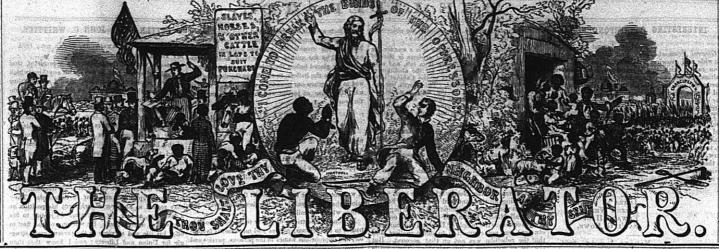
WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6. EOBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

our copies will be sent to one address for res nittances are to be made, and all lette

ertisements of a square and over inserted three

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor. VOL. XXXIV. NO. 36.



colaim Liberty throughout all the land, to al the inhabitants thereof."

J. B. YERRINTON & BON. Printers

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1864.

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

WHOLE NO. 1752.

Refuge of Oppression.

SEDITIOUS COPPERHEAD UTTERANCES.

tions adopted by the New York Democrati Beofunds adoption, recently held at Syracuse:
Beofred, That if in the platform and candidates
for Chicago Convention, the now pervading
street street, the country shall be disregarded,
on that body shall place another war candidate
platform before the people, making a third
platform before the requirement of the canvass for the
problem, there will be no real issue to decide at
problem. Each party, and each declaration of
spice and principles, will be alike on the fundasized opportunities, will be alike on the fundasized opportunities, will be alike on the fundasized on the day, viz: shall it be peace
whill it be war? Therefore we enjoin upon that
careaton the folly of aiming to retain a portion of
these who are already war pledged. The candidate already nominated represent all who cling to
war: and it is sound policy to gather together,
wher one baffner, all who entertain the opposite
existing and are in favor of restoring the country
was somer condition of prosperity and happiness,
whe to be obtained by the election of a Peace Presvention, recently held at Syracuse : mer condition of prosperity and happiness so obtained by the election of a Peace Pres

standed by the election of a Peace Policy.

That we offer our solemn protes purpation and lawless despotism of the ministration as subversive to the Constitutions of the people the people of the peo at millions of freemen from the homes of res, and blotting from the American con-none lialf of the States of the Union. It to arouse and enlist the most wicked and passions, reckless of all ends if it but he existing Government and immolate critizens. It has struck down freedom of anoply, and consigned him to excess of law, without charge, retunity of trial. It has, by ed the freedo

Resided. That to the end that such wrongs may released and evils removed, and the liberties of people under the Constitution re-established, at a free canvass and a free and unrestricted diene is not only a means of preserving these establishes, but is the very end for which governatiself is instituted, and must be preserved at all ands; and we warn this Administration to desist ecroschments upon the rights and liberties of entires of our State, and resolve that we will talerate the rule of martial law, of military infrare with elections, or any more arbitrary arts of our citizens; to the maintenpage of which people our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred

stavery in the Southern States or permanent sep ation, and furnishes unmistakable evidence that pany now in power have deluded the people above no ministration of the people the grating of unliquited means and money for the performance of the people of preserving the Union, which they are and are still using for the base end of the people of the design of the people of the pe

we trust is not distant, when the great emocratic party shall be reinvested with the reins a National Government.

Resolutions adopted by the Maine Copperhead Contation, recently held at Bangor:

miss, receibly held at Bangor:

Resired. That the Democratic party is, and ever last ben, the true Union party of the country. In the Law of the Country of the Co

to the President this war for the abonuous of the war for the abonuous of the contract of the

the States, and of securing an Bonorable peace, is by expelling from power the present corrupt, imbedile and revolutionary administration, and substituting in its place an administration which will conduct the government according to the requirements of the Constitution, and protect all parties in the full enjoyment of their constitutional rights, privileges and immunities.

Let Jaquess go again. There is no telling what he may accomplish."

The President turned about on his chair, and on a small card wrote the following:

"To whom it may concern:

"The bearer, Colonel James F. Jaquess, Seventy-third Illinois, has leave of absence until turther or darks."

Selections.

"DOWN IN TENNESSEE,"

detail of a visit made by the author to the Army of the Cumberland, soon after the battle of Stone River with personal reminiscences of the many gallant and fa visit of Messrs. Gilmore and Jaquess to Richmond ed in the last chapters of the volume, has already been given to the public in the Atlantic Monthly, and widely copied by the newspaper press. But there are some statements in regard to the previous expedipersonal interview of the author of this work with President Lincoln, which is thus described :-

Grant had then "watered his horse in the Missis

had only thirty thousand. Reinforcements had not then reached him. Might he not be crushed before they arrived?

The President was very anxious. He showed none of his usual humor and vivacity. Deepatch after despatch came in from the War Department, and he opened them, glanced at their signatures, and then, laying them down unread, said: "Only from Hooker;" or, "Only from Burnside;" or, "Only from Bosecrans. Nothing from Grant yet?

Why don't we hear from Grant?

If the life of his own son had been quivering in the balance at Vicksburg, he could not have shown more anxiety. I had not voted for him. I had not admired or even supported him; but that night I regretted that I had not, for what I saw satisfied me that there is not a drop in Abraham Lincoln's veins that does not beat for his country.

It was hard to get him to the subject, but at last I did do it; and then be told me, in a clear, direct way, the terms he would give the Rebels. A portion of these terms have since been included in the Amnesty Proclamation; the rest I do not feel at liberty to make public. They are all, however, embodied in a few of his words:

"The country will do everything for safety—pathing for revenge."

"The country will do everything for safety-

"You can write what I say to General Rosecrans, and he can communicate as much of it as he thinks best to Colonel Jaquess; but the Colonel must not understand that he has these terms from me. We want peace, but we can make no overtures to the Rebels. They already know that the country would welcome them back, and treat them generously and magnanimously."

It was nearly twelve o'clock when I rose to go. As I did so, he said:

"Don't go yet. I shall stay here until I get something from Grant."

The next morning I wrote to Rosecrans and

thing from Grant."

The next morning I wrote to Rosecrans, and within ten days, Colonel Jaquess started for the South. At Baltimore he reported to General Schenck, who forwarded him on to Fortress Monroe. After arriving there he explained his business to General Dix, and he, after much delay, allowed him to smuggle himself on board a flag-of-truce boat going to the Rebel lines. He was in his uniform, but the rebel officer who met our flag said to him:

"The bearer, Colonel James F. Jaquess, Seventhird Illinois, has leave of absence until further ders.

A. Lincoln."

The following statements in regard to a projected general servile insurrection in the summer of 1863 and why the plans of its originators were not fulfilled, is contained in an earlier chapter of "Down in Tennessee," and is well worthy of notice:—

One day, as I was sitting alone with Rosecrans, an Aide handed him a letter. He opened it, ceased doing half a dozen other things, and became at once absorbed in its contents. He re-read it, and then, handing it to me, said: "Read that. Tell me what you think of it." I read it. Its outside indicated it had come from "over Jordan," and had "a

or for further depredations. No blood is to be shed except in self-defence.

"The corn will be in roasting ear about the first of August, and upon this, and by foraging on the farms by night, we can subsist. Concerted movement at the time named would be successful, and the rebellion be brought suddenly to an end."

The letter went on with some details which I cannot repeat, and ended thus:

"The plan will be simultaneous over the whole South, and yet few of all engaged will know its whole extent. Please write '1' and 'approved,' and send by the bearer, that we may know you are with us.

"Be assured, General, that a copy of this letter has been sent to every military department in the rebel States, that the time of the movement may thus be general over the entire South."

I was re-reading the letter when the General again said: "What do you think of it?"

"It would end the rebellion. It taps the great negro organization, of which I speak in 'Among the Fines,' and cooperated with by our forces would certainly succeed, but—the South would run with blood."

"He says so, and the leaders may mean so, but they cannot restrain the rabble. Every slave has some real or fancied wrong, and he would take such

carefully, and then laying it down, said

movement."

It was not thought prudent to intrust the letter to the mails; nor with the railway, infested with guerillas, was it a safe document to carry about the person. A short shrift and a long rope might have been the consequence of its being found on a traveller.* So, ripping open the top of my boot, I stowed it snugly away in the lining, and took it North. On the 4th of June, 60 lowing, Garfield

bim to smuggle humsel on board a nag-ot-ruce boat going to the Rebel lines. He was in his uniform the rebel officer who met our flag said to him:

"Go where you please, and stay as long as you like."

Any one can see the great risk he ran. He had no credentials; nothing to show who he was, or why he came; and there were ten chances to one that he would be taken as a spy. But what was that to him? He was about his Master's work, and his trust in the Master, which "whoever runs may read" in his face, carried him safely through.

He went to Petersburg, and there they came to him. As Nicodemas came to the great Peace-Maters, so the rebel leaders came to him, by night his back, the way to peace.

"Lay down your arms, go back to your allegiance, and the country will deal kindly and generously by you," he said to all of them.

"From all he had the same answer:

"We are tirred of the war. We are willing to give up slavery. We know it is gone; but so long as our Government holds out, we must stand by it. We cannot betray it and each other."

And this is now the sentiment of the Southern people, and of a vast number of the Southern leaders.

He remained at Petersburg several weeks, and then returned to Baltimore. From there he wrote to the Fresident, but received no answer. He waited there a long time; but, no answer coming, finally returned to Baltimore. From there he wrote on the returned to ba regiment. Then he wited there a long time; but, no answer coming, finally returned to blar regiment. Then he wated there a long time; but, no answer coming, finally returned to the Southern leaders. Then he wrote he had not answered Jaquess, he would not answer mild do not answered Jaquess, he would not answer mild do not answered Jaquess, he would not answer mild do not write to the President. Thus the said the had not answered Jaquess, he would not answer mild do not write to the President. The the first met of the war. We shall went to the President. The shall be also the president party. The had not write to the President. T

cade light of confiscation and amnesty, treats them as of no consequence in the settlement of per and declaring that the war

and declaring that the war

"Must go on till the last man of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize bis musket and fight his battles, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are lighting for independence—and that or extermination we will have."

Here is the evidence of a plain perversion by the Courier of the position of Mr. Davis, and of a dishonest attempt to make it appear that he would meet the North in negotiations for a restored Union.

The uniform testimony of the rebel leaders and the rebel organs of opinion is, that, so far as they are concerned, peace is only attainable by an acknowledgment of their independence. So said Commissioner Ould to Mr. Gilmore and Col. Jaquess. So repeated Secretary Benjamin, and so emphatically reliterated Jeff. Davis. Here is the expressed opinion of the Richmond Enquirer. If this is not sufficiently emphatic to convince any Northern man who hopes for peace by compromise, then he would not be convinced by one risen from the dead:

"Save on our own terms, we can accept no peace

Against the Charges Contained in the Wade and Davis Circular.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Press:
Sin: With no little surprise I have read an address headed "To the supporters of the Government," purporting to have been signed by B. F. Wade, as Chairman of the Senate "Committee on Rebellious States," and H. Winter Davis as Chairman of the House committee on the same subject,

irst paragraph or total message:—

"To the Senate of the United States:
At the close of the last session of Congress, I received from that body a bill entitled. "An act to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and for granting lands to certain States." The brief period then remaining before the rising of Congress, and the extreme pressure of official duties, unavoidable on such full consideration of the subject which was due to us great importance. Subsequent consideration and reflection have, however, confirmed the objections to the bill which presented themselves to my mind upon its first perusal, and have satisfied me that it ought not become a law. I felt myself, therefore, constrained to withhold from it my approval, and now return it to the Senate, in which it originated, with the reasons on which my dissent is founded."

But I now refer to the disposition made by the same President, on the 2d of March, 1837, of a bil described in a paper, of which the following is

one. The semi-official condemnation of the President's act, in withholding his name from the hill, was a clear transcendence of authority, or abose of official position. But what was the act divergence of the property of the solution of some of the most difficult questions which were over presented for the consideration of an American statesman.

How the so called seceed States were to be restored the total consideration of an American statesman.

How the so called seceed States were to be restored the third of the states of treats and blood-stained rebuilding committed against it, is a question which have been considered the states of the opinions of public men upon the point itself, and still more various are they as to the innean of coverament, and then all the states of the States in rebellion, the states of the States in rebellion the determinent what way, and upon what teen of the states of the states of the States in rebellion, the states of the States in rebellion the states of the States in rebellion, the states of the states of the States in rebellion, the states of the States in rebellion the states of the States in rebellion the states of the States in rebellion the states of the stat

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The party in Massach

name, an opprobrious one? It is, is it not, because they vindicated and upheld their government in its

fare of the people.

Does any such consideration interfere with our loy-

justly claim the right of governing? Is not the re-bellion utterly groundless, unjustifiable and wicked? And are we not authorized by right, and bound in du-

ty, to support the government in opposing the rebel-

give it our countenance and support in every way, un til the rebellion is defeated! It is precisely here that

Half a dozen of the Administrations preceding that of Abraham Lincoln, though chosen as legitimately as his, though constituting, as thoroughly as his, the

rightful government of the nation, have been steadily,

actively and rightfully opposed by the Abolitionists. Why were they opposed? Because, although they were the persons rightfully and legitimately appointed

to govern, they chose to govern in an unjust manner. They willingly turned their power against the rights and welfare of the slave. It seemed to us that justice

to the slave required active demonstration against thi

tyranny, and we made it, disregarding the opprobri

partisans of those authorities. Has the present Administration ceased to be implicated in guilt of this

sort? Right (undoubtedly) in its opposition to the

rebels, is it also right in its attitude toward our clients

If a citizen contracts with another citizen, or with

the Government, to perform a certain service on con

dition of certain terms of payment, the persisten

neglect (and still more the persistent refusal) of the

employer to fulfil those terms of payment is held, is it not, to vacate and annul the specified obligation. The

person thus wronged, after more or less patient wait

ing for his wages, may rightfully, may he not, seek employment elsewhere; and his demand for the hire

thus fraudulently withheld from him will stand good

paid; and equally, in justice, whether that delinquent

employer be a private person or the Government. But people in power sometimes—yes, even often than sometimes—choose to disregard justice. The

sometimes refuse to pay the stipulated wages to thei

laborers. This is bad enough. But they sometime refuse to let the unnaid laborer go to find remuner

tive employment elsewhere. Even this is not the worst. They sometimes kill the laborer for the bare

act of standing on his rights, and holding himself free

from a contract thus systematically violated by the

But this would be robbery and murder, would it

nately, their phraseology so generally passes unquestioned in the community, that the vicious character of their acts often passes unnoticed.

When the contracting parties are, on the one has

a Government, pledging itself to pay thirteen dollars

a month, and on the other,, a soldier, agreeing in con-sideration of such payment to do military service, the

case comes under the new phraseology just hinted at.

and that he will serve no longer under such conditions

is called "a mutineer," and reported as such by the

But ought men who value justice to accept and to

Abolitionists, who have so long demanded justice for the colored man even when that claim brought them

in conflict with the Government, to let these pitiful of-

ces, to change our accustomed allegiance to justice, and pass from championship of the oppressed to apol-

and pass from consequences of the opposite of the opposite of the Anti-Slavery movement began, my feelings have never received so great a slock as on seeing the cold-blooded killing of William Walker by the proof of the proof

United States Government mentioned, by the pen of an Abolitionist, as "the case of the mutinous black ser-

Are we to cease looking at that case on its merits, or

to refrain from speaking of it according to its merits, because this same Government of the United States

chooses to stamp just and manly conduct as "mutiny," or because it happens to be right in its relation to another

transaction, the rebellion, and to another party, the

ment require us, does our duty as friends to the blacks permit us, to yindicate such an act as the killing of Wil-liam Walker, or even to pass it by with the amount of consent which silence implies?

rebels? Does our relation as citizens to the

newspapers that mention it.

at the delinquent employer, will it not, until It is

a that have been freely showe

United States? This is the question.

n ?-to be on the side of the government

distinction needs to be made.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

Extract from a Discourse on Morals in America, de-livered in the Unitarian Church, Albany, N. Y., July 3, 1864, by CHARLES G. ARES.

livered in the Unitarian Church, Albany, N. Y., July 3, 1864, by Charles G. Ares.

