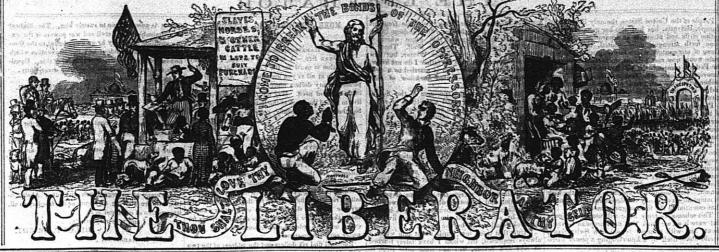
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he tonewing a tresponsible for any debts of the is: - Wennett Purtties, Edward Quincy, Edward, and William L. Garnison, Jr.



claim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." Tlay this down as the law of nations. I say that m

"Thay this down as the law of nations. I may that mil-lary authority takes, for the time, the place of all munic-lpal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, mader that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the accusative management of the subject, not only the Prissipary of rus USIERD STATES, but the COMMADER OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN, CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. From the fastant that the slaveholding States becomes she theater of a was, has power to cry on his war, and start cann't it, ox, ox, concern or me Laws or wan; and by, the laws of war, an invaded country has all lis laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and startial power takes the PLACE OF THES. When two hostile straiges are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory. "J. Q. Ablasti."

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

TH LIOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 34.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864.

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

WHOLE NO. 1750.

Refuge of Oppression.

ANTI-SLAVERY MIQUITY.

ANTI-SLAVERY INIQUITY.

The whole history of our government contains no such inquisty as has been enacted under the colorisation-desired and graded, the Bible has been scoffed in the Devalogue has been violated, in every letter at the The hour has long since arrived when a contain the most healted to be seen walking in the creat with a realized, because the inference was arrived that he must be concerned in some scheme a plander. This is sodemity true. No one can be shown in the first is sodemity true. No one can be shown in the first is sodemyl true. No one can be shown in the said, "he is black in policia," is "What contracts has he?" And these mentals write the menumber of earth, unfit for beaviers in character, "unfit for earth, unfit for beavier the menumber has been so prominent in measureding that the frown of society be bestowed an copperheads," and, in New England especially, in a great the impropriety of trading or even associated in the world for the radical newspapers to steep to we can be seen to be called the superposition of the slave country at the slave country at the slave country at the slave country at the saint of the slave country at the saint cannot be also country at the slave country at the saint cannot be also country at the saint cannot be a s sing with copperneuts. It is a superior to the control of the radical newspapers to smert now would for the radical newspapers to smert now to excite the people against the old like. We may admit everything alleged against a did the aggressions of the slave-power, all the ritedess of slavery; and yet, if we could get the ritedess of slavery; and yet, if we could get the ritedess of slavery; and yet, if we could get the ritedess of slavery; and yet, if we could get the ritedess of slavery; and yet, if we could get the ritedess of slavery; and yet, if we could get the radical slavery and left hand, pluck out right had left ext yleld fortune, life itself, only to accomplish that blessed return to the old times. What rickies tally does he display who seeks in these times to convince the people that they were not will all they were ago? Who does he think will lakere bun?—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Some arbater, the radicals must be brought face with this great fact: that the subjugation of a South, most the plans proposed, and the over-their of shorer, will destroy the negro race. The termination is already begun, and is going on at sumble sate. Is it too high an estimate to say the a quarter of a million of negroes have died how would, overmork, utarvation and disease since the sar leade out? We have no figures upon the shipet. If we cannot optain reliable tables of the soldiers killed in the war, how can to be posted on the mortality exatistics of a are "emancipated" in the progress of a armed with muskets and made to fight, see must armed with muskets and made to fight, or jut to work in the trenches, or gathered together a gratefoliosis like those on the Mississippi, where they son become a prey to epidemic diseases, or left starte (if too old or young to be removed) you their masters' plantations, after all the building have been burned down, the crops gathered, all the stock driven off? Does 250,000 strike the saker as too large an estimate of deaths among the likes in consequence of the war, considering that that both and South have each lost at least three inset that number, fighting over the ground where the steps lives, and with which his fate is linked, rath sing him his own way to carry on the war? The cas fall to realize that the extermination of as when Southerners, involving innumerable batterial through the South, and the desolation and aspects a terrible diminitudin in the ranks of the set it through the South, and the desolation and apportshment of that whole region, must also pourse a terrible diminution in the ranks of the last Southerners? The destiny of the two races also southerners with the black with the two the same twins. The blacks all share their fate, not simultaneously, nerhard. their fate, not simultaneously, perhaps, mough thereafter to demonstrate the cause

see enect.

If the remnant of the negro race which will be itsed at the end of the war (supposing the contest beating at the end of the war (supposing the contest beating and the property of the property of the property of the section of a research and is addictionations of plenty and comfort and beating and in the course of time, making pod its besses by the war. But this remnant will be springed bome, of protection, of support in old gr. of care in sickness. It will be an outcast, despired and scattered race. If cared for by the primage, it will be regarded as a nuisance and a looka, just as the Indians are to-day. Nobody (of stabilionists) will be sorry when it is all gone, and the nation relieved of a heavy bill of expense also trucknesses question. Does not the government "make" by the extinction of a tribe of India; And would it not also find an item of profit also also the property of the profit of the pro If the remnant of the negro race which will be rate from his sorrows: could not be invented for that pprogramment of the ward nate the tragedy of the black man

m continent.

martial historian of the next century will

d that the worst enemies of the slaves were

that the worst enemies of the slaves were

defrecion of the negro was but the precursor of

concion.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Atlanta Appeal has the following letter as a officer in Hood's army:

Peddens's speech, published in yesterday's Appeal has attracted much attention in the army. It feedlens's speech published in yesterday's Appeal has attracted much attention of State rights at the rever enabled of the Appeal has a strated as the clearest vindication of State rights at the twee manated from the North. Pendleton, the state of the state of affairs at the North has prove very annoying to the Liscoln negro very properties of the state of affairs at the North has prove very annoying to the Liscoln negro very properties of the coming Presidential campaign, its ose, have never expected anything from the Sentential of the Sentential Company of the kind; yet if all the elements of options to the war administration were united, they have seriously impede the prosecution of the war administration were united, they have a spain and the properties of the North. The New York News, the Acception, the World, Cincinnati Enguirer, Chipper Lines, and even the fillipy but infloential

Selections.

THE WAR VIEWED BY A TRUE DEMOCRAT

The annual address before the Alumni Association of Franklin and Marshat College, at Lancaster, was delivered on Tuesday evening, the 26th ult., by Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford county. Mr. C. is well known as a life-long Democrat, and one of the most prominent public men of the State, the session before last being Speaker of the House of Representatives; and we rejoice to be able to contrast his noble sentiments with those of some of the would-be leaders of this party. The following extract from his speech will be read with pleasure by every loyal man:— The annual address before the Alumni Association

loyal man:—

"The great mass of the people of all parties are honest at heart, and mean to do that which they think will best promote the welfare and prosperity of the country. But it is not always so with the party leaders. Some of these, at least, are unscrupulous. So completely do they become embittered against each other that they would sacrifice almost anything, not excepting the cause of country and of truth, in order to secure their own triumph and the overthrow of their political adversaries.

These are the most efficient emissaries of the rebellion, and vastly more serviceable to its leaders han an equal number of armed men in the ranks of the country's enemics.

In our own midst these emissaries have been actively at work to aggravate the rancor of party spirit—to array one portion of the people against the other—to cause dissatisfaction among the people with the necessary measures adopted to suppress

the other—to cause dissatisfaction among the peo-ple with the necessary measures adopted to suppress the rebelliou—to excite the people against the en-forcement of the draft, and the collection of the revenue sufficient to carry on the war. Our peo-ple are taught to favor peace—compromise—an armistice—anything except a vigorous prosecution of the war.

armstace—anything except a vigorous prosecution of the war. At one time this is styled a negro war—at another, a negro has no business to serve as a soldier. When our armies are defeated, the Government is incompetent and inefficient, or it would have raised more men. When volunteers are called, they are opposed to the plan. They wan an enrollment so that all may have an equal and a fair chance. When the draft comes, it is unfair, unlawful, and deprives them of their constitutional rights. The clause of the act allowing payment of commetation is all wrong, because it discriminates between the rich and the poor. As soon as it is repealed, these men strive to excite the anger of the people because it is another step towards a military despotism. All these things do the people no good, lead only to angry discussion, bitter controversies, numerous dissensions, prevent men from enlisting into the service of their country, have already produced bloody riots, and may culminate in fierce neighborhood and fireside war. These dangers are truly great, and calculated to dishearten the patriot; but it is confidently believed that they will all, sooner or later, be overcome.

There are unfortunately those among us we cannot discuss the question a single moment, without showing that they are at heart foes to the Government and enemies to their race. The people soon learn to find out and know these men. Human skill and ingenuity and all of a traitor's cunning cannot long succeed in concealing their real sentiments. They hang back or skulk away from our public gatherings on our national holidays; they disparage Union officers and soldiers, and eulopic attentions on the received of incalculable value and importance. Good news is never credited; ball news is often originated, believed, and circulated long before verified. Taxes are obnoxious and oppressive; drafts are unconstitutional and odious; war is bloody and desolating, and the nation ought at once to stop it. For nearly four years everything has been wrong; nothers and the

are obnoxious and oppressive; draits are unconsitutional and odious; war is bloody and desolating,
and the nation ought at once to stop it. For
nearly four years everything has been wrong; nothing praiseworthy or passable has ever been done by
their own Government; only mistakes, wrongs,
wicked acts of tyranny; and earnest appeals are
made to the people to arise in their might, and prevent the establishment of a military despotson.
During all this time, they have never been known
to utter a word of denunciation against the rebellion, or see an improper act south of the rebel lines.
These are the unmistakable ear-marks of the traitor.
He may remonstrate; be may write down beneath
the picture, in large letters, the word 'Patriôt;' he
may in very noisy and earnest words, insist that he
is a 'sound Democrat,' and that every man of his
party who sustains the war is an 'Abolitionist;'
yet after all he is neither a patriot nor a good democrat. You may turn him upside down and inside
out, and cleanse and wash him with all the pure
waters of America, and you can make nothing out out, and cleanse and was norm whith at the por-waters of America, and you can make nothing out of him but a poor miserable traitor—just such a one as General Jackson would have strong up for treason in his day, and looked for the authority afterward."

PREACHING vs. PRACTICE.

The recent Democratic State Convention in Kentucky, among other resolutions, passed the following:

Resolved, That a free press, free speech, free ballot, freedom of religion, and the right of habeas corpus, to protect the personal liberty of every citizen, are essentials of a free government, and a free people will maintain them at all hazards.

This sounds well, falls euphoniously upon the ear,

This sounds well, falls euphoniously upon the car, and looks pretty on paper. It is very good preaching; but how have the practices of the Democratic party tallied with such an enunciation? How have the Democratic party tallied with such an enunciation? How have the Democratic party tallied with such an enunciation? How have the Democrate practically vindicated the freedom of the press? Let the frequent mobbing of antistavery newspapers, by Democratic mobs, aswer this question. Even in Kentucky the endorsers of this very resolution and the blatant advocates of a free press, not many years since, destroyed the establishment of Cassius M. Clay, because he fear-testly discussed the policy of, negro slavery, and threw the press of Wm. Shreve Balley into the Ohio, and attempted the nurder of its proprietor, because he advocated universal freedom. Their seared regard for free speech has been shown in breaking up anti-slavery meetings, in rotten-egging anti-slavery lecturest, in lynching antislavery men North as well as South, and within the last three years this same sacred regard for free speech was vindicated in the model city of Boston which enjoys the fall blaze of illumination of the Courter of that metropolis—by a Democratic mobs always described possession of a public ball-bired by gentlemen for peaceful anti-slavery purposes, and with orgies over which a conclave of devils might exult, and laugh, and lash, their tails. Such a respectable mob denied the rightful possessors of the place the rights for which they paid their money, and in the enjoyment of which they should have been protected sgainst all the brutality of the

city. More than this the same persistent defenders of free speech, within the last few years, bave converted the Sabath into a day of riot and disorder almost beneath the shadow of Bunker Hill monument, following Wendell Phillips from the lecture room to his house with yells and demonstractions worthy the abode of demons.

Going back to a better day in Democratic history than the last few years of treason have afforded, we find some manifestations under Democratic auspieces not very consistent with the Kentucky resolution above quoted. For example, long years ago, Gov. Marcy, the Democratic Governor of New York, recommended in a message to the legislature of the State that the discussion of the slavery question should be suppressed by special

It is also in evidence that Amos Kendall, noted as a leading Democratic politician, and during the first term the "power behind the throne" in the administration of Gen. Jackson, and afterwards Post-Master Géneral, while holding the latter office authorized and directed the search of the United States mails by deputy post-masters, and the removal therefrom and destruction of all letters and papers containing any allusion to the peculiar institution.

moral therefrom and destruction of all tetters am papers containing any allusions to the peculiar institution.

These things were not done in a corner, and they are not only historically true, but it is equally true that the Democratic party of New York approved the act of their Governor, while the Democratic party of the mation endorsed and sanctioned the unconstitutional rifling of the mails by the authority and sanction of the Post-Master General.

On the question of habeas corpus and personal liberty, we have a historical reminiscence which may be of interest to those of our readers who are not throughly posted in such matters. One Andrew Jackson—in his day thought to be a tolerably good Democrat—in the latter part of the year 1814, not when the Government was threatened by armed traitors, and the existence of the nation hanging by a thread, but to prevent a remote city from falling temporarily into the bands of a foreign power, without authority from the Government suspended and set aside the civil power, and arrested and imprisoned the civil judge who interfered with his authority. And the Democratic party endorsed and approved this "arbitrary arrest" by twice electing General Jackson to the Presidency. They not only did this, but they made it a party duty the shirking of which was thought worthy of excomunication from the Democratic church—to labor incessanly, in season and out of season, to secure from Congress the restoration of the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson by the civil magistrate for his exalitation of the military above civil law, and not the restoration simply, but a restoration coupled with an assertion of the right of the military confor his exaltation of the military above civil law, and not the restoration simply, but a restoration coupled with an assertion of the right of the military commander thus to set aside the civil tribunals, and a denial of the authority of the civil magistrate to impose the fine.

But we stop hore. History is full of facts showing the tortuous course of the Democratic party when compared with the standard now set up by copporheads.

copporheads. We commend the foregoing to the reader's careful attention, and think he will agree with us that, while Democratic practing is one thing, Democratic practice is another, quite a different, and often a totally contradictory thing.—Maine State Press. oppe

THE OUESTION OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

In some of the border slave States, the question of admitting the colored people to rote at the polls a now earnestly discussed, and those who favor his measure recommend it as only a return to an

the slaveholders.

Parson Brownlow gives, in a recent number of his newspaper, the Knoxville Whig, some instructive and curious facts about the negro vote in Tenessee, showing that thirty years ago there was no repugnance in that State to free colored men voting. They were first disfranchised by the Constitutional Conventiou of 1835:—

" In the convention that formed the first consti "In the convention that formed the first consti-tution of Tennessee, the question arose as to who should exercise the right of suffrage in the State. Slaves were held in Tennessee while sho was yet a territory; and a fact not generally known is this— a majority of the delegates who framed the consti-tution were slaveholders. In fixing the qualifica-tions of voters, all "free citizens" were designated tions of voters, all "free citizens" were designated as proper persons to vote. An amendment was offered to insert the word "white" after the word free. This brought up the question of the right of free negroes to vote. The vote was taken upon the amendment which contemplated the exclusion of amendment which contemplated the exclusion of negroes from the polls, and the amendment was lost by a decided vote. The first constitution of the State, therefore, declared free negroes to be citizens, and gave them the right of voting, which they exercised for many years, and were electioneered with by politicians and demagogues for their votes. John Bell, in a closely contested race for Congress in the Nashville district, when he defeated Felix Grundy, owed his election to the votes of free negroes, there being several hundred in his district.

trict.

"Andrew Jackson was popular with the negroes on account of his bravery, and his eulogy upon negro soldiers at New Orleans; and when he defeated Colonel John Williams before the legislature at Murfreesboro, it was only by seven votes, and these seven votes were gained for Jackson before the people by the negro voters of the counties sending them.

"Governor Carroll was a very popular man with

ing them.

