THE. LIBERATOR EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

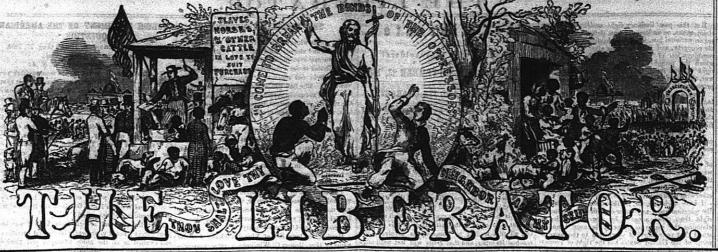
-17-WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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sees are to be made, and all letters

F The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-girala. Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are adecised to receive subscriptions for THE LEBERATOR: The following gentlemen constitute the Finan t responsible for any debts of the Committee, bu are non-responsible for any debts of the ease, vis: - Wendell Phillips, Edward Quincy, Ensembly Jackson, and William L. Garrison, Jr.



PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile arm array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman eipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. Apass

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

and that mader that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the PARSISENT of

tority takes, for the time, the place of all munic-

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J. B. YERRINTON & SON. Printers.

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

WHOLE NO. 1755.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 39.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1864.

ese declarations on the part of those who

These declarations on the part of those whom you represent yet remain unrepealed, unanualled, unrevoked, and must therefore be, still supposed to be authoritative. By your acceptance of our proposition, is the government of the United States to understand that these several claims, enactments and proclaimed declarations are to be given up, set aside, revoked, and held for naught by the Confederate authorities, and that you are ready and willing to exchange man for man those colored soldiers of the United States, duly mustered and enrolled as such, who have heretofore been claimed as slaves by the Confederate States, as well as white soldiers?

If this be so, and you are so willing to exchange

such who have beretother been trained as sectory the Confederate States, as well as white soldiers?

If this be so, and you are so willing to exchange these colored men claimed as slaves, and you will so officially inform the government of the United States, then, as I am instructed, a principal difficulty in effecting exchanges will be removed.

As I informed you personally, in my judgment, it is neither consistent with the policy, dignity or honor of the United States, upon any consideration, to allow those who, by our laws solemnly enacted, are made soldiers of the Union, and who have been duly enlisted, enrolled and mustered as such soldiers—who have borne arms in behalf of this country, not to be treated as prisoners of war, and remain unexchanged, and in the service of those who claim them as masters; and I cannot believe that the government of the United States will ever be found to consent to so gross a wrong. Pardon me if I misunderstood you in suppo

consent to so gross a wrong.

Pardon me if I misunderstood you in supposing that your acceptance of our proposition does yot in good faith mean to include all the soldiers of the Union, and that you still intend, if your acceptance is agreed to, to hold the colored soldiers of the Union unexchanged, and at labor or service, because I am informed that very lately, almost contemporaneously with files offer on your part-to exchange prisoners, and which seems to include all prisoners of war, the Confederate authorities have made a declaration that the negroes hitherto held to service by owners in the States of Delaware, Maryland and Missouri are to be treated as prisoners of war when captured in arms in the service of the United States. Such declaration that a part of the colored soldiers of the United States were to be prisoners of war would seem most strongly to imply that others-sere not to be so treated, or in other words, that colored men from the insurrectionary States are to be held to labor and returned to their masters, if captured by the Confederate forces while duly enrolled and mustered into and actually in the armies of the United States.

In the view which the government of the United

States. In the view which the government of the United States takes of the claim made by you to the persons and services of these negroes, it is not to be supported upon any principle of national or munical law.

supported upon any principle of national or muni-cipal law.

Looking upon these men only as property, upon your theory of property in them, we do not see how the claim can be made, certainly not how it can be yielded. It is believed to be a well-settled rule of Phile claim can be made, certaiply not how it can be prielded. It is believed to be a well-settled rule of public international law, and a custom and part of the laws of war, that the capture of movable properly wests the title to that property in the captor, sand therefore, when one belligerent gets into full possessation property belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other belligerent, the owner, of that property is at once divested of his title, which rests in the belligerent government capturing and holding such possession. Upon this rule of international law all civilized nations have acted, and by it both belligerents have dealt with all property, save alayes, taken from each other during the present war. If the Confederate forces capture a number of horses from the United States, the animals immediately are claimed to be, and, as we understand it, become the property of the Confederate authorities. If the United States capture any movable property in the rebellion, by our regulations and laws, in conformity with international law and the laws of war, such property is turned over to our govern-

in conformity with international law and the laws of war, such property is turned over to our government as its property. Therefore, if we obtain possession of that species of property known to the laws of the insurrectionary States as slaves, why should-there be any doubt that that property, like any other, vests in the United States?

If the property in the slave does so vest, then the "just disponentis," the right of disposing of that property, rests in the United States.

Now the United States have disposed of the property which they have acquired by tapture, in slaves taken by them, by giving that right of property to the man hisself, to the slave, that is, by emancipating him and declaring him free forever, so that if we have not mistaken the principles of international faw and the laws of war, we have no slaves in the ramies of the United States. All are free men, being made so in such a maniner as we have chosen to ing made so in such a manner as we have chosen to dispose of our property in them which we acquired

dispose of our property in them which we acquired by capture.

Slaves being captured by us, and the right of property in them thereby vested in us, that right of property has been disposed of by us by manumiting them, as has always been the acknowledged right of the owner to do to his slave. The manner in which we dispose of our property while it is in our possession cannot be questioned by you.

Nor is the case altered if the property is not actually captured in battle, but comes either voluntarily or involuntarily from the belligerent owner into the possession of the other belligerent.

I take it no one would doubt the right of the United States to a drove of Confederate mules, or a

United States to a drove of Confederate herd of Confederate cattle, which should unued States to a drove of Confederate mules, or a herd of Confederate cattle, which should wander or rush across the Confederate lines into the lines of the United States army. So it seems to me, treat-ing the negro as property merely, if that piece of property passes the Confederate lines, and comes into the lines of the United States, that properly is as much lost to its owner in the Confederate States as would be the mules or ox, the property of the resident of the Confederate States, which should fall into our hands.

dens of the consensus of the principles of international law of war used in this discussion are correctly stated, then it would seem that the deduction logically flows therefrom, in natural sequence, that the Confederate States can have be claim upon the negro soldiers captured by them from the armies of the United States, because of the former ownership of them by their citizens or subjects, and only claim such as result, under the lawsof war, from their cap turn merely.

Do the Confederate authorities claim the right treduce to a state of slavery free men, prisoners of war captured by them? This claim our father fought against under Bainbridge and Decatur, when

fought against under Bainbridge and Decatur, when set up by the Barbary powers on the northern shore of Africa, about the year 1800, and in 1864 their children will hardly yield it upon their own soil.

'This point I will not pursue further, because I understand you to repudiate the idea that you will reduces free men to slaves because of capture in war, and that you base the claim of the Confederate an ahorities to reemake our negro soldiers, when captured by you, upon the "jus post limini." or that principle of the law of nations which rehabilitates he former pware with his property taken by an enemy, when such property is recovered by the forces of his own country.

Ot, in other words, you claim that by the laws of

of his own country.

Or, in other words, you claim that by the laws of nations and of war, when property of the subjects of one belligerent power, captured by the forces of the other belligerent, is recaptured by the armies of the former owner, then such property is at the restored to its prior possessor, as if it had never been captured, and, therefore, under this principle, your authorities propose to restore for their masters the slaves which heretofore belonged to them which you may

The Tiberator.

But this post liminary right under which you claim to act, as understood and defined by all writers on national law, is applicable simply to immovable property, and that, too, only after the complete resubjugation of that portion of the country in which the property is situated, upon which this right fastens itself. By the laws and customs of war, this right has never been applied to moveable property. No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1864.

war, this right has never been applied to moveable property.

True, it is, I believe, that the Romans attempted to apply it to the case of slaves, but for two thousand years no other nation has attempted to see up this right as ground for treating slaves differently from other property.

But the Romans ever refused to resinalave men captured from opposing belligerents in a civil war such as ours unhappily is.

Consistently, then, with any principle of the law of nations, treating slaves as property merely, it would seem to be impossible for the government of the United States to permit the negroes in their ranks to be reenslaved when captured, or treated otherwise than as prisoners of war.

I have forborne, sir, in this discussion, to argue the question upon any otherwor different grounds of right than those, adopted by, your authorities in claiming, the negro as property, because I understand that your fabric of opposition to the government of the United States has the right of property in man as its corner-stone. Of course, it would not be profitable in settling a question of exchange of prisoners of war to attempt to argue the question of abandonment of the very corner-stone of their settling that the consideration which should apply to the THE CONFLICT, AND ITS CHARACTER.

The patriotic American who takes a general survey of his country at the present time, will be scarcely less interested in the conflict which is waging at the North, than in that which is saturating with human blood the battle-fields of the South. The character of the conflict is, in both regions, the same. North and South alike, the issue is between Union and Dis union; Liberty and Slavery; a free Democratic Republican Government and an Oligarchical Despotism the children country. blican Government and an Oligarchical Despotism edifice erected by the early builders, whose Cor Stone was Universal Liberty, and that which re ner Stone was Universal Liberty, and that which re-cent architects have sought to found, whose Corner Stone is Slavery. This conflict, in which not only all that is precious in the institutions of this country Stone is one and it is a state of the country all that is precious in the institutions of this country but all that is dear to humanity is involved, he reached its crisis, and that crisis will last until after the conflict, the traitor ty in man as its corner-stone. Or course, it would not be profitable in settling a question of exchange of prisoners of war to attempt to argue the question of abandonment of the very corner-stone of their attempted political edifice. Therefore I have omitted all the consideration which should apply to the negro soldier as a man, and dealt with him upon the Confederate theory of property only.

I unite with you most cordially, sir, in desiring a speedy settlement of all these questions, in view of the great suffering endured by our prisoners in the hands of your authorities, of which you so feelingly speak. Let me ask, in view of that suffering, why you have delayed eight months to answer a proposition which by now accepting you admit to be right, just and humane, allowing that suffering to continue so long? One cannot help thinking, even at the risk of being deemed uncharitable, that the benevolent sympathies of the Confederate authorities have been lately stirred by the depleted condition of their armies, and a desire to get into the field to affect the present campaign, the hale, hearty and welfed prisoners beld by the United States in exchange for the half-starved, sick, emaciated and unserviceable soldiers of the United States now languishing in your prisons. The events of this war, if we did not know it before, have taught us that it is not the Northern people alone who know how to drive sharp bargains.

The wrongs, the indignities and privations suffered by our soldiers would move me to consent to anything to procure their exchange, except to barter away the honor, and faith of the government of the United States, which has been so solemnly pledged to the colored soldiers in its ranks.

Consistently with national faith and justice, we cannot religionish the vasition. With hems subset. n arms, marshalled under Davis and Lee at the and unarmed, marshalled under McClellan and Val landigham at the North, form one army. Alike, they seek the overthrow of the existing Government the reason that it is administered in the spirit of free dom, and not in the interest of slavery. Alike, they are animated by a feeling of malignant hostility annquerable rage against Abraham Lin ount of his anti-slavery policy, and because he ha ande the abandonment of slavery, as well as a retu to the Union, a condition of peace with the States. Alike, they hold in contempt and ab that part of the Creator's offspring known by the name of the "Negro Race," and would make it part and parcel of the fundamental laws of their new nation, that the hated race should be held in everi involuntary servitude. Alike, they would crush all freedom of speech, save when the faculty of speech is employed to vindanate the right of one man to enslave and imbrute another. Alike, they would re soft to any means, however violent or bloody, to achieve their objects, when the attainment of them was delayed or opposed by legal or constitutional ob-

With this consolidated power—the Slave Power North and South—the friends of law and liberty, or free institutions and a republican form of g ment, have, during this crisis, to contend ower formidable in its proportions, fierce in its tem per, unscrupulous in the use of weapons, earnest, resolute and desperate—but not invincible.

Consistently with national faith and justice, we cannot relinquish this position. With your authorities it is a question of property merely. It seems to address itself to you in this form. Will you suffer your soldier, captured in fighting your battles, to be in confinement for mouths, rather than release him by giving him for that which you call a piece of property, and which we are willing to accept as a man?

You certainly appear to place less value upon your soldier than you do upon your negro. I assure you, much as we of the North are accused oloving property, our citizens would have no difficulty in yielding up any piece of property they have in exchange for one of their brothers or sons languishing in your prisons. Certainly there could be The loyal and patriotic task of defeating ly vanquishing this terrible power is divided between be brave armies of the Union in the field of arme field of Presidential politics at the Nort

The troops that are fighting for the Nati gainst the armies of rebellion at the South have well and triumphantly done; physical obever, may for awhile postpone its completion. Not so at the North. The day is irrevocably fixed, when the contending parties will be commonted, and the is sue be determined. That day draws near.

in exchange for one of their brothers or sons languishing in your prisons. Certainly there could be no doubt that they would do so were that piece of property less in value than five thousand dollars in Confederate money, which is believed to be the price of an able-bodied negro in the insurrectionary States.

Trusting that I may receive such a reply to the questions propounded in this note as will lead to a Six weeks only intervene between the present, and the time when the people will have to decide, by their votes for Presidential electors, upon which of the two contending parties they will confer the power of adresting that I may receive such a reply to the questions propounded in this note as will lead to a speedy resumption of the negotiations for a full exhange of all prisoners, and a delivery of them to their respective authorities, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-Gen. and Commissioner of Exchange. ninistering, for the next four years, the affairs of this Then it will be seen, whether the work of freedom, humanity and civilization, which has advanced so 'auspiciously during the last three years shall be continued and consummated; or whether that which has been done shall be utterly undone, and ominion of slavery, with its cruelties and barbar ism, be reëstablished.

