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"Hay this down as the law of nation. I say that mil-liar nutherity takes, for the time, the place of all munic-ipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that makes their descriptions.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 37.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1758.

Refuge of Oppression.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

A SAMPLE OF REBEL BILLINGSGATE.

Materer may turn out to be the meaning of the set, the fact itself begins to shine out clear—that ship the fact itself begins to ship the fact of the fact

fer his kind, a pair of baboons. If they drifted wan apex, so may be. However that may be, he is certainly now about to come down, even to be dragged or kicked down. The prognostications of las Springs were infallible—that "the rebellion" mat be crushed this year—at least, very signal and deciaire results must be gained over it—or else the war tookd no longer be carried on under Lincoln (Gobernment; let what might come of the war and the Siphon, he would get no more armies to fing into the red pit of Virginia for slaughter.

Now, to gut, saide, for the present, the total loss of what Tankees fondly believed to be their concession the trans-Missessippi; pretermitting, also, he deal lock to which Sherman's army has been brough, with all Kentucky, Tennessee, and the half of Gorgia lying between him and his own coun-

day ored But. Phil-sk of red. to be duc-ress. Mr. our ead-t, in and milli-his one-ress. one-ress.

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Remond—the thing is over. Grant's army is rap-

strain indications; from the greatly increasing ex-sement at the North touching the Chicago Con-tention, which is to nominate a Democratic Presi-lent; from the daring violence with which some everyters countenance resistance in arms of the cin-draft of half a million of men; and from the cin-rais movements of some of Lincoln's own Black and proporers in the Washington Congress, and detailed in the Examiner. They whited moment when their sovereign's fortunes were from their "apex" to give him a treachiors down the hill. Two of his most efficient beament allies, chairmen respectively of the and House "Committee on the Robellious Wales of Obje, and Wester Davis of Males." residential election. So they informed him that residential election. So they informed him that selection carried by this artifice most be resisted; is diath be it anagurating a civil war for the Presidency. If Grant had only taken Richmond, would they have dared to set their names to such a document take. All the world suddenly, within one wisk, in short, since the blow-up of the campaign at tembers, seems to feel instinctively that. Abrahan pune is played; and the New York Herald at eace alls for a National Convention, at Baffalo, is annuate some other men instead of the baboon of librar and the tailor of Tennessee; and finds that "they winds have been whispering it for the property winds have been whispering it for the substantial state of the size of the size

A REBEL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

REREL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

To following article, which appeared in the Richmad Srathed, (the organ of Jeff. Davia,) is an insufing pecimen of Southern speculation, and sen the interest felt by the rebels in the action of a Chicago Convention:

The sent article and a very critical stage of the sea and calm circumspection, caution, and patient stages are needed to carry us successfully supply. To weather the next six weeks will be installed that the sent of the sent of

of honorable peace. At least, it will be sure to en-deavor to baffle rather than promote the peculiar war policy of Lincoln, because it believes that his war policy is equally directed against the liberty of the North and the independence of the South. Let us await patiently the results of that Convention be-fore finally committies convenient to a specific terms.

But suppose the draft succeeds. It will only put in raw, undisciplined, reductant recruits and mercenary substitutes to supply the places of volunteer veterans. We shall be better situated to treat for peace after the draft than now, even if it succeed. There will be a long interval or gap of time between the culisting of drafted men and the making soldiers of them, wherein we may carry on the war to advantage, or treat for peace on fair and equal terms. In the meanwhile the expiration of the terms of service of their three years' veterans and one hundred days' men will be continually weakening them, and relatively strengthening us. Their currency, too, is sure to grow continually worse; and without money—money that is readily current—they cannot long prosecute the war. Our currency is fast and steadily improving, and Congress, at its next session,

Selections.

THE DEMOCRATIO ADDRESS.

the North and the independence of the South. Let us await patiently the results of that Convention before finally committing ourselves to any specific terms of peace; for they have much to fear from that result, we nothing to apprehend from it. It may impede, thwart or embarrass the plans and purposes of the war party at the North. It may make their situation worse, but cannot affect ours.

Let us await, too, the experiment of the impending draft. If it fails, the North will be almost without an army, and we should be sure of better terms of peace than we could now even hope for. That it will fail, at least partially, seems to be expected or apprehended by all parties, even among themselves. It may give rise to mobs, riots, revolutionary but but stand civil war in that section. It will certainly increase and exacerbrate the hatred of New York, Pennsylvania, Now Jersey and the Northwest towards New England.

The former States and sections sustain this war as a matter of honor, New England as a source of wealth. She is growing richer and richer every day by its prosecution, while they are being impoverished by it. We believe, according to the duello code, the requirements of honor are satisfied when blood (however little) has been drawn. These States and that section have shed, whole oceans of it. Neither the code of honor nor the dictates of the most generous magnanimity require that they should shed lerous magnanimity require that they should shed certainly increase and exacerbrate the hatred of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the North-west towards New England.

The former States and sections sustain this war as a matter of honor, New England as a source of wealth. She is growing richer and richer every day by its prosecution, while they are being impoverished by it. We believe, according to the duello code, the requirements of honor are satisfied when blood (however little) has been drawn. These States and that section have shed whole oceans of it. Neither the code of honor nor the dictates of the most generous magnanimity require that they should shed more. To do so would be savage brutality, not generous chivalry.

They should sav, and might say most truly to New England, "You brought on this war. It is your war. You have made millions of money by it. We made common cause with you, for we fiel that the storming of Fort Sumter was an insult to the whole North. But it was a mere insult, and one which New England men and measures compelled the South to offer us. We have shed enough blood, and lost or expended enough treasure, to wipe off a thousand such insults. We can bear and suffer no more to saitate your batreds and huild up your wealth, whilst by so doing we are wasting our own lives, wasting our own treasure, roining ourselves, and entailing hopeless poverty on our posterity. This draft we will not bear!"

Even if any one State should take the stand we suggest, the further prosecution of the war would be hopeless, for other States would soon follow the versal may be a state they are prosecution of the war would be hopeless, for other States would soon follow the versal may be a state of the continuous of the war would be a proper than the propose of the north to say that they have excred the hopeless, for other States would soon follow the versal may be a state of the continuous of the war would be hopeless, for other States would soon follow the versal may be a state of the continuous of the war would be hopeless, for other States would so

be permanently continued." It has a curious cit to put this language side by, side with the first payraphs of the Declaration of American Indepence, which these very Democrats read sonorous very 4th of July—and which lays it down a truth—self-evident," that "all men are creat equal." How one is tempted to put the thing cyllogistic form, and invite the Democrats to drive conclusion.

Created equal? Then what are we feel the doctrine of "inferior races," and y of excluding them for ever from the ion proceeds, we shall be growing relatively atrong er, our enemy positively weaker.

As to the matter of the armistice, the subject is surrounded with great difficulties, and we are not prepared to venture an opinion. It may be proposed as a mere trick to get Sherman's and Grant's armies out of their embarrassing itsuation, and safety home. All along each side of the Mississppi, too the enemy has troops that, in returning home, would have to run the gauntlet of thousands of our raiders and guerilla troops, that would haras and decime them from either bank of that long and tedious river. We hold the enemy in a tight place, and probly should rather press our advantage than relieve him of his difficulties by consenting to an armistice.

ABOLITION FIRST AND FOREMOST,

What power has been given to Mr. Lincoln to superadd this vast demand to the, objects of this war. A demand which not only proposes to impoverate the "South, but to take a way the property of Union men, firm friends and defenders of Union and Constitution. The Abolitionist answers by the Constitution. The Abolitionist answers by a sneer, and thinks it as afficient for, his purpose to the desired with hot irons—not one syllable about the sneet, and thinks it as afficient, for his purpose, and thinks it as afficient for his purpose, and thinks it as afficient, for his purpose, and thinks it as afficient, for his purpose, or any conditions about, "You are pro-lavery," If it so happens that to be a defender of Union, Constitution and what the Abolitionists call the Union-axcess. They becker the description of the production of a system that all was a propositions about, slavery, or any conditions procedulate for peace without any conditions about, slavery, or any conditions procedulate for peaces without any conditions about, slavery, or any conditions procedulate for peaces without any conditions about, slavery, or any conditions procedulate for peaces without any conditions about, slavery, or any conditions procedulate for peace will be a source of

It is not difficult to discert in such language, a design to clear, the way for the return of the Southern States into the Union, by cancelling, as far as possible, the emancipation policy of the Republican party, and offering fresh securities to slavery. The South, however, is fighting, not for concessions but for independence; and as the Democrats, equally with the Republicans, seem resolved on the restoration of the Union, both parties, unhandly and committed the way. The world in on the restoration of the Union, both parties, unhappily, are committed to war. The world is wearying for peace. But, if we must have war, let us at least have it conducted by men who recognize in slavery the tap-root of American discord, and are determined on its eradication. It is sad enough to see a slaveholding Confederacy in the South, Shall we desire now to see the North also governed by a party committed to the degradation of the negro, committed to the protection of slavery, and avowedly favorable to the extension of this accursed system into the Territories of the United States?—Glasgoic Herald.

"PEACE."

It is evident that the copperheads and democrats are proposing, in the coming presidential campaign, to conjure with the word "Peace." Availing themselves of the hardships, discontents and high prices incident to the war, they hope to secure a sufficient support for their candidate, by spreading the impression that we cannot have peace under Mr. Lincola, and by promising it, more or less explicitly, under some other candidate. The plan is well devised, and the fathers of it probably could not place themselves on any stronger basis. Poor men, who are paying twice and three-fold what they ever paid before for the necessaries of life, who are little used, perhaps, to reflect upon the causes of things, and who are apt to think that any change, in these times, is likely to be an improvement, may, possibly, be only too easily led away by the seductive word "Scace." But it would be a pity, indeed, if any such wretched sophistry as this could succeed. There is no man in the country, probably, more heartily desirous of peace than Mr. Lincoln,—unless it be Gen. Grant or Gen. Sherman. The loyal people of this country are, and, throughout this war, have been eager for peace. What then is meant by the copperhead or the democrat when he calls himself a friend of peace? He means, if he means anything in particular, that he is in faxor of concetting to the rebels

party.

Look at the resolutions of these so-called peace democrats, and see the kind of peace which they contemplate. They propose, plainly, to abandon all the fruits of the war, and either submit to see

all the fruits of the war, and either submit to see the country divided as the rebels wish, or to reinstate the rebels, if they can, under a Union which shall secure all that they ask. The war, as many of them say, is unconstitutional: "you cannot coerce sovereign States." That of course means disunion. Are the people ready for that? Does that mean peace? What said Jefferson Davis the other day to Messra. Gilmore and Jaques? Assuming the success of the rebellion, he told them, there probably could be no peace in this generation; there was too much bitterness, too great an "ocean of blood" between the North and the South to allow of peace in this generation. Does this look like peace and low prices? Which party offers to the country the best likelihood of an early peace,—the one which comes before it with a practical endorsement of Jefferson Davis and a policy which promises war for a whole

thing when in the heat of a quarrel? Men who are in earnest know how much importance to attach to in earnest know how much importance to attach to these hysterical exclamations,—such otterances, for example, as many of those made by Jefferson Davis to Gilmore and Jaques. We shall beat the rebels nevertheless, and bring them to obedience, just as other rebellious and passionate bodies of men have been beaten and brought to obedience before, ever since wars began.

The issue is the same now as at the outset. Will it bring peace to suffer the establishment of a separate to government, animated by hatred of the North? Will not fresh causes of war constantly spring up? Will not these robels, whose staple is cotton, speedly will not these robels, whose staple is cotton, speedly will not these robels, whose staple is cotton, speedly will not these robels, whose staple is cotton, speedly will not these robels, whose staple is cotton, speedly will not these robels, whose staple is cotton, speedly will not these robels, whose staple is cotton, speedly will not these robels, whose staple is cotton, speedly will not these robels, which may shut up in their two stongs house and alliance with England or France? And then, in our next quarrel,—not far off, we may be sure,—we shall have to fight not only the rebels, explained the proposal of the state of the state

the first time, to be pressed by hardships not one quar-ter so severe as those which our heroes of the arm and navy have borne with joy and pride for more than three years.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

THE LATE PEACE INTERVIEW-OIRCULAR FROM THE REBEL STATE DEPARTMENT.