"Governor Carroll was a very popular man with the negroes, and could come more closely to the thing of uniting their votes than any man in the State. At one of his closely contested elections, a friend of his led a procession of sixty or seventy negroes to the polls at one time, who all voted for the old war-horse.

tion to revise the constitution. Burton ran as the friend of the negroes, and pledged himself to stand by them and advocate their rights. He received comething less than four hundred utero votes, while his majority over his competitor was about half that, his majority over his competitor was about one showing that he was returned to the convention by negro votes. To his disgrace Burton betrayed the negroes, and voted to disfranchise them. For let it be remembered that negroes were never disfranchised in Tennessee until it was done by the Constitutional Convention of 1835."

We notice some of the northern newspaper which copy Parson Brownlow's article do not credi his assertions. We think it worth while, therefore to print here the clause in the Tennessee contition of 1796, which secured to the colored men the right to you at the policy.

"ART. III. SEC. I.—All freemen of the age of twenty-one and upwards, possessing a freehold in the county where he may rote, and being an inability of any one county within the State six months immediately preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly for the county in which they shall respectively reside."

the county in which they shall respectively reside."

Under this Constitution, every free negro in the State who owned an acre or half an acre of land, or a town lot twenty feet square, voted forty pears—till 1836—for county, State and federal officers, for sheriff, for representatives in the legislature, governor, congressmen, and President of the United States. Mr. McEwon, a well-known citizen of Nashville, a native of Tennessee, wrote tast summer to the Nashville Union the following reministence of the exercise of this right: iscence of the exercise of this right :-

"In the election for State officers, governor, &c., in 1827, I had in my employ a free negro. On the day of the above election, he asked the privilege of accompanying me to the polls, wishing me to certify his freedom. I did so, I saw him vote for governor."

But Tennessee is not the only slave State whos But Tennessee is not the only slave State whose free negroes have exercised the right of suffrage. They were permitted to vote in North Carolina until 1835, when in that State also the Constitution was revised, and the colored people were disfranchised. The Nashville Union, discussing the question last year, wrote that Senator Douglas, in the debate on the admission of Minuseva into the Union, stated as an actual historical incident, (and was not contradicted by the North Carolina Senators present,) that a distinguished North Carolinian emancipated a large number of negroes, in order to make them voters to cleect him to the legislature of the State.—N. Y. Evening Post.

THE WAR AND SLAVERY.

During the recent peace negotiations at Niagara Falls, Mr. Lincoln had occasion to say upon what terms his Government would entertain proposals for peace coming from the Confederate leaders. In doing so, he condensed into a single sentence all that he had need to say. The restoration of the Union, and the abandonment of slavery by the rebels, are, in his mind, indispensable conditions in any agreement for the termination of the war.—Minor points he is willing to treat in a liberal spirit. He puts in no harsh conditions relative to the future treatment of even the most prominent of those who have been in arms against the Federal Government. No mention does he make of the wholesale confiscation of Southern property, which is sometimes spoken of. Upon matters of detail, he offers to negotiate in a liberal spirit; but upon these two cardinal points of the restoration of the Union and the abandonment of slavery, he cannot negotiate, for the reason that the phrases of which he makes use express the only terms upon which he and those who sustain him are willing to consent to a termination of the war.

In declaring so broadly, on behalf of his Govern-

who sustain him are wining to consider the mation of the war.

In declaring so broadly, on behalf of his Government, that the abandonment of slavery must be a condition in the restoration of the Union, Mr. Lindenstand a high degree of moral coln certainly displayed a high degree of moral courage. There was no absolute necessity, at so

coming on, they regard the plan declaration of Mr.
Lincoln for a free Union as a godeend. It is, of
course, true that the Federal Government has long
been committed to the policy of abolition—that by
his emancipation proclamation last year, the President pledged all the power of the Government to
the work of securing freedom in the rebel States—
and that in many ways the national Congress and
the people have endorsed that proclamation. But
though these have been the facts for a considerable
time, and though the pro-slavery people of the
North have made the most of them, they have not
before had the happiness of having a direct contrast
between Mr. Lincoln's policy of emancipation, and
even a suppositious offer for peace from the Confedevate authorities. The events of the present month
have placed that contrast within their reach, and
they have hastened to make the utmost use of it.

Whatever measure of success may attend the
efforts of the Northern adherents of the slave-power
to make capital out of Mr. Lincoln's recent declaration of terms for peace negotiations, we think that
this much must be clear to every impartial observer—
that any reconstruction of the Union which would
again consign to bondage the people declared free
by the emancipation proclamation, would be an
everlasting disgrace to the North. We can understand that the Northern people may fail in their
effort to subdea the rebellion, and that they may in
the end be compelled to assent to a separation.—
That contingency would, undostredly, he most galling to their pride, but it would not irretrievably
disgrace them. But that they should consent to
purchase a restoration of the Union by one of the
basest acts of infamy of which it is possible for a
nation to be guilty, we cannot believe. The Fedral Government is bound by every means in its
power—two declared free; the honor and faith of the
Government are in that respect most solemnly
pledged. The obligation is as sacred as can be
any obligation which a Government of the United
States co

solvery for a price the people whose freedom it has solemnly engaged to maintain by every means in it power—then, indeed, would that Government crown power—then, indeed, would that Government crown iself with a foul dishonor, compared with which the discredit of disaster in the field, or the ultimate success of the rebellion, would be the height of honor itself.—Weekly Globe, Toronto.

THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM IN AMERICA

The cause of freedom in America is advancing with firm and rapid strides. There is no halting or going back in this great and noble work. It is true that the proposal to amend the Constitution, by inserting a clause abolishing slavery, failed to obtain the requisite majority in the House of Representatives; but the resolution was sustained by a considerable numerical majority, and the number will, no donbt, hereafter increase until the two-thirds vote is obtained. But the Senate, by a vote of twenty-four against seven, has passed the bill repealing the Fugitive Slave Law; and that iniquitous measure is now blotted out of the statute-book.—This triumph of justice recals the days—not so very long ago—when the South ruled supreme at Washington. It is only fourteen years since, in the intoxication of their pride and audacity, they wrung from the Legislature a measure which converted the free States into a slave's hunting ground, and which, as Senator Toombs boasted, was intended to prepare the way for the time when they would call the muster-roll of their slaves on Bunker Hill. Not only has the prophecy been completely falsified, but "the peculiar institution" jiself is being assailed by a curse as blasting as that which the senator for Georgia, if he had wielded the thunderbolts of Jove, England. Slavery is now being assailed in her own strongholds, and one by one their capture is being effected. It is convenient to some critics, who are determined at all costs to conceal the weakness of a tottering cause, to confine their strictures and progwith a more vague utterance. It would have been most easy for Mr. Lincoln to have framed a despatch which, gring no offence to his anti-slavery freach, would have put no argument into the mouths of the man the North who, claiming to be for peace and the restoration of the Union, are load in their outery against any and every measure which looks to the removal of the curse of slavery. But Mr. Lincoln scorned to do this. He must have known the character of his Northern enemies. He must have known the character of his Northern enemies. He must have known the character of his Northern enemies. He must have known that his honesty would give them new heart in their denunciations of the "abolition war," and the "war for the nigger." He could not but know that his manly declaration in favor of freedom for the whole country would be used by the splogists for slavery, with whom the Northern States even yet abound, to excite discontant in reference to the coming draft, and to drive away from the Government the support of the timid, the sortid, and the wavering. He must have known, too, that his outspoken candor would be sure to be made with these people the basis of a strong "ey" against him at the election which is but a few mounts distant. He must have known, too, that his outspoken candor would be sure to be made with these people the basis of a strong "ey" against him at the election which is but a few mounts distant. He must have known, too, that his outspoken candor would be sure to be made with these people to the North have had to make already, have made then weary of the war, and have left too many in a mood to the stant power, failing the accursed to the war, and have left too many in a mood to the stant power, failing the accursed to the war, and have left too many in a mood to the stant power, failing the accursed to the war and have power, failing the restoration of the President preferred, the product of the war had a power, failing the accursed to the war had a power, failing the product of the war had been

policy. Do they impugn his good faith, or cast doubt on his thoroughness of purpose? He recently visited General Grant's headquarters, and is riding to the front he passed a brigade of negro. troops. What followed we will quote in the words of the correspondent of the New York Herald. (Let the reader mark the journal.) "The troops," writes this gentleman, "were lounging by the roadside, but seemed to know by instinct who was approaching. They came rushing, almost to the horses' feet, by hundreds, screaming, yelling, shouting 'Hurrah for the Liberator!' 'Hurrah for the President!' and were perfectly wild with excitement and delight. It was a spontaneous outburst of genuine love and affection for the man they look upon as their' deliverer from bondage,' and their wild huzzas were perfectly deadening."

Those who think that President Liucoln is not moving fast enough, and, in consequence, attack him with more zeal than discretion, may perhaps profit by this illustration of the enthusiastic confidence which is felt in him by those who have the greatest interests at stake. Another and a very different class of detractors might, if it werp possible, learn a lesson of charity from another fact. Mr. Roebuck, in his peculiarly good-humored and nnexaggerated style, has again and again taunted the Northern people with the social proscription of the negro-"They will not," he speaks of the past—we will deal with the present. A bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Sumner, and adopted by both houses of Congress, compels the railway authorities in Washington to allow persons of color to travel like other passengers in the street cars. Thus we find chattel slavery and social prejudice both giving way at one and the same time, and the Almighty establishing freedom throughout America on the serre foundations of moral and political justice.—London Star.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR ON SLAVERY.

Extract from a Speech of Hon. Montgomery Blair, on the Causes of the Rebellion, and in Support of the President's Plan of Pacification, delivered before the Legislature of Maryland, at Annapolis, on the 22d of January, 1864 :--

Legislature of Maryland, at Annapolis, on the 22d of January, 1864:—
Slavery was thus to become the sure foundation of their republic; and it is, we see, the basis of the despotic military rule which subjects the South under a dictator, and sheds the blood of the North in torrents to defend itself and the Union against the frenzied ambition of the chivalry that hoped to make cotton king over the cabinets of Europe, and the negro institution the throne of a king over this Continent. It was in this spirit that it sent out its Gillibusters, in Cuba, in Central America, and sought an alliance with a revolutionary party in Mexico, to restore the reign of slavery in that republic. It was in this view that Toombs, who apast the oratory of Mirabeau in convulsing the South, announced that it would make "the Gulf of Mexico its mare clausum," and "call the roll of its Slaves on Bunker Hill." The maniac is now fettered; but if he had broken our army at Antietam or Gettysburg, could our unarmed farmers and citizens have arrested him in his way to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York, with an army flushed with victory, and bearing the arms and spoils of ours? Might he not have bribed mobe like that which held our emporium for three days in terror, to take the arms won from us in the fields of battle, and join him in the plunder and conflagrations of originating, the consequences flowing from the bloody rebellion that shakes our country, to embit-

I have not made this recapitulation of the caused originating, the consequences flowing from the bloody rebellion that shakes our country, to embitter animosities on either side. My effort is to expose to view the rooted evil, which must be extracted, for we could relieve the nation from the convolutions.

Slavery, as a great element of society, makes slaves of all associated with it, by the passions it inflames—the masters, by the ambition it inspires—the masses with which it mingles, by the deadly contagion it spreads in a thousand forms. It is marked in the Declaration of Independence as the most virulent poison instilled by the king; to enfectble for subjugation, the people on whom he made war; and it has proved the most potent ingredient that could be employed for the dissolution of the fabric of free government which withstood; the war; and it has proved the most potent ingredient that could be employed for the dissolution of the fabric of free government which withstood, the king's attempt. If the virus he infused, which was strong enough, amid the enthusiasm for new-born freedom, to stifle the voice of the Declaration of Independence denouncing slavery, and has kept the free Government—the hard-earned prize of the revolutionary war—in tremor ever since, is it now, when it has been poured out with the nation's blood in the fratricidal war, it forced on the country, again to be admitted into the system?

What patriotic party will sanction such a suggestion? The people of the slave States will repudiate slavery when the duress of the rebellion is removed. Missouri and Western Virginia have already formally renounced it, and the recent votes of Delaware, and our own dear Maryland, manifest their purpose to renounce it at once. In Louisiana,

ready formally renounced it, and the recent votes of Delaware, and our own dear Maryland, manifest their purpose to renounce it at once. In Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas, the indicationa are also decisive. The proclamation of the President to deprive the enemy of this greatest element of power, this sinew of war exerted at all points, has announced the extinction of slavery as essential to the success of the measures he has been compelled to adopt to conquer a peace for the Union. The armies of the Republic are on the march to accomplish the aims which have been submitted without reserve to the decision of public opinion, and they have the support of the people's suffrage. What, then, is the duty of all who are sensible that he war is an incritable evil, from which there is no safe or honorable deliverance, but by supporting with united strength and consels the Chief Magistrate, to whose conduct the issue is committed, and in whose avowed designs the union has woted its confidence? Are there say who would receind the votes of the border States, and re-establish slavery therein? Are there any who would numb the proclamation to reinvigorate the institution so skilfully piled to instigate the war; and so essential to provide the insular behavior of the southern oligarchs, preparatory to the war against the Union, under the dest that they were designed as their means, and whose policy of the dominant class in the South has been war for absolute dominion in the slave States—war we extend the despotic system on which it bulk, at home and abroad. Is

class in the South has been was for absolute dominion in the slave States—was to extend the despotic system on which it built, at home and abroad. Is this the conservation to which Democracy any where should lend tend? Bulwer, though a Tory, has this apportunit in one of his late papers: "A true conservative policy for a nation is the policy of progress," and he gives his conservative friends the admonition that "resistance to progress is destructive to conservation." The Democracy was in its better day a progressive party. Would it not be an advance backwards to restore the slave institutions.

tion to the position it has lost in being used during the greater part of a century, covertly at first, but now in open rebellion, to destroy, the free Government by which it had been tolerated, only in the hope it would have been gradually thrown off under the indicate of public sentiment? When the masters of millions of slaves have boldly proclaimed alavery the best basis of government, and founded on it the military despotism they have set up within the jurisdiction of the United States, with the arowed purpose of superseding its authority, what in the jurisdiction of the United States, with the a-vowed purpose of superseding its anthority, what friend of the Union—what friend of free govern-ment—can besistee to strike down that system which endangers both? The plea that slavery is a local institution, not to be dealt with by Federal au-thority, was universally admitted to be true, till that institution engendered a rebellion which, by an ad-mission equally universal, seriously imperial the ex-istence of the national Government. It could not be called a Government, if, in virtue of this right of self-defence, common alike to Governments and individuals, under such circumstances it could not destroy its einenies.

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be called a Government, if, in virtue of the right of self-defence, common affect to Government and individuals, under such circumstances it could not destroy its enemies.

It is absurd to consider the war now raging as one meant to draw a line between coterminous nationalities, of a people of the same race and langdage, on an arena bounded by the lakes, the ocean, the Gulf, and the great tributary streams that unite and insulate and mark it as the domain of one great Government. It is a war of principle and for dominion, If the dynasty founded on the slave system triumphs, it will give law to the continent. If it fails, as fail it the must, unless the tendency of age becomes inverted, there is an end of slavery among civilized nations. What a humilisting contrast is presented for the new world in the attempt of Jefferson Davis and his coadjutor rebels striving to fetter their poorer and more ignorant fellow-citizens in the chains of their four millions of negro slaves; while the Autocrat of the Russias proclaims the freedom of forty millions of serfs, delivering them from the yoke of a haughly nobility and his own right of seigniory, and establishing them as freeholders!

Our would-be nobility of alave creation has thrown down the gage of battle for the shave system against the free system of government. When the batteries at Charleston poured their hot shot into the fortress built and armed and manned by the nation to protect that city from foreign invasion, under which it had twice falled, it signified a war of fire and sword against the nationality founded by our forefathers to secure the liberties for which our countrymen fought and conquered. The Democracy of the North rose as one man with the Republicans, in whose hands the elections had placed the Administration, to defend the cause of freedom and the Union. The Democracy then saw the conflict in which this act involved the country in its true aspect. Every step in its progress proves that it was a war waged for milt ray supremey on the side of the assa

North will, as at the threshold of the war, be found with the great majority of the constituency of the loyal. States, zealously battling for the right, which every patriot, of whatever party, holds to be with also Government of the Union? It has taken the stead that the extinction of the state institution it essentials to save the Union, and perpetuate the Government which it has put in jeopardy. The armies of the Union fight to make prisoner of this giant of the war on the side of our adversaries. Once withdrawn from them, he takes from them the motive and the means of continuing the conflict.