There is a course which may be taken, in this

eventful crisis, which we have a confident belief would lead to a glorious victory, and which we are certain is the right and heaven approved one, what ever may be the result. That course is, to make this Presidential contest one of principles-of principles o the highest political morality—principles precisely the opposites of those that have been avowed by the misstyled Democracy of the country. Let there be set before the people what is true, and just, and right. divested of all qualifications and all compromise. Le the people be shown distinctly what may be gained and what may be lost, by the use or th right they are about to exercise. Let the people have placed before them, in the clearest light, the tre mendous issues involved in the present political strug gle. Let it be shown that the question to be resolved is not the question, merely, of the restorat territorial Union of those States; but of the princi ples upon which the Federal Government of the States shall hereafter rest. Let it be shown that the question will have to be decided, who shall be "the people" that shall form the future Union, and shall control the destinies of the Nation; whether the friends of liberty and equality, of free institution and universal education; or those who constitute th most vicious and dangerous elements of Northern so ciety, in combination with all that is degraded, bruta and despotic at the South.

"Men of thought! be up and stirring,
Night and day!
Sow the seed—withdraw the curtain—
Clear the way!
Men of action, aid and cheer them,
As yo may!

Lo! a cloud's about to vanish

Lo! a cloud's about to vanish
From the day;
Lo! the right's about to conquer—
Clear the way!
And a brazen wrong to crumble
Into clay!
Men of thought and men of action,
CLEAR THE WAY!"

A. Roebuck, the representative of the town, and Sir Frank Crossley, Bart., one of the members for the county. Mr. Roebuck, for the first time since the

breaking out of the war, was silent on the subject of America. His parliamentary colleague, however, was not wholly forgetful of the topic. He thought that England, having entailed upon herself a debt of

£890,000,000, through interference in the affairs of other countries, had acted wisely in abstaining from taking any part in the struggles which during the last few years had agitated Europe and America. He

stopping, and the nero of Jookout Mountain made them the following pointed and characteristic address:—

Fellow Citizens,—You have come here to rejoice at the success of the Union arms, in which I am ready to join you heart and hand. My business is fighting, not speech-making; but let me tell you that the army of Sherman is invincible, and cannot be disheartened. We must treat this rebellion as a wise parent would a vicious child—he must whip him into subjection. No milder discipline will answer the purpose. Some are crying peace; but there can be no peace as long as a rebel can be found with arms in his hands. Woe be to those who cry peace when there is no peace! This Union must be preserved, and there is no way of preserving it but by the power of our arms—by fighting the conspiracy to death. This rebellion is tottering now while I speak; it is going down, down, and will soon tumble into ruin. Politicians may talk to you about the cause of the war, but I say, put down the rebellion, and then, if you choose, inquirinto the cause of it. But first put down the insurgents—first whip them, and then talk about the cause, if you have nothing else to engage your attention. I believe in treating the rebellion as Gen. Jackson treated Indians—whip them first, and treat with them afterwards. The Union cannot be divided, let politicians talk as they may; for if division commences, where are you to end? First the South would go, then the Pacific States, then Now England. I hear that one notorious politician has advocated that the city of New York should secede from the Empire State. In such case there would be no end to rebellion. Gentlemen, every interest you have depends upon the success of our cause; every dollar you possess is at stake in the preservation of this Union. It will better accord with my feelings to see the limits of our glorious country extended, rather than circumseribed, and we may feel it a national necessity to enlarge our borders at no distant day. This Union, gentlemen, cannot be dissolved, as long a SPEECH OF AN M. P.

This is the language of true patriotism, worthy of Sheffield, Eagland, speeches were made by Mr. J. of universal response.

A. Roebuck, the representative of the town, and Sir

-"A MILITARY ADVENTURER."

to the colored soldiers in its ranks.

Consistently with national faith and justice, we cannot relinquish this position. With your author

GENERAL JOE HOOKER'S SPEECH ON THE

WAR.

The people of Watertown, Mass, where "Fighting Joe" Hooker is making a brief sojourn, celebrated the Atlanta victory on Monday night. A procession was formed, and marched to the residence of O. V. Brainard, where the General is stopping, and the hero of Lookout Mountain made them the following pointed and characteristic address:—

The Richmond Dispatch of June, 1862, said :

The Richmond Dispatch of June, 1862, said:

"In the early part of this war, General McClellan wrote to a distinguished officer in the South, expressing his desire to serve in the Confederate army. If he cares to deny the fact—and his recent report proves that, in membacity, he is the representative man of the Yankee nation—it can be demonstrated by such evidence as will close his lips in eternal silence. When he was at West Point, he affected to fraternize especially with those from the South, and to have little sympathy, with those from his own section. We dare say this was genuine, and that be really was anxious to serve under Jeff. Davis in this war, but the high bribe offered by Lincoln; was too much for his easy virtus. He was not the man to sacrifice interest to sentiment, and of late has shown a disposition to become an extreme in his antagonism

by such evidence as will close his lips in eternal silegie. When he was at West Point, he affected to fraternize especially with those from the South, and to have little sympathy, with those from his own sees to have little sympathy, with those from his own sees to have little sympathy with those from his own sees to have little sympathy with those from his own sees to have little sympathy with those from his own sees to have little sympathy with those from his own sees to have little sympathy with those from his own sees to have little sympathy with those from his own sees to have little sympathy with those from his own sees to have little sympathy with those from his own sees to have little sympathy with those from his own sees to have little sympathy with those from his own sees to have a such as the seed of his his war, but the high bribe of little his his his friendship for the South."

The Richmond Whig copied the above, and added;

"After the battle of Rich Mountain, McClellan declared to Confederate officers, who were prisoners of war, that he would mich rather be leading an army against Massachuetts than Verginia. This can be proved by unimpeachable authority, if denied. This boasted soldier and gentleman of the North is as much a hireling and adventurer as any Hessian in his ranks. If he has any conscience, it robuse him the sould not work they were not paid; but that when the working mee of England Were to the panes of remores is added the hamo of defeat, his condition will be such as even an one way may pity."

The above paragraph went the rounds of the North, the seed of the war that has cent the ham of defeats, his condition will be such as even an one way may pity."

The above paragraph went the rounds of the North has the condition will be such as even and one way and provide the seed of the war that has cent the high provide the provide the provide the provide and the provide the provide

THE MODLELLAN MEETING.

The people who call themselves "the Democracy" of Boston and vicinity, held a meeting in Faneuli Hall last Saturday evening, to aid the election of George B. McClellan to the Presidency. Great exertions had been made to call together a large gathering, and it was large. The hall was densely crowded, and those who could not get in marched and countermarched in the vicinity, with banners, fireworks, music and aboutings, much to the inconvenience of the speakers and heavers within.

ings, much to the inconvenience.

Hearers within.

The President of the meeting was Mr. Joseph S.

Fay, and the principal speaker was Judge Abbott, on of the delegates to the Chicago Convention. Those who wish to read the proceedings in full, can see extended reports in the Post and Journal. I 'proposite not to describe the meeting, but merely to tout

The chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who called the needing to order, was Mr. Peter Harvey, the intimate friend and enthusiastic admirer of Daniel Webster, and, during most of his life, a strong opponent of the Democratic party.

Heading the long list of Vice Presidents was the name of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, a name thoroughly in contrast with everything democratic, in both the senses of that word, and now brought into connection with the party so called, only through its favor to slavery and its hatred of anti-slavery. very and its hatred of anti-slavery.

me resolutions prepared for the occasion were by Col. Greene, Editor of the Post. The first ares President Lincoln and his Cabinet, the d praises General McClellan, the third heartread by Col. Green ily endorses the Chicago Convention, the fourth complains of "the present deplorable civil war," and the fifth rejoices in our victories in that war, and thanks the soldiers and saliors who are fighting in it.

It might seem to an ordinary understanding that there was some discrepancy between the fifth of these resolutions and the two preceding it. But the politipreceding it. But the polition is entirely independent of cal party here in quest nsiderations. The eaders don't care for dis crepancies, and the followers don't perceive then But the mass of absurdity contained in the fourth of these resolutions is so remarkable as to be worthy special notice and comment. As printed in the Post it is as follows :-

Resolved, "That the present deplorable civil war is fatal to the Union and the Constitution, and therefore it is the highest duty of the people to preserve their Government, and maintain its integrity in this contest, by all means in their power."

It would be bad enough to have merely no tion whatever between premise and conclusion, and to say. Because vellow and blue make green, therefore ann rises in the East and sets in the West. But To make a sentence fairly corresponding to that above quoted, which was read, and applauded, and voted, in the meeting, and printed the next morning in the Post, one should say, Because blue and yellow make red, therefore the sun rises in the West and sets in the East

Even this amount of absurdity does not fully par allel the Democratic resolution; for not only is it faist that this war is fatal to either Unless or Constitutior —not only is it false that the highest duty of the peo ple is to preserve their Government in this contest the plain meaning of the second proposition is diametrically opposed to the wish," and purpose, and action of the meeting which voted it. Instead of wishing to "preserve" the Government which is now wishing to " preserve carrying on "this contest," the Democrats are seeking to querthrow and destroy it. Their vote upon the resolution, therefore, considering the course they are taking in regard to the existing Government, is as absurd

In the speeches, as in the resolutions, although arting devotion was declared to the Union, little or nothing was said against the rebellion. The Chicago platform was praised as all right, the letter of McClellan was praised as entirely satisfactory, and through all the proceedings of the meeting it was assumed with an effrontery worthy of the leaders and the par and the candidate. Just as he ignores the impossibility of riding two horses which go in opposite direcs, just so they ignore the absurdity of accepting a candidate on a peace platform. In this one parwar candidate on a peace platform. ticular, a common disregard of truth and consistency, the parties, it must be confessed, are well matched.

In some points this meeting bore a striking contrast o the gathering held in support of the Administration which had assembled in the same place a short time before. Very few ladles or women were present in the McClellan meeting. A strong force of pearly on the ground, as if in expectation services would be needed. And whereas, in the Re publican meeting, a shout raised by opposers for Mc-Clellan was allowed to pass without interference, in the Democratic one, as soon as a man gave cheers for Abraham Lincoln, a furious howl was raised, the et forts of the speaker on the platform and of the Chair forts of the speaker on the platform and of the Chairman to obtain silence were disregarded, the meeting roared "Put him out," and a tunult of groups and outcries was kept up for five minutes, until the dissenter was forced out of the old Cradle of Liberty.

There was great enthusiasm in the meeting from beginning to end. The chief manifestations of it were called out by the name of McClellan, which was always warmly applauded. Next after this, the strong-

strations of feeling came out, on the part o ace, whenever the speakers expressed disap probation of the drafting of soldiers, or contempt for the colored population of the country. The "De-mocracy," as here represented, were plainly a white man's party and a slaveholders' party, as well as a war-peace party.—c. K. W.

RESOLUTIONS OF INQUIRY.

The Worcester Freedom Club, at its weekly meet ing on Friday the 9th, adopted the following ng on Friday the Stn, adopted the following form of nquiry to the Hon. Secretary of State, Wm. H. Sew

1. Resolved, That the Worcester Freedom Club, watching with loyal and patriotic interest not only the course of events, but the utterances and doings of pub-lic men as they bear upon public affairs, respectfully asks of the Secretary of State the meaning of that passage in his Auburn speech of Sept. 3d, reported as follows, viz :--

follows, viz:—
"That when the inaurgents shall have disbanded their armies, and laid down their arms, the war will instantly cease—and all the war measures then existing including those which affect slavery, will cease also; and all the moral, economical and political questions, as well questions affecting slavery as others, which shall then be existing, between individuals, and States, and the Federal Government, whether they arose before the civil war began, or whether they grew out of it, will, by force of the Constitution, pass over to the arbitrament of courts of law, and to the councils of legislation.

2. Resolved, That the Freedom Club suxionals.

2. Resolved, That the Freedom Club anxiously saks if the country is to understand by this that Emen-cipation, being a war measure, will "instantly cease" with the closing of the war, and only those slaves be emancipated that shall actually have gained their free-

dom in the course of the war.

3. Resolved, That the entire nation addressed by 3. Resolved, That the entire nation addressed by the Secretary of State in his late Auburn speech upon the eve of the Presidential election, being deeply in-terested in the answer to this question, a definite and positive reply is justly due to the country, through the medium of the public press, in order that the peo-ple may know distinctly what is the policy they are called to vote for in voting for what the Secretary argues, via, the rediction of the present lucumbent of the Presidency.

from his recreative visit to Peterboro, Syracuse and Anburn, N. Y.,—a visit which he has edjoyed "to the brim,"—and will resume his editorial labors with the next number of his paper.

ENGLISH SENTIMENT ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

QUESTION.

MARGHESTER, (Eng.) Ang. 27, 1864.

To WILLIAM LLOYD GARRIAON, Esq.,

Boston, Massochuestiz, U.S. A.

MY DEAR Sir.—I cannot refrain from writing you a few lines of sincere congratulation and earnest sympathy. Our esteemed mutual friend, Gronce Thourson, will be able to tell you that I have long been one of your ardent admirers and humble followers in the great cause of universal freedom. I have a vivid and most pleasant recollection of meeting you and the noble apostles of liberty, Frederick Douglass, Henry C. Wright and George Thompson, on the platform of the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, some eighteen years ago. You will remember the occasion, though you can have no recollection of me, or of writing your autograph for me on the fly-leaf of FREDERICK DOUGLASS'S NARRATIVE. From that day to this, the fervent and constant prayer of my heart has been—

"God bless William Lloyd Garrison, the friend of the down-trodden and oppressed!"

down-trodden and oppressed!"
Most latently and affectionately have I watched
your career; noted your heroic labors and sacrifices
and exulted in all the noble triumphs and glorious conquests you have been privileged to realize, so far beyond any thing you could at one time have ven-tured to hope for, or even dream of as possible. Well may you look back, and look around, and say, "What hath God wrought!" Truly, the work is God's but, as truly, you have been a devoted and faithful co-worker. And, verily, you have your reward, in the sublime and extatic consciousness of having beer an honorable agent, not a mere blind instrument, o ecomplishing great and beneficent results, fraught ith incalculable good for all races and all coming accompusing great and beneficer results, traught with incalculable good for all races and all coming ages. For, not alone is the poor slave benefitted when his chain is broken; the slave-master, and all who stand by as consenting on-lookers, (thereby in-volved in the guilt, suffering and degradation of wrong-doing.) are partakers of the benefits and blessings of EMANCIPATION.

I look upon you, therefore, as the world's benefac-tor; one of the true Prophets and Priests of Humani-y; yea, one of the Universal Kings of Mankind, before whom all soils, loyal to truth, goodness and

duty, do glad and willing homage.

