EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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ements of a square and over in

ive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

WENDELL PRILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JE.

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

"Ilay this down as the law of nations. | Deay tha

claim Liberty throughout all the la

tity takes, for the time, the place of all muni-

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VOL. XXXIV. NO. 38.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1754.

Refuge of Oppression.

PEACE OVERTURES.

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debth series of the series of

We are sorry to see that a large class in the commotity—smaller here, however, (and we thank God
for it, than in almost any fother place in the country
—bo to all talk of adjustment, have but one anter, and that a senseless one—" they will make no
ters but independence." There are many men,
messcable upon other topics, who will not consent to
mass on this; and there are many men—pious,
(fersina, forging, Bible-loving, at all other times,
that the mention of peace with the South, will
ten up their noses and small the very air for more
all the words they have for the rebels. Let us say
the words they have for the rebels. Let us say
the the control of the control of the control of the
mention of the rebels. Let us say
the for independence, and he will have that or
mermination; there is no peace, but in the subjugapromoter. Any ten as—see the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the South." Possibly it is so; but it would better to let Jeff. Davis say it in some official. We don't want to decide such a question, insignments property, and the lives and happing the propose to speak to us directly, et all the proposes to speak to us directly, et did through Alexander H. Stephens, Vice select of the Confederate States, or through measured the propose to the speak to us directly, the shamed the door in their faces without ming to a word, turn round and say, "they will so peace that is honorable to us." For one, fost believe a word of it; and you have given that is nonorable to us. For one, we a word of it; and you have given see of it. Suppose you quote Jeff. still it would not convince us, any Lincoln's words, that he will receive re than Mr. Lincoln's words, that he will receive propositions for peace without an abandonment layery, convinces us that that is the only ground which the North will settle. We know better; we have just as good reason for our opinion as Lincoln or anybody else.

and we have just as good reason for our opinion as lik thinool or anybody else. The North is to-day willing and desirous to settle spot other terms; and Mr. Lincoln in this does not represent the loyal States; and if favorable propositions we differed the people, and Mr. Lincoln adhers the settlement of the north that is the opinion of the Northern States or not. So we believe, at the Smit, propositions for peace being made there, at the Smit, propositions for peace being made there, at left Savis athering to the ultimatum of independence, be would find himself overthrown by a constituted, to soft indicate that he would be black to that. Here are its words: "We of the South consider independence at the great and first object of the war, and this sparation is essential to independence: yet we shall be villing to listen to the other isde." The Sasted mys further: "You may offer us something willing to listen to the other side." The days further: "You may offer us something dil secure our equal rights within the Union. That yit would satisfy us, but the subject is pof consideration." This is going as Ian, for gaegotiations, as anybody could expect them and this is as official as anything we have. conselves, we have never had a taste for war, and of all for civil war—for war with our own

nent. Therefore we preferred orig as platform, which, strictly adhere moved all conflict between the fre Afterwards we favored the Crit ises, not doubting all the time than would admit of some compromis rot that it would make us mate-r, or the rebels greatly weaker—for we it would have that 'effect—but that' it be way to an armistice to be followed by o we remain to-day, desiring peace and anything else cartley. When the peo-nation, the hope of freedom and of man arres sufficient when the beautiful.

a caance for peace and reconciliation, be it one no mall, we deem it the duty of the governmat and of every individual to give that subject a ke consideration. It does not matter which side it may from, or through what channels, if peace can had to have the truth deproving that will be a subject and the most brush deproving, that will brush its consummation.

We do not fear that any party in the North will struct its consummation.

In say he a very few men in each political party, and we would not say where the most numerous, who wait favor disminor; but they are so few as to have power or influence. All would see that a subject will be recovered to the subject of the subj

A LUUL SAUKWAKD.

Son of the more venturesome radical papers, in the starkwood kely, seek to stay the public indignate against Mr. Lincoln's ultimatum, by the old until and twaddle about the Slave Power, and the way it raded the country. They have a curious assumed to the country. They have a curious assumed to the sale of the country of the sale of the country. They have a curious assumed to the sale of the country of the sale of the

It may be true, or it may not be true. But pray, what harm would it do if it should happen to be true? Answer she question fairly. We have had three years of government during which the much abhorred "Slave Power" has been absolutely exabhorred "Slave Power" has been absolutely ex-cluded from all share in it. Has the government been any better? Has the country been any more prosperous? Have the people been happier? Have you made politics any more pure? Have officials of your new party stolen any less? Have fraud, cor-raption, robbery, plunder of the public treasury, orsappeared from the land under a pure anti-slavery rule? We don't ask anything about the war, but we respectfully demand whether the anti-slavery Administration has improved on the so-called pro-slavery power which preceded it, by giving us any more bonest, economical, or moral rulers than we had. The meetion is a fair one and we dery any supporter of this Administration to answer it fairly. "The pro-slavery power was corrupt." you say, Grant it; but your pharisaical anti-slavery power is ten times more corrupt. When the Democrats ruled the land, by means of their bargains with the South, there were robbers in public office. True; and now, when your boased pure and moral anti-slavery-power rules the land, the world groans under the weight of its crimes and shames." Never since there were nations on earth has there been such corruption, robbery, and plunder, as in the anti-slavery party, and among its chief leaders. The war has brought on us swarms like the lice of Egypt vermin of the vilest kind, professing devont anti-slavery sentiments, and devouring the substance of widows and orphans. The air is foul with their breath. They go along the streets shouling "copperhead, traitor," go along the streets shouting "copperhead, traitor,' and make their abolitionism known at the corner hypocrisy, are in nine cases out of ten suppo and, whereov they receive greenbacks as the reward of their virtuous professions. The atmosphere of the anti-slavery party is an atmosphere of plunder. We do not exaggerate. The recent ringing of the ear at the tempest of accusations hurled back and forth by the great men of the party, is abundant evidence of the truth of every word we utter.—N. Y. Journal of Commerces.

Selections.

AN APPROVING VOICE.

In the absence of the editor, we venture on the Newcastle (Eng.) Daily Chronicle. It is, if we are not mistaken, from the pen of the proprietor and editor of that journal, Joseph Cowen, Jr., Esq., of Stella

House, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Chronicle is the exponent and advocate of the ost advanced and radical opinions in England. Its proprietor is the friend and associate of all the leadin and liberal supporter of the North of England Political Union, a body which champions the cause of the

Mr. Cowden has for many years been a careful and Impartial student of the progress of events in this country. We know he takes a deep interest in the great struggle for universal freedom and republican principles which now agitates America. As will be seen from what he has written he is a close observe and warm admirer of the editor of this paper, and heartily approves the course he has taken in re-fusing to be diverted from the main and vital question of the utter annihilation of the Slave Power, and the on and prohibition of slavery, by any subordings or personal preference. The commenda tion and support of such a man are encouraging, and ent on the matters referred to will be appre riated by the readers of the article we no

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. The power of one man in the moral work of the world has never perhaps been better exemplified than in the life and labors of William Lloyd Garrison. Poor, obscure and friendless, he begun, more than thirty years ago, that crusade against slavery which he has never since relinquished, and which is show to the nomination of General Freenon. Even than thirty years ago, that crusted against shard which is now on the point of culminating in success. Grant Lincoln, "any the Emancipation Proclamation." Any change the bove of it, but with poverty also. Never had be better for us." When slave-owners and their symman's labor a more inauspicious beginning. Public opinion was against him, all the political parties were against him, all the political parties were against him, the churches were against him. Morally in that didy was at its lowes et bit in all the vent trade and commerce were against him. Morally in that didy was at its lowes et bit in all the churches kept peace with crime. Evil appears on good, good appeared evil, and society was satisfied. Morthants made cent per cent in the slave transcended by General Fremont. Mr. Garrison more over maintains that Abraham Lincoln or any other percentage of the right of the people to choose their own trades and complete the president of the right of the people to choose their own trades and complete the president of the right of the people to choose their own trades and complete the president of the right of the people to choose their own trades and complete the president of the right of the people to choose their own trades and complete the president of the right of the people to choose their own trades and complete the president of the right of the people to choose their own trades and complete the president of the right of the people to choose their own trades and complete the president of the right of the people to choose their own trades and the accordance of the right of the right of the propose of the president of the right of the right of the propose of the president of the right of the right of the propose of the president of the right of the right of the series of the part of the social system—all elasters of the part of the social system—all elasters of the presidence of the right of the right of the presidence of the right of the propose of the presiden than thirty years ago, that crusade which he has never since relinquished

crime and curse of his country, and the speaking was the more dangerous part of his work. Hase pelted, mobbed whenever and wherever he appear to denounce the great infamy, he carried his liin his hand. It was then as perilous to sale we all the most perilous to sa movement in America. States, in South, and has been put upon its defence tere. The change that has been wrought in the timent, how much of it is due to the man public sentiment, how much o'it is due to the man who began his crusade in the company of a negro boy? When the history of the last thirty years shall come to be written, one of the highest places of honor in it will be assigned to the name of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

moment to a considerable extent, and sha in coming years,—not perniciously, but her ,—not as a curse, but as a blessing,—an y will bear witness that I am right. The aday justified the prediction, and Garrison e has borne fruit in a million slaves redeen d, in an anti-slavery government, in an ant y policy, and in an anti-slavery war.

other spirit or from any other motive in the press than in the past."

But Garrison is accused, not only of falling off

SLAVERY AND "WHITE PARIAHS" IN THE | from him even a little aid in sick BORDER_STATES.

The following is from the excellent work of the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, a notice of which appeared in the Liberator a fortnight ago :-

It is true as to the Border States, where the tilled estates more frequently assume the aspect of farms than of plantations, where the owner and his sons sometimes work along with the slaves, and, even where they do not actually work with them, yet personally superintend their labor so as to recognize and take interest in them as individual human beings, it is true, and should here be stated, as to these States, that the phase of slavery there existing is sensibly modified, and is divested, more by practice, however, than by relaxation of law, of some of its most odious features. On small estates especially, slaves in the Border States often have, by sufferance, a certain amount of property, continue to live, by sufferance as if legally married, are frequently trusted with important charges, are sent to market with cattle or produce, are consulted in regard to the management of the estate. Under such circumstances, they are greatly improved by coming into daily contact with white persons; and instances occur in which, they are treated by the family with as much considerations of the estate.

olood.

In these States, the chief aggravation of the symmetric inter-State slave trade, the forcible separation of the symmetric inter-State slave trade, the forcible separation of the symmetric inter-State slave trade, the forcible separation of the symmetric inter-State slave trade, the forcible separation of the symmetric interests and the symmetric interests tem is the inter-State slave trade, the forcible ser aration of families to fill up those melancholy gang assorted like droves of cattle, and whose destination is to that mysterious and undefined land, the terro of the border negro, known to him only as of down

phase of slavery, the inherent injustice of the system exhibits itself in the character of the very indulgen-ces which in other Slave States are forbidden by law In visiting the colored population of Louisville, this presented itself in a marked manner to the notice of

A marked feature in Southern society is the temper two of my children, and that boy is about big enough two of my children, and that boy is about big enough in the property of the control of the contro

for whom he now demanded a yearly payment of a hundred dollars each had cost, him nothing. For fifteen years the mother had fee and clobed them, cared for them in sickness and in health; she contin-ued, unrequited, to feed and clothe them still. Who, if not the mother was exhibited to the still.

had brought up her children at her own expense, had fed them sind find clothed and kept them as any respectable yeoman might have been glad to see his children clothed and kept. Were the father and mother, after the payment of this four thousand dollars, after the care and cost of bringing up these children, suffered to enjoy the comfort of having them with them, and the sail which, as they grew up, they might be able to afford? No. While the children were a burden, that burden was thrown on the mother,—she, too, as in the other case, earning a living as washerwoman. As soon as they were of an age to be of service, they were removed to the plantation. And how treated there? The young girl was taken, neatly and comfortably clad, from her mother's care. One would have thought that the most common regard for deeney, to say nothing of justice, would have soggested that the worse-than-orbinated shill should have been kept, as the servant of a rich man, at least as reputably as the poor slave mother had kept her. Yet she was suffered to go about the house, before her master's eyes, in fifthy rags. One would have supposed that the recollection of the four thousand dollars received from the hard-working parents might have risen up to save—if Christian feeling could not save—this poor child, deprived of natural protectors, from brutal cruelty. Yet she was treated as no man with the least pretence to homanity would have treated a dumb beast.

Let no gan as that these were cases of musics.

carnings never occurred to he except as a usual thing.

Both women expressed the greatest satisfaction that they were allowed to hire themselves. It was sufficiently apparent that nothing short of compulsion would cause either of them to return to what they still called "bome." What sort of home could that be compared to which the privilege of hard labor at the washtub, purchased by a weekly payment in money,—coupled in one case with a similar payment for the children and in the other with the loss of them. —was recarded as a favor and a blessing? ment for the eminers and in the conce with the loo of them,—was regarded as a favor and a blessing Let us not imagine that the masters, in these two cases, were sinners above all men that dwelt in Ken tucky. They may have been indelgent in their own families, kind to their white neighbors, honorables their briginess dealings, esteemed in section.

Any can any people suspected to remain, in perpetu deleterious ever be expected to remain, in perpetu ty, contented and happy under republican rule. In no sense, then, neither political, moral, or r ligious, can the experiment of slavery in these State be regarded in any other light than as an utter fai

GEN. SAXTON AND THE COLORED SOL-

The following extract is from an interesting article in the Atlantic Monthly for September, entitled "Regular and Volunteer Officers," attributed to Col. T. W. Higginson.

Higginson.]
The officer makes the command, as surely as, in educational matters, the teacher makes the school. There is not a regiment in the army so good that is could not be utterly spoiled in three months by a poor commander, nor so poor that it could not be altogether transformed in six by a good one. The difference in material is nothing,—white or black, German or Irish; so potent is military machinery, that an officer who knows his business can make good soldiers out of almost anything, give him but a fair chance. The difference between the present Army of the Potomac and any previous one,—the reason why we do not daily hear, as in the early campaigns, of irressitible surprises, overwhelming numbers, and masked batteries,—the reason why the present movements are a tide and not a wave,—is

mands.

This reference to the colored troops suggests the false impression, still held by many, that special opposition to this important military organization has been made by regular officers. There is no justice in this. While it is 'very probable that regular officers, as a class, may have had stronger prejudices on this point than others hays helt, yet it is to be remembered that the chief obstacles have not come from them. from them, nor from military men of any from civilians at home. Nothing has been markable than the facility with which the

aversion of the army everywhere vanished before the admirable behavior of the colored troops, and the substantial value of the reinforcements they brought. When it comes to the simple question whether a soldier stall go on duty every night or every other night, he is not critical as to beauty of complexion in the soldier who relieves him.