The partisan who may thwart the brave men that risk their lives in bastling for a consummation alike patriotic and humans will, on the return of the maimed veterans to their homes, covered with laurels and honorable sears, hide his diminished head in obscurity forever.

rels and honorable sears, hide his diminished head in obscurity forever.

In ordinary contests of opinions between parties, the utmost virulence of expression is soon forgiven and forgotten. But when war strikes the country, the man who withholds support to the soldiers who offer their lives in its defence, or disables their efforts by words or acts favoring the cause of the enemy, never recovers its confidence. What was the fate of the public men who took sides with England in the war of the Revolution, or that in 1812?

The political convulsions of 1798-99, ending in the election of Mr. Jefferson, where characterized by more bitterness, with a party, frenzy more intense, than when blood flowed in battles on the field. But the ill spirit vanished like the spectre of a morn-

than when blood nowen in patter on the appears of a morning's dream when Mr. Jefferson rose to the nation's chief honor, and the country was relieved of the apprehensions of the loss of the election made by the ing's dream when Mr. Jefferson rose to the nation's chief honor, and the country was relieved of the apprehensions of the loss of the election made by the people. The struggle had been on one side to consolidate the Federal power, and by construction give it the tone and tendency of the British government; on the other, to assert State rights and popular sovereignty, by strict adherence to the republican model phesented in the Constitution. This, fairly construed, embraced the opinions of both contending parties. They were seconciled in the admirable inaugural address, which allayed partian fury in its assertion of what was true-of the great body of the people: "We are all Republicans—all Federals." It may be truly said note, speaking the sense of the masses of our countrymen, "We ARE ALL REPUBLICANS—all DEMOGRATS."—Exclude the conspirators and the slave institution, which they have shaped into a glut to split the Union; exclude the conspirators, and those whom slavery has made their slaves, and our countrymen are at this moment "all Democrats—all Republicans"—asserting popular sovereignty, the right of self-government, the rights of the States, the nationality of the Union—all defined, balanced, checked, and bound together in the republican form of government inherited from our fathers. May it be perpetual!

AN ADDRESS OF FROM SWITZERLAND.

An Address of From Switzeral.And.

An immense mass meeting was held at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 9th of July, "in favor of the Union, and of measures taken by the Government at Washington for the abolition of "lavery," at which an address was adopted, offering "the most ardent prayers that, inspired solely by patriotic thoughts, the States still in revolt may range themselves forever under the Star-Spangled Banner of the Union." The people of Geneva with all their wishes forward this movement, because theneforth liberty will be triumphant, without distinction of race at the North as well as at the South.

The following is a copy of the address which was adopted, and transmitted to our Government:

PROFILE OF THE AMERICAN UNION: The peo-ple of Geneva, in meeting assembled at the Electo-ral Hall, address to the people of the Union brotherly greeting, and testimonials of their lively

ral Hall, address to the people of the Union brotherly greeting, and testimonials of their lively sympathy.

The events which are happening in the bosom of the great Republic of the Union have not found the people of Geneva indifferent. It is with painful feelings that they have witnessed the violation of the Federal compact by some States. It is with grief they have seen States forget that federative unity is proclaimed by the Constitution; that such unity was recommended and maintained by the first Presidents of the Union, the immortal Washington, twice elected President, 1899, 1795; John Adams, 1797; Thomas Jefferson, twice elected President, 1890, 6c.

The people of Geneva offer the most ardens.

1797; Thomas Jefferson, twice escusses, exceeding 1801, 1809, &c.

The people of Geneva offer the most ardent prayers that, inspired solely by patriotic thoughts, the States still in revolt may range themselves ever under the star-spangled banner of the Union. The people of Geneva with all their wishes forward their movement, because thenceforth liberty will be triumplant without distinction of race at the North with the South.

Committee on the Meeting—James Fazy, Ch. Vogt, Deranyo Guerie, H. Vancher, J. L. Duorder, H. Oancher, J. L. Duorder, H. Oancher, J. C. Ducopmum, M. Lombard, Pierre Senechand, M. Schwarm, Herm Hug, Mier Becker, Adolphe Catalan, L. Fittara.

The Secretary of State has responded as foll The Secretary of State has responded as follows:

To THE PEOPLE OF GENEVA: I have received from the American Consul who resides at Geneva, and have laid before the President, your fervent, elequent and most fraternal address to the people of the United States. By his command I give you thanks in the name of, all my countrymen, for the timely and appropriate words of sympathy and friendship which you have spoken. Your address adds strength to the already strong claim which binds the first Federal Republic of America to the oldest and foremost Federal Republic of Enope. The people of Switzerland may rest assured, whoever else may fail, that it will not be the people of the United States which will betray the Republican system to foreign enemies, or surrender to door the United States which will betray the Acquaincan system to foreign enemies, or surrender to domestic faction. With ardent prayers for the preservation of the Constitution, the freedom and the
prosperity of Switzerland, I have the honor to remain, citizens, your most obedient and sincere friend.

WM. H. SEWARD.

State Department, Washington, July 20 1828.

State Department, Washington, July 30, 1864.

JUDGE WINTER, OF GEORGIA.

JUDGE WINTER, OF GEORGIA.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:
Sirs: Upon reading Judge Winter's letter accompanying his contribution to the Washington Wilks fund, which was published in the Post of day before yesterday. I felt that something more ought to be known by his fellow-countrymen of the North about the character and career of this courageous and self-sacrificing patriot; and with your permission I will give your readers a few facts and personal reminiscences about him.

John G. Winter was, as early as I can remember, a large slave-owner; and of that class—small and select—which, by its humane treatment of the slave and its reasonableness as to the theory of slavery, furnished to northern men the best feasons and the most capitivating illustrations of the benign influences of the institution upon the negro. Mr. Winter always held slavery to be wrong as a theory; but he also thought that a kind and intelligent master might defeat the most atrocious assumptions of its philosophy in his practical administration of the system. "A slave," he used to say, "need not be a brute, nor his master a fund." This, of course, was a mistake; but it is of the kind which is more easily exposed than corrected, and in Judge Winter's case it existed more from a desire that the assump-

was a mistake; but it is of the kind which is more easily exposed than corrected, and in Judge Winter's case it existed more from a desire that the assumption should be true than from any real belief that it was. The slaves of Columbus, Georgia, used, I know, to give him credit for this state of feeling—regarding him more a slaveholder in fact, than in heart, and, next to being free, some of them coveted being Judge Winter's slaves.

My memory does not reach the time when Mr. Winter was not one of the most influential men of Western Georgia. He was for a long time Mayor of Columbus. He has been a Judge of the Court of Probate, and for many years, and up to the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, he was the President of the St. Mary's Bank.

He was a whig until the disorganization of that party, when, as the nearest approach to whig principle allowed in the South, he became a strong Douglas man. He has ever been a fierce and influential opponent of secession. Possessing more moral courage than Mr. A. H. Stephens, he did not feel that the evil which had attacked "the best government of the world" could, by the mere agreement of mad numbers, become a new political revelation, showing the mistakes of Jefferson and the men who built that best government of the world. But, knowing that if secession was an evil when it threatened, it was a greater ovil when it struck, he still continued to arraign the act of his State in seceding as unjust to the North and suicidal to the South.

In a controversy at the post-office in Columbus on this subject, an influential gentleman, who had aided in giving Mr. Douglas a hearing there, but who had now been frightened into conformity with the ruling evil, told Judge Winter that sentiments such as his were dangerous, and should be checked. The stern old Unionist replied: "Yes, sir; reason addressed and to the community which fielt itself attacked."

People of the United States, the only Republic of Europe, Helvetia, has had also her moments of intestine strile and attempts at separation. She has come forth stronger, more united, than before. Those of our cantons which formerly wished to separate would now rise without distinction to uphold the Federal compact. It will be the same with the American Union. The Southern States will comprehend that the safeguard of their independence and of their properity is to be found in the Constitution—in Liberty.

People of the Union! Soldiers of the entirety of the country! courage and constancy. You have our sympathies because in definding the Union you also defend Liberty—you abolish the edious, crying shame of a part of the Union has caused to the people of Geneva a sentiment the more powerful, because nothing justified that violation. No wrong can be alleged by the secessionists either against the Federal Covernment or the Federal compact of the Union. Their conduct is explicable only by the wish to maintain slavery—by the determination to make that essential to the form of government.

This scheme we truly hope will not be realized; but were it so, we think that no European Government, and with stronger reason free Switzerland, would abase itself by acknowledging a power based upon slavery.

People of the Union! the citizens of Geneva assembled in meeting address to you their felicitations on the course you pursue to maintain the Constitution inviolate and destroy slavery.

The extruggle has commenced between two principles, liberty and slavery.

The consequence of victory must be the abolition of slavery forever and everywhere.

Hall, Liberty! Hail, Republic of be United States!

Committee on The Europe in the Constitution of slavery forever and everywhere.

Hall, Liberty! Hail, Republic of be United States!

I am, dear sirs, yours truly,

o speak.
I am, dear sirs, yours truly,
SELLA MARTIN.
34 Lispenard street, New York city.

The Piberator

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864.

WHERE LIES THE DANGER.

As between the North and the South-granting to them equal determination and unity of purpose—there can be no rational doubt as to the final result of the ap peal to arms for the settlement of the question at issue The South, struggle desperately as she may and will must sooner or later succumb; and the authority of the Federal Government be recognized and obeyed on every inch of her soil. She has neither the popula-tion nor the resources, neither the intelligence nor the powers of endurance, of the North. Indeed, the disin the latter case, the natural difficulties to be over in the latter case, the natural difficulties to be over-come are so great as to require a vast preponderance of military strength on the part of the invaders. That preponderance the North possesses. Hence, as we have said, granting equal determination and unity of purpose to the conflicting sections of the country, the inevitable result must be the suppression of the rebel-lion, and, consequently, the triumph of the Govern-ment over all its focs. For, no matter how long the struggle or how coatly the sacrifice of life and money may be, there will be no lack of men or means until the work is fully accomplished.

But, unhappily, the North is neither as determined

and circulating with impunity sentiments as sedition may be advantageously used to the furtherance of his nefarious designs; and, finally, the party calling itself by the name of Democracy has at last thrown aside its mask of loyalty, and in its public gatherings, whether for local or national ends, is applauding sen-timents and adopting resolutions in favor of peace on

In full view of this monstrous and dangerous about of the freedom of speech and of the press, and of party privilege, Gen. Fremont, in his letter accept-ing his futile nomination for the Presidency by the Cleveland Convention, joins in the Copperhead hue-and-cry against Mr. Lincoln, falsely accusing him of being "faithless to the principles he was elected to rights secured under the Constitution and laws of th rectly playing into the hands of the deadlest ene-mies of the Government, as administered in the in-

the stern old Unions: replied: "Yes, ir; reason is over dangerous to folly, and wrong always tries to check, because it never reasons." This answer was very exasperating, both to the person addressed and to the community which foll itself attacked. The Judge being very wealthy, and having many wealthy friends, who, though not as courage, our sa he, were still true, the community felt that it would not be safe, nor perhaps best for their purpose to use personal violence. So a conspiracy was softened. Specie payment having been asspended by all the banks, an agreement was secretly entered into not to receive the St. Mary's hank bills in any of the other banks except at great discount, and the tried to arrest what he believed to be a panie by redeeming every bill with specie; but the compirary was so well this, specie, putting the content of the movement, and finding that the bank was dollars had been redeemed. The Judge then became folly aware of the nature of the movement, and finding that the bank must go tunder, he advertised that there were some two hundered and twenty thousand dollars had been redeemed. The Judge then became folly aware of the nature of the movement, and finding that the bank must go tunder, he advertised that there were some two hundered and twenty thousand dollars had been redeemed. The Judge then became folly aware of the nature of the movement, and finding that the bank was closed, and while be parted, and a well-by the stem of the properties of the document of the movement, and finding that the bank was closed, and while be a stall and quickness of repartes for which he is coloral and the support of the properties o

MORE ENCOURAGING LETTERS.

WM. LOTE GARRISON, ESQ. :—
WY. LOTE GARRISON, ESQ. :—
MY DEAR SIR,—A month or two ago, I paid my subscription as usual for the Liberator, but really that will not do at all as you are situated. Accept, if you please, twenty dollars more, which I enclose, to help in this time of need. May the Liberator flourish, and live to record the death of the Rebellion and of Slavery together! Very faithfully, your friend,

EDGAR KETCHUM.

PHILADELPHIA, 8 mo, 18th, 1864.
WILLIAM LLOTD GARRISON:
BETERMED PRINTO,—I have just re-read Benjamin
Enserson's letter, requesting a discontinuance of The
Liberator, and thy editorial on "Our Position."
Begarding the spirit of independence and liberty as
essential to the age, I am surprised that my one, especially a reader of the Liberator for thirty years, should
say one word, or do one act, to curb either; and I
shall take pleasure in sending as onew subscribers for
every one who orders a discontinuance ut thy paper
under such circumstances.
Enclosed find six dollars and the address of the two
now obtained.

Kind and generous criticism is Assimble to

now occasion.

Kind and generous criticism is desirable, but not unjust and denunciatory condemnation.

Charity still demands her place, and appreciative

ommendation never ceases to encourage.

Who shall forget thy labors of a score and a half of years f and who shall fling thy paper back in thy face because thou hast dared to be as independent as thou art free, and would have all others?

It is the manner, rather than the act, of discontinuance that is unkind and reprehensible.

As one who cannot vote for any one as President severe as the sacrifice is, for by so doing I should vote the same of the sacrifice is and the sacrifice is to be sacrificed to the sacrifice is to be sacrificed to the sacrifice is to be sacrificed to the sacrification of the for some one to be commander in chief of an army and a navy, and hence incompatible with a testimony

ning a man-worshipper, as there is none of thy

traction rather than protraction when in error; and the fact that he invites criticism and heeds reason should insure him friends, and mark him as one well

There is a tendency to expect the legislative, judi-cial and executive powers all vested in the President. We lorget it is his duty to feel the pulse of the people,

Let us, then, work to elevate the tone of the people. It will not be done by scoffing at the efforts of the tried friends of the anti-slavery cause; by slding in stopping abulities users. stopping abolition presses and chilling abolition hearts Surely they have enough to contend with from pre and disloyal enemies. Rather join hands for the right, and while we give a sincere and genial en-couragement, yield to every one the right of expressing his views as to the best means of insuring the success of the best cause.

FRIEND GARRISON—Whatever it may be for which nature has fitted me, or education, or rather the lack of it, qualified me for doing, I am sure it cannot be writing for the public; nevertheless, I feel conits editor, touching matters about which certain private individuals, and one public cotemporary anti-slavery print, call it and him to account in an apparent

of mind neither candid, tolerant, just or amiable to slip into his place. And for the expression of such preference, together with a desire to be candid and just towards the President, your anti-slavery characteristics.

slavery principles which you have held and advocated in the Liberator and elsewhere, and everywhere, for more than a generation? No one-

find fitter objects on which to bestow their reproachful denunciations. Now I like, in general, the sharp, incisive, radical

Now I like, in general, the anarp, nonstre, raupas methods of *The Commonwealth*; but I do not relish the rough personalities it indulges in towards the editor of the *Liberator*, when speaking of his opinions on the Presidential question and cognate matters: it does

ment, it was not by any means the wisest thing the esteemed editor of the Liberator ever did, when he esteemed editor of the Liberator ever did, when he put a certain testy paragraph from The Commonwealth, all bristling with undeserved philippies on himself, into his "Refuge of Oppression." It was a suitable scrap for a Refuge of Petulance, I admit, but not for a Refuge of Oppression.

Apolitionists have more useful work for their breath and their trees then manual

and their types than mutual annoyance and abuse. Let us all cultivate more practical charity for each other in matters of opinion wherein we must necessarily differ; for, to say nothing of other moral considerations, a wise regard for our influence on the public mind, never more important than at the present time.

in the land gets his God-given, inalienable rights.

The prompt munificence of the noble-hearted General SMITH is an earnest that it will be. Others will to low his noble example, and thus more than supply the loss occasioned by the withdrawal of the hasty

PROBRIXVILLE, (Pa.) 8 me, 12, 1644.

DEAR GARRISON,—We have for years welcomed, and still welcome, the Liberator. It is the most cordial weekly yieltor, in the shape of a periodical, that

reaches my family.

I sympatitize fully with thy views, and the course thou art taking in reference to the pending Presidential election; and regret very much that when the alaveholding desperadoes South are aiming, to crush and preserate the institutions of freedom, we should, in the least degree, be divided in counsel or energy.