But I did not take my pen up to indulge in any obtrusive personal remi sions of gratulation. I rather wished to say a few words to you about the actual, pregnant, most situation of affairs in America.

As a British subject, I am con legitimately intrude my opinions, or dogmatize on matters pertaining to the PARTY POLITICS of Ameriright to say that Mr. Lincoln is not, the most fit and proper man to be elected Presi-not, the most fit and proper man to be elected Presi-dent. I am not in a position to judge in that matter; and any such expression, therefore, would be imper-tinent, if not offensive.

But as one deeply interested in all that deeply affects humanity; and as an Abolitionist, intently and most sympathetically alive to whatever seems to in-volve the progress, the triumph and consummation of the sacred cause of UNIVERSAL FREEDOM, I claim a right to form and express an opinion in the moral arena. And though the opinion of one but little known, and quite uninfluential, can have no weight or significance with you, I will venture to obtrude it, cause I feel certain that my individual opinion is in with the thoughts and sentiments, sanirof England who have made themselves at all acquain ed with the real facts and the true bearings of the great conflict—social, moral, political and military— now going on in America; a contest in which the people of the free States are so heroically shedding their best blood.

I am by nature and conviction opposed to all war and hope to see the day when Christian nations will bind themselves to some more rational and manly method of settling their disputes. Still, I cannot but recognize that fruman governments, as constituted, must repel, and, if possible, overpower and subdue, armed and desperate Rebels who seek to destroy the Nation's life, by practically asserting the right of se-cession and territorial disintegration; and this, not in direction of further liberty, or of any of her just objects, but for the hideous purpose of rivetting afresh the galling fetters that bind an enthralled race, and the extension of a system of chattel slavery, viler and more oppressive than the sun ever shone on—the stigma, curse and execration of civilization

It was the Southern Slaveholders, headed by the leading politicians of the South, in their interest and confidence, who went to war against their own National Government with flendish recklessness and idiotic folly. The Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln did not want war did not devise war; but did every thing it could, co patible with honor and fidelity to sworn trust, to stav off and avert war. Its great weakness was, that it did not really believe that the South earnestly intended war. It did not credit the ominous and infernal ns of the slaveholding statesmen. And when Fort Sumter was fired upon and the national flag outraged, at that moment, and by that act, the national conscience—the sense of honor, dignity, duty, and all that makes life holy and noble— fired. It needed not a proclamation from Mr. Line to call men to arms. Mr. Lincoln rather erred in forearance and hesitancy, and in proclaiming an nadequate sense of the danger and necessity, by calling for only seventy five thousand volunteers for a brief term of enlistment. Had he called for twice the number, and enrolled them for the war, he might have evinced a profounder view of the crisis. The Southern leaders could not have done, under any cirumstances, more than they have done. They have fought with the energy of desperation from the first moment, and they have performed productes of valor— I would say heroism, but their cause is so wase and bru-tal, that nothing truly heroic can be predicated of it,

without blasphenry against God and Humanity.
You will see from what I have said, that I throw
the responsibility and guilt of the war—in its initiation and precipitation—on the Southern rebels. Impartial History—the voice of God recorded by manthey deliberately planned, and so recklessly carried into

But there are those who hate slavery and love freeout there are those who hate stavery and love free-dom, who yet say that the Federal Government and loyal people, who are wholly in the right, and the Con-federates wholly in the wrong, ought to have given way, and allowed the South to secede! But these way, and allowed the South to secede! But these good people did not say that our Government ought to have allowed the mutineers of India to prevail, and go in peace; nor would they be willing to allow Ireland to secede, were the attempt again to be made. It is easy to bury other people's children, or to contemplate secession in another country. Every heart knows its own bitterness, and its own deep affections and loval integrity. It seems to me that the rincipile and loyal integrity. It seems to me that the principle of Seccession, as a reserved. State Right, is as false, pernicious and fatal as the doctrine of the right of murder and suicide; and no nation could exist were such a principle acknowledged and acted upon. I cannot see in your Constitution, or in the Declaration of Rights put forth by its founders, any grounds for the monstrous claims, or any pretext for the enormous crimes of Secessionists. The right of revolution—when a people are resolved and able to throw off an odious tyranny—we all admit; but no one can justify a revolution in favor of Slavery. And that Slavery was the great political and social abomination, for the conservation and extension of which the South sought to secode, no one can deny who knows any thing about the facts, and has any regard for truth and decency. and loyal integrity. It seems to me that the principle

truth and decency.

My sympathy must ever be with the cause, and those who support the cause, of Freedom. The issue at first opened between the Federal Government and loyal people on the one side, and the so-called Confederate States on the other side, was one of mere resistance to the artension of Slavery. It was a just is

sue, so far as it went, and so far as the North heart soe, so are as at well, and so are as the Roth hose ly accepted and adhered to it. It was seen by an that such an issue—if the contest was prolonged, oth sides were in earnest both sides were in earnest—must open up the question, eventually, and lead to the extin-slavery, root and branch, in all the States, became obvious and inevitable, the people and—all whose opinions and sympathies weight and worth—freely and cordially ranged des peives on the side of the North. None but those vio pr loyal people of the North. None but those where fer tyranny, however odious, to the triumph of pre-lar government, when they know the facts and man of the struggle, can and do take sides with the Soat ern. Slaveliolders' Confederacy. I have timed very numerous public meetings in our largest have very numerous public meetings in our larget had and have always found the people ready to repair with heart and hand, to the claims of the loylad free citizens of the North, and to manifest the is tense abhorrence of the revolt of the Southers to tors and rebels against your just and beneficest to stitutional Government—a Government in the world, except so far as it had to I hope you will continue to do your best to m

I hope you will commisse to as your nest to ea nee the people of America, that this is the real mivince the people of England—whater tude of the people of England—whater don Times, Mr. J. A. Roebuck, or the Sc

don Times, Mr. J. A. Roccouce, or me southern up-pathizers who have invested in Confederate ones loans and blockade-runners, may say to the comm-tions. These men can make a great noise and strin fa-These men can make a great noise and siris the press; but they cannot, they dare not met the fenders of Union and emancipation on the open public platform. They have their head quarter law, but have never ventured to hold a public meeting in or great Free Trade Hall, that will hold 7000 pe our great Free Trade Hall, that will hold 700 people.

One of their least scruppilous champions ried a lecture (admission by paid tickets) in set Medianica' lastitute; but he was so taken aback by the abrest feeling of his audience, that he did not repet the transfer of the made, however, another similar periment there. He made, however, another similar ttempt in our Corn Exchange, bu ore decided rebuff; so that h had to conte self by selling a few copies of his lecture in print is stead of delivering it to those who had paid their noney for admission to the Hall. This champion of disunion was the Rev. Joseph Barker, of whom you know something, and who had the audscity to be ce you, and those who are acting with you, a infels, and as wild, reckless men, wh the evil that he and other equally good means no the evil that he and other equally good men much deplore. Joseph soon after found that he man of the South did not pay well enough to commad is services and advocacy, and he has therefor gen back to one of his old religious circles, and is no man heard of in the areas of politics or secular queston. Love-feasts, prayer meeetings, and preach nim a more congenial aphere of operation. No strange er proof could be given to those who know the une reproduced this singular man, that the Southern cause here is hopeless as a field for agitation, that nat he so soon abandoned his missioner o in behalf of the slaveholders' confederac on of real worth or high character has yet cone on efore the public, in his own name, to advent the cause of the South, out and out. Joseph Barket J. A. Roebuck and James Spence are the and conspicuous upholders of disunion the Sori have found. All that need be said of these mes is that their advocacy would not enhance any really agood and noble cause in the estimation of these who best know them; whilst, on the other hand, the cause of the free North has been advocated without fee, or 'bribe, or hope of reward, by scores and had dreds of the noblest, purest, and most patriotic of ou public men, including the foremost thinkers and webrs in the cause of human progress and universal B erty. I need not mention to you the world-honred mames of Richard Cobden, John Bright, and many others comprised in the Senatorial phalaz, who have nobly espoused the Federal cause. You say, is so, familiar with the names of John Steart Mill, Professors F. W. Newman, J. E. Cairnes, Goldwin Smith and many others, whose pens and roises have most ably pleaded the cause of freedom and the North. But there are hundreds who are like minded, whose constantly pleading the same cause, though in mer restricted areas. I could, from memory, and of-hand, write down the names of many scores hown o myself, who are able and eloquent and entirely lisinterested advocates of the cause of the North. I wish your people could know all this, or could be is duced to believe it; they would then be the best able to bear with the vile taunts that are flung at then from the baser portion of our press, and those public men who have no love for liberty, except is it reases their power to uphold some unjust form of pppression or legalised robbery.

But I must conclude this already too extended

mmunication, though I have not said several thing intended or wished to say when I commenced. I

will try to write you again ere long.

In the mean time, I pray God to bless you, and rosper all the work you are engaged is for Truth, ustice and Freedom.

Believe me ever, most truly, your derette friend, THOS. H. BARKER.

[The writer of the above interesting, instructive and encouraging letter is an earnest fried of the cause of emancipation, and a warm defender of the anti-slavery policy of the present national simila-tration. He is the able and efficient Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, a body organized for the purpose of promoting temperance, by giving to the people, in their several localities, the port of suppressing the traffic in intoxicating drinks. Mr. Backer is, also, one of the most settire members of the Executive Committee of the Mancheter Union and Emancipation Society. For some years he has beet Neal Dow, the friend and correspondent of General Neal Dov. and has given a wide circulation in Great British the letters sent by that gentleman from this control. It will be seen that Mr. Barker's views of the me ed States are sin ntest now agitating the Uni We have no doubt that gularly clear and accurate. We have no could be his representation of the state of the public hind of England is equally correct, as few men porgularly clear and accurate. seas better means of information, or are qui-exercise a more impartial judgment. Mr. may feel certain that any future come be gratefully welcomed by the Editor of the life-for, who is now temporarily absent from his pot-G. T.]

The Boston Investigator, a journal which advocant infidel opinions of which Mr. Joseph Barker was the recently the champion, speaks as follows of that guide man, in its issue of the 14th instant:

man, in its issue of the 14th instant ...

"The text which says, 'Lay not up for yours' resource upon earth,' must have been understood by Inspa with the 'sno' conitted, when he was in the devided as more avarietous or miserly man we seer here, with had not' been long among the man be seen that what he wasn' fore it was plainly enough seen that what he wasn' so make himself rich at these capture, raiber that you can be the market, and ready for a job that they deen praise, the market, and ready for a job that they deen praise with the market, and ready for a job that they deen praise what.

" " " " Indiedlity cannot change natural propagation, so that when's man's god is the dollar, what is 'bred in human's the same when's man's god is the dollar, what is 'bred in human's man's properties. witt emproy their taients on any queened, what.

Inddelity cannot change astural propagation.

I when a man's god is the dollar, what is 'red in will show itself in the fieth.

In money-grab, on whom the appeals or referent is thing like self-assertioning effort pricelly adversary thing like self-assertioning effort pricelly adversary simplicity of Inddels, he appearantly sympathes them as long as there was money to make use it will be the self-assertioning effort pricelly adversary to the man long as there was money to make use of cullibility. But when this game was up, and it are unarrel that he ever came out, close by the golden candication; for with this pricel sized upon them, he will behold the shining transvapoussession is the ninth and a good share of the sud-

Norice. All pledges made to the Man

SEPTEMBER 23. EERIT SMITH ON MCOLELLAN'S NOMINA-

TION AND ACCEPTANCE. in these pages for the candid. Partizans would rue; they follow party. Those only will hear follow truth; and who will still follow it at

Herein, and herein only, is the explanation of the out-break of the Rebellion. Could she but have been

coming more enlightened in regard to Slavery, and therefore more hostile to it. Hence the great and ab-

therefore more hostile to it. Hence the great and ab-orbing question, with her was—what she should do most effectually to insulate herself, and shut out those ever swelling floods of Anti-Slavery semiment and Anti-Slavery influence which were constantly pouring in upon her. Her natural decision was to build up about herself the high, and, as she hoped, impervious walls of a new nationality. The North she regarded as afready abolitionized. To remain, therefore, in

tionized Hence she broke off from the North

what else would she have consented to break off from it, and to lose the incalculable advantage of being

In all this, which I have now referred to, and I

know not that there is anything more of this bearing to refer to, has the South suffered intolerable oppres-siona? Nay, has she suffered any oppression? None whatever. In our national affairs she was generally

allowed to have her own way. I admit that we wrong-ed her; but never even in the slightest degree did we oppress her. And the only way in which she was ever wronged by us was our shameful indulgence of

both her tyrannous spirit, and her greed of place and power. Surely, surely, then, the North is not to be accused of provoking the Rebellion. Surely, surely,

party.

But it may be said that their candidate (Gen. Mo-Clellan) does not hold, in this respect, as they do who nominated him. If he does not, then is he very un-

standard bearer, it would be madness in us, who clear to the cause of the North, to believe him to be wit

us, and to vote for him. If he is indeed a North-side

man, nevertheless since they, who know him, have

us for not voting for him. He can complain but of

his friends who have misrepresented him, and who

misrepresentations justify us in withholding our vote

from him.