Some regular officers may have been virulently opposed to the employment of negroes as soldiers, though the few, instances which I have known have been far more than compensated by repeated acts of the most substantial kindness from many others. But I never have met one who did not express contempt for the fraud thus far practised by Goresiment on a portion of these troops, by refusing to pay them the wages which the Secretary of War had guarantied. This is a wrong which, but for good discipline, would have long since converted out older colored regiments into a mob of mutineers, and which, while dishonestly saving the Government a few thousand dollars, has virtually accrificed hundreds of thousands in its discouraging effect upon entirements at a time when the fate of the nation may

rights of war, when we grant him the ordinary rights of peace, namely, to be paid the price agreed upon. Jefferson Davis and the London "Times"—one-half whose stock-in-trade is "this inveterate meaniess of the Yankee"—will hardly be converted to sound morals by the rebukes of an Administration which allows its Secretary of War to promise a black soldier thirteen dollars a month, pay him seven, and shoot him if he grumbles. From this crowning injustice the regular army, and, indeed, the whole army, is clear; to civilians alone belongs this carnival of fraud.

If, in home instances, terrible injustice has been done to the black soldiers in their military treatment also, it has not been only, or chiefly, under regular officers. Against the cruel fatigue duty imposed upon them last summer in the Department of the South, for instance, must be set the more disastrous mismanagements of the Department of the Gill.—the only place from which we now hear the old stories of disease and desertion.—all dating back to the astonishing blunder of organizing the colored regiments of half-size; at the outset, with a full complement of officers. This measure, however agreeable it might have been to the horde of aspirants for commissions, was in itself calculated to destroy all self-respect in the soldiers, being based on the utterly baseless assumption that they required twice as many officers as whites, and was foredoomed to failure, because no exprise corpus they required twice as many officers as whites, and was foredoomed to failure, because no exprise corpus they required twice as many officers as efficient action have proceeded, since the beginning, from them. It will be sufficient to mention the names of Major General Hunter, Brigatifier General Phelps, and Adjutant General Thomas; and one there is whose crowning merits deserve a tribute distinct even from thes.

When some future Bancroft or Meter writes with philosophic brain and poet, hand the story of the direct civil War, he will find the transition to a new era in our

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR. A LETTER FROM ANNA E. DICKINSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3d, 1864. MY DEAR FRIEND:
You ask me what I intend doing, and bow I fee in regard to the Presidential campaign, now fair inaugurated. From all parts of the country, I re

You ask me what I intend doing, and bow I feel in regard to the Presidential campaign, now fairly inaugurated. From all parts of the country I receive letters containing the same inquiries—by no means put in the same spirit as that prompting yours; letters of warning, entreaty, advice, denunciation, abuse, upbraiding, for having deserted a good cause; for refusing to work with "my party," to swell its triumph next November; for using whatever influence I possess against the loyal representative of the people, who alone had any chance of success; for supporting a "faction," and its candidate, that tend only to the embaryssment, if not the ultimate defeat, of the Union element of the country, by dividing its councils, stirring up strife among its friends, weakening it by dissensions, and consequently strengthening the hands and hearts of its enemies. North and South.

These letters were first an annovance, then a

its enemies, North and South.

These letters were first an annoyance, then a trouble, finally an absolute persecution.

Therefore, without in the least supposing myselt to be a person whose word and work in the world are of special worth or import, may I beg a space in your columns for a public answer, and a little talk that will set at rest all these disagreeable matters? I wish to say:

talk that will set at rest all these disagreeable mat-ters? I wish to say;

That my love for the dear cause is as great as ever, (greater it could not be,) my devotion to it as intense as three years or six months ago, and de-sertion of it impossible; though some so-called loyal mean and papers have done their best to drive me from it, by misrepresentations and calumny: Test I have no "party," save that which strives with swird and pen, with blood and treasure, and

ecious lives, to save this country—a home for the pressed—and to rebuild the old waste places made ppressed—and to rebuild the on-lesolate by slavery and a traitor's war

That, as it has been the honor and the privilege of my life to have done what I could with this party in the past, so it would be my everlasting dishonor and shame to refuse now to work with it

and shame to refuse now to work with it, whatever and shame to refuse now to work with it, whatever work may be profered or found:

That I wish all, people (who care to know) to understand that, when I conclude to desert my post I shall travel straight to Richmond, and not stop a any half-way station:

I travel straight to ticomonu, and not expandif was station:
at I have never run in favor of the Cleveland
ention and its representative; I am not now; I
never expect to be.
have never spoken a word in public that would
any sensible person to so suppose.

I winter, believing there were men in the
try who would make better Presidents than
he we now have, I strove to build up a public
ment that would demand and support one of
the better men."

sentiment that would demand and support one of these "better men."

I believed, further, that by postponing the Con-vention from the 7th of June to the 1st of Septem-ber, we had much to gain—the nomination of the Copperhead Democracy of the North, the announce-ment of its platform, the principles (or want of principle) on which it intended to work, its plans for the Inthre; in a word, compelling it to show its hand before the loyalists played a card, and knowing with just what they were to meet and contend.

was something. Beyond this, the Summers might not close as they began and This was something. Beyond this, the Summer ampaigns might not close as they began; and, as an this ending, not this beginning, depended, to certain extent, the popularity and consequent uccess of whatever loyal representative might be laced before the people, I thought that no such percentative should be nominated till these things bould be decided—as a too early decision might not in a late indecision, if not open rupture in be party.

id in a late indecision, a second of the party.

Whatever words I then spoke, I believed to be the best interests of the country. Personally, had everything to lose and nothing to gain by seconse pursued. I was laughed at, ridiculed it racised by people who up 40 that time had given in nought save most generous help, and over-libral praise. I found

"Hard indeed the stranger's scoff," Hard the old friends falling off."

and used sometimes to think, tugging away at my oars, how easy it would be slipping down streambow weary pulling against the current; yet I felt then that I was in the right, and did not besitate; I feel now that I was in the right, and do not

regret.
That has all passed. Others felt as I. Wha

That has all passed. Others felt as I. What remains?
Nought save the heartiest union, the most carfiest, persevering work—the most determined support of the party represented by Abraham Lincoln, from this mousent till election morning!

Either this party must succeed, or the grand
cause will fail.

Either this party must triumph, or the country
will be led into an ignoble and deceitful peace,
ending by a Union rent asunder.

Either this party must conquer, or all that has
been gained for humanity to-day, for the ages yet
to be, will be fining under foot and trampled to death
by a man-hating aristocracy, a God-defying Slave
Fower!

Fower!

Either this party must win, or the hope of the world will be destroyed, and "governments of the people, by the people, for the people, perish from the earth."

Either this party must control, or Heaven will weep, and Hell laugh aloud, as Liberty, Truth and Justice are swept from the land by men who know only-the will of their master, the Evil One, to do his work.

only-the will of their master, the Evil One, to do his work.

"But, said an earnest Abolitionist to me, a few days since, "I thought thee would not support Abraham Lincoln; I am surprised at thy readiness to work for him."

"My friend," I answered, "this is no personal contest. I shall not work for Abraham Lincoln; I shall work for the estavation of my country's life, that stands at stake—for the defeat of this disappeace party, that will bring rain and death if it come into houver."

"But why not work for some other man in whom thou hast perfect confidence?"

"Certainly I do."

"And vet," I said, "we are in it, every day, doing evil that good may come; maining noble speciacens of men, spilling precious blood, offering thousands of dear lives, desolating homes, causing mourning and wailing, broken hearts and darkened hearthstones all over the land, that liberty and free government may be saved, and that this country may remain a heritage to our children, a refuge for the wronged, the down-trodden, the oppressed of all the earth."

"That is very true, very true. I had not taken that into consideration; I will think of that."

My friends, let us all think of that.

First save the life of the nation; then we can carry our leader to a higher plane, a broader and nobler work than any he has yet accomplished.

The soming election-day will strike a final blow, will lay out cold and dead a struggling rebellion; or it will pour fresh life and vigor into all its veins, and will send it on its way a giant, conquering and to conquer.

Quering and to conquer.

Who, then, can pause or besitate?

"One last great battle for the right— One short, sharp struggle to be free! To do is to success—our fight Is waged in Heaven's approving sight— The smile of God is victory!"

Very truly, yours, ANNA E. DICKINSON. N. Y. Independent.

FOR PEACE IN AMERICA.

The People of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the people of the United States-

it not time to cease the cruel war in which you are engaged? We believe there is not a Christian mar or woman amongst in whose hor a it not time to cease the cruel war in which you are engaged? We believe there is not a Christian man or woman amongst us, whose heart does not respond affirmatively to this question. With this conviction, we wish to speak to you as plain men, using plain language. We have admired your free institutions, and have gladly witnessed your rise as a people to eminence in wealth and political power. You are of the Saxon blood, and we hoped that you would make the New World renowned for true greatness. You promised to become one mighty people and a great nation, famed for the liberties of its citizens, the triumphs of peace, and the conquests of its commerce. We felt that you were doing bonor to the "Mother Country." When, therefore, this unfortunate war began, our hearts were more inclined to wards you than towards your sister States, because we believed with you that the action of the South was but the work of a faction. The events of the struggle, however, have convinced us that a more united people than those of the Southern States never rose up in defence of their rights.

When you asserted that secession was the work of disappointed ambition, and promised to quell it within sixty days, we accepted your assurances in good faith, and looked for the speedy restoration of peace. We did not wish to see the American Union broken up.

But so far from this promise being fulfilled, (and

up.

But so far from this promise being fulfilled, (and your efforts to accomplish it have been great.) peace and the restoration of the Union are apparently more remote than ever.

Surely, there must be many now among you who share with us the conviction that it is utterly impossible to subdue the South, or to restore the American Union, as it was in the past days of the Republic.

iic.
You have tried sufficiently, and found the gulf between you and the seceded States to widen with the effort that is made to subdue them.
Is it not time, then, to pause, and after calmly reviewing all that you have accomplished, the distance which you have travelled from your well-known landmarks, and the difficulties and dangers that are yet before you, is not time, we ask, that you should take counsel together as to the best means of re-

yet before you, is not time, we ask, that you should take counsel together as to the best means of restoring peace?

We cannot forget that the question of peace or war was never submitted to you for your serious consideration before hostilities had actually commenced; that they came upon you little by little;—and that both Government and people found, themselves plunged into this fearful contest almost unawares; nor have you as yet had an opportunity of consulting together in General Convention, for the purpose of making known your opinions and wisbes about the war or any of the yeast issues growing out of it.

The war has changed, (for the present, at least,) the character of your Government. What has become of the freedom of speech, your free press, and the inestimable right of habeas corpus?

What, permit us to ask, are the Southern people doing beyond following the precepts and example taught and practised by, your fathers and theirs, when they withdrew their allegiance from the Mother Country, and asserted their right to establish a Government of their own?

The Declaration of Independence, which you hallow and called ward.

ernment of their own?
The Declaration of Independence, which you hal low and celebrate every fourth day of July, asserts as self-evident, the right of the Southern people to

as self-evident, the right of the Southern people to set up a government of their own.

But we would ask, SUPPOSE YOU SHOULD AT THE END OF ANOTHER THREE YEARS AND A HALF, SUCCEED IN SUBDUING THE SOUTH AND RESTORING THE UNION BY FORCE OF ARMS, might you not then find out, when it was too late, that those pillars upon which rests your form of government had been violently forn down, and that your own liberties had been buried in the ruins? If you will run the parallel between the South now, and the Colonies of 1776, and compare the course pursued by the North now, and the Mother Country then, we think you will discover some striking resemblances; and among them, that with you now, as with the Crown then, rests the privilege of giving peace to the American continent.

Why not, then, without further delay, recognize

the duty which attaches to your high privilege? Wa appeal to you in the name of Religion, Humanity, Justice, and Civilization, and believe that we shall net appeal in vain. Peace be unto you.

For an expose of the origin and purpose of this manifesto, see editorial columns.

STRONG SPEECH OF GOV. MORTON.

At Indianapolis, on the 29th ultimo, there was

"Because all such work does but divide the friends of the Union, and so plays into the hands of its enemies: because, as Burke hath it, 'When bad men conspire, the good must combine, else they will fall, one by one, an unpited sacrifice in a constitution the doctrine of secession. Suppose we succeed. When we come to voting money to pay bad men conspire, the good must combine, else they will fall, one by one, an unpited sacrifice in a constitution of the sacrifice in a constitution of the sacrifice in a constitution of the sacrification of the sacrif "Because all such work does but divide the friends of the Union, and so plays into the hands of its enemies: because, as Burke hath it, 'When had men conspire, the good must combine, else they will fall, one by one, an unpited sacrifice in a consemptible struggle."

"Well, I feel as thee felt before the nomination; I am opposed to Abraham Lincoln; I think it would be wrong for me to do anything to secure his re-election; and I am not willing to do evil that good may come."

"Does thee approve of war?" I saked.

"No. Decidedly not! Not in the main, but of this war, I do very heartly approve."

"Thee does?"

"Certain! I do."

"And vet," I said, "we are in it, every day, doing evil that good may come; maining noble specimens of men, spilling precious blood, offering thousands of dear livet, desolating homes, causing mourning and wailing, broken hearts and darkened bearthstones all over the land, that liberty and free government may be saved, and that this country may remain a heritage to our children, a refuge for the wronged, the down-trodden, the oppressed of New York, Philadelphia and Washington abult).

The Wiberator. No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

THE VOICE OF JACOB, BUT THE HAND OF

ESAU.

