the world groans under the weight of its crimes and shames. Never-since there were nations on earth has there been such corruption, robbery and plunder, as in the anti-slavery party, and among its chief leaders. The war has brought on us swarms like the lice of Egypt, vermin of the vilest kind, professing devout anti-slavery sentiments, and devouring the substance of widows and orphans. The air is foul with their breath. They go along the streets shouting "copper-head, traitor," and make their abolitionism known at the corners of the streets, and especially in the market-places—where they pass their time in schemes for extortionate contracts, and in buying and selling the blood of the American soldier. The mewspapers which are loudest and most long-winded in the anti-slavery hypocrisy are in nine cases out of ten supported by or engaged in contracts, or public offices of some kind, whereby they receive green-backs as the reward of their virtuous professions. The atmosphere of the anti-slavery party is an at-

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE! Lincoln has made another call for five hundred

Lincoln has made another call for five hundred thousand men, accompanied with an order for a draft on the 5th day of September. The call was not unexpected to us, nor will any future one take us by surprise. The little job which Lincoln contracted to perform in three months, with seventy-five thousand men, is not completed, nor will it ever be under the present programme. Over two millions of men have been called into the service, as auxiliaries to the original seventy-five thousand, and now a demand is made for half a million more! For what are they to be torn from their families, and dragged away like felons? To assist in the miad scheme of Abolition subjuggation—to uphold and strengthen the hands of an infamous tyrant, who strikes at the liberties of the people—to murder and destroy a people whose only fault is a manly and determined defence of their own firesides—to assist in the overthrow of the great fundamental principles of our North to the farthest shores of the sunny South. They have made our once happy land the abode of fends and devils incarnate—a worse than hell upon earth—vice, wretchedness, poverty and pestilence is the portion they have administered to the people whom they found in the enjoyment of vigorous health, prosperity and happiness. Tell us not that these men are wanted to defend the government, for such an assertion is a lie, a base lie! upon the face of it. The government of our fathers, of the Constitution—the only government which can rightly demand the allegiance of the people, has been abrogated by the very tyrant who now calls for more men with which to strengthen and enforce his wicked usurpations. The people are called on to assist in perpetuating the new born tyranny at Washington; in fact, to furnish the means which are to be used for the destruction of their own rights and liberties! The sun which rises and sets upon the day that sees the forcible conscription of half a million of free of most despicable slaves, and cowards—cowards, because, knowing their rights, they have not had the

their wrongs. It is time that they should inform the self-constituted tyrant at Washington, that they will no longer submit to his wicked exactions—that they will no longer submit to his wicked exactions—that they will furnish no more "bullocks for his slaughter pens." Let them decline in polite but unnuis takable terms this last invitation to the bloody feest. Let them decide that the "last man and the last dellar "for the prosecution of this most bloody and inhuman war upon a people born and determined to remain free have already been given. He has not the power to tear the people from their homes, if they will it otherwise. He has only the strength they give, or permit him to exercise. Will they continue to furnish means for their own destruction? We shall see.—Fond du Lac Democratic Press, July 21.

shall see.—Fond du Lac Democratic Press, July 21.

It will be seen that Mr. Lincoln has called for another half a million of men. These who desire to be butchered will please step forward at once. All others will stay to home, and defy Old Abe and his minions to drag them from their families. We hope that the people of New Jersey will at once put their feet down, and insist that not a mar shall be forced out of a his State to engage in the abolition batchery, and swear to die at their own doors rather than march one step to full the dictates of that mad revolutionary fanaticism, which has destroyed the best government the world ever saw, and would now butcher its remaining inhabitants to carry out mere finantical sentiment. This has gone far enough, and must be stopped. Let the people rise as one man, and demand that this wholesale murder shall cease.

Newark Journal.

Let the press speak out in opposition to this merciless conscription, which has no other end than to secure the election of A Lincoln for another term of four years, or for life? Why should the people be dragged from their homes at the beck of a tyrant and a usurper, to murder and destroy those with whom they should be at peace? It shere no man with nerve enough to raise the standard of freedom a for the white men of the North ?—Rergen County (N. J.) Democrat, published at Hackmack.

Selections...

THE NIAGARA CONFERENCE.

STATEMENT OF HORACE GREELEY.

Mr. Greeley, in last week's Independent, gives the following account of his recent negotiation:

* * "In the other effort for peace, I was a participant, as follows:—Some time since, it was announced by telegraph from Halifax, that Messrs. C. C. Clay, of Alabama, Jacob Thompson, of Missispipi, (Ex-U. S. Senators.) Prof. J. P. Holcombe, of the University of Virginia, and George N. Sanders, of Kentucky, had reached that city from Dixie, via Bermula, on important business; and all of these but Mr. Thompson (who is in Toronto) were soon quartered at the Clifton, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls. I heard soon after of confidential interviews between some or all of these gentlemen and leading Democrats from our own and neighboring States, and there were telegraphic whispers of overtures for 'reconstruction,' and conditions were set forth as those on which the Confederates would consent to reunion. (I cannot say that any of these reports were authentic.) At length, after several less direct intimations. I received a private letter from Mr. Sanders, stating that Messrs. Clay, Holcombe, himself and another, desired to visit Washington, 'upon complete and unqualified protection being given by the President or the Secretary of War.

As I saw no reason why the opposition should be the sole recipients of these gentlemen's overtures, if such there were, (and it is stated that Mr. Clay aforesaid is preparing, or to prepare, an important letter to the Chicago Convention,) I wrote the President, urging him to invite the rebel gentlemen aforesaid to Washington, there to open their budget. I stated expressly that I knew not what they would propose if so invited, but I could imagine no offer that might be made by them which would not conduce, in one way or another to a restoration of the integrity and just authority of the Unico.

The President ultimately acquiesced in this view.

toration of the integrity and just authority of the Union.

The President ultimately acquiesced in this view, so far as to consent that the rebel agents should visit Washingtone but directed that I should proceed to Niagara, and accompany them thence to the capital. This service I most reluctantly undertook, feeling deeply, and observing that almost any one else might- better lawe been sent on this errand. But time seemed precious, and I immediately started.

Arrived on this side of the Falls, I wrote across to Mesers. Clay and Co., stating that, on the understanding that they had the needful powers from the authorities at Richmond, I was authorized and ready to give them a safe conduct to Washington. They responded that, though in the confidential employment of their Government, and fully conversant

to give them a safe conduct to Washington. They responded that, though in the confidential employment of their Government, and fully conversant with its views and purposes, they had not the specific powers I required, but would get them, if permitted; and desired—in order to save time—to proceed at once to Washington, and be permitted thence to communicate with Richmond for the purpose. Not feeling at liberty to conceed this, I telegraphed to Washington for further instructions, and was duly informed that Maj. Hay, the President's Private Secretary, would soon be on his way to me. He reached the Falls on the 20th, and we crossed over to Clifton, where Major Hay, after mutual introductions, handed Professor Holcombe the following paper in the handwriting of the President:—

*Executive Massion.

'EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

I left the Falls by the next train, leaving Major Hay to receive any response to the President's proffer, should any be made; but there was none. Messrs. Clay and Holcombe addressed to me a letter of sharp criticism on the President's proffer above quoted, which I first read in the columns of the daily journals of this city. And here the matter closed, despite all rumors of further or other negotiations. Messrs. Clay, Holcombe and Sanders remain at the Palls, or at the adjacent watering-place of St. Catherine's, and are still in receipt of many visits from Democratic politicians, who cross the border on purpose.

from Democrate politicians, who cross no source on purpose. I heartily approve the President's basis of negotiation, and think them calculated to exert a salutary influence at the South; and yet I think it would have been wiser to have interposed no conditions, but asked the Confederates to perfect and verify their credentials, and then make their proposition. For thus brought to book, what could they have their credentials, and then make their propositor. For. thus brought, to book, what could they have proferred that would not have strengthened the up-holders of the Union cause? It looks to me as though a rare opportunity was lost for compelling either the Democracy of the loyal States or the despots of Europe to forego further manifestations of sympathy with the rebels in their desperate strengte. I may be mistaken in this, but I cannot be in my conviction that every indication of a desire on our part to arrest blootshed and restore amity tends to disabuse and concilitate the great perverted mass of those now fighting to divide and destroy their and our country.

COMPROMISE CORRESPONDENCE.

The patriotism of the country has been somewhat started during the past week; by the publication of certain billet dear which passed across the Niagara between Horace Greeley, Esq., and several archive the sagainst the government and peace of the United States. As one of the people, we are opposed to all this official or semi-official recognition of perjured, blood-stained traitors. Who is Jeff. What is the same of the people, we are opposed to all this official or semi-official recognition of perjured, blood-stained traitors. Who is Jeff. What is the same of the

weakness and compromise are cruel. The equality ceded by our officers to rebols when taken prisoners is tacit treason; and the manner in which our government has treated them has encouraged rebellion. The only rights which such men have are those demanded by humanity alone. Every legal and official and social right they have sacrificed.

The only attitude of approach to the government for rebels is to throw down their arms, and surrender themselves to lawful authority. If they are not ready to do this, our duty, is to fight them until they are, or acknowledge ourselves unable to maintain the dignity of the government entrosted to us, and resign it to braver hearts and stronger hands. We believe that the millions of the North who have suffered insolt, and wrong, and loss to the extent they

ourselves. We are glad that reports from Washington disavow any "proposal or compromise with the rebel officials at Richmond, or their real or assumed agents in Canada, or elsewhere."

And while Mr. Greeley disclaims all authority for negotiation, he claims authority for 'all he did, and he did enter into correspondence with rebels, in which they propose compromise. We don't like the closing sentence of his general explanation, his general inference, "that the pacification of our country is neither so difficult nor so distant as seems to be generally supposed." Whence is this inference? From his intercourse with rebels, or from some other source? Is the nacification to be here. since? From his intercourse with rebels, or from some other source? Is the pacification to be by Commissioners, or by cannon? We think Shefman and Grant are in a fair way to conquer a peace, and we greatly prefer leaving the matter in their hands, and uniting on the first Thursday in August with the President and his Cabinet, and our officers, rivil and military, and Horace Greeley, Esq., and he nation, in supplicating the blessing of Almighty God upon our arms; and to overrule our stubborn ulbesion to our own purposes, when in conflict with His divine counsels.—N. Christian Adv., Auburn.

THE GOOD DEEDS OF CONGRESS.

We gladly turn to one of the brightest of our ivil annals. We mean to that which shall record he action of Congress at the last session, in purifying the National Statute Book of all taint and spot unpressed upon it from time to time, for seventy cars and more, by slavery. The trail of that serpent is no longer over it. It has been thoroughly leansed away, and we trust this is a sign that the erpent's head is soon to be bruised so that it shall urely die. Our readers will bear us witness that we ave been incessant and persistent in our remind-

and whatever is wanting to their just due. We are onfident that the next Administration, be it what it may, will find no distinction remaining between brave men fighting for their country because of the olor God has given them. And this, whether it shall be one that shall look upon this justice as a stambling-block removed out of its way, or one that shall regard it as foolishness and an offence.

The three main legislative acts which have shed this lustre on the closing days of the late session are the Repeal of all the Laws providing process for the recovery of fugitive slaves, the repeal of the acts regulating the coast-wise slave trade, and the entire prohibition of that traffic, and the admission of colored persons to the witness-box on equal terms with whites. Who would have imagined it possible that such legislation could ever be had, four little years ago? It would have been impossible, if the way had not been cleared for it by the desperate hands of the slaveholders themselves. These acts are monuments to mark the onward progress of the great revolution in the midst of which we stand—a revolution begun to establish slavery forever by the ruin of liberty, but which, we believe, will never go backward, but will establish liberty forever through the utter destruction of slavery. These great measures of justice were not carried without opposition, ruin of liberty, but which, we believe, will never go backward, but will establish liberty forever through the utter destruction of slavery. These great measure of justice were not carried without opposition, and that, too, from quarters where it was least looked for. They were, all of them we think, proposed early in the session, though action oppon them so the property of the session though action oppon them so the session though action oppon them so the property of the session through eating all the Fugits of the session through action of the session through the session that the law of 1793 should be left in force as a sopt of the hell-book but it was thought better on the Station of the hell-book but it is controlled by the aid of Republican votes, among them, that of Mr. Doolittle of Wisconsin, and of Mr. Sherman of Ohio, and, stranger yet, those of two Senators from New England, Messra. Collamer of Vermont, is of Mr. Summer, the dissontients in the Senators from New England, Messra. Collamer of Vermont, so the session were the four Senators we have just married the session were the four Senators we have just married the session were the four Senators we have just married the session were the four Senators we have just married the session were the four Senators we have just married the session were the four Senators we have just manned. But the session were the four Senators we have just manned to the session were the four Senators we have just manned to be continued to the session were the four Senators we have just manned to be continued to the session were the four Senators we have just manned to be continued to the session were the four Senators we have just manned to be seen to be and and the session were the four Senators of the session we

FREMONT'S LETTER AND PLATFORM.

The reasons why the Fremont movement has made shipwreck, except as a diversion against Lincoln and in favor of the Copperhead Democracy, we think are easily perceived. The movement from the beginning was merely and purely personal. The Cleveland Convention convened solely for the purpose of nominating Fremont. As a consequence, those who looked with suspicion upon the Baltimore Convention because of the charge that it was "packed" in favor of Lincoln, discovered no improvement when they turned their eyes to Cleveland. Both Conventions appeared to them as directed in the interests of men rather than of the country. Nothing could have been more unfavorable to a new party than to have it start off with the impression that it was governed, not by principle, but by personal ambition.

Equally unfortunate was the Cleveland Convention when it assembled. Coming together as a body of Radicals, it failed to take Radical ground. Incol

"13. That the confiscation of the lands of the rebels and their distribution among the soldiers and actua ettlers, is a measure of justice."