But we are cited to McClellan's Letter of Accept

ance. That it is a Letter of Acceptance is, of itself, sufficient to disentitle him to the vote of every loyal

That he is the candidate of a Convention

posed of the open enemies of that cause for which hi

country is pouring out her treasure and her blood-composed of those whose war is upon the North only

—is surely reason enough why no intelligent friend of that cause can give him his vote. But we will look further into this Letter. I said that the North is di, vided between those who hold the North, and those

South, but it abounds in inculpations of the North The indirect and unmanly way in which he make

or rather insinuates, his charges against the Govern ment was doubtless intended to render them more of fective. It will, however, serve but to denote the lack

of an open, brave and manly spirit in their author

He has nothing to say of the barbarity with which the

South conducts the war—murdering fresh captives— or, if sparing them, sparing thousands to be tortured in spirit and body, thousands to be starved to death,

and (worst fate of all !) thousands to be snok in slavery

Noting of an time does not apply the institution of the high crime of perverting the war. I grant that there have been a few instances in which Anti-

Slavery zealots have shown their disposition to per

very zealots have shown the like. Just here let me say that miserable men are all they who, when mon

sters are striking parricidal blows at the country, ar

incapable of making a single and square issue with those monsters, and are intent on mixing up with the

one question of putting down these monsters condi-tions in behalf of or against Slavery, habeas corpus o

something else. "Down with the Rebellion, com-what will of it to any of our schemes or theories or in terests!" is the voice of wisdom. Moreover, if Sla

very or Anti-Slavery, this or that political party, this or that church, shall be found to stand in the way o

putting it down, let them all be swept out of the way Nothing is worth preserving, that stands in the way

putting down so unmitigated and unparalleled a wich

dness as the Rebellion. When it shall have been pu

down will be time to decide, (and not till then will it be time so much as to consider it,) whether the safety of the nation shall call for the weakening or strength-

ening of Slavery, for its utter annihilation or for over spreading the whole land with it. In the meantime,

use Slavery or Apprenticeship, or anything else, i

crushing of the Rebellion; and let all heads, all hearts

and all hands find their one thought, one feeling, and

I admitted that there were instances of a to perrert the war. But by far the most signal of all the instances of the actual perverting of the war, and of perverting it even to the direct help of the rebels, is that of McClellan himself. He it was who began his mediating military career—his half-one-way and

his mediating military career—his half-one-way and half-the-other way Generalship—with a proclamation of safety to the foe at that very point where the foe was most vulnerable and most alarmed. He it was who assured the slaveholders that he would guard their homes, their wives and children from servile insurrection, and who thereby left them free to go forth to swell rebellion's battling hosts. And now for him whose duty, instead of ministering peace and security to the enemy, was to leave him appalled and paralyzed with every possible terror—and now for him, I say, to throw out, in his cowardly way, his utterly false charge that the Government has perverted the war, is enough

that the Government has perverted the war, is enough to make the soul of every honest man boil over with indignation. Very far am I from saying that McCle-lan should have favored, servile insurrection: But I

do say, that he should have left the slaveholders to all their fears from their slaves, and to all that occupation of their thoughts and time which those fears all for. I add, that his relieving them of those fears and

of that occupation was treason to his country—was even literal treason—for it was "adhering to her ene-

DR. HEBBARD'S LECTURES. The special attention of our readers in Boston and vicinity is called to the

of our readers in Boston and vicinity is called to the advertisement of Dr. HERDARD, in another column, in which he announces a course of ten lectures, to be given at the Tremont Temple, commencing on Monday evening next, Sept. 26, on PRYSIGAL EDUCATION —applied to mental and moral improvement, and splendidly illustrated with a cabinet of Manikins and Models, costing over \$15,000. These lectures have additional interest in various parts of the United States

mies, giving them aid and comfort." [Remainder in our next number.]

one work to that end.

I admitted that there were instances of a dis

Nothing of all this does he say. But, in his charact

On which

who hold the South, to be the guilty party. side does McClellan's Letter place him? I

set him forth as a South-side one, he cannot co

connexio

part of this great nation?

with her was to allow herself to be aboli

break of the Rebellion. Could she but have been brought to recede from het determination to set up a nation for herself and by herself, all other difficulties with the South might have been adjusted. It is in no degree necessary to my argument to explain why she then insisted, has ever since insisted, and never more strenuously than now, on this national independence. Nevertheless, as some, under whose eye this paper may fall, slight like to meet with the explanation, I will give it. The whole explanation of this pertinacity on the part of the South is to be found in the fact that she is determined to maintain slavery, and that she despoirs of maintaining it unless she shall erect herself into a nation independent of every other nation. The South saw Slavery cast out of all Europe, and all American Slavery except her own to be tottering. She saw, too, that the North was every day becoming more enlightened in regard to Slavery, and no folio-ser expense to party. North is divided—fearfully divided. One por North is divided—tearrilly divided. One por alds that the North, and the other that the South only guilty party in this war. Which of then nay, the only question to be he off granty and the colly question to be given in the great, nay, the only question to be given the the coming election. If the North is the rend at the coming election. If the North is the granty, then Lincoln. I name them because every nake it more evident that all our votes will final-make it more evident that all our votes will final-make it more evident that all our votes will final-make it more evident than the candieconomistic of the control of those who note the North to be the guilty par-ial, therefore, whatever exceptions some of the to-him, all will feel constrained to vote for \$6, too, all who hold that the South is the guilty in So, too, all who to be their duty to vote for Lincoln any villed it to be their duty to vote for Lincoln any villed them would prefer to vote for Fremont, it may could thereby vote as effectively to defeat the second thereby vote as effectively to defeat the second thereby whose sympathies are with the South shists whose sympatines are with the South-bit his they now see they cannot do. It is in this ice that Fremont and Cochrane will themselves, not-ing the state of the state of the state of the subtracting their dislike of some of his measures, the following the state of the state of the state of the mb following the state of th hinder them from voting and they are too patriotic to withhold a vote is and mey are not periodic to withhold a vote ish the salvation of the country calls for. May hasten to inspire their friends with the like maghasten to may mity and patriotism! So, too, the great influence wendell Phillips will be brought to the side of Lin Wendell Phillips will be that the man to be elected in, as soon as he shall see that the man to be elected the either Lincoln or a servant of the South gust be either Lincoln by a country of the South

Tened not go back of the Convention which nor scoin, to learn that the Union Party lays al intel Lacon, to sear that the Control Party lays a statume of the war upon the South. Nor need w plack of the Convention which nominated McClelsiack of the Convention which nominated McClel-insistent that the Democratic party lays all the blame is at the North. The proceedings of the Chicago Geredion afford conclusive evidence that the Dem-cinic party is identified with the Rebellion; is at you with the enemies instead of the friends of the ministent peace with the South, and at war with the then, the South is the guilty, and the only guilty par-ty in the Rebellion. And surely, surely, then, the North cannot, without making herself very criminal and very base, vote for the candidate of those who hold the North; and not the South, to be the guilty inth. Nevertheless, it is not to be condemned bu me to be honored for this, provided the North is regilty party in the war. I am not of those who to gaily party in the war. I am into or indee whose signs, "Our country, right or wrong." It is only then the is right that I am with her. I can be loyal North so far only as she is loyal to justice will would, could I help her wherein she break nominated nine. It no does not, then it no very un-fortunate in being misrepresented by his friends, who put him forth as the representative of themselves, and who, it is fair to suppose, knew him thoroughly when they do so. Since the Northern men, who espouse the cause of the South, single out McClellan for their in it would, could be so individual, puts her it beyond the reach of help in proportion as she de

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tor the suntil position of the tark to add to tark to add to tark to add to tark to add to tark to tark to the add to tark to add to add to tark to tark to add to tark to

st bejond the reach of help in proportion as she de-in the chims of truth and righteourness.

It me here say that McClellan, no more than any therefore of the Democratic party, is necessarily strong to condemnation for opposing the cause in this bis country is embarked. Nay, if it is an un-recess cause, then it is proper in him to stand forth-thesis than the distinctive and emphasized. to stand forth as distinctly and emphatica subs does by accepting his nomination at the hand

the enemies of that cause. I repeat, the question to be passed upon at the corelection is—Which is the guilty party in this war outh took up arms to dismember our nation; and hat she robbed it of moneys, forts, guns, and portion or little standing army. It is admitted, too, the only in reply to these outrages that we armed I mosely in reply to these outrages that we arrow swires. Hence, whilst the war on her part is of-saire, on ours it is but defensive. Notwithstanding with, the Worth may not be the innocent party; for ensy have, oppressed and provoked the South be-pat endurance. I am slow to admit that any Rebeland enforcement. I am slow to admit that any Rebel in in a field where there is free access to the ballot becam be justified. Nevertheless, if it can be show tatit was containe she was made to suffer intolerable at the she flew to arms. I will not condemi

that our high Tariff was a burden upon the Sout ver, however, had we a Tariff so nearly approach of Free Trade as when her States began to secede rer, the South could have had it as much lowe pleased. What, however, if our Tariff were no poper one? That, surely, would not be enough to

Eal the South any right to call herself oppresse the election of Lincoln! None at all. He was been constitutionally. But he was against slavery is true that he was ; only moderately so, howeve such that he was: only moderately so, nowever, sound of the Presidents immediately preceding him anthoroughly for Slavery; and yet the North did at dain that she was oppressed by their election, image all did she claim that their election furnished wood for Rebellion.

Was the South at liberty to regard herself oppres my! Certainly not. The Constitution provide the speech. Moreover, the South spoke as freel upon our systems of labor as we did against he iutty. She succred at our "small-flatted farmers" and our "prasy mechanics." She stigmatized ou while labors as "the mudsilla of society." Then to, the South helps send missionaries over the earth signe against idolatries and other abomination nd thes is she estopped by her own acts from forbid en to search and criticise herself.

where to search and criticise nersen.

We the South oppressed by Northern legislation when Starry! Never. The North was always will be have the Supreme Court of the United State. an apon such legislation. When, however, the North nissioners to the South to induce her to co and there the constitutionality of those laws, under thick she was casting Northern freemen into the pl ed upon by that Court, those Cou ad to fly for their lives before the murde t made upon them.

Bu John Brown, and at other times other Northe bra, west into the S outhern States to help perso toge from Slavery! The North, however, was no She ever stood hy Slavery, and ighten the chains of the slaves ing the South tighten the chains of the slaves.

like right has the South to complain of the sympa
ing John Brown and others with her slaves. Where

has John Brown and others with her slaves. Where de Northern free men. But there was rejoicing at the Northern free men. But there was rejoicing at the North over the escape of Southern slaves! I admits at t. So was there rejoicing at the South over the tope of Southern men from Algerine Slavery. Such bindags cannot be stopped; and all attem South to stop them will be vain attempts s of the be vain attempts to change

was the South oppressed by the refusal of the when the south oppressed by the refusal of the under people to accede to a proposition of the maker people, to have an amicable separation of & Sates, and an amicable division of the Territories of the Xational property! There was no proposition the Southern people. in was a proposition from Southern individuals, but was a proposition from Southern individuals, but our people; and it was at let to our people, but to our Government—to a formerat which, instead of being authorized to dis-base one many sources. sake our nation, is sworn to preserve it, and which, sake our nation, is sworn to preserve it, and which, said of being authorized to throw away the Constant, is tworn to keep it sacred and unbroken, he people of the North were ready to meet the people ithe South in a Convention of Delegates. They we mady to ack to keep the said to be the convention of Delegates. as the South in a Convention of Delegates. They in mady to make large concessions, in order to save the surption the nation so dear to them. Entirely and her were, I am sorry to believe, to indorse and companie the remarkable action of Congress in fastering the Constitution to the advantage of the Constitution to the advantage of the Constitution to the surveing of the same of the South, about of the surveing (a sation. This they would not the South would take the National Convention. The sundering of the sation was the one thing she was intent on; and ion was the one thing she was int his disc, for all things else, would she accept in fall. Hence, to get this one thing, which she is not hope to get otherwise, she resorted to arms.

LETTER FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT. LARE St. MARY, Mich., Sept. 11, 1864.

Mr Parson,—I am once more in the cottage-home of Henry Willis, on the ahore of one of the most beautiful lakes I ever saw. It is indeed a gen of burest water on the bosom of Michigan. It is four miles from the city of Battle Creek, one of the most fourtabing inland young cities of the West, on the right smd left banks of the Kalamazoo.river. Through the influence of Henry Willis, the Merritt family—purents and children—and many others, this has been the home of radical abolitionism, of reverence for human rights, and of sympathy for the most oppressed and outcast of all the sons and daughters of God—the negro—the American slave. Now, of course, in this hour of peril to freedom and free institutions, the city of Battle Creek, with its envirous, is the home of of Battle Creek, with its environs, is the home of loyalty to liberty, and to the Administration in its ef-forts to crush the rebellion and restors the Union in

its integrity, without slavery.

I came here last week from Sturgis, Cold Water and Union City, having lectured in those places on the Chicago Platform, and the Relations of the Peace Democracy to Slavery and the Rebellion. Yesterday, the 10th, I spoke to a large crowd gathered in the the 10th, I spoke to a large crowd gamered in the streets, and again, in the afternoon, from the balcony of the Battle Creek Hotel. In the evening, I spoke to a still larger crowd from the same place on the Chicago Platform, and the pro-slavery, treasonable and murderous antecedents of Rynders, Wood, Seyor Vallandigham & Co., who framed and adopted that platform, and called and managed the Convention that nominated McClellan for the Presidency of the United States. This forenoon, I lectured again is the city, then came home with Henry Willis to spend a night, and rest for twenty-four hours, to bathe in the pure waters of St. Mary's Lake, and to breathe the fresh, clear air that, ripples its pure surface, and waves the tops of the forest oaks that encircle it. Toporrow evening, I lecture in Harmonia; then go or my way to the region of Detroit, to lecture on the Democratic Platform and Party, in their relations to slavery and the rebellion.

By the way, there was one feature of the Conven By the way, there was one treated to the control of traiters in Chicago which I forgot to name in the account I sent you. August Belmont, the agent and partner of the European banking house of the Rothschilds, was the recognized leader and manage of that Convention. It was his money that brought a thousand New York and Philadelphia ruffians to Chicago, headed by Isaiah Rynders, to howl and hoo down all opposition to McClellan. His wealth bough up McClellan by furnishing him a princely establish ment in New York. His wealth turnished the means for the torchlight procession and fireworks, all of which were imported from New York. August Bel-mont brought together and shaped all the doings and conclusions of that Convention. At one hotel, seven teen hundred persons dined, the day the platforn was adopted, at two dollars each, at his expense. He was flerce in his denunciations of the war and the emancipation policy of the Administration. He in-sisted that the rebels could not and ought not to be coerced into subjection to the Constitution and laws that the only just and safe way to restore the Union was for the North to concede all the slave-monger demand; to offer them an armistice, and prop them that, if they will return to their allegiance Federal Government will assume and pay their war debt.
I give you these facts as they were stated and believed by all parties during the progress of that Con

vention.