I proceed to speak of slavery as of other moral diseases under whose infection the nation's virtee suffers. Our apologies only sink us deeper in the mire. Do we assert the negro's degraded and inferior condition? So much the meaner appears the bullying tyranny of a more advanged race. Do we say the South alone is responsible? So much the less excussible is our voluntary complicity. Do we attempt to show that slavery is a divine institution? We only display to mankind how inhuman and devilish are our votions of divinity. Do we declare it is a difficult abject to deal with? So much the more earnestly should we have sought for wisdom, instead of taking counsel only of our prejudices. True, slavery can be defended: do you know of any abomination which cannot? "If slavery is not sin nothing is sin," says our Chief Magiatrate; and you would agree with him if you were the victim, even though the master were as much your superior as you claim to be above the negro.

It is a question of right; and such questions compel their own settlement. Even under the present stress, and with many encouragements to do right, we seek to avoid that settlement by unmanly wasions. The public sentiment which supports the warpolicy of emancipating and arming the blacks is shame-faced and reluctant. It wants to abolish, but fears to be called "abolitionist." Certainly, nothing but military necessity could justify federal interference with local institutions, (as men constructed to right a superior developed to right a superior developed to right a superior to right a superior to right a superior developed to right a superior developed to right a superior to right a superior developed to right

rference with local institutions, (as men construe Constitution.) but since that necessity exists the Constitution, but since that necessity exists, why should not a Christian people rejoice to right a wrong? Why not rejoice that Providence thus commissions us to open prison-doors and break the fetters of the innocent? Why not rejoice that the war carries liberty to the slaves, just as we rejoice in the social regeneration it promises to the poor whites? Ahl. If we rejoice, the grog-shops will war carries liberty to the slaves, just as we rejoice in the social regeneration it promises to the poor whites? Ah! if we rejoice, the grog-shops will taunt us as "negro-lovers," and we can bear anything but that!—it as equivalent to being suspected of "good will to men," or even of sympathy with the Universal Father! We prefer to disgrace oarselves by disclaiming sympathy with our colored countrymen, while we ask them to die in our defence!

"First pure, then peaceable." These hideous blotches of secession and treason are but the surface outbreak of a dire disease. God save the Republic from that quackery of statesmanship which seeks to drive the loathsome virus back into the blood, in order to restore the original status of the wretched pa-

the loatnsome while back into the whetched pa-or restore the original status of the wretched pa-l. Peace is the gift of God, not of the Devil; s beware at whose hands we seek it. No wise sels come from the evil inspirations of prejudice

Whether the negro can rise or not a ques Whether the negro can rise or not a question which will settle itself when we cease to keep him down, and when he shall be made secure in the enjoyment of those means of culture and progress which are found very necessary to the elevation of white men. Till then, silence will be a crime. Untimely, foolish and wicked words may be spoken on this as on every other subject; and I cannot justify many things which are said and done by antislavery men, any more than I can justify all the acts of our patriot fathers during the revolution. To err is human; and there are wrongs on the right side; but there can be no innocent silence so long as there is a slave. If there has been a fanatical opposition to slavery, so much the more cursed be slavery! for oppression maketh a wise man mad;" and such madness is better than indifference.

I speak not as a friend of the negro only, but as a

I speak not as a friend of the negro only, but as a friend of Man-as one of the race, profoundly con-I speak not as a friend of the negro only, but as a friend of Max—as one of the race, profoundly convinced that justice is good for us all—as a Christian freeman, asking no privileges, and willing to share none, to which I would not welcome all mankind. God give me grace to be despised along with the humblest who share our nature, if despised one must be for acknowledging relationship to the least of all God's children. In truth, there is a thousand-field more need to save the white man from the guilt of being an oppressor, than to save the-black man from the wrong of being oppressed. The more we treat him as if he were a brute, the more like irrutes do we ourselves become. Thus the pro-slavery spirit of the North has lowered the tone of our whole searality. How could there be any genuine slove of the Good, where there was so much hatred and contempt? Bigheousness alone exalts; hatred proves itself to be moreder. Already has negro hatred cost us half a militical lives! Do not tell me all this woo is chargeable to anti-slavery men; liberty is as good as slavery, any day; and all the room in this world must not be claimed for Wrong.

Through the elasticity of the American negro's nature, and the helping Mercy which works everywhere, he stands here on a higher plane than the pagans of his ancestral home; but it is by no good will of ours, and even in spite of our selfash, persistent efforts to prevent it. I recognize and rejoice in the numerous exceptions; and yet cannot retract the charge. To-day, while a hundred black regiments stand willingly in the face of death, magnanimously forgiving and forgetting the wrong we have done them—their hearts throbbing with loyalty to the flag, and with the great hope that all the generations of their children will drink the fulness of that cup of liberty which they can but taste—the very air of these Free States shudders with the blasphemous curses of a hundred thousand white freemen, who would willingly re-enslave or butcher these black Unionists, in the vain hope to coax the friend of Man—as one of the race, profoundly con-vinced that justice is good for us all—as a Christian

When this prolific curse has been removed; when

when this prolific curse has been removed; when we are ourselves emancipated from the love and practice of injustice; when the controlling spirit of the people shall mould all institutions with wise reference to the welfare of all classes;—then shall we be a nation exalted in righteousness. a There will be no more rebellions, and no fear of invasions. If righteousness is a "breast-plate" to the individual man, then a righteous nation may be declared iron-clad and impregnable.

We shall never outshine the estentatious splendor of ancient nations; it is not for us to repeat the pyramids of Egypt, the hanging-gardens of Babylon, or the gorgeous palaces of Persepolis and Rome; but how much more glorious will be the picture of a wideland, covered with the happy homes of competence and content, where intelligence and virtue crown all the people as princes and potentates! Let us accept it as the appointed mission of our dear country to give the world an example of what the human race may become by "love to God and the neighbor"—"to teach the nations how to live "—to illustrate, on a continental scale, how perfect a type and how noble a style of manhood can be produced by freedom and righteousness! Not by freedom alone, though shielded by wisset laws and bravest hearts; but by freedom joined with righteousness—loyally though shielded by wisest laws and bravest hearts; but by freedom joined with rightcosmess—loyalty to the eternal law—without which freedom soon becomes a monstrous mockery. If we deem freedom in danger, we are, justly alarmed: let us be still more afraid of wrong. Whatever lowers the moral standard of the people, that is the public enemy; whoever lowers it, he is the traifor! Only Christian faith and Christian works can save us. Uncompromising fidelity to the light God gives is Christian faith; doing the right thing—doing whatever ought to be done in any case—is Christian work.

work.

We fight on the Lord's side only as we stand firm for all that is right against all that is wrong. Whether in the great conflict which now shakes the continent, or in that less noisy and less visible struggle which everywhere ragies between the good and evil elements of American life, let us take care that we betray no tested on the contract of the contract clements of American life, let us take care that we betray no trust, and leave no interest of public wel-fare or private virtue to suffer through our shortcomings. In single-hearted, pious patriotism, through victory and defeat, "Jet us have faith that right makes might; and, in that faith, let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it."

"By all for which the Martyre bore their ageny and By all the hely words of truth with which the Prophets

By the Future which awaits us, by all the hopes which faint and trembling beams across the blackness of Past, the awful name of Him who for earth's freedom

O ya people ! O my brothers ! let us choose the righteous

A few weeks age, Lord Broughan, excreedly denouncing the conduct of Spain in breaking her was gagements to suppress the slave trade in her was India possessions, quoted official documents of the that the importation of alayes into Cush had enon-mously increased for some years past. As many between 89,000 and 40,000 of these unhappy negroes are now annually brought from Africa, and sold into alayer in that island.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, August 20, 1864.

General Fremonl.—Sir: You must be aware of the wide and growing dissatistaction, in the Republican ranks, with the Presidential nomination at Baltimore; and you may have seen notices of a movement, just commenced, to unite the thorough and earnest friends of a vigorous prosecution of the war in a new convention, which shall represent the

make every concession and give every security for the particision of all parties.

To facilitate that movement, it is emphalically advisable that the candidates nominated at Cleveland and Baltimore should withdraw, and leave the field entirely free for such a united effort. Permit us, sir, to ask whether, in case Mr. Lincoln will withdraw, you will do so, and join your fellow-citizens in this attempt to place the Administration on a basis broad as the patriotism of the country and as its needs.

(Signed)

S. K. Urbino,
James M. Syone,
Entzur Wright,
Entzur Wright,
Enward Haricu,
Sam'l G, Howe.

Nahant, August 25, 1864.

Gentlemen:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th addressed to me in New

MAHANT, August 29, 1004.

Gentlemen:—I have to acknowledge the recipion of your letter of the 20th, addressed to me in New York.

If your letter were in effect an appeal only to my own sentiments in favor of a reunion of parties, I

If your letter were in effect an appeal only to my own sentiments in favor of a reunion of parties, J should not hesitate to renounce any personal views, but would be entirely ready to defer to the public opinion which your names represent.

But the conditions are no longer the same as when 1 expressed my readiness to retire in the event of a contingency which might have occurred at Baltimore. Having now definitely accepted the Cleveland nomination, I have not the right to act independently of the truly nativities and earnest party

land nomination, I have not the right to act independently of the truly patriotic and carnest party who conferred that honor upon me. In any event, it would be necessary first to consult with them.—It might, besides, have only the effect still further to unsettle the public mind, and defeat the object you have in view, if we should disorganize before first proceeding to organize something better.

To this end I suggest that a direct effort be made to obtain an immediate understanding between the supporters of the Baltimore and Cleveland nominations, in order that the friends of both may coalesce and unite upon an early day for holding such a convention as you propose. I am satisfied that I do not assume too much in saying that my friends will uniteheartily in such a movement.

A really popular Convention, upon a broad and

wention as you propose. I am satisfied that I do not assume too much in saying that my friends will unite heartily in such a movement.

A really popular Convention, upon a broad and liberal bais, so that it could be regarded as a convocation in mass of the people, and not the work of politicians, would command public confidence. Such a Convention, acting in the large and liberal spirit in which it was called, without consideration of persons or political cliques, and without reference to bygone situations, rising to the level of the occasion and taking the conditions of the country as they present themselves to-day, could safely be trusted to propose such a policy and name such a man schould, and undoubtedly would, receive the cordial and united support of the patriotic masses of the people. To the great body of these, so far as my information allows me to form any opinion, I think that the following propositions would be acceptable:

1. Respect for the practical liberty and the constitutional rights and dignity of the citizen.

2. The maintenance of the dignity of the United States in their relations to foreign powers.

3. The re-establishment of the Union; by peace if it is possible; by war if the employment of peace-ful measures cannot be made to succeed.

Much has been said of late about peace, and you will therefore excess me if I say here what I understand by it. For me, peace signifies the integral re-establishment of the Union, without slavery; because slavery is the source of all our political dissensions, and because the institution of itself, is condemned by the enlightened and liberal spirit of the age. These are to me the essential conditions of

demned by the enlightened and liberal spirit of the e are to me the essential age. These are to me the essential conditions of peace. If it is practicable to attain this result, it would not be paying too dearly for it—taking also into consideration the material strength which the South has been permitted to acquire by the conduct of the war—to make concessions upon some points of secondary importance, such as that of paying an indemnity for their slaves to those who have remained in a sort of neutral condition during the anhappy war which has convulsed the country. To terminate this we are now expending life and money; it would certainly be a gain to reduce it simply to a question of money.

If in spite of all these efforts to spare the South If it is practicable to attain this result, it frightful mortality; the

recognizing a North and a South—would not bring about a stable equilibrium. It would only prepare the way for new struggles, and for a condition of bers at a ratio which, had it spread over the habita us anarchy.

the way for new struggies, and for a condition of disastrous anarchy.

The paramount question is the Union. By peace, if it can be had on honorable and right terms—by war, if the political leaders who are directing the South insist upon war.

The situation of our country is unquestionably critical. It demands the devotion and patriotism of all men who really love their country, and it is one of those moments when all personal aspirations should vanish in the face of the great questions of principle and national existence which are at stake. Thanking you, gentlemen, for the evidence which your letter gives me of your confidence in my disposition to do everything in my power for the interests of the country,

I am, very truly yours,
J. C. FREMONT.

FOREIGN EFFECT OF OUR EMANCIPATION POLICY.

The Post endeavors to show—or rather affirms rithout any showing—that the adoption of the mancipation policy on the part of our Government Into 4 or without any showing—that the adoption of an emancipation policy on the part of our Government has lost it strength among the people of Europe

"When they see us losing sight of the objects for which alone the war is justifiable, and making it a pretext to destroy slavery—when they see the Administration willing to searcifice blood and treasured in frightful profusion in order to do away with an institution which it cannot constitutionally medide with—they must naturally think that we are overstepping the bounds of justice, and endeavoring to make our might subjugate the right of our opponents."

Now, it is notorious to every fair-mi is since our war broke out, that one prominent charge for a long time brought against our government there was, that it did not openly commit itself to the cause of emancipation. Mr. Beecher endeavored to combat this idea in all his speeches in England, to do away with the prejudice arising from Mr. Lincola's issuing his emancipation proclamation Ind, to do away with the preparation proclamation and to do away with the preparation proclamation as late, and to maintain the earnestness of the North on this subject. The proofs that our enemies ahroad took precisely the opposite ground alleged by the Post, and blamed our government because it did not make war on slavery, are innumerable, but we shall cite a few.