To this unquestionably sound and just doctrine

It reads like a tissue of personal c repinings, growing, as we may at sense of personal wrong, the exister his case is not to be denied. But w must admit, that General Fremon his case is not to be denied. But while the public must admit that General Fremont has been the subject of unmerited indignity, it is not prepared at this criss of the nationa fast to engage in President-making for the purpose merely of canonizing a martyr. What the people wanted was a candidate, whose political views would have given earnest a strong, vigorous and radical, policy to be presented.

Since that time, being bitterly, personally, unjustly assailed by the supporters of Fremont for not joining with them, we believe entire silence, and with it entire forbearance, have ceased to be virtues. Still we have no harsh terms to apply to Fremont, such as his followers have freely applied to us. But this we do say: that upon such a platform, and such a letter of acceptance as Fremont's, there is no man in the nation we would be willing to support.

—Missouri Democrat.

MARYLAND A FREE STATE.

The twenty-third Article of the Bill of Rights

Hereafter, in this State, there shall be neither

slaves are hereby declared free."

This article, after a protracted debate in the Constitutional Convention, in the course of which it was sustained in a masterly manner by the advocates of anti-slavery, was passed, as our readers have already learned, by a vote of 53 yeas to 27 nays.

There is no single act in the history of Maryland that can compare in importance with the passage of this article. As we gaze through the long vista of coming years, and contemplate the changes that will be wrought by this measure, we are overwhelmed with the immeasurable significance of an act so wondrous in its simplicity.

The reception of this news hardly creates a ripple upon the current of our tranquillity. It was a foregone conclusion, and our minds were long ago made up in regard to its realization. We are not taken, by surprise, and we do not hurrah with wild excite—ment. We simply enjoy the calmer and the higher

promise is bequeathed which may be a fruitful source of discord hereafter. Races are forgotten and humanity is honored. We have joined the train of rejuvenated States in the march of Free-dom. We have torn away the mask from the defor-nity of Slavery, and we have wrenched the rod from the oppressor. We look to the future with bearts full of hope and trust, confident that Provi-dence in its own good time will work out for us a brighter destiny.

We offer our hand to our sister States, and sak their congratulations. We ask them to join us in the prayer, God preserve the Commonwealth of Maryland I. They have watched our course with ap-proving smiles, and cheered us with words of en-couragement, and in this hour of joy we shall not forget the thanks we owe to them—Ballimors Amer-ican. We offer our hand to our si er States, and asl

SHALL OUR NATIONAL LIFE BE IGNOBLY SURRENDERED ?

A Speech delivered in the U. S. Senats, June 23, 1864, by Hon. Solomon Feet, of Verment.

I 1864, by Hon. Solomon Feot, of Vermont.

I do not rise for the purpose of speaking now upon the question directly before the Senate; that is, upon the question of commutation. I have already very briefly expressed my opisions on that question. I have no occasion to repeat them, and as yet no occasion to change them.

The Senater from Kentucky dilated at some length, and, with much empass, upon the cost and the sacrifices of the war in which we are engaged; upon the afflictions, the wretchedness, and the woo that it, was bringing upon the country; that the public mind had become tired and weary in disgust at the manner in which the war had been conducted, all calculated, as it seemed to me, to disparage, the war and to disaffect the public mind. It is true, Mr. President, it is too sadly true, that our country is involved in war, in fagrant, bloody, civil war, but a war, nevertheless, into which it has been driven by the inevitable necessities of self-existence. It is a war of self-defence.

Mr. Sprague. And self-preservation.

Mr. Sprague. And self-preservation.

Mr. Foot. It is a war of self-preservation, to re-peat the suggestion of my friend. It is a war for-the rescue and for the salvation of this Republic, and for the salvation of republican institutions and

Aw, do ye not hope the law !

of republican liberty, against the assaults of a gigantic and causeless and unprovoked rebellion.

Shall we prosecute the war to its final issue, or shall we ignobly and ignominiously surrender our national life and our national being? That is the question before us to-night, Mr. President, and the American people have answered that question for themselves, and for you, and for me. The true and loval people of the country have long since fully made up their minds upon this whole subject of the war and of the rebellion. They have taken their stand upon it. They have procent their purpose in relation to it. They have procent their purpose in relation to it. They have procent their purpose in and that this Republic of ours shall live, cost what it may; yea, more, as a necessary incident of the war, or, if you please rather to have it so, as an inevitable result of the rebellion and of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, the instigating cause and the sustaining power of the rebellion must die out with it, so as never to rise again to plague this people and to desolate this land of ours.

To this great consummation—the suppression of the public the restoration of the Union, and the

people and to desolate this land or ours.

To this great consummation—the suppression of the robellion, the restoration of the Union, and the salvation of the Republic—the loyal people of our country, like the immortal authors of the Declaration of the Section of the Section

To this great consummant and the salvation of the Regulation of the Regulation - the loyal people of our country, like the immortal authors of the Declaration of Independence, have consecrated their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

Though the trial may be long and severe, though the contest shall wax fiercer and hotter than ever before, though the costs and the sacrifice may be great indeed, it is to be borne in mind all the while that the stake at issue is far greater still. Sir, whatever may be the cost or whatever may be the sacrifice of saving your country, it will be infinitely less than the cost and sacrifice of losing your country. If the Republic be-saved, all else, comparatively speaking, is saved with it. If the Republic be lost, all else of this world's goods or of this world's hopes, which is worth living for or worth dying for, is lost with it, and lost irrecoverably and forever.

Senators may dilate upon and deplore as they may the cost and fhe sacrifices of the war. They may expaniate upon and pour out their laments over the miseries and the manifold horrors of the war. We concede it all. We have no controversy or disputation with them upon that question. But, alsal who caused it all? Who brought all this horror and misery of civil war inpon our country? Who are responsible for this great iniquity that afflicts our land? Who are answerable for it before the tribunals of God and inan? The Senator from Kentucky did not answer that question; he did not anticipate that question, it did not anticipate the answer to that question, it did not anticipate the answer to that question, it did not anticipate the answer to that question, the did not anticipate the answer to that question, it did not anticipate the answer to that question, and the first gun, strack the first blow, and forced upon your country, and the level issue, of civil war. I telt us uo alternative except the still greater calamity of national abasement, of national dishonor, and of national degradation. It challenged us to

throw of their military powers, or their unconditional surrender and absolute and unqualified submi to the authority and the laws of the Govern ment they have attempted to destroy, and with am-ple sureties for keeping the peace forever thereafter. Would you concede anything more? Would you

Would you concede anything more? Would you accept anything less?

Talk of compromise on such a question! Talk of negotiation with such a foe, at such a time, and under such circumstances! Compromise! Compromise of what, pray tell me? Compromise of the question of our right to exist and to have a being as a nation? Compromise of the question whether we shall subdue us? Compromise of our right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happines? Compromise of the question of our right of self-existence and to self-protection as a nation upon the cart's? Exthat what you mean?

istence and to self-protection as a nation upon the carth? In that what you mean?
Negotiate! Negotiate with whom—in Heaven's name, with whom? Negotiate with armed traitors in the field who ses seeking the life of the very Government that gave them birth and nourished them up? Negotiate with armed sasasins who are seeking to cut your throat, who demand your life or your inheritance? Negotiate with an enemy who spurns and laughs to scora your every suggestion of settlement? The very consideration of such a proposition at the present time and under the existing condition of things is derogatory, is abborrent to every layal and manly and independent and patriotic mind.

niotic mind.

Mr. President, there is but one plain and palpable course for us, and that is to prosecute the war with all the vigor and with all the energy and by all the means that 'God and nature have placed in our hands, and within the recognized limits of civilized warfare, to put down this rebellion. Sir, this Republic must conquer the rebellion, or the rebellion will conquer this Republic, and there is no other alternative.

Trusting that the God of battles, through the agency and instrumentality of our gallant and heroic officers and men now fishing in the field for the cases of the Union and of the free republican government, will soon crown our arms with triumph government, will soon crown our and give uslyictory and peace, we wait in patience we wait in hope and in confidence, the final issue the contest.

Name despite of the Republic. This robellie

we wait in hope and in confidence, the final issue of the contest.

Never despair of the Republic. This robellion must be put down. This Union ribust be restored. This Republic of ours, with all its promises and with all its hopes for the future and for the world, must be saved. I repeat, this monster robellion must be put down; this foul conspiracy against the life of the best and the most-benefacent Government the world has ever seen must be crushed out. We are not at liberty to doubt about it; we are not at liberty to debate about it. It is simply and only a thing to be done at all events, to be done at all learnings. The foundation of the contest of the n are wanted to save the Government, m more men are wanted to save the Government, more men will be had. If more men are needed, whether it be one hundred thousand or two hundred thousand or two hundred thousand for save this Republic of ours, my life upon it, you have only to make that necessity known, and they will not be found wanting in the day of their country's peril. They will be prompt to answer the call. They are not yet willing nor yet prepared to give up this Government. I will spak for my own State; a small and unpretentious State, small in territory, small in population, but large in the spirit of patriotism as the expanse of this Republic, with a courage and fortitude

panse of this Republic, with a courage and fortitude and a fidelity as firm and immovable as the foundations of her dwo everlasting hills. Though she has already paid sacrifice of blood in full measure to the demon of this rebellion, 'yet if more of her sons are wanted, if the exigencies of the country require it, who know them well, and whose life-long has been spent among them, tell you the call is only to come, the summons to arms only to reach them, and every man of them capable of bearing arms, if need be, will be prompt to leave it, a farm, his twickbiop, his household, and make baset, to the red fields home, his household, and make baset, to the red fields olic, with a courage a

man of them capable of bearing arms, if need be, will be prompt to leave h is farm, his workship, his home, his household, and make baste to the red fields of war; yea, and avery mother will make haste to lay hee last soon in the prime and strength of his early manhood upon the altar of her country's sacrifice, sooner than sed the bright or bof this Republic go down in perpetual darkness and night.

That, if, is the spirit of the foral people of every State in this Union. That is the spirit and that is the determination that is to put down this rebellion, that is to restore this Union, that is to save this Republic; and it is therefore that I say again, this Hepublic will be eaved. Such is my faith, such is my reliance upon the loyalty, upon the particism, upon the valor, upon the fileflar, upon the colf-sacrificing endurance, and, above all, upon the inconquerable will and the undying purpose of my fellow-countrymen. Though long and severe and terrible may be the ordeal, yet, God helping them, I believe the strength of the American people will prove equal to this great trial.

Sir, I will detain you no longer. This Republic sust be saced, and twenty million responsive voices give back the answer, "This Republic of ours shall be saced."

This speech of Senator Foot is in the best vein of the spirit of "6" intensely earnest and truly eloquest. The only, alternative is, the persistent course which he advocates galest the rebellion, or base submission to the rebels, or the adoption of the non-resistance principles. "To that are under the

The Biberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1864.

UNJUST CRITICISM.

While it is the legitimate province of critic confute error, rebuke wrong, unmask dissimulation and condemn guilt, the moment it degenerates inte injustice or personal spleen it cesses to be criticism and, consequently, is entitled to no con We regret to see, on the part of some of whom bette things were to be expected, in their opposition to President Lincoln, manifestly a foregone conclusion of mind to award him no credit for the good he has done, or the progress he has made in the right direc-tion. Nay, not content with picking what flaws they can in his treatment of the issues of the hour, they must needs go back to what is obsolete, and for the hundredth time repeat how he revoked the emancipa-tion edicts of Fremont and Hunter—how he sought to induce the colored people in the District of Columbia to migrate to Central America—how he declared that would not meddle with slavery if he could save erned by military necessity, and not by humanita considerations—&c., &c. This is proof of a jaundic vision and an unfair state of mind. It is not sound criticism, but flagrant injustice. To persist in it is to add wrong to wrong; and, instead of advancing the cause of truth and freedom, it only serves to gratify a factious spirit and to imperil the safety of the gov

when a false position is taken, or a wrong measure adopted, let it be promptly condemned, according to its relative importance or the gravity of the occasion But when that measure is recalled, or when that ponot only adopted but greatly improved, then to harp upon it as though no change had been effected, and to make it the theme of bitter accusation, is outrageous injustice and scandalous abuse. Now, it is true that Mr. Lincoln nullified the eman

cipation edicts of Fremont and Hunter; and it is just as true that, for so doing, he was widely and severely Certainly, we did our share at the time in bestowing censure upon the President, and in lauding those two Generals as worthy not only of con mendation, but of imitation on a grander scale by Mr. Lincoln. This was fair criticism of the deed and lently attacked in the newspapers of the day for the hour. Yet it is but just to say, that, by his subsequent conduct, the President showed he was not controlled by a pro-slavery motive in recalling the edicts referred to, but by a sincere (however mistak-en) doubt as to their "indispensable necessity," and a lively apprehension as to what would be sanctioned by the people in that direction. For had he been in an in the presence of God. "Pray carnestly (Mr. T. says) for wisdom, truth and charity. Let the slave a later date, have decreed the liberation of more than vered by earnest negotiation to effect the total abolition of slavery in all the Border States. The only difference, therefore, between himself and Generals Fremont and Honter, was a matter of judgment, not of principle; was as to the "indispensable necessity" of a given measure, at a given period, not as to the measure itself. Unquestionably, they were wiser and more clear-sighted than himself, even at the period the work of dissociating the body to which he belong alluded to. But he was not dogmatic, or obstinate, or alluded to. But he was not dogmatic, or obstinate, or irom all connection with the savenoring cluteries self-consequential, nor disposed to play the part of the South. We understand that Mr. (now Dr. Sir Oracle, or to assume the robes of infallibility. Af Whedon was amongst those who called upon M. the further trial and more mature consideration, he not only followed the splendid example of Frenont and Hunter, but bettered it in the proportion of millions to thousands set free from the galling voke of has been bestowed upon him; not, however, as a pe ondage. This was equally magnania pa triotic

Now we say, to seek at this late day to cover the Now we say, to seek at time late day to over the President with odium for a by-gone transaction, and to access him of a pro-slavery spirit which his subsequent conduct proves did not then and does not now actuate him, is to be wholly one-sided and eminently unjust. Why not rejoice, rather, that events have proved better than our fears—that the President has not mulishly prided himself upon the consistency of his conduct, but has changed his course precisely in the direction desired, and struck a blow which has sent the whole slave system reeling to the earth? Is it wise or honorable to taunt a man for doing what he For ourself, we never did this at any stage of the Anti-Slavery struggle, and we are too old to do it now. In our eyes such conduct is contemptible; let those justify it who can.

