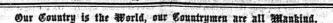
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F The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-granis, Obio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are shorted to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial The lollowing but responsible for any debts of the tites, but are not responsible for any debts of the vil: - Wandell Phillips, EDMUND QUINCY, EDVING paper, Till Jackson, and William L. Garrison, Jr.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

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

the inhabitants thereof."

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that milliary authority takes, for the time, the place of all multipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; not that, under that state of things, so far from the being true that the States where alevery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the Prakingary or was ustreen States, but the Commander or was American HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. . . From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, curvis, service, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congeness extend to interference with the institution of flavery, in wrear wat, in wence it can be instant that the war power of Congeness, and the strong of the constitution of strong the control of the constitution of strong the control of the control o

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 41.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1757.

is do a war or division or a war or insurrection, C has power to only on the war, and wars camer in condition to the Laws of war; and by the laws an invaded country has all its laws and municipal thous sweet by the board, and Mantal, FOWER TAN FLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in

array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman-cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. Adams.

Selections.

SPEECH OF HON. S. P. CHASE.

fion. S. P. Chase, late Secretary of the Treasury, was risted at his residence in Washington, on Monday reming, by the Lincoln and Johnson Club, accommond by a band of music, and the distinguishcompanied by a band of music, and the distinguish-ad gentleman was complimented by a screnade. In response to repeated calls, Mr. Chase addressed his uniors as follows:

of retiteman response to repeated calls, Mr. Chase addressed his vators as follows:

*FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for the compliance of this call. As I am not a man bolding office, nor a candidate for office, I may, without vanity, regal this demonstration as a mark of personal good will, and of approval for services which it has been by fortune to render in times past.

Since my return to the honorable position of a printed time, I have thought that I was entitled to about vacation of eight weeks, after unremitted labor foreight or nine years. I have returned among you for a barel period, with renewed health and viger. I propose soon to go to my own great State in the West, there to advocate the cause so dear to you all I believe you call yourselves the Lincoln and Johason Clab. These names represent to us, to-day, praciples and a policy, designs and purposes, by whe alone we believe this country can be saved, the seminary of man runneth not to the contrary. I shill not be likely now to forget them, or cease to incolate them to my fellow-citizens. If all the voter would take my advice, there would not be a vote category for those two gentlemen. A great many, no doubt, and, in my homble judgment, a large majority, will be given for them.

The Baltimore platferm, upon which these nomines were placed, comprises three great principles: First, Union, one and indivisible. That Union emtaces in its extent the whole country—every fill, every river, every, month of every river, every promotory and cape wherever the flag of the Union ever floated.

ever floated.

The next of those principles is, that that Union has been assaulted by slavery, and slavery must die the death which it deserves. This principle was announced by the convention by I suppose, a greater degree of unanimity than any other there enunciated.

somed by the convention by, I suppose, a greater degree dimansimity than any other there enunciated. It there a man here who means to deny this? I stere one who means to suffer this to be put down? The third principle is, the rights of Americans must be respected by all foreign countries. They have no itse of allowing princes or potentates of any country is interfere with anything that of right belongs in this country or the people of this country, or to the any obstructions in the way of the institutions of the progress of this country.

The Union can only be maintained by thoroughly suppressing the rebellion, and preserving regulations has been appeared by the property of the there or Farragut leads them, with that gallant commander tied to the finant head. We intend to give them ample supplies of arms, food, clothing, ererthing which they can need. And while doing that we intend to appeal to them, in the name of this past Republic, to save our national honor and our ber institutions.

he justinions.

I vant peace, but we want it with a Union made ared by freedom, and made permanent by foundations spon freedom and justice.

Which of the planks in our platform do you want the planks on the planks of the planks of the planks in our platform do you want any one shaved a single price? No, no; let it stand as it is. It is all good, it umantain it all. Let us maintain the men who appert it.

apport it.

I have talked a little to you to-night, my friends, nothave said some things which I intend to say to the people of my own State. I have always thought that I could go to the people, and tell them plainly that we need and what is right. I have never feared to appeal to their sound heads and true hearts. I have always found them willing to trust me whenever I was willing to trust them."

We willing to trust them."

Mr. Chase concluded by again returning thanks
we the compliment bestowed upon him, and the for the compliment bestowed upon him, and the covid dispersed after giving hearty cheers for the neaker, the army and navy, and Lincoln and John-te.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON'S RECORD.

George II, Pendleton, of Ohio, who stands upon Copperhead ticket for Vice President with the Copperhead ticket for Vice President with Score B. McClellan for President, has a record narriy consistent with his present position as a saclard-bearer of the Rebel-sympathizing Peace-logers of the North. He is an intimate personal beggs of the North. He is an intimate personal sid policial friend of Vallandigham. In his political there are sentiments, be is quite after the heart the reent illustrious exile who, for a time, sat thing and watching "over the border." He is in Degrees, and has left his record there. On the lab of December, 1863, three resolutions were offered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Green (IN Saith, of Kentucky. The first was as follows.

Engived, That as our country, and the very exstrate of the best Government ever constituted by
has, are imperiled by the most causacless and wicked
has the imperiled by the most causacless and wicked
has the imperiled by the most causacless and wicked
has the only hope of saving this country and
read, that the only hope of saving this country and
read, to are for the most vigorous prosecution of the
tr, sull the Constitution and Javas shall be enforced
as despet and laparts of the United States; and to
sat each we oppose any armistice, or intervention, or
scataino, or proposition for peace, from any quarier,
to keg as there shall be found a rebel in arms against
all government; and we ignore all party names, lines
as lanes, and recognize but two parties in this war—
lanes, and reators.

Against this resolution 65 Copperheads voted, thoughout was Pendleton. The second resolution as as follows:

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of Con-pus to pess all necessary bills to supply men and most, and the duty of the people to render every aid a thirp power to the constituted authorities of Gov-tesses in the crushing out of the rebellion, and staging the leaders thereof to condign punishment.

using the leaders thereof to condign punishment. On the question of the passage of this resolution, may of the Copperheads deeley the vote, while was the infamous Harris, of the Copperheads the infamous Harris, of the passage the deeper the transpart of the passage the deeper the transpart of the passage of the passage of the transpart of the passage of the first passage of the transpart of the passage of the pass

such a course, rely upon it. I will be in Washington to morrow.

These letters were written only a month after the first battle of Bull Run, when there was no occasion whatever for a draft. The government did not agree to McClellan's proposal, because men were enlisted fast enough without a draft, the proof of which is seen in the fact that Secretary Cameron reported to Congress an army of nearly seven hundred thousand embodied and in the field, all raised by volunteering. All of the large Army of the Potomac, commanded by General McClellan, when he took the field, 155,000 men, were volunteers. So were all the troops who filled up that army after McClellan's disastrous campaign against Richmond. The men could have been procured no faster by draft than they were by volunteering. Yet McClellan put himself on the record promptly as in favor of a draft then. The government did not believe Gen. Marcy's assertion that men would not volunteer, ad, therefore, refused to order a draft, and was fully justified by events in the faith it reposed in the popular enthusiasm.

At the McClellan meeting in Philadelphia, sented "the grave of the Union." The President and Cabinet were represented riding in a hears, drawn by jackasses with human faces representing Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, and other Union commanders. Gen. Grant was represented as saying, "I pull for the side that pays best." Such is the honor our heroes get from the peace democrats!

SLAVES

Wansas, A most desperie, wicked and bloody and the services of the following state of the f

so much Yankees as their own neighbors. Deserters and conscripts by scores were passing through our jail daily. They were of all ages and conditions. One poor fellow was brought in in woman's clothing. Some of them had been pulled out of chimneys, a fact which I had heard of in relation to some of the Beaufort negroes. I do not know whether the Southern white man learns from the negro, or the reverse, but it is quite remarkable that they are wonderfully alike in everything except friendship for the Yankee and loyalty to the country. When a prisoner escapes, he instinctively goes to the negro for assistance, and finds it invariably. But if the white man or woman even pretends to be friendly, it is usually only to give time to send a messenger for a body of rebel soldiers, or to lead into a white man or woman and the South can be trusted, but that nearly every negro can—that the truly

no white man or woman in the South can be trusted, but that nearly every negro can—that the trulloyal among the former are as rare as the disloyal among the latter.

The negroes throughout the Confederacy as earnestly desire and pray for the success of our arms as the whites do for their defeat. They understand the nature of the contest perfectly, and believe undoubtingly that God is going to bring about their final deliverance through the Yankee. But they can do nothing except to pray and wait. They never will make any extensive insurrectionary attempts, nor is it desirable that they should, for success would be impossible. Those disposed to lead

On the 18th of January, 18th, Mr. Green. CapSouth, of Kennedy, efforted the following presentled and residuation on the passage of which, there stands to the passage of which, there stands the passage of which, there is an office of the passage of which there is a manufacture of the passage of which there is a manufacture of the passage of which there is a manufacture of the passage of which there is a manufacture of the passage of which the stands of the passage of which there is a manufacture of the passage of which there is a manufacture of the passage of which the passage of the passa

THE SOUTHERN MILITARY PRISONS. INQUIRY BY THE UNITED STATES SANI-

TARY COMMISSION CONFIRMATORY ACCOUNT OF THE MARTYRDOM

OF OUR SOLDIERS IN THE SOUTH

CONFIRMATORY ACCOUNT OF THE MARTYRDOM OF OUR SOLDERS IN THE SOUTH.