The war of the Sword and the war of Ideas is a direct The war of the Sword and the war of Ideas is a direct contest between Ercedom and Slavery; and to this context there ought to be but two parties—the one to save the government, and all that permins to the progressive humanity and civilization of the ninetecenth century; and the other to destroy the government, and build on its relies a slaveholding despotism. During the critical period we are passing through, the government cannot be sustained without sustaining the same and the summation of it, and the administrator of the government has become so practically anti-slavery, lackson would have met, these traitorous men

that it is now a virtue to sustain him. The highest idea attainable by the civil and war powers is the entire abolition of slavery by an amendment to the Constitution. The President and the convention which nominated him have declared in favor of this. Equality before the law depends upon State sovereignty.

Thine, truly,

R. F. PENNYPACKES.

ROTHDAIN, (Eeg.,) August 2, 1864.

DEAN SIZ.—Will you kindly order the Liberator to be sent to me for six months? I should pay for it in advance, but do not know the cost of it.

May I add my hops that you will revisit England before long, and receive such a welcome as I am sure the People would give you, for they are not deceived as to the merits of the great struggle of the age.

I feel as though I could not close my note without expressing something of the grateful admiration with which many of us regard you and other Abolitionists, who are striving to secure equal freedom to all, irrespective of color and ex.

I am, very respectfully,

HELEN P. BRIGHT.

To W. Le Garrison.

LETTER PROM GERRIT SMITH.

PRTERBORO, August 8, 1864.
HOW. B. F. WADE, HON. H. WINTER DAVIS:
GRETLEMEN,—I have read your Protest. It is a strongly-reasoned and instructive paper. Neverthess, I regret its appearance; for it will serve to reduce the public good will toward Mr. Lincoln; and that is what, just at this time, the public-interest cannot afford. It may turn out that Mr. Lincoln as the man for whom it will be vital to the national existence to cast the largest possible vote. Personally, he may not be more worthy of it than Mr. Fremont, for Mr. Chase, or some other man who may be nomor Mr. Chase, or some other man who may be nom-inated; but if, as the election draws near, it shall can best serve his country.

I honor all loyal advocates, even if differing in the means to artain devout ends. Wendell Phillips is a of wery one of them to vote for him. The election necessity of the age, and there is no danger of his beany other fatal consequence, would there be, should s loyal man of whatever faults be elected—a man who, lessly rebelled against their country. Hence, though It may be at the expense of passing by our favorita candidate, we should, nevertheless, all feel; ourselves urged by the strongest possible motives to cast our votes just where they will be like to contribute must

of defeat the compromising or sham Peace candidate.

Mr. Lincoln, although an able, honest, patriotic
man, has fallen into grave errors. But who, is his perplexing circumatances, would have been exempt from them 1. He has depended too largely on the policy of conciliation. He has made too much ac-count of pleasing Border States and Peace-Democrats. But, in all this, he has sought not his own advantage, but the safety of his country from the harm with which Border States and Peace-Democrats (same thing as Pro-Slavery Democrats) threatened her-

Nor has Mr. Lincoln always kept himself within the sphere of bis office. I do not mean that he went out of it in imprisoning a few treasonable men. He should have imprisoned more. Nor do I refer to his suppression of a few treasonable newspapers. He should have suppressed many more. In almost any other nation, with rebels at its threat, the printing of the fewer depolarisation." would have been visited other nation, with rebels at its throat, the printing of the forged proclamation," would have been visited with the severest penalties. The plea that the offence New York is emphatically a theatre of the war in plunders and murders mes a theatre of the war ! Why, we have imp hand on that press ! If it may not, then the country may be lost. For, in the first place, civil proceedings may be too alow to save it; and, in the second place, the locality may be too disloyal to favor even civil proceedings. New York has not favored them. She and is of itself ample reason why the War-Power should. Moreover, however loyal might be the locality, it would not be right in all cases for the War-

evil, and other disloyal presses would have been em-boldened to do more. I add, that if it were left alone to the civil authority to watch the presses in the Korth, a very considerable share of them would quickly be teeming with treason. If then the War Power is as limited as lest Saturday's Opinion of the Court in the case of the People system General Div. and intolerant.

In my judgment, the Liberator would be more useful, and, at the same time, get a much better support, if its outside pages were devoted mainly to miscellation, then of necessity will the work of debauching the Northern mind by a disloyal Northern press go on toward its fatal result, even more rapidly than

view of the current news and events of the week, ac., ac. But I shall be content if my views in this matter are not stopted, if so be the old ploneer sheet can live, and continue to be what it has hitherto been, the fearless, free, unflinching advocate of impartial liberary would have as much right to strike back.

Sharman and Grant in such a case; and as erty.

Enclosed I send you a trifle, not to apply on my subscription, but to assist in supplying the place of such as have withdrawn.

Yours, truly,

E. W. TWING.

He clearly would have as much right to strike back as have Sherman and Grant in such a case; and as clearly he would no more than they be under obligation to wait for redress at the hands of the civil nuthorities. But the right of the military commander to strike back, when newspapers strike at the existtion to wait for redress at the hands of the civil au thorities. But the right of the military commander to strike back, when newspapers strike at the existence of the nation, is even more vital. A single column of newspaper treason might superil the nation more than could many columns of armed fore. Is, it said that so great power in an individual is very dangerous? I grant it. And, therefore, we must as far as possible keep out of war—for it was there must be such power in a single hand.

I do not fear, that Gen. Dix will abuse his office. He is both a wise and a lust man; and that he who

He is both a wise and a just man: and that be, who has borne himself so beautifully in our war; should be degraded to a culprit in our Courts—and this, too, it is return for a wertow he did his country—makes us

such as to make its raivation turn on a liberal line pretation of the powers of the Executive, stay the reduction and belittings of those powers. Valuable as are the virtues of forbearance and forgivens, we have had quite too much of them for our sixth have had quite too much of them for our sixth have had quite too much of them for our sixth have had quite too much of them for our sixth have had quite too much of them for our sixth have had quite too much of them for our sixth have had quite too much of the time of sixth had had been mingle a little more of it with his kind and pains solid.

pirit!

I said that the President had not always keet its elf within his official limits. His Ameriy het-mation is one of the instances in which he ma-mation is one of the instances in which he has a ceeded them. In his military capacity, he had nothing to do with the reconstruction of city pa-ernments; and in no other capacity had be any lay to do with it until Congress had acted upon it he was for him to set up military governments in waske of our advancing armies; but it was no himself charts the thing to do with the recor

By many the Frestornt is condemned for his sen-ness. Perhaps he is alow in some things. Then me others, however, in which he is too fast. But is all latter fault, the great mass of loyal mea both is rel-out of Congress are with him. I spree with yeath mature question of the confiscation of real catale. Not a foot of it should have been sold before the close of the war. Nothing should have been sold before the close of the war. Nothing should have been done with it but to lease the vacant portions of it god that colyfrom year to year. No great inconvinces could ensure from such a postponement of the sale of Southern soil, nor from such a postponement of the setting up of civil government upon it. War, and especially such a war as this, is no time for unnecessary work. It will not be well done. Moreover, the doing of a will leave necessary work ill-done. It will not be well done. Storeover, the doing of it will leave necessary work ill-done.

Then there is the unseasonable work of altering the

in the Constitution hinders the most effected attempts to alter it. 11, on the other hand, asyting in it stands in the way of such prosecution. Congrue can wirtually overcome it. For the Constitution for itself accord to Congress the power to make whater laws it thinks "necessary and proper" for carried on, the war, be it even laws for taking into the minute war, be it even laws for taking into the minute war, be it even laws for taking into the minute war, be it even laws for taking into the minute war. tary, service every slave and every appresiat, a every schoolhouse and every church in the inst. 1 nation—is no nation—certainly, it could not lead to none—that does not recognize such absolute power.

Then there is the undue haste to come to the term of peace—a haste with which the President is so non of peace—a haste with which the President is so non of peace—a.

of peace—a haste with which the President is on me-chargeable than thousands of loyal men. Wheather, who, without the least provocation, took up arm a dismember our beloved country, shall by the down, then, and not till then, are we to be for pear, or for any other thing but war. Then, and sottle then, are we to talk or even to think of terms of peace. The war ended, then will be the time for peace. The war ended, then will be use use on concessions to our deluded brethren. Just and pogood people who, in their great desire for many would have the war ended on any terms. They would have the war ended on any terms of the ebels, and accept of disunion. But these good people are foolish people. There can be no peace in dur-on. A truce, and a very brief one, is the best then son. A truce, and a very oriet one, is the best there could, be. War would break out every few yen. Besides that, we can get a peace only by conquering it; it can abide only on the condition of renaics. And then these premature Presidential nomination, which for six months I was so carnetly deprecting. A come of the country of the country

God grant that they may not fatally divide us! God grant that they may not fatally divert our interest from the prosecution of the war! But the blame of these nominations rests not on the President, but on

the mass of his party.

The putting down of the Rebellion—that is our oss present work. Our absorption in it should be so entire as to leave us no time and no heart for anything which is unnecessary, or for anything which is need ary, until the very day, nay, the very hour, wheak

as become necessary.

I scarcely need add that, in giving ourselves to the work of overthrowing the Rebellion, we are to make no conditions. I scarcely need add, that those Des-ocrats are to be condemned who insist on stipalaring for the eafety of slavery ere they can embark in this work; and that those Abolitionists are also to be re-demned who put the abolition of slavery before the suppression of the Rebellion. This suppression is the duty which must be discharged, come what will of its discharge to the Democratic or the Abolition Figly; for it is the nearest duty. Moreover, let the Abolitionist it is the nearest duty. Moreover, let the Abolitonist magnify the crime of slavery as he will, the crime of the Rebellion remains the far greater ose; for the Rebellion superadds to all that is bad in slavery, par-ricidal blows at the life of the cunntry, and contempt at the sacredness of nationality. I have myself bes at the sacredness of nationality. I have mysel see a somewhat earnest advocate of Abolition; but at time during the Rebellion have I felt at liberty to inquire of Abolition whether, or how, I should went toward putting down the Rebellion. I add that, at the sole legitimate object of the war we are presenting is to put down the Rebellion, therefore some have the right to embarrans or perrett the subtheir schemes to harm or their schemes to help their schemes to harm or their schemes to help their schemes to help their schemes to have their schemes to harm or their schemes to help their working against, or the Anti-Abolitionist is to come working for alavery; but we do say that the putting down of the Rebellion is the common work of Abolitionists and Anti-Abolitionists, Democrists and Repair licens; and that, differ as they may in other replete. what earnest advocate of Abolition; but at so licans; and that, differ as they may in other respect, they are to be one in the prosecution of this common work. A traitor to his country is he who, when traitors have fallen upon her, allows himself, under the country is the country in the country is the country in the coun oul" against the traitors.

soul' against the traitors.

I repeat that I regret your Protest-or rather, I should say, the unseasonable publication of it. There is a great deal of truth in it, and, generally, a very forcible presentation of that truth. But the comprehence of the protection of the truth of the control towarding the hard the hold of Mr. Liscola or Parkon me for cannot now afford to have the hold of Mr. Licola or the popular confidence weakened. Pardon as for saying that the eve of the Presidential election is of the time to be making an issue with Mr. Licola is regard to either his real or supposed error; for from present indications, it is highly probable hat we shall need to concentrate upon him the rore of all the loyal voters, in order to defeat the disloyal candidate. Issues with the "Southern rebels and their Northern released are the only ones we can afford to make been loyal voters, in order to defeat the using a liseuse with the Southern rebels and their Northern friends are the only ones we can afford make letter the election. Let Lincoln get all, the loyal votes, it Fremont get them, let Chase get them, let any after loyal man get them, if this shall be necessary to preveit the election of one who is in the interest of the Rebellion and of a spurious peace. I door so, from your artenity agree with me at this point; and they all getter misjudge you who suppose that you will an event rote for Mr. Lincoln. The election of so loyal man, however faulty he may be, can deavry the action is but the election of whatever disloyal man gill. Strong as is your dislike of some of Mr. Lincoln Strong as is your dislike of some of Mr. Lincoln measures, you will not suffer it to stand in the way of your voting to save the country, nor in the way of your entreating others to do so.

With some remaining others to do so. With great regard yours.

GERRIT SMITE

would be to be to

MONTGONERY BLATE. The extract we have make from a speech of Hop. Montgomery Blair on the stituction of slavery with the rebellion, is cruisby referred to that gentleman. He is now an impediate of the speech of th Viener regulars

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XIV.

New York, August 11, 1864.

Editor of The Liberator: complete exposition of the causes which ensured cont bloody disaster before Petersburg has no cert bloody disaster before Petersburg has no cert to the public. Meanwhile, it is conall hands that only by criminal bli soch wasteful slaughter have been possible, and lech wasteful slaughter have been possible, and him must rest a large share of the responsibili-the committed to the poorest brigade of the st division of the poorest corps in the army of womat the initiative of the charge which ought in such indiscriminate oversum.

In such indiscriminate oversum or survives to the commander survives and the surficed the black troops as he had done the surficed the black troops as he had done the what was the fate of the former when captured to ourse uncertain, nor has the Government, and is considered to the control of the contro and prisoners. The remayers and artends of these mappy victims can derive some consolation from the other surprising fact just evolved, that in Charleston are all sire, though in custody and suffering priva-tion, may of the dusky heroes of Wagner and sev-ous may on the dusky heroes of Wagner and sev-ent seamen, whom we had long since abandoned to

ord seamen, waters have been notably disturbed for political waters have been notably disturbed for my last writing by Senator. Wade and Winter peris, the joint fathers of the reconstruction bill which the President squelched. Their so-called mannich the President squelched. Their so-called mannich by the bilimntesia of the one and o is characterized by the bluntness of the one and ifeto is characterized by the bluntness of the one and the legal ability of offence, and presents many strong points of offence, and defence. Perhaps Its chief merit is in displaying, the confusion which ex-tain the powers of the Executive, now as Chief Magistrate and now as Commander-in-Chief. This is has in the Parishest and now as Commander-in-Chief. This is a smoddle likely to arise in any country in time of dril war, and pardonably so in durs, where the Condution is destitute of limitations upon the military admirity of the President. The distinguished promote array very forcibly the dangers which their procurer was calculated to avert, but which Mr. n's adherence to his own policy leaves as in izacia's asherence to mis own journer state area-the return of the slaveholding lords to just and way, the imposition of the Confederate debin the sational shoulders, and the reatoration of the gar stytem. This is just criticism, but it is only are from the lips of men like Wade and Davis. per from the tips of their like Wade and DAVIS.