The following circular from the Rebel State De artment will explain itself:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, RICHMOND, Va., Aug

partment will explain itself:

Department of State Richmond, Va., Aug., 1864.—Sin: Numerous publications which have recently appeared in the journals of the United States on the subject of informal overtures for peace between two Federations of States now at war on this Continent render it desirable that you should be fully advised of the views and policy of this Government on a matter of such paramount importance. It is likewise proper that you should be accurately informed of what has occurred on the several occasions mentioned in the published statements.

You have heretofore been furnished with copies of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the Confederate States, with the approval of the President, on the T4th June last, and have, doubtless, acted in conformity with the resolution which requested that copies of this manifesto should be laid before foreign Governments. "The principles, sentiments, and purposes, by which these States have been, and are still actuated," are set forth in that paper with all the authority due to the solemn declaration of the legislative and executive departments of this Government, and with a clearness which leaves no room for comment or explanation. In a few sentences it is pointed out that all we ask is non-interference with our internal peace and prosperity, "and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all parties to the social compact. Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing, and are still willing, to enter into communication with our adversaries in a spirit of peace, of equality, and manly frankness."

The manifesto closed with the declaration that "we commit our cases to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflections of our adversaries in the accuration arbitrament of Heaven."

Within a few senter the pu

"HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED }

f, Very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General U. S. A."

On the reference of this letter to the President, authorized Colonel Ould to meet the persons med in General Grant's letter; and Colonel Ould er seeing them, returned to Richmond and re-

ng of the 16th of July, Colonel Ould e centlemen to a hotel in Richmond,

and would state them if pressed by the I do so, and desired to learn his in return. I again insisted on some evidence that from Mr. Lincoln; and in order to satis Gilmore referred to the fact that per their coming through our lines had be officially by General Grant in a letter to Lee, and that General Grant in that saked that this request should be preferred to the Javis. Mr. Gilmore then showed; written sand signed by Mr. Lincoln, reque Grant to aid Mr. Gilmore and friend through his lines into the Confederacy Jaques then said that his name was not card for the reason that it was earnest that their visit should be kept secret; the come into the Confederacy a year ago visited Petersburg on a similar errand; a was feared if his name should become kr some of those who had formerly met tersburg would conjecture the purpose he now came. He said that the term which they would offer to the President honorable to the Confederacy; that the Generacy is that the Confederacy should accepterms, but would be glad to have my present the first the confederacy and accepterms, but would be the the purpose he now the states that the Confederacy should accepterms, but would be glad to have my present the confederacy should accepterms, but would be the state the confederacy should accepterms, but would be glad to have my present the confederacy should accepterms. Mr. Lineolo, for

which marked the continuance of hostilities.

The President came to my office at 9 o'clock in the evening, and Colonel Ould came a few moments later, with Messrs. Jaques and Gilmore. The President said to them that he had heard, from me, that they came as messengers of peace from Mr. Lincolff, that as such they were addressed. they came as messengers of peace from Mr. Lincolar that as such they were welcome; that the Confeder acy had never concealed its desire for peace; and that he was ready to bear whatever they had to of fer on that subject.

Mr. Gilmore then addressed the President, and it

and avow themselves to be in need of pardon for their crimes; that extermination was preferable to dishonor.

He stated that if they were themselves so unacquainted with the form of their own Government as to make such propositions, Mr. Lincoln ought to have known, when giving them his views, that it was out of the power of the Confederate Government to act on the subject of the domestic institutions of the several States, each State having exclusive jurisdiction on that point, still less to commit the decision of such a question to the vote of a foreign people; that the separation of the States was an accomplished fact; that he had no authority to receive proposals for negotiation, except by virtue of his office as President of an independent Confederacy; and on this basis alone must proposals be made to him.

At one period of the conversation, Mr. Gilmore; made use of some language referring to these States as "rebels" while rendering an account of Mr. Lincoln's views, and apologized for the word. The President desired him to proceed, that no offence was taken, and that he wished Mr. Lincoln's language to be repeated to him as exactly as possible. Some further conversation took place substantially to the same effect as the foregoing, when the President rose to indicate that the interview was at an end. The two gentlemen were then recommitted to the charge of Colonel Ould, and left Richmond the next day.

This account of the visit of Messer. Gilmore and Jaques to Richmond, has been rendered necessary by publications made by one or both of themsince their return to the United States, nowithstanding the agreement that their visit was to be kept secret. They have, perhaps, concluded that, as the promise of secrety was made at their request, it was permissible to disregard it. We had no reason for desiring to conceal what occurred, and have, therefore, no complaint to make of the publicity given to the fact of the visit. The extreme inscruest, if Mr. permissible to disregard it. We had no reason for desiring to co

THE PANEUIL HALL MEETING.

On the evening of Tuesday, the 6th inst.

date, between Messrs. C. C. Clay and J. P. Holcombe, Confederate citizens of the highest character and position, and Mr. Horace Greeley, of New York, acting with authority of President Lincoln. It is deemed not improper to inform you that Messis. Clay and Holcombe, allowing the allowing in an emment degree the confidence and esteem of the President, were strictly accurate in their statement that they were without any authority from this Government to treat with that of the United States on any subject whatever.

ment to treat with that of the United States on any subject whatever.

We had no Knowledge of their conference with Mr. Greeley, nor of their proposed visit to Washington, till we saw the newspaper publications. A significant confirmation of the trath of the statement of Messris Gilmore and Jaques, that they came as messengers from Mr. Lincoln, as stated by their to the President, are in exact conformity with the offensive paper, addressed to "Whom it may concern," which was sent by, Mr. Lincoln to Messra. Clay and Holombe by the hands of his private secretary, Mr. Hay, and which was properly regarded by those gentlemen as an intimation that Mr. Lincoln was an willing that this war should cease while in his power to continue hostilities. I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

BRACK St. L J. P. BENJAMIN,

Hon. James M. Mason, Commissioner of the Connent, &c., &c., &c., Paris.

[From the London Evening Star, Aug. 17.1 MR. LINDSAY, M. P., ON AMERICA.

MR. LINDSAY, M. P., UN AMERICA.

Mr. Lindsay, M. P., met his constituents at Sunderland on Monday evening. After a brief allusion to home politics, the honorable gentleman went at length into the question of the American war. After showing that he had predicted that the Union would never be restored, and that American politicians had declared that when once dissensions arose in the States, the Union was gone, he proceeded as follows:-

follows:

Now the first impression of the Northern people, and of many in this country, was, that this rebellion, as it was called, would soon be put down; that the slaves would rebel, and the Northern people would obtain a large supply of cotion; and that the insurrection or rebellion was not general. Now, in regard to the first question, the stoppage of the rebellion. There have been now three years and country of the protection was not general. rebellion. There have been now three years and more of the most terrible war the world ever saw, and the slaves have not rebelled. I wish you to understand that I for one would like to see the slaves obtain their freedom. (Hear, bear.) Not that I would like to see them obtain it by rebellion, by the massacre of their masters and mistresses. God forbid that that day should ever arrive! (Hear, bear.) Hut I have said more that once to those gentlemen who represent in Europe the Sonthern Confeleracy, that I wished they could devise some means whereby this institution of slavery—which I for one could not uphold—that some means might be, devised whereby this institution might in time be abolished. (Cheera.) Now, while I do not and cannot approve of that system, I would say that the state of the slaves cannot have been he bad as it has been described. (Hisses, and cries of "Put him out!") If it were so, (renewed hisses and uprear, which continued for several minutes, Mr. Lindgay being interrupted again and again when he attempted to proceed)—lift were so, (be continued.) they would long since have rebelled. (Cheers, and renewed hissing.) Therefore it is not right to give us exaggerated pictures of what these men are suffering. (Put him out! The masters are tyrants.) But if law Northern men as carnest as some of them profess to be for the abolition of the institution of slavery—and I am anxious to see that institution abolished.—I would support them, because there would be no Fongitive Slave Law then, (theers,) and the opprised slaves would find a way across the frontier into the land of freedom. The Southern people would be brought into direct communication with this country, and they would thereby the restrict the south of the south of

the capital that but of the South. Is it not in more danger of being captured than Richmond is? (Hear, bear.)

Now, I think it behooves all men to take their opportunity of calling attention to these facts, for every thoughtful man must see that this war is not only doing a great injury to the people of America, but also doing an immense amount of injury to the people of Europe; and when they see this vain war, it is their duty at every opportunity to protest against the continuance of it. Why, sir, if no other motive ought to actuate us, the feelings of humanity ought to do so, considering the horrible sacrifices of life. But if this war continues, great as the sacrifice has been, I feat that it is nothing to what it will be. (Hear, hear.) Now, sir, it is very dreadful to contemplate; but I have reason to believe that if the South be driven to extremities, they will—but only when driven to extremities the sale and call when driven to extremities. complete; but I have reason to believe that if the South be driven to extremities.—arm the slaves and call them out. (Hear, hear.) But it is awful to think about. Bear in mind that most of these slaves have been brought up on the estates of their masters, and their fathers before them. Their young masters are now fighting under arms for the South. and if these masters go down to their estates and train their slaves in companies of divisions, these slaves will follow their masters wherever they lead. I say it is swful to think of the sarrifice of life which will blood of thousands but we, in the name of humanity, ought to fift our vices against this terrible state of things. (Hear, hear.) In a paid, howaver, to find that there is throughout the Northern and Western States, an (celling arising that they was a possible to think and appeals openly about this. Various meetings are being held. The words are these;—"That in the further prosecution of the war, by whomeover conducted, or from whatsoever object in view, we behold nothing not supported that the procession of the suppression of the very rivers will read a resolution which was passed last month in Ohio, where a very large meeting are being held. The words are these;—"That in the further prosecution of the war, by whomeover conducted, or from whatsoever object in view, we behold nothing and support to give three characters are also lound can be proported. We now call upon Mr. Lindeay to support those man tray, that thoughtful men are beginning to think and appeals and the condition of the words are the objects it has a way; that thoughtful men are beginning to think and appeals and the proportion of the war, by whomeover conducted, or from whatsoever object in view, we behold nothing and say nother procession that there is no proved the proportion of the war, the condition of the war, the condition of the war, by whomeover conducted, or from whatsoever object in view, we behold nothing the proportion of the war, by whomeover conducted, or from whatsoever obj

ing but a fruitless waste of life and treasure, accumulated debt, overwhelming taxation, and national ruin to both sections." In sending to me that resolution, a member of the Federal Congress writes to me that meetings are being held through the West and adjoining States, for securing peace and separation," and he easts me to make known these meetings in this country; and he adds, "There must be a Western as well as a Southern Confederacy, for the party who advocates this course grows stronger and stronger every day."

and adjoining States, for securing peace and separation, and no sists me to make known these meetings in this country; and he adds, "There man be a Western as well as a Southern Condensary, for the States, and the feeling is increasing in the Southern States, and the feeling is increasing in the Western A very dissiplicated extensaries, a number of the Southern States, and the feeling is increasing in the Western A very dissiplicated extensaries, a number of the Southern States, and the feeling is increasing in the Western States, writing very high, position in Europe, and was a Minister of the United States Cabried writes:—"We are tumbling to pinces first, and utally go heighout, 10 does that their statemen will see, it in time, and me their best exceptions to restore peace. It is perfectly trite that there are still a namber of gentlemen who be first that the Union can be interested to the states of the South and the South a

with the Southern ports. (tear, hear, and asystem there) Mr. Adams himself waste a dispatch to Lord Russell in which he mentioned a list of twenty-fore suspected blockade-runners, and he actually put down twenty of them as belonging to me. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I went to Lord Russell and said this was a most extraordinary statement, as I had never even heard of one of those vessels. I declared that I had no interest, directly or indirectly, in anything connected with the Southern States. It was perfectly true that I had been offered a very large amount of business with them, but considering my position as a member of Parliament and as a public man, I felt it would have been very wrong in me to take any steps contrary to the proclamation that had been issued by my Queen. (Hear, hear.) That proclamation forbid my rendering any material aid to any of the belligerents. Therefore I felt it would be setting a bad example to the people if I had aided either the Northern or the Southern States. (Hear, hear.) Consequently, I have refrained from all transactions of a commercial or pecuniary character with the Southern or the Northern States of America. (Hear, hear.) So mucl: so, that more than twelve months ago, when the firm of which I was the head did engage as brokers for one or two vessels, the object of which, I believe, was the running of the blockade, I warned my partners, and said that I could have nothing to do with this and, as you are all aware, I retired from the bead of that firm more than twelve months ago. I have now no interest whatever, either directly or indirectly, in any of their transactions. I wish to have no other interest, because it lowers me as a public man, it lowers me in your estimation—(cheers)—it must lower me with your if it is supposed that I have advocated the South for any object of my own.