The object of this article is to call special attention to a document we have inserted in a preceding column which purports to be an "Appeal" front "The people of Great Britain and Ireland, to the People of the

which purports to be an "Appeal" front "The people of Great Britain and Ireland, to the People of the United States," in favor of "Peace for America." This Bogus Proclamation will, we have, reason to believe, be forwarded to this country for publication during the ensuing month. Divested of its surplusage and cant, it reads as follows:—

"People of the United States! Cease the cruel was in which you are at present engaged. There has been enough of strife, bloodshed, misery and suffering. The people of the Southern States are fighting in defence of their rights, and no people were ever more united. Your efforts (and they have been great) to accomplish the restoration of the Union have only placed that object at a more remote distance. It is utterly impossible so subdue the South, or to restore the American Union as it was in the past days of the Republic. The gull between you and the seceded States widens with every effort you make to subdue them. Take counsel, therefore, together, as to the best means of restoring peace. The war has already changed the character of your government. You have lost the Freedom of Speech, the Freedom of the Press, and the right of kabeas corpus. Should you even succeed at the end of snother three years and a half in restoring the Union, you will find the pillars upon which the superstructure of your government rests destroyed, and your own liberties buried in the ruins. The people of the South are but following the precepts and example of your revolutionary fathers. Your Declaration of Independence asserts their right to set up a government of their own. The Southern States in their present attitude of robellion against your Federal Government, and the revolt of the Thirteen Colonica, in 1776, are parallel cases. You may discontinue the Colonica, and recognized their independence. You may discontinue the colonica, and recognized their independence. You the Colonies, and recognized their independence. Yo should now make peace with the Southern States, an recognize their independence. This is your bounder duty—this is your high privilege. In the names o Religion, Humanity, Justice, and Civilization, we call upon you to adopt this course. We believe we shall not appeal in vain."

Knowing something of the origin, inspiration an purpose of this singular document, and being desirou that the people of the United States should give it, or its formal arrival, the reception it merits, we deem ction, and the means which will be tal ner of its concoction, and the means which will be take en to usher it into daylight with the apparent paterni ty and sanction of a portion of "the people" acros the water.

Be it known, then, that this spurious, peace ing manifesto-notwithstanding its honied phraseology-is not an emanation from that respectable an truly Christian body, "The Peace Society of Grea truly Christian body, "The Peace Society of Great Britain." The members of that Association, while imbued with the spirit, and animated by the principles of "peace," and while earnestly desiring a speedy end of the devastating and bloody war that afflicts this continent, are, nevertheless, the conscientious and de-termined enemies of slavery, which they regard as the meanest, the guiltiest, and the most horrible of all the forms which was heat seen seating. forms which war has ever assumed. These good mer counsel "peace,"—not because they do not loathe, at hor, and utterly condemn slavery, but because the deem war, whether offensive, defensive, or for what ever object, forbidden by the spirit and maxims of the

New Testament, and, therefore, unlawful.
Neither is the document which, in due time, will
come "greeting," as from 'friends and brothers' of
the opposite side of the Atlantic, to those in this coun try who are maintaining a life and death struggle with the arch foes of "Religion, Humanity, Justice and Civilization," both North and South, the offspring of those in Great Britain who desire "peace they are penetrated with a genuine sorrow, in view o the "strife, bloodshed, misery and suffering" which have already characterized the war, and threaten to be indefinitely prolonged, and who consider that the end sought to be achieved, however just and desirable they have never been consulted; and are, acc

answer: This precious document has its origin in the of England—in close understanding, fellowship and conspiracy with the traitors of Richmond, and the Woods, Vallandighams, Seymours, Kendalis and Pendletons of the North. These words of meckness and mercy, uttered in the voice of Jacob, but written by the hand of Esau, are intended to forward the cause of those who, at Chicago, shouted "Down with Lincoln by ballots or bullets"—"The election of our candidate, or a civil war at the North"—"Cut the threat of every — Lincolnite, *sc., &c. In a word this anctimonious appeal in behalf of peace, which is hereafter to be promulgated in America, as containing the spontaneous aspirations of friends and brothers, is the spontaneous aspirations of friends and brothers, is neither more nor less than the device of wicked men, who are seeking to overthrow the administration of Mr. Lincoln that they may sul

At Indianapolis, on the 29th ultimo, there was a grand reception on several returning regiments, diversory Morton made a stirring address to the soldiers, in the course of which he discussed the question of an armistice as follows:

It requires two parties to make an armistice, and a defi. Daris has already declared that he demands a withdrawal of our armise from the South a necessary preliminary to any negotiation. Who shall ask for an armistice? Shall our government sue for terms at the feet of the South? Will this audience of soldiers agree to that? [Cries of "No; no!"] but what does an armistice of "No; no!" but what does an armistice of soldiers agree to that? [Cries of "No; no!"] at many the sold on Richmond; it means to loose the hold on Richmond; it means to loose the hold on Richmond; it means to stop Farragut at all Mobile. As every one knows, diplomacy takes a great deal of time, and probably at last would fail. As a company must necessarily close? Can we afford that now? But who believes the rebets will voluntarily come back into the Union, and give up those very ideas for which they have suffered the horrors of a long and bloody war? especially, if we are to select the sold of the sample of the sold of the sold

inclined to the North than the South." This assertion, as far as the prime movers of the Appeal are
that the Union, is
concerned, is not true. They were, from the begin
stronger than the
ning, secessionists—the enemies of the North, and the
friends, allies and agents of the Richmond conspira-

friends, allies and agents of the Richmona conspira-tors.

The people of the South are represented as having "risen up in defence of their righty." No men new better than the concoctors and manipulators of this Appeal, that, (in the language of Vice President Stephens, i the slaveholding oligarchy of the South, in the "height of their madness, folly and wickedness," rose in rebellion to overthrow "the best and freest government—the most equal in its rights, the most limit in its dackings, the most lengine in its measures,

f men, that the sun of heaven ever shone u
"It is utterly impossible to subdue the So the mendacious framers of this fraudulent paper; knowing, at the time they wrote the words that Island No. 10; Fort Donelson; Hilton Head, Beaufort and No. 10; Fort Donelson; Hilton Head, Beaufort and a large part of Florida; Forts Jackson and St. Philfolk; Nashville; Vicksburg; Chattanooga; Dalton Atlanta; Fort Gainea; Fort Morgan, and a host of oth-

er strongholds of the rebels had been taken, and were lost to the Slave Fower forever. Another assertion, shamelessly false, is, that "the Declaration of Independence asserts the self-evident right of the South to set up a government for them-selves." The truths asserted by that great charter of American liberty are these: first, that men are creat ed equal: second, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights: third, that among these rights are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness: fourth, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men : fifth, that govern ments derive their just powers from the consent of the ment becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to abolish it.

The object of the rebel conspirators of the South

was the overthrow of these principles. The traitor at this moment next in rank to the desperate chief of the Southern Confederacy has distinctly and authoritatively repudiated the ideas promulgated in the Dec of Independence. He has branded them as mentally wrong." Here are his words:-Our government is founded upon exactly the opposite ideas; its foundations are laid, its corner-stone rests upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery is his natural and normal condition." The statement, therefore, that the Dec laration of Independence asserts the right of the South to set up such a form, of government as that which they are seeking to establish & contradicted by the rebels themselves.

That " there are striking resemblances between the slaveholders' rebellion of 1861 and the struggle for independence in 1776, and that the South are follow ing the precepts and example of the Fathers of the on," is another of the falsehoods which the people of England are called upon to endorse. What resemblance, we sak; is there between the principles contended for by the patriots of '76, and those enunciated by Mr. Stephens in 1861? The men of '76 contended for liberty based upon equality. The men of '61 declare that the doctrine of equality was "an error," and that they are contending for slavery, base what they call "the great physical, phi tionary fathers taught that established government should not be changed, save when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce the people under their right and duty to throw off such govertheir right and duty to throw off such government. "Such," they say, "has been the patient sufferance of these colonies. To prove this, let the facts be submitted to a candid world." And they then proceed to recount a long list of grievances, not one of which, as the authors of the appeal well know, can with justice be alleged by the South. What audacity, then, to speak of "a parallel," and of "striking resemble the second the soil between the robal States are and the soil ces" between the rebel States now and the co onies in '76; and to recommend to the North the "duty" and the "high privilege" of pursuing to wards the rebel States the course which the mother country adopted at the close of the seven years' war

people of the United States are asked if there enough. They answer, Yes; and woe to those b whom they have been caused! Woe to the me who, that they might carry out their diabolical design

"Cried bavoc, and let slip the dogs of war"! To the alaveholding traitors of the South, rather than to the loyal and patriotic people of the North attach the infamy and guilt of that bloody atrife which copperhead peace-makers hypocritically profes

The answer of the American people is, No; not unti that declaration of human rights which has been tram pled upon is vindicated by the sons of those who published it to the world. Not until the Constitution, purified from its pro-slavery compromises and guar-antees, is reëstablished, and is respected and obeyed wherever it has aforetime asserted jurisdiction. No wherever it has aforetime asserted jurisdiction. Not until the Union, sundered by slaveholding traitors, is restored in all its former extent, and more than its original integlity, and is based upon the principles of universal and impartial liberty. Not until the Procla-mation of Freedom, which has pledged the honor and arms of the nation to maintain the liberty of more than three millions of the native-born people (and now citizens) of the country, is carried out in the fullness of its spirit and the exactness of its letter. Not until Abraham Lincole, who was fully and constitutionally elected President of the United States, is, in fact, as well as in name, the recognized Chief Magistrate in every State and Territory belonging to the nation. Not until the flag which was struck down on the 14th of April, 1861, has been replaced, and floats in honor and triumph, without a rival, from sea to sea, and from the lakes to the gulf.

"Is it not time to take counsel together, as to the heat means of restoring peace?" The loyal sad pathan three millions of the native

best means of restoring peace?" The loyal and pa-triotic people of the United States have already taken counsel together, and have unanimously resolved, that the best means of restoring peace is "to lay counsel together, and have unanimously recoved, that the best means of restoring peace is "to lay saide all differences and political opinions, and to do every thing in their power to aid the Government in quelling, by force of arms, the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it :—to seek the utter and complete a tripation of slavery from the soil of the Republic; to uphold and maintain the Proclamation of Freedom, and to promote such an amendment of the Constitution as shall terminate, and forever prohibit, the existence of alavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States." Such are the measures by which the people are seeking to secure an honorable, just and lasting peace.

"What has become of the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, and the right of hobeas corpust."

These questions are quite superfluous, as they are precisely those which are being continually asked by the cooperhead demagogues and journals of this country. The answer is, that Mr. Vallandigham and his co-cospirators not only enjoy liberty, but are permitted indulge the utmost ficense; and sol-content with plot-

its origin, character, and real purpose will be so well understood, that the friends of "Religion, Humanity, Justice and Civilization" will be prepared to reject to what indignation and contempt, and to brand it as an imposition—"a delasion, a mockery, and a snare."

This document, it will be seen, is a strange mixture of assertions and interrogations, used for the purpose of making sattements which the wirest he new perfectly well were contrary to the facts of the case. "I When the war began," say they, "we were mere inclined to the North than the South." This assertion, as far as the prime movers of the Appeal are concerned, is not true. They were, from the beginning, secessionists—the enemies of the North, and the simple stronger than the element of treason by which it is ming, secessionists—the enemies of the North, and the

MCCLELLAN'S LETTER.

In another column may be seen Gen. McClellan's letter accepting the nomination of the Chicago Con-vention. The writing of this letter must have been felt to be a difficult task. The inefficiency, or, more felt to be a difficult task. The inefficiency or, more accurately speaking, the inaction of Gen. McClellan for a long period, during which he had charge of the armies in the very centre of the war, was attributed by some to want of military capacity, by others to want of will to overcome the enemy. His friends defended him against both charges, alleging that he was the ablest of our Generals, and that he was doing everything in his power to the averations of the reeverything in his power for the overthrow of the re-bellion. Now, those same persons have made him their candidate for the Presidency, on the express ground that they wish the cebels conciliated, not conquered. For two years they supported him as hav-ing the arm and the heart of a thorough warrior, claimed his continuance at the head of the army on that ground, and held up-ther hands in amazement at the audacity of those who judged him otherwise. Now, when their thoughts, they must con turned on peace, they select this same determined fighter as the person best fitted to carry out the peace programme. These two things don't hang well to-gether. The terms of acceptance of such a proposal from such people must have been hard to ex in a decently plausible fashion. In fact, he has made them plausible. Let us look at some of the "The preservation of our Union," he says, "was particulars.

the sole avowed object for which the war was com menced." Whoever accepts this proposition not only accepts a false statement, but Ignores a truth which nced. The rebels began it; they began it for that purpose, and have continued it for that purpose; and the last utterances of their feeders show an unshaken persistence in that design. When we adopted our war measures in defence, no doubt, the object ed our war measures in detence, no doubt, inc opects was the preservation of the Union thus assailed; and this has continued to be our immorable purpose. And Gen. McClellan unites in this purpose, if the repeated declarations of this letter are to be trusted.
"The Union," he says, "is the one condition of peace."—"The Union must be preserved at all hazards."—The reëstablishment of the Union in all its integrity is, and must continue to be, the indispensa-The formal statement of both these sides, Rebel

and Union showing that the two parties, from the bewar been conducted "only" for the preservation of the Union, "the work of reconciliation would have been easy." To say that reconciliation was easy or postsurd. To say that the war has been perverted, by the Administration, to other purposes than the rees ment of the Union, is false. Gen. McClellan is now the candidate of the

ditional Peace party. Portions of his letter, it is true, squint in the direction of war, else he must have lost the votes of the War Democrats, and lost also the election. But he gives in his adhesion to the Peace party in this paragraph :-

"The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people."

The very next sentence of the letter, however, de clares that "the reëstablishment of the Union, in all its integrity, is, and must continue to be, the indispen-sable condition in any, actilement." From these two things, combined with Gen. McClellan's intimation that the present Executive has erred in not conduct ing the war solely for the object last mentioned, we get his decidedly ogiginal idea of the judicious method of conciliation, namely: Confine yourself to the one point in which your purpose is diametrically opposite to

that of your antagonist.

In fact, a good deal of this letter i mind us (as far as self-contradiction is concerned) of the rallying-cry of the party to which the author has now joined himself, recorded in Book first of The New Gospel of Peace, as follows: "Peace and Free Speech,

Gospel of Peace, as follows: "Peace and Free Speech, and Death unto him that sayeth to the contrary."

With all his faults, however, Gen. McClellan is not so lost to shame and deceacy as to ignore the strong probability of failure in that movement of conciliation which is the chief purpose of his party, and of the fact that, in the event of such failure, the nation must maintain auch Union with force and arms; that is to say, must continue to use the very means of which the Peace party now complain. Here are his words:—

"If a frank, earnest and pensistent effort to obtain these objects into restablishment of the Union] should full, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union But the Union must be preserved at all hazards."

In short, if such conciliation as can go hand in hand with point-blank refusal of the one chief demand made by the rebels shall not avail, Gen. McClellan admits that we must continue to fight. No wonder that the more determined of the Peace men already object to his letter. The wonder is, that McClellan, adhering (as so many expressions in his letter show) to the maintenance of the Union as indispensable, should consent to be the

should consent to be the candidate of men wan snow themselves so ready to relinquish it.

