EVERY PRIDAY MORNING,

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

TERMS - Three dollars per annum, in Four copies will be sent to one address for TEX All remittances are to be made, and all lett B All remissances are to us made, and all letters being to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be midd, (rost FAID,) to the General Agent.

Advertisements of a square and over inse Advertisements of a square, 75 cents at the cents per line; less than a square, 75 cents at sections. Yearly and half yearly advertisemented on reasonable terms.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-cumb, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Bocieties are ed to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. condities, bu are not responsible for any debts of, poet, vii: WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCE, 1979 JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR. t responsible for any debts of the

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



claim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

"Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being

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VOL. XXXIV. NO. 40.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1756.

Refuge of Oppression.

THE SPIRIT OF THE CHICAGO CONVEN TION-SAMPLES OF THE SPEECHES. By Samuel Cox, of Ohio;

There you enter this campaign, and in the same mixtoo have shown here in the face of Provost lands and all other intimidations, will you dare out your principles bravely and boldly through? We shall see. The man who falters in this great wise is unworthy of the name of man, and disgraces the sashood of our party. We are for peace. We depreted violence, but there are things even worse that war, and that is a tame and cowardly submission twrong. Let us endour no longer, but meet he for ourage of our constitutional rights as our falter met the aggressors of theirs. Dare you enter this campaign, a

By Mr. Johnson, of Missouri :

the state of the s

By Mr. Johnson, of Missouri:

By If it shall be necessary, in the settlement of or difficulties, to allow a few stars to form a consellation by themselves, I think we can be just as 66, just as well protected, and just as free and happy under a minon of republics as we have been other a union of States. By I want to see this whole continent bound together by a grand Union of Republic.

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers.

But the whole boundless continent is o

By Mr. Sanders, of Pennsylvania:

Is it not high time that this infernal war is stopped? Has there not been blood enough shed 2 feeped? Has there not been blood enough shed 2 feeped. The store much." I You must say in November, "Tasi far thou hast gone, and you shall go no farther." (A voice—Then give us a peace man; we wan vote for any man who has had anything to do with this war."] We must support the nominee of ac Convention; I guarantee he will be right. I vant peace. "We must have peace. [A voice—Then give us a peace man."]

32 If the South could be subjugated by this internal war, the bayonets would be turned against the North. 32 Come weal or woe, we will be for the sovereignty of the States and individual rights. By Mr. Sanders, of Pennsylvania :

By A. McMasters, of New York :

By A. McMasters, of New 1078;
A man who is in favor of this unnatural war insents the bely name of Democracy when he claims a place is its organization. He is a Judas, and should be east out as an enemy to humanity and to fold. 2. * We are often called the "Unterfield." Formst you are. I hope that your nerves may be of steel, for there is a day of trial coming, and no must meet it.

By C. C. Burr. of New Jersey :

By C. C. Burr, of New Jersey:

Ne talk of rebellion and revolution at the Southther is worse rebellion in the North. The Southen people all have an affection for the old Constitational Union, but here in the North there is a
live party who call the Constitution a covenant
with bell! That's what's the matter: [Cheers.]
This fict was the great obstacle' in the way of a
notestion of the Union. South Carolina attemptelto nullify an act of Congress because it was unconstitutional and unjust.

The question as
n what will be done with the South has been often
sted. I answer, I do not own the South, and they costitutional and unjust. The question as in what will be done with the South has been often size! I answer, I do not own the South, and they exist the subjects of the General Government in any sast elasters. It is my duty to bring them back into the Union by concession and compromise, if I can, but I have no right to burn their wheat fields quasi their silver spoons. It is not true that the South is fighting for slavery, but the great doctrine of Sate Rights. They say that Mr. Lincoln has store a bundred thousand negroes. Why, gentlemen, if this be true, he has not stolen a tenth part as many of their negroes as he has of their watches infifter aponos. You cannot have the face to ask the South to come back into the Union until you withdraw your marauding army.

Concerning the conscription in his State.

Ix himself, if conscripted, he preferred to die at lone, where his last hours would be cheered with the presence of affection, rather than be taken to

the presence of affection, rather than be taken to the army, and there be murdered in a foreign land

ong strangers. By Mr. Allen, of Illinois:

He wanted the crowd to get ready to fight for their rights, which were soon to be wrested from them by Lincoln, and said he was a peace man, and warready to fight and the rather than be crushed toder the feet of tyrants.

The street of tyrants.

The street of tyrants of the tyrants of the street of tyrants.

Optain kontra, of Pittbdrg, was next introduct, and, if anything, exceeded his predecessor is vilary, He denounced the present Governing in sumeasured terms; in blasphemous terms in subsequence of the street of tyrants.

It denounced the present Governing in sumeasured terms; in blasphemous terms in subsequence of the street of the

the same of the sa

of good coffee. Under the present dynasty, he works harder for a pound and a quarter. Then good sugar was five or six cents a pound, now it is forty or fifty. If such is the remedy, give us the disease. (Cheers.) True, Lincoln sells coffee by the bushel, a dollar or so a peck, but what but the depraved taste of an abolitionist can stomach it? They say it's good; but all I have to say then is, that the worst I can wish of Mr. Lincoln is, that he may be poisoned with his own coffee. After going on in this strain for a short time, the speaker concluded, and the meeting dispersed, with some really excellent music by a Boston band.

At one of the meeting beld Saturday night, the distinguished Isaiah Rynders, one of the main pillars of the Democracy in New York, very candidy as it.

"At the old line Whic Convention some one had a tree of the line while reviewed as freed men in military and other service of United States declared free.

depraved taste of an abolitionist can stomach it? They say it's good; but all I have to say it is good; but all I have to say it is that the worst I can wish of Mr. Grooth, the construction of the meeting dispersed, with some really seed to the meeting dispersed, with some really seed and the meeting dispersed, with some of the meeting had been considered, and the meeting dispersed with seed and the seed of the meeting had been considered and the seed of the meeting had been considered and the seed of the meeting had been considered and the seed of the seed o

Selections.

OUR FRIENDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Peace Manifesto of the "Southern Independspirited Address from the Union and Emancipation Society in Manchester. This well-timed document is society in nancester. This well-timed occument is from the pen of Mr. Thomss H. Barker, whose letter appeared in our last issue. It may be read with profit by all in this country, who are in danger of being deluded by the false representations put forward by the Peace,—Pro-Slavery,—Disunionist, and "Cut-the-throat-of-every-Lincolnite" Deniocracy. THE PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS OF THE GREAT

STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM IN AMERICA. To the People of Great Britain and Ireland.

FELLOW COUNTERMEN: Untruthful statements and unscrupulous efforts are still being put forth by the enemies of free government, free labor, and free education, to deceive and mislead you as to the facts and merits of that Great Struggle for Free-DOM, now going on between the loyal people of the United States and the rebellious Slaveholders' Con-

ROBSES

States were claimed by the leaders of the rebellion, and sought to be disrupted from the Federal Government.

2. Nearly half of these States have either declared their loyalty, or have been rescued from the military grasp of the Confederate armics.

3. The Federal power has gained a firm military footing, or a naval base of operations, in each of the rebellions States.

4. It has securely grasped the great Mississippi river, and established a powerful blockade over the few Southern ports still held by the rebels.

5. So obvious is it that the Southern Confederacy must ultimately succumb to the just power and irrepressible spirit of the free North, that no Government has dared to recognize the would-be Slave Empire in the South.

Bearing in mind these indisputable facts, we ask you, the free and liberty-loving people of the United Kingdom, not to be led away by crafty appeals, in the name of peace, in favor of a cause that excludes the possibility of all peaceful and righteous government, and that embodies all the crimes and cruelties that offend heaven and desolate earth.

The following words of President Lincoln, in an address on the 18th of August last; clearly indicate the principle involved in the present struggle:—"1 wish it might be more generally and universally understood what the country is now engaged in. We have, as all will agree, a free government where every man has a right to be equal with every other ment, and every form of human right, is endangered if our enemies succeed. There is more involved in this struggle the question whether your into the succession whether your into the success.

the contest toan is realized by every one, there involved in this strongle the question whether you and my children shall enjoy the privileges we have noved."

Not until Slavery is annihilated, throughout the United States, can come the longed-for ERA of PEAGE—a true, boly, and lasting Peace, founded of UNION, FREEDOM, JUSTICE and HUMANITY.

and merits of that GREAT STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM, youngoing on between the loyal people of the United States and the rebellious Slaveholders' Confederacy.

In your name, but without your authority, the friends of the Slavemongers in this country, united under the banner of Southern Independence Associations, have recently issued a Peace Manifesto addressed to the People of the United States.

In that document it is audaciously asserted, that "Peace and the Restoration of the Union are apparently more remote than ever," and on the strength of this and similar baseless assumptions, you are made to call upon the people of the Free and loyal States to pause and give up the struggle for freedom; that is, to recognize and sanction a new Slave Empire!

This appeal is made for you in the name of "Religion, Humanity, Justice and Civilization," without one word of protest against that irreligious. inhumanity and the loyal people of America!

We feel sure that your sanction will never be given to any proposition, even in the boly name of Peace, that at your sanction will never be given to any proposition, even in the boly name of Peace, that up to Mr. Lincoln's election, of the compress had a dominant party devoted to the legislation of the nation as to strengthen its political influence abroad, and increase the territorial area for the extension of Slavery at home. This first President and Cabinet especially identified with the Advance of Freedom have only held office with the Advance of Freedom have only held office with the Advance of Freedom have only held office with the Advance of Freedom have only held office with the Advance of Freedom have only held office with the Advance of Freedom have only held office with the Advance of Freedom have only held office with the Advance of Freedom have only held office with the Advance of Freedom have only held office with the Advance of Freedom have only held office with the Advance of Freedom have only held office with the Advance of Freedom have only held office with the Advance cuse, who writes to the Journal of that city as follows:

For the thoughtful consideration of all those who desire an honorable and lasting peace to result from the termination of this war. I beg leave to submit the following conversation held between myself and several leading men of the peace party, at the Voorheea House, the evening after the late peace convention. Being a peaceable man myself, as well as a man in favor of an honorable peace, I was of course deeply interested in the "great peace movement" of the 18th. But I confess that my confidence in the great apostles of peace received a staggering blow when, by mere accident, I became a listener to the following words, uttered by one of these apostles a prominent public speaker, and addressed to a select circle of trusty followers:

"Litell you, 'gentlemen, Jefferson Davis is fighting the battles of the liberties of our country, and he must and shall succeed. I told Gov. Seymour so this morning, and he said, Mr. —— I am aware of it; but what can I do? I am powerless. The majority of the people are against me, and the administration have the whole army to back them. Gentlemen, we have got to stop this war. It must be stopped. And if Old Abe should finally be elected, we have got to raise a counter-revolution, and overthrow the whole cursed abolition horde.

Beginning to doubt the sincerity of the peace professions of these men, I straightway sought occasion to proponent the following questions to several of Vallandigham's most confidential and ardent supporters:

First, I asked, in a straightforward way, of Sen-

First, 1 asked, in a straightforward way, of Sen-

ator Lawrence, "Are you willing to grant the Southits independence, provided that, in the proposed National Convention, its Commissioners demand independence as their ultimatum, after all honorable
terms of peace, based upon the reconstruction of
the whole Union, have failed?" "Yes, most certainity," was the reply. "This war must be stopped.
The Federal Government has no power to coerce a
sovereign State into a union contrary to its will. A
State has a just right to secede, provided its constitutional rights are violated." I propounded the same
query to Senator Young, who boasted of the honor
of having cast one of the five original votes in the
New York Legislature of '61 against coercion, and
received from him precisely the same answer.

received from him precisely the same answer.

Emboldened at these unexpected responses, I submitted the same question to Wm. H. Bramlette, of Kentucky, a relative of Gov. Bramlette, and said to be a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and was again greeted with a reply similar in every particular. He further stated that "The people of the South will fight as long as they have a dollar left, unless the North concede them the right of self-government." I afterward put the same question to no less than a dozen participants in the Convention, with a like result. My reply to each of these gentlemen was, "Why did you not submit this question, which involves the very vital point in the contest, fairly and squarely to day in your speeches, to the Convention, and thus test its wishes? You declared in all your speeches that you were in favor of peace and disminon." To this I received but one honest answer. A delegate from Buffalo, whose name I did not learn, "It would not be politic."

In the conversations with Bramlette and Lawrence. I inquired what were the honorable serms that Peace Democrats would be likely to offer the South as an inducement to come back into the Union. Mr. Lawrence said: "We propose to guarantee them the protection of all their State rights"—none of which he had already affirmed to be the right of Secession; secondly, "we propose to guarantee them the protection of Slavery up to the original lines and throughout all the Territories."

I submit these statements without comment, willing to testify before any court to their correctness, and hoping that unconditional peace men will stop and think before they blindly adopt such extreme and ruinous opinions as these. eccived from him precisely the same answer.
Emboldened at these unexpected responses, I sub-nitted the same question to Wm. H. Bramlette, o

"WHERE WE ARE."

The New York Tribune, feeling like a confined mariner after many days of cloud and storm, turns to the sun, takes an observation, and seeks carefully to discover "where we are." It sendeavor is fortunate. It finds the situation good and hopeful. Instead of the clouds, and darkness, and "chimeras dire," born of imagination and nursed by cowardice or disloyalty, it finds bright weather and an inspirate atmosphere. It says earnestly, "henceforth, or disloyalty, it finds bright weather and an inspiring atmosphere. It says earnestly, "henceforth, we fly the banner of Abraham Lincola for the next presidency." Nobody has supposed it capable of flying any other banner; but the Tribune, by lack of hopefulness, and by a spirit that has sometimes seemed like cowardice or want of resolution, has contributed something to promote that unreasoning "dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs" which has existed of late, and to which it refers. If there has been "wide-spread doubt," there have been fomenters of this condition of unid who had no good warrant for what they did; therefore, we are glad to hear the Tribune talk so reasonably, ask so earnestly:—"Must we submit to defeat, not through the inherent strength of our opponents, but in succumbing to the weakness which we ourselves have generated and nutured?" It was time for others to ask it, and desist from making sport for the copperheads. The Tribune goes on:—

"Not so. Our cause to-day is stronger than ever

for the copperheads. The Tribune goes on:

"Not so. Our cause to day is stronger than ever
before. Let us understand and acknowledge that this
apprehension of the future had, its origin in our unmanly lears, and not in the actual condition of affairs.
The aliministration to-day is precisely what it was,
and what we knew it was, fix months—a year—two
years—sign. It is not that it has developed any new
characteristics, but that we, through impatience and
the egregious folly of extravegant, expectations, have
been called upon to meet new disappointments. We
have met them every year—every six months—since
them bravely, with, at the end of each period, new
triumplis to encourage and strengthen us. Shall we
give up in despair when so near the end? We might,
indeed, have a better administration; we might have
one, on the other hand, a thousand times worse. We

It is very true, although some have a better."

It is very true, although some have appeared to forget it, that President Lincoln's administration is to-day what it was one or two years ago; or, if there be a difference, it is better now less open to criticism, and stronger against the rebellion. It is always much easier to criticise abarply than to supply that shining perfection which would silence criticism and make complaint impossible; and it is never easier than when "through impairment and the convention folls of vertication and

supply that shining perfection which would signed every complaint impossible and it is never easier than when "through impossible and it is never easier than when "through impossible and it is never easier than when "through impossible and it is never easier than when "through impossible than the entitle of the step than the extravage of the step than the extravage of the step than the criticism that has been bestowed on him by the hysterical despondency or very angular individualism of some good friends of the Union cause. It is encouraging to know that they will lay adder criticism, give more attention to what he has done to merit favor, and unite to secure his re-election. The Tribone easy to itself and others—"Mr. Lincoln has done seven-eighths of the work (of crushing the rebellion) after his fashion; there must be thought more prominence, it would have done the nation better service. President Lincoln by a very large majority. Some of his friends as well as many of his opponents would be greatly astonished at the result could the vote be taken to-morrow, at the property of the united seven as the managers of the Chicago Convention. They are not ready to choose dissuince, anarchy, and at the result could the vote be taken to-morrow, and the country of civil war, instead of that assured and lasting peaces which will soon be accured by the national force much at stake to place the countries the national between the hands of such more proportion of the united the country of civil war, instead of that assured and lasting peaces which will soon be accured by the national force much at stake to place the countries of the countries of the control of the national government in the hands of such more properties. The people have too much at stake to place the countries of the control of the national government in the hands of such more properties. The people have too much at stake to place the countries of the count

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE. WITHDRAWAL OF GENERAL FREMONT.

BOSTON, Sept. 9, 1864.

MAJOR GEN. JOHN C. FREMONT, Nahant:
GENERAL,—In the present state of public affairs, and especially since the avowal at Chicago of sentiments and purposes which all good citizens must regard as cowardly and treasonable, we are desirous of hearing your views on the present canvass and its consequences, and we tender you, therefore, an invitation to address your fellow-citizens in Fancuil Hall at such time as is convenient to yourself.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE L. STEARNS,
S. R. URBINO,
JAMES M. STONE,
F. W. BIRD,
SAMUEL G. HOWE,
ELIZUR WRIGHT.

NAHANT, MASS., 17th September, 1864.
GENTLEMEN.—I thank you for your letter of the 9th, inviting me to speak at Fancuil Hall upon the consequences involved in the approaching Presidential election, and more particularly in respect to the policy announced at Chicago. It would give me pleasure to do so, but I think that anything I have to say now may very well be put in the briefer limits of a letter.