Now, sir, as I have said, the sole object with me

often send serous the Atlantic to myself; and I would particularly say to their President:—" Remember the words of your namesake, Old Abraham, to Lot.—' Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between thee and me, and between thy herdsmen and my herdsmen; for we be brethren. Is not the whole land before thee? Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. If thou will take the left hand, then I will go to the right, or if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go to the left."' (Applause.)

At the conclusion of his speech, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Lindsay.

The efforts of various persons to create ill-will between the friends of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Chase, or to produce the impression that Mr. Chase is party to some movement for a new Union Presi-lential Convention, or to bolster up the crazy story that Mr. Chase is privy to the negotiation, for the overthrow or withdrawal of Mr. Lincoln are conclu-

The Ziberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

AN ENGLISH "PEACE-PARTY" COPPER-

tion (not in Paris or London, merely, but) in Europ and soza Minister of the United States Cabinet," to say—" We are tumbling to pieces fast; and unless Europe steps in and saves is, we shall go bandlong to destruction." This impending fate Mr. Lindsay professes to deprecate, while at the same time he ex presses his satisfaction in the prospect of a new seces sion, and the existence, before long, of a Western as well as a Southern Confederacy. We should like to hear Mr. Lindsay explain the method by which he econciles these opposite feelings.

To propitiate his audience, many of been sensitive on the subject of slavery, the speaker deems it necessary to say—"I wish you to understand that I, for one, would like to see the slaves obtain their freedom;" but, he adds, "the state of the slaves cannot be so bad as it has been de scribed," because, "if it were so, they would long since have rebelled. Therefore it is not right to give us exaggerated pictures of what these men are su hands of men amongst whose first acts, if in power, would be the acknowledgment of the right claimed by the rebels of the South to their property in the bones and sinews, the souls and progeny of those who ors me in your estimation—(applanse)—and I prize that estimation—(cheers)—it must lower me with you if it is supposed that I have advocated the South for any object of my own.

Now, sir, as I have said, the sole object with me was peace. (Hear.)—Many of you here know how urgent I have been for peace—many of you know that during the Crimean war, though my ships were largely employed in that war, and though I was a large gainer by it—I must own that in the war against Russia I ever protested against it—that in the House, and out-of the House, I spoke against the heard nothing of the brutal managinst Russia I ever protested against it—that in the House, and out-of the House, I spoke against the heard nothing of the brutal managinst Russia I ever protested against it—that in the House, and out-of the House, I spoke against the heard nothing of the brutal managinst Russia I ever protested against it—that in the House, and out-of the House, I spoke against the heard nothing of the brutal managinst Russia I ever protested against it—that in the House, and out-of the House, I spoke against the heard nothing of the brutal managinst Russia I ever protested against it—that in the word against it—that in the House, and out-of the House, I spoke against the heard nothing of the brutal managinst Russia I ever protested against it—that in the Ward against it—that in the word that war—though it was for my interest as a ship-owner to see that war continued. The feeling that has actuated me is a idetestation of war and all its borrors; and that has induced me to express myself as I have done with regard to this American question. I have expressed myself so not merely in regard to the interests of the South, but also of the North; for I cannot but sympathize with people who have sprung from the same land with ourselves, who speak the same language as ourselves, whose history is our bistory, and who worship the same God. (Hear, hear.) We must have kind feelings for them, all though they may speak an angry word against them. (Hear. have been declared free by Procla

"If," says Mr. Lindsay, "I saw Northern men as earnest as some of them profess to be for the abolition of the institution of slavery, I would support them, because there would be no Fugitive Slave Law, and the oppressed would find a way across the frontier to the land of freedom." It this be so, we ask, in the first place, how it happens that Mr. Lindsay is the companion and coadjutor of the author of that in-famous law, and the friend and indefatigable agent of those who profess to have gone into rebellion on ac count, amongst other things, of the opposition of the people of the North to the execution of that law ! We ask, in the second place, how it is that he is ignorant of the fact, that since the war broke out, that law has been a dead letter; and further, how he came to con-ceal from his hearers the additional and important fact, that every trace of a fugitive slave law had been obliterated from the statute, book before the adjourn-

Few men in Great Britain understand better than him self what are the sympathics and aims of men like those who have supported Mr. Indigham and Wood, and the party of which they are the principal teaders; and what are the principale sand objects of men like those who have supported Mr. Lincoln in his anti-alavery measures, and are now seeking with all their influence and energies to consummate the great work of human freedom, by obtaining such an amendment of the Constitution as shall attolish and prohibit alavery forever. Mr. Jahnday may may therefore, have known at the finise be delivered his speech, that the citizens of the Northern States are divided into two great political parties:—that one of those parties is seeking the utter, universal and perpetual extinction of alavery, and is for the prosecution of the war until that great objectshall be achieved; and that the other is a party favorable to a reëstablishment of the Union upon the basis of recognizing the rightfulness and constitutionally of alavery. He must have known that the former party embraced all the true friends of human liberty, while the latter were in favor of an indissoluble league and coverant with men who hold thavery to be the normal condition of the laboring class, and the corner-stone of the republican edifice. Tel, knowing this, Mr. Lindsay proclaims himself the advocate of the latter, and the corporation, and never have mide any. But when a gent war, originated by their some condition of the former. (State) processing on the legitimate government of the country, and the contervation of the former. (State) processing the rightfulness and the surface of the surface of the process of the country of red indemnity or retribution by legal process, that process has been forcibly prevented. Against all the country of the former. (State) processing the latter, and the corporation of the former. (State) processing the legitimate government of the country. and the opponent of the former. Such proceeding on the part of a British legislator—shameful and base though it be—is what may be expected from one who deems it expedient to conciliate the London Zimes, by bestowing praise upon its correspondents in Americs and especially upon "the able correspondent re iding at New York, who has displayed an ability, ar esty, (!) and a love of truth, (!!) itself (the grammar is Mr. Lindsay's) to our admira-

tion" (11)

To the Lindays, Gregorys, Roebucks, id genus onne, of the British Senate, we would respectfully commend the couplet of Darwin,—

"Hear it, ye Statesmen! hear this truth sublime He who allows oppression shares the crime!"

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention, lately assembled at Chicago, of the party calling i self Dem-ocratic, were printed in last week's Liberator. They gave remarkable and instructive evidence respecting the political, intellectual and moral condition of the American people.

The Democratic party, so called—let it be said here

once for all, that there is neither accuracy nor justice in its use of this name—has generally represented the majority in this country. Perhaps it still repres the majority in the States that remain loyal to the Union. It is therefore discreditable to the intelligence as the political platform of so large a proportions part of its population. To many of the adherents of the old monarchical governments of Europe the firs thought must be, on reading it—Is this what comes o ion. To many of the adherents of opular education, universal suffrage, freedom in re ligious opinion, and freedom of political action? Do these Northern Democrats deliberately prefer slavery, and oppose themselves to the providential movement that has gone so far towards overthrowing it?

The pervading spirit of the whole document is par-tisanship with the rebels, plainly expressed by cen-sure of the United States government for what it has done against the rebellion, with no censure whatever

against the rebellion itself.

The criticism frequently made by Abolitionists upon this same government is on the ground of its not hav-ing done enough against the rebellion; on the ground that, interfering with slavery on the plain dictate of military necessity, it interfered enough only to maim, not to crush, only to limit, not to extinguish it; that, having used a small proportion of blacks as soldiers, it did not use more; that, having given to this small proportion of colored men the dress and the arms of soldiers, it did not give them the immense additional stimulus to efficiency of such pay, such respectfu consideration, such protection aga ties on the part of the enemy, and such guardian ing officers, as is usually given to white troops; in short, that, by the recklessness of its dealing with a the war, it has left that population so in doubt whether it could safely come over to our side, as to have secured only one quarter of that number for the United States, leaving the rest to do immensely efficient compulsory service for the rebellion.

The censure directed by the Chicago Conventhis. It means, if it means anything, that we on not to have interfered with the rebels at all. Itse plaint of the government seems to include what it inparalleled magnitude is waging, begun by the South in flagrant violation of the Constitution, this Conven in flagrant violation of the Constitution, this Conven-tion has no complaint to make except of the Govern-ment of its country. Judged by its attndard, the rebels should have been met with proposals of peace, and nothing else, when they attacked Fort Sumter, when they menaced Washington, when they invaded Pennsylvania, as well as now, when they are three quarters conquered.

The language and the purport of the Chicago vention are as absurd in regard to the rebels as they are monstrous in regard to the Government. They seriously propose to reckon without their host, and to solute disagreement.

They are entirely satisfied with the old Union under the Constitution, declaring it to have been "equally conductve to the prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern." And they propose a Convention, for the restoration of that Union, to the very rsons who resorted to aggressive war, nearly four the Union? Can they force the Southern mule to drink, and to drink water instead of whiskey? It may be a question (supposing McClellan to be elect-ed) whether the Democratic North will wish, and will d) whether the Der ed) whether the Democratic North will wish, and with be permitted, to join the Confederacy. It is no longer a question whether the Southern rebels will voluntari-ly join the Union. They have thoroughly decided ly join the Union. They have thoroughly decided that question in the negative. They may be compalled to succumb to Northern arms; they will never again form a fraternal union with Northern flunkeys.

Advancing even at the slow rate (slow compared to the less those

with our possibilities and duties) of the last three with our possibilities and duties) of the last three years, it seems probable that we shall have taken Richmond before the fourth of March next. Suppose McClellan to be elected; suppose his first set, as President and Commander-in-Chief, to be a request to the rebels to dictate the terms of peace; and suppose the reply of Jefferson Davis to be—"Withdraw your army and navy; acknowledge our separation and independence; and pay our debt"—what will our Democratic administration do next? Will they give up that "universal the property of the

when a great war, originated by these very allies against the legitimate government of the country obliges that government to make mil and substitute martial for civil law, these sympat with rebellion raise a howl of protest against it.

An appropriate culmination to the absurdity of this

platform is made in the last resolution, where aympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army. (Our srmy! The impudent rascals!) Be it noted that these soldiers, most of them volunteers, are the very persons who have been carrying on the war for which the Administration is complained of. They which the Administration is complained of. They wish, and for many years have been trying, to conquer the rebels. The Chicago Convention proposes to stop the process of conquest, and substitute alliance with the rebels. The soldiers have taken Newbern and Port Royal, New Orleans and Vicksburg, Chat-tanooga and Atlanta, and are far advanced towards the capture of Mobile, Charleston and Richmond. The Chicago Convention wish to sue for peace to an ene to give him opportunity to demand the immediate render of those trophles of Northern valor, gains just cause. The soldiers were patient with Mc-Ciellan while he kept them inactive before the enor set them to digging instead of fighting. will they say now, when he proposes to th the contest? to withdraw from the field, and ask Jefferson Davis to dictate terms of peace? To speak of sympathy with the soldiers in connection with such undoing their work, and sacrificing that which the lives of their compades were given to save.

s a mere addition of insult to injury.

I repeat it. The concoction of such a platform the leaders, and its acceptance by the members, of a party so large as the one in question, cannot fail, in the eyes of intelligent foreigners, to injure the cause of free government, and put back the tide of political reform. But the success of such a party upon such a platform, the acceptance of such a positio ual majority of the Northern people, would be a dis-grace deep and irreparable, as far as the present generation is concerned. If a century's toleration of sla very shall prove to have brought the nation to this depth of infamy, it will be a specimen of God's retributive justice not less conspicuous than His punhment of Egyptian oppression.—c. k. w.

UNDER WHICH KING?

Whatever of doubt may have existed in the minds of loyal men concerning the candidate to be supported in the coming Presidential election, it must have vanished since the Chicago Convention. The first phase of the contest, with its conscient es and divided duties, has passed, and the second presents itself with unmistakable clearness, indicating sion is now transferred from men to principles. is lifted by events above the bewildering level of per-sonality to the clear atmosphere of ideas.

Two men are offered for the suffrage of the people

next November. It matters little who they are. The accident of this great revolution has raised them to conspicuous places, and from it, alone, they derive their significance. Doublies, abler and better men than Mr. Lincoln walk in the shadow of humble life, ontrollable circumstances make him, at this our, the representative of human rights, and in his person, Liberty is to be exalted if he succeeds, debased if his opponent triumphs.