Another passage (the last I shall refer to) in Gen.
McClellan's letter shows his thorough sgreenest with the Peace party in one of the purposes which they have warmly at heart, the restablishment of slavery.

"When any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once, with a full guar-antee of all its constitutional rights."

I will not dwell here upon the enormous folly. Implied in this sentence, of consent that any rebel State, on becoming satisfied that the plan of forcible secession is a fallure, and that the pursuance of it by arms must is a failure, and that the pursuance of it by arms must lead to atter ruin, may at once resume its place in the line of houset and loyal States, and send the civil and military leaders of the rebellion to be its Sensions and Representatives in Congress. Passing by the audicity and impudence of this feature of the plan above mentioned, I will notice briefly the continued maintenance of alavery which is equally instuded in it, and which, in the mouths of alaveholders and their apologists, forms the chief meaning of the phrase, "constitutional rights."

Slavery is not destroyed. Even if the rebellion and the schemes of the Peace party fall, and if the

SEPTEMBER 16.

hall be given him. But, if the McClellen party skal conquer, that power will be in the hands, not of a conquer, that power will be in the hands, not of a half-friend of freedom, but of a thorough purious of llavery.

The thing proposed by that party which, with the SEP

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The thing proposed by that party which, with me strous effrontery, calls itself the Democray, at equally by McClellan, if he shall be made Praising its for reinstate slavery in all the States where it on erfly prevailed, and with it the assumption shapping of color are an inferior class, and must hold a sub-dinate position, even when circumstances sake the technically free. This theory, and a practic one ponding with it, are to prevail and rule throughout South, as soon as conciliation with the rebet at feeted. Of course, whenever this point is gired at the advocates of it have seats in Congress free red, and the advocates of it have seats in Congress free red, but the question will again arise of rissing it into the Territories. The adverse legislation of last three years is not a finality. The Constitute as open to "amendment" (forgive the determined the word) on the side of slavery as of freedon, he short, the auccess of this policy would be the many of that contest which has been going on the short, the success of this policy would be the new of that contest which has been going on for a ques of a century, to decide whether free representations. covernment or oligarence despution shall beer my year this continent. This struggle, in the fater a in the past, must constantly tend towards var as division. So no prospect of permanent peace open to us from this quarter. This nation cannot possible

rights of man, irrespective of co rights of man, irrespective of color, can rote for Me. Clellan. But for whom, then, shall such a person rote! A recent's mournfully instructive fact nature it does, full whether I have not said too much in speaking of Abraham Lincoln as "a half-fried of brettom." About a week before this belief of brettom. About a week before this letter of McClellan va

About a week before this letter of McClellas vas written, Securetary Seward made a speech at Auber, N. Y., in defence of the President's policy, sad is answer to objections made against him. The portion of that speech which relates to the subject of sharp comments of the speech which relates to the subject of sharp the comments of the subject of sharp comments. may be seen in another column; but one paragraph it is of significance enough to be repro It is as follows :-

"When the insurgents shall have dissaid their armine, and laid down their arms, the wrat instantly cease—and all the war measures the arising, including those which affect alvery, "ill cause also; and all the moral, economical and policial quantions, as well questions affecting slavery as down, which shall then be existing, between individuals, at States, and the Federal Government, whether they arose before the civil war began, or whether they mout of it, will, by force of the Constitution, pan see to the arbitrament of courts of law, and to the concile of legislation." Think, for a moment, of the immense significant

of this paragraph. Think what is implied in the public admission, by Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of Sun, that, as soon as the rebels shall have laid down the arms, all the war measures which have interfered via slavery will cease, and all questions between inhi-itants of the Southern States, as well those reling to slavery as others, will at once pass over to the pitrament of courts of law and councils of legis

thoroughly than this for a resumption of sisters!
We know what the courts of the Siave States as, is
regard to that system. We know what the Supress
Court of the United States is. We know what may small chance a Southern negro has of getting juin through legal process. If President Lis of the government, can any friend of fr him? If he shall retain Mr. Seward as his Servery after this disclosure, can any friend of freedom red him?

ANTI-SLAVERY PROGRESS.

The following is extracted from the columns of the Alliance News, an ably conducted and widely circulated English journal, (and the organ of the United Kingdom Alliance.) devoted to the advocacy of the egislative prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic berrages.

legislative prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic beterages.

"A very interesting letter from Dr. George Thompson has been seceived by the Secretary of the Aliances:—I love (he says) to get above the smoke of the battle and the clash of arm, that I may conseplate calmly the results of the conflict, which shared has provided. But a few years ago, the slavsholing oldigarchy of the South claimed, and exercised, bornion over more than smillion of square mins of territory, and asserted their right to carry their hierally appeared to the rebail of the rebail o ton; avery trage of every Fugitive Sation of the citizenship of the colored man established; as obored man and coleared eligible as a wineas mine tent to sue and declared eligible as a wineas mine tent to sue and the sued in the courts of law; the mine of Jan. 1, 1863; the enrolment in the service of Jan. 1, 1863; the enrolment in the service of Jan. 1, 1863; the enrolment in the service of Free labor plantations in North and South Cardin, United States of 160,000 negroes, and the enable tion of their wives and children; the established of the sued of the sue of the

Mr. Garrison passed last week with his friends
Hon. Gerritt Smith and Rev. Samuel J. May, si
Peterboro' and Syracuse, N. Y. He is speading his
week at Auboro, and will probably return to his pai
on Saturday.

Dutch Gap, by which our ships will avoid six or area miles of the James river, specially guarded by it trenchments, torpedoes and obstructions, is at let are cessfully accomplished.

To the Editor of the Leberator:
The deril, who is always an ass, was never more than at Chicago. The Convention of domestic ritor, under the marshalship of that eminent Friend (of ritors) Horatio Seymour, assembled at a moment when the loyal party was on the brink of a division. It was in the power of these desperate achiemers to lare closely their reactionary designs, beneath a bare closely the sound and fury of war, but significant full of the sound and fury of war, but significant full of the sound and fury of war, but significant of the East who uncover their bodies to contact their faces: they declared for an immediate sus-To the Editor of the Liberator : faces: they declared for an immediate sus rd heir faces: they declared a General of the passion of hostilities, and nominated a General of the passion of hostilities, and liable at ally moment to refedral army, ready and liable at ally moment to refedral army, ready and fratricidal war." Their eggs in this bloody and trattecture war. Inergentedness is apparent to the dullest vision, and those she believe that the nation's part in the battle is gher just or inevitable, will rate as public enemits species who mean surrender when they call species who mean surrender when they call each. Sensible men perceive that the Chicago mits not the programme of success at the man the fear which was sincerely entertained, and the fear which was sincerely entertained. hat Mr. Lincoln might be defeated if the war Der an Mr. Lincoln might be defeated if the war Dem-crit dictited the professions of their party, is of some dispelled. It is clear now that that party is that the refuse of the corruption engendered by slave-ty-a scan of unscruptions and lawless knaves, and ry a soun of unscriptions and lawless knaves, and a ignorant tools not yet reached by the spirit of our free installations. On the unclouded issue of succumbing to Bichmond or of taking it, there is no ground for alarm lest the people err in their decision. And for alirm lest the people err in their decision. And this is the reason why the Buffalo-Convention vanishes into the impalpable ether, and the most radical Espeblicas lay aside the hope and the thought of replanting Mr. Lincoln. The loyal party is again a plaint. The Tribune, the Econing Post; all the prominent journals whose tukewarmness has been conficuous since the Bultimore nomination, now that he possibility and necessity of a reversal are taken set together, have come out squarely and unmistate. the possibility and necessity of a reversal are taken say together, have come off squarely and unmistakdiff for the rediction. For a couple of months, the
plicial contest will be waged in earnest, and blows
which have heretofore been given with impunity will
say be answered with blows as vigorous.
The bid of the baser portion of the Fremont party
the favor of Chicago was met as it deserved, by
lemilisting neglect. Not a lisp of the Pathfinder
from those who had patted him and deceived him with
measured toiloler. They used him as a weamon of

for those who had patted aim and weekers weapon of transparent cajolery. They used him as a weapon of usual upon the Administration, and as a wedge to plit the loyal populace of the North; when they itsed him of service in neither capacity, they abanded him to his own reflections, (ahi fiera campagnia). The witness grinding at a mill—the one shall be then and the other left: twin cherries langing on a ingle stem-the one was taken and the other left. Is repot some fatality in the connection between Mc-Cellan and Fremont! Consider how each prevented the recall of the other to active service in the field embioning respectively the pressure of the radical and the conservation. To-day they jostle each other in the race for the White House. And as in the first in-tance, the Administration dexterously played one nging the other, so now the people, arbiter of Cleve-had and Chicago, will deny admission to both, and re-ze their companionship in ulsery. I say this on the numption that McClellan will accept the leadership tadered him, but his acceptance is by no means cer macret min, out is acceptance to by no means cer-min. As I write, he has given no sign of his inten-tion. He may refuse. Will it be virtue, or because he heritates to follow Fremont's example, (there they cross again!) and resign his office in the army ! A delicate sense of honor, not less than of consiste a course, but it is far from apparent that he would gain by the explaintne. A defeat at the ballot-box would of the continuous of the control of dom of the peace faction. Already staggered by occesses of our arms, which render their would present the spectacle of a party withou tchief, without a principle, and without a hope. The lick and headsman are ready for such a monster. Four Seator, Henry Wilson, was right the other

loar seasor, Henry Wilson, was right to other by its affirming the impersonality of the coming contents, it is between ideas, not men. None so lid that he cannot see this; none so witless that he cannot we made to understand the opposing claims of lienty and slavery. Therefore there is no need to sabify ourselves by undeserved praises of Mr. Lin oh, nor, equally, to waste our strength in exposing the hero of the Chickahominy. The life or death of the Republic, in the overthrow or the continued ex-istace of slavery, is the line on which the conflict air be fought to a decisive end. Here is food in jent for the speeches of all who take the stump or the reatum during the present canvass. "A house drided agains) itself cannot stand." Shall the contiont be all free or wholly slave? Make the issue pair, and honest minds will gravitate to the right described. The Tribune acts wisely in advertises. ting a pamphlet which will distinctly and forcibly at firth, mainly in their own terms, the avowed aims of the two great parties. Were our adversaries, since, they would subscribe to the Tribune fund, but they will not. The servants of the Prince of Darkhas have no foodness for the light. Their platform a tissue of lies, and our veracious Governor is re reside for having preceded it with a very perniciou tuple. To be sure, the resolutions and the speech resident of the Convention did not alway remonize, perhaps because the conspiracy of false remonizes was not complete. Neither were the res ordant in themselves, as has been usually sherred of the sayings and doings of these doughty and peace. Once more let attention be called to the sustrion of the States' right doctrine, in the restabling in and in the speech; and compare these ex-

a the political contest in which we are engaged, P. S. not seek partisan advantages. We are battling for the timpaired, although that may be used to denounce

I'm the former, in case the Government, as it has rered times, shall protect the polls from mob vic leng, and illegal ballots thrown by undisguised rebel

"The repetition of such acts will be held as revo

A party which thus announces its intention to re order-ruffianism as a desperate and final re or, is not so much to be feared as it is to be watched, the will be supported by the majority and power is to such that the means and power is to such it is to such it is such abor reelion in the image of the greater. Histo-lowers, will approve the apothegm that revolu-aterer go backward, and it will be recorded of Abericas people that they suppressed the most will be the suppressed the most conductive of the conduct and extensive civil war ever another had creating the enemy in the field, and binding his deem at bone; that they cheerfully incurred and derruds bonored the debt of this great travall; that they cheerfully incurred the debt of this great travall; that length of the war did not dishearten them, no the then from their purpose, nor incline them to less to the delusions of compromise and submission is detail, that, accustomed and in a measure hardened a take of issue of war and its effects, they preferred in the of war and its effects, they preferred in the sign of its relect a civilian President, rather than

man it is relect a civilian President, rather than tent either of two military nominees, or say one of tanked loyal chieftains who had deserved well or well as the Republic. So much for our fidelity to the Innegatic idea.

The Hoa. Benben E. Fenton was nominated yestalysis Syracuse, by a very handsome majority, to tend Horatlo Seymour as Governor of the Employed Principle of the States.

pire State. The days of the present incumbent are numbered, for New York has repented of him in sack-cloth and ashee, and she will as little repeat her folly of two years ago as she will desert the cause of the Union in November. M. DU PAYS.

LETTER TROM GEORGE L. STEARNS.

Editor of the Liberator:

Boston, Sept. 12, 1864.

I did not see this in the Daily Atlectiser, and should not have taken the trouble to reply to it if I had; but as you have copied it, I wish to say a few words. I have not taken an active part in this controversy between Abolitionists as to Mr. Lincoln's fitness or unfitness for office, confining myself to an expression of my opinions in private conversation, which are, that Mr. Lincoln is unfitted by nature and education to the contract of t cation to carry on the government for the next four years. Neither have I been a partisan of the Fremont movement. He is not my candidate for the Presidency. My opinion of Mr. Lincoln I know is extended. sively shared by the leaders of the Republican party who a week before the capture of Atlanta despaired of his reëlection. I presume you know as well as I do, that measures were then being taken by leading Republican member 60 Congress, and editors of the most influential Republican newspapers, to induce Mr. Lincoln to withdraw from the canvass, and allow them to make a new nomination as the only means of saving to make a new nomination, as the only means of saving the party from annihilation. This measure was de feated by the capture of Atlanta and the traitorous character of the Chicago platform, which combined to raise the hopes of the Republican party, and caused them to adhere to Mr. Lincoln. The letter to Genera Fremont was written, not in his interest, but to pay the way for a similar demand on Mr. Lincoln; which the way for a similar demand on Mr. Lincoln; which there is little doubt would have been successfully made by his leading supporters, but for the triumph o

our arms at Atlanta.

From the beginning of the war, my sympathies have been with those who have struck the hardest and most direct blows at the rebellion. This is my idea of antislavery work. Crush the rebellion, and God will take care of the negro.

Respectfully, GEORGE L. STEARNS.

ADDITIONAL . WORDS OF CHEER.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 5, 1864.

DEAR MR. GARRISON-I have been a subscribe for your paper for almost thirty years, and a constant reader. I cannot bear the idea that its life should be endangered by your fidelity to the noblest conviction of duty. My circumstances will not allow me to do much to sustain it, but I gladly provide a substitute for one of your subscribers who has fallen off.