M. Gladstone, in the most hostile speech

We call Mr. Gladstone, in the most hostile speech he has made against us. He said:

"No doubt, if we could say that this was a contest of slavery and freedom, there is not a man within the length and breadth of the of slavery and freedom, there is not a man within the length and breadth of this room—there is, perhaps, hardly a man in all England—who would for a ment hesitate on the side he should take. (Hear,

the emancipation policy was adopted, he objects to the course of our Government as follows:

"The partians of the North say it is a war for the abilition of alavery. Well, what evidence is there of that? President Lincola denies it is toto, and says he would be no party to a war for the abilition of slavery. The official members of the Cabinet have all repeated the same denial. The North has declared that, if successful is the war, it would not abilish slavery. It has gone further, and offered to make every concession and give every security for the perpetuation of slavery, if the South will continue in the Union." the perpetuation in the Union."

clear, indeed, to every impartial observer. The adoption of the emancipation policy manifesti-strengthened us abroad—not among the aristocracy but with the people, the masses, the business mer from whom the ruling public opinion emanate This has just been apparent in the effect of the from whom the raining public opinion emanates. This has just been apparent in the effect of the President's dispatch to the Nisgara Falls commissioners, which the secession organs abroad very carefully suppress, so far as it is in their power. Our safety against European intermeddling consists in resolutely adhering to the emancipation solicy at all hazards.—Boston Journal.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1864

REVIEW

HE WRONG OF SLAVERY; the Right of Emancipe tion, and the Future of the African Race in the United States. By Robert Dale Owen. Philadel-phia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

In March, 1863, the United States Secretary of ointed a Commission to examine and re condition of the recently emancipated fr men. The gentlemen selected for this important duty were—the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana; Col James McKaye, of New York; and Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston. The result of the joint investigations of this Commission have been embodied in a Report prepared by Mr. Owen, as Chairman of the Commis-sion, and in two supplementary Reports—one by Col-McKaye, the other by Dr. Howe. The volume before us has its origin in the labors performed by thes Commissioners, and the author has fully availed him self of the materials supplied by his able colleagues. Mr. Owen has divided his work into three parts

In the First Part, under the head of ' has traced that system from its inception in this hen isphere, through its progress and development dow to the existing period. The narrative is painfully in teresting, comprising, as it does, the history of th extermination of the mild, hospitable and submissiv race that once inhabited the West India Islands; the substitution of African for Indian slaves; a descrip tion of the various modes by which captives for th slave market were obtained in Africa; the disma features of the middle passage, with its horrors and ica, of the cargoes of unhappy victims so obtained and transported, and the circumstances connected with their slavery in the various transatlantic countricommend this portion of the book to the thought perusal of every student of the subject of negro sla very. He who will read, and ponder while he reads the first hundred pages of this condensed and authen tic record of crime and guilt—stretching through the to a question of money.

If in spite of all these efforts to spare the South humiliation or losses of capital likely to be too surveyly felt, the political chiefs who direct the South persist in war, then the policy of the Convention should be to pronounce in that case for war with all the force and energy of the nation. For peace, upon any terms, and merely because it is peace—a peace recognizing a North and a South—would not bring and their descendants in the Western World was only eleven millions and a half—a ertrogression of numble earth, would have extinguished in a few centurio all human existence! The Second Part of M pation," with exclusive reference to the present cicounstances of this country. It treats the one of international law; in its relation to of the United States; in connection with the po litical status of the insurrectionary States, and in its bearing on the position and claims of the loval States arriving at the conclusion that, as to the claims to ser-vice or labor by persons of African descent held by chabitants of insurrectionary States, or by disloya inhabitants of other States, it is lawful to and cancel them without compensation; while as t States, it is legal to take them, making just compensation. In the Third Part, the author confines him self to a consideration of "The Future of the African Race in the United States." This we regard as the most valuable section of the book; containing, a it does, satisfactory answers to the vari aised to the emancipation of the colored race upon his continent, as well as the most convincing eviden of the capacity and fitness of the negro for freedom and for the exercise of the rights of citizenship

This summary of the contents of the volum pleteness, and its adaptation to the wants of the preent hour. Besides a touching history of the w perpetrated upon a defenceless portion of the human family, through ten generations, by professedly Christian nations, it contains a clear exposition of the loga and constitutional aspects of slavery, as it now exists within the limits of this country. It shows the con-nection of alavery with the Constitution; how far that instrument admits, and how far it abstains from admitting, the existence of such a system; further, the character of what is termed slave-property; the right of emancipation in the revolted States; the right of the Supreme Court in the premises; the effect of the within the Union military lines, as upon slaves still in the enemy's hands; and the force of that Procla-mation both during the war and when the war shall

In addition, the author, having traced the conne hardly a man in all England—who would for a moment healtate on the side he should take. (Heat, stronger towards the weaker race in the present haw looked forward and inquired, how far these race which bears precisely upon the point:

"Indeed, there are those among us who think—and uswilling or unable to support itself, Whether the which bears precisely upon the point:

"Indeed, there are those among us who think—and I confess for one I have shared the approbasion—that if in the course of the vicisatiudes of the war, the Southern States of America should send an embassion willing to the recess, when both shall be equally for the properties and should say. Yety well, we are visiting to by down our arms on one condition—the way of the recess of the recess of the vicination of the races of the recess of the recess of the recess of the recess of the vicination of the races of the recess of the vicination of the races of the recess of the vicination of the races of the recess of the vicination of the races of the recess of the vicination it were made, would receive a very futorable reply:

(Cheers)."

Mr. Gladstone fears that our Government might be tempted to let elsvery live. But we call Mr. Horaman, M. P., whose epeech was particularly commended by the London Times and other friend of the rebelts as an accurate expression of English feeling. In his speech to his constituents, before

to his facts and his arguments, and shall place before our readers the conclusions to which they have brought LETTER FROM JOHN G. WHITTIER. our resuers the conclusions to which they have brought him. In the meanwhile, we shall include the hope expressed by the author, that the book he has so opportunely placed before the public "may be employed to arouse the listless, to encourage the despending, and to strengthen our country's cause"; and we will add, the cause of justice and humanity throughout the braid.

I see so much in the Liberater to approve of, that it really gives me pain to meet with anything which seems of a contrary character. And I am sure thee will pardon the frankness of an old friend if I mention that I have read with regret, in the selected matter of the paper, extracts from partian journals severely denunciatory of Gen. Fremont, impeaching his character and motives. As a mere unster of policy, such denunciations are not needed in support of the Baltimore nomination. If Lincoln cannot be voted for without disparaging and sacrificing Fremont, his election is entirely hopeless. Gen. Fremont has enjoyed a wide popularity as the chosen leader of the well-nigh successful effort in 1856 to place the Government on the side of freedom. His Some one has lately written a sketch of the promi-nent Loyalists in our Revolutionary war. Loyally is a creditable thing. Loyalist is a respectable name. The men of the North at the present day (except the a creditable thing. Loyalist is a respectable name. The men of the North at the present day (except the copperheads) are loyalists; the men of the South, on the contrary, are rebels. This well-sounding name produced so favorable an impression on my mind, that it was not until the second thought that I became conscious that the Loyalists of the Revolution were the recole whom we call "Parios. leader of the well-nigh successful enout in 1000 to place the Government on the side of freedom. His name and reputation are dear to thousands. They may regard as an error of judgment his position as a candidate, and at the same time do justice to his motives as a loyal man. He was one of the first to offer his life and services in the present great strugger. people whom we call Tories.

It is one of the tricks of power to apply honorable nes to the persons, parties and movements favora, and opprobrious names to the persons, parties and one in the and services in the precision of the angle for Union and Liberty; and I know that thou wilt agree with me, that the course of the Administration in regard to him constitutes one of those passes which the best friends of the President find most difficult to explain or justify; and although at ily use the phrases thus manufactured for them. To prevent our minds from getting befogged by this in-fluence of custom, it is needful occasionally to apply square and compass, and compare the matter in ques-tion with the absolute right. a time like this, when event crowds upon event hopes, fears and disappointments pass over us like waves in daily alternation, it is not wise to dwell upon setts which opposed the revpast errors, or to cherish resentments and prejudices government under which they had always lived. nothing is more certain than that the loyal heart of the country remembers the joy awakened by the Freedom Proclamation in Missouri, and the pain and Why do we apply to them, instead of this respectable

AMASBURY, 29 8th mo., 1864.

unjust as well as in its just proceedings. They sup-ported power at the expense of right. Their main-Under the circumstances. Under the circumstances, the great body of the who voted for Fremont in 1856 will vote for Preside Lincoln this Fall. But they still cherish kindly feel ings towards their old standard bearer; they believe alty? Does not our Administration legitimately and in his integrity; they are proud of his genius and his justly claim the right of governing? Is not the rebellion utterly groundless, unjustifiable and wicked? in this hour of her extrement need, it does not appear to me that we are so rich in examples of en inent patriotism and ability that we can afford to cast off such a man as John C. Fremont. Believe me, very truly, thy friend

doubt and misgiving which followed its revocation

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

REMARKS. Our friend Whittier may feel perfectly assured that it is far from our intention or wish to do any injustice to Gen. Fremont in our columns, or to forget the noble service he tried to render the cause of emancipation in Missouri. But no man ever los admiring and enthusiastic friends more rapidly than he has done within the last six months. We have done no more than to show, by the extracts we have made from journals till somewhat recently disposed warmly to applaud his course, how great is the change hus wrought in popular feeling in regard to him; and if some of the criticisms are sharp and caustic, even to severe denunciation and rebuke, we think the temper and tone of his letter accepting his preposterous nomination at Cleveland, and the marked encour agement given to the Fremont movement, as such, by the seditious Copperheads throughout the North, jus-tify their utterance in a solemn crisis like this. Frenont has east himself off by his distracting course.

STILL MORE ENCOURAGING WORDS.

SOUTHBORO', August 26, 1864. . DEAR MR. GARRISON,—I wish in one word to ex-press my sorrow at the intimation, in a recent Liberator, of its possible discontinuance. For one, I should submit cheerfully to have it reduced to half its pres-ent size, or even smaller still if necessary, rather than have it stop. Indeed, I think it would improve even the Liberator to have it reduced to the extent of the sur subscribers who feel called upon to stop their paper on account of the course which its Editor feels in duty

bound to pursue. Every man, it is true, has a right to stop his paper with or without reason. This is one thing. Assail-ing and abusing its Editor is quite another. I think well of the "Refuge of Oppression" as a depart-ment; but this abuse outside of the Refuge is disgusting in the extreme. It ought to cease.

As to these new pledged admirers of Mr. Fremont for him as President of the Unired States; and, until not? No doubt. But men in power have a different the publication of that letter of acceptance, held him way of stating these things, and have invented a different phraseology to suit such cases. And, unfortugathering sympathies of everything traitorous north of the bloody line, are unmistakable

When I listened to severe rebukes from the Anti-Slavery platform for voting for Fremont in '56, I kept silent. It was not done without some distrust, and I said-" Let the righteous smite me ; it shall be an excellent oil." Then Fremont stood for everything fre and onward, and noble in politics. Everything procase comes under the new image or processors there is power.

Slavery, slave-hunting, mobocratic, was arrayed against this case, the man who, after enduring month after month the refusal of his employer to pay him the stipulated wages, proclaims that the contract is annulled, lows," never before had so pungent an application as a proclaim of the contract is annulled. now. The contrast rises to the la cannot believe that any of our old friends can stay in is called "a mutineer," and reported as such by the people and the newspapers who mention him. And the act of killing him for standing thus upon his rights, and doing his part towards the claim of equitable treatment for his people, is called "the punishment of mutiny," and is reported as such by the men and the

It matters not who is brought forward at Chicago.
What man, possessed of a spark of loyalty, can trust
the men put forth at that Convention? The men holding it are hardly a single step removed from treason Indeed, it is probable that one of the delegates wil attend the Convention with the rope fairly about his ficial technicalities hoodwink them or over-awe them? neck. What if such a gathering should put forward When the black man is right and the Government is myold Chief, and what if he should accept the nominarons, are we to refrain from saying so because red tape labels the right "Muliny," and perpetrates the wrong through some regular official machinery? Nay, 76, going to vote for him company with Vallandigment. Are we, in consideration of these gleanmans. ed allegiance to justice, in opposition to Abraham Lincoln? I do not believe Yours for the land we love, D. S. WHITNEY.

DEAR GARRISON-I am surprised that any old or-ganized Abolitionist should exhibit such a spirit of inolerance and darkness of vision as are manifested of Roxbury, and Benjamin Emerson monds, of Roxbury, and Benjamin Emerson or Ha-verbill, in stopping their subscriptions to the Liberator, And for what? Is it because the Liberator has aban-doned the claims of a million of slaves not yet made free by the President's Proclamation? No. Is it because the Liberator is not, as it ever has been, open in consent which silence implies?

To me it seems that our duty to the people of color, and to the Government, requires, in this case, the very same action, namely; strong, united, persistent protest, by all who love justice and hate tyramy, that of any other man whom the friends of the Union, vation of the celored race? I presume not. No com try at present, the re-election of President Lincoln to that of any other man whom the friends of the Union, against the enormous wickedness committed by President Lincoln in giving his official sanction to the shooting of William Walker. How clee is an Executive to be taught, who declares that his official action has been, is, and is no be entirely independent of considerations of justice and humanity? He pays, still, some respect to the expressed will of the people. Let, then, so many of the people as agree in reprobating open and gross injustice speak their minds upon Walker's case.—C.K.W.

The Editor of the Liberster will be absent from his post for the next two or three weeks, on a viait to western New York.

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SEPTEMBER 2

everthrow and total annihilation of slavery in the

My deliberate judgment has been, from mencement of the discussion, that, in the wait between yourself and those differing with 100 calm, impartial, unimpassioned record of the blass an will say now your properties. an will say you were right. I thought much of Pa mont till since the Cleveland Convention and t mont till since the Cleveland Convention and is letter, accepting the nomination. In either, I an no confidence now. I think Fremont has read-himself too ambitious to be trusted. I feat he is was hoping to go to the White House round throat was hoping to go to the White House round though the Copperhead Conrection at Chicago. But is these Presidential questions as they may, our min-friends ought each to come back again with solid subscription to the Liberator. When it ceases by subscription to the Libertor, which impendives yocate immediate emancipation, as the impendives you good defying slaveholder in the compared world, and the right of the humblest and subscription. and world, and not till then, will I say, the est slave, then, and not till then, will I my, by
my paper." When the Liberator becomes a ben
partisan paper in the interest of any man or is of
men, to the neglect of urging the deliverance of the
lost slave, and the right of that slave to become in
then of the country that has hitherto ensired by
then I will say, "Stop my paper"—not till the
real Emerson & Co. ought to come body and then I will say, "Stop my paper"-not till fan I said, Emerson & Co. ought to come back sig a double subscription. But I fear they will not. Bre hard it is for a man to say to his opponent, "You wan right, and I was wrong!" It requires rare manho o de it.

I herewith inclose \$3. Please send the Liberator to Amos Miller of Westminster, Mass., one year. Keep spreading the light, "for all that, and for all hat."

Yours, till the last shackle drops from the last slave

Yours, till the man whether longer or shorter,

J. T. EVERETT.

PRINCETON, Aug. 30, 1864.

MR. GARRISON-However Abolition er as to political policies inside the war, or the mo rality and expediency of the war itself, the wish man be unanimous that the Liberator be strengthesed to preach the old gospel until every slave is free. I is close five dollars, only regretting my inability just now to make it more—not on my subscritton, but h help alleviate the pecuniary b E. H. HEYWOOD

WAYLAND, Aug. 26th, 1864 FRIEND GARRISON,-Mr. Child and Is toward the support of the Liberator. I have never the known the time when the clear, unwavering tosed your trumpet could be spared from the moral con

your trumpet could be spared from the moral could; and, certainly, at this time it is peculiarly needed. Few things have surprised and offended me mor than the remarks concerning the Liberates in the fa-monucealth. Common courtesy required that one via monicealth. Common courtesy required that one, who is himself a "neophyte," should have spoken in a new more respectful toward an old pioneer of the case like yourself; a pioneer true and faithful at all time, and as steadfast to the cause of Freedom now, as the brave skirmishing of former years.

How any candid person can look upon the Lieuza as a "Campaign Sheet" is more than I can under-stand. Men and measures connected with the just question of Emancipation must unavoidably be dis cussed by Abolitionists; and if some attack Liness immeasurably, and give their reasons therefor, shall not others be at liberty to defend him measurably, piing their reasons therefor? You have stated your me sons with moderation and candor, and if any doub your being actuated solely by a pure regard for the is terests of Freedom, we certainly are not among the

> Yours, with true respect and affection L. MARIA CHILD.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. NO. IV. New York, Aug. 25, 1864.

