

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Chicago, Aug. 20, 1864.

WILLIAM L. GARRISON.
MY FRIEND—This city, since Friday, the 20th, has been a scene of great excitement. The Convention of the Peace Democracy, which began its sessions here yesterday, with a view to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. On Friday night, the 20th, speeches were made till past midnight, in the street, by Rynders, Seymour and Wood, of New York, Vallandigham, Cox, and others, of Ohio, and by many others. Saturday, an *ex parte* Convention, headed by Amos Kendall, was held, to forestall the action of the general Convention, and compel it to nominate McClellan. Saturday night and Sunday night, till past midnight, the leaders of the Peace Democracy, as they call themselves, were making speeches to the crowds assembled round the various hotels, and in Court-House yard. I heard many of their speeches, and have read them all, as far as they were reported by the Chicago organ of that party, *The Times*.

Yesterday, the 29th, the Convention met in a building holding some thousand, at noon, and in due time chose Horatio Seymour, of New York, President. To-day, they have been at work on the platform, drawn up by Vallandigham, and on the candidate. The McClellan party had imported about one thousand of the Roughs of New York city, headed by Isaiah Rynders, to clamor for McClellan. Some five hundred of the same class were imported from Philadelphia, headed by the same Rynders, to aid in compelling the Convention to nominate McClellan. Many leaders of guerrilla bands in Missouri and other Slave States are here, brought on to see it that the Convention is true to the Southern rebels, and also to see what can be done to relieve the rebels now held as prisoners in Camp Douglas.

I have just come from the Convention. I have witnessed many public gatherings in various cities in Europe and America, but never before have I witnessed a gathering of so large a number of brutal, drunken, ferocious men as I have seen gathered from all parts of the nation in this city the past four days. Multitudes of them are armed with revolvers and bowie knives, and they make no secret of the fact. It is computed that there are fifteen thousand here from abroad. The watchwords that have been put forth in speeches made in and out of the Convention, and which have been endorsed by silence and otherwise, are such as the following:—"Down with Lincoln by ballots or by bullets!" "Subjugation of the North to slaveholders and their allies by ballots or by bullets!" "The government shall be placed in the hands of the Democratic party by ballots or by bullets!" "Burn, desolate and devastate, wherever a partisan of Lincoln dare show his head!" "Cut the throat of every *d-d* Lincolnite!" This was repeated over and over in speeches made in front of the Tremont House, and the question was put to the multitude, "Will you help us?" "Yes, yes, yes, we will!" was the response made by many in the crowd. "A free ballot or a free fight!" This has been the favorite motto put forth by all the leaders, and as they have explained it, the simple meaning is, "The election of our candidate, or a civil war at the North."

This has been avowed in words by many of the speakers, and this idea pervades all that has been said in and out of the Convention. "A free ballot!" is the cry, when the majority is for slavery and the Democratic party; but if the majority is in favor of freedom and loyalty, then they will have "a free fight!" This has been the cry of the South for thirty years. "So long as the free ballot gives the majority to slavery and slave-breeding and slave-trading, we will accept it; but if the free ballot is in favor of freedom and free institutions, then we will have a free fight!" So when by a free ballot, liberty triumphed over slavery in the election of Lincoln, this Peace Democracy (which is but the debris or sediment of the old Compromise party) started for a free fight; inaugurated a war of bullets, solely, as Jeff. Davis says, "to get rid of the rule of the majority." While the majority was for slavery, the Democratic party, as a party, submitted to it. So soon as it turned in favor of freedom by excluding slavery from all free territory, that same Peace Democracy flew to arms, and began a bloody and exterminating war. So in Kansas, the same party, headed by Pierce and Buchanan, went for "a free ballot or a free fight."

By a free ballot they meant the destruction of the ballot-box, forced votes, and any and every thing necessary to get a majority for slavery; and when they were defeated, they called in the border-ruffians, and had "a free fight;" i.e., plundered and murdered as they could. So, if this Peace Democracy, headed by Seymour, Rynders, Wood, Vallandigham & Co., are defeated at the election in November, they are determined on a civil war in the North, aided by Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, and Maryland border-ruffians.

A "FREE SPEECH" party, headed by Isaiah Rynders! At three different times have I met this New York bully and ruffian, on a platform of the Anti-Slavery Society, *revolver in hand*, to prevent all discussion of the question of slavery. This is the man who, side by side and cheek by jowl with Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, is pleading for free speech! But who is Horatio Seymour? The very man who, one year ago, hounded on the New York rioters, all reeking with innocent blood, by calling them his dear good friends, and "honored constituents;" the very man who said in *Utica*, if the Republic cannot be saved without abolishing slavery, let the Republic die; and who said, The Constitution of the Confederacy is preferable to the Constitution of the Republic, and we had better keep peace by adopting it. And this man is President of this Convention of traitors! A fit man for such an office!

And Fernando Wood, who refused to protect freedom of speech in New York—who as Mayor of the city gave up conventions to the tender mercies of Isaiah Rynders and his gang of cutthroats—who proposed to send to the city of New York to receive from the State and adopt the Montgomery Constitution—who wrote a letter to Robert Toombs, of Georgia, saying if he had the power, he would send him guns and ammunition to aid the rebellion—who proposed to Congress to divide the Union into four Confederacies, leaving all the Slave States a unit, that they might make the others an easy prey; Vallandigham, who escaped the traitor's doom by the clemency of Lincoln—who now stands before the world with the stamp of Benedict Arnold on his brow—these are the men who, with the rest of the leaders and speakers of the Peace Democracy now assembled in Chicago, have declared their fixed purpose to resort to civil war, to plunder and murder, to prevent a draft in favor of freedom and free labor.

By the way, there was a practical definition of Democratic freedom of speech given to-day on the platform or floor of the great Convention of the Peace Democracy. Ex-Governor Harris, of Maryland, made a telling and unanswerable speech against McClellan, holding him up as the man who had inaugurated arbitrary arrests by scooping up and imprisoning the entire Democratic Legislature of Maryland, and who had struck down *Washburn*, *Corpus*, free speech and free press, and trampled on the people's rights. The McClellanites howled, yelled, roared, hissed against him, and insisted he should be thrust out of the Convention. One man called Harris a *d-d* traitor. Harris knocked him down. The Plug-Uglies from Baltimore rushed forward to sustain Harris; the Roughs of New York, headed by Rynders, rushed forward to sustain "Little Mac"; but a large body of policemen present saved the Convention from becoming a regular slaughter-pen of the Peace Democracy, at the hands of Peace Democrats.

Some ten or twelve thousand United States troops are in Chicago, or within a few hours' ride of the city, to meet the occasion should an attempt be made to get up a riot and to release the prisoners at Camp Douglas. Many of the citizens of Chicago are armed

and organized to meet the Peace Democrats in a death struggle, should they attempt a riot and a release of rebel prisoners.