I enclose three dollars for one year's subscription to the *Liberator*, which you will please send to Edward G. Stetson, Port Royal, South Carolina. Very truly, yours, C. STETSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1864.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Esq.:
DEAR FRIEND-Enclosed please find six dollars for two copies of the Liberator for one year. Send one copy to Headquarters Camp Wm. Penn, the other to the Hospital for sick soldiers at the same place.

I have been very much interested with your attitude respecting President Lincoln, &c., and appreciate the old Liberator more than ever for the service it has ren-dered the cause of Freedom in this particular; and I am sure your subscription list will not be allowed to diminish just at this juncture, when it is rendering such valuable service in the good cause. To aid in the work, therefore, I shall look around and see where

I may send it occasionally to advantage.
Yours, truly, WM. STILL.

Boston, Sept 2, 1864. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Esq.: DEAR SIR,—Enclosed please find three dollars for

The Liberator one year from Jate. Your course in our national affairs meets my hearty approval, and I hope other gentlemen may come forward with their three ars, and sustain you in your honest endeavors.
Yours, very truly, D. ROBINSON, JR.

Bosrow, Sept. 3d. 1864.

MR. GARRISON,—Pleaso send The Liberator to 18 Federal street, and oblige a friend. RUFUS GIBBS.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY ACKNOWLEDGED BY Smith, of Oxford, England. THE PRESIDENT.

The following letter has been addressed by the American Minister in London, to the Manchester Union and Emancipation Society:—

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Aug. 19, 1864.

SIR,—I am requested to inform you that the Reso-lutions passed by the Executive of the Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester, on the Fourth of July last, which I had the pleasure to transmit to the President of the United States, have been receive

the I resident of the United States, have been received by him with the most grateful satisfaction.

If there were need, the sympathy thus manifested in quarters so evidently disinterested and just, would inspire the Government and people with new resolu-tion to rescue their institutions from the dangerous abyss which American slaveholders, sided by make volent spirits both abroad and at home have conspire

Believing that in perseverance they are promoting the ultimate interests of the human race everywher they draw satisfaction from a cheering recognition their labors from all worthy sources.

e honor to be your obedient servant,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Jons H. Escount, Esq., Chairman, &c.

Ma. Thourson on Cars Cob. On Sunday, the 4th inst., Mr. Thompson delivered an address to a crowded audience in the town of Harwich, and on Thursday, the 8th, lectured before a numerous assembly in the Agricultural Hall in Barnstable. Mr. Thompson has received numerous invitations to visit the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in that part of the State.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS ON PRESIDENT LIN-

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GOLE.

alst newspapers in Great Britain are a exultation a letter recently addressed a exultation and a second and a second and a second a secon ing with exulta by Mr. Douglass to an English correspondent, tho had assisted to send out a box of clothing for the use of distressed freedmen in the District of Columbia. The following is an extract from that document: publishing by Mr. Do

Bostow, Sept. 12, 1864.

Editor of the Liberator:

Bostow, Sept. 12, 1864.

Editor of the Liberator:

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 comresioned by gravely proposing the withdrawal of Mr. Fremont. It is sufficiently indicrous to see the way in which Mr. Stearns and his comresioned by gravely proposing the withdrawal of Mr. Fremont. It seems, however, that the latter is disposed to carry the joke still farther, and accordingly, with all the soberness in the world, he declines to withdraw his name, but proposes a new Convention.

This would be all very good and refreshing as matter of joke in this warm weather, if the election of a President for the next four years were not so serious a matter. We cannot bear such trifling at hands of men who ought to be earnestly awork supporting the chosen candidate of the loyal men of the country. The party represented at Chicago are the only partite whose candidates dental and any man's serious attention. Indiscreet, discontented, and ambitious persona,—the disloyal and the factious, may increase or lessen the chances of one on the other of these candidates by the course they may pursue. They can do nothing more. This the simple matter of fact.

Mr. Lincoln was the choice of a Convention fairly represented at Chicago are the only partite whose candidates dental men of the country. They party represented the factious, may increase or lessen the chances of one on the other of these candidates by the course they may pursue. They can do nothing more. This the simple matter of fact.

Mr. Lincoln was the choice of a Convention fairly representing the loyal men of the country, the is supported with enthusiastic approbation by the great body of the loyal people of the country, lie is mere folly and factiousness in loyal men of the country represented the country and the supported with enthusiastic approbation of strength to shold the suppo

QUESTION. e Minister of England, in an livered to his constituents, in the town of Tiverton, on the 23d of August, spoke as follows in reference the policy of the British Cabinet on the question of the slaveholder's rebellion in the United States:—

the policy of the British Cabinet on the question of the slaveholder's rebellion in the United States:

"Then there was the American civil war. There is much diversity of opinion as to the merits of the contending parties. Some are for the North on the ground of their harred of slavery. Some are for free South on the ground of their love of freedom and independence. We might have been involved one way or the other if we had listened to many of those who urged different courses of action—we might have been involved in the quarrel; but I believe the country is glad we have abstained from taking that course. (Cheers.) We could have had nothing to gain, and we should only have added thousands of our own sons to the hecatomb of victims which that calamitous and bloody slaughtering war has sacrificed. (Cheers.) We may hope that time and reflection, and the fact of immerise losses which have been sustained, and the slight hopes of success which appear on the part of the North—we may hope that many months will not elapse before some progress will be made towards healing that tremendous breach which now exists. (Cheers.) But of this I am convinced, that if we had yielded to those who, from the purest motives and from a sincere conviction, urged us to interfere to offer our mediation to endeavor to reconcile the quarrel between the parties before the parties were ripe for our adjustment, we should have emittered the feelings between that country and this, and have rendered the future establishment of good relations between us and themselves less easy and more difficult. (Hear.) Therefore I think our neutrality was wise, and I am sure that it is appreciated by the country at large."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BENJAMIN. Book Third. Sinclair Tousey, New York: 1864."-pp. 47.

We have now the third part of this very ingenious and amusing, and in the main accurate, satirico-historical work. It brings the sketch of the war down to the destruction of the pirate Alabama, which was commanded, the author tells us, by "one named Raphael (not the angel.)" To give an idea of the style of the work, we copy a short passage relating to events of

"And Uyases, after he had threatened to take the chief city of the Kphephwees from the north side thereof, marched suddenly to the river called Djeemz, and attacked the city upon the south side.

Then said all the men who would have had Litulmak the Unready made chief ruler, Lo, Ulyases doeth that which Litulmak hath done before him. (For Litulmak had also marched to the Djeemz, with Robbutleeh hard after him.) And they glorified the wisdom of Litulmak.

hard after him.) And they glorified the wisdom of Litulmak.

And it was told unto Abraham that the Kunsuvvulves and the Kopur-hedde said thus. And Abraham answered and said, They speak truly; for both Litulmak and Ulysses did go from the north side of the city of the Ephephrees unto the river Dieemz. And this remindeth me of another little parable.

Two men entered into an house; but they entered it not together. And both of these men went out of that house; but they also went not out together.

And the first was thrust out by the neck and shoulders, and was beaten until he was half dead. But the last went out because he would go, and they that were in the house were not able either to stay him or to follow him.

low him.

Judge ye now, therefore, which of these men was like unto Litulmak, and which was like unto Ulysses.

following table of contents: I. Antisupernaturalism in the Pulpit. II. Carolina Coronado. III. American Art and Artists. IV. The Bible and Slavery VI. The Religious Lesson of Religious Controversy.
VI. The Two Carlyles, or Carlyle past and present.
VII. The Brothers Grimm. VIII. American Expositions of Neutrality. IX. Review of Current Litera-

, The fourth article is founded on the contrasted po-P. S. I begin where Mr. Emerson leaves off; and for the same reasons.

R. G.

R her against it, by Prof. C

A writer in the New York Sunday Mercury ces the following scheme as the result of c es between the rebel commissioners and certain cratic leaders at Niagara Falls. This plan of truction the walter ferences between the rebel commission ion, the writer says, was tacitly agre by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago :-

by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago :

"It was, that what was once the United States be divided into five separate confederacies, each independent of the other in the management of it local affairs, yet bound to each other in certain respects. These confederacies, as divided, were to consist of the following States:

1. The Cotton and the South Atlantic States.

2. The Trans-Mississippi States.

3. The States of the Great Northwest.

4. The Middle States.

5. The New England States."

It reconsider a succeive with the contraction of the contract

Is remained a question, with the authors of this hopeful scheme, whether to admit New England, as above, to the proposed Confederacy of confederacies or to leave her out in the cold allogather.

POLITICAL. The daily press informs us that the Maine State election has given a triamph to the Administration; that Governor Cony is rediscred by a large majority; that the whole Union Congressional taket is elected; that the Legislature is four-fifths Union; and that copperheadism there is co

crushed out.

The returns from the Vermont election also indicate large Union gains. Smith's majority for Governor will be far greater than has year. Union members of Congress are redicated by large majorities. The State Senate is said to be unanimously Republican; and the Honse, it is thought, will not contain over twenty Democrate.

SPEECH BY MR. SEWARD.

The Albany Evening Journal of Tuesday, a speech made by Mr. Seward at a speech made by Mr. Seward at a speech made by Mr. Seward at a speech speec

respecting the edect of a re-union of the States upon slavery.

"The chief complaint against the President is that he will not accept peace on the basis of the integrity of the Union, without having also the absodoment of slavery. When and where have the insurgents of fered him seace on the basis of the integrity of the Union? Nobody has offered it. The rebels never will offer it. Nobody on their behalf can offer it. They are determined and pledged to rule this republic or ruln it. I told you here a year ago, that practically always was no longer in question—that it was pertaking under the operation of the war. That assertion has been confirmed.

The Union men is all the slaves States that we have delivered are even more anxious than we are to abolt in slavery. Witness Western Virginia, Maryland, Missouri, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Arkanass. Jefferson Davis tells you in effect the same thing. He says that it is not slavery, but independence and soverleighty, for which he is contending. There is good reason for this. A hundred dollars in gold is only a year's purchase of the labor of the working man in every part of the United States. At less than half that price you could buy all the slaves in the country. Nevertheless, our opponents want a distinct exposition of the questions of casulstry which arose for their day. One of those sects believed in a Kingdon of the questions of casulstry which arose for their day. One of those sects believed in a Kingdon of the questions of casulstry which arose in their day. One of those sects believed in a Kingdon of the questions of casulstry which arose in their day. One of those sects believed in a Kingdon of the questions of casulstry which arose in their day. One of those sects believed in a Kingdon of the questions of casulstry which arose in their day. One of those sects believed in a Kingdon of the questions of casulstry which arose in their day. One of those sects believed in a Kingdon of the questions of casulstry which arose in their day. One of those sects believed

it, will, by force of the Constitution, pass over to the arbitrament of courts of law, and to the councils of legislation.

I am not unsophisticated enough to expect that conspirators while yet unsubdued, and exercising an unresisted despotism in the insurrectionary state, will either sue for or even accept an amnesty based on the surrender of the power they have so recklessly usurped. Nevertheless, I know that if any such conspirator should tender his submission upon such terms, he will at once receive a candid hearing, and an anawer prompted purely by a desire for peace, with the maintenance of the Union. On the other hand, I do expect propositions of peace with a restoration of the Union, to come not from the Confederates in authority, nor through them, but from citizens and States under and behind them. And I expect such propositions from citizens and States to come over the Confederates in power, just so fast as those citizens and States that the states in the confederates of the confed

CHARACTER OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Charles Gilpin, M. P. for Northampton, (Eng.)
a member of the Society of Friends, nephew of the
late Joseph Sturge, and Secretary of the Board for the
administration of the Poor Laws in England and
Wales, in an address lately delivered before his con-

water, ha in addition, and you may not be ashamed for the Exchequer, the master mind of the Hoise, who, in addition to the various claims that he has upon the gratitude and upon the recognition of the Boise, who, is addition to the various claims that he has upon the gratitude and upon the recognition of the people of England, has added this last claim—many will say the claim that swallows up all others—vix, that of taking the working classes by the hand, by recogniting them as men who are unwisely deprived of the franchise—which is their right; and declaring, in one ambiguous terms, his readiness to give hundreds of thousands, who are not now possessed of the franchise—which is their right; and declaring, in the working classes by the bank, by recogniting them as men who are unwisely deprived of the franchise—which is their right; and declaring, in the subject of the believe, which he believe, and which we know, to be believe, which he know, and which we know, to be been merely their privilege, but their right. I am not ashamed of having been and of being a subordinate member of a Government who lent the influence of their name and character to that noths representative of the people—Richard Cooken—and through the the influence of their parch and through the the influence of their parch and through the the influence of their parch of the people—Richard Cooken—and through the the influence of their parch of the people—Richard Cooken—and through the their parch of the people—Richard Cooken—and through the the influence of their parch and through the proper of the proper of

Among the passengers who arrived by the Europe was M. Auguste Laugel, a gentleman who has done for our country in France the same good office who for our country in France the same good office who for our country in France the same good office who for our country in France the same good office who for our country in France the same good office who for the passengers which has rendered it in England. M. Laugel is prominent among that accomplained class of writers who have made the Revue des Deux Mondes a leading organ of opinion on the continent, and his series of elaborate and brilliant essays in that magasine upon the American queetion will henceforth as a can be found in any of the woods within two or intended to the American queetion will henceforth as a more found in any of the woods within two or intended to the American sile to the volume of De Tocqueyille, no French writer has excelled M. Laugel in the wide extent and singular correctness of his knowledge of the issues that have divided American parties, or in the philosophic acuteness with which he has traced the working of the causes that led to the rebellion, and developed the character, progress and probable results of the grand contest.

For this fauniliarity with the history, geography and institutions of the United States, the want of which is so containty with the history, geography and institutions of the United States, the want of which is so containty felt by Americans lies—the degaptive of the late Henry G. Chapman of Boston. He is the sound of a French officer, and has hinghed attained to the first place he west to should be a demonder of the late Henry G. Chapman of Boston. He is the sound of a French officer, and has hinghed attained to the late Henry G. Chapman of Boston. He is the fact that he has an American where—the degaptive of the late Henry G. Chapman of Boston. He is the sound of a French officer, and has hinghed attained to the late Henry G. Chapman of Boston. He is the sound that the has an American where the count developed the

Those who know the ceaseless activity of he seceslion emissaries in France, in misleading the European
press on every point connected with the rebellion, and
thus preparing the way for Franch intervention, can
readily appreciate the importance of the aid afforded
as by the Revus des Deux Mondes, speaking with an
ability and authority universally recognized, and addressing with undoubted facts and the cainest arguments the indement and symmethies of the leadiles.