To the Editor of the Liberator :

The burden of the hour is "peace." As you may hear, of a still night, a premonitory hum of town clocks ere Trinity or the City Hall strikes the trae time, so the air palpitates with anticipations of the stroke at Chicago on Monday next. "Edmund Kirke's" account of his visit to the heart of re-beldom has gone everywhere since its appearance in The At lantic. It does not appear that the self-constitute ambassadors of the Northern people were equal to lebate with the leaders of the rebellion, and except for a few entertaining details of personages and place the narrative would be of little interest and less raise Mr. Gilmore and his companion discovered, what they need not have gone so far to seek, that the terms of Jefferson Davis are victory or death. The unauthorized suggestion of an arrangement on this basis: "Peace, with Union, Emancipation na Con-fiscation, and Universal Amnesty," made neighpre-sion upon the President-desperado of the Confederacy, nor altered his determination, sirrady expressed, to have independence or extermination, in this individual case, at least, the nation will be inger in awarding the latter alternative; and if his deluded followers link their destiny with his, they will not asuredly obtain what it was the prime and sole object

of the war to achieve.

The palaver of the commissioners in their later In palayer of the commissioners in their mer-course with the arch-traitor is fairly sickers, and smacks too much of the old time funkeyim. We are both Christian men, Mr. Davis," says the Cha-lain in one instance; and the appeal to a common in-viting of the Savies is forequest the amount they vice of the Savior is frequent throughout the court sation. The implication that one who is foul with the slaughter of myriads would be acknowledged by the Master himself as his servant, is bald blasphen; and one pictures Mephistophiles, as in the prologor o Faust, exclaiming :

"Furwahr! er dient euch auf besondre Weise." "Indeed! he serves you in a curious fashion."

Scarcely is Mr. Davis declared a follower of the coarcety is Mr. Davis declared a follower of the Lamb - a title which he meekly accepts—this he's leges: "I desire peace as much as you do. I deplet bloodshed as much as you do. I feel that not ce drop of the blood shed in this war is on any hands. I can look see to man coars. can look up to my God and say this. I tried all war to avert this war. I st my power to avert this war. I saw my power to avert this war. I saw in the for twelve years I worked night and day to period it, but I could not... We are not fighting for sire it, but I could not... We are not fighting for sire it. And to each and all of these allegation, Jan. ce, like Mademoiselle in Bleak House, answers Lie!" Mr. Gilmore had already informe ly: "Lie!" Mr. Gilmore had arread per Jeff De public, that, with all his faults, he believed Jeff De vis a man of truth; yet this statement was hunder after an interview characterised by such measures

nendacity, and on the eve of its reproduction in Print.

As if any additional evidence were needed to Print. the man the most unscrupulous liar in histor, for the inception of the rebellion to the present moces.

For one admission, however, let us thank him, with the contract of the contract of the present moces. cious as well as candid. Read and ponder it, all vis mean that the Republic shall live; all vis house, the thought the war on our part a violation of the grisd ple of self-government; all who remember the Confi vision for determining the will of the pee

"We seceded to rid ourselves of the RULE OF THE

The mass meeting at Syracuse, with an eye b

practical termination of the struggle during the pres-rest year. A solid reason for the collapse of the rebel-ion within this limit is the utter hopelessness of its ion within this limit as the uner nopelessness of its secret if the loyal North cannot be divided, and a neurostable President elected in November. Mr. Lindermay be slow, but if he has done so much in the creawood, what will he not accomplish in the dry i pres wood, what will be not accomplish in the dry J and the even be succeeded by one more resolute? This is the reflection which knits the brows of the Southern conspirators, and nerves their Northern alto attempt a revolution in the loyal territory he to attempt a man of the Canadian exile, "that the Mark the expectation of the Canadian exile, "that the Mark the expectation of the States,"—and hostilities and a Convention of the States," other words, the surrender of the victorious to the s other words, the strength of the recording to the prishing cause. Mark the re-affirmation of the right of secesion in the resolution denouncing the Administration because "it has denied to sovereign States into the resolution of the resolution of the right of the resolution of the right of constitutional rights, and thereby absolved them from il constitutional rights, and increoy absolved them from a displace. Mark, finally, the transparent hypocity of the supporters of despotism who claim that a free carrass and a free and unrestricted election, "free caress and series are never known under the rule of slavery, read to preserved at all hazards." The "peaceful" arrastion of the concluding phrase is matched by "We worn this Administration to desist from encroschments upon the rights and liberties of the a encroschments upon the rights and tweeties of the cines of our State, and resolve that we will not tole-de the rale of martial law, of military interference this decision, or any more arbitrary arrests of our ciness, to the maintenance of which we piedge our

ciren, to the maintenance of the future are this writless, our fortunes, and — our sacred honor "!
Chicago will have shaped the future ere this writing is in type, Looking over the whole field of devman intrinse, of which that city is to be the central ing a 10 July of which that city is to be the central light intrige, of which that city is to believe,—with a captler, it may be, and with sudden or confirmed district in the applicability of the republican theory to a commercial metropolis,—that New York contains in the bapes of the rebellion, and that the shadow as the Chicago dial sill be cast by that red demon, that het not annihilated, who staked in blood and aid but not annihilated, who stalked in blood and and but not amount of the same amid these streets a year ago last month. Here are the headquarters of the rebellion, and here will be winessed its triumph or its overthrow.

M. Du Pays.

A SCRAP OF EXPERIENCE IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.

FRIEND GARRISON : Het Grand Haven, Michigan, April 26, 1864, and let trand Haven, stieringan, April 20, 1004, and he fitystwo hours' ride reached Boston. After hing a few friends, I called on Gov. Andrew, who mently gave me a letter of introduction and commen-mently gave me a letter of introduction and commen-tion to Gen. Butler, then at Fortress Monroe. My east object in going there-was to devote myself to crud of the newly-efficiented slaves in that part the country in their industrial pursuits, having had

prison experience in that work.
When I reached New York, I learned that Gen.
Briler had already left Fortress Monroe with an exreduce up the James river, and had issued an order penns up the saloued be allowed transit within the has of this command. I waited some time, thinking the order might be withdrawn or modified; but got methal restless after waiting nearly three weeks, and sarred on, accompanied by two female teachers for the American Missionary Commission. At Bal-toor, I succeeded, by dint of exertions and the are of my letter from Gov. Andrew to Gen. Butler. spitting transportation to Fortress Monroe, where presented my letters to Col. J. B. Kinsman, in carge of the freedmen in Eastern Virginia, who sent in Secretary with me to Norfolk, where I was inplaced to a subordinate Superintendent, who gave ye a letter to another subordinate, requesting him be fraish me with the station on a government farm what district. By him, in turn, I was furnished rith a military plant, and a note to an overseer upon government from twelve to sixteen miles of Norfalk , but he had all the aid he needed from called soldiers on the prensises. I passed on, thereon to number of the government farms both east esient of Norfolk for some distance, without find-estable opening. I slept several nights under the of the Governor Wise's house, a part of which is then occupied by three schools. Hed I been here three years sooner, he would doubtless have currious to furnish me with a neck-fie, as he was gen Brown at Harper's Ferry. But then he was there, and instead, the songs of freedom were noted out between the white teeth of the little blacks by After waiting, by request, in suspense and remease, for three weeks, I received an official rier to go directly to a certain farm, and act with the Purser on the place. On arriving there, I saw the where putting his musket in shooting order. I would inquired if there was game about there, ni va told that there were some d—d niggers that is rould like to shoot. I soon saw there had been the trupble on the place, and that the man whom I have there to "act with" was a rough customer, if the copperhead type, and that disorder was the ster of the day—because the man who had been put the potent the place was not able to govern him-wif, mad less others. After giving close attention a the dataseted elements for a few days, matters set-ifed does miss.

OVERSEERSHIP. Met rearing the United States uniform, who can the first and exultingly boast of their brutality towards the ter have in charge, females not excepted, are nthe best guardians for the simple and defenceless, the rinding oppression has had for long years be-na in iron heel. Nearly all the farms in that dis-red are on them detailed soldiers for overseers, who as much better suited with that position than they rui be now near the Confederate capital, among the timing ballets and bursting shells. Many of these men are young men, never having had much ung experience, and as little sympathy for the diggers," by their own admission. Yet there those among them who treat those under them andably. A simple change from a Southern to eer is no proof that the condition of inderling is better. Northern masters and overathetaoding the free use of the lash is not allowed, here are various other modes of punishment and

ied down rather quietly, and when I left, the colored

espie expressed many regrets.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

remarily, the government farms in that section o, wa frest extent, pauper farms. It is dou of these pay very near the cost of carrying them The one at which I stayed for a time would no this half pay the expenses. Yet it is better that the homeless people be apread out over the farm in him idleness, without doing anything toward his apport. for homeless apport; for but few of the resident, oath-bound has have the means and disposition to furnish with renunerative employment, and many sustain themselves at the present time of the able-bodied men and many of the wo-

ter employed by the government as soldiers or time other capacity, leaving but few for farm la ed with the infirm and small children, many

UMBER AND RATIONS

a val 187, drawing 182 full rations. Children to sure years draw half rations. About thirty a samer is namber were employed as field hands, five-is of whom were women and children, and a large work hands, and if not otherwise provided, would be I am very thankful to Mr. Conway for the kind out about the 24th or 25th of the month. For the words he was "publishing" about me in England,

place since its confiscation, were obliged to leave on account of sickness.

With such associations and surroundings, and with poor provisions, badly prepared, &c., my health gave way, the ague and fever came on, and finding myself rapidly ranning down, and seeing no sufficient reasons for remaining there longer under existing circumstances, I left, with Just strength and life enough to reach New York, which I did July 29, and there found the most kind and hospitable reception at the hands of our old and true friend, Wm. P. Powell, at No. 9 Down street, who, with his family, bad been No. 2 Dover street, who, with his family, had been made to suffer severely by the flendish barbarity of a New York mob, for his identity with the colored

Since my return to New York, I have been stopp with a relative at Astoria, L. I., having been princi-pally confined to the house, and much of the time to the bed; but I am now slowly improving, and am in hopes in a few weeks to be able to go to work again, as that is our main dependence for support. A part of my baggage was stolen on my passage, and when I got here, the last dollar had vanished.

trifle due at pay day, if such a time should come. The men had not been paid anything since last March, and the women not for the last year, but all expressed the hope that they would be paid soon. Most of them had been assisted with clothing by Northern benevo-lence, through the agency of Lucy and Sarah Chase. These names were household words on all the farms around Norfolk. Many a poor desponding heart has been made to rejoice by the garments which they have dispensed among the really needy and destitute. The great and immediate want among these people is remunerative employment, good and trusty advi-

The great and immediate want among these people is remunerative employment, good and trusty advisers, who will secure their confidence, and protection in the exercise of their legitimate rights. They need protection from the avariciousness, usurpations and vices of Northern men as well as of Southern men; but give them a fair chance, and, with few exceptions, they will prove themselves self-austaining. Their little corn and potatoe crops, their gardens, poultry and pigs, and everything they can turn to account, demonstrate that they will take care of themselves as well as any other class with the same conditions.

The Freedmen's Aid Associations and some others have done much to aid and encourage them in their agricultural and industrial pursuits. Their gratitude is never withheld where kindness and favors are honestly bestowed.

SCHOOLS.

The abiliters against the kindness and favors are honestly bestowed.

SCHOOLS.

The resulted a favors are the states of the Demonstrate was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and the repetition of such acts will be held as revolution, and the repetition of such acts will be held as revolution, and the repetition of such acts will be held as revolution, and the repetition of such acts will be held as revolution, and the repetition of such acts will be held as revolution, and the repetition of such acts will be held as revolution, and the repetition of such acts will be held as revolution, and the repetition of such acts will be held as revolution, and the repetition of such acts will be held as revolution, and the repetition of such acts will be held as revolution, and the repetition of such acts will be held as revolution, and the repetition of such acts will be held as revolution, and the repetition of such acts will be held as revolution, and the repetition of such acts will be held as revolution.

ences. How much the teachings of the Westminster or other similar Catechisms are doing to really en-lighten or liberalize their minds is a point, perhaps, not easy to decide.

We should not expect too much from the present generation. It is not one Proclamation that lifts the life-long chattel to the angelic plane! There must be growth. Much cultivation has to be done. The blacks of this land are now in a transition state. They are just entering the red sea, "whose surges are of gore."
The wilderness is some distance on. The Jubilee is not to be gathered up by the wayside, but to be won. They are now grasping the musket; that indicates something! They will soon clench the sword, and then it will not be long before they will cut and shoot their way up to the side of Southern chivalry. And

undertakes to explain the occurrence upon which my allusion to him, in a letter to you, was founded. The occurrence as Mr. Conway reports it is substantially correct as far as it goes, but the vital circomstance upon which my charges of jealousy and misrepresentation were based is not alluded to. No one, I am sure, can see in what occurred at the Islington meeting to which Mr. Conway refers, the slightest proof agric lower presentation which my charges of jealousy and misrepresentation were based is not alluded to. No one, I am grad in Messra. Davis and Wade were unanimously and to which Mr. Conway refers, the slightest proof and presentation of the committee, in the following preamble and resolutions in regard to Messra. Davis and Wade were unanimously. ing to which Mr. Conway refers, the slightest proof that I said Mr. Lincoln was a negro-hater; and as Mr. Conway says that this was the first and last time that anything passed betweet him and myself, the influence the destinies of the Republic, thus renderence is that if I did not say, at that meeting, that Mr. Lincoln was a begro-hater, I did not, in Mr. Conway's presence, say it at all.

And yet Mr. Conway, in about the fourth or fifth letter which he wrote to the Commonwealth from London, makes this report;—"Mr. Lincoln is the most popular man in England. The other night, Sella Martin called him a negro-hater, and the audience received it with disancepablion." Of Accessions of the control of the control of the public control of the control of the public control of the control of the public control of the control of ing to which Mr. Conway refers, the slightest proof

popular man in England. The other night, Sella Martin called him a negro-hater, and the audience received it with disapprobation." Of Course, if I thought and said this, I would not defend Mr. Lincoln and said this, I would not defend Mr. Lincoln and said this, I would not defend Mr. Lincoln and said this, I would not defend Mr. Lincoln and that of my race harm by my public speeches.

In this last note from Mr. Conway, I am not accused of saying, at that meeting—the only place where anything passed between us—that Mr. Lincoln was a negro-hater. So that Mr. Conway virtually confesses that I did not say it. Then the question proposition to thing into disrepute the second of saying, as that meeting—the only place where anything passed between us—that Mr. Lincoln was a negro-hater. So that Mr. Conway virtually confesses that I did not say it. Then the question proposition to tring into disrepute the regularly-

where anything passes a content Mr. Conway virtually the state under eighteen years of age. The soil that he work, tools badly worn and awkward, a wighing from one and a half to two pounds deals two inch hole for the eye, and five and a did say it? Is not that misrepresentation? As the state of the content were used by girls of fourteen years, the country of the content was a negro-hater. So that Mr. Conway virtually arises, why did he write to his paper that I not go that the work of the eye, and five and a tild say it? Is not that misrepresentation? As the painful as it was for me to give up the friendship of shade, were used by girls of fourteen years, the country of the content of th

work hands, and if not otherwise provided, would be out about the 24th or 25th of the month. For the month of July, the rations served were, each, eight the month of July, the rations are pounded to the way "publishing" about mo he gration of subject or served by publishing and the pand when a still liveller sense of gratitude, if he had not "published" unkind ones, calculated to do me great variety of subject or served the still liveller sense of gratitude, if he had not "published" unkind ones, calculated to do me great the and still liveller sense of gratitude, if he had not "publishing" about me her attill liveller sense of gratitude, if he had not "published" unkind ones, calculated to do me great the and still liveller sense of gratitude, if he had not publishing and still liveller sense of gratitude, if he had not "publishing "about me her attill liveller sense of gratitude, if he had not publishing "about

"Ms. Coxwax. Does Mr. Martin say that Wil-liam Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips do not treat negroes as equals?