On May 19th last, Dr. Valentine Mott, the eminent savant and medical professor; Dr. Ellerslie Wallace, Professor in Jefferson College of this city; Dr. Edward Delafield, President of the New York College of Physicians; Hon. J. I. Clark Hare, the distinguished Judge of the District Court; Rev. Treadwell Walden, rector of St. Clement's Rev. Treadwell Walden, rector of St. Clement's Church, of this city; and Gouverneur Morris Wilkins, Esq., of New York, were appointed a Committee of Inquiry by the United States Sanitary Commission to make investigation of the terrible reports of suffering which had reached the public from the prisons of the South, and to furnish to our people and the world an authentic statement of facts. This report is at length ready for the public in the remarkable pamphlet before us. It is the digested narrative of a volume of consistent testimony which will be appended to the report of the committee. Let us say here that the character of this body of gentlemen is eminently above reproach. They number three distinguished professors of medicine, one of our most estimable judges, and a well-known minister of the Gospel.

marrative of a volume of consistent testimony which will be appended to the report of the committee. Let us say here that the character of this body of gentlemen is eminently above reproach. They number three distinguished professors of medicine, one of our most estimable judges, and a well-known minister of the Gospel.

THE RETURNED PRISONERS.

The condition of our prisoners at Annapolis bas already been reported in these columns in a brief, but very suggestive, communication from Ellerslie Wallace, M. D., and by testimony of Miss Delia Dix, whose noble ministration in our bospitals is well-known. The present report intensifies the picture presented with so much feeling by Dr. Wallace. "It was strange to find a Hercules in bness to see the immense hands of a young giant pendant from limbs thinner than a child's, and that could be spanned with the thumb and finger. • • More as a basin, and the bone protruding through a bloodred hole in the lip!" There were many like these, and even worse, where all was so horrible and sickening, that the pen almost refuses its duty. The photographs of skeletons lately handed around through the North are only pictures of the hoppful cases. Hundreds died from utter weakness or starvation—scores grew insane or imbecile. There was a fearful amount of this phastly and awful misry in the prisoners at Annapolis. In the countenances of some of the best cases there was "a look of turn desolateness, of settled melancholy, as if they had passed through a period of physical agony which had driven the smile from their faces forever." Contrast with this piteous picture the boasted chivalry of the South, and the civalization and Christianity of the South, and the civalization and Christ chivalry of the South, Christianity of the age!

Christianity of the age!

LIBBY PRISON.

The rooms are one hundred feet by forty. In six of these, twelve hundred United States officers of all grades, from brigadier down, were configed for months. This was the almost incredible space allowed them in which to cook, cat, wash, sleep, and take exercise. Ten feet by two claimed by each man for all the purposes of living! At one time they were not allowed benches or stools, or even to fold their blankets and sit upon them, but forced to huddle "like slaves in the middle passage" at another only allowed to make stools out of the barrels and boxes they received from the North; at all times overrun by vermin, in spite of constant ablutions, no clean blankets ever being issued by the rebels; and lying down at night, according to Libby phrase, "wormed and dovetailed together like slave." There were two stoves, and seventy-five windows, all broken, and in winter the cold was intense. Every prisoner had a cough from the damp or cold. It was among the rules that no prisoner should go within three feet of the window, a rule extremely difficult to observe in the coverage of the mean spice of content of the seventy-five windows, all broken, and in winter the cold was intense. Every prisoner had a cough from the damp or cold. It was among the rules that no prisoner should go within three feet of the window, a rule extremely difficult to observe in the content of the seventy-five windows of the South. Often, by accident, so unconsciously, an officer would go near a window, and be instantly shot at. In the Pemberton the content of the seventy of the men of the seventy of the ment of the sland.

The men resorted to every expedient to keep from perishing. They lay in the ditch, as the most projected place, heaped upon one another, and lying erishing. They lay in the ditch, as the most projected place, heaped upon one another, and lying erishing. They lay in the ditch, as an on of them expressed it, wilkie to ever the time the purplex, heaped upon one another president place, heap seventy-five windows, all broken, and in winter the cold was intense. Every prisoner had a cough from the damp or cold. It was among the rules at the no prisoner should go within three feet of the window, a rule extremely difficult to observe in the two concensions, an officer would go near a window, and be instantly shot at. In the Pemberton I Buildings, near by, as many as fourteen shots were fired in a single day, and very frequently a prisoner fired in a single day, and very frequently a prisoner fired in a single day, and very frequently a prisoner fired in a single day, and very frequently a prisoner fired in a single day, and very frequently a prisoner fired in a single day, and very frequently a prisoner fired in a single day, and very frequently a prisoner sit wooks, and the whole ration was larged to the words of the prisoners:

"There was no name for our hunger," "I was dungry; pretty nearly starved to death." I was dungry; pretty nearly starved to death." I was dungry; pretty nearly starved to death." I was dungry; pretty nearly starved to from the but of a musket; as he fell, a bullet encience within an inch of murdeting him. Major Turer, the keeper of Libby, remarked, "The boys are in want of practice." The sentry said "he had made within an inch of murdeting him. Major Turer, the keeper of Libby, remarked, "The boys are in want of practice." The sentry said "he had made the principle of the sentred within an inch of murdeting him. Major Turer, the keeper of Libby, remarked, "The boys are in want of practice." The sentry said "he had made a bet he would kill a d.—! Yankee before he came off guard." Almost every prisoner had such an incident to tell. Throughout the Southern prison

number of 3,000, at least. At length, five or six were distributed during the week? Scores were stolen.

For offences, trivial or serious, prisoners were consigned to cells beneath the prison, the walls of which were damp, green, and slimy. They were consigned to stand up all night. Dead bodies, too, were placed in the cellar, and very often were partly devoured by hogs, dogs, and rats. At the time of Kilpatrick's raid, some negroes pointed to the cellar: "Dug big hole down dar, massa—torpedo in dar, sure?" "Should Kilpatrick succeed in entering Richmond," said Richard Turner, "the prison authorities would blow up the prison and all its immates." "There is enough there to send every Yankee to hell," Lieutenant Latouche was overheard to say. Turner himself said, in the presence of Colonel Farnsworth, in answer to the question, "Was the prison mined?" "Yes, and I would have blown you all to Hades before I would have suffered you to be rescued." The remark of Bishop Johns is corroborative as well as curious, in reply to the question, "Whether it was a Christian mode of warfare to blow up defenceless prisoners?" "I suppose the authorities are satisfied on that point, though I do not mean to justify it." This passed without comment. It is also well to remember that the inspector of Libby, Richard Turner, was a negrowhipper by trade.

ed in masses upon the rapids, on either side of the island.

for murder.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE REBELS—THE PRISONS IN THE NORTH.

The investigations of the Commission, based on robel and general testimony, conclusively show that no excuse can be found in the powerty and suffering of the robels for this fearful condition of things. The rebels have uniformly testified that they had, generally, good rations, and were well fed. It must be remembered that the cruelty of the rebel prisons is systematic, incessant and regular, however bad it may be. The ration of the rebel soldier was infinitely superior to that of Libby prison, or how could he bave endured the marches, fatigue and hardships of so many severe campaigns? There is no room to doubt that the rebel army itself was fully, if not abundantly supplied with the common necessaries. The prisons of the North were next examined by the committee, and in this connection we have the copious and accurate observations of so respectable a gentleman as Judge Hare. We need not say that our rebel prisoners are well, and even kindly and carefully treated in all the particulars in which the rebel authorities are so barbarously cruel. The rations are better than those usually given to rebel soldiers. They have room to walk, to play, and to that. The prisoners are required to be cleanly, and to bathe in squads in the river. They live in good health, and even in good humor, finding amusement in their condition, and a tolerable life among themselves. This part of the committee's inquiry is full and conscientious, and furnishes a strange and marvellous contrast to the treatment of our prisoners in Richmond. We may accept the report as history.

FRESH BARBARITIES UPON THE NEGRO.

An army correspondent of the Boston Journal, under date of Athens, Alabama, Sept. 5, gives a sketch of a military reconnoissance in that region, in the course of which he says :-

THE NEGRO SOLDIERS AND THEIR OFFICERS.

THE NEGRO SOLDIERS AND THEIR OFFICERS.

At every bridge along this entire road, there is a block-house held by a negro-detachment. I hear everywhere from those who have had opportunities to know, the same favorable report of the conduct of these negro garrisons that come from other parts of the country. I do not invariably hear the same favorable report concerning their officers. Sufficient care has not been taken in this department to secure to them sober and conscientious leaders. They have been swindled by United States Recruiting Agents, and often fraudulently forced into the service. They have been mustered in under threats of instant death if they refused to take the oath. There ought to be a detective employed to gather evidence of these outrages.

MURDER OF A NEGRO.

ployed to gather evidence of these outrages.

MURDER OF A NEORO.

As we followed the turnpike, we came to a byroad leading to the left, along a fence, dividing two
fields. There were traces of the passage of an artillery train. I rode along it a short distance, and
returned to report to the captain two or three unthatched houses near a wood. We came back, and
went up to them. A cluster of white and black
women and children appeared at the doors. A soldler was with us.

As the captain and I were talking with the women, a soldier suddenly shouted out: "There goes
a Reb. Ealt! Halt—or I'll fire! Who-o-o!"

But the reacting of the borse saved the cartridge,
and possibly by life of a man. It was the husband
of the woman of the soldier which
bouse, who ran off on seeing
be a rebel officer. When woman ran, and told
him that we were "Federals," returned of his

While the captain went to order up hs

him that we were "Federals," returned of his
While the captain went to order up his
the negro women told me that when the plany,
passed the other day, a couple of them took a dig
gro soldier up a lane near by, and murdered him;
that they left him lying there, after cutting off his
lips; and that his body had been sent to town that
morning. I asked them to go with me, and point
out where the corpse was found. At a short distance from the place where the rebels again entered
the woods lay a soldier's cap on the ground; and
in the bushes, near by, a soldier's fatigue coat. A
large space in the path was covered with blood,
which the sun had dried on the surface of the hard
earth.

large space in the path was covered with proviwhich the sun had dried on the surface of the hard
earth.