To one hundred and sixty-three persons, the officers and crew of the Kearsarge, only eleven were forego soen. As the Alabana sunk, not a single cheer arose from the victors. The order was given, "Silence, boys 1" and in perfect allence ahe sank to her last resting-relace.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPT-

TIBLES — I have the honor to acknowledge the tof your letter informing me of my nomination. Democratic National Convention, recently asd at Chicago, as their candidate at the next not President of the United States, unnecessary for me to way to you that this nomination was made, the record of my pubmas kept in view.

when the nomination was made, the record of my public life was kept in view.

The effect of long and varied service in the army during war and peace has been to atrengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, Laws and Fing of our country.

Impressed upon me in early youth, these feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so to its end.

The existence of more than one government over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people.

died, leaving six brothers. These brothers successively married the widowed woman and atterwards died. And last of all the woman died also. In the resurrection which of the seven shall have this woman to wike.

Now what was to them whether one or all shall have this woman to wike. It could be tooking to the Saddecess in any case. What was it to any human being in heaven except the woman and her seven husbands—absolutely nothing. Yet they would have an answer. And they received one. The answer was that while in this mortal state men and women shall never except the die, there will be in the resurrection neither death nor marrying or giving in marriage.

Although altogether unauthorized to speak for the President upon hypothetical questions, I think I alway to be a strong of the continue to wage war against the government of the present day—an answer which will be explicit, and in the present day—an answer which will be explicit, and in the present day—an answer which will be explicit, and they continued they can be modified advantageously, with have been adopted from necessity, to bring the watto a speedy and successful end, will be continued, except so far as practical experience shall above the same end.

It was it to any human being in heaven except he was to a speedy and successful end, will be continued, they can be modified advantageously, which have been adopted from necessity, to bring the watto a speedy and successful end, will be continued, except so far as practical experience shall above the same end.

It is a speed and successful end, will be continued, they can be modified advantageously, with a view to be a speed and successful end, will be continued, they can be modified advantageously, with a view to be a speed and successful end, will be continued, they can be modified advantageously, which have been adopted from necessity, to bring the present of the present of

To Horatio Seymour and others, of the Com

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT-HIS VIEW OF THE CRY OF "PEACE!" The following is an extract of a letter from Lieut. Gen. Grant, dated "Headquarters of the Armies of the United States, City Point, Virginia, August 16, 1864":

the United States, City Point, Virginia, August 16, 1864":

"Hox. E. B. Washhurn:

"Hox. E. B. Washhurn:

Darn Siral state to all citizens who visit me, that all we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment in the North. The rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroads and bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons for intrenched positions. A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force. Besides what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing front descrition and other causes at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them, the end is not far distant, if we will only be true to ourselves. Their only hope now is in a divided North. This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, while it would weaken us. With the draft-quietly enforced, the enemy would become despondent, and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out till after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope a counter revolution. They hope the election of the peace candidate; in fact, like Micawber, they hope for "something to turn up." Our peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would be but the before in the peace and the sunt peace and lowing ing the South, because of our diagrace in allowing ing the South, because of our diagrace in allowing

Influence brought him in communication with the Emperor of France, by means of which he was entire passed as the Emperor of France, by means of which he was entire passed as the Emperor of France, by means of which he was entire passed as the Emperor of France, by means of which he was entire passed as the Emperor of France, by means of which he had before set his seal some thirty years as to almost dely detection, being carefully made and prepared for framing exactly like an oil painting. But it is not the successful imitations of the original passed for framing exactly like an oil painting. But it is not the successful imitations of the original passed for framing exactly like an oil painting. But it is not the successful imitation alone which constitutes the chief merit of these pictures. They are of a character such as has long been needed, vis: a good, sports of the passed of the passed of the proposition o

Naw ORIZAMS, Aug. 24. By the surrender of Fort Morgan we have 800 prisoners, 60 pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of material. In the twelve hours preceding the surrender about 8000 shells were thrown into the fort.

The citadel and barracks are entirely destroyed, and the works generally much injured. Many of the guns were splied, their carriages barried, and much of their ammunition destroyed. The loss in the samy was one man killed and seven wounded. (Signed) E. R. S. CANBY, Major General.

The Chicago Convention recoived that Mo-Cliniar first act, after his election, should be the free-ing of "Lincoha" captives." Will they not wait un-til after his inauguration.

A CALL

OR A MATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLORED CITIES

PRACOW-CITIERS: The present state of our country, to gether with the claims of humanity and universal free-dess, and the favorable developments of the Providence of God, pointing to the liberation and enfranchisement of our rape, demand of us to be united in council, labor and faith.

very is necessary to the preservation of liberty and licanism, and that the existence of the Government repunicanism, and time the continuous of the diave-holders' oligarchy and the annihilation of the despottem which is inseparably connected with it.

grow, and prove ourselves to be equal to the exigencles of the times, we must meet in council, and labor toof the times, we must meet in council, and labor to-gether for the general welfare of the people. Sound morality must be encouraged; education must be promoted; temperance and frugality must be aremplified, and industry, and thrift, and everything that pertains to well-ordered and dignified life, must be arbiblied to the nation and the world. Therefore, the strong men of our people, the faithful and the tree, 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. 1884, at 7 cyclock, P. M., [place will be mand 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 come from gates, properly and regularly chosen. Let them come from the cities, towns, hamlets and districts of every section of

the country, and lay the foundation of a superstructure, broad and deep, which in the future shall be a stronghold and defence for ourselves and our posterity.

[Signed by Henry Highland Carnet, Washington; Robert Hamilton, New York; Amos G. Bennas, Janaics; William Rich, Troy; J. W. Logues, Syracuse; Wm. H. Johnson, Albany; J. W. B. Smith, Williamsburg; Louis Jonnson, Albany; J. W. B. Smith, Williamsburg; Louis H. Putaam, Brooklyn; Moses Viney, Schenectady; O. C. thews, H. H. Wood, Baltimore: J. D. Harris, M. D.,
Portsmouth, Va.: Sampson White, Hram H. Arriold, Alexandria: James Lynch, Abraham Murchison, Jacob Robertson, Beaufort, S. C.: Charles Heads, Vicksburg, Miss.: Wm. Steward, Florids: Clinton B. Pearsen, N. Went, N. C.: A. H. Galloway, Beaufort, do.: J. W. Ellis, Adriao, Michigan: James L. Campbell, Saginaw, do.: Joseph an, micegan i Sampsen L. Campsen, cagnaw, do. : Joseph Ferguson, M. D., Detroit, do. : L. Gress, John Wangh, Uniontown, Pa. : Hiram S. Fry, Grayson S. Nelson, Read-log, do. : Wm. H. Rilley, Alfred M. Green, Beneser D. Bassett, Philadelphia : Peter D. Hedges, Newark, N. J. : Joseph H. Barquet, Illinois : Ransom Harris, Alfred Men-elce, Peter Lowry, Nashville, Tenn. : and many other representative colored men in the various States.]

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES AT MUSIC HALL

> OPENING ADDRESS BY GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, ESQ., On TURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1864.

To be followed on successive Tuesday Evenings by, Oct. 18—OCTAVIUS B. FROTHINGHAM.
Oct. 25—ANNA E. DICKINSON.
Nov. 1—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.
Nov. 15—DAVID A. WASSON.

Nov. 22—To be announced. Nov. 29—CHARLES G. AMES. Dec. 6-WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Dec. 13-JACOB M. MANNING. Dec 20-HENRY WARD BEECHER. ORGAN CONCERT each Evening at 7 o'clock.

Tickets admitting the bearer and Lady to the Course at 3 each.

Tickets admitting one person to the Course, at \$3 each.

Checks for SEATS RESERVED TILL 7 1-2 O'CLOCK, \$1 50

dditional for each seat.
For sale at Oliver Ditson & Co's, 277 Washing John C. Haynes & Co's, 33 Court street, John S. Rogert's, John C. Haynes & Co's, 33 Court street, John S. Rogert's, 1071 Washington street, and at the Anti-Slavery Office. Checks for Reserved Seats for halo only at Oliver Dit-

Checks for Reserved Seats for sate outy on a Co's, and at John S. Roger's.
Only an average quality of seats will be reserved, (the east section of the hall,) leaving the same quality of seats (the west section) for those who do not purchase reserved.
Sept. 16.

BY E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Weymouth, Sunday, Sept. 25, at half-past 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M. Subjects—"Love your Enemies"—"The War, a Crime and a Blunder."

ELIZABETH H. WRITTIER, sister of John G. Whittier, died at their residence in Amesbury on the 3d inst. Miss Whittier's name has long been known as that of a devough friend of the colored race. Like her brother, she was born a poet, and the few pieces of here which she has per-mitted to appear in print, are marked by rare grace and edicity of thought and expression, and deep and tender feeling. She has always lived in great retirement, the felight of her friends, who saw in her not only high poetcal gifts, but an elevated and almost perfect cha

Young Ladies' Boarding-School. DIO LEWIS, A. M., M. D., will open a Boarding-School at Lexington, Mass., on the first day of Oc-

ober, 1864.

Isaac N. Carleyon, A. M., for several years teacher of atin, Greek and Mathematics in Phillips's Academy, Anover Mass., will be the Resident Principal, and will deduce himself wholly to the work of instruction. Mr. Alkeron, a tried and successful teacher, will instruct in

French

Ms. Tracooms D. Wezo, for many years Priceipal of
the Engleswood School in New Jersey, will have charge of
an important department.
In all the approved features of the best schools nothing
will be wanting, skille it is Dr. Lewis's special size to illustrate the possibilities in the department of physical
training.

Parents having daughters of delicate constitutions to
educate are invited to send to Dr. Dto Lawis, Lexington,
for a Circular.

MISS H. M. PARKHURSTS BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Newsung, N. Y.

For The Fall Term will commence on Wednesday, ept. 21. Aug. 26—2w MR. AND MRS. D. MACK'S

Family Boarding School for Young Ladies,
At ORCHARD HILL, Balmort, Mass.

THE School will commence the last Monday of September.

Olivalars and references when requested.

July 8.

A. J. GROVER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

OTAWA, Le Salle Co., Illinois.

SP Special attention given to securing and collecting lains for Eastern Merchants.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., Boston,
A. L. PARTE, Esq., Sofioli Bank, do.,
PARTELL, PRILA CO., Chicago, Hilmol.
STRYRES & BARNUR, Washington, D. C.
Sep. 12.

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A LL interested in Photographic Shorthand should see couts. No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 now reedy, 25 cents. No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 now reedy, 25 cents. ANDREW J. GRAHAM, 401 Ercadeny, New York. June 24.

WAITING FOR THE HOUR.

BY MES P. A. HANAPORD.

[Suggested by W. J. Carleton's picture, entitled "Voiting for the Hour," representing slaves waiting for the time to come when the President's Emancipation Process mation should be in force.]

They wait! Long, weary years have parced, And Liberty seemed far; Lo! bright upon their future path New beams the Polar Star. God from on high. His ear hath bowed, His the Redeemer's power, With rev'rent joy and hely hope They're "waiting for the hour,"

That hour! the bell of Liberty May ring it out with joy,
When midnight stars shall sound it forth
In th' belfries of the sky. The hour of Freedom! well may be Who holds Time's measure there, ntently on the hour-hand gaze, "Still "watching unto prayer."

Long had his voice proclaimed the hope The symbol-anchor tells, i And yet, he listens, half afraid To hear the chiming bells Which tell that Freedom's hour hath daw The long, sad night is o'er,
The chains and fetters, woe and sin
Of slavery are no more.

Shout, friends of Liberty, aloud!
Shout with a mighty tone!
Sing, argels in the upper world,
A' song of Freedom's own!
Now stripes and bondage are exchanged
For peace and quiet homes,
Where no playe-driver's voice is heard,
And now bloodboard comes. And never bloodhound comes

Oh, artist! on whose canvass glows Oh, artist! on whose canvass glows
This picture grand and high,
Hast thon not won by work like this
The "Well Done" of the sky?
And yet no pen can write the hopes,
No pencil paint the joy,
In all its fullness, which they knew
To whom this hour was nigh.

They wait! yet while we look, the hour-Comes with its blissful freight; Fling out the Stars and Stripes, a sign They may no longer wait.
Shout Lincoln's name, with blissful tears, Pray for him, day by day, And, through all coming time, look back With joy to "Sixty-three."

* Everett's Oration on "The Uses of Astronomy."
† The watch-key was in form of an anchor.

WAITING.

Down on the beach where the surges rise, And flaunt their spray at the muttering skies, A woman waits with fearless eyes.

The wind breathes out in his northern might, A thousand wails through the rayless night, And the sea-gull screams in his blinded fright. There is only hope on her chill white brow-

Who shall tell what the waves may bring? Whether a wreck or a buoyant thing, To the faithful heart—a bliss or a sting.

The Nation waits, while its quivering life Throbs 'neath the sweat and the blood of a The tenisor's gun, and the brother's knife.

And homes are dark—while a soldier train Bears down from the keights to their graves in the plain.

The strength and the "Beauty of Israel, slain."

And Freedom is waiting-ber own holy hand Has broken the curse and the night of our land; The wrecks of her folly lie strown on the strand.

U pward she looks through the dusk of the grave; Redeem her, O God! redeem her and save! By the life of her faith! by the death of her brave O, weary one! thou hast labored long,

And prayed that all these clouds of wrong Might, lifting, leave thee pure and strong. Be not dismayed—but wait and see

The emerald gate swing back for thee, How strong thy patient love may be.

THE FUGITIVES.

BY J. M. PLETCHER

Under the cover of darkn Watching with lynx-like eyes, Parting the tangled brushwood, Boldly they seek the prize, Swin, for the boon is Freedom, Urging them on to speed, to matter how they suffer,

Far from the highways keeping, Living as best they can, Living as best they can,

(Bining to grint and ghasity,

Fearing far less than Man;

Into the swamps and marshes,

Fiscing from danger's track,

On to the goal they journey,

Never once turning back.

Hunted with guns and sabres, Fainting and drooping and bleeding, Watching the North Star's glin Down through the gloom of Night, On in their feeble flight.