One spirit has pervaded all the speeches and proceedings of the Peace Democracy, of all parties and opinions, ever since they began to assemble in this city, to wit, a spirit of hostility to the present Administration and its policy to save the Republic by crushing the rebellion and abolishing slavery, and a determination to overthrow it, if not by ballots, then by bullets. If they cannot gain this end at the ballot-box in November, they have determined on a civil war at the North. This has been the animating spirit of this Convention of Peace Democrats. It has been repeated over and over in their speeches. It is their fixed purpose to aid the slave-mongers to subjugate the North to slavery and slave labor, by a war of ballots at the North, if they fail in their attempt to secure their end by ballots. The Democracy has no hope but in once more subjugating the nation to slavery and in the triumph of the rebellion. So surely as the rebellion and slavery are put down, the Democratic party dies. Its only hope of life is in the triumph of the rebellion, and in the subjugation of the North to the slave-mongers. Hence their motto—"A free ballot or a free fight!" i.e., "Give us victory at the ballot-box, or we will seek it on the battlefield." "RULE or RUIN" is the one single cry of the Peace Democracy! "Victory by ballots or by bullets!" They may fall in both.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

ERRATA.

DORCHESTER, Aug. 29, 1864.

MR. GARRISON:—The articles I have offered for the *Liberator*, though sometimes altered, have usually been more promptly and accurately published, but I have had more reason to rejoice than to complain. But, in my last, on the fourth page of last week's *Liberator*, the sense is so blurred, and a meaning given so different from my own, that I am sure you will not think me captious if I ask for a correction.

Thus, in the fourth line of the fourth paragraph, the word *restitution* is substituted for *restoration*. Again, in the last line but three of the same paragraph, the same error occurs. You will make ample *restitution* by restoring the word used in the manuscript.

In the sixth line of the sixth paragraph, the word *invasions* is substituted for *insurrections*. The change is not trifling. It kills the whole paragraph. It wounds the cause in which I was writing, and me with it. The Constitution, in enumerating the powers of Congress, speaks of *repelling* invasions and of *suppressing* insurrections. Had Franklin Pierce been half as ready to repel invasions of border ruffians as to suppress insurrections of Free State men, the town of Lawrence had never been sacked. I was speaking of the power of Congress to prevent as well as to suppress internal disturbances, and the folly of allowing a State to cherish institutions which breed insurrections, while Congress was bound to suppress them; and I am sure I could not have used the word *invasions* in that connection.

Very respectfully, your friend and servant,
H. W. C.

Our esteemed correspondent, "H. W. C.," is assured that the alterations which he points out in his last communication were not designedly made. We regret that they should have so marred the sense of his argument.—*Ed. Lib.*

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES IN MAINE.

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

His address, for the present, is, *Care of S. Waterhouse, Esq., Ellsworth, Me.*

W. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, has gone to the State of Maine, where he will spend four or five weeks. His addresses on the entire emancipation of the slaves, and the recognition of the rights of men without regard to color, will no doubt interest the people.

NEW BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Dr. Dio Lewis, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, is about to open a Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Lexington, Mass. He will be assisted by Theodore D. Weld, for many years the revered Principal of the Eagleswood School in New Jersey, and by L. N. Carleton, A. M., for several years Professor of Classics in Phillips's Academy at Andover, Mass. Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Carleton, and several other capable ladies, will act as teachers in the new school. Our friends having daughters of delicate health, who seek for them the best mental, moral and physical training, are referred to the advertisement.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEW OF THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

The Grant County (Wis.) *Herald* contains a very interesting letter from Hon. John T. Mills, Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, giving an account of a recent interview with Mr. Lincoln, with a report of the remarks of the latter in regard to the consequences which would follow the adoption of the war policy, urged by the friends of Gen. McClellan. We give the President's expressed views, omitting the preliminary account of the interview:

"I don't think it is personal vanity or ambition, though I am not free from these infirmities, but I cannot but feel that the war or woe of this great nation will be decided in November. There is no programme offered by any wing of the Democratic party, but that must result in the permanent destruction of the Union."

"But Mr. President, General McClellan is in favor of crushing out the rebellion by force. He will be the Chicago candidate."

"Sir," said the President, "the slightest knowledge of arithmetic will prove to any man that the rebel armies cannot be destroyed with Democratic strategy. It would sacrifice all the white men of the North to do it. There are now in the service of the United States over 200,000 able-bodied colored men, most of them from the rebel States, and acquiring Union territory. The Democratic strategy demands that these forces be disbanded, and that the masters be conciliated by restoring them to slavery. The black men who now assist Union prisoners to escape, they are to be converted into our enemies. In the case of battle, soldiers, prisoners, and desertion, and third, the hundred-days' troops, and all others going out by the expiration of service this fall."

"One hundred thousand new troops promptly furnished, it all General Grant asks for the capture of Richmond, and give a finishing blow to the rebel armies yet in the field."

"The residue of the call would be adequate for garrisons in forts and cities, and to guard all the lines of communication and supply, free the country from guerrillas, give security to trade, protect commerce and travel, and establish peace, order, and tranquility in every State."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SEIZURE OF THE PIRATE GEORGIA. The frigate *Niagara*, seized the rebel pirate steamer *Georgia*, twenty miles off Lisbon, put a prize crew on board, and sailed for New York. The *Georgia* was a large vessel, and was under the Georgia flag, and her captain entered a protest against the seizure. The event excited much controversy. It was rumored that the *Niagara* was effected under the consent of the British Government.

MODERN DEMOCRACY.

At a "Peace Meeting" held in the northeast corner of Franklin County, a short time since, the proceeds of a public sale of the property of the late George L. Converse, who addressed the meeting were George L. Converse, and J. G. Edwards, members of the Legislature from Franklin County, from whose speeches we give samples.

JOHN G. EDWARDS. "If I am arrested for speaking my opinion to-day as becomes a free American citizen, will you go home to your workshops and your fields as if nothing had happened?—No, No!—If you will shoulder your guns, take knives and pitchforks, and fight for us, we will fight for you. We will resist with your lives, and to your death all further encroachments on your lives and liberties. The spark thrown out to-day, notwithstanding it may be ridiculed as Lord North ridiculed the first efforts of our revolutionary army, will burn until it has consumed the last vestige of despotism is dotted out. It must start at some place, and I believe it will start to-day. I see in your faces the stern determination to put an end to the oppression. Petition, remonstrance, denunciation, but when all possible means fail, be prepared to defend your rights with your strength."

GEORGE L. CONVERSE. "Men, do not think of sending your sons to the army! Women, do not allow your husbands to be taken to augment the slaughter! Make up your minds to have peace, take nothing else, and under all circumstances keep your powder dry. [Cheers.] There are mad dogs in the country, or there will be, and plenty of burglars. He who would steal away a man is to be treated like any other thief or robber. I must put one question to you.—Shall President Lincoln again be allowed to take Vallandigham from his home, as he did before? I thought you were of the right temper—let it always be so.—Akron (Ohio) Beacon.

CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1864.—8 P. M.] Major General Dix:

Gen. Sherman's official report of the capture of Atlanta has just been received by this Department. It is dated twenty-six miles south of Atlanta, 6 o'clock yesterday morning, but was detained by the breaking of the telegraph lines, mentioned in my dispatch of last night:

"As already reported, the army withdrew from about Atlanta, and on the 30th, had made a break on the West Point road, and reached a good position from which to strike the Macon road, the right (Howard) and the left (Schofield) roads. The transfer of the remains and the erection of the monument will take place during the stay of Rev. Dr. Bellows in California, and the services on the occasion will be conducted by him."