Long after the rebellion broke out, Gen. McClellar officially declared that he would put down a slave in-surrection " with an IRON HAND." Is it fair to quote this against him now? Yes, because his subsequent course shows he is not changed in spirit or purpose But what if he had since taken Anti-Slavery ground, and firmly maintained it, would it be worthy o

Gen. Butler, while pressing his way through Mary land for the rescue of Washington, not only guarded rebel slave property, but avowed his readiness to put insurgent slaves back into bondage. For a time, as military ruler at New Orleans, he was prompt to guard r property from harm, and did what he could to inte disloyal slaveholders by sending back to chains and stripes the fugitives from their plantations who delusively expected to find freedom and protect tion under the American flag. Seeing what a thor ough change has since been made in the feelings, sen timents and conduct of Gen. Butler on this subject would it be right or decent for any Abolitionist to seek o dishonor him for his earlier behaviour? To ask is

also to answer the question.

Why is President Lincoln not entitled to the same fair treatment? Let us hear, then, no more insidiou his abrogation of Fremont's and Hunt er's edicts, in view of his great Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863!

So, too, it is certain, that inasmuch as Congress appended to the act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia a pecuniary grant for colonizing abroad such of the emancipated slaves in that District as might choose to avail themselves of it, the Presiden nterview with some of the most intelligen ed men in the capital, and sought to convince them that a separation of the two races was desirable for both; though leaving them perfectly free to re-main or to go, as they might think best. It was folly in Congress, and folly in the President, and we sharply rebuked them at the time. An initiatory attempt at colonization in Hayti was made, and proved nate situation of the emigrants, the Preside nate structure. Credit, be it recorded and remembered, humanely sent a naval ship to bring all the survivors back to their mittie land. Since then solbling more has been heard from him respecting the necessity or expediency of colonizing the blacks; and we believe nothing more will be heard from him. At least, not until he renews the proposition is it fair to make Issue with propriated by Congress has been vot es : and with tens of thousands of colored so lled in the army of the United States, the Fugienroused in the army of the Chined States, the Pogl-tive Slave laws repealed, and colored citizenship re-cognized, the colonization scheme belongs to the dead

the country in abolishing slavery in rebeldom. Could he have done otherwise, consistently with his oath of forfice under the Constitution I Why not sneer at him for calling a million of men fifto the field—for suspending the writ of habon corpus—for slockading Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and other Southern ports—for placing General Grant at the head of the sarmy—sa a "military necessity," and to save the respectively. This week, demonstrates the thoroughly public? It is not for those who vote to elect a Presidence of the descriptions of a religious spirit of a well are well are dead to dead the straighting cause of freedom and humanity, and makes his desk vocal with such testimonies as the times demand.

OPEN MOUTRED SENTION. Our "Refuge of Oppression," this week, demonstrates the thoroughly public? It is not for those who vote to elect a Presidence of the company of the compa The President declares that he has been govern

dent, and to uplied the Constitution, to sooff at the Chief Magistrate for exercising powers expressly conferred upon him in the manner prescribed, and within the limits constitutionally assigned to him!

GEORGE THOMPSON, L.L.D.

The Wesleyan University,—the body that has re-cently conferred the degree of LL. D. upon George Thompson, Esq., of England,—is the oldest institution in connection with the Episcopal Methodist body of the United States. It was founded in 1881, and for eight years, from the time of its commencement, it was presided over by the Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D. D. was presided over by the Rev. Wilbur Fire, D. During the early years of its existence, the Wesley-an University was largely patronized by the Southern and more Southerly Middle States. This circumstance gave to it that pro-slavery character which stance gave to it that pro-slavery character which America. In the spring of 1835. Mr. Thompson at Lynn, [Mass.] during the sitting of the Metho Conference in that town. On that occasion, Conference in that town. On that occasion, Fisk, who was present considered it a part of his to lecture the members of the Conference on the propriety and danger to the Church of affording countenance to the Abolition movement. The reend Doctor was especially severe in his an sions on the proceedings of the English anti-slave-ry emissary, whom he stigmatized as a fanatic, and whose labors to promote the overthrow of Am in foreign affairs." The Doctor's address, which was delivered in the morning, had an effect upon the Con-ference the opposite of that which it was designed to nediately upon the adjo to Mr. Thompson, inviting him to deliver a l such members of the Conference as were d hearing him, and placing the Second Methodist churcin Lyon at his disposal. The "foreign intermeddler ed, and the very thing demanded is joyfully complied with the request, a lowing evening for the meeting. The buildi were set apart for clergymen belonging to the Conference. On Mr. Thompson's appearance in the pulpit these gentlemen simultaneously rose, and paid their respects to the English crater by a respectful bow. Such was the practical comment, on the part of a large portion of the Conference, upon the lecture they have received from the President of the Wesleyan Univer

sity.

About the same period, Mr. Thomps Rev. D. D. Whedon, Dr. Fisk's colleague in the University. To one of these attacks, Mr. Thompson re-plied in the columns of Zion's Herald, in a letter which is now before us. In this letter, Mr. Thompson counsels his traducer to reconsider the abusive a has published-to do so in his closet, upon his knees nature and an accountable soul; and then, reflect whether you have done well to seek to bring upo the head of the stranger who has been that slave's ad vocate, a relentless storm of popular indignati The gentleman to whom those words were addressed has been, we are happy to learn, for the last fifteen the work of dissociating the body to which he belongs sonal compliment, but as evidence, of an unmistaka ble kind, of the adoption of those principles on ac count of which he was aforetime persecuted, by one of the most numerous and powerful religious den

FIRST GOSPEL, being the Gospel according to Mark FIRST GOSPEL, being the Gospel according to Mark: Translated and arranged, with a Critical Examina-tion of the Book, its Life of Jesus, and his Religion. By Leicester Ambrose Sawyer, Translator of the Scriptures. Boston: Walker, Wise & Co., 345 Washington Street, 3624 Washington Street. 1864.

Mr. Sawyer well deserves encouragement from th public at large, from scholars and thinkers, and especially from the friends of religious freedom and pro gress, for his Biblical translations and commentaries Though educated in the most rigid orthodox faith he happily brings to his arduous and responsible task a truly catholic spirit as well as scholarly abilty, great powers of research, boldness of dissent from at whatever cost. We agree with him in what he so suggestively says in his "Note to the Reader": -

suggestively says in his "Note to the Reader":

"Amid the shock of arms and during the settlement of great national questions of justice and expediency, the higher questions of religion ought not
entirely to sleep. They do not sleep. New light is
beaming on the mountains, and the bow of promise
glids the clouds of war and the smoke of battle. The
voice of God mingles in the din of conflict, and rises
above it, calling his erring children to better views
and higher aims. Superstition trembles on her ebon
throne, and her night, pestilence and famine smitten,
gives place to the glad morning of a happy day. De-

throne, and her night, pestilence and famine smitten, gives place to the glad morning of a happy day. Determined and fearlies inquiry is conformable to the spirit of the times.

Religious sciences are healthful and vigorous. Christianity can only lead the world, and become universal and permanent, by abandoning all false assumptions, and perfecting its doctrines and methods so as to meet the universal and permanent demands of human nature. God is the patron of love and truth, never of malice and delusion."

We also believe with him, that one effect of his usefulness of Bible reading and study, and give new impulses to a broad, liberal, bold, and manly culture of the mind and heart. Its piety will not be feeble and sickly, timid and cowardly, nor proud, dogmatic, or overbearing; but, delivered from the bondage of a blind, unreasoning, superstitious veneration, and alwill be characterised by all that mane, just and true. We trust Mr. Sawyer will find liberal encouragement in the prosecution of his praiseworthy undertaking to the end.

SERMONS, preached in Indiana-Place, Boston, by reeman Clarke, Boston Walker Wis & Co. 1864.

Sermon I. The Hour which cometh, and now is II. The Letter and the Spirit. III. Prophets who have been since the World began. IV. Steps of Belief. V. The Thorn in the Flesh. VI. Faithful over a Few Things, VII. Moral Perspectives. VIII.

'If he sleep, he shall do well." IV. Stand Still.

X. Grow Up. VI, Life Weariness. XII. The Fragments. XIII. All Souls are God's, XIV. "The Accepted Time." XV. "When he came to Himself." XVI. The Cheerful Gree: XVI. The Grace of God. XVIII. "No Man cared for my Soul." XIX. Life and the Resurrection. XX. Power of the Keys. XXI. The Proper and the Becoming. XXII.
The Favorite Texts of Jesus. XXIII. Disry of 1863.

These Sermons constitute a volume of real interest and userliness, even the this own mind, lives in the present and not in the dead past, believes in practical goodness as the best proof of a religious spirit, interests himself in whatever relates to the welfare of ac-

any to do so, whom I ought to vote for. I shill had Abolitionist—so rigid a one, that in time of peace I vote for none but an Abolitionist. But, during the rebellion, I vote for the man, call him Abolitionist or enti-Abolitionist, who will do all he can to suppress or lose what it must from such suppression. I an well aware that, by this course, I have lost the confidence of many Aboliticalists. Their philosophy differs widely from mine.

Let me here say, that I regard any one as disloys who would yield up any portion of our one, indivis ble country to the guilty men who, without the slight-est justification for making war, or even the slightest cause for any complaint, unless it be for our having spoiled them by indulgence, have by force and arms undertaken to rob us of a portion of it. And let me add, that I regard every one as disloyal who would let off these guiltiest of all robbers on any lower or other terms than their unconditional surrender. Mr. oln is an honest, able and patriotic man; but he something else than such surrender the basis for otiations with the rebels. The true order is—1st, their unconditional surrender; 2d, cautio concessions to them if they are still impenient; 3 an abundance of mercy, brotherly kindness and liberality to them if they are penitent.

eraility to them if they are penitent.
With equally warm regards for you, whether you shall go for Lincoln or for some other loyal man, and with equally warm regards for Wendell, Phillips, whether he shall go for Fremont or for some other loyal man, knowing that you will both mean to go most effectively against the rebels,

I remain, your and ble friend.

I remain, your and his friend, GERRIT SMITH.

EAST WESTMORELAND, N. H., Aug. 4, 1864. AR FRIEND GARRISON,—With much regret DEAR FRIEND GARRISON,—With much regret I see in the Liberator that some of your old subscribers and early patrons are disaffected, and asking for a discontinuance of the old pioneer sheet, because, for mooth, you have an honest conviction, and have ex pressed the opinion that, taking into considerati the existing facts, in their bearings upon the present rebellion, the restoration of peace and the cause of human freedom, the reëlection of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency would better subserve the cause than the election of any other man who could be chosen. In this judgment you may be mistaken, and you may not; but, whether you are or are not, it is simply a question of judgment, and not one of prin-And should there not be great charity and past. Have they ceased to be virtues now ?

It is exceedingly painful to me to see any falling off mong the true and tried friends—the veterans in the ists, owe too much to the Liberator to abs It has done much more for us than we have done fo ward you. I wish to be very charitable toward them. I think they are entirely misled. Do they, can they really believe that you, or our mutual and excellent friend, Wendell Phillips—though differing widely just now on the qualifications and merits of Presider incoln as a candidate for reelection—have swerve ity? If any one is in doubt on this point, as regard yourself, I would ask him to carefully read you most admirable and excellent article in reply and ex planation to your Haverhill subscriber, in the Libera-tor of July 29th. That article should reassure him that you have not lowered your standard to the level

accomplish certain purposes.

I was gratified to see that our eloquent friend, the Rev. Sella Martin, sent you an encouraging word, and added a new name to your subscription list. I hope that others will do the same in regard to others who have asked to have their Liberator discontinued; who have asked to have their sheet, and its wor-thy and veteran editor, would not shed a tear to read of its demise? God grant that that may never b until the object of its grand and humane missio shall have been gloriously consummated in the un conditional and perpetual freedom of every man woman and child on the American soil, without re

JEHIEL CLAFLIN.

St. Johnsburt, Vt., Aug. 8d, 1864. MR. GARRISON

SIR .- I see in a late number of the Liberator, that several of your subscribers are exceedingly exercised in regard to the summersaults you have turned. I am equally so. I take the liberty to tell you, in a plain manner, what I think of you and your conduct. It is evident you have been an Abolitionist so long that you can see nothing as it is. You have strained your eyes, like the Indian, until the straightest lines look crookedest to you, and your moral vision has look crookedest to you, and your moral vision has become really cross-eyed. You seem really to believe that old absurd notion, first advanced by Thomias Jefferson, that all men are created free and equal; and you act as though you thought a nigger, with ercrock all on," as good as a white man. You appear also to believe that worn-out Bible precept, "Ito unto others as ye would that others should do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you," and seem to thick you must easily carry, that antediluvian idea into practice in every-day life. How foolish, how idiotic you have grown! How I pity you! True, the Christian people profess that doctrine, but they do it only for "bancombe." If you could only see; like many so called Christian minis could only see, like many so called Unistian initisters and charches, that the Bible and its precepts are only to be placed before you as a "pillar of fire," and that you are at liberty to turn your back upon it and go the other way, then indeed you would become rea-

Then, again, you act as though you really the there was a though the should still hang on to that antiquated notion which many good Christian people act as though they had discarded ong ago, or never really believed I.
Then, again, you are accused of a

long ago, or never really believed!