Is there no sigh of sadness When from the slaver's lash Into the wilds and thicke Some of their victims d Braving the scourge and rife, Rather than live as SLAYES

Oh ! to the Freedom-loving, Oh! to the hearts that feel
How in their simple sorrew
Stories like these appeal!
Is there no love of pity Left in the Nat That, for the love of Fam

Man should be so oppressed?

lden autumn morn! thy balmy breath mes freighted from the fields of ripened grain, Laden with sweets to steal away my pain, lith whispered anthems for the summer's

There is a breathless stillness all around : A rare and wondross silence, such as waits Some new-born angel by those pearly gates Where streets of gold and bowers of blies are found.

The great waves of the grand old ocean swell With a hushed numuring against the shore;
And in my heart a peace unknown before
Thrills me with joy, whose depths I may not tell. The light wind plays along the waving fields, And the tall grances bend to meet it there;

ARUELLY J. GRABAM.
421 Blockery, New York

The Tiberator.

THE LATE JOHN HOPPER.

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT HIS FUNERAL

BY REV. O. B. PROTHINGHAM. My FRIENDS: A sadder service than this I have My FRIENDS: A sadder service than this I have never been called to; the funeral of one foremost among my truest, most constant and dearest personal friends, among the most affectionate and faithful of my parishioners. And yet, never came I to a ser-vice of this kind with a more serene faith, a more unclouded hope, a more entire satisfaction, as I review the life of my friend, and invite the All Holy and All Secretarios was to look down tate, my heart at I meak Searching eyes to look down into my heart as I spea about it. It is just one week to-day since, on the ere of leaving town for the Summer, I was in his office, to have some friendly talk with him before I went, and never did he seem stronger; never more ful never more vital, never more affectionat cheeriu, never more vian, never more succusing on in the social and humane world than then. The day before yesterday, at Cambridge, a dispatch was put introduced to the social and humane world than them. my, hands saying that he had gone. Overwork, overmuch care, overmuch anxiety, exposure to the terrific and tropical sun of this season had worn too much upon the strength that had been spent so freely before, and had hastened the attack whi h might bay before, and and mastened the attack which might have come some; or later, but which none of us supposed could come so soon. In a moment, as, it were, in the twinkling of an eye, as he had spoken two or three endearing words to his little boy, he fell back and was a dead man. And yet we must not think even was a ceal and the permature or unexpected.
Nothing in Providence is premature, nothing under
Providence is unexpected. God always forescen. God s anticipates. For everything there is an imme cause, and a cause behind the cause, and another behind that, and when our friend came into this world, doubtless the sealed orders for his departure were deposited in his heart. He always wished to go as he went; he always believed that he should go as he went; he always said that with his earnest and ardent and fervid nature, such an end was the most likely. In fact, for some years past, he had been ready More than once he had said to me, "My friend, he is no wise man that does not know and surely feel that any day and any hoar his hour may come. There is no security in apparent health, there is no security in apparent vigor; we do not know, any of us, from what quarter the stroke may come, but it may come at any moment"; and he was ready. And yet how hard to believe that he would meet with a sudden death, how hard to believe that he could meet with any death; so vital, so intense, so full of energy, so restless, so impatient, doing everything that was required of him and doing a thousandfold more, his energy running out in a thousand unexpected channels. It seemed to me as if he never could be tired, it seemed to me as if he only cast off his superfluous energy; he must walk when others would ride, and run when others wo walk. Did you come to him for advice, instead of giving advice, he undertook to do your work; did you ask him to do a little thing for you, he did a great thing for you; did you ask him to do you a little favor. Eden. And what power of love the man had! How he conferred a great obligation without thinking of it it welled out of him, how it overflowed! All his friends he made angels, and loved them as if they He was ready to do his own work exactly, punctually, point by point, down to the minutest detail, forgetting nothing, slurring nothing, and then he was ready for made them glorify themselves. One was always in-clined to hide his head when John Hopper spoke about him, and yet one always went away lifting his head a your work, my work, or any other that was to be done. It seemed to me as if there was no exhausting his power. I sometimes wondered whether he ever slept. So overpowering was this energy that he would little higher, because he thought that John Hoppe even overflow his friends with his activity, and there was somewhat that was absolutely overbearing and tyrannical in his good will. He could scarcely allow you to take your work out of his hands; he was so a nxious to do you a service, that he would almost con sider it a wrong for you to do your own work in your own way. And yet I have never known a man whose respect for the individual character of each one of his friends was so clear, so true, so firm, and constant; n ever did I know a man whose activities seemed so to that most sacred and solemn part of every man, which is his own holy personality. Here is one key to some most important secrets of his character. He knew a true man; he honored the man who was sincere, who was self-centred, who atood by himself, who took no man's word and the word of no number of men against his own soul. He honored the man, and he honored the woman, who, independent, free, brave, dared to stand aloof and work alone, and live alone; would take obscurity, would take poverty, indignity, persecution scorn, without flinching and without complaint. It had no end of respect and love for such a person, an no end of hostility, aversion, and scorn, and antipathy toward everthing that hampered, and thwarted, and limited, and cramped, that interfered with the true ac-tion of the individual human person. He had no patience with limitation or constraint; he demanded th the man should be free in every faculty, in every par-

of his nature, from the top to the bottom. He be lieved in individual freedom to grow to its span to develop, to live; and so how he hated all exclusive ness, how he hated all narrowness, all impinging pre-judice, all monopolies! How he hated everything like servility, how he hated all those institutions that took the individual out of himself, and eark him in the mass of the people! How he abhorred, with the whole power of his nature, slavery of all sorts, for all sorts of men, simply because it limited their faculties and bound them down to another will. Not only had he in-herited from his great and noble father that hatred of the institution of slavery to which he was true to the end of his life, but it was born in him, bone of his bone, flesh of his flesh, and soul of his soul; and when bone, flesh of his flesh, and soul of his soul; and when this war broke out, he at once, and with all the ardor of his impetuous nature, with the fullness of his conviction, the weight of his will, the capacity of his intelli-gence, and the warmness and fervor of his heart, entered into it as if it was the cause of every woman and child in the land. Not of the small or great men, of the white or the black, but of every individual Lord hath taken awar. human creature in all this country, he believed that the Lord giveth, giveth, giveth. In unnumbered ways; how, through scores of invisible currents, the stream of his bounty flowed out to the needs of the sick soldier in the hosnite and to the well soldier in the camp; how for all sorts of provisions for our army he was giving, giving all the time; how in the darkest hour he had full faith;

gathered himself up in the strength of his own and with a stern and manly patience bore the And while he thus resented all attempts upon the sanctity of the individual person, he had no toleration for that class of men who allowed their own individufor that class of men who allowed their own individuality to be bought, to be put up in the market. Above all, he hated the Pharisee. Love as much as he did human mature, that love became an inverted love, and turned into scorn and wrath, a holy and a graind, a heavenly and a Christian wrath, when he thought of the Pharisee. The man who set himself up before his fellows, the man who put his fellow under his beel, the man who sald, "I am greater than you, I am better than you, I am better than you, I am more virtuous than you, I am better than you, I am better than you, I am better than you, I am more virtuous sham, the man of hollow and glittering outside, be never touch him with my fagires, but I shall always see him with my fagires, but I shall always see him with my fagires, but I shall always the Pharisee. The man who set himself up before his fellows, the man who put his fellow under his beel, the man who put his fellow under his beel, the man who put his fellow under his beel, the man who put his fellow under his beel, the man who put his you, I am better than you, I am wiser than you, I am better than you, I am more virtuous than you, I am bolier than you, I am more virtuous han, the man of hollow and glittering outside, be spoke of in words so large that his mouth could not frame them into articulate speech, and his lips became dumb and palaled when he spoke of such. I know he will be better than his advice. We speak of immortalities was sometimes inclined to suspect Pharisecism where it was not, and to judge a little harshly of some men who were better than he shought; but I remembered who were better than he shought; but I remembered who were better than he shought; but I remembered who were better than he shought; but I remembered who were better than he shought; but I remembered who were better than he shought; but I remembered who were better than he shought; but I remembered who were better than he shought; but I remembered who were better than he shought; but I remembered who were better than he shought; but I remembered who were and to judge a little harshly of some men who were all the state of the is was not, and to judge a little harship of some men who were better than he thought; but I remembered that he had been trained in a very hard school, and that he had been trained in a very hard school, and that he had seen human nature in its most repulsive form, and if any man had any right to doubt, it was the had been brought up to the sight of an and misery, and guilt and urplitude. He had seen human memory of those whom he has belped, in the virtue memory of those whom he has belped, in the virtue

THE LIBERATOR.

nature falling and diagracing itself utterly, and when I heard him sometimes pour out his most exathing wrath, I could only sit dumb, and wish that I had wrath, I could only sit dumb, and wish that I had ever loved enough to give me the privilege to be so grandly sugry as he was.

In my friend I found what, is so very rare in this world, a profound respect and admiration and love of human nature—of simple, pure, unadorned human nature. Not of this class of men nor of that class of men, nor of this class of men nor of that sort, but of man and of woman, and of that which is deeper than man and woman—humanity, the common Godborn, God given nature that is the sanctity and blessedness and hope of us all. He saw that, he saw it than man and winder that is the sanctity and blessedbess and hope of us all. He saw that, he saw it always, he revered it, he honored it, he went down on his knees to it, he loved it, be poured out his blessings freely upon it. No color of the skin, no color of the cost, no color of the human circumstances, no guise or diaguise of fortune, ever concealed from that man's eye the deep humanity of the person's nature. It is easy for us to see what passes for human nature in the great, in the noble, in the wealthy, in the cultivated. He was less likely than most, perhaps, to see it there, but he saw it where only one in ten thousand men or women ever succeed in seeing it; he saw it in its rage; he saw it in the poor man; he saw it in the black man; he saw it in the unfortunate; he saw it in these who were the scorned and spurned of the world; he saw it in the outcast, in the distressed, in the saw at tin the outcast, in the distressed, in the squalid. Never, as long as I live, shall I (orget—ever, as long as you live, will you forget, you who knew it—how

as you live, will you forget, you who knew it—how he took that little boy, that little, crooked boy, away from Randill's Island; that little outcast boy, tha little weed, that miserable little rag of humanity—how he took him into his house and home; how he ho him and respected him there; how he sheltered him and covered him up from all disgrace; how he would sllow nobody inside or outside his house to look upon that poor little hoy as other than God's child, in the full image of God; how he gave him everything he could have, everything he could enjoy; how he put him in the way of every privilege; how he lavished upon him the wealth of his heart; and now this afternoon we shall lay our brother in the grave, with that litt boy, and he will be taken into the kingdom with little boy in his bosom. Oh, my friends, I would re go into the Great Presence holding such a little cro boy in my hands, than I would go clothed in all the whiteness of the angels. But it was not the unfortu-nate only; he loved the vicious only more than he oved the unfortunate. He saw the woman in th Magdalen; he saw the man in the thief, who had everything against him, and all the accidents of his own nature also. He would take the boy up out of the gutter, send him to school, give him an education, put him in an office, and further him in life, and never say a word to him afterward about it. He believed in man and woman; he believed that the Divine Spirit came to human nature in man and woman; h truly believed that there was that in the lowest, and poorest, find vilest, as we call them, of men and wo men, that, if opened freely to the light and air and the touch of God's spirit, would revive and save them and bring them into peace. He had full faith in God's will: he believed that if we could but love God's children with but one-thousandth part of the love that God has for these children, this world would be an

Freely he cast his bread upon the waters, upon all the aters, not asking whether it were likely to come back to him in many days or not, and some of it never di ome back. Of course, a great deal of that bounty wa de that a single drop was lost, or could be would concede that a single drop was lost, or could be He believed that what was done with a true spirit, and what was given out of a true heart, did its work, and went to its place, and I believe so too. But the dear God, when he gave this man his large, rich, wealthy heart of love, gave him also a subtile discernment an power of seeing into men and their motives which saved him from any fatal error, or any fatal misbe-stowment of his gifte. Well did that man see whether it was worth his while to give his loye or to withhold his love; and I believe in the whole course of his love it was! Well may I say it here, for here are men and women of all conditions, and poor men whom he has helped, and rich men whom he has befriended; are those who basked in the warm sunlight, here are those who felt the ardor of his spirit, and here ar feeble and poor, and gathered them into his And, outside, what multitudes there are off at the verconfines of our country, off in California, off in the West, down in the armies, down here in the low places of our city, men and women, each one of whom could tell his or her story about John Hopper's good-ness, fidelity and principle. Of course, he had his prejudices—all strong men have; of course, he had projudices—all strong men have; of course, he has antipathles—all strong men of deep conviction nees, by his constancy, by his outspokenness, by the unqualified and stern way in which he fought for the truth unto death, and faced all those that stood in

All whom he loved he glorified, and the

Well, he is gone, and we whall never more hea that firm step or see that sturdy figure on the street, and the poor can no longer come to him, and the weak can no longer take his hand. How many will feel that they have lost their only friend! How many will feel that their strengthener, that their guide is gone! But, my friends, God never taketh away; He always giv-eth. The Old Book says: "The Lord gave and the

this was the battle. He only knew how freely be opened his purse and let the contents flow out. I know, as some of his intimate friends know, how he friend, and gives an angel; He takes away the sup port of an earthly home, and gives the piedge of heavenly one beyond it; He takes away the object of time, and gives eternity; He takes away the use of the material and of the fleshly, and gives the great hereafter of blessed life; He takes one who walks by our side.—He gives us a spirit that is with us here, everywhere and every day, that never leaves th door, that is always sitting in the chair, that is always filling the chamber, that is always bestowing gifts. The Lord takes away the dust, the form, the touch the embrace, and gives to us the whole human n ture, a fresh revelation of power, and truth, and gr

of those whom he has adorned and kindled, an imof those whom he has adorned and kindled, an immor-tality wherever he has lived. That life does not go out; on the contrary, it stirs in the spots where he worked, the places where he enjoyed, the world he loved. And there is his own personal immortality, we believe that, too. All our modern thought, all our modern study, goes to deepen more and more the natural conviction that this individuality of ours kin imperishable, that this recognitive of ours can never patural conviction that this individuality of ours is imperishable, that this personality of ours can never dia. No, it is not tradition any more, it is not something we read in an old book, it is not something we read in an old book, it is not something that we take by the eye of faith; science with its inexorable laws is coming forward new, and I believe will indeed bring to full demonstration the old faith is a personal immortality. I believe it. He has left himself here, he has taken us away with him to the beyond. Nothing that has truly lived perishes; there is no death to truth, to wisdom, to supiration; there is no decay to love. It may take a hundred forms, but it will neceeves a strong consistency, and the root is no decay to love. It may take a hundred forms, but it will preserve a strong consistency, and the root that is planted here in the earth will grow and grow until it puts on immortality. It may ripen here, but it will flower in the great world that is to come. Let us not think that God dies when our friend dies, or that the hand of Providence is closed when our friend's hand drops. Dear friends, let us not be so short-sighted and foolish as to imagine that, outside the location that housed one execution there is, no eternal short-sighted and foolish as to imagine that, outside the horizon that bounds our eyesight, there is no eternal law, no infinite spirit, no endless love, no perfect goodness, no never-ceising thought: Out of that hand of God we can never drop; if our bark sink, 'ils to another sea, and that sea is the ocean of Divine immensity. Let us, O friends, with manly heart, with cheerfulness, with joy and triumph, stand by the remains of our dearly beloved brother. If he to streighen ourselves; if he has helped us, let us re turn the grace by helping our brother as he belped us; and may the spirit that went with him to the end go also to the end with us, that we, too, may meet the inevitable hour and say it is blessed.