"Ms. Marris. I do not exculpate anybody or in-culpate anybody; but I know what I have said to be true."

This is partly wrong. Mr. Conway was answered the question which he reports himself as having asked in these words:—"This is not the place for personalities." Nothing was said by me about inculpating or exculpating—the words were not used; and the reason why I said that was not the place for personalities was, that I not only thought it rude a gentleman thus to interrupt me while I was speaking, especially when the interrupter was to follow me with a speech, but I desired to end a collo quy which exhibited this rudeness to enemies, to the mage of the cause which I was trying to defen Yours, truly, SELLA MARTIN.

We acknowledge, with great pleasure, the re-eipt of thirty dollars from Gerrit Smith, of Peterbo-o', N. Y., as a donation to the proposed Washington With Teatimental. Wilks Testimonial.

NATIONAL COPPERHEAD CONVENTION. NOMINATION OF MCCLELLAN FOR PRESIDENT

The mis called "Democracy" opened their National Convention at Chicago on Monday last, and it is still in session as we go to press. Of course, the traitors and cowards, from all sections, flocked thither as to a carnival. On Tuesday, the platform was laid down, as follows:—

was said down, as follows:—
Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will
adhere with unwavering fidelity to the Union under
the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our
strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a
framework of government equally conductive to the
prosperity of all the States, both Northern and South-

is never withheld where kindness and favors are honestly bestowed.

SCHOOLS.

The children acquire the knowledge of reading, spelling, writing, &c., as readily as any other class would under the same circumstances. I visited a number of the schools, both in and out of the city, and was informed by the teachers generally that their pupils were more orderly and attentive to their lessons than white children were of the same age whom they had previously taught. Many of the adults attent they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted they had previously taught. Many of the adults attent they had previously taught. Many of the adults attent they constitution, the subversion of civil and military law in States not in insurrection, the arbitrary law in States not in insurrection, the arbitrary law in full force, the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test ogths and interference who were not regular teachers giving freely their time and attention in assisting them.

BELIGION.

They, as well as others, have their peculiar views of religion are attached to the Baptist or Methodist denomination, and are at special times very emotional, and susceptible of plysiological and magnetic influences.

How much the teachings of the Westminater with the sachings of the Westminater with a surfavor of the Democratic Plant the many and the preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimple, and the Bart bart they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted and military law in States unimple, and the Bart bart their part is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimple, and they here of the States unimple, and they hereby they become the item that they mend with all the means and power re

ty.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and carneally extended to the soldiers of our army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country; and, in the event of our attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly carned.

sold iers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

A stormy and scrimonious debate occurred on the question of nominations, in which the most bitter and violent personalities were uttered; but on Wedenseday, the Convention voted to proceed to ballot for a cannidate for President, and Gen. George B. MCCLELLAN was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 202½ votes out of the 225 cast. The rest were thrown for Thomas H. Seymour, of Conjeccitott. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was unanimously nominated for the Vice Presidency, on the second ballot.

something! They will soon clench the sword, and then it will not be long before they will cut and shoot their way up to the side of Southern chivalry. And then there will be many rounds in the ladder before reaching the top. The highest human elevation is not gained by the use of murderous instruments.

Had I now the constitution and the years that have 'passed and left me a wreck, I would be glad to dwell ampg them and cheer them on to manhood, if nothing may be to be found in the New World. To this end the same of the same of the same to be found in the New World. To this end the same of the same of cheer them on to manhood, if nothing to generally submitted to every species of self-sacrifice, loss of substance, and loss of character with the sace the old venerated institution crumbling. Its adhesiveness is passing off. The acid is in motion throughout the whole fabric. Its rumblings may sound horribly to the modern conservative, but in due time it will be a mass of rubbish. Meantime, the time it will be a mass of rubbish. Meantime, the tenier but will be a mass of rubbish. Meantime, the come visible to the inhabitants of this country, and inquired after in the "old," it will be enough for this century.

SEPLY TO M. D. CONWAY.

34 LISPENARD STREET, NEW YORK, Aug. 28.

BEPLY TO M. D. CONWAY.

34 LISPENARD STREET, NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

DEAR Mr. GARRISON—I find in the Libecator of this late, a note from Mr. M. D. Conway, in which he undertakes to explain the occurrence upon which my allusion to him, in a letter to you, was founded. The

those Union men who ase their official, social and party position to bring into disrepute the regularity nominated candidates of the party.

Resolved, That our faith in the judgment and particulam of the President of the United States is unshaken, and we hereby renew our pledge to do all in do our power to insure his reflection.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, properly attested by the officers of the Committee, be transmitted to the President, and to Messrs. Wade and Davis.

COPPERHEAD CONSPIRACIES.

"Some time since, copies of the ritual of the O. A. K. were found in the office of D. W. Voorhees, of Terre Haute, which naturally led to the inference that they were the property of D. Voorhees. He has made a denial to Col. R. W. Thompson and to Gen. Carrington, which occasioned the following reply:—

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 16, 1884.

Hom. D. W. Voorhees, Member U. S. Congress, Terre Haute, Ind.;

I have received from you a copy of your etter to Col. R. W. Thompson, Provost Marshaf, and his reply. The following laconic note accompanies them; General Carrington—As you published this falsehood in the newspapers, i shall aspect you to correct it, as Colonel Thompson has done.

D. W. Voormes.

The assumption in the above is groundless. Your name is not mentioned by me lo my reports, neither have I published anything about you whatever.
You insist upon my answering your note to Colonel Thompson. The points you make are—
1st. That the office in which it is said these papers were found had not been occupied by you or by any one connected with you, or been in any way under your control, since last November.

2d. You 'desire to ascertain whether the circumstances connected with the discovery of those papers in that office led to the supposition that you placed them there, or was even aware of their existence?

You desire this, 'that the people may know the truth,' and 'not that you attach any particular importance to the documents.'

The papers referred to are one hundred and twelve

tion:
Your faw, library, and office furniture were in the
flice where these papers were found.
You had declined renomination for Congress, and
ne office was reported as not for rent as late as April,

864. The Ritual had been issued in the autumn of 1868, four Congressional documents were in the office

The Ritual had been issued in the autumn of 1863. Your Congressional documents were in the office where 'these papers' were found.
Your speeches, up to March, of your entire Congressional career, with the 'John Brown' speech, were in the office where 'these papers' were found.
The correspondence of Senator Wall, of New Jersey, under his frank, endorsing a proposition to furnish you with twenty thousand stand of Garibaldi rifles, just imported, 'for which he could vouch,' was in the office where 'these papers' were found.
The correspondence of C. L. Vallandigham, from Windsor, C. W., assuring you 'our people will fight,' and that 'he is ready,' and fixing a point on 'the Lina road' at 'which to meet you,' was in the office where 'these papers' were found.
The correspondence of Joseph Ristine, Anditor of State, declaring that he, 'would like to see all Democrats unite in a bold and open resistance to all attempts to keep ours a united people by force of steel,' and that 'this was a war against the democracy, and our only hope was the successful resistance of the South,' was in the office where 'these papers' were found.
The correspondence of E. C. Hibben, who assures you that 'the democracy are fast stiffening up when this war is to be openly declared as being waged for the purpose of freeing the negro,' which will arouse another section of the country to arms,' and declaring 'that Lincoln bayonets are shouldered for cold-blooded murder,' was in the office where 'these papers' were found.
The correspondence of J. Hardest, who 'wasts you

hees and Benjamin Wood, in favor of two republics and a united South, was in the office where 'these papers' were found.

The correspondence of Campbell, who says the 'democracy were not afraid to let their purposes out to daylight;' but that 'now it is deemed best to work in secret, and asking your consent, 'were in the office where 'these papers' were found.

The correspondence of E. Etheridge, clerk of the House of Representatives, giving official notice that 'your credentials as members of the thirty-eighth Congress have been received and filed in the proper office,' and for you 'to come on,' was in the office where 'these papers' were found.

The correspondence of George H. Pendleton, which states that Etheridge's plan to organize Congress, viz., 'to elect himself clerk and Cox as speaker,' 'though he (Pendleton) will not facilitate the renomination of any man as clerk whose programme is for his defeat as speaker,' suggesting to you to have it whispered in the ear of Etheridge to reciprocate favors and opposition,' and do this authoritatively, but not as from him, &c., was in the office where 'these papers' were found.

The correspondence of J. McDonald, who had an interview with Perkins, 'in one of his (Perkins's) lucid intervals,' with regard to the discovery of the Northwest passage' by Perkins, for which he claimed the credit, etc., was in the office where 'these papers' were found.

And so of B. W. Hanna, who wants a good place in the regular army, and so of Hannagan, and so of W. J. Plerce, who 'will show the beasts that Lincoln has turned out to be a monator in 1864,' and so of Bigger and Devlin and Dodd, &c., whose said correspondence was in the office where 'these papers' were found.

These are some of 'the circumstances' that led me to believe that 'these papers,' the ritual of the O. A. K., were found in your office.

I looked upon these circumstances as a plain juror might be supposed to do, and not as a statesman, and innocently supposed to do, and not as a statesman, and innocently supposed t

COPPERHEAD PLOTTING IN INDIANA.

The Indianapolis Journal states that Gov. Morton of Indiana, on Saturday, received a letter from a gentleman in an eastern county, conveying the informatleman in an eastern county, conveying the information that the Copperheads of Indiana had ordered and paid for 80,000 revolvers, with forty-two boxes fixed ammunition, to be distributed among the antagonists to our government, for the purpose of controlling the Presidential election. Names and places were given, and the Governor at once set the police to work on the matter. The result of the process of the country of the matter. and the Governor at once set the police to work on the matter. The result of their investigation was sistants made a descent on the printing and book binding establishment of H. H. Dodd & Co., on Staturday night, where they found thirty-two boxes such as were described in the letter. After the boxes were opening their contents were found to consist of 400 large navy revolvers, and 185,000 rounds of fixed ammunition for the same arm. Among the captures made at the same place, were the Great Seal of the Order of the "Son Convention, and the heiring of a peace President. There is no other conceivable course in which we can the Ritual; also a large amount of covered to the property and privileges."

The Washington correspondent of the Daily Adecrise telegraphs a synopsis of the contents of the Richmond Examiner, of Tuesday last, as follows: the Richmond Examiner, of Tuesday last, as follows: "mothing we can think of would produce so fine a moral effect in the North sa mouther advance of Early into Tennatyania, and he burning to Yok, Lancaster and Harrisburg. Such a movement would act as a section of the produce of the Chicago. The place, and several hundred printed copies of the Ritual; also a large amount of covernments. of Liberty," the official list of the members of the or-der at this place, and several hundred printed copies of the Ritual; also a large amount of correspondence of an important character, which may be given to the public at the proper time. Some letters were recen-tly found and seized in the office of Daniel W. Voor-inces, member of Congress from Indiana, implicating him in a negotiation for the purchase of a large num-ber of rifles. One of them is as follows:

when the min as follows:

"Loxo Branch, Aug. 21, 1863.

My Dear She: I enclose you two letters from a man by the name of Carr in reference to arms. A letter directed to him simply Philadelphia will reach him. I can youch for the excellent quality and great efficiency of the rifles.

Yours in haste, JAMES W. WALY."

Free. JAMES W. WALL, U. S. S. Hon. Daniel Voothees, Terre Haute, Indiana. Another letter was from Carr to Wall (who, it will be remembered, is a noted Copperhead of New Jersey,) lescribing the character of the arms, which are of forgin manufacture, 20,000 in number, and are offered at 114 each, in bond.

spolis Journal thus comments on the

developments:

"The people will begin to understand now how much these unmittigated scoundrels desire peace. Thirty thousand navy revolvers, with ammunition enough for an army, coupled with the negotiations of Mr. Yoothees for the purchase of twenty thousand Garibald rides, would indicate that there is a good deal of the disposition of the tiger hid under their sheepskin garb of peace. When we look at the large sum of money which the amount of arms and ammunition

named in this letter must cost, the question presents itself of the ways and means. The pistole alone would cost close on to one million of dollars at manufacturers' prices, and the twenty thousand rifles, without the import duties, would cost \$220,000. Of course no such sums are provided by the members of the order in this State, but there have been some Peace Commissioners prowling along the Canada border for several weeks. John C. Walker, and other nesses men of In-

sums are provided by the members of the erver in this State, but there have been some Peace Commissioners prowing along the Canada border for several weeks. John C. Walker, and other peace men of Indiana, have been visiting them.

Some months since, the Confederate Government borrowed fifteen million dollars in Europe, for which they issued cotton bonds, and every blockade-runner carries out cotton to repay the loan. The object of the loan was, primarily, to purchase a rawy in European ports, including the celebrated rams. That speculation having failed by the refusal of the governments of England and France to permit the rams to depart, and they having been sold to other persons, the peace commissioners are in funds, and they could not make an investment more to the advantage of their master than to purchase arms and ammunition for northern traitors, and to pay northern demagogues liberally for shricking peace, free speech and liberty."

UNION PRISONERS MURDERED BY THE

UNION PRISONERS MURIPHELE DA LANGE BARBARIANS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25. A Memphis dispatch to the Heruid states that there were over 5000 troops there when the rebuls dashed in last Sunday. They captured portions of Washburne's and Huriburn's staffs.

truth, and not that you attach any particular in portance to the documents.

The papers referred to are one hundred and twelve copies of the Ritual of the O. A. K., a treasonable order, aiming to overturn the government of the United States, of which you are a member.

The gardemen who found these papers' told me they were found in your office.

The gardemen who found these papers' told me they were found in your office.

The following are "some of the circumstances' that led me to suppose they were correct in the supposition:

Your law, library, and office "some of the circumstances' that led me to suppose they were correct in the supposition:

Your law, library, and office "some of the circumstances" that led me to suppose they were correct in the supposition:

A correspondent with the Fifth Army Corps gives the following description of the field of battle on the Weldon railroad on the day after Sunday's truggle :

on the weldon railroad on the day after Sunday's struggle:

"No battle-field, covering such limited territory, can be cited in this war, where evidences of a terrible struggle and desperate carnage have been more marked and fearful. The dead by as they had fallen, not singly and scattering, but in heaps, in some places two three deep. This is no fiction—it is the tragedy of war—the closing scene of a day's alreadful drama, a grand tableau of the dead. Dead horses, broken caissons, swords, muskets and all the dread paraphernalis of battle, gave the finishing touch to the picture. Those who took a view of the field—and i find on conversing with rebel wounded and prisoners brought in late last evening that they give the same figures—now estimate the enemy's losses on Sunday at from four to fire thousand. Parties from our side have been busy all day borying our own and the enemy's dead. There are many rebel dead still on the field unburied."

and I fl.

and prisoners by
they give the same figure
enemy's losses on Sunday at the thousand. Parties from our side house of the sunday open resistance to all attempts
anited people by force of steel, and our was a war against the democracy, and our was a war against the democracy, and our was a war against the democracy, and our was in the office where 'these papers' were found.