Since the foundation of the government, there has been no election so momentous as the pending one-never a canvass in which the lines were so distinctly drawn as in this. At the inception of the campaign, there was room for honest differences of opinion requestion of individuals, and no complaint nade that zealous friends of the slave advocated other candidates in preference to Mr. Lincoln. But the loyal people to whom the question was referred have decided in his favor, and from them there is no appeal. The issue is simple and direct. It is Baltimore or Chicago. Free government, universal freedom, equal rights, hope for the future, rest on the triumph of the first. If the latter shall prevail, hell from beneath will rejoice. It promises new life and bounds to slavery, the subversion of republican institutions, anarchy, long years of fearful strife.

There is no doubt that, numerically, the royal print acceed the traintorous allies of Jefferson Davis who were represented by the Chicago conclave, blet it not be forgotten that while the latter are despendentiable, united, there is apathy, division, in-There is no doubt that, numerically, t rate, indomitable, united, there is apathy, division, difference in the loyal ranks, and the coffest, there-fore, is not unequal. The danger is imminent, and no time is to be lost. While we indulge in personal vers ago, as the means of escaping from that Union, who have ever since been cursuing and reviling it, and whose highest authorities have Just declared their irrevocable determination never to refiner it. Even gotten. It is idle to dream of electing at third candidate, and to labor for any other man than Mr. Lincoln date, and to labor for any other man than Mr. Lincoln is to serve alccleans, and make gust one Southwide and conquer, is the Democratic programme, and to
this end the Democratic journals have, with advoltness and hypocrisy, fostered every symptom of a
breach among the Republicans. It is time to block
that game. He will have much to answer for who
throws his political weight into the adverse scale in
such a crisis.

such a crisis.

And were there ever grander issues to be met?

Never before could anti-slavery men go into a presidential canvass with unfettered tongues, discuss the sublimest moral truths, and be welcomed by multitudinous gatherings with eager attention. The harvest is ripe for the sickle; the people hunger for education and light. What scope for anti-slavery speeches?

What opportunities for missionary work! Principles are to be explained and enforced, arguments refuted, sophistries unveiled. Eloquence, Logic and Reason could wish for no worthier themes.

We urge the election of Mr. Lincoln, not for his personal merits, (many though they unquestionably are,) but because Liberty has chosen him for her standard bearer, and Slavery, with sure instinct, aimgles him out for her intensest harted. Around him the shock of battle is to meet. In his front lies "the imminent, deadly breach." To transcend personal preferences and support him with aggressive strength is a duty, and "the path of duty is the way to glory."

—w. 1. 9. 22.

on Democratic administration to next? Will they concede these points? Will they give up that "unwavering fidelity to the Union under the Constitution," of which their first resolution boasts I 'they have not given it up, what have they gained, and what will be their next step? If they are ready to give it up, why not say so now, and reveal the trape position of the party called Democratic?

The next most noticeable thing in the mass of absurdity called the Chicago platform is that the very specifications it makes of alleged wrongs on, the part of the Administration, namely—the usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of civil law, the arbitrary arrest, imprisonment trial and sentences of American citizens under laws not known to the Constitution, the subversion of civil law, the arbitrary arrest, imprisonment trial and sentences of American citizens under laws not known to the Constitution, the subversion of civil law, the arbitrary arrest, imprisonment trial and sentences of American citizens under laws not known to the Constitution, the subversion of civil law, the arbitrary arrest, imprisonment trial and sentences of American citizens under laws not known to the Constitution, the subversion of civil law, the arbitrary arrest, imprisonment trial and sentences of American citizens under laws not known to the Constitution, the subversion of civil law, the arbitrary arrest imprisonment trial and sentences of American citizens under laws not known to the Constitution, the subversion of civil law, the arbitrary arrest imprisonment trial and sentences of American citizens under laws not known to the Constitution, the subversion of civil law, the arbitrary arrest imprisonment trial and sentences of the citizens (the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the subversion of civil law, the constitution of the cancer, and Slavery, with sure instinction are, instinction, on the Constitution of the cancer, and Slavery, with sure launcare, are the cla

and enthusiastic meeting was held in Pascall Hall be celebrate the recent decisive victories of our any and navy at Atlanta and Mobile. The gallers and filled with ladies and others at an early hour and in Brigade Band entertained them with patricts ain a til the time of opening the meeting, and in the line vals of speaking afterwards. So great was the him est excited by the occasion, that many leaf. est excited by the occasion, that many ladies, an oo late to find places in the gallery, stood on the fee below through the protracted exercise. The law was densely crowded long before the opening of the medicing, and thousands outside vainly sought administration of the protonged appliance followed the entrance of a superior and thousands. ficers and speakers of the evening. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Alphens Hardy, who an nounced the officers of the occasion, and intol-John A. Andrew, Governor of the his mention of the brave officers whose explaining given occasion to the meeting. In closing his pritory remarks, the Governor

States of America, which were vig Letters of congratulation and A. H. Bullock, John W. Bowen of Kentucky, and Hea. Edward Everett, were then read by Charles W. Slack Resolutions prepared for the occu

hy. Hon. Edward S. Tobey, President of the Board of Trade. They express the exultation and joy which Trade. They express the campus and sary are saided the recent victories of our army and sary are saided the recent victories hearts; declare that the thanks he recent victories of bearing declare that the thinks of the whole nation are due to the brave officer and of the whose mation are due to the traveoffeer and men who have won these victories; express the firm conviction that the only road to peace is by victor over the authors of the war; declare that Massachaover the authors of the war; declare that Massacha-setts pledges to the Federal Government her utmost resources of means and men, until the rebellion that be suppressed; condemn as vicious and fatal the doctrines set forth by the Chicago platform, and especial ly the idea of an armistice in our present circumsus ces, and declare that the unconditional advocers peace at once injures the nation's cause, and gives all and comfort to the enemy. The last of these realstions, relating to the President's Emancipation Prof. mation, is as follows:—

Resolved, That the President's Proclamation Resolved, That the President's Preclamation of Emancipation was sanctioned by the usages of disized war, by the law of nations, and is in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution of the Using States, which contains full power for the presentage of the government in time of war as of peace; that recognized in those to whom it applied "an indicaster right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happens," and pledged the whole power of the Federal Gorenment to maintain that right; that that pledge cases be forfeited without bringing down upon a satisfal humilitation, the executations of the Christian will, and, as we reverently fear, the judgment of Alashy God!

The President of the meeting then introduced Hen. Mr. Rice, of the Massachusetts delegation in Coppes. His reference to the fixed determination of the Gor-ment to maintain "Liberty and Union, now and faever," was received with immense appl

George Sennott, Esq., a member of the Safidt be was next introduced by the Governor as a membera as next introduced by the Governor as a memoral ne War Democracy.

While Mr. Sennott was speaking, three cheen for

McClellan were called for by some one in the sudeece. and given with vigor, by a considerable number of voices, and afterwards three cheers for the Demonstra

Mr. Sennott assured those who had raised thes shouts that he had evidence, from an extensive knowledge of the Southern people, that the men most despised by those people are the Peace Democrats

Hon. George S. Boutwell, of the Massachssett de-gation in Congress, was the next speaker. He red a resolution of the Chicago Convention, recommending immediate peace, and, declaring that the rebels of the South and their sympathizers in the North ap-proved that resolution, offered his time upon the platproved that resolution, offered his time upo form to any one of that class who was dispofend it.

Referring to the claim that negotiation should be commenced with the rebel government, Gov. Boutwell thought that the only safe negotiators were General Grant and Sherman. This sentiment received gre approbation from the meeting.

Hon. Henry Wilson, the next speaker, was receited with immense applause, followed by three heary cheers. He declared himself to be among those who cneers. He declared himself to be among these reg of or "our country, right or wrong," and he feltomedient that the country must be saved by wn, and only by war. Geff. Wilson made a vigorous and ellips speech, and closed by introducing to the sadiese for country with the country way. Cutler, a native of Massachusetts, but a citize of Wir consin, an officer who has taken an actire part in the war, and whose face bore the marks of recent encept-

ter with the enemy. Gen. Cutler's appearance was the signal for enthe-siastic and prolonged cheering. He represented that although McClellan had been very popular wall no army of the Potomac, they could not and void not. o for him on the Chicago platform. He spoke of vote for him on the Chicago patterns.

the absurdity of supposing that permanent pear
could come from the acceptance of the detries of
that platform, and said that we could seed back to
slavery neither the brave colored soldiers who have
been fighting our battles, nor the fugitive sho, in
the event of our close proximity to a slaveballing
Confederacy, would be all the time crowing of
Soldiers borfler. Peace with the rebels, he was outhern border. Peace with the rebels, he was as subjugating them. The peace which be vished for was, one which would guarante freedom to six which would be no disgrace to us and our children. At this recipies to the standard from Edwa ured, could be obtained in no possi

which would be no diagrace to us and our children.
At this point a telegram, just received from Elech
M. Stanton, Secretary of War, in response to ore sist
to Washington by Gov. Andrew at the comment of the manufacture. ment of the meeting, was read to the sudie ment of the meeting, was read to the rebel guerrille contained news of the death of the reer resistant Morgan, and the capture of a portion of his love, and reciprocated the patriotic sympathic of Boston, Hon, Charles Summer was next introduced, and received with great cheering, and the prolonged was not been prolonged with great cheering, and the prolonged was the file. lowing extract from his speech, as reported

the bloody days of the English of the Los Perceived that lab 10 Perceived the Los Perceived that lab 10 Perceived the Los Perceived that lab 10 Perceived the Los Perceived that the Section of that this rebellion shall be crushed and trampled of that this rebellion shall be crushed and trampled of that this rebellion shall be crushed and trampled of the Los Perceived the

relie or remnant which, may become the seed of sal future war.

But, fellow-citizens, let me be frank with you fet that is my habit here or wherever else I have that is my habit here or wherever else I have the rebellion unless you crush alavery, (aspisus,) fet me tell you, is but another name for sistery, let me tell you, is but another name for sistery little terms. If you please, the rebellion. The two are aparet, then, rebellion, the problems of the problems and, is slavery in arms; it is slaved intro-check; or, if you please, it is discretely considered the problems of the problems of the problems. If you please, it is discretely considered the problems of the problems of the problems of the problems of the problems. If you gather than the problems of the problems of

very and in the triumph of the rebellion. So surely as the rebellion and slavery are put down, the Demo-cratic party dies. Its only, hope of life, is in the tri-umph of the rebellion, and in the subjugation of the

Morth to the slave-mongers. Hence their motio—
"A free ballot or a free fight!" i. e., "Give us victory at the ballot box, or we will seek it on the battletheid." "RULS or RULN" is the one single cry of the Peace Democracy! "Victory by ballots or by will be the state of the peace the state of the battle"The same of this bath."

bullets!" They may fail in both.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

ERBATA.

DEAR SIR-The articles I have offered for the Lib

rator, though sometimes altered, have usually been

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

In the sixth line of the sixth paragraph, the word

invasions is substituted for insurrections. The change

with it. The Constitution, in enumerating the powers

rence 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

Very respectfully, your friend and servant

Our esteemed correspondent, "H. W. C.," is

mptly and accurately published, that I have had

DORCHESTER, Aug. 29, 1864.

J. G. Edwards, members of the Legislature from Franklin County, from whose speeciles we give samples below:

Jons G. Kowards. "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! ']—or will you shoulder your guns, take knives and pitchforks and fight! [Cries of 'We will.'] I believe you will, and I will stand by you until the last drop of blood flows from my weins. [Cheers.]

* There is courage in the masses, and the great hope is that the people will rite in their strength and hurf the despots from their places. [Immense applause.] Go home fully impressed, fellow-clittens, that the hour has some that you have got to strike for your liberty. Are we going to allow Vallandigiam to be torn from his home again as he was once! [Cries of 'No, No.'] I am satisfied you will resist with your lives, and to your death all forther encrochments on your lives and liberties. The spark thrown out to-day, notwithstanding it may be ridiculed as Lord North ridicaled the first efforts of our Revolutionary sires, may spread and burn until the last vestige of despotism is blotted 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, remonstrate, denounce, but when all possible means fail, be prepared to defend your rights with your strength. * * * The people are sovereign and if we don't assert our sovereign rights, we are cowards. Everything remains. is with your airrength. * * * The people noverlegns, and if we don't assert our sovereign ty, we are cowards. Everything remains for the let to be set right. You know how, and if you to lity our only fit to be silves. [Cheers.] 'let another man be taken out of your county by otto power."