A Republican Convention at Ravenna, Ohio, passed a resolution censuring Senator Wade, and requesting him to vacate his seat in the Senate.

It has been decided that the heirs of men who die or are killed while in the three months' service are entitled to pensions the same as the heirs of those who enlisted for a longer term.

PERSONAL. Madison University gives the degree of LL.D. to Geo. Wm. Curtis.

Negro soldiers are to be paid the same wages, bounty and clothing as white soldiers, in accordance with the late decision of the Attorney General.

A treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the Netherlands and Liberia, has just been ratified.

DEATH OF ANDREW L. RUSSELL. The community were surprised and deeply saddened at the sudden death of Andrew L. Russell, on Friday last week. He had been sick with dysentery, but partially recovered from the attack. His system, however, was too far reduced, and he continued to sink slowly to his final rest. Mr. Russell was born in Plymouth, Mass. 16, 1806, and was, at the time of his death, 58 years of age. He was graduated at Harvard in 1828, and for many years was connected in the business of N. Russell & Co. He was a man of great genial sympathies, generous impulses, and charitable spirit. Not a day is indebted to him for pecuniary aid and that cheerless encouragement that gives the young man confidence in himself, and courage to act in life. He was deeply interested in all the interests and associations of Plymouth, and especially was his whole soul absorbed in the great principles of liberty and free government, for which the nation sacrifices its dearest life. A beautiful harmony existed in his family, softening all its relations with a benign influence of most touching, confiding affection. Yet he kept not back the cherished ones from the battle-field and the faithful carriage. The friend of everybody, and without enemies, he has passed away, not only overshadowing his family with the deepest grief, but his constant presence in the street and kindly word for all who were greatly missed.

A large concourse gathered at his residence to pay the last respects to the departed friend and Christian citizen, and as we looked out on the beautiful lawn and shrubbery, and the bay beyond, calm with its oblique sunset tide, we could not but think that the tranquil spirit of him who loved the scene so well, present, though the hand that gathered so bravely about his home was palsied forever. Of him, in a special and particular sense, may it be said, When the good man dieth, the people layeth it to heart.—*Plymouth Memorial.*

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

The *National Republican* says:—"We are authorized and requested to announce that notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject, neither Mr. Gilmore nor Col. Jacques on the one hand, nor Mr. Greeley on the other, are desired to express views or opinions of the President of the United States, either in Canada or Richmond, on the subject of negotiations for peace, beyond what he has plainly and carefully written over his own signature; that the mission to Richmond was initiated and carried out by Mr. Gilmore and Jacques on their own private account; that they had no authority to speak for the President of the United States officially or unofficially, or for Abraham Lincoln unofficially or privately."

If Mr. Benjamin's report of the sayings of Messrs. Gilmore and Jacques in Richmond, and the views they assumed a responsibility not given them, and made statements wholly untrue.

While on this subject, it is proper to state that the President, after repeated solicitations, consented to give Messrs. Gilmore and Jacques a pass through our military lines.

He did not request Gen. Grant to open a correspondence with Gen. Lee to give them a safe conduct to Richmond and return. Gen. Grant did that upon his own responsibility.

The President's request was merely that General Grant should pass them through his military lines, nothing more."

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1864.

To Major Gen. Dix, New York: It is ascertained with reasonable certainty that the naval and military forces of the United States of America amount to about 200,000, including New York, which has not yet been reported to the Department, so that the President's call of July 18th is practically reduced to three hundred thousand men, to meet and take the place of, first, the enlistments in the navy, second, the casualties of battle, sickness, prisoners, and desertion, and third, the hundred-days' troops, and all others going out by the expiration of service this fall.

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DEFEAT AND DEATH OF JOHN MORGAN. An official dispatch received by the War Department, Sept. 6, from Lexington, states that Gen. Gellen had officially reported the surprise and defeat of Morgan's command, that the rebel leader was killed, and his staff captured, that from fifty to one hundred rebels were killed, seventy prisoners taken, and one gun captured. This report being confirmed by the Richmond *Examiner*, there is no room to doubt its truth.

Benjamin Boardley, once a slave in Maryland, having attracted the attention of some gentlemen by his public display of a miniature of the late President Lincoln, and his steam-engine of about six-horse power, was purchased and emancipated by them, and now has the sole charge of the philosophical apparatus of the Naval Academy, at Annapolis.—*Scientific American.*

McCLELLAN AND HIS PLATFORM.

The *New York Herald* says:—"For three years past the *Herald* has sustained and defended the policy of Andrew Johnson. We have done full justice to his generalship, his statesmanship, his honesty, and his patriotism. But when McClellan takes his stand upon a cowardly peace platform, we are at a loss how to follow him and defend him. This the *Herald* has not yet done, and we hope that he will never be foolish enough to do it. We advise and urge him to come out boldly and declare that his only platform is his past record as a Union general, and that his sentiments are those expressed in his letter from Jackson's Landing, and his position at West Point. If he hesitates to do this he is lost. There must be no prevarication nor equivocation."

The *New York Tribune* says:—"We learn that Gen. McClellan declares privately among his friends that he cannot and will not endorse the Peace platform constructed for him at Chicago. What is the use of such humbug? He was nominated on that platform; he was nominated after that platform had been adopted with but few dissenting votes, and those mostly of men who wished it made more absolute than it is; and he would not now have been nominated if it had been understood that he would not accept that platform. The candidates and the platform are indivisible; the principles are of far more consequence than the men."

In the vicinity of Paducah and Mayfield, Ky., there are over 100 widows and families of Union men murdered by guerrillas. Gen. Faine intends appropriating from the funds assessed on rebel cotton and tobacco for that purpose five thousand dollars each for these people.

Official reports show that one hundred and fifty female recruits have been detected, and made to resume the garments of their sex.

The *New York State Inspector* General estimates the number of persons killed in New York city, during the riots, last year, at fully 1000.

THE RHODE ISLAND SOLDIERS' VOTE. Complete returns of the voting on the Constitutional amendment extending the suffrage to the Rhode Island soldiers in the field show its passage by three-fifths majority.

The official list in the office of the Commissary General of Prisoners indicates that we hold an excess of rebel prisoners rising 40,000 men.

The vote of North Carolina for Governor shows 54,323 for Vance, Jeff. Davis's war candidate, and 20,488 for Holden, whom the rebels call a subalternist—making a total vote of 74,771.

A sarcophagus of marble, after the old English style and cruciform in shape, is to be placed over the grave of the late Rev. Thomas Starr King by the national parish in San Francisco. The transfer of the remains and the erection of the monument will take place during the stay of Rev. Dr. Bellows in California, and the services on the occasion will be conducted by him.

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A CALL.

FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLORED CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The present state of our country, together with the claims of humanity and universal freedom, and the favorable developments of the Providence of God, pointing to the liberation and enfranchisement of our race, demand of us to be united in council, labor and faith.