What was the motive that prompted Belmont to spend one hundred thousand dollars on that Conven tion? The European banking house of which he is the great agent and partner in this nation have in-vested, as sN parties asserted, about one hundred mil-lions of dollars in Confederate stocks. If the rebellion is crushed by military power, every dollar of this investment is gone forever. If the rebels can be brought back by an armistice, and by concessions on the part of the North, and an offer to assume and pay their war debt, the investment of the Rothschilds secure. Hence not one word was uttered by tha secure. Hence not one word was uttered by that Convention, in its speeches or resolutions, in favor of coercing the rebels into subjection to the laws and Con-stitution, but every thing was said and done to favor a restoration of the Union by compromise, and by offering to pay their war debt.

Thus, simply and solely to secure to the h

the Rothschilds the money furnished by them to the rebels, to aid them to destroy the Republic and found a slave empire on its ruins, that Chicago Convention was governed in its conclusions. The only definite point of the platform is hostility to the war and emancipoint of the platform is soluting to the wor and emana-pation policy of Lincoln. This was the one and only definite point made in all their speeches. August Belmont, to secure the payment of the debt due from the rebels to the heuse of Rottschilds, dictated the platform and the nominee of the Democratic party, and the letter of acceptance of McClellan. Why die Belmont rave and swear like a fiend over the fall of Fort Morgan and Atlanta? Why is it that the Democratic partisans have not one word of cheer ove news of success to Federal arms? Not a salute i fired nor a cheer given by them over the victories o Farragut, Sherman and Grant. The policy of the Peace Democracy is shaped solely

with a view to secure to the Rothschilds the fund they have invested in Confederate loans. Must the people of the North pay the debt contracted by the slave-mongering traitors, South and North, means to murder our sons and brothers, and abolish freedom and free institutions? This they must do, so sure as Belmont and his Peace Democracy get possession of the Federal Administration. Pause, aboring men of the North, and, before you vote for McClellan, ask yourselves whether you are willing to pay the house of Rothschilds for furnishing the sla

pay the house of Rothschilds for furnishing the slave-breeding pirates with the means to cut your throats! "Down with Lincoln, by ballots if we can, by bul-lets if we must!" "Resist the draft by arms and blood!" "Disband the army!" "The rebellion cannot and ought not to be crushed by military pow-er!" "No coercion to subjugate the South to the Constitution!" "Restore the Union by yielding to the South what they demand!" "Restore the Union the South what they demand !" " Res re the Union the States!" Such were and are the mottoes and watchwords of the Chicago Convention and of the watchwords of the Chicago Convention and of the Peace Democracy. They call on the North now, in the midst of victory and final triumph over the rebel-lion and slavery, to throw down their arms, and sue to the slave-breeding traitors for peace, and to call them back into the Union by offering to pay their war debt! And all this that August Belmont and his partners in guilt and infamy may get back the money which they have advanced to the rebels to fit out pi ratical ships to pray on our commerce, and armles to hlot out the United States from the map of the world

This bloody civil, war was begun solely because the Democratic party, in 1860, would not yield to the rule of the majority. Abraham Lincoln was elected by a constitutional majority, given in the exercise of a free ballot. That the majority shall rule is the basis of all Democratic or Republican institutions. Against this principle the Democratic party rebelled in 1860 and resorted to civil war to establish the rule of th in principle the Jecthocate, party recipied in Joseph and resorted to civil war to establish the rule of the minority, and to subjugate the majority to the minority. What has filled the nation with widows and orphans? The Democratic party refused to submit to the decision of a free ballot, which gave a majority for Lincoln and Liberty. What has sent anguish to the hearts of so many mothers and desolation to so many homes? The Democratic party would not submit to the rule of the majority, and resorted to arms, so plunder and murder, to compel the majority to submit to the minority.

This Democratic war against the fundamental principle of Democratic government might be ended in triumph to freedom and free labor before Jan. Ist, 1805, simply by giving to tite emancipation and war spolley of the Administration an overwhelming majority in November. On the triumph of the Peace

splendidly illustrated with a cabinet of Manikins and Models, costing over \$15,000. These lectures have been delivered in various parts of the United States with great success and to universal acceptance.

mouths of two years,—that was to affect the social or political status of the negro, without consulting me.

That shares exist is possible, probably inevitable, in a society and slave institutions, over the astion and the continent.

It is computed that afty or seventy-five thousand aliens and rebels from the South will be present in the Ohio, Indians, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa, to aid in defeating Lincoln at the ballot in November. I have no doubt, from what I have seen and knows, that there will be more, unless the Union loyal party take prompt measures to protect the ballot from the votes of traitors and aliens. Tens of thousands who have refused to take out certificates of citizenship to avoid the draft, are determined to vote; and the Democratic party is pledged to secure to them the right to vote, or "to have a free fight."

Dear Garrison,—in every place I visit, the entire community seems impressed with a formal manufacture of the colors of the colors of the inveterate habit warm for the colors of th

or "to have a free fight."

Dear Garrison,—In every place I visit, the entire community seems impressed with a foreboding of an impending terrible calamity. Well they may; for so surely as the Peace Democracy triumph on the 8th it of November, and elect McClellan, so surely will the American Republic fall to rise no more, and a slave empire be reared upon its ruins; so surely will the freed slaves and the negro coldiers be returned to slavery; so surely will Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisians, and Virginia West be consigned to the hell and horrors of slavery; if by arms and to the hell and horrors of slavery, if by arms and blood the Peace Democracy can effect this object. Compel every man and woman to show where they stand—whether for the Republic or the Confederacy, for Freedom or Slavery, for Jesus or for Barabbas. for Freedom or Slavery, for Jesus or for Barabbas.
"He that is not for me is against me." No neutrali-

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

LETTER FROM FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Esq. :

DEAR SIR,—You were pleased to remark in the last number of the *Liberstor*, (heading it with "Frederick Douglass on President Lincoln,") that the secessionist newspapers in Great Britain are publishing with exultation a letter recently addressed by Mr. Douglass to an English correspondent; and you fur-ther favor your readers with an extract from the same letter, which criticises in plain terms the policy of the present Administration towards the colored people the country.

I am sure you will allow me space in the column of the Liberator, (not to qualify, not to take back any charge, statement, or argument contained in that let-ter, not even to find fault with its publication here or elsewhere,—though it was flung off in haste, and was not written for publication, but for the eyes of the esteemed friend to whom it was addressed,) to remove an inference respecting my present political course, which may possibly and will probably be drawn from he extract in question.

In the first place, it is proper to state that that let

ter was not written recently as you mistakenly allege, but three months ago, and was in no wise intended to be used against the present Administration in the can-vass and issues as now made up between the great parties, and especially by the disloyal and slavery perpetuating nominations placed before the country the Chicago convention. Since the date of thos inations, we are met by a new state of facts, and new considerations have arisen to guide and contro the political action of all those who are animated by nincere desire to see justice, liberty, and peace per manently established in this rebellion and slavery cursed land. While there was, or seemed to be, the slightest possibility of securing the nomination and election of a man to the Presidency of more decided anti-slavery convictions and a firmer faith in the immediate necessity and practicability of justice and equality for all men, than have been exhibited in the opolicy of the present Administration, I, like many other radical men, freely criticised, in private and in public, the actions and the utterances of Mr. Lincoln, and withheld from him my support. That possibility is now no longer concelvable; it is now plain that this country is to be governed or misgoverned during r years, either by the Republican part represented in the person of Abraham Lincoln the (miscalled) Democratic party, represented by George B. McClellan. With this alternative clearly before us, all hesitation ought to cease, and every man who wishes well to the slave and to the country should at once rally with all the warmth and earnest ness of his nature to the support of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, and to the utter defeat and political annihilation of McClellan and Pendleton; for the election of the latter, with their known anteedents, declared sentiments, and the policy avowe in the Chicago platform, would be the heaviest calamity of all these years of war and blood, since it would upon the instant sacrifice and wantonly cas away everything valuable, purchased so dearly by the us blood of our brave sons and brothers on the precious blood of our praye some and permanent peace of a common country.

Let me say one other word. I would never give the anemies of

intentionally the slightest joy to the enemies of human liberty. My rule is to do that least that they like most, and that most that they like least. But nothing strange has happened to me in the said exults. tion over my words by the secessionist newspapers in Great Britain or elsewhere. The common example of those who do not go at all, playing off those wh go farthest against those who go, but do not go fast and far enough, is but repeated in this exultation; and if I mistake not, in other days, there were often ut-terances of the Liberator itself, both on the eve and in the middle of Presidential campaigns, which caused even greater exultation among the known enemies of against timid, short-sighted and trimming ery men in the high places of the than anything I ever wrote concern and his Administration could produce

Yours for freedom and the equal rights of all men FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1864.

THE FREEDMEN IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, (LA.,) Sept. 6th My DEAR Mr. GARRISON,-I enclose for your erusal a brief account of our work, in the "Board of

pertiaal a brief account of our work, in the "Board of Education," created under "Order 88," issued by Major General Banks.

Miny of our friends at the North seem to be "posassed" by some spirit of hostility to whatever we do in this Department, that disqualifies them for any just judgment in the case. They seem to be moved by the spirit of _______, of the Staff of your good Governor Andrew, who once said, in my hearing, that "he would not approve anything General Banks did, if he knee it was right."

Too busy for defence, and too much in earnest to

riel's spear, and Pillabury, with Thor's hammer; by the want of money, and of men to labor;—and yet we have succeeded, and we shall succeed. In the old days of Anti-Slavery, we used to say

that the testimony of the colored man was the test against the system. His testimony should be as con-clusive now, on the other side. It is unanimous here, except among a class of colored people who, with all their admirable qualities, have not yet forgotten that they were, the ed to all the graces and the wisdom o Freedom. . If our friend Wendell Phillips would go with me

If our friend Wendell Phillips would go now over this "Delta," where everything is as formative as the soil beneath our feet—meeting at every the tremendous "facts" of the time and place—we should hear no more from him of "Serfdom," and "changes" of the London Times. Abo week thereafter, his Dorian periods would round to our praise, and his classic habit might be once mor allied to justice. We'll wait and work.

Affectionately yours,
B. RUSH PLUMLY. The gratifying Educational Exposé referred o by Major Plumly we shall publish next week.]

LETTER FROM A NOBLE WOMAN.

HUNTLY LODGE, EDINBURGH, Sept. 1, 1864. MY DEAR FRIEND,—It has greatly surprised and grieved me to see that some of your old friends and allies have so far forgotten one of the leading principles of the Anti-Slavery movement—the fr thought and speech—as to withdraw their support from the Liberator, and even utter words of harshs and intolerance towards yourself,—for no other son than that you have exercised the right of form ness and intolerance ing and giving expression to your own opinion on the question, Who is the fittest man to fill the Presiden tial chair !

that chair?

Though the fact, that the South is in violent opposition to Mr. Lincoln, and the copperhead journals of the North loud in praise and support of Mr. Fremont, is, to my mind, a somewhat speaking one, I feel that it is not for me to venture an opinion on a question so wast and so complicated; especially seeing that some of the truest and best friends of the slave have come o conclusions so widely different on the subject.

But I am puzzled to discover on what rational ground the Anti-Siavery integrity, either of yourself or of our excellent friend, Wendell Phillips, is to be easured by your allegiance to the one, or your reroof most abundant by your labors and chalf of the slave, that, in taking whice you might, you could only be actuated by the one motive which has all along been your guiding star-the aim to obtain and secure equal rights and liberties to the black man as to the white; and that if in error, the error must be in judgment, not in principle.

When, however, so far from thus judging of the course you have seen it right to take in the present crisis, you are accused of having abandoned the cause of the slave, some of us, who have been readers of the Liberator for the last eight and twenty years, and the Liberator for the nast eight and which who have watched, with increasing admiration, the utter forgetfulness of self with which you have ever remembered those in bonds as bound with them, till we have come to look upon you as the greatest of living moral heroes, must be allowed to regard charges like these—coming from old adherents—as simply absurd; indicative merely of some great and not very desirable change in the temper of their own minds

But it does give me deep pain and anxiety to learn, that a grave probability exists that the glorious "pio-neer sheet" may have to be discontinued, in conse-quence of the falling off of subscribers, and the inreased expenses attendant on its maintenance

In token of my longing desire that such may never d result it has de be the case until the grand result it has done so much to bring about may be fully accomplished—the song of freedom to every man, woman and child be heard throughout the whole of your once United States—I enclose a farft for £10 sterling on Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co., Boston.

Always sincerely and affectionately, Your falsely.

Your frier

ELIZABETH P. NICHOL.

A GREAT AND TELLING VICTORY! HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Sept. 20-11.40 A. M.

on E. M. Stanton: I have just received the following official dispatch m Gen. Sheridan, dated at 1 o'clock this morning: from Gen. Sheridan, dated at 1 o'clock this morning: General: We fought Early from daylight until between 6 and 7 P. M. We drove him from Opequan Creek, through Winchester, and beyond the town. We captured from 2500 to 3000 prisoner; five pieces artillery, nine battle-flags, and all the rebel wounded and dead. Their wounded in Winchester amounts to 6000. We lost in killed Gen. David Russell, commanding division in Sixth army corps; wounded, Generals Chapman, McIntosh and Upton.

The rebels lost in killed the following General officers: Gen. Rhodes, Gen. Wharton, Gen. Gordon and Gen. Ramseur.
We have just sent them flying through Winchester. We are after them to morrow.

This army behaved splendidly.

We are after them to morrow.

This army behaved splendidly.
I am sending forward all medical supplies, subsisence stores and all ambulances.
(Signed) JOHND. STEVENSON, Brig. Ges.

(Signed) JUMID. STEVENSON, Page. Gen.
Washinstore, Sept. 20. By order of the Secretary
of War, a salute of one hundred guns was fired from
Franklin Square at soon to-day, in honor of Gen. Shertian's great victory.
Gen. Grant has ordered the army under his command to fire a salute of 100 guns at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, in honor of Sheridan's great victory.
A dispatch just received from Gen. Sherman at Atlants says: "Everything continues well with us."

do in this Department, that disqualifies them for any just judgment in the case. They seem to be moved by the spirit of — of the Staff of your good Governor Andrew, who once said, in my hearing, that "he would not approve anything General Banks did, if he knee it was right."