Desperiis are not of mushroom growth, nor, were they difficult to be foreseen. They were pointed out a son as the President issued his Amnesty Proclanation, and the 8th of July is but the perfectly legitinstruction the 8th of December. Then, gentlepes, was the time for your fulminations, not sever nied instanter in warning and protest then, you nest minute on ineffectually, and are alone to blame. The silence which gave consent in the winter of '65 canst become a critic in the midaummer of 64. use you did not then either check the President is his unuse career, or, failing in that, enlighten the pople beyond their ruler, you are reaponsible for the pople beyond their ruler, you are responsible for the somination at Baltimore, and all its train of conse quences to the country. I call it cowardly that, at is host, you are willing to hazard the fall election by a thrust at the capdidate which would have been perciful half a year ago, but which now comes like wing is well taken that a State and its repre

nore the other. Congress, accordingly, having re had to bonor the election returns of Louisiana and Adaptas it he held that these States are without law filestablishment: To this the assent of the Presiden is caimed, as and to the legislature of the land, and unesi for an attitude of opposition. It is rident however that the care which the Presiden itends to exercise over the communities in a transi-ice state proceeds in his mind from his function of themselvinghield; and if it was always a difficult poster to determine when Congress should intervent and assume control of the conquered territory, it is all now perplexing now that Louisiana and Arkan m have been erected into some sort of States, with outlinely and efficient protest from Messrs. Davis secrepted by the nation at large as no usurpation I may be that Congress had a right to fix the term of her incombency, but it never asserted that right save is the rejected bill of reconstruction; and it seems to lent might properly decide when the ne muity of military rule was over, and the time fo e, though in that moment the details would indisputably fall within the

very shameless assumption ought not to be paned by: I mean the declaration that the bill "made all neacqual before the law." This is just what the bill did not do, except in the single item of personal barry, for it prohibited the negro element from entering at all into the reconstruction of the disloyal State had lemmed this fact to an eminent divine of this dit, who is one breath condemns. Mr. Lincoln for his refusing the right of suffrage to the freedmen, and in tenter for not consenting to the treedmen, and in the terrend Doctor might find in that Bible by slick is judges men in office and out, not always with derimination, some text which would prove the fairs of the bill to be Providential because of this ly is a wicked concession to the spirit of a dying absolution! I for one, though in perfect sympathy is the main objects of the bill, have never mourned has; for its successful passage of the two houses in taided by the desire of the Copperheads to deprive the passage of the two houses in the copperheads to deprive the passage of the copperheads. eident of additional electoral votes, and with

I so not know what may be the chances of a civil re-a wheel within a wheel-growing out of the thing more possible after being suggested than be-be; and my advice to Mesars. Wade and Davis har enemies. Perhaps a more formidable prospect arms up in the closing paragraph of the manifesto, y which the people are admonished to "consider the many to "..." being for these usurpations, and, having found it, being execute it." The Herald promptly interhis to allade to a Buffalo Convent and a hadmone; and, it is an open secret that such a correct has long been in contemplation among men who cannot be denied the cpithet loyal, whatever may be their file to that of prudent. It is unquestionable at these is a very wide-spread, disaffection from Mr. Jacobs on the part of the most thoughtful, carnest as naisal timeds of liberty and Union. They will Mical friends of liberty and Union. They will his in the party, and so vote for his reelection as a bitter resort; and if they had done their a the resort; in the past, they were now to be pittled, and the into receive themselves from their hard necessity mendale. They man hercoe themselves from their hard necessity manufable. They are all involved, however, in the tree of silence at a time when to be silent was to hat. They forget now what encouragement they as from the President to believe his policy acception and the president of the constituency, and their preson sodget axyers of desertion, and must be felt as at. The remedy they propose is entirely novel in as policie; heretofore the convention has settled. It states; now it seems that nothing is settled. It shall price the propose in manas; now it seems that nothing is settled. If has may reverise Baltimore in September, there ivaning a month for another and another counters, and what confusion would be upon us! If there may be a support of the process of presenting a manifest of the loyal papers North to haul down the band of the loyal papers North to haul down the band of Liscoln and Johnson, which has been blassoned

June.
The Administration being accounted res The Administration being accounted responsible for the action of its several parts, it should be credited with the recent regulations of the Treasury Department in reference to the freedmen, which will supersede those of Gen. Banks and the Adjutant General. In fact, we seem to have obtained the practical advantages of a Freedmen's Barean, without additional machinery, and with probably equal guaranties of fair-dealing and protection. The main features of the new system, which is very flexible, are that under proper supervision, reasonable wages are accorded common labovers by classification,—the lowest hire exceeding the highest under Banks's regiment; that skilled labor may seek its own market in preference; that benevolent societies are admitted to coperation on sufficient security; that schools are to attend the colonies; and that a penal code is to be established to shield the freedmen from ill-usage. The humane and the financial aspects of this new plan are alike admirable; and I wish I knew upon whom to bestow the credit, which, in the absence of contradictors, evidence, belongs to Mr. Pessenden. I may mention, in this connection, that I saw two days agos. mention, in this connection, that I saw two days ago a young colored girl from Washington, who was re-deemed out of slavery scarcely four years since,—in great part through the contributions of Plymouth church,—and who at once began to keep a boarding-house in the Capital. Three friendly Congressmen fornished lavishly at their own expesse a fine house, and installed her as its keeper. In the interval of the

furniture valued at \$30,000, and has taken the house on a ten yeary' lease. The only trouble is, that the poor creature cannot take care of herself, as was testified by her elegant, lady-like apparel and demeanor. The McClellan mass meeting held here last night in Union Square was similar in design to the Grant demonstration which preceded Baltimore, and may have no better result. At present the peace party controls wife and the bear, but Buffalo and other movements hang upon the Chicago nominations and platform, in

LINCOLN -- LIBERTY -- LABOR.

STEAMER MONTGOMERY, STRAITS OF MACKINAW, August 5, 1864. WM. L. GARRISON: Mr FRIEND-I left Port Sarnia for Chicago last

evening, via Lake Huron, Straits of Mackinaw, and Lake Michigan, about seven hundred miles. These inland seas of pure fresh water-comprising Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario-all Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario—all connected by narrow straits and rivers, and all flowing to the Atlantic through the river St. Lawrence, are unrivalled by any thing on earth in the form of rivers and lakes. Port Sarnia is at the foot of Lake Huron, on the Canada side of the river St. Clair, that connects Lake Huron with Lake Erie, at Detroit. The St. Clair is about one fourth of a mile wide wher it comes out of the lake, and Port Huron is on the are multitudes of persons from the land of whips and chains seeking to interest all in the cause of the slave rebellion. The Copperhead sympathizer man-stealing traitors, in their efforts to de stroy the U. S. Government, and subjugate the nation and the continent to slavery and slave-labor, are flerce of slavery. But the all-sufficient reply is, that the South began the war to abolish freedom, free labor and free institutions. It is therefore necessarily made by Mr. Linnoln and his associates the means

to abolish slavery, slave labor, and slave institutions.

The relation of Mr. Lincoln, as President, to freedom, free labor, and free institutions—this is the one question to be considered in guiding the votes to be given for President next November. Is there a man in the political world with whom freedom and free labor are so entirely identified? During the canfree labor are so entirely identified? During the can-vass of 1860, which resulted in giving Mr. Lincoln a clear, constitutional majority, who were opposed to his election? All the slavemongers of the North as well as South. Every man who believed the negro had no rights, and who was for extending and eternizing slavery, was against him. What was the one sole argument they used against him? Simply that he was an Abolitionist. Whether he was in our sense of the word is not the question. He was in their sense of the word; and from North to South, from East to West, the one loud, long cry against him was, he is an Abolitionist, and will conver the rec-eral Government, into an engine of Abolition! If elected, he will seek to abolish slavery and slave labor in the South, and to establish there freedom and free labor. At all of their mass meetings, all over the North and South, the one unanimous and uniform cry against Mr. Lincoln raised by all the orators of his components was, he is an Abolitionist, and will his opponents was, he is an Abolitionist, and will use his power, as President, against slavery and tion solely because he was opposed to slavery and slave labor. No protestations of Lincoln and his Re publican supporters, declaring that he was not opposed to slavery in States where it now exists, were one avail. Every one of his Democratic, slavemon

no avail. Every one of in Principles, as a children gering opponents insisted that he was an Abolition ist, and opposed to slavery and slave labor.

Whee, in his inaugural address, March 4, 1851, he assured the nation in these words—"I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to in did not satisfy his Democratic, pro-slavery oppopower to acoust mem.

the slave breeding Democracy opened their career
of blood and slaughter at Samter, in the interests of
slavery, and slave labor, and Mr. Lifacoln for nearly
two years persisted in his refusal to touch slavery,—
the sole cause of all our national calamilies,—still
the cry was kept up by the entire South, and echoed racy opened their career the cry was kept up by the entire South, and echoed by the Copperhead Democracy of the North, led on by Seymour, Vallandigham & Co., that Mr. Lincoln was an Abolitionist, and opposed to slavery and slave labor. The entire pro-slavery press and party of the North, from the first attack on the Government in defence of slavery, declared that Mr. Lincoln was converting the war into an Abolition war. Every step taken by Mr. Lincoln and Congress in favor of freedom and free labor has been met by the Copperhead Democracy with the same cry—"Lincoln is an Abolitionlat I and is making this an Abolition war!"
These Democratic leaders know that the South be-Abolitionist I and is making this an Abolition war!"
These Democratic leaders know that the South began the war solely to abolish freedom and free labor.
Not a word did they say against such an abolition war! But the moment Mr. Lincoln began to make it a war to abolish six every and slave labor, then the Copperhead preas and Democratic yell against such an Abolition war because fierce and factious.

The slaveholding robels and their allies in the North and in Europe have compelled the nation and the world to regard Mr. Lincoln as the great political representative of freedom and free labor. At length is utterances and his acts so present him to the na-

his utterance and as a considered and representive of freedom and free labor. The single question now is— Lincoln, Lineary and Free Labor.—or, Some-MODE ELS and SLAVE LANDR. Whose rotes against Mr. Lincoln in the coming war of ballots, practically votes for elavery and alare labor. So every alaremonger and every Northern and European silly

at their columns' head since the seventh day of of slavemongers regards in. There can be but two June.

June.

Steamer Montgomery, Aug. 6, 1804.
HENERT C. WENDER:
DEAR SIR—Understanding something of the position which you occupy as one of the reformers of the present day, and desiring ourselves to became more enlightened on the great Humanitarian questions which have so long engaged, your attention, the undersigned passengers and crew of this steamer would deem it a great privilege to listen to one of your lectures on board the boat this evening, at an hour convenient to yourself.

Respectfully, &c. &c.

So I lectured at half-past 7 in the saloon, to quite So I tectured at hair-past i in the saison; to quite a large gathering—taking for my subject, The American Republic—its Origin, Mission and Destiny, and our Duty la regard to slavemongers and their Northern and European allies to destroy it.

I spoke to them an hour and a half—demonstrating

fact, that Mr. Lincoln now stands before the natio for one, I do not think his sympathies and wishes ever would lead him to aspire to the satanic distinction of incarnating, morally or politically, slavery and save labor,) he has been placed in the position by the combined efforts of Abolitionists and of slaveholding rebels and their Copperhead Democratic al-lies, of a Governmental, Presidential embodiment of po-litical Abolitionism. This position, the highest and by word and deed, now accepts. No matter what may have been his shortcomings in the past, Mr. Lin coln now stands before all nations as the representative of political Anti-Slavery, pledged to the abo tion and prohibition of slavery and slave labor.

OUR COLORED SOLDIERS.

DEAR GARRISON,-The following is an extract from a letter sent me by an officer in one of the Massachu setts regiments, now in the front near Richmond dated August 9, 1884. Speaking of the explosion of the mine near Petersburg, and the fight that followed my correspondent says :--

the mine near Petersburg, and the fight that followed, my correspondent says:—

"As to the colored soldiers, I will tell you what I myself saw. When the first brigade, (colored,) that foughts owell, were commencing the charge, one of the officers, a white major, skulked back, and took shelter in a rifle-pit. Upon seeing him, a negro sergeant, turning back, and, pointing his musket at the major, the head, said: You do—I coward I if you don't leave that pit, and take your place in the regiment, I'll blow your brains out!' Of that seene I was an eye-with the properties of the same regiment and the properties of the same regiment ander arrest in the rear, with four negroes standing guard over him! This was during battle; but whether this was the same white-livered major who skulked into the riffe-pit, only a short time before, I do not know. But you can imagine that sight, when I inform you that this was the first staff efficer that I ever saw with nentinels placed over him. You should know that it is considered a great indignity; as it is customary in relation to any commissioned officer who commiss an offence, merely to take his sword, and tell him to consider himself under arrest; or, at the farthest, to order such not to leave his quarters until further notice. It is unusual to see a commissioned officer, in front of the enemy, in time of battle, under guard. But here was a major, and the farther was a major, and the farther was a major, as the farther was a major, the properties of the enemy in time of battle, under guard. But here was a major, and the sight of thousands, with four back soldiers standing guard over him with fixed bayonets. "The great brigade, colored, by the to be fight July works, and chasing hem into a complete panic, which was continued till they were ordered to halt. But another brigade (colored) was then brigade, but no the fight July another brigade (colored) was their brigade, but another brigade to the him of the brigade that his part the enemy time to reinforce, when they readed back

Incidents like the above are worthy of record while there is any reluctance on the part of our officials against granting commissions to our brave colored troops, now in the field. "However," hard" this wrand, "road", may be for our government to "travel," we shall, nevertheless, come to it by and by. This world, we are told, was not made in a day; our government was not formed in a year, and some groups us are to be a support of the part for so many generations, it has so flagrantly wronged.

LAROY SUNDERLAND.

Boston, August 15, 1864.

PAYMENT OF COLORED TROOPS.

The following order, just issued from the War Department, should stand on record as one among many proofs of the combined injustice and impolicy mani-fested by the Administration towards in important arm of our military force :-

arm of our military force:—

WAR DERATHENT, Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Asquat 1, 1864. In parasance of Section
4 of the Act of Congress making appropriations for
the support of the Army for the year ending thirtieth
of June, eighteen hundred and sixty five, and for
other purposes, approved July 4th, 1864, all officers
there is no support of the state of the support of the year of the support of t of June, eignicen hundred and sixty ave, and not other purposes, approved July 4th, 1894, all officers commanding regiments, batterles and independent companies of colored troops, will immediately make a thorough investigation and individual examination of the men belonging to their commands, who were enlisted prior to January 1st, 1884, with a view to ascertain who of them were free men on or before April 19th, 1801. The fact of freedom to be determined in each case on the statement of the solder, under oath, taken in connection with the most reliable information that can be obtained from other sources. And when, in view of all the facts in each case, commanding officers are of opinion that any enlisted men of their commands were free on the date aforeasid, they will, upon the next master rolls, enter the following remark opposite the names of auch solders, viz. "Free, on or before April 19th, 1861"; and such solders shall be mustered for pay accordingly. Such muster shall be authority for the 19th 2ppartment to pay said solders from the time of their characteristic of the state of the state

ed of the pay presence of the control of the pay presence of the control of the c

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES IN MAINE.

ANDREW T. Foss, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will spend a short time in the State of Maine, speaking on the great questions of Emancipation and a Free and Just Union. He will be glad to receive calls to lecture from any of the Anti-Sla

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Boston, Aug. 16, 1864.

aution the public against giving aid to a Mrs. Julia E. Lewis, sometimes called Madame Lewis, who, under the pretence of bringing on freedwomen as do mestics, has collected large sums of money in Cam has no connection whatever with this movement and is a proper subject for the friends of these people Yours, respectfully, L. A. GRIMES.

First Time under Fire. 8. Libraries. 9. In Bonds 10. Presentation Week at Yale. 11. The Wedding 12. Aunt Thornespine. 13. The Café Greco. 14.
A Lancashire Doxology. 15. Our Bet. 15. Our
Mutual Friend. 17. Monthly Record of Current Events. 18. Editor's Easy Chair. 19. Editor's Drawer. 20. Fashions for September.

SHARP LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN. HEADQUARTERS, Military Division of the Mississippi, in the Field, near ATLANTA, Georgia, July 30, 1864:

Massachusetts, Nasheille, Tenn.:
SIB.—Yours from Chattanooga, July 28, is received, notifying me of your appointment by your State as Lleutenan Colonel and Frovost Marshal of Georgie, Alabama and Mississippi, under the act of Congress approved July 4, 1854, to recruit volunteers to be credited to the States respectively.

approved July 4, 1854, to recruit volunteers to be credited to the States respectively.

On applying to Gen. Webster, at Nashville, he will grant you a pass through our lines to those States, and, as I have had considerable experience in those States, would suggrest recruiting depots to be established at Macon and Columbus, Miss., Selma, Montgomery and Mobile, Alabama, and Columbus, Milledgeville and Savannah, Georgia.

I do not see that the law restricts you to black recruits, but you are at liberty to collect white recruits also. It is waste of time and money to open renderwoos in Northwest Georgia, for I assure you I have not seen an able-bodied man, black or white, there, of tor a soul of the seen as a ble-bodied man, black or white, there, opposed to it.

not seen an able-bodied man, black or white, there, fit for a soldier who was not in this army or the one opposed to it. You speak of the impression going abroad that I

1st. Because civilian agents about an army are

nuisance.

2d. The duty of citizens to fight for their country is too sacred a one to be peddled off by buying up the refuse of other States.

3d. It is unjust to the brave soldiers and volunteers who are fighting, as those who compose this army, do, to place them on a par with the class of recruits you

4th. The negro is in a transition state, and is not

citions will fight for their commandation only talk.

No one will infer from this that I am not a friend of the negro as well as the white race. I contend, that the treason and rebellion of the master freed the size, and the armies I have commanded have conducted and the armies I have commanded have conducted to sale points more negroes than those of any generation of the result of the resul

you may show this to the agents of the other State in the same business as yourself.

I am, &c., T. W. SHERMAN, Major-General.

Official copy.