Then, again, you are accused of advocating the reelection of Abraham Lincoln to the Fresidency. I
think the accusation is just. And here is another
streak of lunary. You seem infatuated with the
idea that Abraham is the ecting. Didn't we elect Frank Pierce! Didn't we of the water. I make allusions to Washington Wilks, set James Buchanan! What reason have you to Esc. of Ta. Toulist. idea that Abraham is the best man we can be sure of t James Buchanan! What reason have you to Esq., of The London Morning Star. | we did three years ag
bt that we shall be able to elect either Vallandig. I left him in December last, and his parting "God if continued, will soon

ENCOURAGING EPISTLES.

PETERDONO', Aug. 1, 1864.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

My DEAR FRIEND,—I see by its last number that the discontinuance of the Liberator 'is not an improbable event.' Certain it is that it would be an seen disgraceful to Abolitionists and calaminous to the public interests, and warmly therefore do I hope titst it will be prevented. To this end, a thousand dollars should be sent to you without delay. Enclosed are two hundred of the thousand.

I am very sorry to see that, because it favors the reflection of Mr. Lincoln, some of its in our more considered in the case of freedom. Here is another show of lunacy! Why, in the seminant of the prevented. They are unreasonable. It is no crime to vote for him. Altof us should be eager to vote for him, if voting for him instead of another to the Presidency.

During the rebellion, I have been nothing but as an anti-rebellion man. Deeply do I regret this premature signation of the Presidential question. Fatthfully, however feebly and unsuccessfully, did I abore to prevent it. I believed it to be fraught with very great peril to our beloved country. For one, I am too much absorbed with the purpose of putting down too much absorbed with the purpose of putting down too much absorbed with the purpose of putting down too much absorbed with the purpose of putting down too much absorbed with the purpose of putting down too much absorbed with the purpose of putting down too much absorbed with the purpose of putting down too much absorbed with the purpose of putting down too much absorbed with the purpose of putting down too much absorbed with the purpose of putting down too much absorbed with the purpose of putting down too much absorbed with the purpose of putting down too much absorbed with the purpose of putting down too much absorbed with the purpose of putting down too much absorbed with the purpose of putting down too much absorbed with the purpose of putting down too much absorbed with the purpose of putting down too much absorbed with the purpose of putting d

peech and free thinking is reprehensible to the last legree; and I am so disgusted with your course that opping; for which purpose I send you \$3.00. I also peremptorily order you to stop my 'pa ioned. I shall endeavor to persuade others to stop the paper in the same way.

Truly, yours, F. B. GAGE.

CORNVILLE, (Me.,) July 81st, 1864. relings without writing you a word in relation to hose who have seen fit to order a discontinuance of the Liberator. How a parameter is a discontinuance of the Liberator. How a person in these times can do without the Liberator is astonishing to me. But more astonished am I that a man can read the Liberator thirty years, and yet not be an Abolitionist. I mean impartial when I say, it is your accusers who have proved false to the slave, and not you; and history will so record it.

Those three false accusers are all strangers to me;
but I verily believe them to be very ignorant of the

work now going on before their own eyes. Every week, for eighteen years, has increased my interest in the *Liberator*, but more especially the last few weeks. But what do you mean by stopping the Liberator f Such a thought cannot be endured for a moment. Stop the publication of the Liberator! Then the slave's deliverance waits. It must not be! For one, I shall pay a much higher price than the present before I shall part with so important a friend. present serior I sham part with so important a friend.

I now get about three times as much for what I sell from my farm as I did a few years ago. The Liberator for 1865 will be very cheap at five dollars a year. Oh, what an important and mighty work the before us! Abolitionists were never more not than now; for our work is not yet done. Ho tonished I have been that some have said that the work of the Abolitionists is done! Such people know not what they are talking about.

It was a most significant fact in favor of President Lincoln, when he went down to Grant's army, that the colored soldiers called for "three cheers for the

The reason why this terrible conflict is prolonged is truly given by your correspondent, FOREEST P.

SEWARD MITCHELL. FALL RIVER, 8th mo. 2d, 1864.

for Liberator one year. I will endeavor to be more punctual, for I cannot be without it. I have taken it as long as thy Haverhill brother. Thy reply to his abusive letter, in last week's Liberator, is sufficient to satisfy any reasonable mind of discrimination, that no compromise of principle attaches to thee, or to any other true friend of the slave, in advocating a reclec-tion of Lincoln upon the ground that the final extinction of slavery is more likely to result under his ad ministration than under that of any other man who may be elected.

Allow me to say, I am heart and hand with thee in support of Lincoln, not as a politician, but as an

Sincerely, I am, thy attached friend,

ISAAC FISKE.

THE LAMENTED WASHINGTON WILKS.

EMANCIPATION SOCIETY OFFICE, London, 20th July, 1864. TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR: SIR.-The Committee of the Washington Wilks

Testimonial would feel greatly obliged by the inser-tion of the enclosed letter from that estimable man and true patriot, Judge Winter, of Georgia. If any of your readers feel disposed to imitate so good ar uple, or to assist the fund in any other way, I hope you will kindly consent to receive their contri-butions. There is no man in all America so fitting to act this good part as you, who are the foremost champion of the cause which our lamented colleague so ardently espoused.

I am, sir, yours, faithfully, F. W. CHESSON, Hon. Sec.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, CHESTER, ENG., }

O WM. HAROREAVES, ESQ., TREASURER, AND F. W. CHESSON, ESQ., HOW. SECRETARY, 65 FLEET STREET, E.C., LONDON.

STREET, E.C., LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your favor of the 7th inst., asking my sid in making contribution to the testimonial fund of our lamented, worthy and most eloquent friend, the now deceased Warmington Wilker, and I thank you sincerely for not forgetting one so humble as myself in your efforts to give practical proof of an affection for the man by liberal contributions in aid of those who were bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh, and who of all the earth were, during his high activations and contributions and contributions in the statement of the second se brief existence, nearest and dearest to one of the greatest hearts that ever throbbed in the bosom of any human creature. Would that I were Crossas, that I might contribute all that is needed in aid of those human creature. Would that I were Crossas, might contribute all that is needed in aid of who are so suddenly deprived of the aid and of which, whilst living, his genius enabled him so to bestow, but which is lost to them for e

ne octows out winds is lost to them to ever one country of my limited means, you may set me down for ten pounds per annum so long as I am spared; and when to me time is no more for ever, I shall not longet to provide a similar annuity for his family, until his youngest child shall come of age, unless I neglect to make a will.

Beyond all Englishmen who have lived in the nine-teenth century, &f. Wilks is epithed to the gratitude of every true American, who loves his tountry, and is true to the flag and Constitution established by his lathers, for his courageous, cloquent, unintermittent and persistent leftorts in chilgurening the British mind as to the true bearings of the American questions are the state of the

On... Under these feellogs of gratitude, as so Americas titizes, Lofter my mile in sid of the widow and or basis; and may your efforts in their behalf never case until the irreparable loss of his personal pre-noe will not be aggravated by the pinchings of pits as nowers.

verty.

ive the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Most respectfully, your very obliged, JOHN G. WINTER, of Georgia.

Tribuse pays the following feeling tribute to the mem

Looking out into this beautiful night, my mind in brief, but to me mem days I spent in England in the society of one of the

bless you," as I hade him farewell at London Bridge, will not soon be forgotten.

will not soon be forgotten.

Well has Tennyson said, "It is no cost that takes away a noble mind." With that takes away a noble mind." With perfect treat fulness can this sentiment apply to Washington With I was introduced to him, not a year ago, by Mr. McCarthay, the accomplished editor of the confinent department of The Morning Star. Mr. McCarthay as barrister of fine attainments a ripe and ray a cholar. "Ah! and you are from America. Bre account of the second of glad I am to see you! "-was the first salut There was something in his many

There was sometiming in his manner—a magnetic in the touch of his hand—which made us friend, at once. He proposed that I should come to his ledging at 11 the next day to breakfast; but as I expeed in at 11 the next day to breakfast; but as I especiel is leave London in a few days, I prevailed spos him breakfast with me at Morley's Hotel in Traige square, so that we might visit Parliament House to M. Wilks was unusually offerable. same day. Mr. Wilks was unusually gifted in coate same day. Dir. With was unusually guted in corresponding, and it was after 1 o'clock when we rose the sation, and it was arrest, a cross when we rose that the table. After, spending an hour in Sir Cross Creswell's Court (now presided over by a deep creswell's court in said \$9,000 per appear. Creswell's Court (now presided over by a dear Judge, who is paid \$9,000 per annum), we visid Weatminster Abbey, and charmed with its dim. ritgious light, waited for the afternoon service. On the next day my friend called for me at 12 o'dock, and we have the court of the paid of the court of next day my friend called for me at 12 o'clock, and at visited Parliament House. Mr. Wilks pointed out me the fact that, while in the facade of Primmit House there was a place for all the Kings and Quea, of England from William the Conquerte to Queen Victoria, there is no place for Oliver Crowvell Charles I. is there, beside his son, who may not the control of the Charles I. is there, beside his son, who "nerer said a foolish thing, and never did a wise one;" but the atern old Puritan who taught his solders to "but for in God, and keep their powder dry," as English Par liament could find no room. I remember, with pen-liar pleasure, an evening I spent with Mr. Wilks, at Greenwich, where the English Cabin nual white-bait dinner. I was astonished to find hor nual white-bait dinner. I was amounted to find how thoroughly he understood the "American Coallier" His whole heart, mind, and energy were with us in our struggle for national existence. He thought mad about it. He wrote the best articles in The Mornis about it. He wrote the best articles in 1st Marin Star on the Union side that were written in England He had made two hundred speeches since the war be gan; and when Americans abroad despaired of any sympathy in England on the side of the right, be a people—the classes who are not of the frays can-mere nati—were heartily in sympathy with the hard-can idea of Liberty, which includes the idea that you ties should become moral by a union with natural Mr. Wilks had a profound admiration for Presi

dent Lincoln, which he often expressed through a columns of The Star. It was his opinion, that the great trial of our institutions would be made in the November election, and he believed that the election of Abraham Lincoln would virtually end the ve. Among his warm friends, Mr. Wilks numbered Rie ard Cobden and John Bright. When I visited the home of Mr. Cobden, at Midhurst, I took with m
The Morning Star, with a strong leader written by Mr. Wilks in relation to the Cobden-Delane control The leading minds among the Reformers highly appreciated the energy and eloquence of Washington Wilks.

I spoke at several meetings in and near London with the editor of The Star; and I hazard nothing saying that, after George Thompson, there was not more popular lecturer in England than Mr. Will. He used to say, during the darkest days of our singgle, to English audiences, that he gloried in having tv names peculiarly American—Wilks and Washington My friend had that rare quality, moral course. I was brave and gentle and generous. Like a star, he was "unhasting and unresting." Richard Coblen, by his pleasant fireside, rich in the recollections of a vell spent life, told me, as I left Midhurst, "to say to Mr. Wilks, with his thanks, that it was time for him to rest." I met him at breakfast the next day, at Morley's; and when I delivered my messee, he as-swered, "Tell him I would rather wear out than rest out." His body was not strong enough for his soil. His soul was like an oak-tree planted in a costly ju which should have borne only pleasanflowers in its k som; the roots expand, and the jar is shirered. His "was a lovely, pure, and noble nature, which at last sinks beneath a burden that it cannot bear, and must not cast away." His latest wish was to come to America, and aid an the coming struggle in November for Law and Liberty against Confederate Treason a Rich mond, and against banded traitors at home. He is dead. He died with his harness on. He cannot now id us in our present nor in our coming struggle. But his example may teach our young men that a "life tipended for the salvation of the Republic will, in
deathless memory, win the thanks of amiltons yet to We give the poor tribute of our tears at the tonst

we give the poor tribute of our terr it is soon of this true heart, who thoroughly had grant, and as honestly loved what was beautiful as tree.

May some loyal American with kinut and oppor, tunity for the noble idleness of foreign trivel, bold from the whitest weakle one fattier memoral of or

from the whitest marble some fitting memorial of or departed friend who, remarkable for his mobil strength and tenderness, was more remarkable in that that he loved, without selfishness, a cause which is so

dear to us all.

J. M. S. Company A. N. J. M.

Fort Dix, near Relay House, Md., July 30, 1864.

EMIGRATION TO DELAWARE

MR. EDITOR,-The emigration enterprise, integurated a year ago under the auspices of the Deigrat Improvement Association, is still progressing. The northern colonies are thriving, and the gall fee last

constantly increasing. Among the incentives an cheap land and profueble productions. Celiume farms can be bought at from fifteen to thirty delar per acre, within three miles from railroad dept ale eighty from Philadelphia. The awer pysto, reads dwarf pear, grape, berries, and other fine fruits in vegetables are very profitable. But the most profit to the soil and climate being ble production is the peach, the soil and climate best arly favorable, and trees yielding a handred peculiarly lavorable, and trees yields, and the dollars per acre annually for twenty years, as the it has become the principal peach section; and one of the cries, of Philadelphia and New York see, in "Delaware peaches!" This year's crop, is the law of the increase of peach-canning will be a security against glut of market. We would advise minus to now, in peach time, that they may both task the justicious fruit front from the tree and see how by a go now, in peace time, that they have how by a luscious fruit fresh from the tree, and see how by a large fortunes are rapidly accumulated. But we sale migrants who are not attracted entirely of min! by appetite or greed of gain. The enterprise is tended to be a Christian one; and there is being ganized a Christian Emigration Union, which sill facilitate the planting of the church and the school a evangelical and free naturally. evangelical and free principles, as the great reges, rating element of the South and the world. The Northern element already introduced into pelvers will greatly advance the best interests of and by its best citizens the movement is highly appre Visitors may get a reduction of fare from President

Visitors may get a reduction of fare from trans-Felton, at Philadelphia depot, and they will redire courteous attentions by calling on Messrs. Our & Bryant, Canterbury, Del., and ford, Del. Yours, L. C.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. Our heartfelt thanks an Profered to our honored friend Gerra Suria let letter, with its generous remittance and encourage words, in the present emergency in which the Lists for is placed. Also thanks to the other tried friends whose epistles we give in a preceding columnare now obliged to pay seven dollars more of réam of paper on which the Liberaie is printed. ream of paper on which the Literary we did three years ago. This makes a bu

THE CURRENT OF EVENTS AND THE DRIFT | do so. The matter must, therefore, be left to the so-OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

DORCHESTER, August 9th, 1864.
sming that the thirty millions of people, with
posterity, sperading over our whole country, are
stitute one nation; assuming that loyal men and tates of the country are to legislate for and adate of government thereof, and, while they the government thereof, and, while they check, subdue, and finally compel those in restate its authority to lay down their arms, and to their allegiance, steadastly maintain dignit rable and pacific relations with the nation hoorable and pacific relations with the national side; assuming, too, that, in a genuine, bong fide side; the fights of each are guaranteed by all; the highest of each are guaranteed by all; the highest of each are indissoluted with the welfare and prosperity of all; togal men and women, of whatever race or color, togal men and women, of whatever race or color, togal men and women, of whatever race or color, are citizens of the United States, and the states of the united States, and the states of the nd are therefore, to the fullest extent, entitled be made for the education of the pression be made for the educations of the whole project that the remotest regions of our land may refer with men and women, who, having a commo desing and interests with us, may be worthy where our responsibilities—to be fellow citizens with

hus, and must make the vanguard of a Chris-civilization, may become the terror of oppressors the enty of the oppressed—a model republic in, which shall be politically, as well as morally,

the light of the world."