The correspondence of E. C. Hibben, who assures you that 'the democracy are fast stiffening up when the war is to expend the sunday of the purpose of freeing the negro,' which will arouse that Lincoln bayonets are shouldered for cold-blooded not know how soon we may need them,' was in the office where 'these papers' were found.

The correspondence of J. J. Bingham, who asks you 'if you think the South has resources enough to keep the Union forces at bay,' and says that 'you, must have sources of information which he has not,' was in the office where 'these papers' were found.

The correspondence of J. J. Bingham, who asks you 'if you think the South has resources enough to keep the Union forces at bay,' and says, and The correspondence of J. J. Bingham, who asks you if you think the South has resources enough to keep the Union forces at bay, and says that you must have sources of information which he has not; was in the office where 'these papers' were found. The correspondence of J. J. Bingham, who asks you if you think the South has resources enough to was in the office where 'these papers' were found. The correspondence of John G. Davis, informing you that a certain New York journal 'is wonderfully carried about secret anti-war movements, and tremble in their boots in the wof the terrible reaction which is sure to await them,' was in the office where 'these papers were found.

The correspondence of W.S. Walker, who 'keep papers' were found.

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The correspondence of W.S. Walker, who 'keep papers' were found.

The correspondence of C. L. Vallandigham, D. W. Voorhees and Benjamin Wood, in favor of two republics and a united South, was in the office where 'these papers' were found.

The correspondence of C. L. Vallandigham, D. W. Voorhees and Benjamin Wood, in favor of two republics and a united South, was in the office where 'these papers' were found.

The correspondence of Campbell, who says the 'democracy were not afraid to bet their work of the W. S. Walker, who 'keep papers' were found.

The correspondence of Campbell, who says the 'democracy were not afraid to bet their work of the W. S. Walker, who 'keep and the benefit of the W. S. Walker, who 'keep and the benefit of the W. S. Walker, who 'keep and the benefit of the W. S. Walker, who 'keep and the way because they are trying to arrest him for officiating in secret societies, inclosing the oath of the W. S. Walker, who 'keep and the work of the way because they are trying to arrest him for officiating in secret societies, inclosing the oath of the W. S. Walker, who 'keep and the work of the way because they are trying to arrest him for officiating in secret societies, inclosing the oath of the way becau

CAPTURE OF A CELEBRATED BLOCKADE-RUNNER. On the 54th ultimo, latitude 34 deg. 11 min. north, longitude 76 deg. 20 min. west, the United States gunboat Gettysburg, assisted by the gunboat Keystone State and Massachusetts, captured the Anglorebel steamer Lillian, loaded with 650 bales of cotton, from Wilmington bound to Bermuda. She was hove to, after an exciting chase by the three steamers, by a shot from the Gettysburg, which struck and penetrated her starboard bow below the water line. The Lillian has formerly been commanded by the notorious pirate Maffilt, and he is still supposed to be in command, and no doubt will be recognized by some of his old classmates when the vessel arrives at Beaufort. N. C., where she was ordered to stop on her way to Boston. The Lillian is a new English steamer of great speed, built in 1864, and of splendid model, and will make a valuable addition to our navy.

will make a valuatic administration to our havy,

but an attracted by the near and very tasteful appearance exhibited by the camp of the 14th U. S. Colored
Infantry. It is a pattern of comfort and tasteful display in all its surroundings. The men comprising
this regiment have become thoroughly proficient in all
their military evolutions, and in the discipline attached to military life. In company with a friend,
who had served several years in the regular army, we
sy visited the vicinity the other evening as the regiment
was on dress parade. Our friend observed that in all
his military experience, he had never witnessed such
complete precision in drill; or a better appreciation of
soldierly duties, than was manifested on this occasion. * * A very creditable feature with the greater part of the men is the eager anxiety manifested for
clementary educational books, and the desire to acdure knowledge. The Christian Commission, with
its characteristic zeal in every good work, formishes
books and all facilities for acquiring knowledge, free
of expense. —Chatanoogs Gazette.

A correspondent of the New York Independent, writing from Norfolk, Va., says: "Within the last three months, Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler has decided that colored members of Baptist churches in Eastern Virginis and North Carolina shall be considered members and ead, and, so long as the present military rule exists, they shall be entitled to and protected in the exercise of all church rights and privileges whatever enjoyed by the white members of said churches: and if the white members will not submit to this order of things, they may quietly retire, and leave the colored members in the exclusive use and enjoyment of all church property and privileges."

Advertiser tengrapus a symposis of the Richmond Examiner, of Theeday last, as follows:

The editor says that at this particular moment, "nothing we can think of would produce so fine a moral effect in the North as another advance of Early into Pennsylvania, and the burning of York, Lancaster and Harrisburg. Sach a movement would act as a sedative to their war spirit, and would make sure the adoption of a noble peace platform by the Chicago Convention, and the election of a peace President. There is no other conceivable course in which we can help on the blessed cause of peace."

The paper claims that 4174 prisoners reached Richmond on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. The privates were sent to Belle Isle, and the officers, one hundred in number, among whom was Brig. Gen. Hayes, of Massachusetts, to the Libby Prison.

The RADICAL DENOCRACY. The existence of the Radical Democracy, whose candidate for the Presidency is General Fremont, has, it will now be confessed, been entirely overlooked by the constituency of the Chicago Convention. General Freutont, in spite of the frequent appeals of the New Nation, in not even thought of by the enthusiastic admirers of McClellan and Vallandigham; and so fails the badly, considered movement a uniting the opposition to President Lincoln upon Abolitionist war candidate. This exposes the real issue before the country, which is not a question between Mr. Lincoln and General Fremont, or General McClellan, but one between Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis.

OUR PRISONERS AT THE SOUTH. A [correspond-ence took place, some weeks ago, between the Federal officers, prisoners of war at Charleston, S. C., and Major-General Sam. Jones, commanding the robel army in that department, concerning the treatment of the former, showing that since their arrival in Charleston, on Sunday, June 12 and for several days thereafter, they received an amount of food barely sufficient to sopport life, less in quantity, far inferior in quality and preparation to that doled out usually to the worst felons or the poorest beggar, including no bread whatever, and furnished in a disgusting condition.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE. The seventeenth Annual Term will commence Nov. 2, 864, and continue seventeen weeks. Tuition fee for the ourses of the six Professors and the Demonstrator, \$65— ree to students needing aid, wherever residing. For par-leulars, address the subscriber, at the College, No. 30 auton street, Boston.

SAM'L GREGORY, M. D., Secretary. EF E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in West Wrentham, unday, Sept. 4th, at half-past 10, A. M., and I. P. M. Subjects: "Overcome Evil with Good"..."The War rong in Principle and a mistaken Polley."

Portrait of Mr. Garrison.

OHNSTON'S Crayon Portrait of Mr. Garrison is on exhibition at the store of Williams & Everett, 224 J exhibition at the store of running and receive here washington street, and clicite warm approval. It will be ithographed by Mr. Johnston, and published early in ceptember. Price \$1.50 per copy.

C. H. BRAINARD.

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

WEST NEWTON English and Classical School.

THE next term will begin Sept. 7, 1864. For particular, larg. inquire of N. S. ALLEN,

West Newton. MISS H. M. PARKHURSTS

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For The Fall Term will commence on Wednesday, ept. 21. Aug. 26—2w

Proclamation of Freedom. Tine Photographs, 18 by 13 inches, of Paine's Penhandsoney Husarsted. The original was donated to the Brooklyn Sanitary Fair, and by a subscription of \$500 presented to the President of the United States. A single copy sent by mail on receipt of \$3.00 A liberal discount allowed to dealers or canvasers. It is a beautiful and artistic works, wanted for every section of the country.

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ference T How to Caltivate the Voice; Stammering.

CLIMATE AND THE RACES—Northerners and Southerners compared; organic difference; quality, hardness, softness, finences, coarseness; Carbon—its transformations; Natural Development; Paper Children; Thieres Photographed; Right Position in Sleep; Vanity, Scif-Praise; New Views of Physiognomy; The Face; Signs of Character; Love of the Ryes—in Phierrotocoract Journal, Aug. No., 20 cts., or \$2 a year. Newsmen have it.

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GAS FIXTURES.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that (wing to ill health) he has been obliged to leave his situation at Messry. H. B. Stanwood & Co's, now Messrs. Shreve, Stanwood & Co's, where he has been employed for the last fourteen years, the work being too heavy for his physical strength, and is now prepared to do all manner of

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approved kinds.

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introduced about a year since, and manufactured exclusive sively by MASON & HAMLIN, have met with success unprecedented in the history of musical instruments. Sup-plying a long-felt want, they have been received with the greatest, pleasure by the musical profession and the pub-ile, and have already been very widely introduced, and the demand for them is still rapidly increasing, and must con-

great improvement upon an instruments or use mesoneon or Harmonium kind. Its 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 volume of tone in proportion to its cost.

3. By the amployment of a very simple and beautiful in-

portion to its cost.

3. By the employment of a very simple and beautiful invention, its capacity for expression is made vastly 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.

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

forte.

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

commendations already have been given to them, to an exlent unparalleled.

Among those who have proffered written testimony to
their admirable qualities and great desirability, and that
their admirable qualities and great desirability, and that
their admirable qualities and great desirability, and that
of helic class, are such well-known musiclans as Loyell
Mason, Thomas Hastings, William B. Brachbury, Gongs
P. Root, &c. 1 the most distinguished organists in the country, as Cutler of Zrinity Church, N. X., Morras of Greece
Church, Zundel of Mr. Beecher's Church, Evans, Wiley,
Wileys, Tuckerman, Zerrahn, &c. 1 such celebrary, Brakesen,
Wileys, Tuckerman, Zerrahn, &c. 1 such celebrary, Brakesen,
set Gottechalt, Win. Mason, Mill. Sanderson, Strakesen,
to: in brief, more than two hundred musicians, heading,
there is a brake of the country of the country
testified to this effect. Each Chimter Organ is securely
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Feb. 26 6m MASON & HAMLIN.

ON SHAKSPEARE.

The following excellent poem, written by John A. Willis, was read at the celebration of the Shakepeare Tercent tenary in St. Louis. We are not familiar with the nam of the author, but the production shows that he is a po of no mean abilities.]

The great die not! They err who call it Death, y nen neta now the was ann gentile need?

The great die not; they, only, truly live,

And we, the living, are the only dead!

Growing too great for burdening bonds of fiesh,

And too refined for food of mortal breath,

The emancipated soul but takes one step

Onward tow'rd God—and men do call it Death!

So I that wise Master of the human heart, Sweet Bard of Avon !—Poet !—Painter !—Sage !— Sweet Bard of Aven :- feet Passed, death-born, into truer life—and we,
To-night, by centuries, count his age !
By centuries—still is he as young as when
His lips let fall whe words in honeyed rhyme;
And centuries more shall wrinkle not his brow;
The immorted-seek the palsying touch of Time!

And not alone lives he among us still : Those forms born of his pregnant brain are he
Who has not laughed with lusty rotund Jack?
Who has not wept with poor dethroned Lear?
"Macbeth still murders sleeps!" as when before "Macbeth still murders sleeps!" as when before.

His tranced eyes the airy dagger bled;

Richard still "wades through slaughter to a throne,"

To trip and fall in blood himself had shed!

The youthful Dane, madman most wise indeed, With well-laid plan still frights the fratri With well-laid plan still regard to the whose trembling limbs and smiting knees reveal.

That which his tongue had long been taught to hide!

The pained ghost stalks 'fore our startled gaze,

Beckening with bony hand from ghastly shroud;

And good, Polonius still, with feeble eye,

Doth see whole herds of camels in the cloud!

Othello, crazed with "trifles light as air," Othello, crared with "trifles light as sir,"
Still bends above his sleeping love at night—
While his great passion shakes him as a reed—
"Puts out the light, and then, puts out the light!"
And who is this with scales and whetted steel,
"Who still appears are all the light to th And who is this with scales and whether the with clutching hands, Who stalks among us now with clutching hands, And shaggy brows, and cunning gleaming eyes,—
The cruel Jew, who still his bond demands.

Yes! they all live—and he shall ever live, This greatest limner of the human he unning hand did draw men as they are, Whose cunning hand did draw men as topy are,
And of all passions may the lasting chart!
His fame rests not on any crumbling tongue—
Language may change, and princes, thrones and po
But unchanged still shall be the human heart,
And the same passions be forever ours!

THE BRIDGE OF CLOUD.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Burn, O evening hearth, and waken Pleasant visions, as of old."

Though the house by winds be shaken, Safe I keep this room of gold !

Ah! no longer wisard Fancy Builds its castles in the air,

But, instead, it builds me bridges Over many a dark ravine, Where beneath the gusty ridges Cataracts dash and roar unseen

And I cross them, little heeding of wind or torrent's foar, is I follow the receding

Footsteps that have gone before.

Nought avails the cry of pain, Nought avails the imploring gesture When I touch the flying vesture, Tis the gray robe of the rain.

Baffied 5 return, and, leaning O'er the parapet of cloud, Watch the mist that intervening Wraps the valley in its shroud.

And the sounds of life ascending Faintly, vaguely, meet the ear, Murmur of bells and voices blending With the rush of waters near.

Well I know what there lies hidden Every tower and town and i And again the land forbidden es its vanished charm

Well I know the secret places,
And the nests in hedge and tree At what doors are friendly faces, In what heart a thought of me.

Through the mist and darkness sinking, by wind and beaten by shower, Down I fing the thought I'm thinking,

Down I toss this Alphoe flower.

—Atlantic Monthly for Sep

A PRAYER.

I ask not wealth, but power to take And use whate'er I have aright; Not years, but wisdom that shall My life a profit and delight.

I ask not that for me the plan Of good and ill be set aside; But that the common lot of man Be nobly borne and glorified.

I know I may not always keep My steps in places green and sweet, Nor find the pathway of the deep A path of safety for my feet;

But pray that when the tempest's breath Shall fiercely sweep my way about, I make not shipwreck of my faith, In the unbottomed sea of doubt;

And that, though it be mine to know How hard the stoniest pill Good angels still may come and go On the bright ladder of my

. I do not ask for love below, That friends shall never be estranged. But for the power of loving, so My soul may keep its youth unchanged.

And though wide lands or cruel seas Hold me from dearest ones apart, Still may all sweet capacitie Be fountains, open in my heart !

Youth, Joy, Wealth-Fate, I give thee these ; Leave Faith and Hope till life is past; And leave my heart's best impulses Fresh and unfailing to the last.

For these, I think, of all good things, Most precious, out of heaven above And that the power of loving brings The fullest recompense of love.

MOTHER.

No earthly friend can fill a mother's place When the dear one is with us here no more When the dear one is with us here no more No milles no sweet, so loving to the core, As those which beamed upon that faithful face, Reflecting werey meal; angelie grace; No works to kind, so potent to restore Joy to the soul, where andness ruled before, As here, who held us is her warm embrace; But when the vesture visible to right as acts, who need us to her want embrace; But when the vesture visible to sight. Has worn away, to set the spirit free, Then we belook those looks of love and light In fadeless lines impressed on memory; And feel that but one mother c'er is given. To guard us here below, or guide the way to

> Leave no unguarded place, No weakness of the soul;

The Tiberator.

THE PEACE PARTY-ITS BELATIONS TO SLAVERY AND THE REBELLION.