I am so fully impressed with the importance of these consequences that, in view of the misfortunes to which the triumph of the policy announced at Chicago would acpose the country, I feel it my duty to make one step more in the direction indicated by my letter of the 25th August, and withdraw my mame from the list of candidates.

The Presidential question has, in effect, been entered upon in such a way that the union of the Republican party has become a paramount necessity. The policy of the Democratic party signifies seither separation or reëstablishment with slavery. The Chicago platform is simply separation. Gen. McClellan's letter of acceptance is resitablishment with slavery. The Republican candidate is, on the contrary, pledged to the reëstablishment of the Union without slavery; and, however hesitating his policy may be, the pressure of his party will, we may hope, force him to it. Between these issues I think that no man of the liberal party can remain in doubt, and I believe I am consistent with my antecedents and my principles in withdrawing—not to aid in the triumph of Mr. Lincoln, but to do my spart toward preventing the election of the Democratic candidate. In respect to Mr. Lincoln, I concratic candidate.

tecedents and my principles in withdrawing—not to aid in the triumph of Mr. Lincoln, but to do my part toward preventing the election of the Democratic candidate. In respect to Mr. Lincoln, I continue to hold exactly the sentiments contained in my letter of acceptance. I consider that his administration has been politically, militarily and financially a failure, and that its necessary continuance is a cause of regret for the country.

There never was a grander unanimity in a country than was exhibited here at the fall of Sunter, and the South was powerless in the face of it. But Mr. Lincoln completely paralyzed this generous feeling. He destroyed the strength of the position and divided the North, when he declared to the South that slavery should be protected. He has built up for the South a strength which otherwise they could have never attained, and this his given them an advocate on the Chicago platform. The Cleveland Convention was to have been the open avowal of that condemnation which men had been freely expressing to each other for the last two years, and which had been made fully known to the President. But, in the uncertain condition of affairs, leading men were not found willing to make public a dissatisfaction and condemnation which would have rendered Mr. Lincoln's renomination impossible, and their continued slence and support established for him a character among the people which leaves now no choice. United, the Republican party is reasonably sure of success; divided, the result of the Presidential election is, at the least, doubtful:

I am, gentlemen,

I am, gentlemen,
Very truly yours,
J. C. FREMONT. To Messrs. George L. Stearns, and others, a Com

NAHANT, 17th September, 1864. Gentlemen, —I enclose you my letter of reply to an invitation from some of my Republican friends to meet them at Fancuil Hall. In declaining their invitation, I have informed them of my intention to stand aside from the Presidential canvass, and assigned my reasons for doing so. To avoid repetition, I enclose you this letter, in communicating my you now officially my desire to withdraw my name from the list of Presidential candidates. In this decision I have the approval of such of our friends as

WITHDRAWAL OF GENERAL COCHRANE.

To the War Democrats of the United States:

A Convention of men of various political tenets assembled at Cleveland on the 31st day of May last, for the purpose of discharging from the suppression of the rebellion the infraction of the rights of both individuals and States which attended it. The presence of a large number of War Democrats unexpectedly contributed to my nomination by the Convention for the Vice-Presidency, preceded by that of John C. Fremont for President.

The principles which dictated my acceptance of the nomination, approved themselves at the time to very general regard, and have since, in my opinion, lost none of their original virtue or vigor. Their practical assertion was required, it was thought, by the success with which personal liberty had been assailed, and the extremities to which constitutional freedom had been reduced. Not the least inducement, however, was the consideration that the reduced or provided that the repulsion of the war. It certainly was not contemplated that the success of the candidates should in any degree impair or endanger that most important part of the Platform which resolved that "the rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms and without compromise."

important part of the l'lattorm which resolved that "the rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms and without compromise."

Instead of the Democratic party, as was then hoped and expected, cooperating at this point, they flouted the war, at Chicago, and pronounced for unconditional peace. When, "to exhaust the resources of statesmanship," and to allow "the spirit of conciliation and compromise to prevail," Gen. McClellan virtually asserts that there should be "a cessation of hostilities," he is in agreement with the Convention which nominated him. When, however, he proposes, in the alternative of war, that the rebellious States shall be restored to precisely their former condition in the Union, with precisely the same political representation as when they departed from it, he rejects a Convention of States, on which, as the peaceable means, the Chicago Convention evidently relied for reconstructing the Union out of States physically debilitated and politically shorn. While, therefore, Gen. McClellan resolves upon an impossible Union as it was, through war, the Convention resolves upon an impossible Union as it should be, through peace. That the candidate does not stand erect upon his platform, though admitting a question whether, if elected, he would negotiate a peace, permits none that, if elected counsels, of uncertain policy, and of indecisive action. Clearly, such an event would be at the farthest from "a suppression of the Rebellion by force of, arms and without compromise."

The Baltimore platform, however objectionable at other points, is unimpeachable at this; and while it fails to vindicate personal rights, and the rights of Free Speech and the Press, it does not fail to refer the restablishment of constitutional liberty and the restoration of the Union to the arbitrament of argas, in which, and in which alone, the national safety is to be found. We stand within view of a rebellion sup-

restoration of the Union to the arbitrament of argas, in which, and in which alone, the national safety is to be found. We stand within view of a rebellion suppressed—within her. we round. We stand within view of a rebellion sup-pressed—within hail of a country reunited and saved. War lifts the curtain, and discloses the pros-pect. War has given to us Atlanta, and War offers to us Richmond.

pect. War has given to us Atlanta, and disclose the propect to us Richmond.

Shall we exchange the proffered victory for a "ecsation of hostilities"? No! As we fought at the beginning, we should fight to the end; and when Rebellion shall have laid down its arms, may we peacefully reconstruct whatever this war for the Union shall be found to have spared. "Lay down you arms" then, as it was at the commencement, so it is now, all that is demanded by loyal Americans of their rebellions brothers.

I would certainly prefer that the American people could be brought to a vote on the several propositions peculiar to the Cleveland platform. The right of asylum—the one-term policy—the direct vote of the people for their national chief magistrates—the Monroe doctrine—the confining exclusively to the representatives of the people in Congress, the reconstruction of States—and the amendment of the Federal Constitution to prohibit Slavery—are principles of primary magistude and importance. But before all these is our Country. It is menanced by Rebellion. Loyal armies alone protect it. Should those armies retreat, and on protection be withdrawn; or should they advance, and our safety be established? Shall there be peace through the concessions of politicians, or peace and division, or war and the Union. Oth-

or peace through the action of way. That is the question.

Peace and division, or war and the Union. Other alternative there is none. And, as I still am of the mind that once led me to the field with the soldiers of the Republic, I cannot now hold a position, which, by dividing, hazards the success of all those who, whatever their differences at other points, agree, as upon the question of first consequence, that the restoration of the Union cannot be effected without the uninterrupted continuation of the war.

1, therefore, withdraw my name from the Cleve-

I, therefore, withdraw my name land ticket. Very truly yours, JOHN COCHRANE. New York, Sept. 21, 1864.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge made a speech in Lexington, Kentucky, on the 12th inst. It was a county court day, and the people keep up the old custom of assembling in large numbers. He said:

county court day, and the people keep up the old custom of assembling in large numbers. He said:

"I cannot now go into a consideration of the platform in detail. But their great cry is an armisice and a convention of the States. What after that? They may not make peace, and then what is to be done? But, first, how is the convention to be called? It requires two-thirds of Congress to vote for such a call, which call must be ratified by three-fourths of the States; and these votes you can never get. What chance is their of getting three-fourths of the States; and these votes you can never get. What chance is their of getting three-fourths of the States to go for a convention for the purpose of bringing us under Jeff Davis, or for dividing the Union? The thing is absurd. If it cannot be done, what then? Then we are in favor of any other peaceable remedy; nothing that is not peaceable. Now, for God's aske, and for your country's sake, look at it.! Here we are, after between three and four years war; after spending two our three shouls of million of our brothers, and consigning five hundred thousand of them to their graves; after conquering an extent of territory 1500 miles in length by 500 in breadth; we have an army in every State of the Confederacy, and the majority of them under control; we have every stronghold taken from them except. Mobile and Charleston and Richmond; and notwithstanding all this, we are asked, as if we were a set of poltroons, to digratee ourselves to the latest generation of mankind, to secrifice everything we have fought for and that is worth living for, and make all the world say free

NEW YORK, Sept. 22, 1854

government is worthless, that it cannot take care of itself. God Almighty in heaven grant that every man who utters such a thought may be choked until he becomes a penitent and better man. (Great

anti he becomes pennent and better do any such applause.)

"No, air! no, sir! we will never do any such thing. We love peace—love it for its own sake. They love peace because they are afraid we will first whip the rebels, and then punish them. They want peace that they unay make new conspiracios, and the peace they propose it disunion peace, which means separation of the States and endless ruin to the whole country. Ten thousand times better world it have been for us to have acquiesced at first, and never shed a drop of blood, than under these circumstances, and at this time, to make such a peace as that."

McCLELLAN'S SPEECH ON SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

VIOTORY.

On Tuesday noon the entire North was electrified with the news of Sheridan's victory over Early.

On Tuesday night McClellan received in Newark, N. J., the ovation of a torch-light procession, long prepared and carefully arranged.

On Tuesday noon McClellan knew that the Union army in the Shenandoah Valley had overwhelmed the forces of the Rebels, killing and wounding five thousand, capturing two thousand, sending the fugitive remainder "whirling "athrough Winchester, and leaving to Grant a free way to his purpose, and to Sheridan the path to Richmond's last remaining line of supply. A great victory with great results!

On Tuesday night McClellan stood in the

great result!

On Toesday night McClellan stood in the grounds of Segator Wright of New Jersey, and complacently viewed the passage of a procession gotten up in his bonor, among whose transparencies and mottoes were the following:

"Tenth Ward Club: Geo. B. McClellan, the White Man's President; Abe Lincoln, the Negro Exterminator," "I prefer preaching to fighting." Old Abe is sick." [This last transparency bore the picture of a face wearing a lugurious expression.) "We have is sick." (This last transparency bore the plicture of a face wearing a lugubrious expression.) "We have no rails to split."" Old Abe's jokes have operated for little Mac since Antietam." "Spades are trumps; McClellar and Yletory." "Old Abe can't see this joke." "No Yulgar Joker for President." "We want gold and silver, not rags." "Old Abe—first in war, and first in the pockets of his countrymen." "A big job: cleaning the White House of its present filth." "McClellan, the Washington of the 19th Century." "Fourth of March, 1865; Little Mac and a good time."

On Tuesday noon McClellan knew that in the hospitals, in and around Winchester, twenty-five handred of his professional comrades in arms laid

hospitals, in and around a many properties, in an around suffering with wounds.

On Tuesday night he stood upon a small platform in front of Senator Wright's house, constructed to lift him up in full view of the, vast mob filing before him, and received with simpering joy an offering of incense from a Doctor Vail, open faucet of a prepared oration, in which McClellan was told:

"The hopes of the down-trodden and despotically oppressed of every nation throughout the civilized world are concentrated in you to-lay."

On Tuesday noon a girdle of joyous bell-ringing and salute-firing went round the loyal States in honor of Sheridan's victory.

On Tuesday night, after the open faucet of adulation had shut, the Deunocratic candidate for the Presidency made his first electioneering speech.

My Friends: I cannot refrain from expressing

My Friends: I cannot refrain from expressing my gratification for your kindness at this great demonstration in behalf of the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws. I thank you for the honor done me. You surely will not expect me to address you at length at this time, and will excuse me for not making a speech, and allow me to retire. Gentlemen, again I thank you, and bid you good-night.

What sullen silence ages [3].

What sullen silence over Sheridan's victory! What heartless indifference to the wounds of the twenty-five hundred braves in the Shenandoah! What unpatriotic, what inhuman neglect of a great victory, and most precious political event!—N. Y. Tribune.

THE REBELS AND THEIR NORTHERN -ALLIES.

The Charleston, S. C. Courier, in speaking of the fell of Atlanta, indulges in the following instructive reflections relative to the connection between Southern reverses and Northern politics:—

"Our success in baille insures the success of Mic-Clellan. Our failure will inevitably lead to his defeat. It is the victories that have crowned our arms since this year legan, that have given existence, strength and harmony to that organization which has ar-rayed itself with firm, defiant front against the des-pot and his minious.

pot and his minions.

That heavy reverse occurs at the infancy of that organization. It has now been but started in its career. It has not had time to mature its plans, and to develop and augment its actual strength. We career. It has not had time to mature its plans, and to develop and augment its actual strength. We are aware that that party, no matter how numerous, harmonious and powerful, engages in the contest with the party in power under many and grave disadvantages. Even if the campaign under Grant and Sherman come to grief before the end of the present month, it is extremely doubtful whether | Lincoln, * * will not defeat his tival, and replace himself in the Presidential Chair. It is highly probable he will be able to retain the power he now wields, even in case we are altogether victorious; there is no ground for the hope that the opposition will succeed if our armies are visited with defeat.

Contemplating the fall of Atlanta from this point

What do the Union and War Democrats who still cling to McClellan, think of this? "OUR SUCCESS in battle," says, this rebel, "INSURES THE SUCCESS OF MCCLELLAN." Do you desire to work in such company?

25 By way of comment on Sheridan's splendid victory, the following from The Richmond Examiner of July 30 will do to print again:—

"It is singular to remark that these States have not only a profound interest in that foreign election (though without votes to influence it), but are excising a most controlling power in deciding it. They also are fighting in the Yankee Presidential campaign, after their own manner. If Grant is engineering for Lincoln's reellection on the Chickabomy and Apomatuca, while Sherman is log-rolling wand Apomatuca, while Sherman is log-rolling nneering for Lincoin's restection on the Chickabouriny and Appomattox, while Sherman is log-rolling for him about Atlanta; on the other hand we regard Gen. Lee as an arrant pipe-layer for the Democratic Convention at Chicago, and Gen. Early, it is said, has gone over to stump the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania for the Peace party.

Early, however, seems to have had a pressing engagement further South, and couldn't stop even to help his Chicago friends.

ANOTHER CURIOUS INSTANCE OF FORGET-FULNESS.

Some of General McClellan's supporters have as poor memories as their candidate. For instance, the Journal of Commerce this morning prints a long string of quotations from speeches made so long ago as 1850 and 1856—before the war—by Wendell Phillips, Garrison, John P. Hale, Wm. H. Seward, and others of similar political opinions, and it does this to prove that these men are disunionists. Now, the Journal in this case apparently "does not remember" that the men it thus villifies and misrepresents, whatever they may have said in other years, have been, to a man, faithful to the Union and loyal to the fling during the present struggle. Not one of them took service under the slaveholding Confederacy; not one of them but showed, when the Union was attacked, that whatever words he might have spoken in the heat of debate, or in the excitement of political dispute, his heart was loyal as the contract of t

have spoken in the heat of debate, or in the excitement of political dispute, his heart was loyal and true.

This the Journel does not remember; and it is a painful thing to find such a treacherous memory, for we fear it will lead the Journal to still greater and more dangerous vagaries. "The speeches, writings and acts of these men," it says, "all form one black history of enmity to the Unica." According to this we shall next see the Journal parade the Union speeches of Jefferson Davis, Breckinridge, John Bell, Stephens, and other rebel leaders, 1850 and subsequent years before the war, to prove that these rabels are now true Union men. It will find such a collection easy to make. Mr. Davis, for instance, in 1858, made a summer journey through New England, and in his speeches at Portland, Augusta and other eastern cities he inade repeated and most solemn protestations of his devotion to the Union. At Portland he said, after a long eulogy of the glory

"If, at some future time, when I am mingled with ne dust, and the arm of my infant son has been

The Journal ought to republish this Portland speech as a proof that Jeff. Davis is a firm and devoted friend and defender of the Union. Perhaps the McClellan managers might even circulate it as a campaign document, and advertises it as "The powerful speech of that well-known southern Unionist, Jeff. Davis."—N. Y. Evening Post.

SUBMISSION OREED.

The coming election wakes the politicians to new life. During the interim between the struggle for power, politicians become amazingly stupid, but every new effort to attain or retain power wakes them to wit as well as wisdom, and in an electioneering campaign a joke is often better appreciated than an argument. The following is a good specimen of the current literature:—

We believe that Cotton is king, and that Jefferson Davis is its only lawful vicegerent.

We believe that chivalry is a divine institution made manifest in the middle ages, and perfected at the present time by the laudable custom of flogging women, of starying prisoners and of hanging citiwomen, of starving prisoners, and of hanging citi zens who defend the Union.

We believe that Abraham Lincoln fired the first

gun at Charleston, and slaughtered unoffending citi zens in the streets of Baltimore, and that therefore he alone is accountable for the horrors and miseries

he alone is accountable for the northers and inserted of this unjust, devastating and calamitous war. We believe that the right of secession is inherent by nature in every State and township of the Union and affords the only remedy to dissatisfied parties against unlawful attempts of government for the ag grandizement, improvement, preservation, or pros-

and bowie knives.

We believe that political wisdom consists in pro-

gerous to subordination on the other.

We believe that when a great and patriotic confedence of their inst hatred to their govern-

We believe that when a great and patriotic confederacy have proved their just hatred to their government, by bringing to the altar their last man and their last dollar, and are moreover solemnly prepared to see themselves in proper time exterminated, a sense of respectful justice demands that we should assume their confederate debt as the smallest compensation which we can make them for three or four years of devastation by fire, sword, famine, and misery. And on these terms, together with indemnity for the past and security for the future, we might perhaps hope to obtain remission for the wanton injuries inflicted on them during the four years of the present successful administration.

PROFESSOR NEWMAN'S REPLY.

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1864.

SEFTEMBER 1st, 1864.

To the Editor of the English Leader.