And yet, how very far we are from realizing, politically, the coolition of things which I have assumed to strictly and toward which, in the procession of mets, we as a nation are reductantly tending! The resident and his advisers have shown no wish or ident and his advised to the negro, except from mili-necessity. To this day, they hardly acknowledge al : and, so far from recommending his enchisement, or that he be incorporated into and be, neticened, or that he be interpolated or the rights, mer constituent part of the nation, with the rights, release and immunities of citizenship, they have ous to get rid of him, even by expatriation ice him by the immigration of white mer the old world. But to spare the lives of white and to save that of the nation, they have been palled, not only to emancipate the negro, but to our armies fo fight our battles for us. and has in our argues to day, to do but reflect the will be tile withe of the people; that a more just and herd policy would not be tolerated. In other words, of WAJORITY-like other tyrants-lets go its clinic only on compulsion. If this be true—and I is incined to think it is—"more's the pity." It is above that a proud and wicked people, who have red and enslaved the subject race for nearly to budded and fifty years—till upon the verge of total rum—rather than confess and right the mng, and share salvation with them, are ready for en silvation to sacrifice and throw overboard that for millions of black men; or about one al says to the nation, " Do justly, love mercy, and

neretore, which does justice, and profess-ce, only from military necessity, may be ty learning that lesson. But as long as it prosave as own life even, by the sacrifice or virre, oppresone shall cease; when "right shall " when retributive justice shall d the pride of the white man; when the the people, sway the counsels and wield the of the nation; then, and not till then, may we ms are passing away, and new ones are con-

bly before me, and thou shalt be saved."

alled upon to elect from among them, if possible, and magnitrate of the nation, a man who is not et but capable ; one versed in public affairs; ma breign and domestic; one whose intelligence of linabore the plane of vulgar prejudices, and and purpose it shall be to secure and prophysical, intellectual and moral welfare vice people, in short, one who bas the wisdo my out such measures, and such only, as are ible with the rights and interests of all.

poses of the President before them, the delegates of the loyal States to the Baltiourcation have, with great unanimity, nomi

edded success in the present political campaign efore, be regarded as an emphatic en owarst, by the people, of the course and policy of Administration during the present term. And, was unsie, inspired with fresh confidence and they will, with a bolder and firmer step, go on

on at their command—clothed anew lease of almost dictatorial power-

oly, that they will proceed in the developand their plans and purposes, without unnecessary and, since they regard themselves as the rep-ter of the people, and bound to do the peo-di, that, "in order to form a more perfect ther will rethey will, to the extent of their ability and make the government of the United States relate the control of white men as before. This relates at the South, which they are so the loss to acceliate, will insist upon. This, too, will desaided by their Copperhead allies. And even the first time party of the North and West, on whose per its doministration depends, will not, without strate, excent to share the national sovereignty the history despited and hard black man. It hitherto despised and hated black man business of the Administration not to reform execute the laws; and, being in perfect accord the presaling public sentiment touching the standard his rights, they have done what they tocourage and strengthen it.

the Pr resident has, with some notable excepted emancipation throughout the rebe and the physical power of the nation is pledgent. That Proclamation canno ed. Slavery has received a staggering blow, moditional Union men in all parts 7 not only consent to, but earneally urge in shifted platforms, its entire abolishment and proon by an amendment of the Constitution. But by an amendment of the Constitution.

After mature deliberation and Jong continfailed (through Copperthisy to the measure) to recommend the ne much to be desired amendment; and the her of abolition and prohibition dealt with according to the wisdom and abil-

and to abolition, the government can do nothing trept in the rebel States; and even there, only is it is able to conquer and hold the territory and arms. For the President is not "pre-deciare a constitutional competency in Con-abolish slavery in the Border States," and Jet na military.

tion of the Border States themselves.

At the opening of the late session of Congress came the Proclamation of Amnesty, with the President's scheme of reconstruction. Immediately the tempest of war subsided, and for nearly six months there was a great cdlm—a virtual armistice indeed— with unwise If not premature efforts at pacification and reconstruction in the yet unconquered rebel States. At length the elements of war broke forth anew, and the massacres at Plymouth and Fort Pillow with unequivocal demonstrations here witness to the wicked, refentless and desperate character of the fos-And yet, horrible as they were in the perpetrators of them, and in relation to the immediate sufferers, they were, in the grand scheme of Providence, a most betrue character of the enemy; roused them to some sense of their duties to an oppressed and victimized race, and stimulated them to the enactment of tardy justice toward the negro soldiers, at least.

ges of the measure, the gravest error of the Adminof a Constitution adapted to the new order of things. Under that Constitution, they may elect a Legislature, Governor, and other officers necessary for the organi-zation of a State; in fact, they constitute the State.

Such is the plan upon which the President has been operating for the last eight months. He is fairly and strongly committed to it, and doubtless will continue to act upon it for the next four months, or until, by

dent is thus endeavoring to install and establish as the nucleus of future commonwealths? With few excep-tions, they are the former slaveholders of those States, who still retain the biases and prejudices of their class, and many of whom return to their allegiance that they may return also to the possession of their landed estates, with the privilege of employing freedmen upon governmental terms. To these and such as these are to be entrusted, among other things, the educational interests and institutions of the new States, with authority to say who may enjoy their privileges, and who, without enjoying, shall be taxed for their support. These, and such as these, though constituting never so small a fraction of the people of the State, are to determine who may exercise the elective franchise, and who may not; and who, if any, shall be subjects merely; and taking no part in making or in executing the laws, are compelled to bear the burdens of government, with no security for the pro-tection of their rights. And will the ruling class voluntarily renounce its supremacy, and hasten to share the privileges and emoluments of government with their former slaves? Who believes it? Men do not gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles." H. W. C.

COLOR AND CARS IN PHILADELPHIA

COLOR AND CARS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Some weeks ago, (says the N. Y. Tribuso) we had the pleasure of riding on one of the street-cars of Philadelphia in company with an eminent and estimable clergyman of good abilities and spotless character; but were obliged to stand on the front platform—"niggers" not being allowed in these cars. The last Episcopal Recorder of that city contains the following:—

"niggers" not being allowed in these cars. The last Episcopal Recorder of that city contains the following:

To the Chaistean Public of Philadelphia. Within the past week, my only living child having been at death's door, by our physician we were directed to take him over the Delaware river as often as convenient. On our return to the Philadelphia side, on one occasion, the child became cumpletely prostrated. I held my car to his mouth three several times to ascertain whether he was still alive. Such a death-like appearance came over him, I felt the necessity of reaching home as soon as possible, and to my satisfaction (for the time being), I saw one of the Lombard and South street cars approaching, which I hailed, and was in the act of entring, when the conductor arrested my progress by informing me that I could not enter—being colored. I referred him to the condition of my child, but all to no purpose; he ordered the driver to go on, regardless of our humble plea. Spontaneously I said, "I was born and raised in the South, and have travelled over a large part of the United States; and here, I must confess, that never before have I mer with a barbarity so satalical and heathenish in its character!" Had the cars been overloaded, that would have been excuse sufficient; but the fact of the case is, that the only persons on the cars referred to were the conductor and the driver.

In the face of these facts, we ask the Christian public of Philadelphia, can you look on in silence, and see respectable colored citizens excluded from the privilege of availing themselves of the public facilities for going from one extreme of the city to the other! We ask, where is the superiority of Philadelphia over New York city! Yet the latter has opened all of her railroad lines to the public, irrespective of caste.

Als it manly to exclude respectable colored citizens from you street cars, when so many of our brave and opposition of the value of over \$100,000? Is it humane to exclude respectable colored citizens from your street car

of the United States?

We beg you to remember the words of Him by whom soon you and I are to be judged, when, seeming ing to meet and correct cases like that under consideration, he said: "Verliy, I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, re have done it unto me."

WM. JOHASON ALSTON, Rector of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, July 19, 1864.

CHIVALEOUS SENTIMENT IN DELICATE EXPRESSION. The New York Evening Post has drawn down upon itself the indignation of a Copperhead screamer, who is probably a southern gentleman doing business in that city. Here is his communication:

New York, August 1, 1864.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:
Gentlemen: Permit me to call your attention to
the enclosed about the starving rebels:

They were imposing on the battle field In column by brigades the enemy marched with fiaunting standards and fiashing arms With steady tramp, defiant mice and rousing vivas.

With steady tramp, defant mien and rousing rivas.

Now you miserable Yankee scoundrels, who cowardly burnep everything you get a chance at, what say you to the above? And will you tell me that a high toned thonorable set of people like the Souther's didespite their politics want to make a treaty with North-Soundrels, thieses and pickpockets? What are you againg for, but Cotton, Tobacco and Rice—and you miserable Cowards you import foreigners to fight your battles.

A MAM WHO HAS A

SINGERE CONTEMPT

FOR YOUR DUPLICITY.

The new regulations of the Treasury Department for the employment and care of freedmen completely set aside General Banks's system and the low wages. This freedmen employed are to be paid as follows:—Over 18 and under 20 years of age, \$25 per month; younes \$18; over 14 and under 18 and over 65, men and women, \$14; over 12 and under 14 and over 65, men and women, \$14; over 12 and under 14 and over 65, men and women, \$14; over 12 and under 14 and over 65, men and women, \$14; over 12 and under 15 and under 55, men and women, \$14; over 12 and under 16 and under 16 and over 65 men and women, \$14; over 12 and under 16 and under 18 and under

GEORGE THOMPSON, LL.D.

The usual mediocrity of college honors has been oben up this year by the Wesleyan University, in iterring the degree of LL.D. on this eminent phithropist, contor, and man of affairs. It relieves the lium of editorial and private inquisition after the

Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

Tuesday evening was given to the Phi Beta Kappa Society, which, with a crammed house, heard an address from Mr. George Thompson, the English philanthropist and agitator, who regaled his hearers with reminiscences of his own experience as a laborer in the cause of reform, and especially of anti-slavery. The address was able and deeply interesting, though necessarily somewhat egotistical; and it was well received by the audience. A wonderful change has come over the face of affairs since thirty years ago, when that same George Thompson was chased and hunted down by mobs, and committed to prison to save him from maltreatment, and at length, spirited out of the country to escape his pursuers. He talked of these things good-naturedly, with evident satisfaction, and seemed for a time to lay aside the character of the belligerent to assume that of his own acts and sufferings and final triumphs. We have met with no Englishman so thoroughly American in thoughts and sympathies as is Mr. Thompson, and very few Americans can compare with him in the thoroughness of his acquaintance with American affairs.—Correspondent of the Christian Advents and Journal of th

George Thompson, the Champion of Anti-Slavery sentiments in England, was last week at the Commencement at Middletown, Conn. When the honorary degrees were conferred, the President read the name of George Thompson, on whom the Degree of LL. D. had been conferred. On whom could the trustees have bestowed it with greater propriety!—Independent Democrat.

FIRING THE SOUTHERN HEART.

FIRING THE SOUTHERN HEART.

[From the Atlants Intelligencer.]

Butler, the Beast—Grant, the Butcher—Sherman, the Brute—what a trio—what heaven-defying, monstrous specimens of humanity these three Federal Generals constitute! The first, base and corrupt and brutal as he is recognized to be by the civilized world, is outdone by the wholesale butchery of the second, and the third is not far behind the second in his violation of all the rules of civilized warfare and the horrid sacrifices of human life—even of the lives of his own men. The Beast directs his tyranny and brutality mostly against individuals, and mostly against what he may well term his enemies; the Butcher has no regard for human life, and shauthers by wholesale his drunken holdiery—made drunk that they may unconsciously be driven to the slaughter, without even a care resting upon his conscience at the blood he causes to be shed, or the decemp to care for deal carcasses, over, the putrid bodies of which, he forces other legions to tread, to be offered as almiliar sacrifices; while the Brute upon the hills and valleys of Cherokee and Georgia, in his "on to Atlanta," strives to imitate the Burtcher.

The three monsters who lead the Yankee forces, insaliate with human blood, have had their day and time, but neither the bestiality of the one, the butcher, ery of the other, or the brutality of the third, can aswe them, and the men they lead, from the heaven-inflicted punishment due to the enormous crimes which, under the color of war, they have been committing. Amid it all, our brave armies and their gallant leaders stand firm. They have no fears of the result— why should we, or those of us at home? Let it be beat, butcher, or brute, who leads the robbers on to Atlanta or to Richmond, the world will see that those who stand ready to defend either position will do so bravely, and with success. Occans of blood may flow, but the victory will be ours.

are, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Friday

THE LATE PETERSBURG REPULSE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Aug. P. M. A flag of truce was allowed by the rebels on nine until five o'clock this morning to bury the ead and relieve the wounded. Very few were found tive. Most of those living resterday died hast night.