He had been seen with his hat in his hand, and
his coat on his arm, when he went with his murderers up the path, which led him from a blood-stained
earth to the world of spirits—limping along with
them, (for he was very lame,) the bright san pouring down its rays on his silvery hair (for the cripple
was old.)

The rest of the story his corper revealed. His
mosth was smashed and his nose broken by a heavy
blow from the butt of a musket; as he fell, a bullet
enered beneath his chin and came out at his crown.

The swelling of the mouth under the hot rays of the
sun and the action of the flies caused his lips to seem
cut to the sight of the frightened negresses.

'Alf, mule reared whenever it came in sight of the
licod; while the negress said: "Dey tuk his shoes
off arter dey killed um." The mule was humaner
than they. They shed his blood, and then put on
his shoes!

As I mounted my frightened mule. I felt more

LAND EXPLAINED.

To the Editor of the Liberotor:

My Duah Garrison — I should feel giad to see the following sensible letter in your column; say hope you will find room for it.

My excellent friend My. Gererine is one of the my excellent friend My.

efficient organization — THE MANCHESTER Using AND EMANCIPATION SOCIETY. Boston, Oct. 3, 1864. GEORGE THOMPSON

BPEECH OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER, Delivered at the great Union Meeting held in Fan-Hall, Wednesday Evening, September 28.

Hall, Wednesday Evening, September 28,

Fellow Cirizena: I do not speak to-night in the belief that any thing in the way of speech-from me or anybody else—can add to the certainty that Abraham Lincoln will be re-elected President of the United States. This event is already fixed beyond all doubt or question. It is the clear, palpable, visible will of the American people, which only waits the official record of the 5th Novembes next. The case is plain. Every body who voted for him four years ago will vote for him now, while others, like Edward Everett, who voted against him before, will range themselves among his supporters. Here is a sum of simple addition which requires very little arithmetic to do. But it is not astonishing that persons who have lost their patriotism should lose the power of calculation also.

And here let me remark that in taking a place at the head of our ticket, the distinguished gentleman to whom I have referred renders a patriotic service, and sets an example to all Bell-Everett men, who do not prefer to follow Bell rather than Everett. If any belonging to that extinct combination now vote against Edward Everett, it will be only to find themselves in the company of the traitor John Bell. If you choose, to give them a designation, let it be simply "Bell men." But it remains to be seen how many at this crisia, will prefer the traitor to the patriot. These tasenames, which were once in con-

simply "Bell men." But if remains to be seen how many at this crist will prefer the traitor to the patrict. These seenames, which were ence in con-junction, now represent the two hostile ideas of re-bellion and patriotism.

But even if the election be certain, our duty is note the less imperative. It is certain because every good citizen will do his duty, and will see that his neighbor does it too. It is certain because, thank God! Patriotism at the North is stronger than Rebellion. But we must all unite to make it more than certain.

every good citzen with the service of the content o

word; and the other is the party of the rebellion with Jefferson Davis as its chief, and with no other watchword than slavery. As in the choice of Hercules, there are now before you two roads, one leading to virtue and renown, and the other leading to crime and shame. Choose ye between them. Vote against Abraham Lincoln if you will, or stay at home and pout if you will; you have only as a next step to go over to the enemy.

There is no question of candidates now. There is no question of men. Candidates and men, no manter who they may be, are all insignificant by the side of the cause. It is the cause which we sustain, and which we would bear as the ark of the evenant on our shoulders. Therefore I put aside all that is said after the cause of the two candidates. It would be usless to attempt a comparison between them, although it might appear that in those matters where one has been most criticised, the other is in the same predicament; that, if Lincoln has employed the military arm in the arrest of individuals, McClellan has employed it in the arrest of a whole legislature, and that if Lincoln drove Vallandigham out of the Union line as a penalty for sedition, McClellan drove the Hutchinsons out of the Union lines as a penalty for sedition, McClellan drove the Hutchinsons out of the Union lines as a penalty for sedition. But why consider these petty personalities? They divert attention from the single question, "Are you for your country, or are you for the Rebellion?"

I have said that there are but two parties. If you would understand their respective characters

you for the Rebellion?"

I have said that there are but two parties. If
you would understand their respective characters
and their claims to support, please to glance, first, at
their history, and then at the principles they have
recently declared.

On one side is the Republican party, which was
Arriginally formed to check the encroachments of

recently declared.

On one wide is the Republican party, which was foriginally formed to check the encroachments of slavery, and especially to save the vast territories of the republic so that they might be preserved forever sacred to Freedom. Such a party, originally formed with such an object and inspired by Freedom, was the natural defender of the Republic when Slavery took up arms against it. To this end it has labored, and to this end it will continue to labor, until, by the blessing of God, the Union is once again restored. I call it the Republican party, because that was its early hame; but for myself, I am indifferent to the name by which you call me. Let it be Republican, Unionist or Abolitionis, what you will, I am with those patriots who stand, by their country, and seek its safety and renown.

It is sometimes asked, what has the Republican party done? Look around, and you will see everywhere what it has done. Its acts are already historic: Slavery and the Black Laws all abolished in the National Capital; Slavery interdicted in all the National Territories; Hayti and Liberia recognized as Independent Republics in the Family of Nations; the Foreign Slave Trade placed under the ban of a new treaty with Great Britain; the Coastwise Slave Trade prohibited forever; all persons in the military or naval service prohibited from returning slaves; all Fegitive Slave Acts repealed; the decending Colored testimony in the Nation-Courts abolished; and slaves set free in the red States by Presidential Proclamation; such as authorized; 'Agridential Proclamation; such is not all.' The Other Republican party. Hast authorized; 'Agridential Proclamation and the such as a second of the triumphs of freedom, accomplisher under auspices to the such as a such orized; 'Agridential' proclamation and the Nation-Courts abolished; 'Agrident and shave been offered to all steads on the such and shave been offered to all steads on the such and shave been offered to all steads on the such and shave been offered to all steads on the s of the Republican party. Be this is not all. And a ready a rea

"—war may, beat upheld,
Move by her two main nerves, iron and gold,
In all her equipage."—

In all her equipage,"—
All this is the work of the Republican party in less than a single Presidential term. It remains for this party to crown its transcendent labors by completing the triumph of the Union, and by establishing peace on the indestructible foundation of human leting the triumph of the Union, and by estaming peace on the indestructible foundation of himnan ghts. For myself, let me say, I regard it at an inner to belong to this party, so great in what it as already accomplished, and greater still in what is a already accomplished, and greater still in what now proposes. Other parties have perfended air part, and perished. The Republican party ill live forever in the gratitude of all who live berty, and who rejoice in the triumphs of civilinates. Fereign countries will take up the strain, blie the down-trodden and the oppressed every-here confess that their burdens have been lifted by a treesstible influence, which we are now assembled advance.

an irresistible influence, which we are now as a dyance.

Against the Republean party, thus patriotic and already illustrious by its achievements, is arrayed the old Democratic party, galvanized into new life, and reinforced by members of the old Bell-Everett party who prefer Bell to Everett. In this strange

combination, where Herod and Pilate have united sake of justice and humanity, and that this terribit to destroy human freedom, there seems but only war may be visidicated in history. The Baltimor single element of cohesive attraction, and that of your may be visidicated in history. Baltimor single element of cohesing the sake of justice and humanity, and that this terribit to destroy human freedom, there is no support to destroy human freedom, the support to des

slavery; and these men all call themselves Depocrats.

Pardon the frankness with which I speak. It is
needful in order to disclose the actual character of
the opposition. For a true democracy, founded of
the organization of the organization of

satiate demands.

Look at the rebelion from beginning to end, and you will find that it has been engineered by Democrats.

Yon cannot forget that James Buchanan, a Democrat, was President, surrounded by a Democratic Cabinet, while the rebellion was allowed to organize and to gather strength without interruption.

Wherever you look now in the rebellion, there you find the did Democracy, into which are absorbed John Bell and his followers, arrayed against their country.

John Bell and his location will find that the larger half, constituting the controlling power of the old Democratic party, is now in arms against their

Country.

Look at the present upholders of the rebellion were, at its outbreak, Democratic States.

Look at the present upholders of the rebellion, and the control of the country of the

heroes should be arrested in mid-career, while Democratic agencies take their place, and rose-water is substituted for cannon balls. And you will declare also that the rebellion shall prevail, and that slavery shall continue to degrade our country, and be the seed of interminable war. All this you will affirm and declare by your votes

and declare by your votes.

If anything were needed to illustrate the offensive character of this platform it would be found in the efforts made to get away from it—at least in this latitude. Nobody here is willing to stand on it. The cry of the railroad conductor is transferred to politics—"It is dangerous to stand on the platform." Nobody has made greater efforts to get away from it than the Presidential candidate of the Democracy, who forgets that as a candidate he is born with the platform, and united to it, as the Siamese twins are united together, so that the two cannot be separated. As well cut apart Chang and Eng as cut apart McClellan and Chicago. The two must go together.

apart McClellan and Chicago. The two must go together.

The letter of McClellan is a specimen of "how not to do it." This letter is the prevailing idea; how not to stand on the platform; how not to offend the rebels, and how not to touch slavery. It is an ingenious wriggle, and twist; but so far as the writer succeeds in getting off the platform, it is only to run upon other difficulties—as from Seylla to Charydis. The platform aurrenders to the rebellion; the letter surrenders to slavery. But the rebellion is nothing but belligerent alavery, so that surrender to slavery is surrender to the rebellion. The platform discards the Union; but the letter, while professing a desire for Union, discards emancipation, without which Union is impossible, and while professing a desire for peace, it discards ilberty, through which alone peace can be secured. The letter says: "The Union is the one condition of peace—we can no more." The Democratic candidate may sak no more; but others do. I ask more—because without more the Union is but a name. I ask more for the

ar may be visidicated in history. The Baltim payention in its resolutions asks more. Abrah neoln asts more. The country takes up the and of the Baltimore Convention and of Abrah

war may be vindicated in history. The Baltimore Convention in its resolutions asks more. Abraham Lincoln exist more. The country takes up the demand of the Baltimore Convention and of Abraham Lincoln exist more. I have said that Abraham Lincoln exist more. He has asked it again and again. He asked it in his Proclamation of the list January, 1863, when as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States he ordered and declared that the states in the robel States "are and henceforcard shall be free, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and maval authorities thereof, soil recopaize and maintain the freedom of said persons." And he aked it again, when in his letter "To all whom it may concern," he announced that all terms of peace must begin with "the abandonment of Slavery." But in face of these declarations, the candidate, of the Democrate mumbles forth, "the Union is the one condition of peace—we are no more."