Geo. L. Converse. "Men, do not think of sending your cost to the army! Women, do not think of sending your busbands to be taken to augment the slaughter! Make up your minds to thave peace, take nothing else, and under all circumstances keep your powder dry. [Cheers.] There are mad dogs in the country, or sheep killing dogs, 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! [Prolonged cries of 'No, never! we'll fight first."] 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 Atlania 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 o

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) near Junesboro', the left (Soedled) near Bough and Ready, and the centre (Thomas) at Couch's.

Howard found the enemy in force at Jonesboro', and intrenched his troofs, the salient within half a mile of the railroad. The enemy attacked him at 3 P. M., and was easily repulsed, leaving his dead and wounded. Finding strong opposition' on the road, I advanced the left and centre rapidly to the railroad, made a good lodgment and broke it all the way from Bough and Ready down to Howard's left near Jonesboro', and by the same movement, I interposed my whole army between Atlanta, and the part of the enemy intrenched in and around Jonesboro'.

We made a general attack on the enemy at Jones-

in and around Jonesboro. We made a general attack on the enemy at Jonesboro, on the 1st of September, the 14th corps, General Joff. C. Davis, carrying the works handsomely with ten guns and about a thousand prisoners. In the night, the enemy retreated South, and we have followed him to another of his hastily constructed lines near Love-

to another of his hastily constructed these hear acceptor Station.

Hood, at Atlanta, finding me on his road—the only one that could supply him—and between him and a considerable part of his army, blew up his magazines in Atlanta and left in the night time, when the 29th corps, Gen. Slocum, took possession of the place. So Atlanta is ours, and fairly won.

Since the 5th of May, we have been in one constant battle, or akjmish, and need rest.
Our losses will not exceed 1290, and we have possession of over 300 rebel dead, 250 wounded, and over 1500 well.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen."

COMMISSIONERS.

COMMISSIONERS.

The National Republican says:—"We are authorized and requested to announce that notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject, neither Mr. Glimore nor Col. Jaques on the one hand, nor Mr. Greeley on the other, ever have been or are now authorized to express any desires, views or opinions of the President of the United States, either in Canada or Richmond, on the subject of negotiations for pace, beyond what he has plainly and carefully written over his own signature; that the mission to Richmond was initiated and executed by Messrs. Gilmore and Jaques 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.

fficially or unofficially, or for Auranau.

leially or privately.

If Mr. Benjamin's report of the sayings of Messrs.

Gilmore and Jaques while in Richmond is correct,
they assumed a responsibility not given them, and
made statements wholly untrue.

While on this subject, it is proper to state that the

While on this subject, it is proper to state that the

ith Gen. Lee to give them a safe conduct to opd and return. Gen. Grant did that upon his ponsibility.

Washington, Sept. 2, 1864.

ers, and desertion, and third, the hundred-days' troops, and all others going out by the expiration of service this fall. nd, the casu

nss tall.

One hundred thousand new troops promptly furnished, is
Il that General Grant asks for the capture of Richmond,
nd to give a finishing blow to the rebel armies yet in the

The residue of the call would be adequate for gar-risons in forts and citizes, and to guard all the lines of communication and supply, free the country from guer-rillas, give security to trade, protect commerce and travel, and establish peace, order, and tranquillty in every State. EDWIN M. STANTON. Secretary of War.

DEFRAT AND DEATH OF JOHN MORGAN. An anofficial dispatch, received by the War Department, Sept. 6, from Lexington, states that Gen. Gellen had officially reported the surprise and defeat of Morgan at Greaville, that Morgan 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.

McClellan and His Platform. The New York Herald says;

Herald says:

"For three years past the Herald has sustained and defended the hero of Antietam. We have done full justice to his generalable, his statesmanhle, 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 General 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 boldy and declare that his only plat form is his past record as a Union general, and that his sentiments are those expressed in his letter from Harrison's Landing, and his oration at West Point. If he heristiates to do this he is lost. There must be no prevarication mor equivocation."

The New York Tribune says:

The New York Tribuse says:

"We learn that Gen. McClellan declares privately among his friends that he cannot and will not indorse the Peace platform constructed for him at Chicago. What is the use of such humbing 1 He was nominated on that platform; he was nominated after that platform had been adopted with but few dissenting rotes, and those mostly of men who wished it made more abject than it is; and he would not have been mominated it is had been unders sood that he would not accept that platform. The candidates and the platform are indivisible; the principles are of far more consequence than the men."

there are over 100 widows and families of murdered by guerrillas. Gen. Pathe inter-ating from the funds assessed on rebell co-bacco for that purpose are thousand doll-these people.

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

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

THE RHODE ISLAND SOLDIERS' VOTE. Complete

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 Yance, Jeff. Davis's war candidate, and 20,488 for Holden, whom the rebels call a submissionist—making a total vote of 74,771.

A sarcophagus of marble, after the old Eng-lish style and cruciform in shape, is to be placed over the grave of the late Rev. Thomas Starr King by the Unitarian 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.

A Republican Convention at Ravenna, Ohio, assed a resolution censuring Senator Wade, and re-uesting 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.

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.

TA treaty of amity, commerce and navigation etween the Netherlands and Liberia, has just been

with dysentery, but partially recovered from the attack. His system, however, was too far reduced, and he contin-His system, however, was too far reduced, and he continued to sink calmly to his final rest. Mr. Russell was born in Plymouth, May 16, 1806, and was, at the time of his death, 53 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 most genial sympathies, generous impulses, and charitable spirit. Not a few are indebted to him for pecuniary aid and that chear-ing encouragement that gives the young man confidence in himself, and courage to sot in life. He was deeply in-terested in all the interests and associations of Plymouth, night induces or most towards, containing amenton. Its the kept not back the cherished ones from the battle-field and the frightful carnage. The friend of everybody, and without enemies, be has passed away, not only overshadowing his family with the deepest grief, but his constant presence in the street and kindly word for all will be

A large concourse gathered at his resi last respects to the departed friend and Christian citizen and as we looked out on the beautiful lawn and shrubbe and as we looked out on the beautiful Iswa and shrubberry, and the bay beyond, calm with its ebbing sunset tide, we could not but think that the tranquil spirit of him who loved the scene was still present, though the hand that gathered such beauty about his home was palied 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.

OR A NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLORED CITIEENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW-CITIZENS : The present state of our country, together with the claims of humanity and universal free-dom, 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

The nation and the age have adjudged that the extinction The nation and the age have adjudged that the extinction of slavery is necessary to the preservation of fiberty and republicanism, and that the existence of the Government itself is continguat upon the total overthrow of the slave-holders' oligarchy and the annihilation of the despottem 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

act for our own most vital interests. If we are to live and grow, and proce cornelves to be equal to the exigencies of the times, we must meet in council, and takor to-gether for the general welfare of the people. Sound mo-rality must be encouraged; education must be promoted; temperance and frugality must be exemplified, and in-dustry, and thrift, and everything that pertains to well-ordered and dignified life, must be exhibited to the nation

dastry, and thrill, and everything that portuans to seniordered 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 libertyloving people of the loyal States are invited to send delegates, properly and regularly chosen. Let them conce 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 stronghoid
and defence for ourselves and our posterity.
[Signed by Henry Highland Garnet, Washington;
Robert Hamilton, New York; Amos G. Bennst, Jamsion;
William Rich, Troy; J. W. Loguen, Synause; Wm. H.
Johnson, Albany; J. W. B. Smith, Williamsburg; Louis
H. Patanon, Brootlyn; Moses Viney, Schenectsdy; O. G.
Gilbert, Baratogs Spe; Geo. Weir, fr., Beffalo; George
H. Washington, George Henry, John T. Waugh, Jamus
jefferson, Providence; Peter H. Nott, Hartford; Robert
J. Cowes, New Haven; Jno. F. Floyd, Middletown;
Abraham J. Morrison, New Milford; Charles Leson Remond, Salem: Alexander W. Wyman, William R. Matthews, H. H. Webb, Baltimore: J. D. Harris, M.-D.,
Portmouth V. S.: Samsson White, Hiram H. Arnold Almond, Salem: Ajexandes W. Wyman, William E. Matthews, H. H. Webb, Baltimore: J. D. Barris, M. D.,
Portsmouth, Va.: Sampson White, Hiram H. Arnold, Alexandria: James Lynch, Ahraham Marchisco, Jacob Roberton, Beaufort, S. C.: Charles Heads, Vichsburg, Miss.;
Wm. Steward, Florida: Clinton B. Pearson, Newbern,
N. C.: A. H. Galloway, Beasfort, do.: J. W. Ellis, Adrian, Michigan: James L. Campbell, Saginaw, do.: Joseph
Perguson, M. D., Detroit, do.: L. Gross, John Waugh,
Uniontown, Pa.: Hirsm S. Pry, Grayson S. Nelson, Reading, do.: Wm. H. Riley, Alfred M. Groen, Ebeneuer D.
Bassett, Philadelphia: Peter D. Hedges, Newark, N. J.:
Joseph H. Barquat, Illinols: Ransom Harris, Alfred Menefee, 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 Pamily MAY HAVE

A GOOD ORGAN

yie or case.

They are elegant as pieces of farniture, occupying little sec, are not liable to get out of order, and every one larranted for five years.

THE CABINET ORGANS.

THE CABINET ORGANS, introduced about a year since, and manufactured exclusively by MaSON & HAMIIN, have met with success unprecedented in the history of mutical instruments. Supplying a long-felt wint, 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. 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 these. 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 organ.

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 it made vastry greater than has ever before been attained in such instruments. This invention is especially valuable, because sacredy any preformer 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 mu-

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

forte.

It may be reasonably said, that if these instruments have the great and obvious superiority thus claimed for them, they may be reasonable to the superiority that claimed for them, they may be superiority that claimed for the superiority that claimed to the superiority that claimed to manufacture they may be superiority that the superio

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

Among those who have proffered written testimony to their admirable qualities and great desirability, and that they regard them as unequalted by any other instrument of their class, are such well-known musicians as Lowell Mason, Thomas Hastings, Williams B. Biradbury, George F. Root, &c. : the most distinguished organists in the country, as Gutler of Trinity Church, N. Y., Morgan of Grace Charrob, Zundel of Mr. Beecher's Chirach, Braun, Willow, Tuckerman, Zerrahm, &c. 's sieff celebrated planists as Gottschalk, Win. Mason, Mill.' Sanderson, Strakous etc. : in brief, more than two hundred musicians, including a large portion of the most eminent in the country, have testified to this effect. Each Cabinet Organ is respectly boxed, so that it can be sent asfely to any part of the country. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with full particulars,

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Feb. 26—6m MASON & HAMLIN.

Young Ladies' Boarding-School. Dio LEWIS, A. M., M. D., will open a Boarding-School at Lexington, Mass., on the ursu cary or oc-

Chool at Lexington, Mass, on the first way or ve-tober, 1864.

Isaac N. Carlerox, A. M., for several years teacher of Latin, Greek and Mathematics in Phillips's Academy, An-dorer, Mass., will be the Resident Principal, and will de-vote himself wholly to the work of instruction, Michael Carlerox, a tried and successful teacher, will instruct in Fearth.

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

In all the approved features of the best schools mothing ill be wanting, while it is Dr. Lawie's special aim to il-istrate the possibilities in the department of physical school.

Lexington, Sept. 8. GAS FIXTURES.

UAS FIATURES.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that (owing to ill health) he had been obliged to leave his situation at Messrs. H. B. Stamwood & Cos, now Messrs. Shreve, Stamwood & Cos, where he has been employed for the leat fourteen years, the work being too heavy for his physical strength, and is now prepared to do all manner of

JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES.

n the most careful manner. New Fixtures furnished and put up, old Fixtures and Glass Drops cleaned, leaks stop-ped, Gas Fixtures done over, and Gas Glasses of all kinds furnished at short notice. Also, Gas Burners of all the

larinson at empty approved kinds.

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15 Leight Street, New York.

Portrait of Mr. Garrison.

JOHNSTON'S Crayon Portrait of Mr. Garrison is on exhibition at the store of Williams & Evreett, 224 washington street, and clicits warm approval. It will lithographed by Mr. Johnston, and published early in leptember. Price \$1.60 per copy. C. H. RRAINARD.

Subscriptions received by R. F. WALLEUT, An

Proclamation of Freedom.