The nation and the age have adjudged that the extinction of slavery is necessary to the preservation of liberty and republicanism, and that the existence of the Government itself is contingent upon the total overthrow of the slaveholders' oligarchy and the annihilation of the despotism which is inseparably connected with it.

Brethren, the present time is immeasurably more favorable than any other period in our history to unite and act for our own most vital interests. If we are to live and grow, and prove ourselves to be equal to the exigencies of the times, we must meet in council, and labor together for the general welfare of the people. Sound measures must be encouraged; education must be promoted; temperance and frugality must be exemplified, and industry, and thrift, and everything that pertains to well-ordered and dignified life, must be exhibited to the nation and the world. Therefore, the strong men of our people, the faithful and the true, are invited to meet in a National Convention, for the advancement of these objects and principles, on Tuesday, the 4th day of October, A. D. 1864, at 7 o'clock, P. M. (place will be named at an early day), in the city of New York. The progressive and liberty-loving people of the loyal States are invited to send delegates, properly and regularly chosen. Let them come from the cities, towns, hamlets and districts of every section of the country, and lay the foundation of a superstructure, broad and deep, which in the future shall be a stronghold and defense for ourselves and our posterity.

(Signed by Henry Highland Garnet, Washington; Robert Hamilton, New York; Amos G. Beman, Jamaica; William R. Troy; J. W. Loguen, Syracuse; Wm. H. Johnson, Albany; J. W. B. Smith, Williamsburg; Louis H. Putnam, Brooklyn; Moses Vinny, Schenectady; O. G. Gilbert, Saratoga Sp.; Geo. Weir, Jr., Buffalo; George H. Washington, George Henry, John T. Vaughn, James Jefferson, Providence; Peter H. Nott, Hartford; Robert J. Cowes, New Haven; Jno. F. Floyd, Middlebury; Abraham J. Morrison, New Milford; Charles Lewis Leonard, Salem; Alexander W. Wyman, William R. Matthews, H. H. Webb, Baltimore; J. D. Harris, M. D., Portsmouth, Va.; Sampson White, Hiram H. Arnold, Alexandria; James Lynch, Abraham Marchison, Jacob Robertson, Beaufort, S. C.; Charles Heads, Vicksburg, Miss.; Wm. Steward, Florida; Clinton B. Pearson, Newbern, N. C.; A. H. Galloway, Beaufort, Ga.; J. W. Ellis, Adrian, Michigan; James L. Campbell, Saginaw, Mo.; Joseph Ferguson, M. D., Detroit, Mo.; L. Gross, John Wang, Uniontown, Pa.; Hiram S. Fry, Grayson S. Nelson, Reading, Mo.; Wm. H. Riley, Alfred M. Green, Ebenezer D. Bassett, Philadelphia; Peter D. Hedges, Newark, N. J.; Joseph H. Barquist, Illinois; Ransom Harris, Alfred Meadows, Peter Lowry, Nashville, Tenn.; and many other representative colored men in the various States.)

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.



Every Church, Sunday School and Private Family.

A GOOD ORGAN.

A very moderate cost—\$85, \$100, \$110, \$135, \$165, \$200, and upward, according to number of Stops and style of case. They are elegant as pieces of furniture, occupying little space, are not liable to get out of order, and every one is warranted for five years.

THE CABINET ORGANS.

Introduced about a year since, and manufactured exclusively by MASON & HAMLIN, have met with success unprecedented in the history of musical instruments. Supplying a long-felt want, they have been received with the greatest pleasure by the musical profession, and the public, and have already been very widely introduced, and the demand for them is still rapidly increasing, and must continue to increase as their merits become known. They are to private houses, Sunday Schools, and smaller churches, all that the larger pipe organs are to large churches. In addition to this, they are admirably adapted to the performance of secular as well as sacred music. The Cabinet Organ is essentially different from and a very great improvement upon all instruments of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. Its superior excellence consists in many important characteristics, among which are: 1. The more organ-like character of its tone. 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 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 person can master it in an hour or two. 4. It admits of great rapidity of execution, adapting it to the performance of a great variety of lively secular music. 5. No instrument is less liable to get out of order. 6. It will remain in tune ten times as long as a piano forte.

may be reasonably said, that if these instruments have the great and obvious superiority thus claimed for them, they must have received very warm recommendations from professional musicians, who would naturally be most interested in the introduction of such instruments, and who are the best judges of their excellence. Such recommendations already have been given to them, to an extent unparalleled. Among those who have preferred written testimony to their admirable qualities and great desirability, and who they regard them as unequalled by any other instrument of their class, are such well-known musicians as Lowell Mason, Thomas Hastings, William B. Bradbury, George F. Root, &c., the most distinguished of the country, as Outlets of Trinity Church, N. Y.; Morgan of Grace Church, N. Y.; Mr. Beecher of Church, Braun, Wells, Wilcox, Tuckerman, Zerrahn, &c.; such celebrated pianists as Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, Mill, Sanderson, Strakosch, &c., in brief, more than two hundred musicians, including a large portion of the most eminent in the country, have testified to this effect. Each Cabinet Organ is securely boxed, so that it can be sent safely to any part of the country.

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

WAREHOUSES, 274 Washington Street, Boston, 7 Mercer Street, New York.

MASON & HAMLIN.

Feb. 26—6m

Young Ladies' Boarding-School.

DIO LEWIS, A. M., M. D., will open a Boarding-School at Lexington, Mass., on the 1st of May or October, 1864.

ISAAC M. CARLTON, A. M., for several years teacher of Latin, Greek and Mathematics in Phillips's Academy, Andover, Mass., will be the Resident Principal, and will devote himself wholly to the work of instruction. Mrs. CARLTON, a tried and successful teacher, will instruct in French.

MR. THEODORE D. WELD, for many years Principal of the Eagleswood School in New Jersey, will have charge of an important department.

Poetry.

THE BATTLE-FIELD OF TRUTH.

Be true, be strong, the battle rages around,
The forms of fallen warriors strew the ground;
Martyrs and victors, slain but not to die,
They give us the noble rallying cry,
Be true to death, and more.

No fiery charger shakes the quivering soil,
The marshalled forces are the soul and God;
Nature and Right 'gainst Error strive as foes,
The powers immortal yield not, but delay,
Eternal Truth can wait.

No bannered host does mighty Truth display,
No armies drawn in array, strong array;
But solitary warriors, with her shield,
And shining sword, made ready for the field,
There, and no more.

Thus to the field against the phalanx strong,
Error's great army, drawn in column long,
Countless, unnumbered, bridling to the front
With motley armor and with slanging trump,
Victory is theirs to-day.

But who to-morrow, when with swords in rest,
The silent warriors pass the solemn quest?
The loquacious future, when the hours,
Clear and impartial, call the warring powers
To judgment and to sentence?

And who is worthy of the tested shield,
The proven sword, the aims that cannot yield?
They, and they only, who, forswearing all,
Present and future, at the battle-call,
Seek God alone and right.

For none but such could dare to tread a fight,
Where victory waits not upon hope or life;
But dully gleams remotely and afar;
When with the dead its dead champions are,
But so to die is life.