DEAR SIR,—I am obliged to you for sending me a copy of Mr. Garrison's reply to my letter, which I had not before seen. It puts me into a grave difficulty: for I do not desire any personal controversy with one whom I so much respect; yet unless I disown his extraordinary misinterpretations of what I have written, I fear it will be supposed that I acquiesce in them. My letter was not written for this side of the Atlantic, but for the Anti-Slavery and Republican party of the Union, who seem to me in danger of grave mistake in supposing Mr. Lincoln's honesty to be a vast advantage, and almost a security that things will come right. I am as much convinced of his honesty, I believe, as Mr. Garrison can be; and I distinctly say, when his principles are not those which an Anti-Slavery man should desire, the more honest he is, the worse for that cause. He has been brave enough to veto the Congress in his tenderness for slaveholding rebels. An ploquent gentleman from America defended to me the painful address made by Mr. Lincoln to the colored men when he propounded his scheme for colonizing them, by saying that the President was only intending to throw dust into the eves of the Kentucky slavehold. tleman from America defended to me the painful address made by Mr. Lincoln to the colored men when he propounded his scheme for colonizing them, by saying that the President was only intending to throw dust into the eyes of the Kentucky slaveholders. I was shocked by that address, and ill-accepted the excuse; but when his Emancipation Proclamation came, I thought he had turned over a new leaf. In a great national convulsion, all is well that ends well; but it is now too manifest that Mr. Lincoln has a mean prejudice against color; and his public declaration that he greatly prefers gradual to sudden emancipation is no abstract preference, but is ome which, in spite of his Emancipation Proclamation, he is bent upon making a reality, by introducing serfdom in place of slavery. Mr. Garrison totally misinterprets what I said was "a terrible truth," although I wrote so explicitly as to think it impossible. The dry fact, stated without a particle of color, is, that the President conferred freedom on the slaves of the States still in revolt, over whom he had no power; and refused to bestow freedom on the slaves of Tennessee and Louisians, (after those States had revolted and had been subdued) over whom he had slaves of Tennessee and Louisiana, (after those States had revolted and had been subdued.) over whom he had power. Nothing hindered him in the latter case but his own interpretation of the Constitution; which is not Sunner's interpretation, nor Butler's, nor Andrew's. I do not say that Mr. Lincoln is dishonest, drew's. I do not say that Mr. Lincoln is dishonest, as Mr. Garrison strangely supposes (and if I did think him dishonest, to impute publicly what I could not prove would be truly absurd and highly blameable): but I see his interpretation of the Constitution is such as to give vast advantage and vitality to the slave system; and from this I feel grave alarm for

is such as to give vast advantage and vitality to the slave eystem; and from this I feel grave alarm for the future.

Mr. Garrison simply repeats the statement against which I remonstrated as clearly inaccurate, that the President emancipated more than three million slaves by his word; and still winks at the fact that he gratuitously sustains slavery in Tennessee, and did not abolish it on the Mississippi. He erroneously supposes that I regard the President to wield autocratic powers. It is not for me to define what are his powers; but as far as I have a right to have an opinion, it is, that Mr. Lincoln has exceeded his powers in his new and dangerous Louisiana Constitution. Native Americans must look to such matters. I look only to great moral interests. Undoubtedly I do expect that if he is to have any honor from us, he shall treat the colored race as his "fellow-citizens," and shall recognize in them, wherever he has legal power, the same rights which any ordinary European, any English Tory moldeman, would recognize. It is notorious that English generals regarded the revolt of the American colonists as a forfeiture of their right to have their local laws respected; and therefore, as a thing of course, saw in their always only men and not property. Mr. Lincoln insists, to this day, on seeing the slaves of Tennessee as "property" and I cannot make Mr. Garrison understand that I am shocked to find him not to resent this. It is a simple fact, and not an importation on my part, or am "unmerited" the slaves of Lennescent the state of the contract of the cont

tion from being sudden; i. e., to keep the concrete.

I earnestly trust that the Congress will overrule this. If it does not, I have a mourful certainty that long and chronic miseries will convulse the Union, and will endanger the safety of what seems to have been won. European intervention will follow any renewal of war. This, also, Mr. Garrison passes over, as if I had not said it. He once more

and prosperity, the wisdom and necessity of the Union:

Union:

blows a trumpet note, ascribing to Mr. Lincoln not only his own merits, which are great, but things for which he has no merit; and shuts his eyes to the pos

this overlooks that Mr. Lincoln has volunteered to a put the colored race there beyond the protection of Congress, and has put them back into the local powder of the white men who had already cruelly oppressed them; who also revolted in order to continue that appreciately with France by which the rights of the colored freemen in Louisiana were secured. Surely, even Mr. Lincoln's duty to France is here something.

I fear to touch on Mr. Garrison's very ungenerous and needless allusions to Mr. Conway, lest I say too numb.

F. W. NEWMAN.

The Tiberator. BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

PROFESSOR NEWMAN'S REPLY.

Newman, of England, to the criticisms we made upon a letter he addressed to us some time since. We regret to learn from it that the two numbers of the Liberator (of July 15th and 22d,) containing ou English Leader. Of course, this explains his long s lence. From the tone of his reply, however, we ar not read that portion of our replication contained in the Liberator of July 22d. It shall be carefully for warded to him for his perusal.

We are sorry to perceive what appears to us a fore gone determination in his mind to see as little o good done by Mr. Lincoln as possible, and to magni fy and aggravate a few incidental evils and wrong and a south side which provides for and justines treason, theft and rebellion.

We believe that an armistice of a few months is at this time highly necessary to our afflicted Southern brethren, to enable them to recover their needful breath, to fortify their last ditch, and to establish commercial relations with European powers.

We believe that a convention of the people of all the States might produce results highly beneficial to the South, if managed in Southern style, with the wholesome controlling presence of bullies, bludgeons and bowie knives. We believe that pointical wistom consists in pro-moting the greatest good of the smallest number, and that, therefore, all schemes for educating the "poor trash," and thereby giving them notions of equal sights, is in the highest degree detrimental and-an-gerous to subordination on the one side, and safety on opposition to slavery at the Music Hall, on Su proke cut, it was not deemed by the great body of the governmental interference for the abolition of slavery in rebeldom, even as a military necessity; then reflect directly to Mr. Lincoln; then understand the natur of the oath taken by the President, the limitations o station not in accordance with the opinions or convic Professor Newman in his first letter) of a ational insanity, prejudice against color," infecting great Northern army, composed mainly of those wh had for many a year done what they could to crash the anti-slavery movement, and to conciliate the ever dissatisfied South—who had no purpose beyond maintaining "the Union as it was," with all its pro-slave ry guarantees-and who, at the outset, would have negro ; then, finally, view the splendid m summated within the last twenty months for the to tal extirpation of slavery, by Mr. Lincoln and under his Administration, and candidly admit that probably no man in such a critical situation, and with such dis cordant elements to contend with, could have do better, and give him words of commendation and

> Possibly he might have done more and gone furthe beyond the point he has reached by a slow and pair ful process, without inciting civil war at the North, and overturning the government: God only knows. All called. This we do know: that his Emancipation Proc ern Virginia, Missouri, and the District of Columbia mitted to the Union, except on the basis of comple of their independence; that an equitable treaty has pression of the loreign save trade, inrough right or search; that a large portion of the army is made up of those, who, until now, have been prohibited bearing arms, and Tefused enrolment in the militia of every State in the Union; that tens of thousands of bond-men have obtained their freedom in Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Louisians, together with thei wives and children, by their enlistment as soldiers,wives and children, of their enasthers as law of Congress decreeing that no slave shall be recognized as fighting under the American flag; that free negro schools are following wherever the army penetrates, and multitudes of young and old, who, un der the old slave system, were prohibited learning the alphabet, are now rapidly acquiring that knowledge which is power, and which makes slavery and seri dom alike impracticable; and that on numerous pla ations free labor is "in the full tide of success facts,—facts of momentous importance and glorio significance,—facts which will bear rehearing a tho significance, which is a send times ever, with joy and exultation,—facts which disprove every allegation or instruction as to the pro-slavery spirit or tendency of Mr. Lincolo's adminissiavery spirit or tendency of Mr. Listcolo's adminis-tration. And what but facts like these have caused all the pro-slavery elements in the land furiously to conspire for the defect of Mr. Lincolo at the approach-ing presidential election, so that either the old state of things may be restored, with fresh concessions to the Slave Power, or the independence of the Southern Confederacy secured?

rolessor Newman companies to the language xtraordinary misinterpretations." of his language cerning Mr. Lincoln. We do not see in what particularly in the language cerning Mr. Lincoln. concerning Mr. Lincoln. "We consider in want particular. He says—"I am as much coavineed of his liMr. L's honesty, I believe, as Mr. Garrison can be ": yet he brings against him such charges as fairly imply that after all, he regards Mr. Lincoln as no better than a heartless trickster, animated by a pre-slavery will, be."

"honest" President has "forced Northern soldiers to become the vile, instruments of the alaveholder, which they diadained to be in their native States "—that to brand his Emancipation Proclamation as "a villanous hypocrisy," however envenomed the phrase "is no slander at all, but a terrible truth "(!)—that his course has been marked by "a combination of basences and folly "—that "he seems to believe that he has sworn to support slavery for the rebels" (!)—that he "excludes morality from his Presidential duties "—that he "dares not indulge the moralities of his heart, through conscientious tremors at the guilt of violating the wicked laws of conquered rebels" (!)

Not such is our estimation of the "honesty" of Abraham Lincoln: We believe such accusations as these amount to positive dishonesty and intentional sure that they are not based upon a fair, considerate, comprehensive view of our national situation, and the

As a gratifying offset to the queru ant letter of Professor Newman, we present the following unexpected but commendatory letter from Thomas Hughes, who modestly thinks that we of the founders of the Working Men's Col Tom Brown at College," &c., have made his na familiar in every part of our country. We thank him for his encouraging words, and for his testimony in regard to the feelings of "the great majority of Engas to the course pursued by Mr. Lincoln.

8 OLD SQUARE, Lincoln's Inn, L London, Sept. 9, 1864.

My DEAR SIR: I cannot resist writing you a line, though you have probably scarcely ever heard my name, to say how right and wise I and many other Englishmen think the course you have taken upor the question of supporting Mr. Lincoln for reëlection I was much pained by Professor Newman's letter to you; still more by the line which many of the leading American Abolitionists have taken upon the question, and by the tone they have thought fit to adopt as to yourself. I think I may safely say that the great ma jority of Englishmen, who have wally taken the trou ble to study the question, agree with me in thinking that Mr. Lincoln has proved himself thoroughly ho est and trustworthy in the fearfully difficult and trying position in which your nation have placed him, and that these qualities far more than outweigh his faults, which have been only such as arise from caution and

of my own as to your great revolution. My excuse for writing at all is, that I have taken the deepest inter against slavery in the United States; and I could not remain silent when some of the ablest and best of your Whatever other issue your tremendous struggle

may have, it seems clear that God will, through end will have been cheaply purchased, even if the Union should perish.

Believe me with all good wishes for your own and Most truly yours, THOS. HUGHES. your country's future,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Esq.

the following statement from a recent number of the London Morning Star :-

London Morning Star:—

"The next Parliament will not be honored with the presence of Mr. Thomas Hughes as one of its members. The genial author of 'Tom Brown's Schooldays' was solicited to stand for Finsbury at the next election, and consented, but having discovered that the honor would probably cost him about a thousand pounds, he has written a letter, in which, with characteristic straight-forwardness, he says that be could not afford to spend such a sum, and that if he could not afford to spend such a sum, and that if he could not afford to spend such a sum, and that if he could not afford to spend such a sum, and that if he could not afford to spend such as manner. This is, perhaps, not much to be regretted, as anthors seldoin cut much of a figure in Parliament. There is, to be sure, Sir Bulwer Lytton; but he is 'the exception. Mr. Haliburwer, Lytton; but he is 'the exception. Mr. Haliburwer, Office of Sam Slick' fame, makes a poor show in the House. Mr. Dickens has steadily refused all offers to be put in nomination, and Mr. Thackeray's best friends were not sorry when he was unsuccessful at Oxford. If, however, Mr. Thomas Hughes wants a constituency, he would not have much trouble in finding one which would elect him at much less cost; as he is no mere theorist, but a practical and tried friend of the working classes."

We have also the pleasure to acknowledge the nable advocate of the Anti-Slavery cause in America to its rise and progress,-her testimony at this time is of special value. She says :-

on the question of Mr. Lincoln's characther, deserts and claim to re-election; and to express my hearty admiration of the magnanimity of your conduct as well as of the justness and clearness of your views in the most critical hour of the history of your Republic. All who know me here know what I think; and If it could be of any use (which I hardly suppose) its being understood on your side of the water, I should be glad that it was known."

Journal."

The pressure of the times has compelled a change in the terms of subcriptions, \$4 per year. Club rates—two copies, \$7; five, \$16; ten copies, \$30; twenty-one copies, \$60.

The Continental Monthly, for October, is received. Contents: 1. Some Uses of a Civil War. Regiand that it was known."

Referring to a conversation between herself and Professor Cairnes, in relation to the course pursued by President Lincoln, Miss Martineau says:—

"Professor Cairnes and I were anxious each to know what the other thought of Mr. Lincoln, and of your course; and it was pleasant to find how entirely

we sgreed."

Speaking of the prevalent opinion in England, regarding the "Abolitionists" of America, she says : garding the Adoliticalists of America, she says:

"I believe that they are revered as having brought
about the national repentance and amendment; and
that they are merged in the nation, in people's view,
and taken leave of with congratulations, on the nobleness first, and next on the success, of their work."

ness first, and next on the success, of their work."

"We judge it best to avow, on all reasonable occasions, our wish for Mr. Lincoln's re-election, and our respect for the patriotism and wisdom of those abolitionists who are forbearing with his human frailities, for the sake of the national welfare."

She speaks of John Stuart Mill, Professor Cairnes, and W. E. Forster, M. P., as men whose opinions have "great weight" with the public of Great Brisain; and of Professor Dr. Goldwin Smith, (at present in this country,) as "another real power."

Alluding to the recent personal attacks upon us, the says.—"Your reputation is in no danger, and never will, be."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

INOKEN LIGHTS: An Inquiry into the Present Con-dition and Future Prospects of Religious Faith. By Frances Power Cobbe. Boston; J. E. Tilton & Co. 1864

Morals," so in this dissertation, Miss Cobb evinces uncommon ability as a writer and thinker on questions of a profound and recondite nature. Her style of writing is singularly devoid of any feminine characteristic, and is equally lucid and vigorous. The contents of this new work are.

this new work are—
Part I. The Present Condition of Religious Faith.
Chapter I. The Great Problem. II. The Solution of the Problem, Historical and Rational, Palesologian and Neologian.
Historical—III. The High Church Solu-V. The First Broad Church Solution, and VI. The Second Broad Church, Solution, Neologian. VII. The Solutions of the Parties outside of the Church.

Appendix I. Bishop Colense on the Pentateuch. II.

Ernest Renan's "Vie de Jesus."

Part II. The Future Properts of Religious Faith.

Chapter VIII. The Rationalits Solution of the Problem. 1X. The Faith of the Future. X. Theoretic Theism. XI. Practical Theiam

Theism. Al. Fractical Theism.

Of course, a disquisition of this kind must unavoidably disturb, more or less, the preconceived opinions or sectarian prejudices of the readers thereof; yet none can justly take exception either to its spirit or language—the spirit being truly catholic and reverent, and the language unexceptionable on the score of can dor and taste. It is a work that challenges and de lightened religious faith.

NEW MUSIC. Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washing-ton Street, has just published a collection of popular patriotic airs, entitled the "TRUMPET OF FREEDOM" ong them Battle Hymn of the Republic. Do they entitled "Liberty's Call; or, Hurrah for Abe

"Freemen, rouse in strength divine, And shout for Abe and Andy; Bright the stars of freedom shine.— Hursh for Abe and Andy! In serried rank, triumphan host, Freemen, coward to your post! Let proud Columbia be your boast— Hursh for Abe and Andy!

Love shall here her altars build—
Hurrah for Abe and Andy!
Sablimest art proud structures build
In praise of Abe and Andy,
Order and haw triumphant reign;
No binding yoke, no galling chain;
Return the golden age again,
And blest be Abe and Andy!"

tains the following papers:—I. Antisupernaturalism in the Pulpit. II. Carolina Colorado. III. American Art and Artists. IV. The Bible and Slavery VI. The Two Carlyles, or Carlyle Past and Present VIII. The Brothers Grimm. VIII. American Expo sitions of Neutrality. IX. Review of Current Liter ature. New Publications received. The two particularly noticeable articles in this num

her are those on "Antisupernaturalism in the Pulnit." by Rev. Dr. Hedge, and "The Two Carlyles, D. A. Wasson. The reputation of this Quarterly, for ability and interest, is well sustained.

Owing to the greatly increased cost of publication the proprietors of the Examiner announce that they are compelled to diminish somewhat the size of the present and the November numbers, and also to raise the terms of subscription. With the commer make an end of slavery on your continent; and that price of the Examiner will be five dollars per annum, in advance; single copies one dollar each.

> HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for Oc offers the following table of contents:-1. A Tour through Arizona, by J. Ross Browne-(Illustrations.) 2. The Inner Life —(with an Illustration.) 8. Stra r manufacture—(Illustrations.) Hereafter. 5. Mrs. Gisborne's Way. 6. October. 7. cenes in the War of 1812-XI. Privateering-(Illustrations.) 8. Dobbs's Horse. 9. A Royal Ben Tiger. 10. From a Soldier's Wife. 11. Shells 18. A Letter. 14. The Little Monk. 15. Death and Love. 16. Our Mutual Friend. 17. How we Fight at Atlanta. 18. Northern Farmer, Old Style. 19. Monthly Record of Current Events. 20. Editor's Easy Chair and Drawer. 21. Fashions for October-

For sale by A. Williams & Co., Washington Street,

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for October, has been THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for October, has been published by Ticknor & Fields, and presents a very tempting table of contents:—1. A. Night on the Water, by Col. T. W. Higginson; 2. On a Late Vendue; 3. The Ride to Camp, by G. H. Boker; 4. The True Story of Luigi, by Harriet E. Prescott; 5. Communication by D. A. Wasson; 6. House and Home Papers, IX, by Harriet Beecher Stowe; 7. Service, by J. T. Trow bridge; 8. Madame Recamber, her Lovers and Friends; 9. The Wellfieet Oysterman, by Henry D. Thomann, 10. Charles Lambé, Uncollected Writ-D. Thoreau; 10. Charles Lamb's Uncolle ings, Third paper; 11. Works and Days, by T. W. Parsons; 12. Paul Jones and Denis Duval, by Felix Carter; 13. The Future Summer; Democracy and the Secession War; 14. Reviews and Literary No

In the next number, Col. Higginson will begin a series of papers describing the traits and adventures "If there was any way in which I could publicly express my own views, I should be very glad to bear my interesting to the state of "Leaves from an Officer's interest to the state of "Leaves from an Officer's training or the state of the state of "Leaves from an Officer's training or the state of the s

ceived. Contents: 1. Some Uses of a Civil War. By Rugh Miller Thompson. 2. Proverbs. By E. B. C. 3. The Undivine Comedy. A. Polish Drama. Part II. By Count Sigismud Krasinski. Translated by Martha Walker Cook. 4. The North Carolina Conscript. By Isabella McFarlane, 5. Does the Moon Revolve on its Axis? By Charles E. Townsend. 6. Lunar Characteristics. By Charles E. Townsend. 7. A Giance at Prussian Politics, Part II. By Charles M. Mead. 8. "Ye Know Not What Ye Ask." By M. Mead. 8. "Ye Know Not What Ye Ask," By
Panny L. Glenfield. 9. Coming up at Shiloh. 10.
Zaone. Chapter XIII. 11. Aphorisms. By Rev.
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This magazine is always characterised by literary
ability, and political and scientific talent.

To the Editor of the Liberator;

Gen. McClellan has not refused to stand for the Presidency, nor on the other hand has he indeed his sword to his Commander-in-chief, whose rind is a word to his Commander-in-chief, whose rind is als sword to his Commander-in-chief, whose first he professes himself to be. We must not look, however, for nice ideas of honor in one whose double-to-put words now bias for man and surrender. The letter of acceptance strikes and surrender. The letter of acceptance strikes to him is a wily document, but it is difficult to design to was the surrender—whether, in effect, McOaline is a knave or a tool. That he is thorosastic. an is a knave or a tool. That he is the to its sympathizing mates the Catholic organ of the metropolis, to decide upon the meaning of the time, ances of the Chicago nomination. They with integrated the chicago nomination of the Chicago nomination. They with integrated the produce the code of the c ort of the most unscrupulous, desperate, train ortion of the community. And poor expedient of a ersonal platform, independent of the solumn decian ions of his party, cannot rescue McClellan from the infamy attaching to them. Sinbad might a ven have endeavored to deny to an unprojected server, that he was troubled with 20 ld Mas span his shoulders, as this political General ignorable pack. load of wood and oeymour and valuengess. With his own confession of subserviency to street—with his avowed disposition to receive any rebilious Sun estring to return to the Union, with a complete redesiring to return to the Chinon, with no punishment of toration to place and power, with no punishment of its crime and no guarantee for its fidelity heresher-what is the froth about maintaining the Union by orce of arms if must be, but the con reactionary undertow which would sweep us bed ecause more open, the naked devil which d in toto the arming of the North; for either we have been wrong from the beginning, or we were new more justified than we are at this moment. What was predicated of Hercules, that you night

What was predicated of Hereues, that you might know him by his foot, is equally to be held of his 5s tante Majesty, whose prime ministry, on revel aware, in the Empire State, is Horatio Symous, for ernor. I had the misfortune, a week ago this day, h take passage down the North River in company wind the dregs of that political gathering in Albany which enominated Seymour by acclamation, and swales ed separately, like bane and antidote, the Chings platform and George B. McClellan. I have no right to complain that these office-famished delegate a overcrowded the boat as to leave neither state-room nor berth for many decent folk, but I fancy that is even of the couched were altogether undisturbed in heir slumbers by the noisy crew outside, who assuredly penetrated every one of the half-dozen co ners where I essayed to forget myself and then language I was forced to hear from lips which droist with whiskey and McClellan. Then I wished the if there were any upright, well-meaning, but often cated man whose present intent is to rote as Ching directed, he might be with me in that cabin, and liste to the profess and drunken talk the immoral result in short, the manifestations of such a dearth of price ple and human feeling as would disgrace a smilar-barian, on the part of these midnight disturbers of the peace. I esteemed myself in a measure compensated for my sleeplessness by the knowledge thus unvi ingly acquired, though in truth, if one allowed himself to reflect on the existence and activity of these ruffians, his general repose would hardly be improve The men whom I encountered were not except nembers of the Copperhead Peace Democracy : the were types. They came from crowning with frest laurels an accomplice if not a principal instigator laurels an accomplice if not a principal instigator the riots of last year,—he in turn with the dute travel yet upon him from his pilgrimage to the shrise of slavery. Rum, cowardice and treason constitute on extreme, a Major-General on the shelf the other, and Seymour is the middle term.

Perhaps the war has hardly afforded a more cur-ous illustration of the changed posture of mea and parties than is to be seen in the Democratic metros now everywhere displayed. "Free Speech! Free Press! A Free Bailot or Free Fight! Pencal Liver ty!" From whose mouths issue these small table cries? From those who scoffed at their legislated. authors as " freedom-shriekers," scarce a decade since FREE PRESS! out of the gloomy hollow of the past there comes an echo—"Lorgog!" Fire Spitci!
Lo, Sunner scarred and gory! Fart Battor!
What a wail from Kansas! And when she fout or a wail from Kansas I And weee serving for a softrage, and met fraud in arms with srm, he was the Fare Front: reliabed then by the riscondefenders of a pure democracy now! Was term too strong to denounce it—murder, arms, rabelline it. What haste too great to suppress it win all the strength of the Government? Good friends, the me who won in that free fight with slavery and the dicial power of the nation are not to be inti day by the howls of a faction in the last sign of death. And as for Personal Lineary statute, no doubt—what capital for Democratic of cry, what justification for Southern encreachment and rebellion, has not sprung out of the Personal Lit and rebellion, has not sprung out of the retwo-erty laws are struggled so long to enact in every fire. State of the Union! "Strike a woman, will pet!" said the Amazon who floored a policenia ody to herself laid prostrate immediately. Such is the inof its strength, whines like a cur in the impossor its decay.

A FREE BALLOT OR A FREE FIGHT"-IS FULL IMPORT. LIVONIA, (Michigan,) Sept. 17, 184

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:
MY FRIEND-I fear this battle-cry of the Den MY FRIEND—I fear this battle-cry of the severatic party is but little understood or appreciate I heard and read the speeches of the Democratic Corvention in Chicago, while that Convention are pressured to the convention of the grand date. Most of those appeches made by the grand date. Most of those appeches made by the grand nent actors in that stupendous gathering to give the next actors in that stupendous gathering to give and comfort" to those who, by plunder and service and expected to the separation of the service and expect on its rules a Slave Empire, is which and execution its rules a Slave Empire, is which and erect on its ruins a Slave Empire, is the staple of trade is the fodies and souls of the staple of trade is the fodies and souls of and women, I have just read, and "a free light?" is a prominent thought in the sal. As explained by themselves it means, "Id all sal woods words to rote, or are well have a free fight." No subter who he is, or where from, his vote must not all be received, if he role the Democratic tick, or sense from of plunder and murder will be enacted small the ballot-box. Voters are to be imported from Rebel States, from Canada and from Europe, to defat Lincoln and elect McClellan; and it is compared that Rebel States, from Canada and from Europe, to design Lincoln and elect McClellan; and it is compared to over one hundred thousand of those traitors and are, or are to be in Indiana, Illinois and low about the North to slavery and slave instructions are to be in Indiana, lilinois and for about the North to slavery and slave instructions and to give ascendency to the Slave Power over the union and continent. The cities and towns on the booker of Canada and Rebeldom are to receive large stories and towns of the North Canada and Rebeldom are to receive large stories and towns of the North Canada and Rebeldom are to receive large stories and towns of the North Canada and Rebeldom are to receive large stories. of Canada and Rebeldom are to receive large sions of voters, who, the Democratic party says, said be allowed to vote, or "a free light will cause the was ead, as a common saying in Chicage, and the attendants on the Democratic Convention, as August Belmont, the agent and partner of the balling

of Rothschilds, which loaned one hundred ose of Rothschilds, which loaned one hundred illusts of dollars to the slavenongering Confederations of pledged, if need be, to spend ten millions to district in importing voters from Canada and Euge and the rebel States to secure, by ballot, the tright of the rpbellion, and the payment of the war should be some the source of the same to the South. Freedom to vote against free. has of the South. Freedom to vote against free, mad for slavery is to be secured to these imported bears of traitors, by hullets and bayonets, if need be, it is the meaning of "a free ballot or a free flight," at is the meaning of "a free ballot or a free flight," at resolution of their platform, the Democratic distinctly amounce that they shall resist by the shal arm and blood any interference to prevent traitors and these from voting in November. The Confederable its agents all over the West, arousing the Describe party, and organizing and drilling them in mist all interference to prevent any one from the property of the proper and blood any interference to prevent traito

cella, hough in the control of the c seley to comper to the "sum of all villany," slaing, in the interest of the "sum of all villany," slaing, not a widow nor an orphan had been made,
not a home been desofated, nor a mother's heart riven
shangish, to sustain and propagate slavery, had the
plementic party submitted, in 1860, to the decision
of a free ballot in favor of freedom. And now that
party, as its expressed through its platform, its candiate, its speeches and organis, openly declares, that
these they can elect their candidate by ballots, they
well arefree the North in a civil war, and gain their
elly plunder and murder. And all this to secure
the fash invested in rebel stocks by their moneyed
esticately of Europe, and to secure the triumph of
the interity over the majority—of aristocracy over to the state of Europe, and the majority—of aristocracy over the majority—of aristocracy over democracy—of siavery over liberty.

Shall the majority or the minority rule? Shall the peptition the Contederacy die? Shall Liberty or Sarer rule the nation and continent? May God ery rule the hard that this question is to be an rred at the election in November !
Yours, HENRY C. WRIGHT.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT.

SAILORS' HOME, Sept. 24, 1864.

Wa LLOYD GARRISON, Esq.
From the beginning of the Anti-Slavery struggl up to the present, the Abolitionists have always con to the present, the Auditionism in ve. as ways con-nied for free speech, free thought, and a free press; r, in the language of Jefferson, "error of opinion ar be safely tolerated whilst truth is left free to comnay be shely lock-and and a law taken place since the will it." Great changes have taken place since to first promulgated to the American nation the new spel of liberty—viz: the immediate and uncondilemancipation of all the slaves under the stars stripes. If-this stiff necked nation had repented ad stripes. If this still neckel nation has repeated at the preaching of this gospel, the world would not have witnessed this terrible war. The question is soot settled beyond the shadow of a doubt, that Slatery was the still a stripe of the shadow of a doubt, that Slatery was the still a stripe of the shadow of a doubt, that Slatery was the stripe of the shadow of a doubt, that Slatery was the shadow of a doubt, the shadow of a doubt of the shad was the sole cause of the war, and not instigated the so-called ravings of a handful of non-resisting colitionists. This would be giving them too much rdit. However much we may deplore war and its front in however much we can lay our hands upon our bests, and say to this afflicted nation, "Shake not pur guy focks at us, and say that we did it!"

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The Abolitionists have been charged with attempt or p encourage sieve insurrections, or, in other noisiting the slaves, by cutting their masen theats. On the contrary, we have counselled to save not to do evil that good may come, but paeasy was God's deliverance. It is true, we have consolled hed resistance, and have helped thousands to go their liberty on the peaceful underground railmak now monopolized by the United States Governent; it is true, we have resisted the Fugitive Slave Lv. now repealed, and many things we have done to usin the Slave Power; but our weapons have always beaspiritual, and not carnal. Moral power is strongerdian physical force.

But enough of this. In all our labors to overthrow

the rigantic, monstrobs system of negro slavery, we more ourselves have often had occasion to differ. linest differences of opinion never should alienate heads. Perhaps the time has come for Abolitionists the goming Presidential Canvass, and per For my part, I differ from many of ou rols; still, I am willing that every man should be fully persuaded in his own mind; or, in the language

th, give me the freedom to speak as I think, and Liberty's fuiness with Militon to drink; To bask on the mountain, to bathe in the stream with sages to wander, with poets to dream!

06, give me the freedom to utter and teach The beartfelt conviction, in plain open speech; "s With Cato, and Hampden, and Chatham to stand, And plead with all boldness the weal of my land?

. Wh. give me the freedom to stand forth alone,
Asi vice to expose, though the vice of the throne;
Asi ist me be shackled, or fettered, or fined,
Whilst stringing my bow at the faults of mankind.

Oh give me the freedom and home of the brave, with soil never trod with the foot of the slave;

(h, give me this freedom—then perish the gold Dat miser-fools bartered for liberty sold; Il ream on the mountain, the broad ocean scau, and sing the loved freedom that makes me a man

Entertaining these views, and believing them to be be fundation upon which rest the great reforms or the fundation upon which rest the great reforms or the world. I am surprised to find a few of the old procest Liberator, deserting from its support just as the rictory is about to perch upon its banners. All I can do now is to pay up my subscription, which lare been doing for the last thirty-two years, and the properties of the last thirty-two years, and the properties of the last thirty-two years.

ealy regret that it is not in my power to do more.

WM. P. POWELL.

LEBANON, (N. H.) Sept. 27; 1864.

Liberator—Mr. William Andrew Jackson (famely Jefferson Davis's coachman) spoke last the coar Town Hall, which was crowded with the coar town the coard of ive listeners, who manifested their appreciation this lecture by a liberal contribution. He is doing the strike in this richility. He speaks at West blasso to night, and from thence will follow the night of the Connecticut North, as far as circumstants of the Connecticut North, as far as circumstants of the Connecticut North, as far as circumstants will write the connecticut the connecticut North, as far as circumstants of the Connecticut North, as circ de will warrant. Very truly yours, E. Y. CHENEY.

T. B. Peterson and Brothers, 806 Chestnut 5. Peterson and Brothers, 305 Unestinated Street, Philadelphia, have just published—in advance of its publication in Europe—"The HAUNTED, TOW-na, by Mrs. Henry Wood, Author of "The Castle's Edg.", "Verner's Pride," "The Channings," &c. &c. Complete in one whom we have presented to the complete in one whom we have the complete in one whom we have the control of the complete in one whom we have the control of Complete in one volume—price 50 cents. For sale

The new constitution of Louisiana has been bested by a large majoity, probably a four-fifths vote, a the whole State. In New Orleans it had about 400 majority cache one was basing bean cost arginst and ande State. In New Orleans it had about 400 majority, only 800 votes having been cast against it. The friends of the new government claim that a adjointy of the present voting population of Louisi-ta principated in the election.

The communication of "B.," on "The Distrace in India Street," shall appear next week.

SERGEANT HENRY L. STONE, Co. I., 11TH MASS, THE BAPTISTS OF WEST NEW JERSEY AND Vols. The friends of this gallant young sodier, who has been missing since May 12th, (says the Boston Journal) will be gled to learn that he has been heard from. A letter has been received from him stating that he was taken prisoner at the battle of Spottsylva nia, and at the time of writing was in good bealth Sergeant Stone, in writing just previous

"It is and to see so many of my companions shot down by the rebels. I know not how soon my time may come. I can, however, endure anything,—even death,—for my country and freedom. They are worth all to me. I am as true to my principles now as when I first collisted, and will serve the cause as I am able, if it is fifty years. I am dels, Copperheads, and the Rebellion."

The following stanzas,-originally published in th Liberator,—were repeated by this noble young soldier of freedom, with much applause, at a school exhibi-tion, when he was but ten years of age; and the above extract from his letter shows that their patriotic sentiments have grown with his growth and strengthened with his strength:—

MY COUNTRY.

Deep anguish reigns within my breast,
Dear country, for thou art not free!
A plague-spot rests upon thy crest,
The stain of Negro Slavery.

Thy stripes are black, thy stars gone out, Thy freedom but a mocking jest; What are thy Senators about, With such a load of shame to rest?

What! are they sunk to coward knaves, That revel in disgrace and shame? Are we become such failen slaves That we cannot redeem our name?

Let us not sit down tame and coldly,
While there's a wrong or galling chain;
But up! and seek redemption boldly,
And wipe out every spot and stain!

Let us proclaim, ALL MEN ARE PREE, And banish sorrow, care and pain,— Abolish all of Slavery, And then our stars will shine again :—

But not till we've fulfill'd our trust, And that unto the very letter; Freed our good weapon from its rust, And with it sundered every fetter.