Gen. Bartlett and Col. Marshall are prisoners in Fetersburg, unhurt.

Scene at the Crater. On arriving at the exploded fort, our troops found it a heterogeneous mass of loose earth, guns and gun carriages, dead and wounded gunners, &c. Some of the gunners were buried alive, at the depth perhaps of twenty feet—the depth of the mine below the fort. Those on the aurface were found in every conceivable coudition and attitude—some merely stunned and slightly wounded, others unriscognizable lumps of flesh and dirt; some others unriscognizable lumps of flesh and dirt; some with their heeds marking their unhallowed burial, place. One poor fellow, pulling the dirt out of his eyes, in his delirium, said: "Have we been attacked? Are we deriving them? That's right! Give them hell!" He soon revived, however, to find himself a Are two driving them? That's right! Give them hell!" He soon revived, however, to find himself a prisoner. Another, buried up to his armphis in loose dirt, on being approached, cried: "Come, Yanks, for God's sake, take me out of this place! It's all over now, and there is no use letting a fellow stick here. Come, take me out quick, and I will do as much for you some time." He was taken out.

lowing blackguard attack upon the colored soldiers, whose loss in killed and wounded was fearful:

"But it is not only the incompetency of two generals that we are to blame for the attempt that ought to lave given us possession of the rebel city. We must blame also the President and his whole Cabinet, with his nigger-worshipping policy. They who have insisted, against all opposition, that the niggers should enter the army, are even more to blame than all others. Niggera are not fit for soldiers; they can dig, and drive mules; they cannot and will not fight. All the sensation stories in the nigger papers to the contrary are mere moonshime. They never have fought well in any battle. To insist that the niggers should be in the army was to insist that the risgers should be a weak point in every line of battle with which we faced the enemy; and the enemy found that weak point on Saturday last. Abolitionism is, therefore, the real difficulty now; and unless the President soon finds out how to do away with this difficulty, he may be sure that the people will find out how to do away with him. His Cabinet is the trouble, and unless he changes it, he must go with it in disgrace. He cannot possibly have any hope to end the war with that Cabinet as it now stands, with its "to whom it may concern" onli-

In the same number of the Herald, its army corre-pondent renders a very different verdict—as follows:

"In rear of the main column of attack, the colored thission had been formed with a view to receive the

On came the rebels in four lines of battle, and the On came the rebels in four lines of battle, and the negroes had hardly tumbled into our lines of trenches before the battle flags of several rebel regiments were planted on the sides of our trenches. Two big negroes had jumped down on my shoulders, one had trampled me to the earth, and everybody's experience seemed to be the same as mine. A grand rush to the rear of this line of trenches came on, and heads, arms, legs, black and white, all seemed to point in that direction. Under such circumstances a panic was in-criable. Our officers tried in vain to rally the men, but it was useless until they had retreated back to ward the fort where the second trench intersected the first. There a few brave officers and men held the rebel column at buy nearly an hour, but no rein-

Just previous to this scene of carnage, the Adjutant of the 31st Maine Volunteers jumped into the advance, and rushed upon the rebels, crying, "Come on boys." He fell mortally wounded, and was carried off to the hospital. Capt. A. J. Hough, commanding 9th N. H. Volunteers, leaped toward the front, trying to rally the white men who were mixed in with colored men, but was shot, and died in a few moments. He was of our bravest and best officers, always in front of his regiment, and noted for gallantry in action. Colored were the standard of the standard o

PLANTATION RATIONS. By order of Gen. Banks, the weekly ration of each laborer on the plantation in his department will hereafter be as follows:

his department will hereafter be as follows:

Five pounds forch or bacon, or eight pounds beef;
five pounds fresh ground corn meal; two pounds flour
or soft bread; one pound beans-or peas; nine ounces
sugar; one gill winegar; one gill molasses; one half
ounce adamantine or star candles; four ounces soap;
three ounces fine salt; three pounds of potatoes or
other suitable vegetables.

Children under twelve years of age will receive
half rations, for which no charge will be made, and
the sick shall be farmished with coffee, tea, rice, or
other suitable farmaceus diet.

other suitch farinashed with coffee, tea, rice, or other suitchle farinaceous diet.

Laborers must be invariably paid in United States currently, and the money counter out to the laborer in the presence of an officer, duly authorized by the Frowest Marshal of parish in which the parities reside.

Employers who sell articles of merchandise to their employers will not be permitted to charge them more

NEW STAMP DUTIES. On and after August 1st, some important changes in the stamp duties take place. Those in general business, as attorneys, will meed to have the law itself for reference. For the advantage of others, we present a list of the more

for each sheet or piece of paper of cents.

If orer than one agreement on the same sheet, 6 and 1 more than one agreement on the same sheet, 6 and 6 a

ents.
Each additional \$200 or fraction, 50 cents.
Mortgages require the same stamp as convey Probate of will, or letters of administration, a dates not over \$2000, \$1.00.
For each additional \$100 or fraction, 50 cents.
Promissory notes and inland bills of exchang

Promissory notes and inland bills of exenange re-quire for every \$100 or fractional part thereof, with-out regard to the time for which the note is given, a stamp of 5 cents.

Write of all kinds, except those issued by the United States or any States, and some petty writs,

STAMPS ON RECEIPTS. On and after Monday next, August 1, "Receipts for the pay of any sum of money or for the payment of any debt due, exceeding teenty dollars, not being for the satisfaction of any mortgage, or judgment or decree of any court, and a receipt for the delivery of any property," will require a two cent revenue stamp. As this is something new in this country, there will doubtiess be some question as to which party shall pay for the stamp. The general principle seems to us to be this: If A owes B S21, B is of course entitled to that full amount, and If A requires a certificate of its payment, A should pay the expense, namely, two cents. But, "creumstances alter cases," and if A patronizes B's hotel, or buy shoes of C, and pay cash, B and C, to secure a continuance of A's custom, will generally put on a stamp, and say nothing about it. If A, however, instead of paying cash, wants a credit of three or six months, it would be quite the thing for him to pay for the stamp in return for the accommodation which he has re-

THE REDEL LOSSES AT ATLANTA. In reviewing the late address of Gen. Thomas to his troops who foughts to gallantly at Atlanta, the Tribune draws the following conclusions regarding the rebel losses:

fought so gallantly at Atlanta, the Tribune draws the following conclusions regarding the rebel losses:

"In the battle of the 20th, our total loss was 1733; to it the rebels no less than 6000, not less than 900 of whom were killed and buried. In the battle of the 22d, which hitherto has worn an ugly look to us, Gen. Thomas puts the total Union losses at 7500 men and 10 guns. (Hood claimed first 22, then 13 guns—lying twice over.) The rebel loss in prisoners alone was 3200, and Gen. Thomas says with great particularity and unquestionable exactness: 'The known dead of the enemy in, front of the 15th and 15th Corps, and one division of the 17th Corps, was 2142;' and that is not all. A report which we have hitherto considered an exaggeration is repeated as credible by Gen. Thomas, and makes the rebel dead alone \$200. Add 3200 prisoners, as above, and multiply the killed by seven—the ordinary proportion of wounded—and we have 28,800 as the total rebel loss in the battle of the 22d. 'That figure is certainly too large; but if we divide by two, and add the casualties of the 20th, we still have 20,000 men as the minimum of rebel casualties week before last; the net result of puting a fighting general in command of the rebel army. Add to that some thousands for the battle on the 27th, and we see in what desperate condition must be the remains of the army which numbered when Hood was made General not over 60,000, and perhaps-not over 50,000 men.

JEWETT REPUBLATED. As an irresponsible person named Jewett, who has recently been acting as an agent and messenger for the rebel authorities in Canada, is assiduously laboring, and apparently with some success, to create the impression that he acts by virtue of a certain implied understanding or connection with the Executive Mansion, we deem it not improper to state that he has never received from the President the slightest recognition; that Maj. Hay, at Niagara, expressly declined to meet him; and that the only letter he has ever received from the Executive Office in answer to his voluminous communications is the following:—

EXECUTIVE MANSICN,

The following:

EXECUTIVE MANSICY, Washington, July 18, 1864.
Sir.—In the exercise of my duty as Secretary in charge of the President's correspondence, it is necessary for me to use a certain discretion in the choice of electres to be submitted to the personal inspection of the President. In order to avoid a further waste of them on your part, I have to inform you that your letters are never so submitted. My proceeding in this matter has the sanction of the President.

I am, Sir, very truly, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT, &c. &c. &c.

— Washington Chronicle.

PLEASING INCIDENT. A few days since, the President was presented with a very beautiful Shepherd Check Plaid, sent to him from Edinburgh, Scotland, by Mrs. Anne Williamson, an old lady of Sl. It was manufactured at Tellecoutrie, near Stirling, a place justly celebrated for its tartans and checks. The appended correspondence shows that in the land of "brown heath and shaggy wood" our cause is watched with no ordinary interest:—

EDINBURGH, July 6, 1864.

MY LORD PRESIDENT,—As one deeply interested in your present struggle, I trust the Lord will bless till your endeavors for the peace of your country and he freedom of the slave. As this letter is written by in old lady of 81, she hoppes you will overlook all its imperfections; and, with good wishes for you and rour family. your family,
I am, your very ob't servant,
ANNE WILLIAMSON.

The following is the President's reply :-

Executive Mansion, }

Executive Mansion, }

Washington, July 29, 1864.}

Mrs. Anne Williamson:

Mrs. Madde,—The plaid you send me is just now placed in my lands. I bank you for that pretty and useful present, but still more for those good wishes to myself and our country which prompted you to present it.

Swiss Sympathy with the Federal Cause.— An address of sympathy has been issued by the people of Geneva to the people of the United States. It re-minds the latter that Switzerland has also had her in-testine troubles, and that she has issued from them

PAT OF COLORED SOLDIERS. The War Department has issued an order in the case of colored soldiers, which directs that all enlisted colored soldiers, which directs that all enlisted colored soldiers, freed on or before April 10, 1861, shall be mustered for pay accordingly, and be paid the difference between the account heretofore received and the full pay allowed white soldiers during the same period; the question of freedom to be ascertained by the oath of the soldier, taken in connection with such other trustworthy information as can be obtained. This order is issued under the provision of the act of Congress approved July 4, 1864.

There is a case against Wm. Cornell Jewetty the celebrated "peace negotiator," for swinding, now pending in the Supreme Court at Brooklyn, N. Y. He is accused of cheating Stevens, Brother & Co. out of a steam engine.

The pen with which the President of the Lou isiana Constitutional Convention signed the Ordinance of Emancipation has been presented to Gen. Banks.

EF HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture and attend Con-entions during August and September in Illinois and dichigan and Northern Indiana. Summers—The Origin, Mission and Destiny of the Imerican Republic. Shall the North be subjugated to 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 Freemen? Man above his incidents, and never to be sacrificed to them. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, Abolition and Prohibition. No Truce, no Peace, no Compromise with Slavery. Reverence for Human Beings the only Safeguard for Human Rights.

Plattaburgh, N. Y., Sunday, A. Burlington, Vt., Monday, T. Ferrisburgh, " Thursday, Athol Glens Falls, "Ballston,

WM. WELLS BROWN will speak at East Med-

Aug. 14, at half-past 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE. The seventeenth Annual Term will commence Nov. 1, 864, and continue seventeen weeks. Tuition fee for the 864, and continue seventeen weeks. Tuition fee for the carses of the six Professors and the Demonstrator, \$65— res to students needing sid, wherever residing. For par-leulars, address the subscriber, at the College, No. 30

SAM'L GREGORY, M. D., Secretar

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to 2 Dover street. Particular attention paid to Diseases of Jones and Children. References .- Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D.

Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M. DIED-In this city, July 31, MARY ESTELLA, daughter Thomas and Evelyn Waterman, aged 1 year.

Portrait of Mr. Garrison.

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

C. H. BRAINARD.

Subscriptions received by R. F. Wallett, Anti-layery office, 221 Washington street. July 29.

THE HUMAN VOICE indicative of character; Phys-iology of the Voice—bass, barytone, tenor, contralto, oprane; Male and Female Voice—what causes the dif-erence? How to Colitivate the Voice; Stammering.

CLIMATE AND THE RACES—Northerners and Southerners compared; organic difference; quality, hardness, soltness, finences, coarseness; Carbon—list transformations; Natural Development; Pasper Children; Thieves Photographed; Right Position in Sleep; Vanity, Self-Praise; New Ylews of Physiognomy The Face; Signs of Character; Love of the Eyes—in Phastological Journal, Aug. No., 20 cts., or \$2 a year. Newsmen have it.

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

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

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

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

MILLER & BROWNING.

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

THE School will commence the last Monday of Sep-tember.

Circulars and references when requested.

July 8.

3m

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.



Every Church, Sunday School and Private Family MAY HAVE

A GOOD ORGAN

T a very moderate cost—\$85, \$100, \$110, \$135, \$165, \$260, and upward, according to number of Stops and

They are elegant as pieces of furniture, occupying little pace, are not liable to get out of order, and every one is arranted for five years.