Too busy for defence, and too much in extrest to recriminate, we can wait until our labors result, and then send you,—as I do now,—the irresistible figures. So much is sure: there is not in history a record of any disenthralled race or people who have taken and permanence, as those of the people of color in the Department of the Gulf, under the wise and steady administration of Major General Banks.

If there is any point of salient "Restoration" or "Reconstruction," which includes the colored man yisible in the ruin of this Rebellion, it has been forced in from the "Delta" by the rule of the Commanding General of the Department.

The whole system which has organized the social chaos—has evolved labor and health from the wide-spread indolence, license, and disease of a disruptured society—in the work of the General.

If there are in the system any deliberate inhumanities, any disregard or oppression of the colored man because he is colored, they are more my fault than because he is colored, they are more my fault than because he is colored, they are more my fault than because he is colored, they are more my fault than he colored man as a character, General Banks has never the colored man as a character, General Banks has never the colored man as a character, General Banks has never the colored man as a character, General Banks has never the colored man as a character, General Banks has never the colored man as a character, General Banks has never the colored man as a character, General Banks has never the colored man as a character, General Banks has never the colored man as a character, General Banks has never the colored man as a character, General Banks has never the colored man as a character, General Banks has never the colored man as

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES.

AT MUSIC HALL.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, ESQ., On Tuesday Evening, Oct. 11, 1864.

To be followed on successive Tuesday Eveni Oct. 18-OCTAVIUS B. FROTHINGHAM. Oct. 25-ANNA R. DICKINSON. Nov. 1-OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Nov. 15-DAVID A. WASSON.

Nov. 29-CHARLES G. AMES.

Dec 20 .- HENRY WARD BEECHER.

ORGAN CONCERT each Evening at 7 o'clock. W. ROOME THAYER, Orga

Tickets admitting the bearer and Ladyto the Course, at

Tickets admitting one person to the Course, at \$2 each. Checks for SEATS

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Amusing Scientific and Instructive Illustrated LECTURES

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pplied to mental and moral improvement, SPLENDIDES ILLUSTRATED with a cabinet of Manikins and Models, costing over \$15,000. By DR. W. WALLACE HEBBARD. LECTURE 1st, ON MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26,

AT TREMONT TEMPLE. LECTURE 2d, Sept. 27.

On the Skin and Hair, Causes and Cure of their Dise Preservation of the Hair, Bathing, Dress, &c. LECTURE 3d, Sept. 28.

On the Bones and Muscles, Causes and Cure of ness, stiff joints, laziness, general debility, &c.

LECTURE 4th, Sept 29. On the Digestive Organs, Mouth, Throat, Stor Liver, and Causes and Cure of their diseases, &c.

LECTURE 5th, Sept. 30. Heat, Nutrition, Influence of of Diet on health strength, long life, &c. LECTURE 6th. Oct. 1.

On the Heart, Causes and Cures of its Diseases, Circulation of the Blood, &c. LECTURE 7th, Oct. 3.

On the Lungs, Causes and Cure of Weak Lungs, &c., LECTURE 8th, Oct. 4. On the Brain and Nerves, Causes and Cure of Nervous Diseases, Influence of Education on Health, Long Life, &c.

LECTURE 9th, Oct. 5. On the Organs of the Sense, Eye, Ear, Nose and their eases Causes and Cure of Catarrh. &c. LECTURE 10th, Oct. 6.

On the Temperaments, Character, Beauty of Expres and its Cultivation, Influence of Sunlight on Health, &c.

EXTRA LECTURES. LECTURE 11th, Oct. 7.

To Ladies only-On Women and her Diseases, Causes didly illustrated. LECTURE 12th, Oct. 8.

To Genklemen only—On the Origin of Life, and the Laws of Hereditary Descent—"Like Father like Child." LECTURE 13th, Oct. 10.

To Ladies only—On Maternity, and the Mothers on the character of their Children.

LECTURE 14th, Oct. 11.

To Gentlemen only—On Manbood, and the causes and means of preventing premature decline, &c. Course Tickets at \$1.25—Single admission 15 cents nay be had at the door, and at Bookstores.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has 2 Dover street. Particular attention paid to Diseases of omen and Children. cer .- Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D.

Mice hours from 2 to 4, P. M COLLECTIONS BY E. H. HEYWOOD.

Abington, 70c; South Abington, H. H. Brigham, \$1 30; East Princeton, 2 67; Upton, 56c; West Wrentham, F. M. Cheever, 1, others, 3.57—4 57.

MARRIED—In Auburn, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 14th, at the home of the bride, by Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, WILLIAK LLOTO GARRISON, Jr., of Bos-ton, to ELLEY, daughter of David and Martha C. Wright, may, on ogracume, william LLOFD GARRISON, Jr., of Hos-ton, to Kilen, daughter of David and Martha C. Wrighty, At Kanona, Steuben Co, N. Y., on the 7th Inst., by the Rev. Mr. Coolboy, Mr. STRPHEN K. BARTON, of Philmont, N. Y.,, to Miss Mary E. Neally, of the former place.

DIED-In Chelses, Sept. 18, ARTHUR BROWN, son of M. W. and S. E. Yerrinton, 11 months.

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

Debool at Lexington, class, on the arm any of op-tober, 1884.

Isaac N. Carlattor, A. M., for several years issueder of Latin, Grock and Mathematics in Phillips's Academy, An-dover, Mass., will be the Resident Principal, and will de-vote himself wholly to the work of instruction. Mrs. Carlattor, a tried and successful teacher, will instruct in

Prench
Ms. TERODORE D. Wend, for many years Principal of
Ms. TERODORE D. Wend, for many years Principal of
the Engieswood School in New Jersey, will have charge of
an important department.
In all the apparament
In all the appearament of the best schools nothing
will be wanting, while it is Dr. Lewies special aim toll
sustrate the possibilities in the department of physical
sustrate the possibilities in the department of physical

ing.
rents having daughters of delicate constitutions to
the are invited to send to Dr. Dro Lawis, Lexington, ircular. ngton, Sept. 8. MISS H. M. PARKHURSTS

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Newsung, N.Y.

EF 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, BELMONT, MASS.

HE School will commence the last Monday of Sep-tember. Circulars and references when requested. July 3. A. J. GROVER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, OTTAYA, La Salle Co., Illisola. EF Special attention gives to securing and collecting slaurs for Eastern Merchants.

References

WEYERL PHILLIPS, Boy, Boston.
A. L. PALYS, En., Safolk Bank, do.
PAWNIL, FIRLD & Co., Chicago, Illinois.
BYNNER & BARYES, Washington, D. C. Sep 12.

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A LL interested in Phonographic Shorthand should see for the PHONOGRAPHIC VISITOR, No. 4, serve cents. Nos. 1, 2, 2 and 4 now ready, 21 couls.

Address ANDREW J. GRAHAM, 401 Breadway, New York.

June 24. 1Dec. 1.

Baetry.

THE TWO SLAVES.

BY AUGUSTA COOPER KINSALL. I knew a man who thought that he was free:
No law controlled him ears the statute clasped
In the mysterious volume of the mind,—
His soul the page, and God the Publisher.
His low was the a His love was like a river, (so he said.)
Finding its meadow-place of endless green.
Wherein to flow;—such pumped or forced to.
Or turned into a special bounded course;
Affection's any was spontanelty.
He knew no fear. The demands of the soul
Were the commands of God. Towereneed to
For Freedom was to me the electric word.
That fisshed my being into purer life;—
The Queen of Principles, whose angel guard
Were Love and Purity. And so I felt The Queen of Principles, whose angel guar Were Love and Purity. And so I felt A sense of worship; for it seemed to me The man in the grand freedom of his soul Had grown a delity, or towered up, And linked hands with the Infinite.

I know not how it happened. I am sure I did not play the part of Vivian, To tease a secret from him, or beguile His spirit with the witching charm of lov It matters not. One day I found myself Refore the palace of his soul, with keys To open every secret corridor,
Or Blue-Beard room. I timidly advanced,
With an excess of reverence, through the gates
Of polished beauty, and the vestibule Of crystal whiteness, to the inner room Where dwelt the guardian spirits of the I Heaven witness! Like Fatima, faint I st Heaven witness: Like Failms, faint I stood, Appalled at what I saw. From the great height Of worship I full down, and angels sure Bore me up softly, with a pitying love For my sad disappointment and my fail. For my sad disappointment and my fall.

I looked for Freedom,—for the palace Queen,—
And found her. 'O'er her radiant brow was fixed
The regal coronet, and her clear eye
Had the unfinching glance of valor. But
God gave me tears when I beheld the gyves
And manaclés she wore, perverting and
Deforming half her beauty. Some rude flend,
With restless eye that flanted with hungry fire,
Was riveting her fetters; and I shrank
To read the letters on his low, red brow,
Spelling this one word,—"Lust."

I looked for Love.

I looked for Love, The sweetener of all life, beping to find A glowing health upon her lip and cheek, And in her eye the sacred light of trust. But when I found her, she threw out at mo The quick glance of suspicion, and her hand Held up a glittering blade in poison dipped, which was the state of the sacred light with the state of the sacred light. With which she pierced herself. Poor manis I turned away, yet not till I had learned That the 'graved name upon the dagger's hilt Was "Jealousy."

I looked for Purity,

With anxious, hopeful glance; and when I say
Her tearful eyes were always fixed on Heaven,
I half forgot that her transparent robe
Was trailing in the dust. Her pearly skin Was training in the dass. He pearly as the Shone with a glessy whiteness, only here And there a drop fell on her as of blood, Barning and eating to a cankering sore. And then I saw that over all her form A crimson hand shook those corroding drop And on the wrist, in characters of fire, I searched no further for celestial guards,

I searched no turner for occurring under Mor dared explore the winding passages
Within that spirit palace. Darkened beams
From the great run of Truth came struggling in
Through the thick dust of Error, and I longed
To sweep away the cobweb and the filth,
Se that the one true light might glad the place. But tearful I turned back, and sadly pass Out from the entrance gate ; then waking up Out from the entrance gate; then washing up As from a dreamy trance, I stood beside. The man whose life was free, and touched his arm Softly, with pity melting through my eyes, faying, "Poor slave! the abase of Freedom binds With self-wrought fetters the intemperate soul."

Then I went thoughtful on my weary way, While he, as if I were a weak, strange thing, Looked after me, half curious and surprised, With the same smile he would have given a child.

I tarried in the South-land's sultry clime, Where light is married to vitality
To generate the glowing tropic flowers.
A hidden life in the magnolia leares
Exhaled a breath of balm, and the light winds In perfumed gales sought out the cotton fields, To whisper in the patient bondman's ear To whispes in the patient bondman's ast.
A hint of freedom. Every day I passed
In my accustomed walk a tolling slave,
Who, to his master's wish obedient,
Pieked at the down produce of the field,
From early dawn till night. At last he grew To know me as I passed ; would raise his head,

oonlight eye I passed his cabin door : Some impulse drew me nearer, and I saw The bondman in the attitude of prayer. I glided in, and took the vacant stool Into a quiet trance 'twixt life and death And straight I found myself led gently of Into the spirit temple of the slave. It was a dome for worship; and I passed The holy, secret place. God punish me, If I shall e'er forget the spirit-guard That kept that sanctam, and abided there! Faith stood in garments of celestial white Has finger pointing upward, and her eye
Has finger pointing upward, and her eye
Had gathered in its depths all glorjous m
While at her feet Humility eat down,
With a soft halo circling round her brow,
And patient suffering in her gentle glasse. And on the right I saw Devo Her face transfigured, and the And on the right a may review it seemed cha Her face transfigured, and the air seemed cha With spectest harmony, not heard, but felt. And thoughts of goodness and of holy truth Flitted about the gleaming temple walls, Like Summer's white-winged butterflies, set From the old chrysalis. The flood of light That filled each room and winding corridor, Was notited or tool and wincing cornior,
Was notited of the Moon nor of the Sun,
But something told me twas the light of Peace.
Then I turned back with a great sense of joy,
That overflowed in song; because the slave, or whom my spirit prayed, in Christ was free. Croydon, N. H.

A SLEEPING OHILD. A SLEEPING OHILD.

Art thou a thing of mortal hirth,
Whose happy home is on the earth?
Does human blood with life imbuse
Those wandering veins of beavenly blue,
That stray along the forebead fair,
Look mid's gleam of golden hair?
Oh! can that light and siry breath
Steal from a being doceased to death?
Those features to the grave be sent,
In sleep thus mustly ledguess?
Or art then, what thy form would seem,
The phantom of a blessed dream?
JOHR T. Selections.

A TALK WITH ABBAHAM LINCOLN.

At a time when thousands of honest, earnest men are in painful doubt concerning the fitness of our President to resume his office for another term, every incident which can throw light on his character has a peculiar interest for the public. It has been well said, that we never know a man thoroughly till we see him at his case. Certain it is that there are moments when we seem able to see into a man and through him. I thought I once had such an opportunity with Mr. Lincolo.

It was just after his controversy with Thousand.

through him. I thought I once had such an opportunity with Mr. Lincoln.

It was just after his controversy with Douglas, and some months before the meeting of the Chicago Convention of 1860, that Mr. Lancoln came to
Norwich to make a political speech. It was in substance the famous speech delivered in New York,
commencing with the noble words, "There is but
one political question before the people of this
country, which is this; Is stacery right or is is
wrong?" and ending with the yet nobler words,
"Gentlemen, it has been said of the world's history,
hitherto, thas 'might makes right;' it is for us and
our times to reverse the maxim, and to show that
right makes might!"

The next morning I met him at the railroad station, where he was conversing with our maxor, over

The next morning I met him at the railroad station, where he was conversing with our mayor, every few minutes looking up the track, and inquiring, half impatiently and half quizzically. "Where's that wagon of yours? Why don't the wagon come along?" On being introduced to him, he fixed his eye upon me, and said, "I have seen you before, sir!" "I think not," I replied; "you must mistake me for some other person." "No I don't; I saw you at the Town Hall, last evening." "Is it possible, Mr. Lincoln, that you could observe individuals so closely in such a crowd?" "Oh, yes!" he replied, laughing, "thah is my way. I don't forget laces. Were you not there?" "I was, sir; and I was well paid for going," adding somewhat in the yein of pleasantry he had started, "I consider it one of the most extraordinary speeches I ever heard."