L. M. DATTON, Alde-de-Camp.

THE CHARLESTON SECRESIONISTS. Gen. Sey-mour, recently released from the rebel prison at Charleston, S. C., visited Troy. N. Y., on his way to Williamstown, Mass., where his is to recuperate his feeble, health pending the receipt of orders from Washington, and in course of conversation—according to the Troy Times of the 11th instant—said in sub-stance:

to the Troy Time of the 11th instant—said is substitice:

"He had conversed freely with the accessionists about the war. He told them the North would never yield; that the determination of the people was to wipe quit the rebellion and save the Union, no matter what sacrifices the great work should involve. Their chief hope was based upons political reaction in the loyal States, by, which a peace Democrat should, be elected to succeed Mr. Lincoln as President. He told them that event was not likely to occur; but if it did, it would be the regular or a monstrous deception practised spon the people; and they would never submit to such a peace as the South required; there would be a general revolution and chans first. When the intelligence came that President Lincoln had made a call for 8 we bundled thousand more, they were usual depressed, and manifested unmistable indications of discouragement. We have truly got, to press right onward against the colorits of treason, and spare not, and the rebellion will inevitably collapse, and that much scourer than many persons believe."

The Richmond Enuminer, in revi cal situation of the North, attributes to of Mr. Lincoln to the vast army of co-fice-holders. It accuses the adminis-ing the capture of Richmond before

many of them have felt some of the errors of the Ad-ministration, they care more for the cause than for men, and will discard any lender, trusted and followed as he may have been in the past, when to do otherwise would give "aid and comfort to the enemy." To loyal men the cance is everything, and they will per mit no division in their ranks, whereby it may be im-

AT HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for Septems ber, presents the following table of contents:—1. Any Adventure on the Coast of Australia, 2. High Private. 3. At Home with the Esquimaux. 4. My Lost Sister; a Confession. 5. President Moorce and his Administration. 6. The Last of Seven. 7. The First Time under Fire. 8. Libraries. 9. In Banda.

The Cen. Fremont has accepted the nomination of the Cleveland Convention. It is plain from his letter of acceptance that personal enmity to Mr. Lincoln, is the moving cause of his course. We are sorty that he should have so far forgotten his duty as a citizen as to be made the instrument of an attempted division in the ranks of Union men at this time; but he has chosen his part, and must take its consequences.

It is not likely, however, that this diversion in ald of the Copperheads will effect anything. Few Union men will allow their partiality for any man to stand in the way of the welfare of the country, and we do not believe that any serious division in the Union ranks is possible.

not believe that any serious division in the Union ranks is possible.

Gen. Fremont, in his letter, lays stress upon the interference of the Administration with the press.—

The General doubtless does not remember that two newspapers were suppressed by his order in St. Louis in, August, 1861. No doubt he was right in his course then, but he has probably forgotten the circumstance.—Delhi Republican.

The manifest apostacy of Fremont from his conspicuously avowed principles makes him an object of natural distrust; but the Copperheads see that he is recklessly bent upon destroying the unity of the great Union party, and hence are willing to use him to help themselves into power. They know how would prefer their success to that of Mr. Lincoln, and they consider him a ready ally. So he is. The Copperheads have more hope in Fremont to day than they have in any other man in the nation, or in any event, except the defeat of Gen. Grant. They are advocating him, and urging him and his friends to action; and so well satisfied are they with his action and intention, that they are willing to stand ande, and let him achieve a Copperhead victory.—Chicago Tribinas.

FREMONY IN IOWA. The Davesport Genetic
"We recently passed through twelve populous
ties in this State, travelling in stages and railroat
We made diligent inquiries for Fremont me,
found but one solitary one. He declared his into
to vote for Fremont."

Among the delegates elected by the Indian State Convention to the Chicago Convention is Washington Bradley, of Lawrence county, who served two years in the rebel army. Messrs. Pettit and Thit two other of the electors, were Breckinridge elector is 1880.

has gone to a watering place to enjoy a flittle leisure, on which the gestle Greene advises the Secretary Chase has gone to a watering place to enjoy a flittle leisure, on which the gottle Greene advises the Secretary, to go to the front to shoot. A gentlemanly, polite, hamane and patriotic recommendation, one which the editor of the Post is going to illustrate by his own example. [Very appropriate advice, truly, for a Colond (as is the editor of the Post, who has remained ensconced in his poly un, loaded with malicious contents, at those engaged in prosecuting it) to give to a worthy civil ex-officer, who is trying to recover his exhausted energies []

beamaters, cooks and servants; others grainally to experiment in the agt of the soldier, beginning with the duties of local garrisons, such as we had at Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, Nashville and Chattanooga; but I would not draw on the poor race for too large proportion of its active, athletic young men, for some must remain to seek hew homes and provide for the old and young—the feeble and helpless.

These are some of my peculiar notions, but I assure you they are shared by a large proportion of our fighting men.

The New York Herald comes out in favor of an armistice. The Duily News, the Metropolitan Record and the Freeman's Journal abound in language well calculated to make trouble at the coming draft. The News, for instance, says:

"The working men of this city and Brooklyn are "The working men of this city and Brooklyn are in an most ob a torn by military violence from their families. * * * Let them come together in public assembly, and treating to God, the sympathy, of the people, and the strong arm of the law take counsel for their relief from a danger that, threatening the tives and happiness of themselves, their wives and their little cases, cannot fall to enlist for them the kindly countenance of good and true men, * * * * The call of Mr. Lincoln for soldiers is not binding men will fall into a net if Mr. Lincoln be allowed to make his last draft."

Naw Your, Aug. II. The rebel privateer Talla-hassee has captured and destroyed the following ve-sels, viz. Schooner Lamont Du Pont, of Wilmington, Dela, on 18th August, Jaz. 40, Jon. 65. Ship James Littlefield, Capat, Bartlett, of Bangor, from Cardiff, June 19, for N. J., on the 1sth August, lat. 42, Jon. 65. August 15, Int. 43, Ion. 65, schooner Marcy A. Howes of Chatham, Mass. The crews were put on board the Br. sch. Sophia, from Turks Island, and Landed at Yarmouth, N. S., Aug. 16. While in sight of the Tallahassee, the was seen to capture a schooners.

THOMASTON, Me., Aug. 17.—The pirate Talla-hasses, yesterday, at 8 P. M., destroyed 25 reasels of Mathicus Rock. She was manned by Nova Scotia men. She stered east, after sending the crews and passengers, by a small boat, into Friendship.

AARON M. POWELL will lecture
Athol, N. Y., Priday,
Glens Falls, "Sunday,
Ballston "Tuesday,

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE The seventeenth Annual Term will commence Nov. 3, 1864, and continue seventeen weeks. Trillon fee for the courses of the six Professors and the Demonstrator, \$65—free to students needing aid, wherever residing. For particulars, address the subscriber, at the College, No. 30 lanion street, Boston. Boston. SAM'L GREGORY, M. D., Socretary

EF MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to 2 Dover street. Particular attention paid to Diseases of Vomen and Children. References.—Leither Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. hoe hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

DIED-In Attleboro', July 20, Moses WILMARTS,

with the exception of one year, when too ill to be in-terested in anything, he has taken and read the Liberative from its commencement, and been the firm and fearless riend of the stare, and what is rarer still in New England, if the negro.—Com.

Portrait of Mr. Garrison. JOHNSTONS Crayon Pottrait of Mr. Garrison is on artibilities at the store of Williams & Everett, 234 washington street, and elicits warm approval. It will be thiographed by Mr. Johnston, and published early in aptember. Price \$1.50 per copy.

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

WEST NEWTON

English and Classical School. HE next term will begin Sept. 7, 1864. For particulars, inquire of N. S. ALLEN, Aug. 19.

Proclamation of Freedom.

HINE Photographs, 18 by 18 inches, of Painc's Pen-nand-Ink Drawing of the Emiscepation Proclamation, randsomely illustrated. The original, was donated to the Brooklyn Sanitary Pair, and by a subscription of \$500 pre-ented to the President of the United States. A single

allowed to dealers or canvassers. It is a beautiful and a listic work. Canvassers wanted for every section of the country. Copy-right secured. Apply to ROWLAND JOHNSON, 54 Beaver st., New York, 119 Market st., Phila August 19.

CLIMATE AND THE RACES-Northerners and South CLIMATE AND THE HAUES—Northerners and Southerners compared ; organic difference; quality; hardness, softness, focuses, coarsentes; Carbon—list transformations; Natural Development; Paper Children; Thieves Photographed; Right Position in Sleep; Vanity, Self-Praise; New Viewe of Physiognomy; The Face; Signs of Character; Lowe of the Eyes—in Prints of Character; Lowe of the Syss—in Prints of Character; Lowe of the Syss—in Remandodical Journal, Aug. No., 20 cts., or 31 s year. Nowmen have E.

FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y. July 29, 24

The True Temperance Platform. BY R TO TRALL M.D. Cont. and a

THE best and most scientific temperance occurred published.

The errors of Temperance Reformers and the medical profession, and the effects of alcohol on plants, animals and man, are here for the first time plainty pointed out.

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

MILLER & BROWNING,

15 Leight Street, New York.

July 15. Min Smort step shirts at the Street, New York.

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

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

MASON & HAMLIN'S AREW

CABINET ORGANS.



Every Church, Sunday School and Private Family MAY HAVE

A GOOD ORGAN

A Ta very moderate cost—855, \$100, \$110, \$135, \$165, \$320, and upward, according to number of 8tops and style of case.

They are elegant as plecare of farniture, occupying little space, are not liable to get out of order, and every one is warranted for five years.

THE CABINET ORGANS,

d about a year since, and manufactured exclusive

or narmonum xmo. At superior excellence consists in many important characteristics, among which are:

1. 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 these organs.

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

3. By the employment of a very simple and beautiful invention, its capacity for expression is made vastify greater than has ever before been attained in such instruments. This invention is especially valuable, because scarcely 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 scular massic.

5. No instrument is less liable to set out of order.

sic.

5. No instrument is less liable to get out of order.

6. It will remain in tune ten times as long as a

6. No instrument is less liable to get out of order.
6. It will remain in tenn ten times as long as a plano 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 instruments, and who are the best judges of their steellenes. Such recommendations already have been given to keep, to an extent unparalleled.
Among those who have professed written testimony to their admirable qualities and great delemability, and that they regard them as usequable, by any other, instrument of their class, are much one great delemability, and that they regard them as usequabled, by any other, instrument of their class, are much or. William B. Bradbary, Gowlin Mason, Thousan most distinguished department of the contract. Landel of Mr. Bescherz Church, Braun, Welz, Wilson, Tackerman, Zarrain, &c.; mot calcurate, and will be a large portion of the most eminent in the country, have settled to this effect. Each Cabinet Organ is securely board, as that it can be seen safely us on part of the country.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with full particulars.

boxed, so these is one caralogues, with full particulars
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with full particulars WAREROOMS, 274 Washington Street, Bos

Feb. 26 6m MASON & HAMLIN.

Boetry.

For the Liberato BLESS GOD FOR RAIN "Bless God for rain! bless God for rain!"
The perch'd earth said unto the sky,
As pattering drops began to fall
From manire clocks that hung on high
"Lord, let us have full supply,"
Bays Lily, "for we are so dry!"

Each spear of grass, each blade of grain. And every leaf on tree so high, Spake blessings as the water came, Let fall their precious tears of joy : The little flow'rs without a name

Hoped that such bliss would never cloy The good man raised his eyes to Heaven, And said, "Thy love is never dry a.
Our feet have stray'd on burning sands.
Of error, but Thy grace was nigh: Thou hearest in our sore distress—
Lord, send Thy reign of Righteousness"!
Richfield, (N. Y.) July 25, 1864. D. Hyroniso

IN THE WILDERNESS.

BT GROUGE H. BOKER.

[The incident contained in the following poem is na ted by a correspondent of the New York iter from the battle-field, dated Wilderness, ces, May 7, 1864.] Mangled, uncared for, saffering through the night,
With heavenly patience the poor boy had lain;
Under the dreary shadows, left and right,
Graned on the wounded, stiffened out the slain.
What faith sustained his lone

What faith sustained his lone
Brave heart to make no mean,
To send no cry from the blood-sprinkled sod,
Is a close mystery with him and God. Is a close nevery with him and cod.

But when the light came, and the morning dew Gittered around him like a golden lake,
And every dripping flower with deepened hue
Looked through its tears for very pity's aske,
He moved his aching head!
Upon its rugged bed,
And milled as a bits violet, virgin meek,
Laid her pure kies upon his withered cheek.

At once there circled in his waking heart A thousand memories of distant home Of how those same blue violets would st Along his native fields, and some would roam own his dear humming brooks, Down his dear humming arooms,
To hitle in secret nooks,
And, shyly met, in nodding circles swing,
Like gossips murmuring at belated spring.

And then he thought of the beloved hands And then he thought of the beloved hands
That with his own had plucked the modest flower;
The blue-syed maides, crowned with golden bands,
Who ruled as sovereign of that sunny hour;
She at whose soft command
He joined the mustering band;
She for whose sake he lay so firm and still,
Despite his pangs, nor questioned then her will.

So, lost in thought, scarce conscious of the deed, Culling the violets, here and there he crept Slowly—ah! slowly—for his wound would bleed: And the sweet flowers themselves half smiled, half wept

To be thus gathered in

By hands so pale and thin,

By fingers trembling as they neatly laid

Bless upon stem, and bound them in a braid.

The strangest poery e'er fashioned yet
Was clasped against the bosom of the Ind,
As me, the seekers for the wounded; set
III's form upon our shoulders, bowed and sad;
Though he but seemed to think
How wickets ned and wink;
As was then cheered him, for the path was wild—
He only booked upon his flowers, and smiled.

ANGELS OF MERCY.

In this conflict, where the Nation Bares its arm in deadly strife With the hell-engendered treason Madly grappling at its life—

Oft shall Nature's voice be smothered While the florest passions rage; On the noble-hearted vainly War with subtle baseness wage,

Many a mother's heart shall sieken, Many a stricken widow weep, For the level who, unrecorded, On the field of battle sleep.

In the struggle yet believe not Kindlier feelings have no share There are messengers of mercy! There are messengers of mercy!

There are pitying angels there!

When the battle-cry no longer Thrills the soldier's life-blood But where, all unnerved and bleeding, Prostrate lies his stricken form— Mid the scenes of pain and anguish, Ghastly wounds, diseases dread, Where no kindred form is bending O'er the dying and the dead-Minist'ring with courage saintly,

There is many an Abby Gibbons, Many a Florence Nightingale. When the contest, now so deadly, Shall have spent its rage at last, And its thrilling history only Shall be history of the past—

Many a name shall live in story, Many a brave have won re But if angels weave a chaplet, Woman's brow shall wear the crown! -N. Y. Christian Inquirer

JENNY AND JAMIE.

A POEM FOR THE LOYAL WOMEN

Jenny in fine array, Jamie so far away; Jenny in silken atti in muck and n Jenny with full and plenty to eat, Jamie without a morsel of meat.

Jenny must needs have diamonds to wear, Lacce and feathers, and gems for her hair.

Jamie's clothes are tattered and torn, nokless boots so cut up and wor That he thinks with disma On the fast-coming day "upper" and "sole" will both give way.

Oh, Jenny! just think That we're on the brink Of a struggle most mighty and fearful;
And that soon Janilo's head
May lie midst the dead,
On a field so pitifully dreadful.

Then give us your diamonds, your silks, and your laces, Throw by all your follies, and coare all your races After fashion and dress ; Of what you will buy ; And more, how you'll tr

And more, nor you can share
To bear yout own share
In sorrow and care.
That darksus our nation, once blest i.
And fervently pay
That bright peace soon may
Ethine on Jamle, and all of the rept.

THANKSGIVING.

All that Spring with bountsons hand
Scatters o'er the sulling land,
All the plenty Summer pours,
Autumn's rich, o'erfowing stores;
Lord, for those our couls shall raise
Grateful yows and solemn praise.

The Liberator.

FORM VERSUS SUBSTANCE

Well, we have had our Fast, so-called. We may thank the progress of civilization, rather than any re-formatory character in our religious teachers, that this is now a figurative and not a literal observance; this is now a figurative and not a literal observance; and, that men no longer think it necessary to go without their dinners, with the expectation of thereby appearing the anger of their Creator. The consecrated name is still retailed, but the altered usage is gradually displacing the meaning of the word, so that, if the observance now in vogue should last half a century more, only antiquarians will know that the Sandwich-Island idea called "aboo" was applied with conscientions carneatness by the New England professors of piety, as an exercise and manifestation of piety, to the dinner of one Thursday in every year. The chief stress is now hald, by the publishers and inculcators of this observance, upon "humiliation and prayer"; the celebration held on Thursday, that the of August, followed a Proclamation made by the

4th of August, followed a Proclamation made by the President of the United States, in absordance with the request of the two Houses of Congress that such observance should be held; and the specified purpose of this "humiliation and prayer" were the speedy suppression of the existing rebellion, and a maintenance of this nation.