It is a strange infatuation which imagines that the rebellion can be closed without the entire abolition of Slavery. The rebellion began with Slavery, and it will end with Slavery, As it began in no other way, so it can end in no other way. Born of some stranger of the states of the same of the states of the same of the states of the same of the

down.

Do you need authority for this principle? Let me read to you the emphatic and well-considered words of Postmaster General Blair:

"The people once slaves in the rebel States can never again be recognized as such by the United States. No JUDICIAL DECISION, NO LEGISLATIVE ACTION, STATE OR NATIONAL, can be admitted to reenslave a people who are associated with our own destinies in this war of defence to save the Government, and whose manumission was deemed essential to the restoration and preservation of the Union, and to its permanent peace."

to its permanent peace.

This is noble doctrine, and it is none the lers no ble because it is from a member of the Cabinet, who has sometimes been supposed to hesitate where freedom is in question. See, then, into what denial of just principles, as well as inconsistencies, you are led, when you undertake to follow the Democratic candidate in rejecting Freedom as the corner-stone of Union.

But I have said enough. The case is too plain for argument. Let me give it to you in a nutshell. A vote for McClellan will be, first and foremost, a vote for slavery at a time when this crime has plunged the country into the sorrows and waste of war.

It will be a vote for the rebellion at a moment when rebellion is about to fall.

It will be a vote for disunion at a moment when the Union is about to be restored.

But disunion when once started cannot be stop-

But disunion when once started cannot be stop-ped, so that a vote for McClellan will be a vote to break up this Union in pieces, and to set each State sninning in space.

spinning in space.

It will be a vote for chronic war among fellow-citizens, which will be ever beginning and never end-ing, until the fate of Mexico will be ours. It will be a vote for repudiation of the national debt, involving the destruction of property and the

verthrow of business.

It will be a vote for anarchy and chaos at home It will be a vote for national degradation abro It will be a vote against civilization itself.

It will be a vote for the kingdom of Satan arch.

It will be a vote against civilization itself.

It will be a vote for the kingdom of Satan on earth.

On the other hand, a vote for Abraham Lincoln will be, first and foremost, a vote for Freedom, Union and Peece, that political trinity under whose guardianship we place the Republic. It will be a vote also to fix the influence and good name of our country, so that it shall become the pride of history. It will be a vote, also, for civilization itself. At home it will secure tranquility throughout the whole land, with freedom of travel and of speech, so that the eloquence of Wendell Phillips may be enjoyed at Richmood and Charleston as it is now enjoyed at Richmood and Charleston as it is now enjoyed at New York and Boston, and the designation of "Border States," now exclusively applicable to interior States, will be removed, so that our only "Border States," now exclusively applicable to interior States, will be on Canada at the North and Mexica at the South. Doing all this at home, it will do more abroad, for it will secure the triumph of American institutions everywhere.

Surely all this is something to vote for. And you will not hesitate. Forward then—in the name of Freedom, Union and Peace! Crush the enemy everywhere! Crush him on the field of battle! Crush him at the ballot-box! And may the November election be the final peal of thunder which shall clear the sky, and fill the heavens with glory!

At the conclusion of Mr. Sumer's address, three hearty cheers were given for the Union, the Union, and the meeting was then dissolved.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1. Union League Hall was lied last evening on the occasion of Gen. Cochrana oned has evening on the occasion of Gen. Cochrist of New York delivering an address in favor of at election of Lincola and Johnson. The distinguish gentleman was introduced by Gen. Simon Camero Chairman of the Union State Committee, who gave a brief account of a saccessful tour that he had ju made through several counties in Western Pennsylvnia. Gen. Cochrane spoke one hour and ten minute during which he awakened the immense audience to degree of enthusiasm not often experienced at a pul lic meeting. He predicted the triumph of the Union arms in the field, and of Union votes at home.

GEN. LOGAN AND THE DEMOCRACY. The Ch GEN. LOGAN AND THE DEMOGRACY. The Chicago Tribuse says that this noble officer, the friend of Doug las, was importuned by several leading Democrata, to allow his name to be used for the Vice Presidency a allow his name to be used for the Vice Presidency at the control of the Vice Presidency and the vice of the Vice of Vice Presidency and the vice of vice o

Gen. Hooker authorizes the editor of the Washington Republican to say that any and all state ments that he intends to declare for McCiellan are talse. He says he is for an uncompromising and vigorous prosecution of the war against the armed enomies of the nation.

Major Gen. McCall of Pennsylvania, an old coldier, and steady Democrat of many years' standing as well as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Chester district in 1882, is opposed to the election of George B. McClellan to the Presidency.

Gen. Butler has written a letter to Hon. Silmon Cameron, full of strong arguments in favor of the re-election of Abraham Lincoln.

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1864.

VISIT TO GERRIT SMITH.

We have recently returned from a visit to Petertoro', Syracuse and Aubure, in the Empire State. It
was necessarily a brief one, but we derived from it a
large amount of pleasure and enloyment. For more
than a score of years it has been our wish and purpose to visit our philanthropic and honored friend
Gerrit Shiyr, not merely in compliance with his
oft repeated invitations, but as a token of our personal regard; but circumstances conspired to prevent
our doing so until our late trip. We found waiting
for us at Canastots, (the nearest station to Peterbore',
nine miles, distant.) the carriage of Mr. Smith, and
enjoyed one of the most charming rides we ever took
—making a gradual asconsion of nine hundred feet,
over a smooth road equal to the best in this State,
full of pictureaque beauty in its various windings and
views of natural scenery. On arriving at the hospitable mansion of him who has made the little village of
Peterboro' famous, we were greeted by Mr. and Mrs.
Smith with that hearty cordiality which makes the
visitor instantly feel himself at home, whether he be
friend or stranger, and which has been extended to
multitudes who have gone there before us. There
were others (children, relatives and friends) means. multifudes who have gone there before us. There were others (children, relatives and friends) present, also to bid us welcome. Dinner was immediately announced; and a long table, abundantly supplied and also to bid us welcome. Dinner was immediately amnounced, and a long table, abundantly supplied and elegantly served, was fully occupied by the company among whom was General John Cochrane, (nephew of Mr. Smith.) the candidate for Vice President of the United States on the Cleveland Fremont ticket. Before proceeding to partake of the bountful repast, Mr. Smith pleasantly remarked that it, was his wont water the case of the control of the to welcome special guests in a simple rhyme, (for to poetic inspiration he laid no claim)—and, therefore he would read some verses he had prepared impromp tu for the occasion. A portion of these we take the liberty to give below, though it will doubtless some what startle our esteemed friend to see them in

A thousandfold return there 'll be, If with your souls our own may hold High converse and communion free.

So feast your eyes on our rich fields, Your palates on our garden food; The light and love your presence yields Return to us far greater good.

Best of the bargain's on our part, Get from us all these dear friends For what they give of head and hear! Will our best gifts tenfold repay.

And now, in water pure and bright,
We tosst—OUR COUSTRY AND THE SLAY
And pray that Heaven may speed the ri
The slave set free, the country save!

Our rhymes are not yet done—for here Sits one,* who soars above all fear; Whose breast his country's call to arms Inspired with courage, not alarms.

A duty now he has to do :— This duty rests on FREMONT too : It is to stand by Lincoln's side, And let the Cleveland ticket "slide." FREMONT and COCHRANE now will get Immortal bonors, if they 'll let

Bygones forever bygones be, And rally round the Lincoln tree.

Their votes to Abe, or any man On whom the loyal voters can Unite their votes, and so defeat This rescally Chicago cheat.

And now, again, we'll drink a toast, In view of that great Lincoln host, Which, swellen by that Cleveland band, Will wips Rabellian from the land.