Then tell the world, we are a nation
"That means to do the thing that's right,"
And occupy our proper station,
With "stars and stripes" all clear and bright.
W. J. W.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPLY TO GENERAL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21. The following is the reply of Gen. Sherman to Gen. Hood's charge of studied and ungenerous cruelty which was received in Washington to-day:

Inc tollowing is the reply of Gen. Sherman to Gen. Hood's charge of studied and ungenerous cruelty, which was received in Washington to-day:

To General J. R. Hood:
GENERAL—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, consenting to the arrangements I had proposed to facilitate the removal south of the people of Atlanta who prefer to go in that direction. I enclose you a copy of my orders, which will, I am satisfied, accomplish my purpose perfectly.

You style the measure proposed unprecedented, and appeal to the dark history of the war for its parallel as an act of studied and ungenerous cruelty. It is not unprecedented, for General Johnson himself very wisely and properly removed lamilies all the way from Dalton down, and I see no reason why Atlanta should be excepted. Not is it necessary to appeal to the dark history of war when recent and modern examples are so handy. You yourself burnt dwelling-houses along your parapet, and I have seen to-day 60 houses that you have rendered uninhabitable because they stood in the way of your forts and men.

You defended Atlanta on a line so close, to the town that every cannon, shot and many musket shots from our line of investments, that overshot their mark, went into habitations of women and children.

Gen. Hardiee did the same at Jonesboro', and Gen. Johnston did the same last summer at Jackson, Miss. I have not accused you of heartless cruelty, hit merely instance these cases of very recent occurrences, and could go on and enumerates hundreds of others, and children should not be exposed to, and a brave people I say it is kindness to these families of a Drave people. I say it is kindness to these families of Atlanta to remove them now at once from scenes that women and children should not be exposed to, and a brave people should scorn to compit their wives and children to rude barbarians, who thus, as you say, violate the laws of war as illustrated in the pages of its dark history.

In the name of common sense, I ask you not to appeal to a just God in such a sacrilegious manner. You, who, in the midst of peace and prosperity, have plunged a nation into civil war, dark and cruel war; who dared and badgered us to battle, insulted our flag, seized our arsenals and forts, that were left in the honorable custody of peaceful servants; seized and made who dared and badgered us to battle, insulted our flag, seized our arsenals and forts, that were left in the honorable custody of peaceful servants; seized and made prisoners of war the very garrisons sent to protect your people against negroes and Indians, long before any overt act was committed by the "hateful Lincoln government;" tried to force Kentucky and Missouri into rebellion spite of themselves; falsified the vote of Louisians; turned loose your privateers to plunder unarmed ships; expelled Union families by thousands, burnt their houses, and declared by an act of your Congress the confiscation of all debts due Northern men for goods had and received.

Talk thus to the marines, but not to me, who have seen these things, and who will this day make as much sacrifice for the peace and honor of the South as the best born Southerner among you.

If we must be enemies, let us be men, and fight it out as we propose to-day, and not deal in such hypocritical appeals to God and humanity. God will judge us in due time, and he will prosounce whether it be more humane to fight with a town full of women and the families of a "brave people" at our back, or to remove them in time to places of safety, among their own friends and people.

I am very respectfully,

own friends and people.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN.

STATEMENT OF GEN. SHERMAN. Major Gen. Sherman telegraphs from Atlanta, 25th, to the Associated Press, correcting a rebel statement in regard to the treatment of refugees who arrived at Macon from Atlanta on the 14th. Gen. Sherman says:—

"The truth is, that 446 families wese removed South, making 705 adults, 880 children, and 469 servants, with 1651 pounds of furniture and household goods on the average to each family, of which we have a perfect recollection by name and articles."

He also gives a letter from Maj. Clam of Gen. Hood's staff to Col. Warner of his own staff, in which the former, at the close of their official intercourse, writes:—

writrs :"You will permit me to bear testimony to the uni-

contreousness, and in many instances your positive kindness."

The Chicago Platforn. This platform appears to my mind the well-framed creed of northern servility to the criminal arrogance of the South—a sanction of highest handed lawiesness. The election of Gen. McClellan means armistice—armistice means separation—separation means disintegration, (the instant separation—exparation means disintegration, (the instant separation—of the Mississiply valley, the excision of New England, and an inorganic clustering and re-clustering of the eastern middle States without any inherent character.) Disintegration means defance to the wonderfully great and self-completing segaraphy of our country, and a lapse into that state which fell before Europe at the beginning of the middle ages, when principalities rose and fell, enduring only long enough to perpetrate the sanguinary turmoli; it means a repetition of the chronic revolution which has sfilted South America this half century, possibly with a neighbor growing in monarchic power, which soon would claim the right of extension and recuperation. Distategration means the reckless rising against that policy which the Disposer of Events has ordained as the normal type of modern civilization, against the nationalized government, which is the opposite to the halfulg league, the vast yet incoherent monarchy, the provincial kingdom, the petty city, state, and the fragmentary feudalism. It means quarreling, bloodshed, and ruin, without an idea, for a century to come, and digrace forever. It means the heartless destruction of a nation supposited to perform great and asacred tasks. It means all this, and slavery to boot, that "divine institution" whose allar is the suction table, on which the undivine ties of parents and children are forn saunder by the auctioner, who thus becomes a holy missionary of the worshipped institution.—Pr. Francis Lieber. try, and a lapse into that state which fell before Europe at the beginning of the middle ages, when principalities rose and fell, enduring only long enough to perpetrate the sanguinary turmoil; it means a repetition of the chronic revolution which has afflicted South America this half century, possibly with a neighbor growing in monarchic power, which soon would claim the right of extension and recuperation. Disintegration means the reckless rising against that policy which the Disposer of Events has ordained as the normal type of modern civilization, against the nationalized government, which is the opposite to the haking league the vast yet incoherent monarchy, the provincial kingdom, the petity city, state, and the fragmentary feudalism. It means quarterliag, bloodsbed, and ruin, without an idea, for a century to come, and disgrace forever. It means the heartiless destruction of a nation spoonized to perform great and sacred tasks. It means all this, and slavery to bout, that "divine lastitution" whose allar is the auction table, on which the undivine ties of parents and children are forn sanded by the auctioner, who thus becomes a holy missionary of the worshipped institution.—Dr. Francis Lieber, and the fragmentary of the worshipped institution.—Dr. Francis Lieber, and the fragmentary of the worshipped institution.—Dr. Francis Lieber, and the face of the condition of the children are forn sanded by the auctioner, who thus becomes a holy missionary of the worshipped institution.—Dr. Francis Lieber, and the face of the condition of the strategies of the condition of the condition of the strategies and the Anti-Stavey pro-Union Notice of the condition of the strategies and the Anti-Stavey pro-Union Notice of the condition of the strategies of the strategies and the Ant

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune

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SIR: Will you please publish the following Resolutions passed by the "West New Jersey Baptists' A sociation" at their meeting held in Pemberton, on the

Bockston at their meeting leads to 18th inst.

The Baptists of West New Jersey are "true blue, and will poll an almost united vote for Lincoln an Johnson.

And will poll an almost united vote for Lincoln and Johnson.
Woonsrows, New Jersey, Sept. 20, 1854.
Resolved, That Civil government, whether among Christian or Pagan nations, is an ordinance of God, intended to establish natural justice among men, and our American Government; the nearest approach to right since the Institutions of Moses.
Resolved, therefore, That this Southern Conspiracy against our Nation's life is the greatest political atrocity since Israel rebelled against Jehovah.
Resolved, That as the Lord appointed War, Pestillence and Famine to humble and subjugate the Jews, so we believe this Nation has His sanction for the costilest ascriftee of treasure and blood that History records, in order to exterminate, even with fire and aword, those devoted agents of disunion and barbarism, who perseveringly swear that they will destroy the Union or themselves.

who perseveringly awear that they will destroy use. Union or themselves.
Resolved, That the measures thus far employed by our Public Representatives and sanctioned by the People have, for the most part, been right and expedient, and that their results do, just now, afford abundant promise and glorious hope of the triumph of liberty, justice, and humanity.

Resolved, That any terms of peace short of unqualified submission by the rabels would be an act of unparalleled treason against the industrial, social, and moral interest of man, and a mockery of the Divine Providence which has so eminently exalted us in the notificial heavens to be the pole-star of liberty to the ovidence which has so eminently exalted us in the litical heavens to be the pole-star of liberty to the

political heavens to be the human face.

SAMUEL AARON, A. J. HINKS,
S. G. WRIGHT, S. C. DARR,
JOSEPH HEMMATT, MILLER JONES,
Committee.

Washington, Sept. 22. The following is the copy of a correspondence which took place between the President and Lieut. Gen. Grant, and may prove interesting, as it furnishes an inside view of military affairs:

fairs:

"Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., April 30, 1864. \
Lieut. Gen. Grant: Not expecting to see you before the spring campaign opens, I wish to express in
this way my entire satisfaction with what you have
done up to this time, so far as I understand it. The
particulars of your plan I neither know nor seek to
know. You are vigitant and self-reliant, and pleased
with this I wish not to obtrade any restraints or constraints upon you. While I am very anxious that
any gress disaster or capture of our men may be
avoided, know that these points are less likely to
our attention than they would mine. If
there t anything wanting which is within my powter to g e, do not let me fail to know it.

An now with a brave army and a just cause, may
God stain you!
Yours very truly,
(Signed)
A. LINCOLN."

Yours very truly,
(Signed)

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE
UNITED STATES, CULPEPPER C. H., VA.,
Mr. President: Your very kind letter of yesterday
is just received. The confidence you express for the
future and satisfaction for the past in my military administration is acknowledged with pride. It shall be
my earnest endeavor that you and the country shall
not be disappointed. From my first entry into the
volunters errice of the country to the present day, I
have never had cause of complaint, and have never
expressed or implied a complaint against the Administration or the Secretary of War for throwing any
embarrassment in the way of my vigorously prosecuting what appeared to be my daty. Indeed, since the
promotion which placed me in command of all the armies, and in view of the great responsibility and importance of success, I have been astonished at the
readiness with which everything asked for has been
yielded without even an explanation being asked.
Should my success be less than I desire and expect,
the least I can say is, the fault is not with you.

Very truly your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT. Lieut. General."

Very truly your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General."

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. The following is the number of Presidential Electors to be chosen at the location in Navember, as by States:

election in Movembe	, 49 0	Juites		
Maine.	7	Ohio,		21
New Hampshire,	5	Michigan,		8
Massachusetts,	18	Indiana,		13
Rhode Island,	4	Illinois,	100	16
Connecticut,	6	Wisconsin,		- 8
Vermont,	. 5	Minnesota,		4
New York,	. 33	lowa,		8
New Jersey.	7	Kentucky.		11
Pennsylvania,	26	Missouri,		11
Delaware,	8	Kansas,		8
Maryland,	7	California,		5
West Virginia,	- 5	Oregon,		8
Total number of			231-	makin
010 for a				

27 Belmont's equipage at Newport is valued at \$33,000. The horses cost \$25,000. It consists of a barouche and four outriders, &c.

This same Belmont made a speech at the Chicago Convention, which he called to order, in which he indulged in the "luxury and ruin." Everything was going to destruction—not including the above named "equipage," of course. We clip from a New York paper the following account of the turn-out of this distinguished deplorer of his country's situation:

It consists of a low barouche drawn by four elegant and flery 'thorough-breds,' with postilions mounted on the left or "near" horse of each pair. The footmen in extreme livery are suspended from a high seat on the back of the carriage, technically called the 'rumble.' The barouche is lined with rich estin damask; the out trimmings are of heavy gift. The postilions are dressed in buckskin breeches and high top boots, with black silk velvet jackets, and caps highly ornamented with gold lace. The men are peculiarly vell-formed, having been selected and trained in Europe with especial reference to their 'build' and the extra size of their "calves." Their livery is imported at a cost of \$1000 a suit, and the cost of the whole affair may be conjectured, when I state that the horses are valued at \$25,000, the carriage at \$3,000, and the harness and other trappings at \$3,000. When the royal cortege makes its appearance on the avenue with the Democratic prince in full costume, all other vehicles instinctively give way, as though the occupant was indeed a "crowned head."

INE PEACE POLICY. IN BOSION ILERAM, Well known as a zealous supporter of Mr. Douglas, when a candidate, has generally reflected the sentiments of the war democrats, so called. In a leading editorial, the editor takes dec

indicates the tone of the Hordfat:—
"The talk about free speech, a free press, and the Constitution, are very pretty and capital catch words to deceive honest voters. But how is it in the dominions of Jefferson Davis! How about a free press and free speech there? If a man in Virginia should dare to the contract were assumed by Davis or his plans, he would have "You will permit me to bear festimony to the uniform Eouricay you have shown on all occasions to me and my people, and the promptness with which you have corrected all irregularities arising in our intercourse, hoping at some future time to reciprocate your contreousness, and in many instances your positive kindness."

The Chicago Platform. This platform appears to my mind the well-framed creed of northern servility to the criminal arrogance of the South—a sanction of highest handed lawlessness. The election of Genantic Callfornis, the dropping off of Unh, an em-

Choosing an Effahl. "Now, fellow clizens, I must close; but I would ask, in conclusion, when I die, to have the sisb over my grave thus inscribed: Here lies the body of an American who refused to sid in slaughtering eight millions of his fellow-citizens in order to give freedom to four millions of black men."

—Gow. Weller at a McClellan meeting in Providence,

GEN. McClellan AND THE REBEL LEADERS.
That Gen. McClellan cherished feelings of personal respect and liking for the rebel leaders has been well understood before now. Here is an ap piece of test mony to that effect from Col. Metcalf of Kentucky, who said recently at a public meeting:—

"I got my eyes opened on that young Napoleon in the spring of 180L. I went to see Gen. McClellan and in the course of the conversation I said to blin that Jeff. Davis was a scoundrel and a repudiator, the (McClellan) straightened himself up quickly, and said: "I do assume 1900, sir, that you are mistaken, compirator, thief, repudiator, and the close of the murder is his beau ifeat of a 'perfect gentleman,' I hope our country will never who is instigating all this murder is his beau ifeat of a 'perfect gentleman, I hope our country will never be cursed with his morality and virtue at the head of affairs."

Tun Friourist Localest of Many Persons Bronzen to Dearth. The telegraph has given a brief narration of a terrible disaster whon coursed on the remarking addition of a terrible disaster whon coursed on the remarking addition of two trains. The following addition and in the course of the consistence of the collision, and, the force after had been kindled in the first one. The store was instantly upset by the collision, and, the flames burst up and soon enveloped it. Francie efforts were made by the passengers to exceed. The key was probably in the specified the form, and you must have been killed in minimency of the danger, and made but feeble efforts in the specified at the imminency of the danger, and made but feeble efforts

To Gen. McClellan's letter of acceptance is one of those specimens of plausible rhetoric in which the art consists in saying nothing in words of apparent significance. The delvers for its meaning are placed in the position of unsuccessful speculators in petroleum wells. There is a deceiving film on the surface of the watery vermisace, but the most indefatigable explorers fail to "strik ile."

The Portland Press says that McClellan may be the "coming man," but if he does not come faster than he went towards Richmond, he will find the White House occupied by an older, a tailer, and an infinitely better man, with a lease of the premises, signed by an overwhelming majority of the people, for four years from the 4th of March next.

years from the 4th of March next.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN's MEMORY AT FAULT. He says, "the preservation of the Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced. The war, was not commenced for any such purpose; and the plainest, most simple, and most castly understood facts of history show that McCleilan has either forgotten when and how the war was commenced, or willtily misrepresents or fabriles the record. The attack on Sumetrin April, 1861, was the commencement of the war, and everybody knows it. This attempt of the standard-bearer of the Copperheads to fasten the commencement of the war upon the North is mean and contemptible. Slaveholders began the war, and sheir "sole avowed object." was not to "preserve," but to destroy "the Union."—Portland Presserve," but to destroy "the Union."—Portland Presserve,"

Gen. Schenck, discussing the Democrati-platform, in a speech at Hamilton, Ohio, brough down the house by this apt allusion:

down the house by this apt allusion:

"I know nothing at all that is like it, unless it may be the character of the fruit that is sold by an old lady who sits at the door of the court-house in Cincinnati. She is a shrewd old woman. A young sprig of a lawyer stepped up one day, and said to her: 'You seem to have some fine apples. Are they sweet, 'You seem to have some fine apples. Are they sweet, 'The old lady tried to take the messure of her customer, and find out whether his taste was for sweet or sour apples. 'Why, sir,' said she, 'they are rather acid;' a sort of low tart, inclined to be sweet.'"

Sweet."

The ARMY FOR PRESIDENT LINCOLN. The soldiers in four hospitals in Maryland recently expressed their preferences for the Presidential nominees by voting. The total number of votes cast was 2481, of whitel Lincoln had 2074, McClellan neat was 2481, of white Lincoln had 2074, McClellan neceived 1 vote in 8. On the evening of the 11th inst., the 13th West Virginia Votunteers took a vote for the Presidency, which resulted as follows: Abraham Lincoln 415, McClellan 15. Three Indians regiments in Sheridan's command-gave the following vote: Lincoln 901, McClellan 68, Fremont 7.

The following recent votes are reported in the Western papers: 10th Indiana Regiment—450 for Lincoln, 20 doubtful; 135th Indiana—742 for Lincoln, 22 McClellan, A Fremont; on three railroad trait—649 for Lincoln, 118 for McClellan, 31 Fremout and doubtful; 43d Indiana—207 Lincoln, 8 McClellan; 24th and 28th Iowa—664 for Lincoln, 99 McClellan, 24 Fremont.

What the Rebels Expect from the Copper-heads. The editor of the British American, o.K.ing-ston, C. W., who was recently at Halfax, reports a conversation which he had there with the first officer of the rebel pirate Tallahassee. The rebel pirate stated as follows:

"That the opinion was universal among his people, that the present campaign was the final one of the war—the South only requiring to hold their own during the Presidential canvass at the North, which would ensure the success of the Copperhead candidate and immediate negotiations for peace on the basis of Southern independence."