Thus here the sons of science strive and fall;
How nobly let ourselves and children tell;
Facing the world's stern ignominies they fought,
Contenting aches, inch by inch, and bought
Our light with worse than death.

Thus here the patriots, earnest of their time,
Invoked the children of their race and clime
So oft in vain to freedom; here they led
Where few would follow, for no victor's tread
Wakes the silent dead.

Thus here the sages, prophets of our race,
Piercing the shadowy future, sought to trace
The heights and depths of knowing, and thus kept
Watch on the outposts while the nations slept
Untroubled sleep, but dark.

Nobly and worthy then to perish here,
Though seeming vanquished in the combat here,
The holocaust to duty bravely done,
The conflict waged till death, though still unwon,
And ages kept the rest.

WRITTEN ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1864.

BY ALICE CARY.

Once more, despite the noise of war,
And the smoke gathering fold on fold,
Our daisies set their stainless stars
Against the sunshine's cloth of gold.

Lord, make us feel, if so then will,
The blessings crowning us to-day,
And the yet greater blessing still,
Of blessings thou hast taken away.

Unworthy of the favors lent,
We fell into apostasy;
And, lo! our country's chastisement
Has brought her to herself and Thee!

Nearer by all this grief than when
She dared her weak ones to oppress,
And played away her State to men
Who scorned her for her foolishness.

Oh! give us this holiday
Men keep like children loose from school,
And put it in their hearts, we pray,
To choose their rulers fit to rule;

Good men, who shall their country's pride
And honor to their own prefer;
Her slaves to their hearts so tied
That they can only live through her!

Men sturdy of discerning eyes,
And souls to apprehend the right;
Not with their little light so wise
They set themselves against thy light;

Men of small reverence for names,
Courageous, and of fortitude
To put aside the narrow aims
Of faction for the public good;

Men loving justice for the race,
Not for the great ones and the few;
Less desirous of outward grace
Than careful to be clean all through;

Men holding State, not self, the first;
Ready, when all the deep is tossed
With storms, and worst is come to worst,
To save the ship at any cost;

Men upright, and of steady knees,
That only to the truth will bow;
Lord, help us choose such men as these,
For only such can save us now!

A PORTRAIT OF SHAKESPEARE.

BY HIMSELF.

[At the recent fête for the benefit of the Dramatic College in London, the following ingeniously prepared card was sold in the stalls:]

A sweeter or more lovable creature,
Framed in the prodigality of nature,
The spacious world cannot contain again.
His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him,
That nature might stand up and say,
To all the world, This was a man!
He was ever gracious, had a leopard's frill;
And a hand open as day for melting charity!
His bounty was as boundless as the sea,
His love as deep; the more he gave, the more
He had, for he was infinite.
Heard him but reason in divinity,
And all admiring with an inward wish,
You would desire to see him make a prelate;
Heard him debate on commonwealth affairs,
You'd say it had been all in all his study.
List his discourse on war, and you shall hear
A fearful battle rendered you in music.
Turn him to any course of policy,
The Gordian knot of it he will unloose,
Familiar as his garter. And when he speaks of love!
The air, a chartered libertine, is still;
And the meek wonder lurks in men's ears
To steal his sweet and honeyed sentences.
Ours poets' eyes, in his fiery rolling,
Did glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven;
And as imagination booted forth,
The form of things unknown, our poet's pen
Turned them to shapes, and gave to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name;
Found tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.

THINGS REQUISITE.

Have a tear for the weeping—a smile for the glad;
For the worthy, applause—an excuse for the bad;
Some help for the needy—some pity for those
Who stray from the path where true happiness flows.
Have a laugh for the child in his play at thy feet;
Have respect for the aged, and pleasantly greet;
The stranger that seeketh for shelter from thee—
Have a covering to spare if he asked should be.
Have a hope in thy sorrow, a calm in thy joy;
Have a work that is worthy thy life to employ;
And, oh! above all things on this side the sod,
Have peace with thy conscience, and peace with thy God.

The Liberator.

THE CURRENT OF EVENTS AND THE DRIFT OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

(CONTINUED.)

MORE WORK FOR ABOLITIONISTS.

DORCHESTER, Aug. 23, 1864.

As we have already said, the right of the majority to rule is acknowledged to be the fundamental principle of republican government. Each of the rebel States wheeled out of the Union in sufficient numbers to control the loyal men within their respective borders. Let them return to their allegiance in sufficient numbers to hold in check the rebels in each, before they claim the right to be reinstated as members of the Union; and, if the legal voters of 1860 are to be the basis of reconstruction, the people of the loyal States have a right to demand, and ought to insist upon it, that at least a majority of the voters within its limits shall constitute the nucleus of the new State. On what authority or on what principle has the President proclaimed that one tenth of them may do so? Surely there is no military necessity for it; and it was a palpable violation of the fundamental principle of republicanism, even on the basis of legal voters. Why, upon this principle depends the validity of Mr. Lincoln's own election, and his legitimate right to exercise the functions of President of the United States, which the people of eleven States "rose in rebellion to oppose."

But I object to the quality of the basis, which would be the same, whether the nucleus were composed of ten per cent. or one hundred per cent. of the legal voters of 1860. Even supposing them to be thoroughly loyal, (a most violent supposition, of course), still all the black men, including many intelligent and wealthy individuals, who are taxed without representation, and in many of the States, a large majority of white men, would be wholly disfranchised.

But of the two plans for reconstruction which are before us, we much prefer that of Congress. It is at least republican in form. Both, however, propose to reconstruct the rebel States upon an aristocratic basis. Neither of them looks to the enfranchisement of the colored man; both are opposed to it. On either plan, he is to be left to the tender mercies of those who, from his toil and sweat, have hitherto wrung the means of luxurious self-indulgence, and only wait the opportunity to renew their customary extortions and oppression; and wherever they shall be restored and installed as the constituency and exclusive legislators for the new States, however they may disguise themselves under the name and forms of republicanism, who can doubt that the subject race will continue to be lawful prey?

And what power shall interpose to save them from the disastrous results to which, on either plan, they will be immediately exposed? What but the power of the Federal Government, vested in Congress, the Supreme Court, and the President of the United States? But the views, sentiments, and purposes of the President and of Congress are sufficiently indicated by the measures we have just been considering. The disposition of Congress is perhaps still more strongly manifested by the late bill organizing the Territory of Montana. In that bill, so far from providing for, they carefully exclude the right of negro suffrage. Only white male citizens are allowed to vote. And these views and purposes can be changed or swayed only as public sentiment and the will of the people are brought to bear upon them.

But the difficulty is, public sentiment and the will of the people, even in the loyal States, corroborate and sustain, or substantially coincide with, those of Congress and the Executive; and to move them, the people must be moved. While the people of Kansas, who have won a place in the galaxy of Free States, through the stern discipline of war, retain among them a Constitution and laws which were intended to exclude the colored man from their soil, and while the whole range of border Free States, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, forbid by statute his right to vote, tax him without representation, exclude him from their schools, leaving him to grow up in ignorance, doomed, almost, to drudge through weary life in a condition only less degrading than that of slavery itself, it were hardly reasonable to expect their representatives, much less those of the Border Slave States, to go for his entire enfranchisement in the new States, whether established in Territories now free, or in those which are to be reclaimed and conquered from the rebel States.