THE "PEACE PARTY."

FRIEND GARRISON :- The constantly crowded co dition of thy columns has often deterred me from of-fering any thoughts for publication, but the peril of true peace principles under the shadow of the "Peace

"Wo to them that sew pillows under all arm-holes and cry Peace, Peace, when there is no peace." If such was the denunciation against those of the darker ages of olden time, who only cried Peace when there was no peace, what must be the decree concerning those of our day who cry "Peace, Peace," not only when there is no peace, but when they do not even mean peace, but the subversion of authority, and the acquisition of power to themselves and their allies, where graphe between inderty and Savery, by Examing the latter into dominion, that the oppressor may have the semblance of peace in the possession of his human chattels, and they (the peace-crying demagogues) receive at his hands the loaves and fishes of office, and find means to fill their coffers with unrighteens gain, both from the labor of slaves and by clutching the public funds, as some of their illustrious predecer sors have done? Not only are they indifferent to th peace of the slave and the rights of his race, but they are not at peace in themselves with God,—as evinced by the spirit they manifest,—nor with their neighbors, unless they join with them in preparing to carry out their designs upon the Administration and the negro, by resisting unto blood those who stand for the rights of the colored man, and plead for the exercise of justice in the councils of the nation, and are in their various methods striving to enforce the

ubmission of the wrong to the right.
So transparent is the spirit of violence in these
Peace" agitators, that those in open rebellion against the government and the rights of man pro ounce them cowards if they do not cause blood to flow around their own doors, rather than fall in their determination, to "dethrone the tyrant Lincoln." The evidence of this warlike spirit of the present Peace party is before the public in the plots, secret organizations, and hidden munitions of war that have been discovered.

whom the war spirit, in its rankling against the levelling principle of justice to all, finds utterance in the hypocritical cry of "Peace, Peace," as to warn the true peace men, and those who desire to remain such, against the snare thus artfully set for them, by those who hope, by quoting Jesus as in favor of loving enemies and "overcoming evil with good." to draw his real followers into their ranks as packhorses to bear them into power. Let us, then, who have seen the excellence of "true Christian non-resista faith of its all-sufficiency, as being the only might that will ultimately make all right. Let us rest in the consciousness that the nation is our witness, that, for thirty years, we have openly borne testimony against the cancerous incubus on the body politic, slavery; and not only warned the nation of an approaching ca-lamity as its legitimate culmination, but also failed not to coler our protest against countenancing an assault upon it by violence and blood; showing the safer way of righteous legislation and just adminis-tration, and are therefore clear of blood guiltiness in the present fearful struggle. Those, therefore, who in days past have opposed our measures and refused to lend us moral and civil aid, knowing our principles, have no reason to expect or right to demand our ac-tive cooperation in the prosecution of those means for the suppression of this gigantic rebellion, through the removal of slavery, which they know our principles forbid. But they, having chosen their own course to the present crisis, have both of those enemies on their hands to be suppressed and eradicated in their own way, or let the nation perish, as it cannot without the suppression of the former, and tha not be done without the destruction of the latter. Neither could the present calamity have been averted but by the removal or circumscribing of its procuring cause, by just legislation and more humane adminis-

tration.

If any complain that we are not doing our part in the great struggle for the completion of what we long since began, while we refuse to join in or support the combat, we will remind them that, if we live to our principles, or die for them as martyrs, the in principles, or do to them a marrys, and analyse our life or death will be worth more to the nation, is elevating again the moral and Christian atandard, when the clash of arms shall have ceased in the land, than our active cooperation in mortal combat would have been to those who remain after its close. If (as many have who stood on half-way Christian ground) many nave was also or all or advocate the warr or's mode of disposing of enemies, where shall be found the moral influence and Christian example found the moral influence and Christian example needful to bring back the people from that measure of depravity and hardness of heart which the strife of blood will have generated, and introduce them into that kingdom of righteousness and peace which is "not of this world," and whose-subjects, therefore, cannot fight 3. The condition of such subjects and of our land in these times are strikingly set forth by the prophet Lash, chapter 26, verses 20 and 21; "Come, my people, enter thou into thy chambers and shut thy doors about thee; hide thyself, as it were, for a little moment, until the indignation be overpast. Hor behold, the Lord cometh out of his place to purish the inhabitants of the earth for their iniquity; the earth sice shall disclose her blood, and shall no more cover her slain." The Christian's "chamber of retirement." is a consciousness of God's approving presence.

Thine for truth, liberty and peace,

SAMUEL KEESE.

Peru, N. Y., 9th, 5th mo., 1864.

Virginia's war-made widows and orphans al-

A FREEDMEN'S VILLAGE.

THE SETTLEMENT AT ABLINGTON HEIGHTS.

"Passing over Aqueduct Bridge, and noticing the accommodations for sharpshooters which beset its entrance and exit, going by government farms on which "Do not trespass" is conspicuously announced, and leaving behind a cemetery of soldiers graves, in which the slabs seemed almost number-less, you come at last to Freedmen's Village. The approach is very unostentations, and is made by a rather steep hill. The headquarters may be reached through Augus street. (for Freedmen's Village is divided into streets.) leaving Rucker street forking out on the left. One of the first objects of inquiry here is the tailor's shop. Here eighty-even women are at present on the time-roll, of whom ten or twelve have learned the use of the sewing machine. Its busy-click can be heard before the threshold is passed. The interior of the tailor's shop presents a novel and strangely interesting, if not very animated scene. The cleanest of clean wooden benches are arranged along the oblong room, and are occupied by women whose fingers are busy, and whose tongues, in low tones, keep pace with the nimbleness of their thimbles. The duty of these women is to keep a constant supply on hand for those who shall from time to time be added to the Freedmen's Village. They commence their work at six in the morning, and continue it until noon. Then they have a recess of two hours. Commencing at two clock again, they break off at five. The present superintendent of the tailor's shop has been there eight months, and at the time be began, only four girls were employed there. The number has reached as high as one hundred and forty. A monthly report is always prepared and handed h. After their day's work is done, they attend evening school, which, in winter, is held from half-past six until eight in the evening, and its summer from seven until eight in the evening, and its summer from seven until eight in the evening and its summer from seven until eight in the evening and its summer from seven until eight in the vering and its summer from seven until eight "Passing over Aqueduct Bridge, and notice

is next reached. Unfortunately, we arrived about an hour late. The children had been turned loose an hour late. The children had been turne from their studies, and were playing in around their new-found homes. The school from their studies, and were playing in groups around their new-found homes. The school-house is, a one-story, frame-building, capable of holding quite a number of scholars. Benches were placed at regular intervals throughout the room, and every thing is neat in the extreme. Coal-oil lamps are suspended from the ceiling and fastened to, the walls, affording ample opportunities for illumination. Windows opening upon all sides render the ventilation perfect. The attendance used to, number between five and six, hundred. It amounts now to about three hundred and fifty, there being at least one thousand children in the village. The school was organized on the 7th of December, 1863, and the ages of the children extend from five to fourteen. The evening school, during its session, is held only three evenings in the week—Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The teachers include one gentleman superintendent and three Jady assistants, who are assiduously devoted to their vocation, and who have been singularly successful in it. The colored children, whose welfare they so unremittingly consult, are educated precisely in those branches in which white children are instructed in our primary schools. The school already has two classes in geography, and three in arithmetic. Writing on slates is being cultivated, though the deeper mysteries of copy-books have not yet been ventured upon. The school, we are told, compares favorably with those at Fortress Monroe, Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the educational and religious influence exerted over it is due to the 'American Tract Society at New York. Order among so large a body of children being indispensable, the arrictest decomm is there

York. Order among so large a body of children being indispensable, the strictest decomm is there-fore observed. In the fall, the school will probably be enlarged so as to accommodate eight hundred THE HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM

children.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM

contains a number of occupants whose histories would doubtless prove absorbingly interesting did their infirmities and age permit a relation of them. As it is, these old and feebled but enfranchised slaves do little and ay lees—at least, to the stranger. Some sit upon their beds, gazing vacantly before them; some look follingly out of the window, watching the distant sunset; some are basking themselves in the sun and snoozing in comfortable and self-congratulatory style. These dwellers in Freedmen's Village, the halt, the lame, the maimed and the blind, with all the experiences which they bear within their bosoms, carry, those experiences silently along with them, and do not speak of them often to any living soul. In the women's department, the scene is less lifeless, as it always is where women are. There the needle is bosy and the voice is not dumb. The eye sparkles yet, and the tones of the voice sound cheerily, and the bearing is blithe and possessed of vigor yet. In this home are sixty-five inmates. As we leave it, it is bathed in and lapped by the golden waters of the sunset. Poor and abject and despised as those withered forms are by those who will not recognize in them. A soul, it is glorious to think that, even if they do languish, they are languishing on a soil of liberty. THE HOSPITAL.

THE HOSPITAL

Hospitals are always sad scenes to visit, and the Freedmen's Village bospital is no less sad than many others. A hospital is absolutely necessary under present circumstances. The village contains between sixty and seventy buildings, each building containing four tenements—one in each corner. The accommodation which a hospital affords is of course not practicable in this contracted space. The cases on hand at present are those of dropsy, intermittent faver, chronic peritonitus, scrolla, pneumonia, frost bite, typhoid fever and consumption. Two deaths occurred on Wednesday evening—one from paralysis and the other, from chronic diarrheas. Sad as the Freedmen's Village hospital is to visit, it would be sadder for its occupants to die in bondage than as they now die. No matter how tenderly they might have been cared for by kind masters and tender-hearted everseers, they see and feel, in their present condition, that events are working round to the restoration to liberty of their people as a people. Situated as they are, the least intelligent among them perceive in this new aspect of affairs an augury for good for the future.

ARLINGTON HOUSE.

aspect of affairs an augury for good for the future.

ARLINGTON HOUSE.

Through thick woods, spotted here and there with tents which glitter brightly in the light which pounces through the boughs upon them, Arlington House is approached. At intervals along the routy men are carpentering, and applying to various purposes the timber which lies ready to their hands, and, at certain points, the scene resembles the preparations for a camp-meeting. Proceeding further through the romantically-leafed woods, the old mansion of General Lee is at length gained. The first thing that meets the eye is the highly satisfactory announcement, "No admittance except on business."

Our purpose being business, we, of course, expected entrance. Captain F. B. Miller, who, we were informed, occupies this building as his headquarters, not being just at hand, the individual upon guard said that he had orders to let no one pass, and likewise referred us to the sexton. By the time, the sexton was found, however, it was too late to explore the interior of Arlington House. The back view is not very inviting, but the front is most imposing. Eight massive marble columns give it a severe and almost antique aspect. But it is grandeur in decay. Arlington House is at present a sad sight to behold. Its "Is the loveliness of death,"
Which parts not quite with parting breath."

Which parts not quite with parting breath."

The portals are no longer flung wide open from that capacious, chaste and beautiful portico. The windows which overlook the semi-circular laws, fringed with dark-dyed trees, and sloping down toward the glittering. Potomac, are shattered, and the birds which have built their nests upon the cornices, wing their way and twitter through the descript corridors. No flag streams from the lofty staff rearing itself so grandly from the midst of the full-grown sward, and almost directly confronting the Washington Monument. A portentous stillness seems to brood around, as though in every tree there was a still small voice, which could not be distinctly heard, and as though the imagined marnaur of the distant river meant something more, than it could say. This house and these grounds will soon have become

SEPTEMBER 16.

converted to far different uses to those for wish their late proprietor, intended them. The started their late proprietor intended them. The started for the mansion is to be remodelled so as to compone the started property with the content which was point in its purposes with the centery with was point in its purposes with the centery with warround it, and some of the estate is already particular to the upper and the fower yard. The content is to the upper and the fower yard. The to the upper and the fower yard and the late twelve bundred. These graves are marked to the upper and one in the lower yard we passed by it, a cortege of five ambalances also in the upper and one in the lower yard we passed by it, a cortege of five ambalances in as yet enclosed with our colors. The content is as yet enclosed with a wooden fence. A may whom we passed upon the road said it was at three hundred dollars to see the front of Levi se house, and further remarked that he these is the woodling we that jimself to see it. Leving it is to make straight for see it. Leving it is to make straight for see it. Leving it is to make straight for see it.

MASON'S ISLAND,

MASON'S ISLAND,

which is approached through a very stay type and a sepulchral tunnel. At the time of the las mond a sepulchral tunnel. At the time of the las monde forth, and a fort was thrown up, wish the Reservers guards the island now, and no ose is a state of the very stay to the called Fort Greene. A detachment of the very stay to induce any of the inhabitants of Fredment I age to leave that place and to settle here. It was occupied to induce any of the inhabitants of Fredment I age to leave that place and to settle here. It was occupied, it will be true to me the stay of the inhabitants of Fredment I age to leave that the place and to settle here. It was occupied, it will be true-hered, by conscripts and negro regiment. The correct of the time is an inaway as a stay of the stay of the stay of the time of the time is the stay of the time of the time is a stay of the time of t

approaches the exhaustless well, which yields pur cold water. This stream continues uncassely from sunrise until night, and one almost thinks is realizes the idea of life in the South. But, bowers realizes the idea of life in the South But, bores unreal that idea may be, one cannot survey thisseset, scene on Mason's Island, or remember the size scenes at Freedmen's Village, without remembering that the landscapes of the South, which the present of the slave made so picturesque, are blotted officever, and that a happier and bolier prospet vil succeed them."

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