Pine Photographs, 18 by 13 inches, of Pales's Pen-and-lak Drawing of the Emancipation Problamatica, handsomely illustrated. The original was donated to the Brooklys Sanitary Fair, and by a subscription of \$500 pre-sented to the President of the United States. A single copy rent by mail or receipt of \$3.00 A liberal discou-lation of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company allowed to dealers or convenience. It is a beautiful and se-tistic work.

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or; if you are ready to strike slavery, you must be a strike the rebellion. Therefore the Present clearly right when, in a recent letter, he desire clearly right when, in a recent letter, he desire the should accept no terms of peace which list he should accept no terms of peace which list he should accept no terms of peace which list he should accept no terms of peace which lists if slavery. If slavery Lucion cannot lives; if slavery lives, the Union hires; if slavery lives, the Union constant hir slavery here throughout the sand one torget that, if you fake care of liberty storget that, if you asve liberty, you save in [Liou deheers.]

Ticknor, of St. Louis, a native of New Eng the next speaker. He spoke with great est, in the Western manner, teatifying that the act measures to which Missouri would consent

13 last speaker was Mr. C. C. Coffin, more widely a hat speaker was Air. C. C. Coffin, more widely as a Carleton," one of the war correspondent of Journal. He gave an interesting account of sements of Gen. Grant, and of the present pool his forces on the Weldon Railroad, from and of his forces on high beaugured our speedy possession of Richmond. the roting the passage of the resolutions, the are adjourned at a late hour, the hall remaining eeing adjourned at a late liour seded till its close.—c. K. W.

LETTER FROM MISS HOLLEY.

ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) Aug. 29, 1864.

Deat Mr. Garrison.—Last evening, I heard Soreases Therm. It is thirteen years since I used
here there ohio. She must be sevenity years old.
res suprised and delighted to see her still so vigsurprised and deligned to see her still so vig-her voice deep and strong and rich as when card her. There "she stood, calm and erect ast heard her. There site stood, caim and erect one of her own native palms, waving alone in the set! We called on her this morning; and as I called these words of Mrs. Stowe, describing her at with the words of Mrs. Stowe, describing her at cose in Andorer among the ministers, Sojourner - Mrs. Stowe got it all mixed up-making me a Artica. I suppose she forgot; but I told her radmother came from Guinea, and my grandfine Africa, and she thought it was me.". I set ill wonder Mrs. Stown should have ad her with the land of shadow and mystery, she on mike anything American. Original, yet repive enough to suggest to an artist a mod

beautiful genius is! First, here is thi for besuiful genus is! First, here is this case, powerful woman—Africa transplanted in 1900a, halfy naturalized. Then there is poetwood without the Tom," with her Hebrew Septer taught imagination and feeling, perceiving Separe aught inagination and feeings, perceiving to secult, mystical nature of this queenly woman, adopted in this such capitating power to the risk lif W. W. Story, over in Rome, that he solds and chiscle these wonderful depths of being of being into the beautiful symbolic marble of the ed being hit the beautiful symbolic marbie of the thin syhl! The statue goes to the London Ex-chance, and an admiring Englishman's gold welds to some British estate. We will hope with Mrs. store, this copy of it will some day adorn the Cap-

e eloquence-full of wit, pathos, pungent com and the same and an awing, prophetic cast of thought.
Telditi was a rare privilege to hear her. She bepa by telling how her mission "was n't so much to
nat people as out of pity for de white people, and to out of der degradation." And as she told and then out or our organisation. And a sale tools gratheir crimes to her people, some of which she at the hated to take into her mouth to name, you with was right in being thankful that she 'did not sing to their race, so guilty and cruel to a long-suf-reg, patient, booff-maive people. She spoke with theing scorn of the Northern churches that had omed slaveholders to the communion-table in past She said, "I would sooner eat with de hog tenn, and huntin' and tearin' wid bloodhounds

een brodders and sisters for a century !" Pertints, yes, she is full of assurance that, after ary will be beautiful with justice and freedom is seemed, as Mrs. Stowe said, " to imperconate the over of Ethiopia, wild, savage, hunted of all nations themisg after God in her tropic heart, and stretch of her scarred hands towards the glory that is to be tried." She is on her way to Washington, to visi

He spoke grandly, responding to S swer's thankfulness that she wasn't white. He had swand he would rather be the most whin-scarre ; and then he recited, in his rich-toned voice, tha (title rerse of Cowper's-

"I void not have a siave to till my ground,
featy me, to fan me while I sleep,
add trusble when I wake, for all the wealth
That sieves bought and sold have ever earned.
No feat as freedom is, and in my heart's
lest entration prized above all price,
I had under rather be myself the slave,
Add was the bonds, than fasten them on him."

le faithfully entreated the colored people to help braselret-to improve their own minds—to stave is havledge, and a better condition in every reeet. He told them how gradually their cause was The time was when, in Boston even, a coled an, though he might have the intellect of Web-er, the literature of Channing, the piety of Fene-ia, or the eloquence of Clay, could not ride in the make or railroad car with the white man. He paid spendid passing tribute to Wendell Phillips, who, had, vu slways true. He had known him come for from Andrew Robeson's handsome coach in ke Belderd, take the arm of a black man, and walk no the Jim-Crow car. That was the way this un-the Jim-Crow car. That was the way this un-let precription was broken up in Massachusetts. Is thought the slaves had made a mistake in stay-brea. as to long in rebel times. They misapply Moses tenant to the Israelites, under different circum Non-Stand still, and see the salvation of God."

skard they had waited too long, and that a peace
was a substitute of the salvation of God." le remembered when, some years ago, tra uping, in an anti-slavery meeting, he felt hat about all had been converted by moral sussion vio would be brought to accept anti-slavery truth; nd there was no other way than for the slaves with their our right arms to take their freedom in blood;

ought about it now. Was n't he right then? SALLIE HOLLEY.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, Professor of Modern Hisat dotter in Snith, Professor of Modern Lis-in Oxford University, England, and author of a man sort entitled "Does the Bible sanction when Slavery!" has recently arrived in this Profesor Smith is one of the Brunest and most light of the English friends of this country. The as of freedom and our institutal cause have alike in promoted by his influence at home; and it may, and the things as he may observe and exhause; the state of things as he may observe and exhause will have a further influence in forwarding a non-great ends. Whoever can aid his purposes ute to his comfort here, will be but paying a hand the national debt—C. K. W.

dead ! "

The Journal of Commerce publishes, with strong assendation, the prayer with which Bishop White-bas of Dinois opened the sessions of the Chicago Carstine, and tay—" It adds solemnity to the de-basions of any body to commend itself, at the outst, in Divine guidance in its consultations."

Labout, and this is the very reason, why such a sign such of the commendation of the labout strong which is the very reason, why such a sign such the commendation of the labout strong which is the very reason why such a sign such as the same of person of the labout strong which is the very reason who will be said to slope, in advance, the attitude and the lambing of person of person of the labout strong person

plety. The pursuit of evil ends by evil de he aspect of solemnity to make it pass

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION,

CHICAGO, Aug. 20, 1864.

WILLIAN L GARRISON:

MY FRIEND,—This city, since Friday, the 20th, has awarmed with men gathered from all parts of the land to attend the Convention of the Peace Democracy, that began to sessions here yesterday, with a view to noninate a candidate for the Presidency. On Friday night, the 26th, speeches were made till past midnight to colored in the street, by Bynders, Seymour and Wood, of New York, Vallandigham, Cox, and others, of Ohio, and by many others. September 2016. and others, of Ohio, and by many others. Saturday, an ex parte Convention, headed by Amos Kendall, leaders of the Feace 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

Yeaterday, the 29th, the Convention met in a build-ing holding some thousand, at noon, and in due time chose Horatio Seymour, of New York, President. 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 leastin Byriders, to chimor for McClellan. Some five hundred of the same class were imported from Philadelphia, headed by the same Rynders, to aid in compelling the Covention to nominate McClellan.— Many leaders of guerrilla bands in Missouri and other Slave States are here, brought on to see to it that the Convention is true to the Southern rebels, and also to see what can be done to relieve the rebels now

Europe and America, but never before have I wit nessed 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. 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. and which have been endorsed by silence and other of Congress, speaks of repelling invasions and of sup-pressing insurrections. Had Franklin Pierce been half-as ready to repel insusions of border rufflans as to sup-press insurrections of Free State men, the town of Law. bullets!" "The government shall be placed in the hands of the Democratic party by ballots or by bayonets!" "Burn, desolate and devastate, wherever a partisan of Lincoln dare show his head!" "Cut the threat of every d—d Lincolnite!" This was repeated over and over in a pecches 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." "The government shall be placed in the tion 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 ratic 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-breeders and slave-traders, we will accept it; but if the free ballot is in favor of freedem and free institutions, then we will have a free fight." So when by a free ballot, liberty ned over slavery in the election of Lincol 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 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, forged votes, and any and every thing ne cessary to get a majority for slavery; and when the 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.,

A "FREE SPEECH" party, headed by Isaiah Ryn ders! At three different times have I met this New York bully and rufflan, on a platform of the Anti-Sla very Society, resolver in hand, to prevent all discussion of the question of slavery. This is the man who, side by side and check by jowl with Horatic Seymour, Governor of New York, is pleading for free speech? But who is Horatio Seymour? free speech! But who is Horatio Seymour! The very man who, one-year ago, hounded on the New York rioters, all recking with innocent blood, by calling them his dear good friends, and "honored constituents"; the very man who said in Ucics, 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 described to the Land this man is Pecticated of this Conadopting 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 the city of New York to secede from the State to the city of New York to section in the cond 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 elemency of Lincoln—who now stands before the world with the stamp of Ben-ediet Arnold on his brow—these are the men who, with the rest of the leaders and speakers of the Peace any now assembled in Chicago, have declared

termined on a civil war in the North, aided by Mis

and murder, to prevent a draft in favor of freedom and free labor. By the way, there was a practical definition 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 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 habeas corpus, free speech and free press, and trampled on the people's rights. The Mc-Clellanites hooted, yelled, roared, hissed against him, and insisted he should be thrust out of the Convention. One man called Harris a d-d traitor. Harris tion. One man called Harris a d—d trait. Harris a hocked him down. The Pluy Uglies from Baltimore rushed forward to sustain Harris; the Boughs of New York, headed by Bynders, rushed forward to anstain Little Mac."; but a large body of policomen prescut awed the Convention from becoming a regular slanghter pen of the Peace Democraty, at the hands of Peace Democraty.

of Feace Democrats.

Some ten or twelve thousand United States troops are in Chicage, 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

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

to receive caise to receive from any over friends in Maine.

His address, for the present, is, Care of S. Waterhesse, Esq., Eliscorth, Me.

WM. 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 re gard 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 Jersey, and by I. N. Carleton, A. M., for several years or of Classics in Phillips's Academy at An dover, Mass. Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Carleton, and several other capable ladies, will act as teachers in the new are defeated at the election in November, they are de pable ladies, will act as teachers in the new Our friends having daughters of delicat health, who seek for them the best mental, moral and

physical training, are referred to the advertisement. THE PRESIDENT'S VIEW OF THE DEMO-

CRATIC 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:

crushing out the rebellion by force. He will be the hicago candidate." "Sir," said the President, "the slightest knowledge

disbanded, and that the masters be conciliated by re-storing them to slavery. The black men who now as-sist Union prisoners to escape, they are to be convert-ed into our enemies in the vain hope of gaining the good will of their masters. We shall have to fight two

as, and we would be compared to be considered to the compared to the compared

crats to put down this received by figures against master and slave long before the present, policy was inaugurated.

There have been men base enough to propose to me to return to slavery the black warriors of Port Hudson and Olustee, and thus win the respect of the masters they fought. Should 1 do so, I should deserve to be dammed in time and eternity. Come what will, I will keep my faith with friend and foe. My enemies pretend I am now carrying on this war for the sole purpose of abolition. So long as I am President, It shall be carried on for the sule purpose of restoring the Union. But no human power can restore this rebellion without the use of the sunancipation policy, and every other policy calculated to weaken the moral and physical force of the rebellion.

Preedom has given as 200,000 men raised on Southern soil. It will give us more yet. Just so much it has substracted from the enemy, and instead of alienating the South, there are now evidences of a fritternal feeling growing up between our men and the rank unified to the rebel soldiers. Let my enemies prove to the country that the destruction of alwery is not necessary to a restoration of the Union; I will ablied the same.

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 weal or woe of this great nation will be decided in November. There is no programme officred by any wing of the Democratic party, but that must result in the permanent destruction of the Union."