LOCKPORT, Ill., Aug. 20, 1864. W. L. Garrison:

MY FRIEND.—I have lectured twice in this vicinity, on the Republic and the Rebellion, and the Peace Party and its relations to slavery and the civil war. What has been the one uniform how! of the slavermongers and their allies ever aince you began the word ideas, in earnest, against slavery? "Peace! Peace!" "Yield to the demands of the Slave Power!" "Compromise!" "Don's resist!" "Give to the kidasporers, the women-whippers and babyto the kidasppers, the women whippers and baby-pedlers all they ask!" "Be still!" "Keep Quiet!" "Put up your swords!" "Let the man-stealers have the whole North, and enslave the entire of the land, rather than have a civil war! This has been the bowl of the Peace Party of the North for thirty years. Their object has been to give the entire North, bound hand and foot, into the bloody handa of slave-breeders. This same Peace Party plundered Mexico of thirty thousand square miles of free earth, and plunged the nation into a war, all to sustain and perpetuate slavery. This same Peace ens of Kansas to make that a Slave State. enacted the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850? The Peace Democracy. Who made the Dred Scott decision!
The Peace Democracy. Who split the Democratic party at Charleston to favor the election of Lincoln, in party at Charleston to havor the election of Entering order to give slaveholders an occasion to secede? The Peace Democracy. Who took eight States out of the Union, formed the slave-traders' Confederacy. stole all the forts, arsenals, post-offices, and dock-yards of the South, and organized and equipped thirty thou-sand troops to take Washington before Lincoln came into office? The Peace Democracy. Who sough sassinate Lincoln, and prevent his inaugurati The Peace Democracy. Who have been engaged in planning and preparing for this bloody war to destroy the Republic, and erect a slave empire on its ruins, the try-five years? The Peace Democracy. Who intry-five years? The Peace Democracy who intry-five years? The Peace Democracy was in the North to aid the rebellion? The Peace If President Lincoln should habitually treat soldier. n the North to aid the receilled; The Peace ocracy. To whom do the slave-trading traitors for victory? To the Peace Democracy of the "Burn, plunder, devastate and murder wher ever a friend of the Administration dares show his head!" Who adopt this as their party watchword The Peace Democracy. Who are encouraging and assisting and fitting out pirates to prey upon the commerce of the United States? Who rejoice in the defeats and disasters of the Federal armies? Who opposed the repeal of the fugitive slave laws, and the stitutional prohibition of slavery ? Who refuse to vote money to reward the soldiers who are periling life and limb to save the Republic? The Peace De mocracy. Who originated and enacted that bloody York city one year ago? The Peace Democracy Who to day are seeking to excite riot, plunder and murder in the towns and cities of the great North West? The Peace Democracy. The party is the same which for thirty years has sought to consign the North to the hell of slavery. True, at the begin-

These were the people who in the recent Nations Convention of Spiritualists in Chicago tried by threats and every means to bully and browbeat that Conven-tion into silence respecting slavery and the rebellion. And silence is all the traitors, North and South, want. They only wish to be let alone, that they may, withcemented by the blood, watered by the tears, and consecrated by the prayers of our fathers and mothers, from the record of the world. To all who oppose their murdrous designs, they cry, "Peace! Peace! Let us alone!" To the rioting, plundering, murdering and slave-mongering traitors they say, "War! war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt!" On the Peace Democracy rest the blood, murder, anguish and horror of this civil war against freedom and for sla very. The Peace Democracy of the North are iden-tified with the slave-breeding traitors of the South. The latter depend upon the former for triumph in their efforts to abolish freedom and establish slavery

ning of the rebellion, all that was manly and true to

freedom and free institutions left the foul conspirators when they opened fire on Sumier, and began the war of builets to subjugate the North to slavery; but who repudiated Douglas, Cass, Morton, Yates, Dickinson, Butler, Boutwell, Forney, and a host of leading Northern Democrats, because they refused to

be traitors in support of slavery? The Peace Demo-

om and free institutions left the foul conspirator

over the nation and continent.

The Peace Democracy are maturing their plans daily and hourly. They are bolding meetings in many places in this State and in Indiana to organize, to arm, and to resist by blood and anarchy the elec-tion of Lincoln, and to compel the North to submit to the demands of the slave-mongers. They openly declare that the triumph of slavery over all the nation and the continent is preferable to the reelection of Lincoln, or the election of any man who favors the policy of emancipation. In their speeches and resolutions, they reiterate the peace platform of Jeff Davis and Co., as put forth in the Richmond Enquirer. The

Enquirer says:—

"Save on our own terms, we can accept no peace whatever, and must fight till doomsday rather than yield one iots of them." "The North must yield all—the South nothing." "We shall make no peace till we are in a position not only to demand and exact, but also to enforce and collect treasures for our own reimbursement out of the wealthy clites of the North. In other words, we shall make no peace till we have destroyed and scattered their armies, and BROKEN UP THEIR GOVERNMENT. When we have done that, we ought not only to extort from the North our own full terms, and ample acknowledgment of their wrong, but also full indemnity for the trouble and expense caused to us by their crime." "Once more we say, it is all or nothing. This Confederacy or the Yankee nation, one or the other, must go down—down to perdition. One or the other must go forfait its notional existence, and lie at the mercy of its. forfeit its national existence, and lie at the mercy of its mortal enemy." "As surely as we triumph, so surely will we make the North pay our war debt, though we wring it out of their hearts."

Such are the terms of peace to which the Peace Democracy are arming and organizing to subjugate the North. They assert this, and use the very lan guage of the above extracts in their speeches and res They say "the North shall pay the wathe South"—"shall give up its national ex olutions. They say "the North shall pay the war debt of the South ""shall give up its national existence"—"shall place itself at the mercy of its deadly foo "—"shall place itself at the mercy of its deadly foo "—"shall gield all, and the South nothing." They declare that this is what they mean by peace—the reenslavement of all made free by Proclamation, by Act of Congress, and by enlistment into the service of th States; the abandonment of all the school for the education of freedmen; the repeal of all Acts of Congress in relation to the abolition of slavery in the District and the Territories, and in relation to the abolition of the inter-State slave trade, and the fugi tive-slave laws, the recognition of equal rights for the negro in the Federal courts, and of the nationality of Hayti and Liberia. All this the Peace Democracy are now demanding in behalf of the kidnapping traiare now demanding in behalf of the kidnapping traitors, in order to conciliate them and induce them for return to the Union, and once more give supremacy to the slaveholding, slave hunting Democracy. In a word, "PEACE," in the mouths of the Peace Democracy, as is shown by their speeches and resolutions, means the abolition of freedom and free institutions, and the complete triumph of slavery and slave institutions over the nation and continent—the death of the Republic, based on justice and liberty, and the life of the Confederacy, whose corner-stone is slavery. Shall Jesus, (the Republic,) the Messiah of freedom to earth's toiling millions, or the man-stealing, woman-whipping Barabbas be crucified? The Peace Democracy ory out, "Release Barabbas 1 Crucify Jesus 1"

And this is the one is ne before the Peace Convention which is to meet in Chicago in one week; and that Convention, no matter in what language its spirit and ons may be expressed, means to inaugura to release the modern national Barabbas, (the Cor federacy,) and crucify the national Messiah, (th American Republic.) Their sole and single object is led on by Vallandigham, Wood, Seymour & Co., to neign this nation and continent to the absolute, un ntrolled and irresponsible dominion of slavery, in rder that the Democratic party may or conjunction with manufacture.

land, and make it a huge barracoon, whose staple article of trade shall be, the bodies and souls of men and
women.

HENRY C: WRIGHT.

MISMANAGEMENT.

A soldier, some time since, in one of our regineers, was elevated to the rank of sergeant. While in conversation, one evening, with some brother offi-cers in the camp, his name was loudly and repeatedly called, from a little distance. As he took no notice of the ammons, a friend called his attention to it; but he quietly kept his place, saying—"It's only some o

those d—d privates."

The point which I wish to have noticed in this lit-tle incident is, that soldiers whose leader habitually treated them and spoke of them in this manner wou eel no great enthusiasm in following him into battle or in obeying any of his orders. Our sergeant showe on this small scale, as thoroughly as if he had bee Generalissimo, the absence of one important qua cation for military leadership. The skilful comma er will form, in some manner, an attachment, a feel ing of affection or attraction between his soldiers and self, bringing this bond of interest in aid of su cause. Looking at war, and the various details o administration which it includes, as means towards at end, it is exceedingly important to establish a un of feeling and interest between all the members and all the allies of the body united in waging it. So far as the establishment or invigoration of neglected by a military leader, so far an element

minished.

If President Lincoln should habitually treat soldie as an inferior class in the community—if he (like the sergeant) should habitually speak of them as mere privates, a class to which no consideration need be naid on the score of either justice, or ki policy, a set of people who need be noticed by the Administration in no other way than by commanding and compelling their service when the Sta it—he would act unwisely, would be not? it—he would act unwisely, would not include of other ill conditions, mental and moral, which such conduct would disclose in the President, he would at least, would be not, throw away one immense advantage towards the overthrow of lion't He would lose that inspiration which hearty combination of mutual sympathy, duty a in those who are laboring for it. He would show him-self, so far, unfit for the office of Commander in Chief while the nation is engaged in war. And if his lan-guage or his action should habitually treat with disment or contumely that class from which our paragement or contumely that class from which or armies are recruited, the mass of the population of the United States, this would prove his unfitness ever to bear rule in a Democratic nation.

But towards one class of our soldiers, and the population which supplies them, the colored people of this country, the President's attitude has been strikingly cold and hard, unsympathetic, discourteous and unjust. And this attitude, copied as it is by a large proportion of our white officers and soldiers, has operated in such a manner, and to such an extent, as manifest ly to have postponed the overthrow of the rebell

The population in question, four millions and a half in number, might easily supply four hundred thousand able-bodied soldiers. And it has been in the power of the Executive, ever since this war commen only to create that number of colored soldiers, but to make them the most effective portion of our force make them the most effective portion of our force against the enemy. Yes, the most effective; since the situation of these people enabled the Government to offer them higher inducements to enter the service, and to act zealously and vigorously in it, than could be given to any other class of soldiers.

By a sincle soldier is a contractive to the contrac By a single address to these colored people, such as

the President might have made, justly, rightly, admen whom she would thenceforth recognize as free and equal, urging their cooperation alike as soldier and as citizens against the common enemy, and pledging to them the protection of the army and the pledging to them the protection of the army ar nation in a simultaneous movement against the rebels the most effective blow possible, both physical and moral, would have been struck against the paralyzing their efforts, filling their whole the terror which their oppressions have deserved, keeping their soldiers at home for self-defence, and thus preventing their concentration in armies for the defence of the rebellion, and even disposing the slave holders, in districts where the slaves were most nu merous, to favor their quiet departure to our side a

These great advantages—transferring an im force from the side of the rebels to that of the nation obstructing the movements of the enemy in every direction, and ultimately putting four hundred thou sand ardent and fealous soldiers into the army with out that enormous interference with our home tries which the existing system involves—might have been obtained, and obtained at far less pecuniary ex pense than by the existing system.

After a year of war, the business of recruiting slackened, and was obliged to be stimulated by bounties, State and National; then repeated drafts were ordered to supply the deficiency; and these processes, the offer of large bounties, and the enforcement of as extensive draft upon an unwilling population, are still going on. If these were the only means by which oldiers could be raised for the nat body would complain. But through all these years, hundreds of thousands of willing men, heartily de-sirous to become soldiers of the United States, liv-ing in the very region where the war is waged, acquainted with the country and with the enemy's re the Southern climate, and ore vitally interested in the success of our arms than even the white soldiers, have been standing apart, rejected and unused; nay, worse I have been left under the compulsion of doing military service

for the enemy!

Well, all this was bad enough; but of late an element of weakness and folly has been added to that above described. The very men in Louisiana who would rejoice to volunteer as United States soldiers. if the customary treatment and welcome of soldier were offered them, are now forcibly drafted into the were onered utent, all the army, treated as movable property, and subjected to the indignity of being driven up by their employer to the custedy of the Provost Marshal, and being driven by his guards to the recruiting rendezvous. Here is the order to this effect, just issued by Gen Banks in New Orleans :-

proper escort, to the recruiting rendezvous at New Oriesan.

If the object were to disgust soldiers with the service, could any means more effectual be devised? For this Government, even while fighting against slaveholders, to use the slaveholders' methods of violence and continuely against the colored people, is bad and foolish enough; but the very height of folly and perversity seems to be reached when a policy is defiberately chosen which makes reluctant soldiers, unwilling subjects, degraded and disastisfied allies, out of those who might, by just and fair treatment, be inspired with the highest energies of enthusiastic particitism in our behalf. Yet this is the policy which willing subjects, degrated and disastissed since, vic. of those who night, by just and fair treatment, be inspired with the highest energies of enthusiastic patriotism in our behalf. Yet this is the policy which President Lincoin chooses, and which be is now executing by Gen. Banks in Louisians—C. K. W.

SHALL THE NATION LIVE?

LOCKPORT, (Will Co.) Ill., Aug. 22, 1864. WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

DEAR FRIEND,—As a friend of the slave, I have watched with anxious eyes and palpitating heart the action of the Government during the rebellion. I have also watched as anxiously your course, and that of many others of our great co-workers in the cause of the slave. I have felt many, very many times the necessity of criticising the action of the Administration for its shortcomings, but have ever been willing and ready to give it credit for every advance step i The question before us to day is the condition of the

The question before us to day is the condition of the nation, and our duty in this its great trial hour. We must first settle this question—Shall the nation liver. The liberty of the share depends on the life of the nation. The hopes of this and the next generation will be crushed or realized in the issue of the struggle, and the friends of freedom have no strength to was on side issues. The damning spirit of the opposition is manifest everywhere, and nowhere of late has it been more manifest than in the United States Convention of Spiritualists at Chicago. When the res lutions on the state of the nation came before that body, treason was rampant, and the clique led by Judge Carter and Amanda Spence, who could prate of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood or of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, ranged themselves on the side of the enslavers of men.and the traitors to their country. These tools of slavery cry "Peace! Peace!" and all they mean is the supremacy of slavery and the triumph of Jeff. Davis. The same spirit animates the whole Copperhead Democracy; and can we, as lovers of human rights, and as the long-tried friends of the slave, have any sympathy with this class, or do aught, directly or indirectly, to strengthen this element! God forbid! Would we save the Government, we must all put our shoulders to the wheel, and his or her vision must be more than dim that does not see clearly must be more than dim that does not see clearly that at present we need our united strength to conque

and overcome the desperate foe.

Let us rally, then, to the side of the nation! Let us work heartily and hopefully for the salvation of our beloyed country! And he or she amongst us shall be best and noblest, who, forgetting all petty personal issues, or pride of former opinions, shall remember nothing but the old love of the cause of the slave, and the present demands of the hour. If we work in unison, we can conquer; if we are divided, treason may be triumphant. Let us have again, as at the commencement of the struggle, the silver tones and clar ion ring of Phillips on the only side and in the only position that can possibly help the slave and defeat the traitors.

Yours for the Government GEORGE LYNN.

THE COLORED TROOPS AT PETERSBURG.

CAMP 6TH REGT. U. S. COLORED TROOPS,)

CAMP 6TH REGT. U. S. COLORED TROOPS, Near Point of Rocks, Aug. 8, 1864.