THE CABINET ORGANS, intipduced about a year rise, and manfactured exclusive-sively by MASON & HAMLIN, have met with success un-precedented in the history of munical instruments. Sup-plying a long-felt want, they have been received with the greatest pleasure by the musical profession and the pub-lie, and have already been very widely introduced, and the demand for them is still rapidly increasing, and must con-tinuo to increase as their merits become known. They are to private houses, Sunday Schools, and smaller churches, all that the larger pipe creans are to large sharehors.

or narmonium kind. Its superior excellence consists in many important characteristics, among which are:

The more organ-like character of its tones. Indeed, it is asserted with confidence that it has not yet been found possible to produce a better quality of tone from pipes than is attained in theee organization of tone from pipes than a confidence of the confidence of

2. It has greatly more power and volume of tone in proportion to its cost.

3. By the employment of a very simple and beautiful invention, its especity for expression is made vastly greater than has ever before been attained in sinch instruments. This invention is especially valuable, because searcely any practice is necessary to render it available. Any ordinary performer can master it in an hour or two.

4. It admits of great rapidity of execution, adapting it to the performance of a great variety of lively secular music.

5. No instrument is less liable to get out of order.
6. It will remain in tune ten times as long as a plano

6. It will remain in tune ten since so the forte.

It may be reasonably said, that if these instruments have the great and obvious superiority thus claimed for them, they must have received very warm recommendations from professional musicians, who would naturally be most interested in the introduction of such instruments, and who are the best judges of their excellence. Such recommendations already have been given to hem, to an extent unparsilleded.

and who are the best judges of their executions are commendations already have been given to them, to an excommendations already have been given to them, to an extent unparalleled.

Among those who have proffered written testimony to their admirable qualities and great desirability, and that they regard them as unequalited by any other instrument of their cleas, are such well-known musicians as Lowell Mason, Thomas Hastings, William B. Brachury, George F. Root, &c.; the most distinguished organists in the country, as Cattler of Trisity Church, N. Xv., Morgan of Grace Church, Zundel of Mr. Beecher's Church, Brann, Wels, Willow, Tuckerman, Zerrahn, &c.; such celebrated pinnists as Gottechalk, Wam. Mason, Mill, Sanderson, Strakecch, etc.: in brief, more than two hundred musicians, including a large portion of the most eminent in the country, have testified to this effect. Each Cabinet Organ is securely boxed, so that it can be sent asfely to any part of the country.

try.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with full particulars, free to any address.

WARRICOMS, 274 Washington Street, Boston, 7 Mercer Street, New York. Feb. 26 6m MASON & HAMLIN.

Boetry.

A MOTHER'S THOUGHTS. BY MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE.

Silent and lone-silent and lone! Where, tell me where are my little ones gone,
Who used to be playing about my knee,
With their noisy mirth and boisterous giee;
Who littered the carpets and misplaced the chairs,
And scattered their playthings all unawares; Who called for their suppers with eager sh Who called for their suppers with eager smooth And while they were getting, ran in and out; Who kept all the applies and nuts from spolling. And never saved jackets and pants from solling, Had ever a want and ever a will That added a care to my heart, until I sometimes sighed for the time to come When they'd all be big, and go out from home?

Silent and lone-silent and lone ! Where, tell me where are my little ones gone
There's no little faces to wash to-night,
No little treation for mother to right, a.
No little blue eyes to be sung to sleep, No little playthings to put up to kee No little playthings to put up to keep, No little garments to be hung on the rack, No little tales to tell, no nuts to crack, No little trundle-bed brim full of rolick, Calling for mamma to settle the frolic,
No little soft lips to press me with kisses—
(Oh! such a sad, lonely evening as this is t)
No little voices to shout with delight, "Good night, dear mamma, good night, good night !"
Silent the house is—no little ones here To startle a smile or chase back a tear.

Silent and lone-silent and lone! Where, tell me where are my little ones gone?
It seemeth but yesterday since they were young,
Now they're all scattered the world's paths among.
Out where the great rolling trade-stream is flowing Out where new fire-sides with love-lights are glowing Out where new mrs. sides with ordering the continues of their life-hopes are sleeping. Not to be comforted—weeping, still weeping; Out where the high hills of science are blending by 'mid the cloud-rifts, up, up, still ascending, Seeking the sanshine that rests on the mountain, Drinking and thirsting still, still at the fountain; Out in the thoroughfares all of them moiling; Out, out in the wide, wide world, striving and toiling Utilde ones, loving ones, playful ones, all,
Who went when I bade, and came at my call,
Have ye deserted me? Will ye not come
Back to your mother's arms—back to your home?

Silent and lone! silent and lone!
Where, tell me where are my little ones-gone?
Useless my cry is. Why do I complain?
They'll be my little ones never again!
Can the great cake to the acorns return?
The broad rolling stream flow back to the byrne?
The mother call childhood again to her knee,
That in manhood went forth the strong and the free? Silent and lone! silent and lone! Nay, nay, no true mother would ask for them back !

r work nobly done, their firm tramp on life's track Will come like an organ-note, lofty and clear, To lift up her soul, and her spirit to cheer! To lift up her son, and her spire to check and lone, And though the tears fall when silent and lone, She 'll know it is best they are scattered and gone! Silent and lone—silent and lone!—

Thy will, O Father, not my will be done!

SOMEBODY'S DARLING.

Into a ward of the whitewashed halls, Into a ward of the waitermone date,
Where the dead and dying lay,
Wounded by bayonets, shells and balls,
Somebody's Darling, so young and so brave,
Wearing yet on his pale, sweet face,
Soon to be hid by the dust of the grave, The lingering light of his boyhood's grace

Matted and damp are the curls of gold, Matted and damp are the curls of gold, Kinsing the wnew of the fair young brow, Pale are the Mps of delicate mould—Somebody's Darling is dying now. Back from his beautiful blue-reined brow Brush all the wandering waves of gold; Cross his hands on his besom now—Somebody's [Darling is still and cold.a

Kiss him once for somebody's sake, Murmur a prayer both soft and low;
One bright curl from its fair mates take—
They were somebody's pride, you know;
Somebody's hand hath rested there— Was it a mother's, soft and white?
And have the lips of a sister fair
Been baptized in the waves of light?

God knows best! he has somebody's love; body's heart enshrined him there; Somebody's heart enharined him there; Somebody wasted his name above, Night and morn, on the wings of prayer. Somebody wept when he marched away, Looking so handsome, brave and grand; Somebody's kiss on his forehead lay, Somebody elung to his parting hand.

Somebody's waiting and watching for himrning to hold him again to her heart; And there he lies with his blue eyes dim,
And the smiling, child-like lips apart—
Tenderly bury the fair young dead, Pausing to drop on his grave a tear; Carre on the wooden siab at his head, "Somebody's Darling slumbers here."

A LAYMAN'S CONFESSION OF FAITH.

BY THEODORE TILTON.

As other men have creeds, so I have mine; I keep the holy faith in God, in man, I keep the holy faith in God, in man, And in the angels ministrant between. I hold the one true church of all true souls, Whose churchly seal is neither bread nor wine, Nor laying on of hands, nor holy oil, But only the anointing of God's grace.

I hate all kings, and caste, and rank of birth ; Nor limps a beggar but is nobly born; Nor wears a slave a yoke, nor ozar a crown, That makes him less or more than just a man

I love my country and her righteous cause; So dare not keep me silent of her sin; And after Freedom may her bells ring Peace!

I love one woman with a holy fire, Whom I revere as priestess of my house; I stand with wondering awe before my babes, Till they rebuke me to a nobler life; I keep a faithful friendship with my friend, Whom loyally I serve before myself;
I look my lips too close to tell a lie;
I weak my hands too white to touch a bribe; I owe no man a debt I cannot pay, Save only of the love men ought to owe.

Withal, each day before the blessed Heaven, I open wide the chambers of my soul, And pray the Holy Ghest to enter in.

Thus reads the fair confession of my faith; So crossed with contradictions by my life, That now may God forgive the written lie! Xet still, by help of Him whe belpeth men,
I face two worlds, and fear not life or death.
O Father! lead me by thy hand! Amen!

— Spoit of the Pair.

THE BABY WALKS! THE BABY WALKS!

Joy fills the house; the haby stands
Alone upon her feet!
With quivering ily she lifts her little hands,
And wonderingly doth gaze into her mother's face;
Thus timidly she starts upon life's fitful race.

How many hopes, how many fears, How many smiles, how many tears, Hang o'er her dangerous walk through coming years! Almighty God! to thee the child is given; Guide home her weary steps at last to heaven!

**FROM CAPE. COD TO DIXES.*

The inhabitants of this ridge of drift and are remarkably thirtly. One sees nowhere indications of extreme destitution. But while most of the proclamation which had journely asked to the control of the

All his habits are simple and natural. He dines on the stroke of noon. He takes his tea—rather weak—at the hour when the merchant in the city sits down to dinner; and he gets up in the morning just as the town snob is going to bed. His fare, too, is simple; at breakfast, fish; at dinner, fish—fish fried, broiled, boiled, baked and chowdered —though, probably, there is not one housewife in ten who has not a pie, or a loaf of cake, stowed away somewhere. And you shall nowhere eat such delectable "apple slump;" nowhere such doughnuts, searcely even in Connecticut; nowhere such bagbeat claums, out of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. There is, also, a love of junketing and tea drinking, when nelposrs come together in winter evenings, and when lasses assemble of an afternoon at a "quilting" making the bridal bedspread with innumerable stitches, and squares of white calico, upon each of which is written in indelible ink, the name of the fair seamstress who presented it. On these occasions the number of hot biscuits and sweet cakes surved up is almost incredible; and the next morning after one, I have seen with my own eyes a small Cape boy make a beavy breakfast of pound cake with plums in it.

After all, life on the Cape is more like a holiday than one might suppose who had never been therefor the men being mostly scafaring, they do their work in all parts of the world trater than at home. The Cape Codder is comingressent. He casts his line wherever there are colfish. If there is a school of bass or mackerel on any coast, he is after them with his seine. He chases whales from the one there is at the rhelm a Cape Codder. He has also been in his day a fighting man. Some of our proudest frigates have been sailed by him. He was on the lakes in the last war with England, and threw up his cap there; and as for privateering, it is that one among all the trades of which he is Jack, that he likes best to turn his hand to a Though of the one than the likes best to turn his hand to a Though of the one of the world over,

on fire in a hundred places, the figures spreading in every the world over, he comes back to his cot in the sands the short season he spends at home is a boliday. Then give him a fast horse, and his good wife or sweetheart by his side. He must go to see all his cousins. Nor does any man have so many uncles and aunts, and kindred of various degrees. In fact, nearly all the imbabitants are first cousins, or call themselves such. Therefore, when the mariner comes home, there must necessarily be a good deal of shaking of hands and merry-making. Everybody must tell him the news; and he in return must tell everybody his adventures on sea and shore. He has probably seen the sea-serpent—at least, amermaid, a whale, the elephant in his own country, or the Grand Mogul. Undoubtedly, the longest yarns are spun on Cape Cod which are spun anywhere in this country. And be it observed that the Cape Cod man, let him go to whatever part of the world he may, is-sure to come back. His local tastes never die out, and wherever he roams, at every step away he drags a lengthening cable. It he run a packet between Boston and some other of our principal seaport cities, he does not like the air of the great cities, and cannot really feel at home anywhere that there is not sand under his feet, or even a little of it running over his shoe quarters.—Mockie's new book, "From Cape Cod to Dixie."

A NEW NATIONAL PIOTURE.

For the last few days, the East Room of the Executive Mansion has been visited by crowds, all possessed with one common object of curiosity. It was to witness a painting, whose subject was of intenses.

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For the last few days, the East Room of the Ex-cutive Mansion has been visited by crowds, all pos-ssed with one common object of curiosity. It was a witness a painting, whose subject was of intense national interest, and whose execution marvellously embodies the artist's design. The name of the ar-tist is Mr. Francis B. Carpenter, and the title of the picture "President Lincoln's Emancipation

After the order to burn the town was given by the rebel commander, squads of four and six, under command of proper officers, were detailed for the purpose, and within fifteen minutes the town was on fire in a hundred places, the flames spreading in every direction with fearful rapidity.

These detachments, armed with axes and crowbars, broke into every building as they progressed, and nothing escaped the torch. No notice whatever was given to the citizens, until their doors were assailed, and women and children driven into the street, without being allowed to save any article whatever.

The scene at this time was fearful and heart-rending beyond description. The streets were filled with frantic women and children, wild with fright, not knowing where to fly for safety, yet urged but he was the streets were the streets were filled with frantic women and children, wild with fright, not knowing where to fly for safety, yet urged but he was the streets were the safety and the safety are safety and the safety and the safety and the safety and the safety are safety.

one thousand eight hundred persons.

PENNSYLVANIA COWARDICE.

The supineness of the Germans of Franklin county has cost them dearly. Last summer they had a warning—a scare—a terrife fright. The Governor then deposited arms with them, and begged of them to make a show of resistance. They preferred to depend on the troops of a sister State for protection. They were told then—so base and mean had been the cupidity of some of their citizens—that New York would mover again come to their rescue. They did not believe it. There was a harvest in money in having—the stranger troops there. Mark the result! The horses for which they asked such extortionate hire, the produce they demanded fabulous prices for, are theirs no longer. Horses and cattle have been spritted off, and their to when a said and their have been spritted off, and their to when a said the said the said they have been spritted off, and their to when a said the said they have been spritted off, and their to when a said the said they have been spritted off, and their to have a said they have been spritted off, and their to the said they have been spritted off, and their to have a said the said they have been spritted off, and their to have a said they have been spritted off, and their to the said they have been spritted off, and their to have a said they have been spritted off, and their to have a said they have been spritted off, and their to have a said they have been spritted off, and their they have been spritted off, and their they have a said they have been spritted off, and their their they have the spritted off, and their they have the spritted off, and their they ha embodies the artist's design. The name of the artist is Mr. Francis B. Carpenter, and the title of the picture "President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet."

It was in December last that Mr. Carpenter conceived the idea of the work that he has just so successfully accomplished. In the second week in February life-studies were commenced, and his first chalk lines were drawn on the large canvas during the first week in April, so that about six months were occupied by the actual labor bestowed upon it. The picture itself is nine feet in height by fourteen feet six inches in length, and occupies a prosition in the East Room immediately opposite the door by which the visitor makes his entrance, the light from the front windows falling upon it.