As we entered the cars, he beckoned me to take a

As we entered the cars, he beckoned me to take seat with him, and said in As we entered the cars, he beckoned me to take a seat with him, and said in a most agreeably frank way, "Were you sincere in what you said about my speech just now?" "I meant every word of it. Mr. Lincoln. Why, an old dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, who sat near me, applauded you repeatedly, and, when rallied upon his conversion to sound principles, answered, 'I don't believe a word he say but I can't help clapping him, he is so pat." That call the triumph of oratory,

When you convince a man against his will,
Though he is of the same opinion still.

Though he is of the same opinion still."

Indeed, sir, I learned more of the art of public speaking last evening than I could from a whole course of lectures on Rhetoric."

"Ah! that reminds me, "said he, " of a most extraordinary circumstance which occurred in New Haven, the other day. They told me that the professor of rhetoric in Yale College—a very learned man, isn't he?"—"Yes, sir, and a fine critic, too."

"Well, I suppose so; he ought to be, at any rate—they told me he came to hear me, and took notes of my speech, and gave a lecture on it to his class the next day; and, not satisfied with that, he followed me up to Moriden the next evening, and heard me again for the same purpose. Now, if this is so, it is to my mind very extraordinary. I have been sufficient of the same purpose. Now, if this is so, it is to my mind very extraordinary. I have been suffito my mind very extraordinary. I have been sumiciently astonished at my success in the West. It
has been most unexpected. But I had no thought
of any marked success at the East, and least of all
that I should idraw out such commendations from literary and learned men. Now," he continued, "I
should like very much to know what was in my
speech which you thought so remarkable, and what
you suppose interested my friend, the professor, so
much." "The clearness of your statements, Mr.
Lincoln; the unanswerable style of your reasoning,
and especially your illustrations, which were romance and pathos and fun and logic all welded together. That story about the snakes, for example,
which set the hands and feet of your democratic
hearers in such vigorous motion, was at once queer
and comical and tragic and argumentative. It
broke through all the barriers of a man's previous
opinions and prejudices, at a crash, and blew up the
very citadel of his false theories, before he could
know what had hurt him."

"Can you remember any other illustrations."

know what had hurt him."

"Can you remember any other illustrations," said.he, "of this peculiarity of mystyle?" I gave him others of the same sort, occupying some half-bour in the critique, when he said, "I am much obliged to you for this. I have been wishing for a long time to find some one who would make this analysis for me. It throws light upon a subject which has been dark to me. I can understand, very readily, how such a power as you have ascribed to me will account for the effect which seems to be produced by my speeches. I hope you have not been too flattering in your estimate. Certainly, I have had a most wonderful success, for a man of my limited education."

"That suggests, Mr. Lincoln, an inquiry which has several times been upon my lips, during this conversation. I want very much to know bow you got this unusual power of 'putting things." It must have been a matter of education. No man has it by nature alone. What has gour education been?"

"Well, as to education, the newspapers are correct—I never went to school more than six months in my life. But, as you say this must be a product of culture in some form, I have been putting the question; you ask me, to myself, while you have been talking. I can say this, that, among my earliest recollections, I remember how, when a mere child, I used to get irritated when anybody talked to me in a way I could not understand. I don't think I ever got angry at anything else in my life. But that always disturbed my temper, and has ever since. I can remember going to my little bed-room, after hearing the neighbors talk of an evening with my father, and spending no small part of the night walking up and down, and trying to make out what was the exact meaning of some of their, to me, dark sayings. I could not sleep, though I often tried to, when I got on such a hunt after an idea, until I had caught it; and when I thought I had got it, I was not satisfied until I had repeated it over and over, until I had put it in language plain enough, as I thought, fill have boun

segor, developed by education into talent, with its uniformity, its permanence, and its disciplined strength, always ready, always variable, never capricious—the highest possession of the human intellect. But let me ask, did you not have a law education?"

"Oh, yes! I 'read law,' as the phrase is; that is, I became a lawyer's clerk in Springfield, and copied tedifus documents, and picked up what I could of law in the intervals of other work. But your question reminds me of a bit of education I had, which I am bound in honesty to mention. In the course of my law reading, I constantly came upon the word demonstrate. I shought, at first, that I understood its meaning, but I soon became satisfied that I did not, I said to myself, 'What do I do when I demonstrate more than when I reason or prose? How does demonstration differ from any other proof? does demonstration differ from any process of reasoning as I understood 'demonstration' to be. I consulted Mebster's Dictionary. That told of 'certain proof,' proof beyond the possibility of doobs'; but I could form no idea what sort of proof that was. I thought a great many things were proved beyond a possibility of doubt, without recourse to any such extraordinary process of reasoning as I understood 'demonstration' to be. I consulted all the dictionaries and books of reference I could find, but with no better results. You might as well have defined but to a blind man. At last I said, 'Lincoln, you can never make a law-yer if you do not understand what demonstrated means; and I left my situation in Springfield went bone to my father's bloss, and stait there dill I could give any proposition in the six books of Euclid at sight. I then found out what demonstrate means, and went back to my l

only get people to read it. It would be a means of grace.

"I think so," said he, laughing; "I vote for Escild."

Just then a gentleman entered the car, who was well known as a very ardent friend of Donglias Being a little curious to see how Mr. Lincoln, which was to introduce Mr. Lincoln, allow me to which hand in a most cordial manner, saying, "I have no doubt you think you are right, sir." This hearty tribute to the honesty of a political opponent, with the imanner of doing it, struck me as a beautiful exhibition of a large-hearted charity, of which we see far too little in this debating, fermenting world.

of a political opponent, with the manner of doing it, struck me as a beautiful exhibition of a large-hearted charity, of which we see far too little in this debating, fermenting world.

As we meared the end of our journey, Mr. Lincoln turned to me very pleasantly, and said, "I want to thank you for this conversation. I have enjoyed it very much." I replied, referring to some stalwart denunciations he had just been uttering of the demoralizing influences of Washington upon Northern politicians in respect to the slavery question, "Mr. Lincoln, may I say one thing to you before we separate?" "Certainly, any thing you please." "You have just spoken of the tendency of political life in Washington to debase the moral convictions of our representatives there, by the admixture of considerations of mere political expediency. You have become, by the controversy with Mr. Douglas, one of our leaders in this great struggle of the nation and the age. What I would like to say is this, and I say it with a full heart:—Be true to your principles, and see will be true to you, and God will be true to us all!" His homely face lighted up instantly with a beaming, expression, and, taking my hand warmly in both of his, he said, "I say Amen to that—AMEN to that!"

There is a deep excavation in the rock shown to visitors, among the White Mountains, into which one of the purest of the mountain streams pours it self, known as "The Pool." As you stand by its side at an ordinary time, you look down upon a mass of impenetrable green, lying sike a rich emendid in a setting of granite, upon the boson of the mountain. But occasionally the non-day sun darts through it a vertical ray, which penetrates to its very bottom, and shows every configuration of the varied interior. I felt at that moment that a ray had darted down to the bottom of Abraham Lincoln's heart, and that I could see the wole. It seemed to me as beautiful as that emend pool, and as pure. I have never forgotten that glimpse. "The elsaves of rebels shall be set free"—I remember tha him less a man of facts, and more a man or ucusa. I could wish him more stern and more vigorous. Every man has faults. But still, I say, Amen to Abraham Lincoln! My countrymen, can we do better, any of us, and all of us, than to say, Amen to Abraham Lincoln, till the Lakes shall ecbo it to the Gulf, and the eastern to the western sea?—The Rev. John P. Gulliver in the Independent.

NEW WORK BY MONOURE D. CONWAY.

The following notice of a volume recently publish in England, from the pen of M. D. Couway, an ed in England, from the pen of M. D. Conway, an entitled "Testimonies on the Subject of Slavery, is extracted from the London Star.

Mr. M. D. Conway is certainly entitled to speal

with some authority on the weighty problems which he discusses in this volume. As a native-born Virginian, whose early years were spent in the town of Falmouth, which has been the scene of so inner life of negro slavery. That a man whose father was a slaveholder, and whose personal interests were all bound up with the maintenance of the system, should have become a fervid Abolitionist, and offer testimonies against slavery as strong as any coined in New England or Exeter Hall, is a fact at once remarkable and suggestive. All Mr. Conway's prejudices were adverse to the Abolitionists. He was taught to hate and despise them, and to regard their opinions as the essence of all evil. But the first comparison which he was able to institute between a free and a slave society helped to open his eyes to the inestimable benefits of the one, and the inconceivable follies of the other; and his conversion to a sound state of mind was completed by the utter failure of an honeat attempt he made to introduce the free-school system of the North into his native State. It might be thought that those two aspects of the questions would alone suffice to open the eyes of all intelligent men to the radical evil of slavery; for surely an institution which blast the soil and denies to the masses of the people, white as well as black, the blessings of eaction cannot possibly possess any compensating advantages. Mr. Conway had an opportunity of discussing the school question with Messra. Mason and Hunter, the two Senators for Virginia. "Mason," he says, "was-particularly, vehement in denouncing the education of the white masses, and celared after an idea and until I had repeated it intelligent men to soil and denies to the masses of a late as well as black, the blessing of ed. on cannot possibly possess any compensating as a late as well as black, the blessing of ed. on cannot possibly possess any compensating as a late as well as black, the blessing of ed. on cannot possibly possess any compensating as a late as well as black, the blessing of ed. on cannot possibly possess any compensating as a late as well as black, the blessing of ed. on cannot possibly possess any compensating as a late as well as black, the blessing of ed. on cannot possibly possess any compensating as a late as well as black, the blessing of ed. on cannot possibly possess any compensating as a late as well as black, the blessing of ed. on cannot possibly possess any compensating as a late as well as black, the blessing of ed. on cannot possibly possess any compensating as a late as well as black, the blessing of ed. on cannot possibly possess any compensating as a late as well as black, the blessing of ed. on cannot possibly possess any compensating as a late as well as black, the blessing of ed. on cannot possibly possess any compensating as a late as well as black, the blessing of ed. on cannot possibly possess any compensating as a late as well as black, the blessing of ed. on cannot possibly possess any compensating as an advanced in late as well as black, the blessing of ed. on cannot possibly possess any compensating as an advanced in late as well as black, the blessing of ed. on cannot possibly possess any compensating as an advanced in late as well as black, the left as a late as well as black, the left and the denoming of the cannot be education of the white denoming as and thunter, the two Schut and the denoming as an advanced in late as well as black, the blessing as late as the ducation of the white as well as the clucation of the white as the ducation of the same and the ducation of the as a well as the ducation of the same and the ducation of the same and the t

whipper. As Mr. Conway explains, Isdies and gentlemen, as a rule, do not soil their own hands with the lash. Many a highly susceptible lady, who would faint at the sight of blood, sends her waiting-maid to the prison with a note, which, although no doubt elegantly written and highly perfussed, is couched in these terms:—"Mr.—, will you give negro-girl Nancy— lashes, and charge to account?" "Nancy, with drowning eyes, waits at the door whilst Madame Serena writes this; takes the billet to the constable's door; waits with a group of boys or coarse young men around her, some of whom jeer at her as one who is 'going to eatch it' others of whom stand with silent curiosity watching her falling tears until the grim man of fate appears, leads her in, and locks the door in the face of the dile crowd." This is no imaginative sketch. Mr. Conway waimply describes what passed before his eyes every day in his native village in Raimouth. Captain Fleckett was the name of the grim inquisitor who piled his disgusting trade in that place for many a year, until, as was only fitting, he prought his careef to an end by a self-inflicted retribution—that of suicide. Mr. Conway wase indignant at the immoralities of the dave-breeding States, against which, as he truly says, not one of the Sonthern clergymen who lately made their appeal to the civilized world has ever protested. Several slave-dealers letters which he quotes are epistolary gems. Here is one full of significance. Mr. Bacon Tait, of Richmond, writes to Mr. Windsor.—"Pray do me the favor to hand the enclosed letter privately to Mr. Armfield Don't take it to him at his house, but seek an opportunity to give it to him when mone of his family can see you do so." It needs no ingenious method of interpretation to decipher the meaning of this letter. The slaveholder was afraid that if the women of the family saw the commenciation, their humane instincts might revolt against the traffic.

Mr. Conway has written a scathing answer to Dr. James Hunt's theory of the natural inferiority

their obligations and duties—all these combine to make up a very important and seasonable work. He had the satisfaction of discovering his father's slaves shortly after they had left the house of bon-dage, and he never parted from them until he had safely established them in the free State of Ohio.

dage, and he never parted from them until he has asfely established them in the free State of Ohio. Mr. Conway says:—

"In the gardens of a European palace there is a dial with a small cannon attached. When the sun rises to its meridian height, the cannon is fired, a sun glass having been so arranged as to concentrate the rays for that purpose. Not far from this is another dial arranged like that made by Linnaus at Upsal, in which the hours are marked by the closing of some flowers and the unfolding of others. The cannon's roar in America, to-day, proclaims liberty in the scendant. America was assailed at Fort Sumter only for turning her face towards that sunrise. The movements on the battle-field all observe; but beyond that there lies in Artarica another realm in which the advancing light is traced in the closing up of old wrongs, and the unfolding of high truths and principles. The false plan that covered a lie, the disposition to compromise with the injustice, have already closed; the prejudice against the negre is closing, and by that light devotion to liberty unfolds; and I believe that the hour is not far distant when the suffering unfattering people of America shall see closing together the twin blood stained growths, war and slavery, and the fair flowers, justicel and peace, expanding beyond."

These words are as preguant with truth as they are glowing with eloquence; and in taking leave of Mr. Conway's volume, we would earnestly hope that his vaticinations may be speedily realized.