Editors Independent Democrat:—It is not often that the desire to be famous so overpowers me as to make me "write for the papers," but looking overthe New York Herald of Saturday, August 6th, I saw an anonymous communication, headed: "A Military Spectator's Statement of the Causes of the Failure of the Assault "—giving an account of the assault so notoriously garbled and misrepresented that I cannot pass over it in silence. I will premise by saying that I do not belong to General Ferrero's colored division or the Ninth Corps d'Armes. The article begins:— Armes. The article begins:-

"To the Editors of the Herald: —I will endeavor to give you the real version of the late failure before Petersburg."

He goes on to relate at length the strategic movements of the Second Army Corps and Sheridan's Cavalry, for two or three days previous to the assault, and I presume tells something that might be recognized by the participants in those movements. He then goes on to state:—

"On the 29th of July, the Second (Regular) Division of the Fifth Corps received orders about ten o'clock. This division (four thousand eight hundred strong) being in reserve, was ordered to strike camp, and be in the cut of the Petersburg and Surolk Railroad at three o'clock in the morning; that the mine on Burnside's front would be fired at half-past three o'clock, and to hold themselves in readiness to charge after Burnside and the Eighteenth Corps."

All this may be true, but I quote it, as I shall ave occasion to notice it bereafter.

But the point of his communication comes when, son after, he goes on to say:—

"As soon as the mine was blown up, which engulphed seen companies of the rebels and four cannon, the niggers and white men were to charge. But another unfortunate delay took place. Five minutes' delay took place in marching up after the mine had gone up. The reason was THE COWARDICE OF THE STOORS. The brigade in advance, which was composed entirely of niggers, laid does their arms, and refused to charge."

formed and stormed the second line; but the receis had formed also, and our men were driven back in disorder. Then, after veteran white troops were driven back, the colored division was ordered up to take their places, and of course were driven back, not disorganized, for they charged a second time, and were driven back a second time with a terrible loss. But another quotation from our "Military Spectator." He says:—

troops were all that were engaged, when it is well known that Burnside had four divisions, of three brigades each, engaged, and our losses amounted to over five thousand. He writes that it "was all over by 12 o'clock," but the fact is that the final charge of the rebels was not made until after two o'clock, P. M.

I have already contradicted the most of his mistatements, and now I want to show up a little of his military learning.

Had be been a military man, he would not have spoken of the mine as going to he "fired," or "blown pp", he would have said "sprung." Instead of the mine being blown up, the fort suffered that catastrophe. Again, no fort "on" Burnside's front these are little things, I know, but they tell which is the military man.

I think I have written almost enough on this subject to show how false and malicious these charges are, and now will tell who! am, as I am well known. particularly to many of your readers. I enlisted the 29th of April, 1861, and have been connected with the army ever since. I was with the 2d N. H. until the 23d of September, 1868, when I was discharged to enter the Sixth Regiment Colored Troops. I have seen the negroes in camp, in the field, on the march, and in a severe fight; and my opinion that they will make good soldiers is formed from actual experience in the field.

Begging your pardon for troubling you so much, I remain, your obedient servant,

ENOCH F. JACKMAN,

1st Lieut. 6th U. S. C. T.

GEN. SHERMAN'S LETTER.

Gen. W. T. Sherman is an officer for whose military ability we cherish very great respect, and of whose unqualified devotion to the Union we never entertained a doubt. There are few soldiers who have done better service in the field than he, or whose opinions on matters touching the war are entitled to be more carefully considered. At the same time, he is well known to be a man capable of crotchets, and if wrong-beaded at all likely, to be extremely so. His letter on Recruiting in the rebellions States will serve as an instance. Its fundamental idea is to crush the Rebellion in the most thorough and expeditious manner; yet the letter can have no other effect than to throw obstacles in the path he wishes to tread. We do not controvert his opinion as to the practicability of recruiting in North-Western Georgia. He ought to know, and we presume does know, better than any body else about that. But when he extends his criticisms to cover the whole field, there are others who are in a position to judge more accurately than Gen. Sherman. His main objections resolve themselves into two: 1, That the law hinders enlistments, and 2, That negroes are better fitted for teamsters than for soldiers. It so happens that on each of these points General Sherman is neither familiar with the facts, nor able to teatify as an expert to matters of opinion.

There is no evidence that the law has hindered recruiting. No effort has been made to operate under it, except by Massachusetts, the Governors of other States being hostile or apathetic. Can Gen. Sherman say it has obstructed enlistments in Massachusetts? It is but a few days since that State sent 5,000 men to the war, who had been raised, armed, equipped, and drilled in twenty-five days. These men came forward in response neither to a draft nor a call, but were tendered to the Government by Gov. Andrew—ell which was sub-Gen. W. T. Sherman is an officer for whose mili

Massachusetts? It is but a few days since that State sent 5,000 men to the war, who had been raised, armed, equipped, and drilled in twenty-five days. These men came forward in response neither to a draft nor a call, but were tendered to the Government by Gov. Andrew—all which was subsequently to the passage of the law of which Gen. Stierman complains, and was accomplished simultaneously with the efforts to secure recruits in the rebellious States. Nor were these 5,000 men required to fill any deficiency then existing, for it is on record in the Bureau at Washington, that before this last enlistment, on the first of June, 1864, Massachusetts had furnished 5,000 soldiers in excess of all calls to that date—and this without counting her 30,000 or 40,000 seamen and marines. A State that has done that much for the Union can bear with equanimity the implied reproaches of Gen. Sherman, and can treat with contempt the lavish abuse of Copperhead journals.

II. Gen. Sherman does not read the newspapers, or he would long ere this have learned that Negroes do make good soldiers, and have abundantly, heroically vindicated their right to stand by the side of their white comrades. Milliken's Bend, Port Hudson, Wagner, Olustes, Petersburg, have settled the question whether Negroes will fight. As those memorable actions happened not to occur under Gen. Sherman's eye, they seem not to have attracted his notice, but the public knows the facts. Gen. Sherman's the public knows the facts. Gen. Sherman's the general opinion of Negro courage and military capacity. Testified to by such officers as Gen. Seymour and Gen. W. F. Smith, both West Pointers and both Pro-Slavery men, the facts would pass muster even with the Commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi.

Again, Gen. Sherman forgets that the negroes find in their military service a transitional stage from Slavery to uncontrolled freedom of inestimable value to them. The army has been deemed a good school of discipline even for white men. To the black, with the knowled other unfortunation by took place in marching.

y took place in marching.

p. The reason was THE COWANIERS. The brigade in advance, which was carried on figure of niggers, laid down their arms, and refused to strictly of niggers, laid down their arms, and refused to which is the most politic way I know of telling the writer that he talks just as I do when I lie. For instance, instead of "fire minutes delay," more than an hour was supposed to elapse in artillery firing upon the already demoralized enemy, thereby giving them time to collect and reassure their badly them time. Again, not a negro was in the front line. Gen. Ledlie's division, of the Ninth front line. Gen. Ledlie's division. Next came Gen. Ferrero's division of colored troops in the second, they stopped the compose the division. Next came Gen. Ferrero's division of colored troops in the second they stopped the contract of the

The Prescott (Canada) Telegraph has the following account of a hazardous exploit:

and were driven back a second time, and were driven back a second time with a terrible loss. But another quotation from our "Military Spectator." He says:—

"The second brigade of niggers (three thousand five hundred strong) marched over them, followed by a brigade of white troops, one thousand two hundred strong."

After telling how they planted their colors in the second line, he comes out in flourishing capitals, and says:—

"THREE HUNDRED REBLES ROUT THERE THOUSAND NIGOURS. When they reached the second line, he comes out in flourishing capitals, and says:—

"THREE HUNDRED REBLES ROUT THERE THOUSAND NIGOURS. When they reached the second line, as mere squad of three hundred rebels made their appearance, and the niggers, widhout firing a shot, by shoving to the left, pushed the ones thousand two hundred when turned tall, and run away until they got clear back into our lines. These three hundred men drove back twice these cool thousand two hundred their was no retreat; their position was in the rear of the rebet main line, so that the rebels were between them and us."

Now I propose to contradict the above "by detail," as we say in the army. First and forement, no colored man has been known to "run without firing a shot." One reason why they are not so good pickets as white men is, that unless very well drilled and disciplined, they will fire at every your bush, troe or stump within ride charge. Again, it is abourd to state that a brigade will stop, while

The Slit Rock nearly finished our adventure.

Being unacquainted with the channel, they took to

The Slit Rock nearly finished our adventure. Being unacquainted with the channel, they took to north shore, and when enly about one hundred was off, in a very swift current, they saw abead of their a fall of about seven feet. By hard pulling and their Old Lock, on the north side, when an early broke, fortunately just as they were within reach it to the head, when a passing raft pointed out to the head, when a passing raft pointed out to the head, when a passing raft pointed out to the head, when a passing raft pointed out to the head, when a passing raft pointed out to the head, when a passing raft pointed out to the head, when a fact the channel, and amid some good swells they deceade the rapids in safety.

"Then came the Cascades. Here they were still they deceaded the rapids in safety.

"Then came the Cascades had never been raft anything smaller than a battean, and be was set they would be drowned. Notwithstanding stakes determined to proceed, and were anxieusly within in their perilous journey by the gentleman also spoken of. The first pitch was passidely; at the second, however, the boat went down, and strek-whether the bottom or a rock they could so, of course, say. She, llowever, raised, they supposely the force of the current, although filled with was, rock. The moment they struck still water, lebas, sunk. The rock before spoken of, however, near, and, though small, here they bailed out they boat and prupared to start again. Monuted on the local their should be an anxiously desirous to change their base, but to many anxiously desirous to change their base, but to many anxiously desirous to change their base, but to many had to take to their boat again. A point abad varselected, and they determined it beat field swamp in the rapids ahead, they would stick to be a local their praced the point.

"Although badly tossed, however, the still kept up, and, about half filled with water, bravely she came out of this latter peril. The reach the point.

"Although badly tossed, however, the side kept and rain the h

and ran it safely and without adventure, this maining the entire trip from Prescot to Mostreal is skiff of one hundred pounds weight, with about fin hundred and twelve pounds load, including baggage, their own weight, etc.

"All the rapids were run stern first. The rang for this is that a better brace may be obtained vit the oars in this position—the boat being at these plete command of the man at the oars, who, being goes down facing the danger. In such plets a quick eye and steady band are imperative, and run these, we should imagine, would hardly insure that y at all times. We hope Messrs. Welch and Jose will not find many imitators."

A COLORED CORRESPONDENT.

A COLORED CORRESPONDENT.

Point or Rocks, Ag. 1.

The chief topic of interest at headquarten beig was the arrival in camp of Mr. Chekter, a clord gentleman, who presented his credentials to Gen. Backer as the authorized reporter in the field of the Plandelphia (Forney's) Pers. Riding pp to the text of the Commanding General, he dismounted and entert. Upon announcing his business, he was saked by seated, and thereupon presented his letter of stroke seated, and thereupon presented his letter of stroke tion from Mr. Young, managing editor of the Pam. Gen. Butler read it and endorsed it, directing talk. Chester be permitted to pass everywhere with cellines. He suggested that he should take up his best quarters with Gen. Payne's (colored) divino, in front of Petersburg, and gave him some generis ad appropriate instructions touching his duties as a mitrary correspondent; whereupon he remonated his horse and retired—not, however, before asking Gr. Butler to formish him with a horse, to which the rely was that the Quartermasters of the army were set charged with the mounting of new spaper correspodents of the army. Then he went away.—Corr. of the Nr. Y. Herald.

Bravery of the Negro Troops. The Army correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing "in front of Petersburg, August 9, 1864," and giving in account of our late disastrous repulse, 1838:—

As to the negro troops, they followed their officen into the very jaws of death, and not until their leaders were nearly all shot down did they flied from the contest. Any other statement is purely a malignant lie, come from wfaterer source it mst. Among these qur own ... 50th v. s. colored troops, while the third is the state, with portions from Wishelm and the state, with portions from Wishelm manifest in this State, with portions from Wishelm manifest in the State with portions from Wishelm manifest in the Sta

raised mainly in this State, with portions from Wisconsin and Missouri, were conspicuous for their glantry and soldierly bearing. They had the struct of the charge, led by their heroic chief, Liestenst Colonel John A. Bross. It was to him especially, as the cofficers of his regiment and brigale, as issuing the charge directly into the very centre of the mendous fire of grape and canister, that the expressions of the staff officers in yeaterday's liester reform. They had seen more than a score of the most strike hattless of the mendous fire of grape and canister, that the expressions of the staff officers in yeaterday's liester reform. sions of the staff officers in yesterday's lear referral.
They had seen more than a score of the most terrible battles of the war, and never vimesed bergin to noble, so truly self-sacrificing and radius. Through and beyond the exploded fort, springly piled with the dead and dying, and with skullers from the shrance Colonel Bross led his brigade, one color beater that another being shot down, reached the inside line, and mounting it he selezed the colors himself in his killand, and waving his a word he cried, "faily, sy brave boys, rally! forward!" and fell to rise somes.

OFFER TO DEFEND A COLORED SOLUTE. The Nashville Times contains a correspondence between Measts. Bunts and Lindsay, attorneys in that the Colonel R. D. Mussey, commanding the celerel work in relation to a colored soldier who had, while on guard, killed a citizen, and was to be tied by commandial. The legal gentlemen offer their services is the defence. Colonel Mussey replies:

"In behalf of the soldier in quession, and of the generous and patriotic offer. I also thank you be seen generous and patriotic offer. I also thank you be seen generous and patriotic offer. I also thank you is whalf of the national government, whose specific is organizing colored troops, for your hearty respicts of the wisdom of its policy in arming the agrost, as for your willingness to sustain it here, against the bit ter local prejudices it encounters. But I trust the will be no need for your professional sertion in the particular case in which you have teadered the particular case in which you have teadered to result in the standard of the commanding the post, there are no fine tendent in the standard of the second in the standard of the second in the soldier did right, and cleared him from arrest, and restored him to day. Should the matter, however, evergence before commanding the post before to efformattial, I will most thankfully axial myself, it has onould the matter, however, ever, come cook-martial, I will most thankfully avail mysel, soldier's behalf, of your proffered assistance."

REBELS CAPTURED BY NEGEO TROOFS. The coint Lookout correspondent of the Baltimore Angi-

con says:

"On Friday last, three hundred and thiry the rebels arrived from Petersburg and the frost. Thy say they were captured by the negot now slong ing to Gen. Burnside's corps. They beinged to be grown the say they were captured by the negot now slong ing to Gen. Burnside's corps. They beinged to be grown to the say that he can be grown to the say that he can be with the greatest difficulty that the discrete and the time yelling out, 'Remember Fort Pilor', men give the officers of the negot troops reached the men grown for their humanity in reacuing them from now for the first profession of the say of th

REBEL MONARCHISTS ARROAD Misks writes to the New York Times from Peris, that the haters of democracy in France espouse the cast of the rebels because they fancy they are congesial articles, and he adds;

Tam sorry to say, also, that a certain porties of the Southern people are willing to accept this speciation of their cause, and that it is no longer as said, thing to hear them declare that and the colly durable form of covernment, and the Church the most appropriate of religions for special control of the control of th

It is possible that these robel advenues about model profess any notions, political or religious, is so der to curry favor for their cause.

The Mobile New publishes an account of its death of Nathaniel Hawhorn, and remarks that it death of the few literary men of the North was one of the few literary men of the North was pupathles were with them.