Our noble host, in reckoning that the " best of the

bargain" was on his part and that of his family cir-cle, because it was hospitality versus for what might be given "of head and heart," modestly places no value on his own contributions of mind and spirit, through
"high converse and communion free," and so makes
the balance turn against himself; but the fact still remains that the indebteloses was largely on our part,
as every visitor has so found it in his own case, of all the multitudinous number who have been entertained under his roof. When the verse was read, urging, as a patriotic duty, Cochrane with Feemont to "let the Cleveland ticket slide," the General smiled, but made no response. He has since followed the sensible ad suppression of the rebellion, the stability of the government ernment, and the obtainment of permanent peace. Would that General Fremont had felt inspired to act as magnanimously, and allowed his "private griefs" to have been wholly forgotten in considering the peras magnanimously, and allowed his "private griefs" to have been wholly forgotten in considering the perilous condition of the republic! True, he has publicly withdrawn from the presidential arena, on the ground that "the union of the Republican party has become a paramount necessity"; but his wholesale impeachment of Mr. Lincoln, that "his administration has been politically, militarily and flanscially a failure"—that "he has built up for the South a strength which otherwise they never could have obtained, and this has given an advocate on the Chicaco pattern." given an advocate on the Chicago platform "-&c he does so, "not to aid in the triumph of Mr. Lincoln, but to do his part toward preventing the election of the Democratic candidate." A very nice distinction indeed! For how the defeat of General McClellan is to be effected except by "the triumph of Mr. Lin coln," we cannot logically make out. Surely, if determined "not to aid in the triumph of Mr. coln," it follows that he is equally determined not to do his part toward preventing the election of the Dor ocratic candidate. He cannot be allowed to play fast and loose, to be friend and foe, in this manner. His letter, as a whole, evinces mortified pride and a spie-netic state of mind, and is evidently intended to be as damaging to Mr. Lincoln as possible, short of an oper advocacy of the Copperhead candidate. There can be no greater condemnation bestowed than to declare that Mr. Lincoln's "administration has been rolling CALLY, MILITARILY and FINANCIALLY & PAILURE, and then to decline in favor of his reflection. It is, moreover, self-stuitification. The Copperheads have said nothing worse than this. But the charge is gross to live untrue. From the issuing of the Proclamation of Emancipation, at least, the administration has been politically, militarily and financially a great success. Is the ensured liberation of more than three millions Is the ensured liberation of more than three millions of slaves, provided the administration be not over thrown, a failure? Is the enrollment of a hundred thrown, a failure? Is the enrollment of a hundred thousand black soldiers a failure? Is the experiment of free labor and free schools in Louisians, South Carolina and Virginia a failure † Is the repeal of all fugi-tive slave laws a failure † Is the abolition of the inter-State slave trade a failure † Is the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the foreign slave trade Britain for the suppression of the foreign stave trade a failure? Is the prohibition of slavery in all the vast territories of the Union a failure? Is the emancipa-tion of all who were held in bondage in the District of Columbia a failure? Is the recognition of the inde-pendence of Liberia and Hayti a failure? Is the transformation of all traly loyal men into advocates for a constitutional amendment, whereby elavery shall be utterly and forever abolished in the land, a failure I Are Grant, and Sherman and Sheridan, and Routeand Farrigut, and a host of others, failures? Is the

a failure? Financially, is the confidence reposed in the integrity and ability of the government to redeem all its paper issues required in the successful prosecution of the war a failure? In view of cheering and momentous facts like these, and of the formidable difficulties with which the President has had to contend, what but a jaundiced vision and a soured mind can account for such a prepenterous charge? It is not Mr. Lincoln, but General Fremont, we are sorry to say, who is a failure. It is the Cleveland nomination that is a failure. It is a strong, determined purpose to divide the loyal sentiment of the country, and defeat the election of Mr. Lincoln, that has proved a failure. All clies is success—as witness the howls of the Rebels on the one hand, and the shrieks of the Copperheads on the other!

— But this is a digression. We remained three days at Peterboro', enjoying "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" with a choice circle, and having no other regret than that we had not made our visit at a much earlier period. It was grafflying to flud both Mr. and Mrs. Smith in apparently good health. May their days be long in the land! They have done much (who can estimate how much 1) by their noble example, their large hospitality, and their unceasing beneficence, to lessen the sum of human misery; relieve the outcast and the oppressed, advance the

example, their targe hospitality, and their unceasing beneficence, to leasen the sum of human misery, relieve the outcast and the oppressed, advance the cause of freedom in its broadest significance, and enhance the happiness of vast numbers who have been hospitably entertained by them. No doubt they have often had their kindness tried and their hospitality abused by inconsiderate and imperiment visitors, who, unbidden and with all possible coolings have, thrust whose the contract of the c then man included the control of the unbidden and with all possible coolness, have thrust themselves upon them, presuming that they were bound to entertain all comers; for have they not ample means, and do they not profess to be generoushearted, and has not any strolling loafer, or distressingly weak brother or sister, a right to expect (as tavern signs read) "entertainment for man and beast," without money and without price? Now, not a word of this came from their lips, nor from any one under their roof; but in the nature of things, this sort of imposition must have been carried to an almost unendurable extent. In fact, this hous-keeping for all the world and "the rest of mankind" must be a costly affair, and must furnish a strange mixture of enjoyment and annoyance from year to year.

enjoyment and annoyance from year to year.

Of the munificence of Gerrit Smith, both public
and private, we need not speak. Inheriting a large estate, complicated and peculiar in its nature—mostly landed property—he has been laboriously employed for many years in distributing it as wisely and hu-manely as possible, in the spirit of a falthful steward—aiding a thousand charitable and reformatory enterprises, and carrying joy and gladness to many desti-tute homes. It is a marvel how, with such a load to carry, and such responsibilities to meet, through all the vicissitudes of business matters, he has been able to give so much of his time to the Anti-Slavery cause and other kindred enterprises—writing and lecturing
"in season and out of season," and never weary in well-doing.

well-doing.

Of course, it would be strange indeed if he had not received, from all parts of the country, and for the crudest objects, almost endless applications for pecuniary assistance-enough, if complied with, to begga sus in a short time. "Wheresoever the carcassere will the eagles be gathered together"; and wheresoever the phenomenon exists of a reputedly wealthy man who is known to be generous in the dis-tribution of his charities, there will be directed a swarm of scheming adventurers and worthless almsseekers, as well as many a worthy fellow-sufferen whose case is really deserving of compassionate con-sideration. It must be a difficult thing to exercise a penetrating judgment in all cases; and no doubt our honored friend has in many instances been basely imposed upon.

We found Mr. Smith cheerful and confident as to

the termination of the terrible struggle through which the nation is passing—warmly supporting the re-elec-tion of President Lincoln, and strongly deprecating all attempts to divide the loyal sentiment of the coun-try upon any other candidate. May be be spared to see the rebellion suppressed, peace restored, liberty triumphant, all fetters broken, the republic saved !

GREAT MEETING IN PANEUIL HALL.

The Union Republicans of Boston held an immense seeting in the Old Cradle on Wednesday evening last week. The Hall itself was jammed, and sevof last week. The Hall itself was jammed, and several stands outside were througed by people. Hon. John C. Grey presided inside, and speeches were made by Hon. Moses Kimball, Hon. Henry Wilson, Col. Mathews, Senator Sumner, and Rev. Mr. Hep-

worth.

At the outside meeting, there were numerous speak

At the outside meeting, the last square, R. K. Potter presided. Hon. R. H. Dana, R. K. Potter, Esq., Col. Bobert I. Burbank, Major McDonald of the 11th Massachusetts, Hon. Henry Wilson, F. W. Stedman, Esq., J. Wetherbee, Esq., Jesse Mann, Esq., J. M. S. Williams, Esq., of Cambridge, Rev. Mr. Haskell, Francis A. Perry, Esq., and a number of other gentlemen made addresses. Spirited music was played at men made addresses. Spirited music was played at intervals by the Cambridge Brass Band, and Gilmore's

Intervals of the came.

Band.

The meetings were continued till nearly half-past ten, and the loyal words of the speakers were most heartily applauded, with comparatively few dissent-

heartily applauded, with comparatively few dissenting voices, at the close.

Senator Wilson introduced Col. R. Stocket Mathews to the vast audience as "one of the most gifted and cloquent sons of Maryland"; and he added: "When the streets of Baltimore were reddened with Massachusetts blood, he was loyal to the country and true to the nation, because he was an Anti-Slavery man. He, with Winter Davis and other eloquent champions in Maryland, has redeemed that State, so that she has before her a Free Constitution, upon which she has before her a Free Constitution, upon which she is to pass on the 12th of October; and/on that day Maryland will take her place by the side of Massachusetts on the list of free Commonwealths."

The expectations of the audience, heightened by such an introduction, were not disappointed. Here such an introduction, were not disappointed. Here is a "sample brick" of this Maryland orator's spirit,

courage, and radicalism:—

"People may talk about 'the Constitution as it.is, and the Union as it was, and It now that it is one of the cant phrases, one of the catch-penny sentences dripping from the tongues of the pasce-mongers throughout the country. (Laughter.) The cowards who stay at home, and talk about aympathy for our soldiers and sallors, the malcontents and fault finders who are constantly telling us what the Government has done that is wrong in their eyes, but never seek to help the Government by any kindly office or cooperation of their own—these are the people who are constantly crying out, 'The Constitution as it is and the Union as it was.' Gentlemen, this world is never the same at set of sun as it was at its rising, (applance), and any man who supposes, that the whirlwind or civil revolution, of atrie, of carnage, of alaughter, of sacrifice, of such has heroism as been shown on the part of the North, in shedding the best blood of the flower of the land, of such munificence as has been displayed by the people of the North in pouring out their vast treasures to satist in the Government—I say, if any man can suppose that such a whirlwind as this, with all the heroic circumstances and unnumbered sacrifices that have attended is, can pass over this land. d as this, with all the heroic circumstances and unnumbered secrifices: that have attended it, can pass over this land, and leave it as it was before the storm came, the is either a fool, hopelessly incapable of being taught, or he is such an atter rebel to God and man, that to talk with him is a abser wate of time. (Loud applause.) I accept this war. I know what it means. Don't you know what it means! (Voicea-Tea.') If any of you do not, I will tell you what it means. It is a furnace-fire, and you are being purified; it is a trying ordeal, and you are being tried; it is a great school for the education of this people, and they are being reducated. It is God's own predetermined way of making the American continent a republic of freemen, without a slave." (Loud applause, and cries of "Grand I I")

onal amendment, whereby slavery shall be difference and the standard Grand II"). The out-door meetings were bruisly assailed by a forever abolished in the tand, a failure that the standard of the standard o

My excellent friend Mr. GREENING is one of the most earnest and best informed amongst the friends of this country in England. On the platform, as not oquent lecturer; in the areas of debate, controlled with Secessionists; and as an able controventials in provincial journals, he has rendered invaluable as provincial journals, he has rendered invaluable as vice to the cause of Truth, Freedom, and Auria. He is one of the Secretaries of that most active and efficient organization—The Maxchester Univ

MANCHESTER, (Eng.) Sept. 14, 1864
TO GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., L.L. D.
My DEAR SIR—You have rendered service to be cause of international good will, by what you have and Juran Sin—You have rendered service to the cause of international good will, by what you have cently done in the way of removing many of the sister prevented amongst or apprehensions which have prevailed amongst or apprehensions which have prevailed amongst or apprehensions which have prevailed amongst or apprehension to the present or this site of the water, in relation to the present great struggle for freedom on the Western Continent. for freedom on the Western Continent.