Here, then, it would seem, a new field of labor is opened to us. In truth, it is a very old one; only the time has come when the energies which for years have been devoted to the abolition of slavery should be turned, with fresh earnestness and zeal, to the destruction of some of its bitter fruits. The demon of Oppression has planted his thorns and sown his tares upon it, and from their tangled roots has sprung a tough and sturdy growth, which calls upon us, without delay, to break up the soil anew, and turning under the prejudice and hate of former years, to plant and nurture in their place the generous seeds of righteousness and peace.

It is an imperative duty, we think,—one which patriotism and philanthropy conspire to urge,—that, with all the power we can command, we call upon the people,—legislators and their constituency alike,—and first of all upon those of the nominally Free States,—to expunge from their statute-books the unjust and wicked enactments which impose special disabilities upon colored men, as incompatible alike with the great charter of republican equality, the Declaration of American Independence, and with the laws of Christian brotherhood, as revealed by the New Testament.

Whether we agitate for the prohibition of slavery by an alteration of the Constitution, or for the repeal of the infamous Black Laws, which are so common in the Free States, our field of labor for the present must be the same. We must encounter the senseless prejudice and hostile feelings of the people in the Border Free States, or of their representatives in Congress, at every step. Here, then, the moral conflict must go on. For the present, we must "fight it out on this line." Let this be done, and, in the regeneration, the people of the rebel States will have no occasion to say to those of the free, "Physician, heal thyself!" but, stimulated by their example, will make haste to purify themselves as those are pure. Till this be done, with what face can we insist upon equality before the law as an indispensable condition of reconstruction in the rebel States?

H. W. C.

LOYALTY OF THE ARMY. "The army will be faithful to the end," writes an officer from the extreme front, who adds, "I wish I could believe the same of the whole North." He may well speak thus doubtingly as he reads the resolutions of the Copperhead Conventions, denouncing as atrocious tyranny the Government of the country, and having not one strong word to say in condemnation of the reasonable military despotism of Richmond, or one generous word of commendation for the brave and devoted soldiers of the Federal Army. Shame on such home cowardice!

Selections.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

About twenty-seven years ago, if my memory serves us right, George Thompson, the friend of universal humanity, and the eloquent champion of freedom throughout Europe, first came to this country. How was George Thompson received in this boasted asylum of the oppressed of all nations? Scorn and reproach were his portion. Northern institutions were in the interests of slavery. Wealth and position were his, and, bowed low in the dust for his proffered aid, he was despised in the eyes of the people. He was a man of religion, no place so high, none so low, that it did not reach. The mob spirit, the willing tool of slavery, was everywhere rampant, and England's apostle of freedom was forced to leave our shores, in order to save his life. The bloodhounds of slavery were on his track, and he could find no safety in all our borders.

The Governor of New Hampshire, Hon. Isaac Hill, who ruled that State democratically for more than twenty-five years, declared George Thompson a "fighter from Jones." Charles G. Atherton, a man from that State, ever ready to do the bidding of slavery, pronounced him a "miscreant who had fled from the indignation of an outraged people." Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D.D., who gave to slavery much "offered" service, said that he was "bankrupt in character and in purse." And it is to be remembered that Dr. Fisk was then President of Wesleyan University, where not long ago George Thompson received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. How unlike the time when the Moloch of slavery reigned supreme in the land, and he was hunted from city to city, from town to town, with no place in all this fair land, like Noah's dove, to rest the soles of his feet! How changed was the scene! The venerable President, with all the dignity of his position, rose in his place, and for once made a dead language eloquent in praise of him, for long years and in a righteous cause, had received nothing but opprobrium and proud scorn—*humanitatis et hominis amicus, apostolus libertatis eloquens, catenarum ruptor, oppressorum letitia*—the friend of humanity and of man, the eloquent apostle of liberty, the breaker of chains, the joy of the oppressed.

In 1850, George Thompson visited this country again. It was our good fortune to hear him speak. It was in a Hackett Quaker meeting-house in Farmington, New York. Garrison was there, and spoke most eloquently for the down-trodden and oppressed. George Thompson, the poor man's friend in England, followed him. His theme was most eloquent, and yet he was more eloquent than his theme. Never shall we forget how our heart was moved, as he pleaded the cause of the poor slave. That broad-brimmed synagogue was filled by hundreds of overflowed, and of spirit moved the hearts of every one of them until they swayed and fro like the mountain oak in a tempest.

George Thompson has come again, for the third, and maybe for the last time. What wondrous change time has wrought in our affairs! Where once were peace and plenty, civil feuds are now distracting the land. Evil spirits are striving to ruin the government in twain, that they may build upon its ruins a Republic whose corner-stone is human slavery. George Thompson is with us once again, and instead of being hunted for very life, as in days of yore, he is honored and respected by all liberty-loving hearts. Cabinets and courts seek to do him homage. Oh that he could be so happy, united people, with no stain of slavery upon our fair soil! Then joyous songs of freedom would rise on every breeze, and the eloquence of George Thompson would be heard throughout the length and breadth of a land delivered from the thralldom of slavery.—*Galesburg Free Democrat.*

WHAT FRANKLIN DID.

The following compact summary of the actual fruits of Dr. Franklin's varied career, taken from the life of this distinguished man by Parton, just published by Mason Brothers, is a striking illustration of the amount of beneficent achievement that may be crowded into a single life-time:—

Franklin was one of those who had the force to earn his own leisure, and the grace to use it well. At the age of forty-two he was a free man; that is, he had an estate of seven hundred pounds a year. He became, successively, the servant of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the Colonies, England, France, the United States, and mankind. It was a proof of unusual ability that he should have fairly won his leisure at forty-two; it was an evidence of his goodness and good sense, that he should have made a free gift of it to the public. If nothing is more demoralizing than philanthropy pursued as a vocation, for money, nothing is nobler than the devotion to it of well-earned leisure. Howard inherited an estate, Franklin earned one, and the Master of both had an equivalent in being able to dispense with a place wherein to lay his money.

"It is incredible," wrote Franklin once, "the quantity of good that may be done in a country by a single man who will make a business of it, and not suffer himself to be diverted from that purpose by different avocations, studies, or amusements."

As a commentary upon this remark, I will present here a catalogue of the good deeds of Franklin himself, beginning at the time of his regeneration.

He established and inspired the Junto, the most sensible, useful, and pleasant club of which we have any knowledge.

He founded the Philadelphia Library, parent of a thousand libraries, an immense and endless good to the whole of the civilized portion of the United States, the States not barbarized by slavery.

He edited the best newspaper in the Colonies, one which published no libels and fomented no quarrels, which quickened the intelligence of Pennsylvania, and gave the onward impulse to the press of America.

He was the first who turned to great account the engine of advertising, an indispensable element in modern business.

He published Poor Richard, by means of which so much of the wit and wisdom of all ages as its readers could appropriate and enjoy was brought home to their minds in such words as they could understand and remember forever.

He created the post-office system of America; and forborne to avail himself, as postmaster, of the privileges from which he had formerly suffered.