"Sir," said the resident, "the slightest knowledge of arithmetic will prove to any man that the rebel armies cannot be destroyed with Democratic strategy. It would scriftee all the white men of the North to do it. There are now in the service of the United States near 200,000 able-bodied colored men, most of them under arms, defending and acquiring Union territory. The Democratic strategy demands that these forces be disbanded, and that the masters be conciliated by re-

good will of their masters. We shall have to fight two nations instead of one.

You cannot conciliate the South If you guaranty to them ultimate auccess; and the experience of the present war proves their success is inevitable, if you fling the compulsory labor of millions of black men into their side of the scale. Will you give our enefailes auch military advantages as insure success, and then depend on coaxing, flattery and concession to get them back into the Union? Abandon all the poats now garrisoned by black men; take 200,000 men from our side and put them in the battle field or corn field against us, and we would be compelled to abandon the war in three weeks.

We have to hold territory in inclement and sickly

MODERN DEMOCRACY.

At a "Peace Meeting" held in the no Franklin County, a short time since go of which the Crisis publishes with nong other bright and shining democra

A later dispatch from Gen. Slocum, dated at Atlanta, Sept. 6, 9 P. M., states that the enemy, on exacuating Atlanta, destroyed 7 locomotives, and 81 cars loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores, and left 14 pieces of artillery, most of them uninjured, and a large number of small arms. Deserters are constantly coming into our lines.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE PEACE

President, after repeated solicitations, consented to give Messrs. Gilmore and Jaques a pass through our mili-tary lines. He did not request Gen. Grant to open a correspond-

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To Major Gen. Dix, New York To Major Gen. Dix, New York:

It is ascertained with reasonable certainty that the
naval and other credits, required by the act of Congress, will 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

field.

The residue of the call would be adequate for gar-

SEIZURE OF THE PIRATE GEORGIA. The frigate Niagara seized the robel pirate ateamer Georgia, wenty miles off Lisbon, put a prize crew on board, and sent her to New York. The Niagara landed the captain and crew of the Georgia at Dover. The Georgia when seized was under the British flag, and her captain entered a protest against the selzure. The event excites much controversy. It was ramored that the capture was effected under the consent of the British Georgia and the capture was effected under the consent of the British Georgia and the capture was effected under the consent of the British Georgia and the capture was effected under the consent of the British

12 Benjamin Boardley, once a stave in Maryland, having attracted the attention of some gentlemen by the ingenuity displayed in constructing a miniature steam-engine of about six fly 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.

THE BATTLE-FIELD OF TRUTH

Be true, be strong, the battle rings arou The forms of fallon warriors strew the gr Martyrs and victors, slain but set to die, They give to us the noble rallying cry. Be true to death, and more.

No Sery charger chakes the quivering sod, The marchailed forces are the soul and God; Nature and Right 'gainst Error force at hay The powers immertal yield not, but delay, The powers immortal yield not Eternal Truth can we

No beneared host does mighty Truth display, No armies drawn in seried, slrong army; But solitary warriors, with her sheld. And shining sword, made ready for the field. These, and no more.

Thus to the field against the phalanz strong, Error's great army, drawn in columns long, Countless, annumbered, bristling to the front With motley armor and with clanging trump, Victory is theirs to-day.

But whose to-morrow, when with swords in rest, The silent stillers pass the solemn quest?
The inquest of the future, when the hours, Clear and impartial, call the warring powers
To judgment and to sentence? And who is worthy of the tested shield,

and who is worthy or the tested saided.

The prayen sword, the arms that cannot yield?
They, and they only, who, forewearing all,
Present and future, at the battle-call,
Seek God alone and right. For none but such could dare so dread a fight,

Where victory waits not upon hope or life; But dimly gleams remotely and afar; When with the dead its faded champions are But so to die is life. Twas here the sons of science strove and fell; How pobly let ourselves and children tell; Facing the world's stern ignorance they fought, Contending aidless, inch by inch, and bought

Our light with worse than death. Twas here the patriots, carnest 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 field.

'Twas here the sages, prophets of our race, Piercing the shadowy future, rought 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 sere, 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 wars, And the smoke gathering fold on fold, Our dailes 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 apostacy; And, lo! our country's chastis Has brought her to herself and Thee !

Nearer by all this grief than when She dared her weak ones to opporess, and played every has State to men Who scorned her for her foolishness.

O bless for us this holiday

Men keep like children loose from school. And put it in their hearts, we pray, To choose them rulers fit to rule; Good men, who shall their country's pride

And honor to their own prefer ; Her sinews 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 studious of outward grace Than careful to be clean all through ;

Men bolding State, not self, the first ; Ready, when all the doop is 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 sweeter or more lovable creature

A PORTRAIT OF SHAKSPEARE.

[At the recent fete for the benefit of the Dramatic Col in London, the following ingeniously prepared care ras 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 tearop, fr ity And a hand open as day for melting charity! His bounty was as boundless as the sea, He had, for he was infinite.

Hear him-but reason in divinity,

And all admiring with an inward wish, And air sumiring with an inward with, You would desire to see him made a prelate Hear him debate on commonwealth affairs, You'd say it hath 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 The air, a chartered libertine, is still; And the mute wonder lurketh in men's care To steal his sweet and honeyed sentence Our poet's eye, in a fine frensy rolling, Did glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heave And as imagination bodied forth The form of things unknown, our poets pen Turbed 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 sretched—a smile for the glad; For the worthy, applause—an excuse for the bad; Some help for the needy—some pity for those Some help for the needy—some pity for those Who stray from the path where true happiness flows.

Have a laugh for the shild in her 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 naked should be.

Have a hope in thy sorrow, a calm in thy joy; Have a work that is worthy thy life to employ And, ch I above all things on this side the sod, Have peace with thy concelence, and peace with

The Tiberator.

THE OURRENT OF EVENTS AND THE DRIFT OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

[CONTINUED.] MORE WORK FOR ABOLITIONISTS.

DORCHESTER, Aug. 28, 1864. DORORDERE, Aug. 29, 1864.
As we have already said, the right of the unjoirty
to rule is acknowledged to be the fundamental principle of republican government. Each of the rebelStates 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 menbers of the Union; and, if the legal voters of 1860 sist 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 was no military necessity for it; and it was a palpable violation of the fun-damental principle of republicanism, even on the basis of legal voters. Why, upon this principle de-pends 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

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, of 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 including and wealthy individuals. or course,) suit all the bisck 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 dis-But of the two plans for reconstruction which are

Dut on 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 Neither of them 100ks to the children 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 means of luxurious self-indulgence, and only wait the opportunity to renew their custo wait the opportunity to renew their customary extor-tions 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 imminently 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, will and purposes of the President and of Congress are sufficiently indiof the President and of Congress are sufficiently indi-cated 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 Montains. In that bill, so far from pro-viding 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 ople 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, In-diana, 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 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 de-struction 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, with-out 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 gener of righteousness and peace.

It is an imperative duty, we think,—one which pa

triotism and philanthropy conspire to urge,—that, with all the power we can command, we call upon the peo ple,—legislators and their constituency alike,—an first of all upon those of the nominally Free States,to expunge from their statute-books the unjust and 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 Testa-

by an alteration of the Constitution, or for the rep of the infamous Black Laws, which are so co in the Free States, our field of labor for the present must be the same. We must encounter the senseless must be the same. We must encounter the senseless prejudice and hostile feelings of the people in the Bor-der 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 but, slimulated 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 ex-treme front, who adds—"I wish I could believe the same of the whole North." He may well speak th doubtingly as he reads the resolutions of the Copp Copper ons, denouncing as atrocious tyre head conventions, denouncing as atroctous tyranny the Government of the country, and having not one atrong word to say in condemnation of the freasonable military despotism of Richmond, or one generous word of commendation for the brave and devoted soldiers of the Federal army. Shame on such home

The money article of the New York World every day is devoted to attacks upon the financial policy of the Administration, and to attempts to de-stroy public confidence in the solvency of the nation. That is the Democratic way of serving one's country.

cosmaster General Blair, in a letter to Hon. A. Wakemen, denounces as a falselood in every particular, the attement that a regular capionage has been kept on letters of Democrats passing through the Post Office. "Roorbacks" of this kind will multiply until the day of the section, and may not always mee with so prompts denial. Postmaster General Blair, in a letter to Hor

Selections.

GEORGE THOMPSON

About twenty-seven years ago, if our memory serves us right, George Thompson, the friend of nniversal 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? Scora and reproach were his portion. Northern institutions were in the interests of slavery. Weaths and position paid homage to it, and bowed low in the dust for its pretended favors. It reigned supreme in civil offices and in the sanctuaries 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 fife. The bloochhounds of slavery were, on, his track, and he could find no safety in all our borders.

The Governor of New Hampshire, Hon. Issae, Hill, who ruled that State democratically for more than twenty-five years, declared George Thompson a "fugitive from justice." Charles G. Atherton, a Senator from that State, ever ready to do the bidding of slavery, pronounced him a "miscreant who had fied 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 Lawe, I will be a 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 who, for long years and in a righteous cause, had received nothing but, opprobrium and proud scorn!—humanitait et hominas anicus, apostolos libertatis eloquens, calenorum ruptor, oppressorum leitifa—the fired of humanity and of man, the eloquent aposte of liberty, the breaker of chains, the joy of

nis amicus, apostolos libertatis stoquens, cauenarum, apotror, oppressorum lectifia—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 bear him speak It was in a Hicksite Quaker meeting-house in Far mington, New York. Garrison was there, and spok most eloquently for the down-trodden and oppressed. George Thompson, the poor man's friend it England, followed him. His theme was most ele mington, 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 its hundreds to overflowing, and a spirit moved the hearts of every one of them, until they swayed to and fro like the mountain oak in a tempest.

George Thompson has come again, for the third, and mayhap for the last time. What wondrous change time has wrought in our affairs! Where once were peace and plenty, civil feuls are now distracting the land. Evil spirits are striving to rend the government in twain, that they may build upon its ruins a Republic whose corner-stone is human stavery.

cery.

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 behold us a 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 thraidom 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:—

amount of benefrent 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 bead.

"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 anusements.

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 dedited 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

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.

home to their minds in such words as they could understand and remember forever.

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

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

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

Besides making a free gift of this invention to the

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 to inhale poison.

He devoted the deisure of severa years, and fall

He devoted the leisure of seven years, and al-the energy of his genius, to the science of electrici-ty, which gave a stronger impulse to scientific in-quiry than any other event of that century. He taught Goethe to experiment in electricity, and se-all students to making electrical machines. He robbed thunder of its terrors, and lightning of its

robbed thunder of its terrors, and lightning of its power to destroy.

He was chiefly instrumental in founding the first high school of Pennsylvania, and died protesting against the abuse of the funds of that institution in teaching American youth the language of Greece and Rome, while French, Spanish and German were apoken in the streets, and were required in the commerce of the wharves.

He founded the American Philosophical Society.

commerce of the wharves.

Le founded the American Philosophical Society first organization in America of the friends He suggested the use of mineral manure, intro used the basket willow, and promoted the earl

culture of silk.

He lent the indispensable assistance of his name and tact to the founding of the Philadelphia Hos

pital.

Entering into politics, he broke the spell of Qua-kerism, and woke Pennsylvania from the dream of unarmed safety.

He led Pennsylvania in its thirty years' struggle with the mean tyranny of the Penns, a rehearsal of the subsequent contest with the king of Great Britain.

Britain.

When the Indians were ravaging and scalping within sighty miles of Philadelphia, Gen. Benjamin Franklin led the troops of the city against them.

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 esctionary race.

was danger or its lating out.

More than any other man, he was instrumental in causing the repeal of the Stamp Act, which deferred the inevitable strongle 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 Spencera, and Mills of that day.

He discovered the temperature of the Gulf.

Stream.

He discovered that northeast storms begin in the He invented the invaluable contrivance by which

are necessarily and the second of the continues by which a fire consumer its own smoke.

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

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

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 Athenaum, which hitherto bestowed its sympathy upon the rebels, alters its tone in this articles. It denies the possibility of making a creditable story of Semmes 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 braggadocio. It exhibits him as "a rebel in his own city, 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 dozenwatch chains round his neck." It shows how, in the action off Cherbourg, the Alabama treally was, "slightly superior to be rival, having one gun more in battery." It denies that Semmes could have become a rebel out of patriotism, and asks, "Can it be an insane batred 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 Atheneum is purely a literary and scientific

men who entertained it out of the pale of social laws."