It must be admitted that our artists have too much confined themselves to those subjects which are invested with the poetic attachments of mythology and romance. To Mr. Carpenter, therefore, must be voted some credit for originality in directing his genius to a practical subject, that in this intensely practical age, has an attraction with which the legends of antiquity have ceased to be invested, it will be seen that the pith of Mr. Carpenter's picture is its general expression when the President is listening to Mr. Seward's suggestion in regard to the withheld until it could be issued under the president when president the president was not the effect that that proclamation should be withheld until it could be issued under the president was not the effect that that proclamation should be withheld until it could be issued under the president was not the effect that that proclamation should be withheld until it could be issued under the president was not the effect that that proclamation should be withheld to with the double with the lot until it could be issued under the president was not the effect that that proclamation is the proclamation of office upon hum. They plundered the United the president was not the effect that that proclamation of office u

THE LIBERATOR. arms of the Government entrusted to their Democratic hands. Throughout the progress of the war to conquer rebellion, they have burned and plundered and massacred like the incarnate fiends of slavery that they are. The Quantrells are their proper heirs, Fort Pillow the exhibition of their assassinations, the late thieving raid of the Highland rovers their natural vocation.

At the recent Commencement exercises at Cambridgered and massacred like the incarnate fiends of slavery that they are. The Quantrells are their properties of Fillow the exhibition of their assassinations, the late thieving raid of the Highland rovers their natural vocation.

Well may the Richmond Dispace exclaim:

BUNN, PLUNDER, DEVASTATE, WHEREYER A PARTISAN OF LINCOLN DARE RAISE, HIS MADDING, and their advocates and apologists; souldess mannikins, "with livers white as falls," who amily about the contraband, and the recent development of the constitution; appropries pretending to be for their country, yet throwing every petty obstacle and objection that mean-spirited ingenuity can suggest in the way of every measure of the Government to allow, and licking the dust from its feet of slavery, and licking the dust from its feet of slavery, and licking the dust from its feet of slavery, and licking the dust from its feet of slavery, and licking the dust from its feet of slavery, and licking the dust from its feet of slavery, and licking the dust from its feet of slavery, and licking the dust from its feet of slavery, and licking the dust from its feet of slavery, and licking the dust from its feet of slavery, and licking the dust from its feet of slavery and party patroage at the hands of their slaveholding masters; sneering at abolition, and of a pro-elsavery as to dare to denounce its abolition-ists.

As in Buchanan's time, these men cover themselves with the stolen mantle of "Democracy," and licking the dust from its feet of slavery and party patroage at the hands of their alwested with the stolen mantle of "Democracy," and licking the dust from its feet of slavery and party patroage at the hands of their alwested with the stolen mantle of "Democracy," and licking the dust from its feet of slavery and party patroage at the hands of their alwested to the stolen mantle of "Democracy," and licking the dust from its feet of slavery and the stolen mantle of "Democracy," and licking the dust from its feet of slavery

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

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

Sir. Will you please, without delay, give place
in your columns to a few earnest, heart-felt words,
addressed to the good people of your State who are
at work or are willing to work in behalf of the soldier? They all want to know how they can use
what they have to spare, in such way as to save
thereby the greatest number of lives. Just now it is
easy to tell them how.

saving of human life?

S. B. S.

The following is a receipt fully approved:

BLACKBERRY BRANDY.—To two quarts of blackberry juice, put 1 \(\) bid of white sugar, \(\) \(\) oz. of cinnamon, \(\) \(\) oz. of nutmegs, \(\) \(\) oz. of cloves, \(1 \) oz. of all-spice. Let it boil a few minutes, and when cool, add one pint of brandy,

Will -1

ne pint of brandy,
Will all papers friendly to the soldier please copy Washington, July 25, 1864.

JUDGE BETWEEN THEM.

William Sawyer, a colored man, and one of our subscribers, who lives near Farmland, in this county, has five sons in the Union army. Two of them are in Massachusetts regiments before Charleston, two are in the colored battalion at Indianapolis, and one is in the 5th Indiana Cavalry. This is the amount of his contribution to his contribution to

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. ELLIOT.

The orator said that he had learned, during the last

contraband.

The orator said that he had learned, during the last twelve months, that the great problem of difficulty in the close of the war would not be the management of the blacks, but how to introduce a better civilization among the mondescript, unproductive class of whites. We needed not only a universal act of emancipation to aweep away the vestiges of slavery, but to create throughout the South an educated middle class, a free and enlightened yeomanry, and an industrial class who would count an honorable education as a prime necessity of life.

The speaker discussed at length the antagonism between the different principles of civilization at the North and South, and the legical result in the rebellion. From this he turned to the war, saying that the first stage was battle, and the second and fer more important stage was the work of social reconstruction, to infuse new ideas and plant a new civilization. There were two ways, he said, of subjugating the south of the contestants, and moral force used to overcome spiritual emity, and enemies changed into friends. These thoughts were enlarged upon at considerable length by the orator, and were received with frequent applause.

Sin: Will you please, without delay, give place in your columns to a few carness, heaf-telt words addressed to the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who was at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are the good people of your State who are the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good of the your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of your State who are at the good people of y

showing who it is that practices negro equality and annigamation:

"An old man, by the name of Griffin, has two sons by a negress slave of his own. These two boys are evidently rebel soldiers, and of very light color, their mother being a mulatto. Griffin claims them as his children and slaves, they being in my possession. Would you believe that Mrs. Griffin and Miss Griffin, a ladies of education, and called refined in this country, could have the face to come before me to plead for the rendition of this property, unblashingly acknowledging this foul stain upon husband and father? Forgetful of, all disgrace, insensible of all disponer, being only desirous of recovering their lost property! Innever witnessed such a scene before. The father, negress mother, wife and daugher, all crying and pleading for the release of the boys. I refused all their entreaties, determined, if the boys are negroes, to put them in the negro regiment, and try and make men of them. Is it not a strange state of society when a man is not disgraced in the eyes of his own wife and daughter by producing offipring from his own negro slaves? And these are the people who cry out against agro quality, and are shocked at the bare idea of their becoming freemen!"

Philadelphia, July 21, 1864.

E. C. E. Philadelphia, July 21, 1864. E. C. E.

THE LAST MAN, THE LAST DOLLIR, AND THE LAST LOAF. A soldier who passed through the instant south of Richmond says: "The impression any mind about the, rebellion is, that the rebels to now using their last man, last dollar, and last leaf becal." There is absolutely nothing in resert. It beaten now, they go up suddenly and surely. We could see this everywhere. The last card is now, in the second see this everywhere. The last card is now, in good the second see this everywhere. The last card is now pens to Grant or any body else. A little what has pens to Grant or any body else. A little what has is bound to win the day. All rebels want to red the warr now. They prefer subjugation to another jue of the war."

war now. Incy preier augugation to another reof the war."

PERSONAL. Thomas Downing, the veteran curre
and oysterman, (colored.) now in the seventy far
year of his age, is about to close up butines is
New York, after remaining stationary is Brad turn,
for the long period of forty-foor years. From an
humble beginning in the business of "cracking-onters," Mr. D. now surveys with complacency to
fine row of stores bearing his name and owney
his son, in the heart, of the flourishing city of the
port, besides holding in his own right ample resears
with which to make his old age comfortable. Brish
being rich, Mr. D. is a man of excellent charact.

The Louisiana Constitutional Constitutional the 20th uit, held the seventy-fourth day of its usion. Questions about slavery vex and embarrass and delay it. They are raised and tendered by Prostary members. The Convention had advanced to its at oact the 21st of July for considering its new Constitution as a whole.

[This new Constitution va adopted on the 22d.]

Mass., last Friday, was a girl who gave the same of Charles Smith, claiming to come from Women's Charles Smith, claiming to come from Women's come from Wome d to her home.

The Mrs. J. W. Polk has been arrested at Curo us a rebel apy and smuggler. She had in her possession a rebel mail, considerable Confederate mosty, and goods to the value of several hundred side, with which she was bound for the South. The ketten found in her possession show her to be a rebel and carrier, and a member of Trusten Polks family, and dered out of Missouri some time since.

The New Ironsides, which arrived at Pidedeiphia on Friday of last week, has been on day in Charleston Harbor for eighteen months, and dang that time has participated in eighteen engagement, is all of which only one man was killed, Acting Engre Charles W. Howard, and a sailor wounded. Ske was hit 221 times in one engagement. Only one or two shots penetrated her.

POLITICAL. The Cleveland Heroid states that is far as its observation gues, there is not a single Geman Union paper in Ohio that supports Freeout al Cochrane. The Toledo Express, the last Germa per in Ohio to advocate Fremont, says that "uniqual loyality, under existing circumstances, are bleeded," and is therefore runs up the Baltimore banes.

cai, and it therefore runs up the Baltimore banes.

A General Order of Gen. Canby, dated by
7, reorganizes the colored regiments of the Corpé
Afrique in the Department of the Gulf into hangements, consolidated out of thirty-one, and sunbent
73 to 82 inclusive. The same order gives director
for examining boards to select offers for the ne
regiments from those of the old ones. A CHANGE TO SEE BETTER. The London Imassays that there has been no such lighting in the istory of the human race as that between Grat all Lee in Virginia. If it wants to see better fighting still, let some one of the Buropean nations interest in the quarre!.—Eccaing Post.

A paper in Nantes, France, recently published a letter, in which it is gravely charged that Gen Grant's reason for refusing an armistice of forty-eith hours in which to bury the dead at Spottylina was, that he wished the dead to be converted in bone and tallow for the benefit of speculators!

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. The indesignable Fe-ham succeeded in getting through Congress his his for a Northern Pacific Railroad, and this bees signed by the President. The company will be organized in Boston, and the first meeting will be beld about he lat of September.

ast or september.

The A dead mule, belonging to a Memphisciture, was being hauled out of the lines the other day, when a bayonet-thrust revealed the fact that the canarectained 60,000 percussion caps, a quantity of musultion, and other contraband articles, which some releasing sympathizer had taken this means of smugging. The number of Union prisoners who have been configed in the Libby Prison at Richneed size the beginning of the war is estimated at one bushed thousand. A great proportion of these have controlled diseases from which they will never fully recover, and many, have died.

And then the theorem is a second of the theorem

Major James P. Jones, of the 7th Miles. Reported as killed last week, was a son of Eli Joses, of China, a well known Quaker preacher. Major J. hisself belonged to the Society.

The cost of the soldiers' monumental Genp-burg, where the bodies of 4,000 Union soldier re-terred, will be \$50,000. The fencing &c. will now than double that amount.

There are now about 140,000 sick and wonded soldiers in the hospitals throughout the county. This includes all those in camp bospitals, of which there are about fifty thousand.

The number of Union prisoners at Andensoville, Ga., is now over 27,000. The mortality is from 50 to 60 a day.

OU to 60 a day.

A New Way to Turk an Hoyest Prest. 4s individual in New York, calling himself "Look Pillipe," advertises for subscriptions for a McCella aword.

sword.

A New Hampshire paper states the the mountains in Alton, Gilmanton and Gutord, and its opposite side of the lake, have been on fire for a valor more. The wood and timber upon thousand acres must have been very seriously damaged. The appearance, at time, is grand beyond descripin, the pecially in the night time.

pecially in the night time.

The Fall River and New York Steambet
Company is building a new side wheel steamer of 300
tons, similar to the Metropolis, which is expected to
be put on the line in the Spring?

The offer of the Southerners cannot be missles.

The means peace—a settlement, upon terms in or syldishonorable to either party, without any infingress upon their rights or ours.—Hartford Times.

upon their rights or ours.—Hartford Times.

Indeed, Mr. Times! What terms, honorable or thir wise, have your friends proposed! You have simple a poken like an oracle in regard to the plans of rich in authority. Pray, enlighten a listening and paretipublic on this point. Negro recruiting is going on rapidly a fre-tucky. Both the loyal and disloyal are sening the negroes to the recruiting offices. They regid is their only chance for compensated emanciation.

SANDUSKT, Outo, 20th. Nearly 10,000 person the tended the funeral of Major General McParens beday at Ciyle. The body was escorted to the grit by a regiment of infantry.

The New York Heroid has collected 800 a dollar subscriptions, for a sword for Gen. McCain, at an expense of 8900 in advertising the asset contributors:

In the first two years of the present re. 22,000 walnut trees were felled to apply a single European manufactory of gunstocks for the American market.

A single firm in Detroit has purchased 80,000 pounds of wool this season to Michigan. They put in cash at an average of 70 cents per pound. Wild pigeons have been plenty in Wiscons this season; so plenty that one man near Ia Come that taken 3,000 with a net. Another man in San has taken 3,000 with a four cents each.

The Biblicat Recorder publishes the following note from Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of Raleigh, N. C. note from Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of Raleigh, N. C.—

"Last Spring, a prominent member of the clark
of which I was pastor, in Baltimore, met, at the S.
Nicholas Hotel, in New York, Ex-presently feet
South in this struggle for independent person, the only hope for freedom on this continent with
the only hope for freedom on this continent was
the only hope for freedom on this continent was
the success of the South; that, old safe was, is
should have been in the Confederate army but see in
should have been in the Confederate army but see in
searthly honor than to be a private in the ranks of be
Southern army."

A party visiting the White Mountains seed Mount Washington on the 22d ult., and environment of three boars, densities tered a severe snow storm of three boars, densities. The ladies suffered very severely.

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The whole the iniquit (a natis-law whose day have day hav

Sooner in face with the South, hrow of a saternihal a terrible that a guite from wome from wome to we expect alayers who we expect alayers who we expect alayers who we expect they soon left to star upon their ingreat or put to in great or they soon left to star upon their ingreat or they soon left to star upon their ingreat or in the soon and the sail the negro each using who can the white these all the sail the s

motive is motive in motive is me, who is not a so only a so on the control of a so only a so on the control of the control of