Such was the official appointment. In consequen Such was the official appointment. In consequence of this it came to pass, that a considerable number of "houses of worship" were opened for prayer and preaching on Thursday, the fourth of August, and a twentieth part (more or less) of the population resorted to then, the remainder using the occasion as a holiday, for reat or recreation.

The former of these classes thought the latter centals for the former of these classes thought the latter centals for the former of these classes thought the latter centals for the former of these classes thought the latter centals for the former of these classes thought the latter centals for the former of these classes thought the latter centals for the former of these classes thought the latter centals for the former of these classes thought the latter centals for the content of the

vices, and will (very sincercy, the continuance of the rebellion, and the delay of the continuance of the rebellion, and the delay of the continuance of the rebellion, and the delay of the continuance of the rebellion, and the delay of the continuance of the rebellion, and the delay of the solon goods to the content. And every hour total unanimity in "thumillation and prayer" It is worth our while to inquire—Are they right in this the spends by himself in humillation and prayer that he solon pool to he owners are within his reach, is so much he spends by himself in humillation and prayer that he solon pool to the owners are within his reach, is so much he spends by himself in humillati Would it have been overthrown by this time?
Would it be any nearer to overthrow? It is worth
our while to consider this question.
There is one mode in which we could certainly have

There is one mode in which we could certainly have conquered the rebels, and extinguished the rebellion, in any one of the three years, perhaps in any one of the seven half-years, during which we have been in-effectually waging war. Moreover, by this same method we might still gain this victory, certainly in a year, probably in six months, from the carnest and hearty beginning of attempt at it.

The rebels being fewer in number, lower in intelligence and infection to respective router and research.

The rebels being lower in number, lower in interior, or gence, and inferior in prosperity, credit and present resources to the people of the United States, how is it that they have not already been conquered? The reason is, that for a long time we avoided touching, and we still avoid fally and freely using, our chief

and we still avoid fully and freely using, our chief means of advantage over them.

The rebellion was caused by slavery. It is owing to slavery that the rebellious States, with immense natural advantages of soil and climate, have continued to deteriorate from the beginning, even while they held special privileges from the Government, and bent the laws, institutions and customs of the nation into accomplicable with their favorite vice. They have always here always to make always precional. have always been allowed to make slavery predon nant, but this did not suffice them. Their was to make it supreme. After many unsuccessful efforts to this end, they at last used rebellion as a feint expecting to gain further concession from us as the price of their return. Despair and hatred have now led them really to desire separation; but originally this was proposed as a means, not as an

It is unnecessary to describe, at length, the various ways by which slaveholding deprayed, perverted, demoralized, weakened and besotted the class which practised it. I will mention here but two of these

First, slavery is wrong ; a sin against God, a crime against man. Prosperity is impossible to it, under the divine laws which regulate the universe. In op-pressing and degrading his victim, the slaveholder cessarily, inevitably, degrades and perverts himself. His welfare is impossible under God's providence. All the sublime forces of right, justice, holiness, take part with the oppressed against the oppressor.

Next, from the very nature of slavery, it is a state of war, and maintains a class of enemies within its of war, and maintains a class of enemies within its bosom. All the interests of the slave are naturally and necessarily opposed to those of the master. The enemies of the master, other things being equal, are friends and allies of the slave. An intelligent enemy of the master would, other things being equal, offer friendship and alliance to the slave, as the most efficient nature in his warfare. efficient partner in his warfare.

Now look at the enormous, overwhelming strength of the position which the United States might have taken at the commencement of the rebellion, or at any subsequent period down to the present moment. As soon as an act of war on the part of the rebels had invested the Government of the United States with extraordinary and unaccustomed powers, Gov-ernment might have gained for itself, by a single act, and a course of policy accordant with it, two immense advantages, sufficient, of themselves, to make a speedy end of the rebell

This act of the Recentive demanded alike he intice and policy, should have been immediately to in-vite the slaves, and their colored kindred throughout the country, to take part with the Government and in its struggle, assuring to them, by open Government during the war, and operation of that Government during the war, and their elevation to citizenship and equality before the law as soon as peace should be rest

What would have been accomplished by this act?
First, and chiefly, the Government and the nation on God's side; in conformity with the laws of the the state of the discharge of the dischar universe; in accord with the reason and conscience of man; is the course naturally tending to solid and

Next, instantaneously placing the [wishes and in Next, insantaneously placing the (wishes and interests of every black man and woman in opposition to the rebellion and in favor of the Government, this step would have gained for us, at once, an immense advantage, in one of these two ways; either, compelling large bodies of siaveholders to remain in their respective localities to keep the negroes in subjection, it would have prevented that concentration of rebel troops at their prominent points of defence which has hitherto been the chief obstacle to bur armies; or, if the rebels found it indispensable to draw men from the interior to a sufficient numbers to defend their borders, a force of able-bodied negroes from that interior would soon have been pressing upon their rear, and giving the most efficient ald to Enderal forces on the other side. So far from making raids into free States, the rebels must of accessity have kept on contracting their lines, and relinquishing more and more of their Northern border; their Gulf and Atlantic cossis, and their Masissippi river, to our advancing forces. All these contracting border lines would have been crossed, as opportunity offered, by fugitive slaves, bringing us not only the strength of their free arms and loyal hearts, but information of priceless worth about the position, forces and resources of the eneury. And, in these circumstances, the laboracy slaves for their masters having cessed except where a white force remained unflictent in number to competchem, the supplies of rabel armies and of rabel households would long since have been exhausted, and the rebellion-would have come to an end by starvation long since, without a tithe of the losses, in men valued long since have been exhausted, and the rebellion-would have come to an end by starvation long since, without a tithe of the losses, in men terests of every black man and woman in oppose

and money, in character and credit, in body, mind and soul, which we have now suffered.

Well, our raisers were not wise or good enough to do fhis, and our people were not wise or good enough to do fhis, and our people were not wise or good enough to demand it of them. We are now in the fourth year of the contest, which seems nowness near a conclusion. Both sides have frequently continued in battle, neither have yet schleved victory in year. Forced by necessity into several meagre and grading installments of siliance with our black countrymen, we have never had either the wit of the manifoless to make that alliance perfect and efficient with the manifoless to make that alliance perfect and efficient with the manifoless to make that alliance perfect and efficient with the manifoles to make that alliance perfect and efficient with the manifoles to make that alliance perfect and efficient with the course, be it remembered, it still in our power, still as possible and desirable as ever, still offering a speedy and certain victory over the rebels; only, we do not choose to take it.

These things being so, is anything to be gained by the formal for even the bearty and unanimous) baservance of a day of "humiliation and prayer"? Les

was look at it.

We are credibly assured that, in God's sight, coolience is better than sacrifice a ceremontal observation and that love to Him is properly shown by doing things that He has commanded. Nobody doubts that things that He has commanded. Nobody doubts that we have acquired and merited His displeasure by our ill-treatment of the negro. Hypocritically pretend-ing to be Democratis, we have trampled upon the weak and ground the face of the poor. Hypocritical-ly pretending to be Christians, we have enslaved our brother, made of one blood with us, in the image of God. The way to get out of this vicious position i to change our course of action; to cease from doing evil and learn to do well; to cease from doing the par-

daty in question.

How is a pickpocket to cease from doing evil as begin to do well? Is he to go on pligrimage, say six hundred Pater Nosters, give hilf of his stolen goods to the poor, build a church, go as a missionary to the heathen, or hold with himself a day of "humilsurable for their failure to unite in the devotional services, and will (very sincerely, I believe), attribute to the heathen, or hold with himself a day of "humil the continuance of the rebellion, and the delay of success to the Federal arms, to this very want of particular the stolen goods to the owners. And every home

> Shall a nation double-dyed in sinone particular species of guilt—pause before maki restitution to bold a day of humiliation and prayer nay, worse! offer a day of humiliation and prayer in stead of making restitution! Folly and wickedness
> "It is iniquity, even the solemn meeting."
> It is instructive, nevertheless, to hear what use

> the shepherds of the people make of these occa-sions. On the Fast-day in question, I went to the church of one of the best of them, who took occasion to bestow emphatic eulogy on the res gress requesting the appointment of that day, an propriate and excellent, and was particularly with that one of them which is italicised Here are the objects for which the people are invite

> "To confess and to repent of their manifold sin to implore the compassion and forgiveness of the A mighty, that if consistent with His will the existin rebellion may be specifly suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United State rebellion may be speedly suppressed, and the suprement of the Constitution and laws of the United States may be established throughout all the States; to implore Him, as the Supreme Ruler, not-to destroy us as a people, nor suffer us to be destroyed by the hostility or confirance of other hations, or by obstinate adherence to our own counsels, which may be in conflict with His eternal purposes; and to implore Him to enlighten the mind of the nation to know and do His will, humbly believing that it is in accordance with His will that our place should be maintained as a united people among the family of nations; to implore Him to grant to our armed defenders and the masses of the people that courage, power of resistance, and endurance necessary to scure that result; to implore Him, in his infinite goodness, to soften the hearts, enlighten the minds, and quicken the consciences of those in rebellion, that they may lay down their arms and speedily return to the silegiance of the United Sistes, that they may not be utterly destroyed, that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that unity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout our borders."
>
> To me this action of Congress seems very far from

To me this action of Congress seems very far fre satisfactory, and the clause specially praised seems to me specially objectionable. To ask God to suppress this rebellion when the sufficient means for its sup-pression lie unused in our own hands is like the lazy wagonner's petition to Hercules, of which Esop tells lamation in accordance with it, are the very power whose function it was to do the thing which they as the people to ask God to do. It was within the legit imate function of those two authorities, or of either c them, to pass an act abolishing slavery and establishin freedom throughout the land, and making such over freedom throughout the land, and makin tures of justice and friendship to the co as would certainly have wrought to the speedy over throw of the rebellion. Under these circumstances and with the knowledge which both these power possess, first, of the pernicious influence of slaver upon our nation, and next of the direct and efficier support given to that wickedness by their predecessors in the Legislative and Executive chairs, it was the height of hypocrisy and presumption for them to me neight of hypocrisy and presumption for them to propose to the people the hypothetical confession italicised above, suggesting that the nation's maintenance of slavery and caste from the beginning to the present moment may be in conflict with God's commands and purposes. The President knew, and Congress knew, the reality and thoroughness of that conflict. For criminals at the bar, with the stolen oney in their pockets, to say to the Jadge-" If we are guilty, be pleased to convince us of it, and dis pose us to make festitution "-is not penitence, bu

impudent audacity.

The sum of the matter seems to be, that this Fast, like all the ceremonies of humiliation performed by our oppressive nation, is the offering to God of

THE CLERGY AND THE CHURCH.

CONCORD, (N. H.) August 4, 1864.

EDITOR LIBERATOR,—We listened this (Fast day) morning to an excellent discourse by Rev. Dr. Bouton on the condition of the country, and the duty of the people at the present critical period. He rebuked in attract excess the contract of the people at the present critical period. in strong terms those who are continually finding fault with the President and the government for all the re-verses which we meet with, and all the evils that are verses which we meet the continuance of the war; and also those who are for "peace on any terms." He was not for a peace that might be obtained by a division of the country, and the setting up of a government whose foundation should be human layery, which had been the sole cause of the terrible conflict now raging. The sermon was truly patriotic, full of faith in the final success of the right, and the crushing of the rebellion

of the rebellion.

The Doctor did not tell his congregation who he chainful were most responsible for the rapid growth. The Doctor did not tell his congregation who he thought were most responsible for the rapid growth of the system which had been the cause of so much amfering and sorrow in our land; buthe did not show any disposition to clear ministers or church-members from their share of the responsibility; and I think he would not agree with Dr. Stebbins, (mentioned in your paper a week or two since,) that "ministers as a class" foreast the consequences of our alliance with the great national sin, and with prophetic forestight amounced the solemn doom which awnited the trampling down of the indestructible rights of man."

I wished that he might come a little nearer home,

and give his views more fully on that part of the subject; for we fully believe that "ministers as a class," with a few honorable exceptions, and church, members or professed Christians, are in sealily the most responsible. For the rapid growth of the Slave Power, and the dreadful consequences which we are now experiencing. I will give my reasons for so believing.

Christiasid to his disciples, and through them to all Christians, "Ye are the salt of the earth; but if the salt have lost its asvor, it is good for nothing," &c. Again—"Xe are the light of the world: a city that is set on a bill cannot be hid. Let your light so shipe been frought up to Christian, and the contract of the carries of the course, reflect of any creed. This, of course, arises from prejudice, and from laving set on a bill cannot be hid. Let your light so shipe

Again—"Xe are the light of the world: a city that is set on a hill cannot be hid. Let your light so shae before men that others may ace your good works, and girrify, rour Father which is in heaven." Now, if the salt had not lost its savor, would there not have been enough among the tens of thousands of ministers, and the hundreds of thousands of the professed followers of Christ, to have saved this nation from the crime that has brought all this evil upon cut And If they had possessed the true light of the gospel, and had let that light so ahine among men as to lead others to glorify their Father in heaven, would it not long ago have dispelled the worse than heathenish darkness, prejudice and sin that have disgraced us as a nation! But the light in them was darkness—and how great that darkness i

larkness—and how great that darkness !

We well remember when that noblest o darkness—and how great that darkness !

We well remember when that nobleat of Christian patriots and attention, Chongs: Thourson, was hunted by a mob in this city of Conned, tomposed in part of members of the church, and upheld and encouraged by a majority of the ministers and churchmembers. We remember how he was denounced by the Rev. De. Wilfer, Talk, then President of the Westeyan University, as a "bankrupt in character." and purse;" and by the Hon. Issan Hill as a "fugi

mention scores of instances within the last twelve years, where anti-slavery speakers—some of them ministers in regular standing—have been denied the use of churches, and other places of worship.

deliver an evening lecture on the subject of slavery, selecting a text from the Bible, making it a religious discourse. The first man we invited was the Con-gregational minister of the village; and his reply was, that "it was rather a delicate subject," and as he had not been long in the place, and did not know the minds of the people on that subject, he would rather not say any thing about it. The next one in-vited was the Methodist minister who was then preaching in the place; and he replied that he would either deliver it himself, or procure some one of the students at the Methodist Biblical Institute in this city to deliver it, as there was a large number of goo speakers among them; but, after giving them all, an invitation, he was obliged to fulfil. his engagement himself. It was such a: "delicate subject," that not one could be found with sufficient courage to venture upon it. But Rev. Mr. Piper (the Methodist minis ter) delivered an excellent discourse, doing himself credit and justice to his autiject; Mouvithstanding the Presiding Elder of the District told him that, if he had been a member of Conference, he should not have given his consent for him to speak on that sub-ject. "Then," said Mr. Piper, "I should not belong to the Conference, if I could not have liberty to preach what I believe to be the truth." said the Elder, "perhaps you can say 'Nigger' with out displeasing some one, but there are not many who can." We have never been able to look upon the

crite.

A Baptist D.D. in this city, three of since, in giving out an appointment for Fast day, said that he should not preach a political, but a purely opped sermon. We did not hear the sermon, but have no doubt it was satisfactory to a portion of his hearers, who were notoriously pro-slavery and aboli

the last two years, this same D.D. gave notice in the public prints, that on a certain Sabbath he would preach a discourse on the condition of the country, preach a discourse on the condition of the country, the causes of our present calemities, &c. Having a desire to hear him, we attended. He said that nations were punished for their sina as well as individuals, and this nation was now suffering on account of its wickedness. He proceeded to point out some of the sins which had been the cause of our present troubles, such as the love of rickes, pride, intemperance, profanity, Saibath-breaking, staying away from public worship. This last-named sin was prevailing to an alarming extent among professors, and even in his own church and society. Among other things might be mentioned the system of slavery; but per-haps enough had been said on that subject, and-he did not propose to discuss it! Here was the, "delicate subject" which "ministers as a class" have been so much afraid of, that when they have looked on it, they have, like the priest and Levite, passed by on the other side. His discourse was a poor substitute for a bold and fearless utterance for truth, justice, liberty and humanity, which we had a right to expect on such an occasion. We must confess that we left the house with less faith in "ministers as a class" than ever before. But there are a few who have been true firm and faithful, through all the storms of persecution that have raged around them. Their reward is sure N. W. GOVE

PERSONAL REFERENCES.