The Athenœum 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 keenest intellects in Europe. Here is what it says, with carnest 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 with carnest emphases, on the true issue involves in our civil war: "We can have no toleration of slavery; in any shape, under any excuse. We can have no no friendship with slavebolders. 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 Atheneum 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, stofen or runaway slaves. If any advertisement has yet been published in the papers, calling upon persons who have lost slaves to come torward upon persons who have lost slaves to come forward and identify their property and take it away, we have not observed such advertisement.

upon persons who have lost slaves to come forwaru 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 black rascals taken alive in the Petersburg trenches, (most improperly taken alive, as they proclaimed "No quarter,") now 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 alaves. 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 war upon us with elephants, or to stampede us with wild cattle, or to set dogs upon us—and our men an 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 I Proclamation, as well as of the Confiscation Act; but this is not to be supposed.

It was not, however, making a good beginning

well as of the Confiscation Act; but this is not to be supposed.

It was not, however, making a good beginning to march up these two hundred negroes along, with hine 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 looting, was a sight, the moral effect of which on the slaves of Petersburg could not be wholesome; and it is mainly upon that ground we disapprove of the exhibition—not because they were pot, good enough coupany for the Yankees they marched with.

Without, however, going further into that matter

with.

Without, however, going further into that matter at present, it is enough to remark that we have not, as yet, beard 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 await the invitation, but ought to go, at once, demand to pass the whole squad in review, and if he recognizes a stolen or runwary also of his one

mand to pass 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 of ficer 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 the facts to the public, through the newspapers.—Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 5th.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

Four representatives of the Union soldiers, no Four representatives of the Union soldiers, now prisoners of war to the rebels and concentrates 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

their speedy exchange. In their memorial, our soldiers state that

"Col. Hill, Provost Marshal General, Confederato States Army, at Atlanta, stated to one of the undersigned that there were thrity-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 field of some thirty acres, enclosed by a board fance, heavily guarded. About one-third have various kinds of indifferent heleer; but appeared of thirty thousand are takelly suitable states and reins tebble are of almost duly occurrence; the culd dees of the might, and the more terrible effects of the sun, striking with almost tropical farceness upon their unprotected heads. This mass of men jostle and crowd each other up and down the limits of their enclosure, in storm or sun, and others he down upon the pittless 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 tripped of money and other property; and as no

Upon entering the prison, enery 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 apparel of the soldiers, just from an active campaign, can be easily imagined. Thousands are eviluous pants or coats, and hundreds eviluous even a pair of drainers to cover their nakedaes.

To these men, as indeed to all prisoners, there are issued three-quarters of a pound of pread or meal, and one-ciphth 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 mats such as in the North is consigned to the scapmaker. 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 suu 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 ferrible mortality, as they are not paraded by the rebel authorities. Such statement: as the following, male by—speaks cloquent 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 Montrogenery, Alabama, under far more favorable circumstances, the prisoners being protected by sheds, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred grew sick from diarrheas and chills, 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 out boldly in most borrible 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 rebe hospitals before their wounds were healed, there are eloquent witnesses of the barbartites of which they are victims. If to

THE LATEST "TRAP TO CATCH GULLS."

The Boston Post of the 6th inst. has a leader, 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 results."

ate results."

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.

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 see 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 obnaxious 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 beld in New Orleans on the 16th, to ratify the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. The meeting was held in La-fayette square, which was thronged long before the hour of opening. The New Orleans *Times* says of the meeting.

the meeting:

"The square was througed, and that portion over which the voices of speakers could be beard was packed as herrings are packed in a barrel. The crowd surged to and fro; hats were crushed like egg-shells, and corns crushed with impanity. Men never suffer such personal inconvenience in a cause they have not at heart. One thing about it struck impartial spectators as, worthy of comment; it was composed of men—civilians—voters. The taunt so often builed at loyal men that their meetings are composed of soldiers and women, received a straight out and out, 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 Abrabam Lincoln and Andrew Johnson."

E. H. Durell presided, and the list of Vice Presi-

E. H. Durell presided, and the list of Vice Presi L. I. Dureil pressect, and the list of vice Fres-dents was largely composed of natives and old resi-dents 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 applaud-

ed:
"This is the golden moment to take the initiative.
We have bedged and biggled on this matter of slavery until continued hesitation welld be the beight of folly. The immutable decrees of fate, the unvielding logic of events, call upon us to trifle no longer with God or our own welfare. We have purred the backs of semi-secessionists, have dandled 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 haughtly rejected, its ammesties have been grossly abused, and all stemptoffers of pardon have been maughtily rejected, as amnesties have been grossily 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 and iron purpose of the leaders of the South. Invincible and involable nationality is the war-cry of loyally. If the South are to fight for their object at the risk of externination, 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 immessarable is 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 Indicrous to see the way in which Mr. Stearns and his comrades seek to elevate the Fremont movement into importance by gravely proposing the withdrawal of Mr. Lincola, and, as an offset and sort of quid pro quo, the withdrawal of the infinitesimal small claims and

Mr. Lincola, and, as an once a his port of your product, 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 soberaces 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 Freedont 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 carnestly, at work supporting the chosen candidate of the loyal men of the country. The party represented at Estimore and the party to be represented at Chicago are the only parties whose candidates demand any man's serious attention. Indiscreet, discon-

tented, and ambitious persons,—the disloyal raid in factious, may increase or lessen the chancs of an or the other of these candidates by the coanse was pursue. They can do nothing more the simple matter of fact.

Mr. Lincoln was the choice of a Cosmela fairly representing the loyal men of the coanse the interest of the coanse of the co

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LAY OF THE MODERN KONSENTATIVE LAY OF THE MODERN KONSERTING I go for the vigorous conduct or we, (Of course with a decent regard in Sept., So ex not to inkrease aur national design.) And, show all, not to feel enigren. I'd rather the North hed not pulled a trign. Than see a traitor shot down by a niggr.

Than see a traitor since down of a night.

Yes, I am a real Konserrativ.
I stand by the Konsitiushun, I du!

Ef enny wan see I'm frends with the Same
I'll swear by hokey it and true!
I an't a rebe!; but he m in—speak how.
I kinder believe in Valladigham, though! the Sageth

A PARODY—AFTER LEIGH RUST.

Jefferson Davis (may his tribe decrease!)
Awoke one night with ague in his here;
Seeing within the moonlight of his room
A female form resplendent as the moon;
Columbis, writing in a book of moon of the book,
And, to the presence in the room he said:
What writest thou? " whice thing nide its head,
And with a look all dignity and cain,
Answered: "The names of those who love our Unde
Sam."

Sam."

"And is mine one?" said Davis. "Nay, not se"
Replied Columbia. Davis spoke more lov.
But cheerily still, and said: "I pray thee, thee,
Write me the names of those who hate their false.
men."

Another parody on the same poem reads as &

ABOU BEN BUTLE.

Abou Ben Butler (may his tribs increase)
Awoke one night down by the old Belins,
And asaw, outside the comfort of his roon,
Making it warmer for the gathering gloom,
A black man shivering in the winter cold.
Exceeding courage made Ben Butler bold.
And to the presence in the dark he said:
"What wantest thou?" The figure raised is bad,
And with a look made of all and scoot,
And with a look made of all and scoot,
And with a look made of all said coot,
"And am I one?" said Butler. "Nay, not as"
Replied the black man. Butler spoke more lay.
But cheerily still; and said: "As I on Ba,
You'll not have cause to tell me that again!"

The figure bowed and vanished. The next sixt It came once more, environed strong in light. And showed the names whom love of Irolan blessed,
And, lo! Ben Butler's name led all the rest.

GLIMPAES OF LIPE AT THE SOUTH. Among up-ty of forty-five rebel prisoners, who strived u.Ser Orleans from Mobile Bay, was an intelligent role; ficer, whose statements are thus reported in the Ser Orleans Era:

Orleans Err.

That officer stafes "that many of the efforming has private soldiers were heartily sick and find disrebellion. He has a wife and three childre, and a last time he heard from them, his wife had soil but last time he heard from them, his wife had soil but last time he heard from them, his wife had soil but and under dress to obtain formed for the childre. Beam the people are suffering terribly, and that Gregia, in native State, is almost rounded by the Pedilion. It was satisfied that if Jeff. Davis and those acting with min as leaders in the rebellion were only made to fer one half what the people of the rebel State has the sum of our people, whose authority they have surjed, be to a state of cruel and hopeless rebellion sgaint the Constitution and laws of the land."

THE MONITOR TECUMERS. The following is a list for persons saved from the monitor Tecamich, when of persons saved from the monitor Tecunsk, when she sunk in the harbor of Mobile Bay: Aning Mashe sunk in the harbor of Mobile Bay: Aning Mashe strength of the Mobile Bay: Aning Mashe Sunk in Render Chair Harbor, Captain Carl. Josiah Conley, Quartermater's mate Samed E. Shinin, Quarter Gunner James Guield, seamsa Wa. O'Brien, ordinary seamna Richard Collins, Indian Peter Parker.

Captain Craven succeeded in getting out of the sea before she went down, but is supposed to have bed drawn into the downward current produced by its sinking vessel. White the remainded to the second of the sec

The survivors of the iron-clad Tecunsh, sunk by a torpedo near Mobile, unite in a statement, as follows:

sunk by a torpeon near atome, as follows:

"Our gallant captain's intention was to but the mand fire the two solid shot at the same time, leter he could kive the order to revolve the turn's step-do or infernal machine exploded under to, existing twater to rush up into the bett-deck and turn'e chamber, where nothing but contains and depair reigned. The gun's crews and those that veri a the pilot house succeeded in getting on beforgshe stilled town beneath the waves. We had fare boat towing alongside, two of which were immediately filed and swamped. We succeeded in cetting the painter of the third one, and commenced to pull as hat as we could for the fleet."

Guerillas have been fearfully active all alog Gen. Sheridan's recent line of march. Mosty's nating his name more and more structors. Serul of our men shot by his band were found boutly the kr, and others with sheep-skins stuffed in ther north. About a hundred men, belonging to the lit sha Alout a hundred men, belonging to the lit sha Alout a hundred men, belonging to the lit sha Alout a hundred men, belonging to the lit sha Alout a hundred men, belonging to the lit sha Alout a hundred men, belonging to the lit sha Alout a hundred by Mosty's gasg at Turn day night of last week, some having best found rid their throats cut. Mosby has raised the shart law to the trailed spon, as as soldiers declare that shall be the rule whenever chan or opportunity offers.

PIERCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE. A new bled-Pierce's Patent Slate Suffac. And Michonard surface has lately been very extensively into duced into the schools of the Commonwell, which the "" Massachusetts Teache"—the best submitted and semblance to real slate. It can residite applies are great improvement, and bears a price any smooth surface, hardens specify, does not rak or peel off, cannot be softened marks as in prices by dead surface, which will allow surfa used on the bear of the state of the semblance of the surface, which will allow surfa used on the becomes glossy. A thorough test has suited the sthoristics of Cambridge that over 2000 space feet of must be used in the new high school-base there.

Both The aggregate amount of all the real other is 1820/72,200; amount of personal centra, \$130,730 and The number of personal centra, \$130,730 and The number of polls is \$2,832, or 750 less has year. Augustus Hemmenway is the larget mayor, being taxed for \$161,400 and selection \$2,000,000 personal centre, making a total of \$151,000 and being \$61,000 more than the amount is surred for isst year.

It is charged upon some of our back salart that, in a recent raid, they didn't even respect to prisons of Southern white women. Very was them, and they should have been shot; but sare if them; and they should have been shot; but sare if that was done or can be said, wherein was the duct, worse, than that of Southern white some of the have n't respected the persons of white some if these two hundred years and more; The black afters only followed the chivalric example of the sar perioe race." Slavery is not a chool is which uses for bearance and fairness.—Traveller.

RAISING THE PRICE OF NEWSPAPER. The piet of the Boston daily newspaper has been rised host necessary by the great increases. This has been recessed in corresponding increases and other materials used in the price of piet, and other materials used in the paper political weekly in that city have also been increased in rise as they have also in many other cities and the country.

visited Hilton Head, has reported to Gor. Andrew is sanitary condition of the 54th and 55th regimes. He says that nowhere in the rebel States are ments better located, and the number of sick in our hospitals is smaller than in other departments. Hospitals is smaller than in other department, scurry, however, is manifesting itself, and a guil increase is feared unless vegetables are farmalise.