In the prosecution of this beneficest welt, yet have, I perceive, found it necessary to explain with much minuteness of statement the fact, that although we in England are one, as a nation, we are wer for from being one in opinion or modes of thinking; that we are composed of two distinct and persent parties, one of which may be called the "influential" and the other the "popular"; and that these two parties take different sides on almost every question of politics, whether home or foreign; that whilst the influential and conservative class has, with few exceptions, take the side of the South, the liberal, popular and progressive class has taken the side of, and remained true to, the North; that the error of American has been in their mistaking the swelling and oracial tone of a London journal, representing only "influence," for the in their mistaking the swelling and oracular tone of a London journal, representing only "indusence" for the new populi of the country. All this you spears to have explained to your audiences, and, in doing so, have doubtless produced a beneficial effect. Nevertheless, I write to request that, should you have the opport-nity after you receive this, you will proceed.

I write to request that, should you have the opportability after you receive this, you will proceed a significant of the real state of the pabilic mind on this side of the water.

Such of our American friends as have heard you on this subject may already have discovered the mistake they committed, when they confounded the two parties I have named, and thereby compelled those who cordially sympathized with the North a suffer for the mis-doings of certain men like laid, who built the piratical Alabama, and the missaring of journals like the Times; and they may now be apposed, not only to do justice to the earnest friends of their cause who compose the numerous Union ast Emancipation Societies of Great Britain, but to juite Emancipation Societies of Great Britain, but to julge charitably of another large class, namely, that portion charitably of another large class, namely, marpone of our population which consists of well-messing and fair-minded men and women, who are not politician, and whose instincts as lovers of freedom and henry slavery would lead them to join our ranks, were they not prejudiced against the North, through falling into an error similar to that into which Americans have been led, in forming a judgment respecting this com-

meet with accres of intelligent persons who have co love of slavery or secession, neither any selfah con-servative bias; but who, nevertheless, are unable to asympathize fully with the North, for the reason that neir minds are injuriously influenced by the extracts made in English journals from papers arriving from the United States. Such, for example, as the antithe United States. Such, for example, as the anti-British ravings of the New York Hendd; the occa-sional threats uttered by Northern writers, that Eagland is to be hereafter "punished," or the Candas
"wiped out;" the anti-negro scurrilities of the Democratic prints; the well meant but severe democitions of Mr. Lincoln and his policy, by certain of the
Radical Abolitionists; the talk of "extermination" by some, and the ridiculous bossts and unfulfilled prophecies of others. These, and many other like things, get jumbled together in the minds of honest but ill-informed persons, and come to be regarded in ome way or other as the sayings and doings of "the people" of the United States. It is not, as you well know, until an Englishman by

long, patient and impartial study has become familiar with the details of American politics, and learn the views of the various parties, journals, and prominent individuals whose names and opinions reach these shores, that he is able wisely to discriminate and fairly to judge on matters relating to a great mixed com-munity like that of the United States. It is greatly to be desired that our brethren across the Atlantic should understand this.

should understand this.

If peoples possessing, in common, free institu-tions, and living in the constant and unsugrained ex-ercise of freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, are ever to have alliances and friendship, it must be borne in mind, on both sides, this such allances and friendships must be based upon for very different from those existing between kings and despots. Allowances must be made, not only for differences and divisions in each other's rank, but for those misapprehensions and perplexities which diver-sity of opinion and divisions into parties in one assis-necessarily, create in the minds of the uninformed among the people of another nation.

By way of illustration, I send you two of our div-

by way of illustration, I send you two of our diy newspapers—the Courier, and the Eraminer and Tine. The first, as you know, is a Tory journal, with as-lect and restricted circulation. The last, the organof the Liberal party, with a circulation of nearly \$0,000, the Liberal party, with a circulation of nearly \$6,000, daily. The first upholds the Confederate State, the latter. Is friendly to the cause of the Union. There papers were leasued on the same day. Both contine extracts from American journals. Ask those with whom you associate to look at the paragraphs selected for the information of English readers, and then to consider the effect which the persual of such studies is calculated to nordness mean the minds of persua. who innocently regard the North as a unit, responsible, as such, for every thing they read here respecting

The Courier, as you will see, publishes a detailed statement, purporting to be compiled from official documents, to show that the freed negroes under the Federal rule are starved to death, or killed off by bad usage. It publishes, also, at full legib, the resolutions adopted by an immens meeting in New York, in which resolutions Mr. Lincoln charged with a series of unconstitutional acts, and is denounced as false, tyrannical, arbitrary, usurpiop denounced as false, tyrannical, around, fanatical, personally ambitious, and wholly incaps. In addition to these are three other paragraphs, it is to be No. ing to produce an impression unfavorable to the North-In the Examiner and Times you will find, not only the resolutions passed by the McClelian meeting, but a long extract from the Fulton (Penn.) Democrat, desecroung the selling by a man of his two soos, as substitutes, to be sent to the war, in the piace of a brid "Abolitionist," who is represented as crying out for the vigorous prosecution of the war, while he vill neither go himself, when conscripted, nor pay the \$300 smart money, if he can get off at less coal. These references I shith the man that illustrate what \$300 smart money, if he can get our art money, if he can get our art law and a law and newhat more charitably of the prejudices which have been created, and still exist, in the would rejoice to see united with us, and feeling a acting as we do upon the great American question.

Yours, very truly,

E. O. GREENING.

LABORER. PORT HUDSON, (Michigan,) Sept. 21, 1854. This war is the laboring man's war; a conflict be-yet free labor and slave labor. Shall the North be signed to slave labor, or the South to free labor? spreed to slave intor, or the South to tree intor-slaveocracy and their apologists in the Nort in Europe claim that the South represents capita nd in Europe ciaim that the South represents capital, and the North later; that the South is the capitalist, as the North the laborer. By slavery, the South sets labor; by slaveholder, it means capitalist; and ns laborer. That labor and slavery, er and slave, are one and the same thing, is ading sentiment of the South. Thus, the of the Vicksburg Commercial Convention, in

Surry is nothing more than labor obeying unchecked

The following law governs labor in every slave

Sair:

A sirve (laborer) is one who is in the power of the mater (capitalist) to whom he belongs; the can do the mater nothing, and possess mothing, but that ghing to his owner, (the capitalist,) and he is a chatter of the capitalist, and he is a chatter of the capitalist, and he is a chatter of the capitalist, and the is a chatter of the capitalist, and purposed whatsoever." This is the one idea of Rebeldom in regard to labo

This is the one idea of Rebeldom in regard to labor ad the laborer. This war is an effort of slave-driving orpitalists to gualave the laborers of the entire axion and continent. For forty years they have labored to bring the nation to regard labor as slavery, and laborers as slaves. Now they are fighting to reach the laborer of the nation, white as well as black, to slavery. Laborers of the North! here is the proof: labor, black or white, is right. Nature has week in mind and body for alaves." [Geo

Tithings, of virginiar.

"The theory of free labor is a delusion. Slavery as the natural and normal condition of the laboring as the natural and normal condition of the laboring as the or block." [De Bow's Southern Review. The enlarement of the laborer is right in itself saideer not depend on difference of complexion. Ex-prince shows the universal success of slave-labor and the universal failtre of free labor."—[Richmond Engirer, organ of Jeff. Davis.]

"Two hundred years of liberty have made white habores a pauper banditti." [George Fitzhugh.] "Make the laboring man a slave, and he would be interest."—[The same.]

arbetter on. — I are same;

"The realarment of the laborer alone can save melty sgainst the dangerous vice of legislative intending between the laborer and the capitalist."—[Georg Kelbuffe, Governor of South Carolina in 1836.]

Riddle, Governor of South Cachina in 1800...

* The free laborer works when he pleases, for whon belease, belower, and for what he pleases. But the enslaves above works not as he pleases, but as his mate [he-capitalist) pleases." [Report of a Southern Communication of the pleases of the please of the ple

seruit Convention, May, 1809.]

"In all social systems there must be a class to do
from seriod ducies, to perform the drudgery of life;
sens requiring but a low order of intellect and little
sit. This class constitutes the MUDSILLS of society,
sold political government. The manual, hired laherro of the North, the operatives, as they are callel, sensere slaves." [Hammond, of South Carolina.]

el ar mer slaves." [Hammond, of South Carolina.
"There must be a class of-men whose bosiness is solig the soil and tend the herds, and who must no is alosed to have only real or personal property of their country in the herds, and never only to take any part in the political sidnies of month? [Hon. B. Watkins Leigh, of Virginia.]

"Free labor has failed, and that which is not free substituted." [Senator Mason of Virginia. Policy and humanity alike forbid the extension the evils of free labor to new peoples and coming merations." [Richmond Enquirer.]

"Slave labor should be allowed to pour itself abroad rithout restraint, and find no limit but the Southern exam. I would introduce it into the very heart of the North." [Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia.]

"I would spread the blessings of slave labor, like the religion of our Divine Master, to-the utmost ends is they arth. Wicked and rebellious as the Yankees the Toroid extend it even to them"—i.e., enslaved it Kenther as well as Southern laborers. [Brown, Chalatina]

There is not a Democrat in all the North who is posed to the extension of slave labor "—i. e., who specied to the enslavement of the laborers. [N. Y. L. R. R. L.]

"We will call the roll of our slaves on Bunke

"In the slave system, the laborer himself is prop ry-a negotiable chattel." [Commercial Conven erty-a negotiable o tion at Vicksburg.]

that Vickburg.]
"The slave laborers of the South are far better off the here laborers of the North. Our slave labor mare not only better off as to physical comforts than the free laborer, but their moral, social and domestic medicin is better." [Richmond Enquirer.]