GOV. ANDREW'S ADDRESS

The great New England Agricultural Fair at Spring casion was the address of His Excellency Gov. Ar

I hail this becoming and beneficent gatherithe most intelligent yeomanry of New Eng Here we touch our mother earth, while we joi friendly hands together in the spirit of a fresh cation of our powers and hones to the task of

which 4,160,839 are veckoned as land in farms, but of which quantity, again, but 2,758,443 acres are returned as under improvement. Massachusetts covers a surface of 4,992,000 acres, of which 8,183,212 are included in farms, while but 2,155,512 acres are classed among improved lands. Rhode Island possesses 519,698 acres of farms, out of her 838,840 acres of area, but of these acres 329,884 only are reckoned as improved lands. Connecticut has 2,991,369 acres, with farms to the extent of 2,504,263, but her improved lands are stated at 1,830,808 acres. Thus of the whole area of New England, only 12,118,902 acres, or three and five-tenths per cent. af her surface, have yet been brought within the category of improved land. With a population of 3,135,293 persons, in a soil reputed to be sterile, in a climate often styled unkind, New England had in 1860 accumulated an aggregate of wealth, invested in her lands, railroads, mills, ships and the various products of ingenuity and taste, which indicate the industry and wealth of a highly cultivated and favored people, amounting in value to not less than two thousand millions of dollars. While she has contributed, according to the last census, 569,385 of the sons and daughters native to her soil, to swell the population of other Commonwealths, outside of New England, and has invested of her esrnings, as she has scattered her children, in every State, on every waterfall and in every mart and mine and enterprise

has scattered her children, in every State, on every wateriall and in every mart and mine and enterprise of industry.

Were her population to the square mile, equal throughout to that of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose soil, as a whole, is the least fertile of the six States, she would rise to the number of ten and a quarter milions of souls, which, with a corresponding increase of wealth, would present an aggregate of real and personal values, equal to more than seven thousand millions of dollars. When we remember that the increase of wealth has constantly far outron the growth of population, we have before us the prospect of a numerical strength and economic thrift, as the reward of our intelligent pursuit of industry, capable of an expansion not yet to be measured, which permits to New England a proud and powerful place in the history of our national future.

The diversity of the pursuits to which her people are devoted is not only manifold, but universal, including all the varieties of industrial enterprise, extending in all the directions of human action and human thought. Possessing all the features and peculiarities, over a large portion of her domain, of a rural life, her people are not only farmers or husbandmen, but they lead the rest of the country in the peril of the seas as fishermen and whale hunters, they furnish seamen to the navy and the mercancile marine in large disproportion to their numerical maculine strength, plant on all their waterfalls, manufactories of cotton and wool, establish in every village the shops of artisans of every handicraft, build ships all along our coast, fabricate arms of all kinds and calibres, heavy ordance and iron-cald vessels of war, and make jewelry and instruments of music, as cell as a not only as a farmer of the country in the peril of the sease as features and iron-cald vessels of war, and make jewelry and instruments of music, as cell as a not only as a farmer was a collered to the country in the peril of the sease as a farmer was a farmer was a col

of war, and make jewelry and instruments of m as well as anchors, sieam engines, hats and shoe They raise tolacce in the valley of the Connecut and in other genial soils, as well as Indian c vegetables, hay and forage, all over Now Engle Not only ice and granite, but even sugar becompart of her production, and is a profitable source again as well as comfort or luxury. She has read the railway a domestic institution, so that the ste

of the institution, it is enough to know that in every Southern town there is a slave-prison and a slave-whipper. As Mr. Conway explains, ladies and gentlemen, as a rule, do not soil their own hands with the men, as a rule, do not soil their own hands with the lash. Many a highly susceptible hidy, who would faint at the sight of blood, sends her waiting—maid to the arrison with a note, which, although no

car visits nearly every hamlet and every considerable town. The music of its whistle no longer frightens the farmer's hore, nor does the proximity of the thundering locomotive, raging and nighing under its fiery spirit, disturb the equanimity of the anxious matron, careful for the safety of her child.

The needle-woman, by the domestic hearth or in the shops where labor associates with capital, aided by the seving machines—one of the last best gifts of mechanical invention to women, if not to menabe weaver, by the side of her carpet-loom, which seems to think, as well as work, and which almost talks; the shoemaker, pegging a boot at a blow; the laborer, who fills his gravel-car by two strokes of a steam shovel, and upsets it by a turn of his hand; the husbandman, who mows and rakes his hay, and reaps, and threshes, and measures out his golden grain by the agencies of cunning mechanisms, almost without fatigue, are only a few of the thousand illustrations of how the human will, and the immortal intelligence of the human intellect, bridging over the gulf which lies between the boundaries of matter and mind, are vindicating the divinely given masterabip of man over the things which God hath made on earth.

Nay, more than that; for the things invisible and impalpable existing as hidden forces in the vast abys of nature—caloric and steam, and electricity and magnetism, and light itself; the mysteries of science so wonderful and august that they seem to tread celestial spheres, and to sweep the mind bewildered by the contemplation off far beyond the domain of knowledge or of reason—these, all these, tamed and allured to human use, are familiar spirits by whose means a thousand miraeles are wrought, without amazement to the beholder, and with little consciousness of our own, how nearly are we brought to the contemplation of far beyond the domain of knowledge or of reason—these, all these, tamed and eligence by invisible magic, are daily augmenting in number and power—though they had long since added mechanical forces

of men.

Besides all this, there are the peculiar advantages

pactness and convenience of transportation, whether found on the sbores of the sea, in the flow of rivers, or in artificial highways.

Her long, continuous seacoast line, with its many harbors, stretches from Calais all around to the Hudson. Her rivers, generally not navigable far inland, to be sure—such as the Penobsect, the Kennebec, the Merrimac, the Connecticut, the Blackstone, and a hundred minor streams—but still beautiful diversifications of the landscape, have all contributed beyond human estimate to her development. They have floated the hemlocks, oaks and pines from interior forests to the sea. They turned the mill and ground the corn for our fathers in the early humility of their worldly fortunes. The rill tinkling down its rocky declivity, or our Androcoggin roaring along precipitous descents, have alike summoned or allured laborers or capitalists to settle along their banks, where, in happy union with the flowing waters, they have created wealth, builded cities, and piled up acquisitions from every source of ingenuity and art.

And what variety of landscape is yours! If winter is rugged and severe, it is yet bracing and grand. Can a people become monotonous and sluggish in their thought who will toil betimes to shelter themselves from its power, but who are yet encouraged and warmed by the tropical heat of our midsummer weather, and are charmed by the soft temperatures of our verdant Junes and our rich and golden Octobers? Can a people become indifferent to the influence of beauty discerned and felt, either in the sweet repose of nature or in her sub-

midsummer weather, and are charmed by the soft and golden Octobers? Can a people become indifferent to the influence of beauty discerned and felt, either in the sweet repose of nature or in her sublimer glories, to whom are familiar, the lanscapes of St. George and Champlain and the Moosehead; the valleys of the Deerfield, the Connecticut, the Housatonic, piled in ragged variety of projecting rocks from fertile levels up into eternal heights of snow; the rich allurements of the Green Mountains, the delicious surprises of Berkshire, the great and aphynx-like capes, and the boundless, soundless, mysterious ocean which they strive to penetrate; whose inward ear has heard the windharp of the Greats, the music of the waterfalls, and the bass, of the everlasting sea, whose tides beat time in the ceaseless anthem of creation?

I do not intend, even in a characteristic assemblage of her own people; to land, or magnify New England. I would, put far away the least temptation to exalt ourseves, or to over-estimate anything which pertains to the communities which this Society represents.

The thoughf which overshadows and controls all others is that which suggests the character and the measure of the respectability of New England to

which pertains to the communities and controls all others, is that which suggests the character and the measure of the responsibility of New England to the whole, and to every part, of that great and common country to which, to-day, her six Commonwealths are geographically but a fragment. Meeting to-day in the capacity of New England men and of New England yeomanry, the more intense, discriminating and intelligent your fillal love, the more devoted and unconditional will be the affectionate patriotism with which you must regard the National Union, that grand but menaced nationality of which these States are constituents.

From the domestic hearth-stone, from the fire-side worship of home, the child ascends, led by parental hands, to the grander temple where priests and elders wave their censers and offer sacrifice. Thus may we ourselves at this more domestic altar receive strength and inspiration which will be our encouragement and our instruction when we ascend our National Zion to unite with all the tribes of our American Israel.

I have not failed to perceive nor to exult in the thought of the boundless possibilities of grandeur and beneficent power which pertain to the future of America. I do not forget that when the national jurisdiction over all our States and Territories shall resume its unquestioned sway, and our national career begin anew, that the accelerated increase of weath and of population in their necessary distribution and effusion will, year by year, constantly diminish the relative material strength of the Northeastern States.

The broad lands, the deep soils, the choice farms.

diminish the relative material strength of the Northeastern States.

The broad lands, the deep soils, the choice farms, the coal mines, the gold fields, the virgin forests, the oil wells, the cotton plant and sugar cane of the West and of the South, of the Gulf and of the Pacific coast, cannot fail in their attractions. The swelling tide of immigrant populations will flow across these Atlantic borders to those alluring homes and seats of industry. Along with many better men will come the greedy adventurers, some of them ignorant, some of them sortid, unblessed by flial love or patriotic sentiment, to seize the opportunities of golden fortune. The wild chase for gain, the allurements of Nature herself, the temptation of that tevered life which distinguishes the youth the allorements of Nature herself, the temptation of that fevered life which distinguishes the youth of society in fertile and fruitful States, containing within themselves, of necessity, a certain measure of social and public danger, eugrest to us in advance the duty and the destiny of New England. She is to be, in the long and transcendent future of the republic, the great conserving influence among the States. For enearly two centuries and a half, already, have her people kept the vestal-fire of personal and public liberty brightly burning in her little town democracies. Obedient to order, and practising industry, as well as loving individual freedom, they have acquired an instinct which discriminates between license and liberty, between the passion of the hour and the soleum adjudications of law. They possess the traditions of liberty, they inherit ideas of government, they bear about in their blood and in their bone the unconscious tendencies of each which rise almost to the dignity of recollections, and which are more emphatic and more permanent than opinions. By the right of more than seven generations they have acquired and held in free tenure their titles and their possessions.

The dignity of the freehold the accredings of the

more than seven generations they used to and pled in free tenure their titles and their possessions.

The dignity of the freehold, the sacredness of the hunters, family, the solemnity of religious obligation, the importance of developing the intellect by education, the rightful authority of government, the rightfulness of authority fairly earned or inherited, as flowing from the inalicnable self-ownership of the billion as flowing from the inalicnable self-ownership of the billion and the imprescriptible rights of human nail kinds that it is the rightfulness of authority fairly earned or inherited, as flowing from the inalicnable self-ownership of the imprescriptible rights of human nail kinds that it is the rightfulness of an immortal nature, are alike deeply embedded in the traditions and convictions of the immense of an immortal nature, are alike deeply embedded in the traditions and convictions of the immense of an immortal nature, are alike deeply embedded in the traditions and convictions of the immense of an immortal nature, are alike deeply embedded in the traditions and convictions of the immense of an immortal nature, are alike deeply embedded in the traditions and convictions of the immense of an immortal nature, are alike deeply embedded in the traditions and convictions of the immense of an immortal nature, are alike deeply embedded in the traditions and convictions of the immense of an immortal nature, are alike deeply embedded in the traditions and convictions of the immense of an immortal nature, are alike deeply embedded in the traditions and convictions of the immense of an immortal nature, are alike deeply embedded in the traditions and convictions of the immense of an immortal nature, are alike deeply embedded in the traditions and convictions of the immense of an immortal nature, are alike deeply embedded and enforced by the consciousness of an immortal nature, are alike deeply embedded and enforced by the consciousness of an immortal nature, are alike deeply embedded in the death of the im

wards of merit or honorable exertion, set weak as to fall below the equal protection or nor one so lotty as to challenge their reaches the menoranced conscience; no peaceful worship which is unprotected by the State worship which were the state which we would be stated by the state which we will be stated by the stated by t

nius is an intellectual century plant; and the who would make the time great, and the posite ble, must not confound the mere distribute commonplace facts, elementary or trains knowledge, with those conquests and account which flow from patient and original emperium. I congratulate all ingenious cultivators of the newly awakening interest in the ensist ment of Colleges and Professorships for the professorships of the ment of Colleges and Professorships for the professorships of th

adverse fortune, which is one of the grains in pediments of virtue and imperfections of space For if a man's mind be deeply seasoned will be consideration of mortality and corruptible up the next day and saw a woman weeping for her that was dead; and hereupon said. Yestelin saw a brittle thing broken, to-day humas new

'Happy the man who doth the causes kno Of all that is; serene he stands, above All fears; above the inexorable Fate, And that insatiate gulf that roars below.'

Of all that is; serene he stands, abore All fears; above the inexonable Fize, And that insatiate gulf that rears below. It were too long to go over the particular mesof the minds of the mind; sometimes purging the fill-most of the mind; sometimes purging the fill-most sometimes opening the obstructions, semetime shopping digestion, sometimes inergasing appears healing the wounds and exulcerations them and the like. For the unlearned man har not what it is to descend into himself or to dismostly to account, nor the pleasure of seightimes of a caccount, nor the pleasure of seightimes of a caccount, nor the pleasure of seightimes of the caccount, nor the pleasure of the caccount o

choose; I think the work of the hemiphers in for her while Vermoni leads the sheep presign while Alvin Clark makes a telescope object is which is the marvel of astronomer, shall the Museum of Zoology at Cambridge targets at ricty and extent of many important classes of miners, the more renowmen messons of Louis and Paris.

—Of what account will be the meera it leads to see that a count will be the meera it leads to see that a count will be the meera it leads to see that the cannot be a productive of real wealth at the borr of five men in South Cardina? while the borr of five men in South Cardina? while the borr of five men in South Cardina? while the borr of five men in South Cardina? while the borr of five men in South Cardina? while the warnings per capita of any other commands in the warnings per capita of any other commands in the world? Schools, colleges, books, the free predictions of the bead and heart-in a contracting, encouraging and dereading a stracting, encouraging and dereading and the production and diffusion of ideas in the production and diffusion of ideas in the production and diffusion of ideas in the production.

the production and ditudent rest forever the secret of your strength tensive your true position.

I implore, you to unite and not first your policy. Whenever you can create a your policy. Whenever you can create a your policy. Whenever you can be seen to afficient and to make sure of the man wastem of diffusing knowledge through the is a you too. The policy of the