Let me state a fact that reflects bonor upon a really great man. Dr. Lushington, both as a lawyer and an advocate of emancipation, has a reputation certainly not second to that of Lord Brougham.—He is as old as his once illustrious colleague; but, unlike him, his intellect has lost none of fits brightness or vigor. A year after William Craft's arrival in England, he acted as godfather to his infant son, the other-sponsor being Lady Byron. When the life, as well as the liberty, of John Anderson, when the life, as well as the liberty, of John Anderson, the fugitive slave, was in jeopardy, he manifested the most lively interest in the case, and co-operated with his old associates, of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to obtain Anderson's release, And, to the honor of his family, I must say that his son was one of the first to join the Emancipation Society. Dr. Lushington has always atowed his sympathy with the Federals, and his detestation of son was one of the litts to join the Linaripsinos Society. Dr. Lushington has always avowed his sympathy with the Federals, and his detestation of the Confederate cause. The other day he attended a banquet at the Fishmongers' Hall, and made a speech dennuciatory of the slaveholders, which fairly astonished some of the gentry who, at a previous dinner, had given an ovation to Mason, the rebel envoy. But, mark I not a word of this speech was printed; only one reporter is allowed to attend the dinner at Fishmongers' Hall, and, although he must perforce send copies of his report to all the papers, he is still in a position to suppress anything that may offend his patrons. 'Although I am unable to send you a report of 'Dr. Lushington's speech, I thought it only just that you should have an opportunity of giving him credit for the good word which he has spoken in season. While he is living, the garralous Brougham has no right to speak as the sole representative of the anti-slavery men of Clarkson and Wilberforce's time.

Brougham has no right to speak as the sole representative of the anti-elavery men of Clarkon and
Wilberforce's time.

Mr. G. A. Sala is, I percuive, a contributor to The
Atlantic Monthly. I wonder whether the distinguished gentlemen who conduct that periodical are
in the habit of reading Mr. Sala's letters to The
Daily Telegraph, or whether it is agreeable to tem
to have their country and institutions caricatured,
and the women, as well as the men, of America
buffooned. You know what Mr. Sala ettyle is: it
is the grotesque. He can see nothing as it really is
—only the ill-shapen figures to which an eccentric
imagination has given the semblance of life. In all
that he over wrote, one sees the exagguration of language and the same consenses of thought and
description. He sims to be a humorist; but so does
the age when he imitates the grimaces of his master.
He pretends to be fair in his descriptions of American
life; so did that Japanese traveller who, on
returning to his own country, gave the ladies a bad
name became they were crisoline and denced at
ovening parties. His libels on American women
were scandalous, and I regret to say he has not
improved since his return from Mexico. His last

to have ever had the greatest difficulty in persuading myself that the coarse, vulgar, bearded man who
complete the rostrom in American Dissenting charching player, now loiling in an armed chair while the
hymn is being sung—was a priest of any creed.
It This, of course, arises from prejudice, and from lawling
been brought up in the Charch of Bogland. To prejudiced persons the services of the charch should be,
to a certain extent, a mystery, and elevated far beyond
the petity environments of dairy life. Frejudiced persolic look upon the priest as a man set apart. When
their priest is a funny priest, or an abdistor priest, they
are apt—in their prejudices—to look upon him, not,
my the desired of the proposition of the masses here. The
my the desired of the course of the price of the course,
my derivous shout the religion of the masses here. The
Episcopial Methodials 'have 'Not tertley supper celebrations,' and the 'Charch of the Holy Trially'. with admiration, but with horror. There is nothing mysterious about the religion of the masses here. The 'Episcopai Methodiats' have 'hot turkey supper celestations;' and the 'Church of the fully Trinity' advertises a 'clam-bake feest and strawberry icc, ream festival.' The pulpits are draped in party flags, the preacher reeks from hist nights stomp oratory, and the printer's devil is waiting with the proof of his sist, political sermon to be inserted in next weeks. Independent. Everybody is familiar with, the Scriptura is acriptural jokes, of the most aboundably blasphemous kind, are the choicest pearls in the garland of American humor. In fact, the money-changers have got into the temple, and there are no means of driving them out; but then the Priess and Levites have in thiely turn gone down town, and are great in Well street and at Tammany."

Wall street and at Tammany."

With this rich morsel from Mr. Sala's last letter, I leave that worthy gentleman, thanking him, in return, for the information which he communicates, that there are in America Dissenting charches; and, as a quid pro eno, reminding him that, as Manhattan is dead, be might add to his income by writing to The Standard as well as The Telegraph. No man is better fitted to do Manhattan's peculiar work.

man is better fitted to do Manhattan's peculiar, work.
Judge Winter, of Georgia, who has settled an amounty of ten pounds a year upon the widow of Mr. Washington Wilks, is one of the most loyal Americans I ever met. Although formerly a slave-holder, he is now a consistent Aboltitonist; and the public restimony he has repeatedly borne to his change of opinions and to the strength of his attachment to the Union has carried more weight with it than the arguments of twenty Northerners would have done. No American in England has established a greater claim to the gratitude of his countrymen.—London corr. N. Y. Independent.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF SLAVES IN

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF SLAVES IN

KENTUCKY.

Many of the good people of the free States are inclined to be rather incredulous in reference to the reports of the barbarous treatment of slaves by their inhuman masters in the far South, and still try to cover up their dark deeds of villany to keep them from the public gaze. But we propose to give a few instances of the same kind a little nears home. The first instance was related in this town a few hours after it occurred, by a young man who has always been pro-slavery in his feeling, and a strong sympathizer with the South. The scene occurred in Kentucky—chicalrous Kenfucky. Just across the river from Newberg, Ind., there lives a man by the name of George Hill, who owns a large farm and a namber of negroes. To the latter, however, he has only a thief a title. One of these negroes expressed a determination to leave his master, and join the Federal army. By some means Hill found-out the intentions of the man, and at once determined to prevent it. It was Sabbath morning that he got the news, and at 10 o'clock he took the poor fellow, stripped and tied him, then took a strap of leather about two feet and a half long, and an inch and a half broad. This he perforated with holes, and cut notches like saw teeth on the edges, then dipping it into salt brine, proceeded to the brutal work of whipping. Of course, every stroke of such an instrument would produce a horrible blood-blister. Thus he continued, stopping only at intervals to rest himself, until four o'clock in the afternoon, and how was in the employ of Hill, grew sick at the frightful seen, and left the place, to return no more. During these six hours he could not help evincing strong sympathy for the poor, suffering one; and for this Hill, with bitter oaths, frequently threatened him with similar treatment. A short time previous to this, an older brother of Hill's undertook to whip a negro for some trivial offence, and the negro, thinking that the same time they are holding, working, and a abusing as alaves their against a certain imaginary party of amalgamatic ists in the North, and at the same time they ists in the North, and at the same time they are holding, working, and abusing as slaves their own half-brothers and half-sisters; children that their father raised by a black woman after he and his wife had separated. This is slavery as it is, not as it might be. And a person would suppose that such men as these would be the last ones to say aught surious raised matter.

might be. And a person would suppose that such men as these would be the last ones to say aught against amalgamation.

Our second scene was in the same community, and, if possible, more borrible than the first, and is equally, as well authenticated, being related by an eye-witness: A man, familiarly known as Corneel McCornick, an oversey for John McCornick, took a negro woman, stripped and tied her, and then proceeded to whip her until he completely exhausted his strength at the fiendish work. Then, after resting himself, he took two little boys, tied them with ropes around the wrists, then hung them up two feet above the ground, stripped them, and then whipped the little fellows until they were so near dead they could not cry. These things are done in Kentucky, where slavery is said to exist in its mildest form—if so, I pity the worst form. If a man in this community were to tie up his horse or or, and wantouly beat him to death, the curses of a justly indignant community would rest upon him. But a demon in human shape can tie up a. man—his brother, his equal, nay, in humanity his superior—and beat him to death, and cast saids his carcase as he would that of a hog, and then walk forth into the community as a gentlement of high standing and a clever fellow.—And I am sorry to say that there are men in all the free States that are so devoid of all the principles of moral housety, justice, and humanity, to say nothing of virtue and religion, that they can unblushingly advocate the perpetuity of this most abominable of all systems known in the catalogue of infamy.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF LOUISIANA.

The new Constitution of Louisian, adopted in convention July 23, is divided into fifteen titles, and each title into several articles. The preamble is embraced in two lines, and simply declares that the people of Louisians "do ordain and establish this Constitution." Title the first declares Slavery and involuntary servitude, except as a punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, forever abolished and prohibited throughout the State, and prohibits the Legislature from ever recognizing property in man. A temporary apportionment is made of 118 Representatives, of which New Orleans has 44. The State is also divided into Senatorial Districts, which are to elect 36 Senators. These apportionments, however, will be changed periodically, as the consus shall show changes in the population. Every white male when has attained the age of 21 years, and who has been a resident of the State twelve months thereof in the parish is which he offers to vote, and who has been a resident of the United States, shall have the right of voting. The Legislature shall have power to extend the right of software to such other persons, eithers of the United States, shall have the right of voting. The Legislature is required to make provision for the education of all children of the State between the ages of six and eighteen years, by the maintenance of free public schools by taxation or otherwise."

g3 Henry Richards "Life of Joseph Sturge, lately published in London, is a large volume of over six hundred pages, and closes with Whitter's memorial lines of Sturge, beginning.

"By loss Edgbarton's side ----."

It illicits much criticism, both as a literary work and from the eccentricities of the subject—the really amusing mistakes sometimes made by Mr. Sturge, not withstanding his really eminent philanthropy.

DESERVED COMPLEMENT, Mr. J. H. Rob his riliage, returned home from Northanne eveck, having been engaged for some time not on mutation painting and graining of a \$0.00 stone mutation painting and graining of a \$0.00 stone his part of the state of th

"I. R. Jones did the painting, and his form to ployer, J. H. Robbins, of Harwich, who is one to best workmen in the State, the graining. The printing was done by the Adams patent process, a pre improvement over the old method. It is premised in the imitation of oak is so good that is difficult to detect it from the original wood that is intended to represent."

Mr. Robbins has from an early period ben one of the most reliable and active aboli Cape. He always does his work well.

DELIBIUM COPPERHEADISM. The STREEM Carter, a New York Copperhead organ, bedly rule bitten, and with sonkers in its head as well at h boots, raves as follows in the midst of a long eliment on Lincoln's re-nomination:—

"Ye minious of power! Ye slaves to profit It service pressites and inantics! Ye mocken! It worshippers of Mammon! Ye tyrain who hade your hearts! Ye dearless eyes drag handreds of beautiful to the standard of the sanda to your alaughter-pens, and demand the minimition of millions more of the very brothers of yes blood—tremble! Tremble in view of a speed of retribution! A vanut, ye fieds in human form! Avanut, and hide ye from the wrath to come whiley may! Fly ye to the mountains while ye may! With what measure ye mete, it shall be with you be bringful apd running over?" Delirium tremens isn't a circumstance to the above

PAPER CURRENCY. Scuator Sherman, of Ohio, a referring to Secretary Fessendes and the snances,

"We have reached the limit of paper money, and will bear no more about inflated currency. These among you who will transact business on the limit has a single you who will transact business on the life that the currency of the country is to disspers the the assignate of the French Revolution, will serve meet ruin and disaster. This country can curry meet ruin and disaster. This country can curry meet ruin and disaster to the war on the present beasis of expeditive whost borrowing from any traitor, croaker or cowel, as although the debt we may impose on posterity will be darge, very large, yet we must remember that very ten years doubles our ability to pay."

NEORO BURNED AT THE STAKE. A case of he-barous punishment occurred recently in the vising of Succapatory, a village a mile or two from Bradte, which would be incredible were it not suppored by the testimony of eye-witnesses, and had so takery, and secession together turned men into fiends. As-gro, charged with baving killed his master, vas are presented by the citizens of the neighborhood, set is tree, and burned to death. His torture was, no death, mitigated by the very means used to make it aven. Dry pitch pine was piled up closely around him, whit burned so rapidly, and poured out arch a dense mon, that he was almost instantly suffocated.

A Good Man Fallen. With sincere series we announce the death of the Rev. Duncan Dusbar, Pater of the McDougal street Baptist Church, of the city. He died on Saturday morning last, July 20, at the age of seventy-three years. The cause 66d and humanity has lost as sincere, able and miss friend. He was well known throughout the compi in other denominations as well as our own, not beloved by all who knew him. He leaves to his replayed to the series of the control of the

The boat to the Fair at Philadelphia, wing a lattice boat to but the boat to the Lattice boat to the Lattice boat to the Centre boat to the Saint Centre boat to the Fair at Philadelphia, with the solution for the Centre boat to the Fair at Philadelphia, with the Saint Centre boat to the Fair at Philadelphia, with the Saint Centre boat to the Fair at Philadelphia, with the Saint Centre boat to the Fair at Philadelphia, with the Saint Central Fair held at Philadelphia, being all that be possessed." The boat was transmitted by Gan Sairton, U. S. A.

SOUTHERNERS IN NEW YORK. The city twarms with men and women from the Southern States—refugees, blockade-runners, spies, released prisoners of war, secession speculators, relatives of retel officers, and others. Some ofathem speculate in gold—some of them keep boarding-houses—some of them its upon the charity of their acquaintances, and a majority of, them exert the utmost of their efforts to discourage enlistments, lower the tone of patriotin, and give all the aid and comfort they can to the energy. When it is possible to send contraband news to the rebots, they due so, at any risk or cost. They do the trading with disloyal merchants, and send shiplast of goods to blockaded ports. They are the princip of production in the money market, and the rise is the price of gold is also chiefly to their exertions—N. Y. Tribane.

The only merit we can discover in the Bald-more ticket is the merit of consistency; it wall of a piece; the tail does not shame the bead, nor the bead shame the tail. A rail-splitting buffoon and a borsist tailor, both from the backwoods, both gowing up in uncount it gonorance, they would afford growsque self-ject for a satiric poet, who might celebrate small in such strains as Dean Swift bestowed on Whiston and Ditton, or Aristophanes on this series desaggue, Hyperbolus. We degrade our highest office, as there is possible to degrade even their political punishments.—New York Wald.

their political punishments.—New You were work.

**Robe Vice President Hamilin has enlisted as a private in the Maine State Guard. People will be rejoiced to know that one abolition official has the found his level. With old Abe as groon for the commanding officer, the Maine State Guards would have at least two men who would be exactly fitted for the position they would occupy.—Chicago Times.

These are choice specimens of Copperhead once.

racy. Look at them, working men of the had!

Congress to incorporate two national academies, or of literature and art, and the other of moral and palitical sciences. Bryant, Church, Dans, Rolmer, Carlotte, Emerson, Prof. Whitney of Yale, and each art the proposed corporators of the first; while smooth those of the last are Beecher, Phillips, Baserok, Prof. Berner, Edward Everett, Gen. Halleck and Pref. B. Smith, of New York.

The contrabands and refugees in the city of St. Louis now number 10,000. The chief quarter master, Col. Myers, is having immess wooden havracks put up for their accommodation.

THE HOTTEST DAY IN TWENTY-EIGHT TELES.
-Prof. Snell. of Amherst College, who has kept a meteorological register for twenty-eight that Monday, the lat of August, was the during that period.

A GOOD RIDDAKE. Within the past forty-cipil hours, Richmond has been relieved of the present over 3,000 Yankee prisoners. About 1,000 main, but they will soon follow their brethred. The small beer of Yankee wounded in the hospitals in Richmol Is about 1,280, but they are dying at a prity rapil rate per day. Richmond poper.

BELLE ISLE. This Yankee resort has been reper-ed again, and some hundreds of prisoners of varia Richmond have been sent there for safe keeping. Colley Grattan, the English orator, artist M. J. and dramatist, whose death was recorded recently, is negrees as "thrilling" melodram, is whise negrees in the heroine.

Commodore Charles Stevent, "Old Institute," has completed his eighty-sixth year, and he is not a active and cheerful as a man of fity.

*37 General Roserana has handled from his di-partment to the Southern Confederacy, Mrs. Sin S. Hough, who carried on her person a piece of the soldler's skull, and who under outh rankled a key and disregard of truth answorthy of a woman.

An Atlanta paper boasts that there are nor of the stans a hundred officers in active rebel service the bust continues the bust continues to be the standard of the with but one leg spices.

A law has just been enacted in Meckinshif, which permits any seignest to inflict twenty-fre induces on every man or woman on his estate, at direction. Is Germany retrograding?

alaze that Judge Handlin has been remored for the bench by Gov. Halm for deciding that shared still existed in Louisiana.

been open ten years. During that period it has been open ten years. During that period it has been wisited by the extenordinary number of over face million and a quarter of persons.