"The condition of the slave laborers of the South is leaves on earth compared with that of the free labers of the North." [Rev. J. C. Potsell, South Caroline]

The Northern States, in rejecting slave labor late destroyed order, and rejected the strongest ar most oprove the existence of Deity." [Richmond Squirer.]

*Free labor is impracticable, and is everywher saming, demoralizing, and insurrectionary." [Rich and Enquire.] The following basis of the slavemongers' Confed

ner was put forth in May, 1861, by a Virginia State ion called to ravise the State Constitution ;-

The great interests of every community may be desired under the heads of Lanon and Caritat."

This prest interests of every community may be desired under the heads of Lanon and Caritat."

Until belongs to the few, labor to the many."

In the North, the element of labor predominates;

In the North, the laborer of to day may be the smaller of to morrow; the laborer of the South can be sufficiently the state of the south can be considered to the south all who are in the conditions are entitled to vote; in the South, all who are in the conditions are excluded when reside and holding office."

In the North, the capitalist employs the laborer;

In the North, the capitalist employs the laborer;

is the North, the capitalist employs the laborer; it the North, the capitalist employs the labore; it the North, the capitalist exist the labore; in the South, the capitalist exist the laborer; "lathe North, the children of the poor (the laborers are the laborers to read and write.

the North, there are exemption and homestead and the cry of land for the landless, and homes is homeless; in the South, the laive (the labor-in have no land, no home, and 'can do nothing, toching, and possess nothing but that belongs

Boo. J. W. SPRATT, speaking of the diffe bitsees the two conflicting powers, the North and

both-the Republic and the Confederacy—says:—
"Is the one, there is hired labor; in the other, derildor. In the one, labor is voluntary; in the sher, is involuntary. In the North, the laborers are not paid. In the North, the laborers are not paid. In the North, the laborers have the elective lambles; lathe North, the laborers have the elective lambles; the South, the laborers have the elective lambles; the South, the laborers have the elective lambles; do not laborer in the south, the laborer has power to rise, and dispose the fails of his labor; in the South, the laborer has no power to rise, and dispose of his earnings. The south the week these two states is inevitable."

"There are store races born to labor, and moster

There are store races born to labor, and mosters to govern, and control the fruits of labor. Ratmond Examiner, 1863.

The establishment of the Confederacy is a distinct the confederacy is a distinct property of the Confederacy is a distinct property of the mistaken of the confederacy has a confederacy may be confederacy that the confederacy has a substituted slavery "—i.e. the confederacy has a substituted alayed for voluntary labor, the Confederacy has been for voluntary labor, the Confederacy has been for voluntary labor, for paid labor. Richmon the confederacy has substituted unpaid labor. Richmon labor.

"WE BELIEVE CAPITAL SHOULD OWN LISO. Is there any doubt that there must be a larger than the state of the sta

Tre society! We sicken at the name. What is lat's consideration of greasy mechanics, fifthy sensites, as dwalf-fisted farmers! All the North-range states are develd of society fitted for a well-range states are develd of society fitted for a well-range struggling to be gented, and small farmers has due to reduce the sensitive struggling to be gented, and small farmers as association with a gentleman's body-servant." [The Mascoget Herald, Alabama.]

"Many in the South once believed that slaveholding was a moral and political evil, but that folly and delution are gone. We now see it in its true light, and regard it as the most safe and stable basis for free institutions." [John C. Calhoun, 1838.]

"The hand that is familiar with the plough hould sever be permitted to touch a ballot."

"We are told that men are not only born equal, by free. The very reverse of this is true." [Souther Christian Herald, Columbia, S. C.]

"I repudiate, as ridiculously absurd, that mu-lauded, but nowhere accredited degma of Mr. Jeffe son, that 'all men are born equal." [Gov. Hammon of South Carolina.] "Men are not born to equal rights. It would

"Men are not born to equal rights. It would be far nearer the truth to any that some (the laborers were born with saddles on their backs and bits it their mouths, and others (the capitalists) born bootee and spurred to ride them; and the riding does then good. They (the laborers) need the rein, the bit, and the spur. Life and liberty are not inalienable. The Declaration of Independence is craberally folias and aborescently fallacious." [Richmond Enquire.]

"He that holdeth the plough cannot get wisdom e., should not be educated. [Prof. Dew, of Va.] "The laws of all the Southern States justify the holding of white men in slavery." [Richmond Enquir

er.]
"The rebellion is against the laboring classes—the prepertuate the power of the rich over the poor. The first move of the rebels was to make land, and slaves the basis of political power." [Major General But ler, in New York, in 1862.]

In the North, only labor is in the market. In th South, the universal sentiment and practice are, to expose the laborers themselves—male and female, black and white—for sale—as the following advertisement proves, taken from a Savannah paper :--

proves, taken from a Savannah paper :—
"MECHANICS FOR SALE. The subscriber has or hand two excellent carpenters, three blacksmiths, an one wheelwright, all excellent mechanics in their line young, strong and healthy, of quiet and peaceable dispositions, and several of them are quite pious; all o which will be sold at moderate rates. Persons is want of orechanics are invited to call and examin these, as they are all desirable workmen." [W. G Pennymsker, No. 50, Canal Street, Savannah, Ga.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN stands before the nation and he world as the political embodiment and representa tive of paid and enfranchised free labor-George B McClellan as the political embodiment and represen-tative of compulsory, unpaid, and disfranchised labor. The Union party and candidate politically represent that social system in which labor is the only real capital, and the laborer the only true and rightful capitalist; in which the laborer works when, for whom and for what he pleases. The Democratic party and candidate represent that system in which the laborer and all he earns belongs to another, and in which he is in subje earns belongs to another, and in which he is in subjection to the "unregulated, unchecked, irresponsible capitalist." Abraham Lincoln and George B. McClellan are candidates for the Presidency of the United States; the former, the nominee of the Union party that represents voluntary, compensated, enfranchised labor; the latter, of the Democratic party, that represents involuntary, unpaid, disfranchised labor. One of these must be elected on the State of the Normanter. The must be elected on the 8th of next November. Th one great question to be settled on that day is—Shall the laborers of the South be made free, or the labor-ers of the North be made slaves? Or, in other words— SHALL THE SOUTH BE SUBJUGATED TO PREEDOM AND FREE LABOR; OR THE NORTH TO SLAVERY AND SLAVE LABOR !

The Peace Democracy says—" Close the war by an

armistice, and a convention of all the States "-i. e by enslaving the laborers of the North. The Unio party says..." Close the war by freeing the laborers of the South." Lincoln says..." Save the nation by subjugating the continent to free labor;" McClellan says "Save the Union by consigning the laborers of the continent to the hell of slavery!" The Baltimore Platform says—"Reconstruct the Republic on the basis of voluntary, compensated labor;" the Chicago Platform savenstruct it on the basis of co pulsory, unpaid labor." Whoever votes for the Bal imore Platform and its candidate, votes for the entire abolition and constitutional prohibition of slave labor within the limits of the United States; but whoever votes for the Chicago Platform and its candidate, votes for the abolition and prohibition of free labor, and the constitutional extension and perpetuity of slave-labor

LABORERS OF THE NORTH! For whom and for what do you mean to vote on the 8th of next November ? For freedom or for slavery to the toiling million of this nation and continent, and of the world? All who vote for Lincoln vote for dignity to labor and for freedom and self-respect to the laborer; but all who vote for McClellan vote for the enslavement of the la-

vorer, and for the degradation and dishonor of labor Voting Laborens! Will you vote for your own disfranchisement, degradation and dishonor? Will you vote for concubinage or for marriage?—for the prostitution, pollution and damnation of your wives and mothers, your daughters and sisters, or for their purity, elevation and happiness ! Your votes must tell for the blessings of free laber, or for the horrors of slave labor. They must tell for freedom and free labor in Lincoln, or for slavery and slave labor in Mc Clellan. They must tell for the elevation and happi ness of laborers in the Baltimore Platform; or fo their degradation, their enslavement and ruin in the Chicago Platform. Are you for Lincoln and free la bor, or for McClellan and slave labor ? Earth's toiling millions wait and watch for the answer you may give by your ballots the 8th of November. Heaven gran votes may be against slavery and slave labor and for freedom and free labor !

HENRY C WRIGHT

A CASE OF THRILLING INTEREST.

DEAR GARRISON-The following extract is from a nteresting letter written to my wife, by a benevolen ady of New York, on her return home, after a recen visit to us in Boston. The pathetic interest of the in cident she relates will. I doubt not, insure it a place in your columns. I have the author's presenting it. Respectfully yours,

JOHN T. SARGENT,

Boston, Oct. 1, 1864. presenting it.