SOMETHING FOR DOUGLAS DEMOCRATS TO RE NAMERICAN POR DISCUSSION DISCONNERS FOR ANY MEMBER. Before the rebellion broke out, Senator Douglas, referring to the Southern States, said:—"If they remain in the Union, I will go as far as the Constitution will warrant me in securing their rights; but if they seconde, I am in favor of allowing them; saf as many saves and just as much slave territory as they can hold at the point of the bayonet."

they can hold at the point of the bayonet."

How, B. F. Wadd on the "Struation." Senator Wade, in a recent speech at Meadville, Pa., said: "I have but lattely visited our army. I have been through its lines. I have taked with its officers. I have learned from them some of the plans now on foot. Of these I am not permitted to speak, but I can telly ou one thing—treason is played out, and you'll hear thunder along our line long before the Presidential election And now, in closing, let me exhort you to go home as missionaries. Let every man devote himself to work for the Union cause, and the greatest triumph ever awarded to a nation will be yours, the country's, and mine."

The thunder is already booming down the Shens oah Valley.

uoah valley.

The twenty-seven campaign tracts advertised by the Democrats, there are three devoted to the defence of slavery as a divine institution! One by Bishop Hopkins, another by Prof. Morse, and another that undertakes to show that emancipation has every what undertakes to show that emancipation has every where proved a calamity to the negro. Thus Democracy still clings insanely to its own and the nation's curse.

Within the Union lines, in the army and navy, bravely helping to crush this accursed rebellion, are more than 200,000 colored men, who form a part of the "rights" which the Democrats are so anxious to restore, immediately, to the slaveholders of the South.

to restore, immediately, to the savenutures or the South.

Cripple the efforts of Grant, Sherman and Farragut, by depleting their forces of nearly a quarter of a million of men! Reward those men for their heroic services in the Union cause by sending them back into perpetual stavery!

Such is the latest Democratic scheme for settling our national troubles, and bringing about "an immediate cessation of hostilities." For the proper execution of this plan, a secessionist—Pendieton, and his little-twin brother "Mac,"—have been appointed agents and commissioners.

During the special session of Congress, in the nummer of 1861, Mr. Eliot, from the Committee or Commerce, reported the following resolution, and taked unanimous consent to have it put upon its passage:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to employ immediately sufficient force to protect our commerce from the pirates that infest our

Vallandigham at once objected to its consideration.

Mr. Eliot in amazement asked; "Do I understand the gentleman from Ohio to object!" "Yes," said Vallandigham, the leader of the McCletlan party,—and because of his persistent objection, the resolution tast to be dropped. Now the copperheads are constantly howling because the Government does not protect our commerce.—Greenfield Gazetta.

Parson Brownlow is anxious to have somebod hung. His own neck would fit a rope handsomely.— Boston Post. Of course. Brownlow has been loyal to the Union from the start. That is reason enough why a Chicago surrender man should want to get rid of him.—Yarmouth Register.

ATM ERICHTRUE ACCIDENT ON THE PENNITURA IN A CENTRAL REALFORD. MANY PERSONES BUNNED YOU DEATH. The telegraph has given a brief narration of a terrible disaster which occurred on the Pennsylvania Central Roalroad about half-past four velock on Wednesday morning, in consequence of the collision of two trains. The following additional particulars are from the Philadelphia Press:

"The morning being quite cold, about half an hour before a fire had been kindled in the first car. The stove was instantly upset by the collision, and, the hot cosis spreading over the floor of the car, the hot cosis spreading over the floor of the car, the flames burst up and soon enveloped it. Frantic efforts were made by the passengers to escape. They was probably in the pocket of the Conductor, who was on this car, and who must have been killed instantly. Many of the passengers were stupifed at the imminency of the danger, and made but feeble efforts to econpe.

was probably in the pocket of the Conductor, who was on this car, and who must have been tilled instantly. Many of the passengers were stoplied at the inminency of the danger, and made out feeble efforts to escape.

Some endeavored to get out of the windows, but this was difficult, and in some cases impossible. Some, after having thrust their head and shoulders through the window, were unable to get further, and found a slow and torturing death from the flames. Others had then it linbs broken while getting out. By condinued efforts, to which was lent all the desperation of dying men, the doors of the cars were then finally kicked open, and a few escaped through. It is thought that not more than twenty, if that many, escaped from the car. Probably more than thirty were crushed or burned to death, but in most cases their bodies are unterly consumed, and it will be some time before their number and name can be ascertained. The car was burned to cinders.

Of the conductor nothing could be found except his tiffeet-punch. His name was John Mallison. He is believed to have lived in Middletown. A sergeant of one of our returned regiments was in this car, and succeeded in getting his head and shoulders out of a window, but could get no further. Every effort was made to extricate him from his fearful position, but in vain; and the heat of the fire finally driving away those who were trying the help him, the poor soldier was left to perish. When the car was so much burned that it fell to pieces, a head and arm rolled out which are supposed to have been those of this unfortunate man.

Some of the bereavements suffered are terrible. One woman lost three children, who were burned in this car, the analysis of the car was so much burned that it fell to pieces, a head and arm rolled out which are supposed to have been those of this unfortunate man.

Some of the bereavements suffered are terrible. One woman lost three children, who were burned in third and the many supposed to have been those of this unfortunate man.

The second

Headquarters Arry of the Potomac, Sept. 23. A deserter who came in on Thursday evening says the rebel army is very much discouraged on account of Early's defeat, and he thinks before long Lee will have to evacuate Richmond and Petersburg. The people of Richmond and vicinity are suffering terribly for the necessaries of life, and particularly firewood, the cost of which places it almost beyond the reach of the mass of the community.

General Stherman, by special arrangement with Hood, has effected an exchange of 2000 prisoners, 0f 900 rebeis, 17 refused to be exchanged, and took the oath. Of 100 picket men on duty with a flag of truce-at Rough and Ready, 21 deserted. This is a fair indication of the demoralized condition of Hood's

Richmond papers contain very little news. They admit their deteat in the valley, and give their loss at 2500, about 500 of whom are prisoners. Rhodes's division lost 1000 men. They put our loss at 1600 one of 500 to 8000! Generals Rhodes and Goodwin were killed, and Gen. Fits Hugh Lee and Col. Patten wounded. Gen, York lost an arm. Gen. Early was intrenched at Fisher's Hill, 22 miles south of Winchester.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26. The Tribune's Winchester lispatch of the 24th has details of the battle at dispatch of the Fisher's Hill:

Fisher's Hill:

Gen. Crook, after a rapid and difficult march, struck
the rebel left flank, and threw one of his divisions in
their rear. By a magnificent charge, the rebel left
wing was diven in confusion upon the centre, which
at the same time was charged in front by the 6th and
10th corps. This combined front, flank and rear
attack was too much for the rebels; and their whole
army broke and run, abandoning their artillery and
everything, that could impede their flight. The line
of retreat was literally covered with every species of
property known in an army.

NEW York, Sept. 23. The Herald's City Point, correspondent, writing on the 21st, says Gen. Sheridan's great victory has inspired our men more than a reinforcement of twenty thousand men. It was received with uproarious enthusiasm. Gen. Grant selegraphed at once to Washington to make Gen. Sheridan a Brigadier in the Regulars, which was a promptly done. A salute of ten shotted guns from each battery was fred this morning, making over one thousand discharges upon the rebel lines.

The rebel battle flag of the 2d Virginia infantry— the old "Stonewall brigade"—with 13 battles inscribed on it, was captured by a member of the 37th Massa clusetts infantry. Its captor is missing.

The New York Herald gives a partial list of rebel officers captured near Opequan Creek, by Sheridan, consisting of 2 Colonels, 7 Lieut. Colonels, 1 Major, 19 Captains and 75 Lieutenants.

Immediately upon entering Atlanta, Col. Walker, who was in command of the column, sent the following dispatch to Gen. Genry: "General: We have positing dispatch to Gen. Genry: "General: We have positive of the Chiral Colonel of th

The Chicago Convention sneers at our "four years failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war." So with far greater show of truth might Benedict Arnold, in 1782, have sneered at our "six years failure to secure our independence by the experiment of war." It is the last year which determines whether a war is a success or a failure. In the eyes of our enemies at home and abroad, we expect it to be styled a failure until it is ended in our favor.

THE TWO KEYS: An intelligent contraband maker

This Two Levy. An intement:

"Well, you see, honey, de Lord has two great keys
in his hand; one is de Dar-key; with that he has unlocked the Union, so all de niggers, as you call 'em,
will come out free; de other is de Yan-key, and with
that de good Lord will lock de Union up again."

from the start. That is reason enough why a Chicago surrender man should want to get rid of him.

Yarmouth Register.

27 Some jackass sent us this last night, among our regular telegraphic dispatches: —"Domestic traits of the reversible of the protect our set very jubilant over the reported nomination of McCleilan at Chicago." How shall we protect our selves against these insults —Manchaster Union.

Stop being such "domestic traitors," and your feelings will not be hart.

27 Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, has cone out for the Lincoln and Johnson ticket, and will immediately stump his State. —Washington Ceresponding of the Boston Herold.

18 Matthew Hale Smith, at the Democratic meeting in Connecticut last week, said that "a good name was a good deal of a thing to a man." What does he know about it?

19 Hon. Josish Quincy in his speech in Portland on Saturday evening, told his undience how McCleilan was to ride with one foof on a war bores and the other one a peace platform. The platform is to turn on a pivot, and the horse will travel around on the cider-mill system.

27 The officers of the colored troops in Grant's anny desire that they may all be unlited in one corps, and allowed to accomplish some grand military achieve usent insaided by withs sodilars. They are confident that they would thus will surely a surely in the free day of the college were powerless to prevent that they would thus will surels.

A CALL

PRILOW-CYTIZENS: The present state of our country, to-gether with the claims of humanity and universal free-dom, and the favorable developments of the Providence of

dom, and the favorable developments of the Providence of God, pointing to the liberation and enfranchisement of our race, demand of us to be united in council, labor and faith.

The nation and the age have adjudged that the extinction of slavery is necessary to the preservation of liberty and republicanism, and that the extistence of the Government little it scottingent upon the total overthrow of the slave bolder oligarchy and the annihilation of the despotism which is incentrally connected with it.

holders organisms which is inseparably connected with it.

Brethren, the present time is immeasurably more favorable than any other period in our history to units and act for our own most rital interests. If we are to live and to the exigencies able than any other period in our instead act for our own most vital interests. If we are to live and grow, and prove ourselves to be equal to the exigencies of the times, we must meet in council, and labor together for the general welfare of the people. Sound morality must be encouraged; education must be promoted; temperance and frugality must be exemplified, and industry, and thrift, and everything that pertains to well ordered and dignified life, must be exhibited to the nation and the world. Therefore, the strong men of our people; the faithful and the true, are invited to meet in a National Convention, for the advancement of these objects and principles, on Tuesday, the 4th day of October, A. B. 1844, at 7 octock, P. M., at Syracuse. The progressive and liberty-loving people of the loyal States are invited to send delegates, properly and regularly choics. Letthem come from the cities, towns, hamlets and districts of every section of the country, and lay the foundation of a superstructure, broad and deep, which in the future shall be a stronghold and defence for ourselves and our posterity. nd defence for ourselves and our posterity.

broad and deep, which in the future shall be a stronghold and defence for ourselves and our posterity.

[Signed by Henry Highland Garnet, Washington; Robert Hamilton, New York; Amos G. Benmo, Jamalea; William Rich, Troy; J. W. Logens, Syraeuse; Wm. H. Johnson, Albany; J. W. Logens, Syraeuse; Wm. H. Johnson, Albany; J. W. Logens, Syraeuse; Wm. H. Johnson, Albany; J. W. B. Smith, Williamsburg; Louis H. Putnam; Brooklyn; Moses Viney, Schenectady; O. C. Gilbert, Saratoga Spa; Geo. Weit, Jr., Beffalo; George H. Washington, George Henry, John T. Waugh, James Jefferson, Providence; Peter H. Nott, Hartford; Robert J. C. Owes, New Haven; J. D. F. Foyd, Middletown; Abraham J. Morrison, New Milford; Charles Lenox Remond, Salem: Alexander W. Wyman, William E. Matthews, H. H. Webb, Baltimore; J. D. Harris, M. D., Portsmouth, Va.; Sampson White, Hiram H. Arnold, Alexandria: James Lynch, Abraham Marchison, Jacob Robertson, Beanfort, S. C.; Charles Heada, Vicksburg, Miss.; Wm. Steward, Florida; Clinton B. Pearson, Newbern, N. C.; A. H. Galloway, Beanfort, do.; J. W. Ellis, Adrian, Michigan: James L. Campbell, Saginaw, do.; Joseph Ferguson, M. D., Detroit, do.; L. Gross, John Waugh, Uniontown, Pa.; Hiram S. Fry, Grayon S. Nelson, Reading, do.; Wm. H. Riley, Alfred M., Green, Ebenezer D. Bassett, Philadelphia; Peter D. Hedges, Newark, N. J.; Joseph H. Barquet, Illindie: Ransom Harris, Alfred Menefee, Peter Lowry, Nashville, Tenn.; and many other representative colored mon in the various States.]

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES. SEVENTH SERIES.

AT MUSIC HALL. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, ESQ., On THESDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1864.

To be followed on successive Tuesday Evenings by Oct. 18—OCTAVIUS B. FROTHINGHAM.
Oct. 25—ANNA E. DICKINSON.

Nov. 29-CHARLES G. AMES. Dec. 6-WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Dec. 13-JACOB M. MANNING.
Dec 20.-HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Nov. 15-DAVID A. WASSON.

Nov. 22-To be announced.

ORGAN CONCERT each Evening at 7 o'clock.
W. EUGENE THAYER, Organist. Tickets admitting the bearer and Ladyto the Course, at

Tickets admitting one person to the Course, at \$2 each

Checks for Shars RESERVED TILL 7 1-2 O'CLOCK, \$4 00 additional for each seat.

For sale at Oliver Ditson & Co's, 277 Washington street;
John C. Haynes & Co's, 33 Court street, John S. Rogers's,
1071 Washington street, and, at the Anti-Slavery Oliver
Checks for Reserved Seats for sale only at Oliver Dit-

son & Co's, and at John S. Rogers's.

Only an average quality of seats will be reserved, (the seat section of the hall,) leaving the same quality of seats (the west section) for those who do not purchase reserved. WM. WELIS BROWN will attend the National Colored Convention to be held at Syracuse, N. Y., on Tres-

Colored Convention to be held at Syracuse, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 4th, and will spend a few weeks in Western and Central New York, speaking at the principal places on the "Rebellion and the Duty of the Hour."

DIED—In New Bedford, (suddenly,) on Sunday, Sept. 18th, Mrs. KEILAH JACKSON, (colored,) aged 96 years. She was born in Fredericksburg, Va. Young Ladies' Boarding-School.

DIO LEWIS, A. M., M. D., will open a Boarding-School at Lexington, Mass., on the first day of Oc-School at Lexington, Mass, on tee are any or to-boter, 1864.

ISAAC N. CARLETON, A. M., for several years teacher of Latin, Greek 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. MA CARLETON, a tried and successful teacher, will instruct in Prench.

the Engieswood School in New Jersey, will have charge of an important department. In all the approved features of the best schools nothing will be wanting, while it is Dr. Lewisz special aim to il-lustrate the possibilities in the department of physical training.

Parents having daughters of delicate constitutions to educate are invited to send to Dr. Dio Lawis, Lexington,

educate are invited to send to I for a Circular. Lexington, Sept. 8.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S BOARDING AND DAY SOHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Newsung, N. Y. The Fall Term will commence on Wedn

MR. AND MRS. D. MACK'S Family Boarding School for Young Ladies, At ORCHARD HILL, BELMONT, Mass. THE School will commence the last Menday of September.
Circulers and references when requested.
July 8.

A. J. GROVER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
OTTAWA, La Salle Ce, Illinois.

The Special attention given to securing and collecting lains for Eastern Merchanten.

Sep 12. Sep 12.

ンシャトナノーー A Li. interested in Phonographic Shorthand should send for the PHONOGRAPHIC VISITOR, No. 4, seven cents. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 new ready, 22 cents.

Address ANDREW J. GRAHAM,
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June 24. aDec. 1.

"FREE LOVE,"

OR a Philosophical Demonstration of the sea-axclusive maters of Communication of the sea-axclusive maters of Communications. To which is added a Beview of and Reply to the axclusive phase in the writings of the Kowlers, Adin Ballon, H. O. Wright, and A. J. Davis, on the Love and Harriage question. Price, [cons-paid,], 50 cents, or to the poor, paper, 35 cents. Sold by the anthor—AUSTIN K EN'aEast Steekholm, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. Bopt. 50.

Boetry.

For the Liberator. THE UNDERCURRENT. BY JOHN T. SARGENT.

PSALN 46, v. 4. "There is a river, the streams of shall make glad the city of God." Beneath this fret and foam of civil strife, Where "rights of man" are struggling for their life, sions lift their sto And party passions lift their stormy voice, There flows a tide predestined by God's grace, And, by his will, majestic, enward driven To bear the fortunes of a suffering race From woe to weal;—from Southern hells to Hes

From wee to week, seek of the course By selfish prejudice of Church and State, That undercurrent has been gathering force To save the Union from impending fate.