It was he who caused Philadelphia to be paved, lighted, and cleaned.

As fuel became scarce in the vicinity of the colony, he invented the Franklin Stove, which economized it, and suggested the subsequent warming inventions, in which America bears the world.

Besides making a free gift of this invention to the public, he generously wrote an extensive pamphlet explaining its construction and utility.

He delivered civilized mankind from the nuisance, once universal, of smoking chimneys.

He was the first effective preacher of the blessed gospel of ventilation. He spoke, and the windows of hospitals were lowered; consumption ceased to gasp, and fever inhaled poison.

He was the author of the first scheme for uniting the colonies; a scheme so suitable that it was adopted, in its essential features, in the Union of the States, and binds us together to this day.

He assisted England to keep Canada, when there was danger of its falling back into the hands of a reactionary race.

More than any other man, he was instrumental in causing the repeal of the Stamp Act, which deferred the inevitable struggle until the colonies were strong enough to triumph.

More than any other man, he educated the colonies up to independence, and secured for them in England the sympathy and support of the Brights, the Cobdens, the Spencers, and Mills of that day.

He discovered the temperature of the Gulf Stream.

He discovered that northeast storms begin in the south.

He invented the invaluable contrivance by which a fire consumes its own smoke.

He made important discoveries respecting the causes of the most universal of all diseases—colds. He pointed out the advantage of building ships in water-tight compartments, taking the hint from the Chinese.

He expounded the theory of navigation which is now universally adopted by intelligent seamen, and of which a charlatan and a traitor has received the credit.

CAPTAIN SEMMES, THE PIRATE.

Semmes, the infamous, has published a book, entitled "The Cruise of the Alabama and the Sumpter," from his private journals. A notice of it, from the London *Athenaeum*, which hitherto bestowed its sympathy upon the rebels, alters its tone in this article. It denies the possibility of making a creditable story of Semmes's career. It denies that his conduct has been that of a gentleman, far less of a hero. It shows him to be a cowardly, shuffling, lying braggadochio. It exhibits him as a rebel in his own country, a deserter from the service, a traitor to his country. It denies, on personal knowledge, his assertion that the Kearsarge had any armor; "over a part of her side hang a few common chain cables, affording her engines a slight protection, not much more than a man would find in action from having hung a dozen watch chains round his neck." It shows how, in the action off Cherbourg, the Alabama really was "slightly superior to her rival having one gun more in battery." It denies that Semmes could have been a rebel out of patriotism, and asks, "Can it be an insane hatred of the negro race, as such, and a monstrous desire to found a new Slave Empire?" Such a criminal scheme, it affirms, would "put the men who entertained it out of the pale of social laws."

The *Athenaeum* is purely a literary and scientific journal of high character and very large circulation. It is chiefly read by persons of education and a certain station. Among its writers are some of the best intellects in Europe. Here is what it says, with earnest emphasis, on the true issue involved in our civil war: "We can have no toleration of slavery, in any shape, under any excuse. We can have no friendship with slaveholders. We can have no peace with a slave empire." It affirms that, should that empire try to revive the trade in human beings, it would be the duty and the right of England to resist it with all her force. This remarkable article concludes with these words: "It is only on condition of the Confederate States abandoning the principle for which Captain Semmes appears to be an ardent advocate, that England can ever consent to admit them into the fellowship of nations." We firmly believe that this is the opinion of the thinking portion of the British nation. They cannot submit, having smitten down Slavery in their own colonies, to see it dominant in this great country. We commend the *Athenaeum* article to the careful attention of our readers.—*Philadelphia Press.*

COLORED TROOPS.

Among the eleven hundred prisoners taken by our forces last Saturday before Petersburg, two hundred were negroes, many of them, perhaps all of them, stolen or runaway slaves. If any advertisement has yet been published in the papers, calling upon persons who have lost slaves to come forward and identify their property and take it away, we have not observed such advertisement.

Lately, there were many negroes recovered from the raiding party of Kautz and Wilson; their names were very properly published, and their owners informed where they could come and take them. The two hundred stolen negroes taken alive at Petersburg, trunks (most negroes) that they are in our hands, are worth half a million. It may be hoped that strict examination will be made among them, and due notice given to such as have lately been robbed of such property, with a view of making restitution of such of them as are slaves.

The right of the Yankee Government is undoubted to enlist, or to draft, or to procure how they can, free negroes whose residence is at the North. They would have a perfect right to make up their quota, or to set upon negroes, and our men equal right to kill them; a perfect right, therefore, to employ negroes as soldiers.

But they have no right to steal a man's negro, and arm him against his master; and his master, wherever he may find that stolen or runaway negro, is entitled to reclaim him. On this point, our Government is happily committed; and it can by no means evade the plain duty of restoring recaptured slaves to their owners, unless, indeed, it recognizes the validity of the Emancipation Proclamation, as it was of the Confiscation Act; but this it is not disposed to do.

It was not, however, making a good beginning to march up these two hundred negroes along with nine hundred white men, as prisoners of war, through the streets of Petersburg, instead of separating them, and driving them into a pen by themselves until their status could be ascertained, and their owners, if any, found.

"Two hundred genuine Ebo-skins sprinkled among the crowd of prisoners," and placed on the same footing, was a sight, the moral effect of which upon the slaves of Petersburg could not be wholesome; and it is mainly upon that ground we disapprove of the exhibition—not because they were not good enough company for the Yankees they marched with.

Without, however, going further into that matter at present, it is enough to remark that we have not, as yet, heard of any of those two hundred negroes being restored to their owners, nor met with any advertisement that they await identification.

Any one who has lost slaves, however, need not wait the invitation, but ought to go at once, demand for the whole squad in review, and if he recognizes a stolen or runaway slave of his own or any neighbor, to reclaim him or take possession of him. Any such planter going to reclaim his slave, if he meets with any difficulty, had better not be discouraged, but demand to see one superior officer after another until he comes to General Lee. If, after all, he cannot get back his slave, or if he is not allowed to examine the "prisoners," to see whether his slave is among them, then let him communicate all he knows to the public, through the newspapers.—*Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 26.*

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

Representatives of the United States, who were prisoners of war to the rebels and concentrated at Anderson, Georgia, have just proceeded to Washington, to state their condition to the Government, and see if some measures cannot be instituted for their speedy exchange. In their memorial, our soldiers state that

Col. Hill, Provost Marshal General, Confederate States Army, at Atlanta, stated to one of the undersigned that there were thirty-five thousand prisoners at Andersonville, and by all accounts from the United States soldiers who have been confined there, the number is not overstated by him.

These thirty-five thousand are confined in a jail of some thirty acres, enclosed by a board fence, heavily guarded. About one-third have various kinds of infirmities; but upwards of thirty thousand are wholly without shelter, or even shade, of any kind, and are exposed to the storms and rains which are of almost daily occurrence; the cold dews of the night, and the most terrible effects of the sun, striking upon almost tropical fierceness upon their unprotected heads.

This mass of men, mostly and crowded each other up and down the sides of their emplacements, or on the ground, and others lie down on the piles of earth at night, with no other covering than the clothing upon their backs, few of them having even a blanket.