Yea, deep beneath the driftwood of the hour, The floating wreck of too long suffered wrong, These riven stackles of despotic power,

The shattered romnants of what once was strong,—

There moveth still, with ellent strength but sure. The ground-swell of a tide ordained to bear Our suffering country onward to its cure, With LIBERTY established everywhere! That full-crowned herald of her "greatest go FREEDOM FOR ALL, must have triumphant way, And "Forward Mance," alas, through seas of bloc Till the last slave stands disenthralled for aye!

> OCEAN. BY ALMIRA SEYMOUR.

Best type of the Infinite-unresting less; heart-beat that knows Timing the steps of hurrying ages; Sounding the key-note of Creation's chimes; Nor Future, nor Past but exhaustless Now.

I look on the mountain—sky-towering, vast—
Its deep granito roots earth's firm centre grasp,
And man at its base a poor pigmy moves;
Yet centuries, yea, seasons, write on it "change," Yet centuries, yea, seasons, write on it "cha And the poor pigmy's wit writes there his wil And the poor pigmy's wit writes there his will.

I list to the chorps of birds, streams and winds,
And all the divine through the human has tuned,
But still the last note from the finite rebounds.

Thy voice has no ceho save from that depth
Where God plants his foot, his own circling all;
and I know the majority and the same the same than the same th

And I know this majestic symphony Fell on the first car as it falls on mine-Shall fall on the last in cadence unchanged Man casts on thy bosom countless displays Man casts on thy bosom countiess displays
of wit and daring and ingenious power;
They leare not one foot-print, check not one pulse;
Too great to deride, thou watchest their play,
Then smilest, benign in thy grandeur, "The same."
Sound on, O, song of the Infinite Depth!
Throb on, O, pulse of the Infinite Heart!
Weary and sad, I came to thine altar;
Strengthened and caimed. I return to the world. thened and calmed. I return to the world.

Ay, more-for I from his Essence came forth,
Whilst thou art the creature alone of his Will.
Thou, glorious clepsydra, marking his Time— I, destined to count his Eternities and on, O, song of the limitless depth Throb on, O. pulse of the unresting heart ; Strengthened and calmed, I return to the world.

Show me my work, Beneficent Father!

Though it be least among thy Immortals,

My soul shall sublime it with new-born por Her truth shall sound deep the key-note of duty ; Her patience shall time the passion's hot haste; Her meek greatness smile, unharmed, unscorning, On ephemeral forms of ingenious ill. Show me thy will—I bring thee obedience Untiring as Ocean's-yes, Father, mo I bring to my labors thy essence-Love ! Hingham, Sept. 1st, 1864.

OUR COUNTRY'LL LIVE!

Our country 'll livs !-- 'tis so decreed, And perjured traitors kiss the dust; God's sable children shall be freed--His works are surely wise and just.

not paint the horrid fray Of bloody steel and murderous lead, Where brothers meet to brothers slay, The sights and sounds from wounded—

Twere well to look beyond the strife That comes on earth's dark battle-fields,
And see the awful waste of life
Which vice and all transgression yields.

I do rejoice that God is just-That Nature ever has her course-That all who in the Right do trust

Escape the lower law of Force. Richfield, Sept., 1864. D. HITCHING ENGLAND AND AMERICA, 1863.

BY RICHARD MONCTON MILNES.

We only know that in the sultry weather, Men toiled for us as in the steaming ro And in our minds we hardly set together The bondman's penance and the freeman's loom We never thought the jealous God would store

For us ill deeds of time-forgoiten graves; Nor heeded that one day the Mayflower bore A freight of pligrims and another alaves. First on the bold upholders of the wrong, And last on us, the heavy-laden years Avenge the cruel triumphs of the strong, Trampled affections and derided tears.

Labor, degraded from her high behest, Cries, "Ye shall know I am the living breath, and not the curse of men. Ye shall have pest— The pest of famine and the pest of death."

Oh, happy distant hours that shall restore Hasten your steps, just heard above the roar Of angry passions and the crash of foes!

> PEAN FOR VIOTORY. Shout, shout ! the tidings o'er.
> The land, from shore to shore All shall be free To victory

All hail the glorious sight! Columbia's martial might Traitors astounds ! Fair Freedom's valiant host Has silenced Slavery's boast, Along Secessia's coast, And through her bounds!

lod grant we soon may see Enduring unity,

And sheathe the sword Our country's foemen felled, Secession's spirit quelled, The smoke of strife dispelled, And peace restored!

Then Union's banner bright Shall herald Freedom's light Shall herald Freedom's light
On shore and sea,
And Heaven's benignant rays
Illume the nation's days,
Our hearts ascribing praise,
Great God, to Thee!

THE DEAD. The dead are like the stars by day,
Withdrawn from mortal eye,
Yet holding unperceived their way
Through the unclouded sky.

The Tiberator.

GERRIT SMITH ON MCCLELLAN'S NOMINA TION AND ACCEPTANCE.

McClellan professes great love of the Constitution and the Union. I love them: The contliest gift whereby I might contribute to preserve them, I have not withheld. Both in Peace and in War, abundantly with both lips and pen, I have opposed even the slightest alteration in the Constitution. But, whilst McClellan sees our Government making war upon the Union and the Constitution, I see no other war upon them than that which his own party and its South ern allies are waging.

I said that I love the Constitution. But I love my

country more. I would use the Constitution to save the country. But the Democrats juggle with it to de-stroy the country. Instance their incessant knavish talk about the constitutional rights and the reserved rights of the Seceded States. Whereas the plain fact is, that those States did, in seceding, forfeit every right but the right to be punished. France, were England to conquer her, would have no right to the presen political subdivisions of her soil; and the South being a rebel, and the guiltiest of all rebels, will, if conquer ed, be more emphatically destitute of all right to hers would hope that the old State lines might be recognied; but this would be for her conqueror alone to deter mine. The theory so industriously and injuriously and traitorously inculcated by the Democrats—tha what were rights before the Rebellion must be right after it, ay, and all the way through it—is the veriest nonsense. I have instanced the talk of the Demo-crats at one point. Instance, too, their incessant knavish talk about carrying on the War according to the Constitution. They know that the nation, which should try to carry on War according to a Constitu-tion, would certainly perish; and hence, indeed, iit that they are continually urging the Administration to make this altogether unprecedented experiment Our Constitution does not attempt the folly of pre-scribing the way in which we shall carry on war. The simple truth in this matter (and they are either silly or disingentions who deny it) is, that War mus ever be a Law unto itself, and that no other Law car meet its exigencies.

I said that I love the Union. My whole heart is set on its restoration; and, therefore, have I done all I could to compel the South to return to it. I say compel, because I believe she must be compelled. During all the years of the Rebellion, McClellan and his party have constantly held that the South would o the Union, if the North would prepare the contrary. For the reasons I have already given, the South will not consent to return. She has set up her new nation with Slavery for its boasted corner-stone; and she will not, but upon compulsion, belong again to a nation of another kind. There is, I admit, one way in which the South might possibly be induced to return to the Union. That way McCiellan and his Party know; and that way I have not the slightest doubt they are willing, and no small hare of them eager, to prepare. Should the North consent to set up. Slavery within all her borders, and to put, as Slavery requires, the claim of property in man on the same footing with the claim of property in horses and hogs, the South might possibly consent to return to the Union. The Democratic Party knows that this is the only way in which she would consent to return, and this way the Democratic Party would open to her.

The perticious cry that our sole legitimate object in prosecuting the War is to save the Constitution and the Union is, of course, abundantly echoed in McClellan's Letter. The declarations both in and out of Congress, in the early stages of the War, that our one work was to restore the Constitution and the Union, I am not disposed to criticise. But very un-wise was it to repeat such declarations after the Re-bellion had taken on its wide dimensions, and was putting forth its gigantic and appalling efforts. Then our one work was to put down the Rebellion; and, if need be, at whatever expense to Constitution or The forms of the Constitution and the terms of the Union had then become of comparatively little account. Nay, the Rebellion, greatest of all the crimes earth ever knew, must go down, though all do go down with it. Alas, how unreasonable and insane for the enemies of the Rebellion at such a time as this, when the common work of putting it down claims the hands of all, and all the interests of all, to be making issues between themselves about the character of the Constitution or the conditions of the Union! Put down the Rebellion! Put it down now and unconditionally! Matters about the Constitution and the Union can be adjusted afterward. This Democratic shouting for the Constitution and the Union is but to call us off from crushing the Rebellion

I notice McClellan's pathetic appeal for the votes of the soldiers and sailors. What an impudent affectation in him to profess regard for these brave and devoted men, whilst he worms his way up to the plat-form in which the cause they are battling, bleeding and dying for, is condemned, and its abandonment called for! I say its abandonment-for such is the only possible meaning of the immediate armistice, or "cessation of hostilities," which the platform de-mands. If, as President Lincoln's favorite story says, it is " no time to swap horses when crossing the stream, so it is no time to stop horses when crossin stop at that critical moment is to expose down stream. For us to stop the War at this time is to abandon the War, and to make vain all we have sacrificed in prosecuting it. Moreover, it is to aban-don it when it is on the very eve of accomplishing its one object-the overthrow of the Rebellion.

I said it was an impudent affectation in McClellan, men who are fighting our battles, to be professing re-gard for them. So it is for him to be professing that regard whilst be places himself on that platform by the side of a Vice Presidential Candidate, whose symwhom also is necessarily every in no very improbable event, the President of the United States, is George H. Pendleton, who is a men ber of Congress, and who in that capacity steadily votes against supplies of men, and mone y, and taxe for carrying on the War. He is the same Pendleton, who, with but nineteen others, voted against census ing Harris for using treasonable language on the floof Congress, and who, with but fifteen others, vote against the Resolution which declares the duty of crushing the Rebellion. Greatly mistaken is McClellan if, with his unenviable military reputation, and ase and guilty political connexions, he hopes to hour discerning soldiers and sailors with such chaff as his heardless praises of them. They read him "like a book." They will turn their backs upon him, and will give their approving faces and approving votes to the honest Lincoln, who deals in no twaddle about the Constitution and Union, and who to twaddle about the Constitution and Union, and win-peaks what he means; to the patriotic and earnes Lincoln, who believes in the cause for which our sol diers and sailors are contending, who does his utmor ce them, and who scouts as spurious any Peace with the rebels which shall precede their un-conditional surrender. This attempt of McClellan to get the votes of the armed defenders of the country

wise greatly prolonged the War, and greatly swollen the sum of the sufferings of our Army.

I spoke of McClellan worming his way up to the platform, which the Convention prepared for him and his fellow Peace man to stand on. He did not mount it like a bad bold man, but crawled upon it like a bad timid one. His timidity, however, was in no wise because of a disagreement between the platform and his own views—for he virtually says that there is no disagreement between them when he says: "Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination." He believes that the Convention and nomination. He believes that the Convention and its constituents agree with him, for the sufficient rea-son that, having read their platform, he finds himself agreeing with them. It is well that the traitorous and infamous platform is so outspoken, since in this wise, inasmuch as McClellan does himself believe that he and his framers mean the same thing, we a enabled to put confident fiterpretations upon t double-meaning phraseologies in his cunning and cow-ardly Letter. Oh no! McClellan's shyness of the ardly Letter. Oh no! McClellan's suyness of the platform, was in no degree because he dissented from it. It was solely because he feared that his open, plump indorsement of a Peace platform would leave him no votes but those of the Peace Democrats.

I have not failed to notice the patriotic, brave and the reaches with which McClellan has appriabled.

I have not failed to notice the patriotic, brave and warlike words with which McClellain has sprinkled his Letter. Inasmuch, however, as they are at entire variance with other parts of it, and with the obvious spirit and aim of the whole; and inasmuch, also, as they are repugnant to both the entire body and soul of that platform which, by his acceptance of his nomination, as well as otherwise, he expresses histoproval of; and inasmuch, moreover, as these cumplingly flung-in words are out of all harmony with the words and deeds of that other George who stands berds and deeds of that other George who stands be side him, and of the unprincipled Party which none nated them—inasmuch as all this is so, I make n account of them. I cast the affected words aside, de claring them to be, as the lawyers would say, void for inconsistency. I could wish that these words might cost McClellan the loss of the votes of some Democrats; but I have no idea that they will. These Peace Democrats know their man, and they are as sure of one George as of the other. Hence, whilst nothing McClellan can say in favor of a War policy can shake their confidence in his purpose for a South-ern and Pro-Slavery Peace, the more he shall say in favor of such policy, the more he will rise in their eseem-all that he so says passing to the credit of nning in catching the votes of War Democrats.

I am not ignorant that the Daily News and Metropolitan Record, Vallandigham and other such, have
come out against McClellan; but they will be for him
when election comes. Why should they not be?
Why should they not trust him? Like them, he
slanders the Government and the North. slanders the Government and the North. Like them instead of eyer saying so much as one word agains slavery, he is constantly proving that his great con cern is to save it. It is true that their treason is me open and noisy than his, but his is, nevertheless, as real and carnest as theirs. The coming out of Peace Democrats against McClellan is most likely but part of the game. Their showing a want of confider of the game. Their showing a war is expected to increase the confidence of War Democrats in him. But even if there are a few Peace Democrats, who, because of the warlike words in his Letter, do not like to vote for him, they, never in his Letter, on the table will vote for him. Such fellows are always either coaxed or whipped in. Let not the friends of the country flatter themselves that McClellan, who is in heart just what the Peace Democrats could wish him to be, will lose so much as one of their votes.

I pass on to inquire why it is, since the South is obviously the guilty party in this war, so large a share of the Northern people goes with her. It is be-cause of the power of party. It was long ago that the Democratic party came into alliance with slavery. I do not believe that it was as a prominent politician in effect declared it to be, a "natural" alliance. In in effect declared it to be, a "natural" alliance the early days of the Republic, the parties, m considered, were not essentially different. B espousal of the Pro-Slavery policy wrought a sac change in the Democratic Party. Its good men saw it, and lamented it; and from time to time many o them quit it. When at length slavery, having failed to accomplish its ends by political, commercial and ecclesiastical agencies, burst forth in rebellion, (ro the rebellion is neither more nor less than slavery arms,) then, as was to be expected, there was a great exodus from the Democratic party. Thousands of that party, who had been guilty of falling in with concessions to slavery, hoping thereby not only to help their party, but to preserve the quiet and promo the prosperity of the country, could remain in their Pro-Slavery party after slavery had undertaken the violent dismemberment of the nation. Nevertheless the Democratic party did not become weak. As natural, those who clung to it became more that ever devoted to slavery; and the more Pro-Slavery the party became, the more attractive was it to the aristocratic element in our population. For aristoc aristocratic element in our population. For aristocracy, not in England only but the world over, must be in sympathy with slaveholding. Contemp to toiling poor, black or white, bond or free, i of the toiling poor, black or white, bond or free, i increased in devotion to slavery, it grew in favor wit Increased in devotion to siavery, it grew in invorwing those ignorant and debased multitudes who love slavery because they love to have a stratum of humanity still lower than their own. Again, these multitudes go for slavery because they are taught by the demagogues, who get their votes, that the colored people not in slavery are their rivals for the humble terms of labor. forms of labor.

The Democratic party, now so openly and lessly the servant of the Slave Power as to be at work either to break up the nation or to bring all parts of it equally under the reign of slavery, has long been the servant of that Power. Instance its in numerable mobs to prevent or break up the discussion of slavery. To embarrass the Government and help the rebels, it has become the champion of the right of Free Speech. Nevertheless, its Amos Kendali, who is now so conspicuously on the side of Free Speech, the Post Office Department, and wield its mighty ma-chinery against Free Speech. Even our bland and gentle Gov. Seymour, who is now so distressfully concerned for the safety of Free Speech, was, but li tle more than three years ago, planning in conclev with kindred spirits the forcible prevention of a speed

against slavery.

That the Democratic party should, even now, who all Christendom is giving up Slavery, still cling to it, is not unaccountable. Its whole life has come to be in Slavery; and it knows that when Slavery dies, it must itself die. Hence, to expect the Democratic party to itself die. Hence, to expect the Democratic party to give up Slavery is to expect it to give up itself; and the political marty has not yet bear which to give up itself.

The Democratic party is, in short, neither n less than the Northern wing of the Rebellion; and the less than the Northern wing of the Receilion; and the same spirit of opposition to universal freedom, and to the lifting up of oppressed and degraded humanity, which imbues the Southern rebels, imbues the North-ern rebels also. That such a party should do what it an to hinder the putting down of the Rebellion is or ly what might be expected. But a party should taunt us with inco ted. But that even so guil the war, and with lack of success in it, is a meannest and hypocrisy which it surely did not need to add to its stopendous welcedness. How multiplied are its hindrances to our successful prosecution of the get the votes of the armed defenders of the country reminds us of the similar attempt of the Convention that nominated him. In one of the Resolutions, the Democratic Party is made to promise to take "care" of the "soldiery." Impudent and insulting promise! Undoubtedly, "the soldiery will, in turn, take care of the Democratic Party. It will take care of it at the approaching Election; and when the War is over at the South, and the day of reckning for Northern rescality shall have come, it will again take care of Northern traitors whose sympathies have made strong the hands of Southern traitors, and who have in this to add that its crimes and character are summed up

in the crowning infamy of a Convention which built that traitorous and hypocritical platform, and put upon it the two Georges, who are precisely suited to the South, it is better to have that labor instruction on it the two Georges, who are precisely suited to find and to each other. How sad that the men who are doing these things are even nos depraved and too infatuated to pause, and consider what a heritage of same they are preparing for their children!

The friends of the country must not allow them is series to be discouraged by all that its Northern, and therefore its worst enemies have done, and are at still deling, to discourage them. They must continue to believe that a cause so good as is their cause will not fall. They must atill have faith in God, and still becaused it in the War to be but waste. They must still believe that the sorrows of our scores of thousands of bereaved and righteous blood which we have poured out in the war bowed of a more than all its former boundaries, and of far more than all its former justice, freedom and properly.

This nation of all its former boundaries, and of far more than all its former justice, freedom and properly.

This nation of all its former pusitice, freedom and properly.

This nation of all its former pusitice, freedom and properly.

This nation of all its former pusitice, freedom and properly.

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This nation of all its former pusition of far more than all its former pusition of the control of the control of the pusition of the control of the control of the pusition

So also is the Bay of Mobile. Very soon w have conquered two or three other important points and then but a brief, feeble, flickering life will remain to the Rebellion. What is scarcely less important, the Election will also be ours. And then, thanks to God, the Democratic Party, that ugliest of all the enemies of human rights and human happiness, will b dead. The name may survive, but the Party tha shall wear it will be as unlike to the present Den shall wear it will be as unuas cratic Party as day is to darkness.

GÉRRIT SMITH.

Peterboro', September 14th, 1864.

EDUCATION OF THE FREEDMEN.

In February last was issued from this Department Headquarters, General Order No. 23, containing the famous. "Labor System" of Louisiana. This order may, perhaps, be styled the initial step of progress for the Freedman. By its provisions the able-bodied black laborer obtained food, clothing, medical attendance, a house to live in, and one hundred dollars a year in the shape of what is called wages. He was also therein promised a free school for his children. The whip was discarded, the peremptory discipline of slavery annulled, and the absolute power of the master reduced to a degree corresponding with that of an employer to his hired workman. On the other hand, the laborer was required to work, negropholium was disfavored, and sufficient penaltics. penalties.

on followed swiftly the footsteps of liberty. The next month the promise of free instruc-tion for the colored people of Louisiana began to be fulfilled. General Order 38 was issued, constituting

ligence and greater value to labor."

The members of the Board, from the time of their appointment, began energetically their work, and have given to it their undivided time, strength and thought. The results are commensurate. They have established, and are now sustaining in successful operation, sixty-nine colored schools, giving employment to 109 teachers, and containing an aggregate of 7722 pupils. Previously to being employed, these teachers were required to attend the normal class, from one to six weeks, according to their respective needs. Of the 15,340 colored children indicated by the recent census of the Provest Marshal's as being within our army lines in loyal Louisiana, more than one-half are already gathered into these free schools. It is expected that within the next three months, the remaining moiety will also be placed under instruction.

The country schools are prosperous and thronged, and although they have been in being but a few months, they are rapidly demonstrating the capacity of the African to receive our civilization. Children who eight weeks ago were beginning the alphabet, are now reading in First Readers, and solving with facility problems in the primary rules of arithmetic. The more intelligent of the planters are comprehending, that whatever contents and dignifies their labor is a reciprocal benefit to themselves; and the instances are continually increasing where the planters not only willingly, but cordially, aid the Board in the location of schools on their plantations. The city schools, fourteen in number, are conducted by 14 teachers—have an average attendance of 2427 pupils, with a total of perbaps 300 more. The ages of the scholars range from 5 to 18, with several grown persons of either sex, servants, teamsters and seamstresses, who manage to save an hour or two from daily toil, and devote it to gaining the elements of knowledge. About one-half of these children, prior to last October, did not know their letters.

ng the elements of knowledge. About one-half of hese children, prior to last October, did not know

their letters.

The different members of the Board have frequently and thoroughly visited these schools, and are conversant with the teachers and their methods

are conversant with the teachers and their methods of instruction.

Certainly, the general cleanliness of the children is to be remarked. Their parents are poor—most of them very poor, owning not even themselves till that ever memorable day in April, 1862, when the serfidom of Lopisiana vanished in the smoke of Farragut's guns—yet the little ones always enter the school-room with their brown faces and thands shiningly clean, with shoes and clothing often wofully patched, yet painstakingly neat.

The pupils display great cagerness for knowledge and facility of acquisition. Their perceptive faculties are particularly good; too much so, perhaps, as in the reflective faculty and memory they seem somewhat deficient. No severity of discipline is used or required; the threat of expulsion from the privileges of instruction being sufficient to tame the most mounting spirit.

e most mounting spirit.
The weekly report of the teachers show that the

The weekly report of the teachers show that the number of instances of absence and tardiness are less than, and the average daily attendance fully equal to, that in the white schools.

No school buildings have been built, but such quarters as could be devised on the spur of the moment have been obtained; such as confiscated houses, the attics of untenanted stores, and in two instances the basements of churches. These latter instances the basements of churches. These latter were grudgingly given, or rather, not given at all but, taken. The pastors had followed the able bodied of their flocks into the elysium of the Confederacy, and the walls that had been defiled with the pæans of Treason and Slavery are consecrated.

bodied of their flocks into the elysium of the Confederacy, and the walls that had been defield with the peans of Treason and Slavery are consecrated anew by the breath of Instruction, and the Songs of praise of these "little ones"—slaves no longer.

In organizing these schools, many obstacles were met with, and one after another overcome. The prejudices of the people were actively enlisted against the education of "niggers." It was thought impossible to procure teachers, except, from the North. Yet the true-hearted women of New Orleans came forward promptly to the work, and quietly hore the load of calumny, encers and social proscription that fell to their lot. Losisians has truisbed the work with seventy-five earnest and laborious teachers. All honor to them I. The his try of their State would be poorly written should it out their names.

A better day is now dawning here. The progresive triumphs of our arms have purified the political atmosphere. Many who were blind now see; and the community are fast perceiving that as success, his faith faled him, and somitimes he hed dissec; and the community are fast perceiving that as

post and scourge,

New Orleans Times, Sept. 2.

FEELING OF ENGLAND TOWARDS AMERI-OA.

We have now in this country an Englishman who will be received, as he deserves, with a truly national welcome. This is Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, of the University of Oxford, who is one of the very few men of the higher classes in England who have defended our cause stoutly from the beginning of our struggle. His name is associated with those of Richard Cobden and John Bright. He has now come across the Altantic to see America for hinself, to learn the prospects of the war, and to see the nation pass through the crisis of a Presidential election. A few days since he was present at the Commencement at Brown University, in Providence, and received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Laws. In a short speech acknowledging the courtesy, he spoke thus of the feeling which existed among the different classes in England toward this country:

"I most heartily thank you for the compliment

ward this country:

"I most heartily thank you for the compliment you have kindly paid me and the great University, the elder sister of this institution, whom I have the honor to serve. I am no practised orator myself. I am a student, not an orator, and the only public meeting it has been my privilege to address was the great meeting in the Free Trade Hall in Manchester, England, to protest against the outrage of sending forth the Alabama...

It is true there have been causes of estrangement, and I am afraid that in this great struggle you have It is true there have been causes of estrangement, and I am afraid that in this great struggle you have too much reason to complain, not only of a want of sympathy, but also of positive antipathy. But this is not true of the whole people; it is true only of certain classes, and that it is true of them I most deeply regret. When the Prince of Wales visited this tain classes, and that it is true of them I measure, by regret. When the Prince of Wales visited this country, he was received by you, not only with kindness and courtesy, but with cordiality and enthusiasm, and you might have hoped that throughout England a deep sympathy would have been manifested in behalf of your cause. Unhappily, dark clouds have now come between us, which I trust time may dispel.

clouds have now come between us, which I trust time may dispel.

You must not think, however, that the nation is against you, though it were idle for me to deny that the privileged classes, our aristocracy and clergy, have been opposed to you in this struggle. You have been a standing menace to them, not in a military sense, but in a moral and political sense. Their instinct teaches this, no matter what their lips max,say. They know that your principles are certain to endure; they know that their doom is linked with the destiny of this nation, and that it is opening a political future which shall overthrow their schemes of power. I do not say that they could not feel otherwise than they do, but it would be unnatural that they should, while they realize so keenly the tendency of your institutions. The feeling is not one of malignity, but of natural opposition to your political views and theories of government.

Believe me, too, there are other gentlement.

ment:

Believe me, too, there are other gentlemen
ashamed of the language which has been used by a
portion of their countrymen. When we come to
the middle classes, there is a better feeling. This, it
is true, is not what we might have expected. The
are very rich, and their wealth has made them indifferent to what wantle ones have a second or the second of the second or the se

is true, is not what we might have expected. They are very rich, and their wealth has made them indifferent to what would once have greatly moved them; and I fear, although I am almost ashamed to say it, that some of them are not above the feeling that it is most genteel to agree with those who are hostile to you. The feeling of this class is not a feeling of real hostility, however.

The London Tieneraph is the great paper of the middle class. It has a circulation nearly treble that of the London Tienes. It has been against the war, but not in hostility to this country and, its free institutions; and such is the character of much of the war talk which you read. I have now with me, I believe, a letter from one whom you know to be one of the best friends of America, my honored friend Mr. Bright, in which he says, if he envies me my visit to this country, he pities me also. His sorrow at the calamities that have overwhelmed you is almost anguish. He is truly a most cordial friend of this nation. Others may feel with equal strength that this war is a calamity, and express that feeling, and yet they may be, like him, the friends of your cause.

But let us come down a little further in the strata

cause.

But let us come down a little further in the strata of English society; let us come down to the masses, the lower middle class, as we sail them, among whom are a great number of poh-conformists, who are a class friendly to this country, whether actually in favor of the war I cannot say. If we come down to the laboring classes, those who are agricultural laborers, a kind of peasantry, are scarcely above the condition of mediaval serfdom; they have the least idea of political rights and privileges. But of the intelligent laborers, the mechanics and But of the intelligent laborers, the mechanics and workingmen in our large cities and towns, there are few indeed whose hearts are not with you in sympathy, few indeed who have not followed your fortunes; and, from the moment when the broad issue was made between freedom and slavery, they, in spite of great suffering and great temptations, have warmly and steadily adhered to your side. We alone have been able to hold great public meetings, and the enemies of your cause have tried in vain to hold such meetings.

and the enemies of your cause have tried in vain to hold such meetings.

I dare not trust myself to speak what I think of the London Times. Trust me, that it does not represent the feelings of the nation, and its atterances are not the voice of the English people. It has been sold by the editor, for what he regards as a sufficient compensation, invitations to aristocratic houses and the patronage of aristocratic society.

Mr. President and gentlemen, I have ventured to

houses and the patronage of aristocratic society.

Mr. President and gentlemen, I have ventured to
speak upon this topic because many have been surprised at the position of England, and because I
wish to show you that the English people are not
your enemies. They have every motive to make
the hearts of the two nations one. I would not
venture to trench upon a subject upon which
American opinion is divided.

I trust that these insitutions will have an influence to awaken the whispering of kindly and social
feeling between us, when this terrible struggle shall
be ended."

But he hed recently paid \$2 per gallon for white, and that stird him. With wan had upon is 1 it and that stird him. With wan had upon is 1 it en empty jug, and tother pointed to heaven, he had ten empty jug, and tother pointed to heaven, he had ten empty jug, and tother pointed to heaven, he had sworn eternal hostility to them ex had he had he

munny I borror, I allez giv my noat, with a the them transactions.

2 resom: Every nigger killed inflains or but, ren powerful. Imagin my brethen, a sufmi sufferen powerful. He sees their air niggers, and is hat size enemy. He sees their air niggers, and is hat size in soots uv blu, he beholes his indirable legent. Neverer facever! Fait would be spare as from very niggers may be the uncless w 4 stems at its children, (which is patriarkle,) to say sufma with manny he has inwested in em. Bet so! The order is given! "Fire! He polis the false string, saf ex be beholds his own property beeding on the plan, he swoons a way. My jentil friends, I suit mothet that haff the cases reported in the Sethin layer ex sun stroke wux from that cox.

Uther brethrin giv their experience in. The fait in se improvin sence the draft, and I ber fait the cross reported in the Sethin layer of our grosseries kin hold up till Sept.5, under the credit sistim, and too menny dont run r Kanadr, m will be able to whale enny Provo Manheli for the Patter we self "Chanada".

PETROLEUM V. NASBY. Paster uv sed Church in

A HORRID NUISANCE.

A HORRID NUISANDE.

This road, and nearly every other railread in the country, is in one respect a XUISANCE, and retain nuisance as may be readily corrected, and eights be, and would be if the managers would give the matter a little thought and care. Sting a like almost over the road, within a few feet of it, rese shut in by the trees that it is invisible, I am in the abit of observing the peculiarities of the mangement, the signals which the bell and white mit, and the difference of these in the various time. The nuisance which every dweller on the fixed the railroad suffers, and especially those within ose two miles of a station, is the unnecessary rose of the steam pipe, the hideous screech, the lord, and the difference of the he engineer pertures the night and day. So long and so closely have studied this nuisance, that I am able to stime it as be often made at the mere whim of the engine generally, I believe, for his own amment, with that secret, malignant satisfaction which a min fair in startling his neighbors, giving them fina ming them jump. Sc. This scream, more fearful than the yell of a tribe of Indians or a borde, of reks, a made sometimes by an express train passing through a willage, and again the same trains go through a willage, and again the same trains go through a consecution of the comine train is heard for eight and noise of the comine train is heard for eight and noise of the comine train is heard for eight and noise of the comine train is heard for eight and continues of the continue train is heard for eight and continues of the continue train is heard for eight and continues of the continue train is heard for eight and continues of the continue train is heard for eight and continues of the continue train is heard for eight and continues of the continue train is heard for eight and continues of the continue train is heard for eight and continues of the continue train is heard for eight and continues of the continue train is heard for eight and continues of the continue train is heard for howl. It is never necessary as a warning, for the noise of the coming train is heard for mile, and the bell is a sufficient signal, if any were wasting. BUT WHAT IS THE HARM?

This is the harm: In every village and hanks on the line of every railroad in the world, there are houses in which are sickness, feebleess, inface; and age, delicate nervous temperaments, wonded, sifering people, dying people, soile of them, all of them in need of rest, all sensitive to sound and age, delicate nervous temperaments, vonaded, sufering people, dying people, soide of them, all of them in need of rest, all sensitive to sound and racked with anguish when a harb noise teat through their nervous system, dislocating every joint of the aching spirit, and rasping the fine fibre of a feeding heart. I sthere no harm, most homas director, in sending an army of savages to sound the war-wboop under the windows of these about a suffering? But a thousand voices could not now fearfully startle the slumbers of as sick person that the blast of this horrid steam pipe, making night hideous with its scream. And it is repeated every hour or so, through the day, and prolohged in the night till suffering humanity means out a departing wish that it would stop, or that deafness migh be granted as a boon. I know it will be very lard to convince business directors that this is anter of any moment. They will smile at the simplicity of a man who supposes it to be any concern of their whether people are annoyed by noise or not. And that will be the end of it. But not at thought the governors of a hospital in which locaspenia night, by the side of a crushed and dying by. The strendants passed their time playing games, larging and talking near the mangled paillats, sensite a the least sound, and disturbed and disressed by the harsh and unnecessary noise. I laid the alpert before the Board of Governors, and the best size was reformed out of office, and the rei reformed while in. No such good result will this play reduce in behalf of suffering humaniny. I said be laughed at for making so serious a mixer of his harsh and unnecessary noise. I laid the alpert before the Board of Governors, and the best size of the size of the size of the first playing the side of a crushed and the size of the intervention of these screeches than is needful to give if I could reach the directors of one filesishing unit I could reach the directors of one filesishing unit I could reach the directors of one filesishing unit I could reach the direc

FRETFUL PEOPLE. Men make themselves monortable, destroy the peace of their families, and acts ortable, destroy the peace of their tamine illy make themselves bated, by fretfulness

says:

It is not work that kills men; it is worry. We'th healthy. You can hardly put more on a mat that can bear. Worry is rust upon the blade. It is at the revolution that destroys the machinery, but friction. Fear secretes acid, but love and trust is sweet pluces.

We knew a man with a patient, good, Caristia wife, and we never heard him speak a kind, pleasify word to hear and and the last one word to hear and and the last one.

We knew a man with a patient, gook, wile, and we never heard him speak a kind, please word to her, and doubt if he ever did in heal of tury they have lived together. He is lively in a Everything goes wrong. You would think hat he been trying goes wrong. You would think hat he man the control of the second timber, and had lively been trying to digest a cross-ct say. He is seried cross, and thinks that his wife and didner, her hands, and all the domestic misst, have curred a combination to worry him to death of a combination to worry him to death. He is crossing the courte, he had they would be seried in a shell of acid secretions, through the seried in a shell of acid secretions, through the seried in the seried out, and he will soon worry himself to death. Of course, he has never worked to any afrasup himself or any body else. With him everything seed for any body else. With him everything ages, who may be seed to a particularly believe in the course, he has never worked to any afrasup himself of the course, he has never worked to any afrasup himself of the course, he has never worked to any afrasup himself of the course, he has never worked to any afrasup himself of the course, he has never worked to any afrasup himself of the course, he had not been a specifically believe in the course of the course, he had not been a specific and the course of the c

WHAT MAKES A LADY. When Beau Bruss WHAT MAKES A LADY. When Beas Brussasked what made the gentleman, his quick refy "Stareb, stareb, my lord!" This may be rive takes a great deal more to make a lady; and that may to some seem singular, I am ready to sait that no conceivable quantity of matin, silk endings, frilling, hooping, flouncing, or farbeleng deging, frilling, hooping, flouncing, or farbeleng here, or per dress-maker, constitute a real lady. not Mrs. Abbott Lawrence just as much a lady at the lady and the lady

The Alexandria Journal learns through source left annot be doubted, that the guerilla Mosby was rerestly wounded in a skirmish near Fairfax, Ya, and days since.