Upon entering the prison, every man is deliberately stripped of money and other property; and as no clothing or blankets are ever supplied to their prisoners by the rebel authorities, the condition of the army of the soldiers, just from an active campaign, can be easily imagined. Thousands are without coats or caps, and hundreds without even a pair of drawers to cover their nakedness.

To these men, as indeed to all prisoners, there are issued three-quarters of a pound of bread or meal, and one-eighth of a pound of meat per day. This is the entire ration, and upon it the prisoner must live or die. The meal is often unsifted and sour, and the meat such as in the North is consigned to the soap-maker. Such are the rations upon which Union soldiers are fed by the rebel authorities, and by which they are barely holding on to life. But to starvation and exposure, to sun and storm, add the sickness which prevails to a most alarming and terrible extent. On an average, one hundred die daily. It is impossible that any Union soldier should know all the facts pertaining to this terrible mortality, as they are not paraded by the rebel authorities. Such statements as the following, made by —, speaks eloquent testimony. Said he: "Of twelve of us who were captured, six died; four are in the hospital, and I never expect to see them again. There are but two of us left." In 1862, at Montgomery, Alabama, under far more favorable circumstances, the prisoners being protected by sheds, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred died of diarrhea and cholera, out of seven hundred. The same per centage would give seven thousand sick at Andersonville. It needs no comment, no efforts at word-painting, to make such a picture stand boldly in the most horrible colors.

Nor is this all. Among the ill-fated of the many who have suffered amputation in consequence of injuries received before capture, sent from rebel hospitals before their wounds were healed, there are eloquent witnesses of the barbarities of which they are victims. If to these facts is added this, that nothing more demoralizing soldiers and develop also the passions of man than starvation, the terrible condition of the Union prisoners at Andersonville can be readily imagined. They are fast losing hope, and becoming utterly reckless of life. Numbers, crazed by their sufferings, wander about in a state of idiosyncrasy; others deliberately cross the "dead line," and are remorselessly shot down.

THE LATEST "TRAP TO OATON GULLS." The Boston *Post* of the 6th inst. has a leader, stating that "There is one thing of which our people may be assured,—the leading rebels of the South do not desire anything more than the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. They wish the republican party to remain united, and to re-elect their candidate."

Do the copperhead leaders seriously expect that this canard will take with the people? Bah! Every intelligent citizen knows that the rebel leaders are in sympathy with the northern leaders who oppose the administration of Mr. Lincoln. The *Atlanta Appeal* of July 20th (a leading secession paper) says:

"The greatest battle of the war will probably be fought in the immediate vicinity of Atlanta. Its result determines that of the pending northern presidential election. If we are victorious, the peace party will triumph, Lincoln's administration is a failure, and peace and southern independence are the immediate result."

Notice here the rebel grounds of hope—a rebel victory—the "triumph of the northern peace party" (democratic)—the failure of Lincoln's administration—"peace and southern independence."

There is a wonderful coincidence in the language of the rebel papers and the copperhead journals. Both denounce Mr. Lincoln as a usurper—both denounce his administration as a failure. The copperhead papers speak of the despotism of the administration; the rebel papers represent Mr. Lincoln as a tyrant.

The rebel journals insist that they are fighting for their independence—the Boston *Post* of August 3d says, "The country is beginning to realize that it has undertaken a bigger job than it can perform,—it is beginning to realize that the rebels have rights which we are bound to respect, and which we must respect before we can bring them to their allegiance." Bold assumptions!

"The rebels," who are guilty of the greatest crime known to the laws of God or man, who have waged and prosecuted a cruel war against their rightful government, who have made themselves obnoxious to the provisions of the Constitution which declare in such case a forfeiture of all civil rights, and of life even—yes, according to the above assertion, "the rebels have rights which we are bound to respect."

RATIFICATION MEETING IN NEW ORLEANS.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in New Orleans on the 16th, to ratify the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. The meeting was held in Lafayette square, which was thronged long before the hour of opening. The New Orleans *Times* says of the meeting:

"The square was thronged, and that portion over which the voices of speakers could be heard was packed as herrings are packed in a barrel. The crowd surged to and fro; hats were crushed like eggshells, and corn crushed like impunity. Men never suffer such personal inconvenience as they do now, they have not at heart. One thing about it struck impartial spectators as worthy of comment; it was composed of men—citizens—voters. The taunt so often hurled at loyal men that their meetings are composed of soldiers and women, received a straight out and square denial. We did not know there were half so many voters in the city. They were all there, and with heart and soul ratified the nomination of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson."

E. H. Dorell presided, and the list of Vice Presidents was largely composed of natives and old residents of New Orleans. Capt. John L. Swift, now Adjutant General of Louisiana, made the speech of the evening. The following extract will show the character of his speech, which was warmly applauded:

"This is the golden moment to take the initiative. We have hedged and boggled on this matter of slavery until continued hesitation would be the height of folly. The immutable decrees of fate, the unyielding logic of events, call upon the people no longer with God or our own welfare. We have purged the ranks of semi-secessionists, have dangled the phantasm of the South returning to its sense and allegiance, till no man, fit to be outside of a lunatic asylum, now entertains the delusion. Governmental offers of pardon have been haughtily rejected, its amnesties have been grossly abused, and all attempted movements in favor of peace have been juggleries on the part of the South, and puerile inanities on the part of the North. It is time to stop the play. Independence is the fixed star upon which the leaders of the South. Inevitable and inevitable nationality is the war-cry of loyalty. If the South are to fight for their object at the risk of extermination, we are as inflexibly determined to march our last man and spend our last dollar for the integrity of the Republic. When the South is tired of fighting, it will be as tired of slavery; when it is ready to lay down its arms, it will be ready to lay down slavery with them. The path of freedom is the only highway to an indestructible Union—a hearty co-operation between the sections and the immeasurable glory that awaits a common government and a common destiny."

We publish elsewhere a singular correspondence between several worthy radical gentlemen and Mr. Fremont. It is sufficiently ludicrous to see the way in which Mr. Fremont and his comrades seek to elevate the Fremont movement into importance by gravely proposing the withdrawal of Mr. Lincoln, and as an offset and sort of *quid pro quo*, the withdrawal of the infinitesimal small claims and chances of Mr. Fremont. It seems, however, that the latter is disposed to carry the joke still farther, and accordingly, with all the soberness in the world, he declines to withdraw his name, but proposes a new Convention.

This would be all very good and refreshing as matter of joke in this warm weather; if the election of a President for the next four years were not so serious a matter. We cannot bear such trifling at the hands of men who ought to be earnestly at work supporting the chosen candidate of the loyal men of the country. The party represented at Baltimore and the party to be represented at Chicago are the only parties whose candidates demand any man's serious attention. Indiscreet, discon-

ted, and ambitious persons—the disloyal and the factious, may increase or lessen the chances of any of the other of these candidates by the coming of the simple matter of fact.

Mr. Lincoln was the choice of a *Concordia* fairly representing the loyal men of the country. He is supported with enthusiastic approbation by the great body of the loyal people of the country. It is more folly and factiousness in loyal men to spread the impression that Mr. Lincoln is abandoned, or by doing anything