"I had not been at home two hours when a visitor came, unexpected but not unwelcome, and about whom I must tell you. I was gathering up the stray threads of three weeks' ravelling, when Mary appear-ed, to know if I would buy some paper of a man at the door. 'O, no,' I said, 'I have plenty.' Whereupon, she produced a letter which he had sent up, an which I set down as one of the stereotyped begging peals, which you cannot bear to neglect, but which peats, which you cannot earl to begreet, but which the Commissioners of Charity beg you not to heed, as they are seldom genuine. However, I opened it, and read, signed by a well-known friend, this:—'A wounded soldier; a stranger in a strange city; not a living relative; not a dollar in his pocket; a lame leg; a useless arm; two years in the field; exposed in ten battles; wounded three times; in Libby Prison to months; in hospital five;—help him." I ran down Outside the door stood somebody whom I could caree ly see for the gathering tears. I brought him into the dining room :—a slender, delicate fellow, barely twendining.room:—a slender, delicate fellow, barely twenty-two years of age; a skin like alabaster; great, sad, blue eyes; refined clear outlines; one thin white band; small slight feet; a genifeman, visibly, through ragged and dirty clothes. He was a book keeper, he told me, for the American Express Co. at Utica; received a salar? of \$1200,00. He had one brother. They felt they ought to enlist, and joined the 25th N. Y. in the Spring of 61. He was a private; his brother, color-bearer. His mother had died when he was an infant; his father has died since the boys went to the field. There was no kin left on either side. At Bull Run, No. 2, the brother was killed, He had said that he would die before the old flag should dip! My soldier buried him after the battle; and when they straightened out the graceful limbs, they found twelve bullet-holes in that young martry's body! He was very brave, and so handsome! Quoth my soldier, with ne I' quoth my soldier, with a little trembling of the voice; and I could well be lieve it. Wounded, now and then, but not discour

rille. In one month more his time would have been out. In that battle his right arm was shattered, "but we took and held the battery,' he said exultingly. The enemy had the field. Hooker could not gather in his wounded. He lay thirty-six hours, begging every rebel soldier, who approached, for water. At last a

wounded. He lay thirty-six hours, begging every rebel soldier, who approached, for water. At last a merciful 'gray-back' took hids to a surgeon, who dressed the arm, and sent him to Richmond. From that hour until he reached the hospital at the North, the aching sore had only such care as some kind comrade, ignorant of his necessities and destitute of means, could give it. The keepers told their prisoners they should never fight for 'Old Abe' again. He believes the starvation of our prisoners at the South to be ayatematic and premeditated. They had but four crackers a day! They gambled, sometimes, for each other's crackers, and won two more! Then the winner was a sich man! Bat he never dared to risk his four.

ers a day! They gambled, sometimes, for each other's cruckers, and won two more! Then the winner was rich man! But he never dared to risk his four.

When he was released, he was so weak that he had to hold his head up to keep it from falling about. When he went into the prison, he weighed one hundred and fifty pounds; when released, he weighed only ninety-four. He was so weak that they could not amputate the arm; so he had to have six inches of the bone taken out!—O, no, he could not take either; too weak for that, the surgeon said.

too weak for that," the surgeon said.
Discharged from hospital three weeks ago. They
were very, kind to him, but he must make room for
some still feebler frame. Went to look for work; had some still recoger rame. Went to look for work; has no money; Government owes him three mouths pay; thinks he shall not be paid for the time he was in 'Libby,' because his term of service had expired so many applicants before him that he cannot get pay for three months. Nobody would trust him for board three months. until he could earn some money. At last he found a woman who had a common boarding house on Are-nuc O, (corresponding with your North-St.) who promised to keep him till he could earn something. Falling of work everywhere, he, at last, got some pa per to sell on commission, making fice cents on a pack age. He seldom made more than fifteen cents a day He had made fifty cents. His board was four dollars a week; 'and then, you know,' said he, 'I need

little for clothes. Not many people would buy. It was a kind of begging.

One day he found Mr. Edwards. He was very kind to him; had given him his shoes, and sent him to other friends, and sent him to me. He had called yesterday, but I was out of the city. He did not like to be troublesome, but Mr. E. had made him come again. If I would buy something, ever so little, it would be a help. Fortuntally I had a room emission. would be a help. Fortunately, I had a room empty and I put this poor weary and footsore wanderer into it, and hid his heavy bag in a closet, tearfully grate-ful that the dear Father had sent him in to me; for, somewhere, under the burning summer sun, (if, indeed, he be alive,) I have an only brother, the very darling of my heart; perchance as dirty, perchanse as ragged, perchance as weary, perchance—God him and all of us !-- perchance as wrecked, and main ed, and pitiful as this lonely boy !-Oh! if anywher

and one smile, God help and comfort her!

I sent for a surgeon, but he gives me no hope that limping from house to house to sell paper was in store for my youth, and I set out to find it. Last night 1 received a half promise of a government office for him; and if I follow up the purpose with sufficient assiduity, I have no doubt I shall secure it. The salary is \$700, which will make him comfortable. So this morning we dispatched him to the country, with a friend who had kindly invited him to spend a week or two with him on the Hudson, and from the rest and quiet I hope great things.

Think what a fate it is ! so young, -so unsightly, Think what a fate it is 1 so young,—so unsightly,—subject to stares and gibes from coarse people,—doomed to be poor, to spend all the days to come in the pursuit of bread and butter;—saddest of all, to be shut out forever from the very atmosphere of home loves! For him no deathless trust, no clinging arms of wife, no fond delight of trome, no hoty touch of baby fingers. All the years londy years, and he but twenty-two !- And yet, no word of regret for the sacrifice, no thought that the end will be dearly bought, no perception that he could have chosen off erwise! Evidently, to go was inevitable with him not a merit but a necessity! He has not the faintes consciousness that he is a hero. Ah, well, the dear God knows best! Some of us walk through rose gar dens, and some over burning ploughshares, and the end is one. But, if such experiences as these do not make us noble men and deeper hearted women, there is no hope for us."

HOW COLORED SOLDIERS THINK AND ACT.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON :- Knowing well your terest, as well as that of Liberator readers, in all that relates to the colored soldiers now doing venture a few extracts from correspondence with which I have recently been favored, premising however, that they were not written for publication and that the names are, for obvious reasons, omitted They contain a record of aspirations cherished, hero ic deeds performed, a patience and perseverance ur der trying circumstances, and, withal, an eagerness to improve their mental powers, worthy of the highes

Boston, September 80, 1864. W. C. N.

From an officer of the 55th Massachusetts, con n Charleston jail :-

"I was captured by confederate cavalry, and have en a prisoner of war ever since, with at times an ter hopelessness of release. But I think the daystar of deliverance, through the Almighty, has begu to dawn. My treatment has been very humane, con sidering the circumstances of the case. But, with all this, the privations incident upon prison life have weighed upon me both mentally and physically. The confederate authorities show a disposition to release all free men; and as we come under that head, we

About fifty of the colored troops are at the jail in Charleston. They are not confined in cells; but, vol-unteering to work, they are permitted to go into the vard. Most of the men have hardly clothing enough to cover themselves. Their food consists of one pi the confederate authorities but this meal, and some o them say that they never have enough to eat. Oth ers do cooking for persons confined in the jail, and in this way get more to eat. The men speak of their treatment in other respects as not very harsh, in comparison with the treatment they expected." From a Sergeant in the 54th Massachusetts

" Morris Island, Aug. 26th, 1864.

"Morans Island, Aug. 20th, 1864.

Charleston is not ours yet, but no doubt will soon be. And why! Because, the country needs an important victory, and somehow it is a religious or superstitious belief with me that this country will be saved to us (black men) yet. I say I believe this; but it is not a mere blind belief. I know that we shall have to labor hard, and put up with a great deal before we are allowed to participate in the government of this untry. I am aware that we in the army have about all we can do, and that to you civilians at home falls the duty of speaking out for all—as we have done the fighting and marching, and suffered cold, heat and falls the duty of speaking out for the fighting and marching, and

hunger, for you and all of us.

My friend, we want black commissioned officers and only because we want men we can understand and who can understand us. We want men whose hearts are truly loyal to the rights of man. We want to be represented in courts martial, where so many our are liable to be tried and sentenced. We want to demonstrate our ability to rule, as we demonstrate our ability to rule, as we have demonstrated our willingness to obey. In short, we want simple justice. I will try to be plainer:

read the Boston Coerier, and talk about 'Aligers' 1.

We have just been informed that we are to have
the responsible duty of guarding air hundred knights
of the lash; and are exhorted to vigilance in duty,—
after which, we were advised to take the pay offered
under the law of Congress, approved July 4th, 1864.
Of course we shall take it—so that vexed question
will be settled."

From a Sergeant in the 55th Mass., who, for meritorious conduct, has been recently promoted :--

I have seen considerable service, one way and another, both in the infantry tactics and also in artillery practice, both light and heavy. It was my privatilege to be the first non-commissioned officer that reached the enemy's guns in the fight we had on James Island, on the 1st of July. I found one of them loaded, and fired it: afterwards loaded it with another charge which the rebels failed to take away, and fired that also. The two guns were afterwards given in my cangra (two twelve pounders, Nanoleon given m my coarge (two twelve pounders, Napoleon guns, manufactured in Richmond, Va.) by the Col-onel of our regiment, who commanded the successful

charge.

I selected from our company (F) two gun detachments, and during our stay on James Island used the guns pretty effectually on the Rebs. I also covered the retreat of our forces from James to Cole's Island with them. The guns are now in front of the quarters of our Colonel; the General having granted the Colonel the privilege of keeping them, in consideration of the value of the Sch

sirge, I received, through our Colonel, the thanks of

the chief of artillery.

To-day I can say, without depreciating any other egiment, that none stand higher than the old 55th ir he estimation of the Commanding General. Could you have been on the battle-field on the morn

Could you have been on the battle-held on the morn-ing of July 1st, fand seen them under a shower of shot and shell deploy into line of battle when it seem ed as though the day was lost by the giving way of two regiments—(one white, and the other colored, both rushing back discomforted)—I say, could you have seen the old 55th rush in, with the shout of have seen the old 55th rush in, with the shout of "Remember Fort Pillow!" you would have thought that nothing human could have withstood their impet-uosity. We know no defeat. The guns we were bent on having, and there they are near my tent door."

From the same :-

"SEPT. 11th. Two large tents have been erected and floored, adjoining each other, making a room some 45 by 25 feet, with suitable deaks and benches for it The valuable accessions to the reading matter of the regiment, recently received from Massachusetta, have given us quite a library. God bless the noble friends at home for their philanthropic efforts in behalf of soldiers in the field! The appreciation of their effort is attested in the interest manifested by the large numbers in attendance every evening. I find there are not a few in the regiment, who, although never never having been slaves, are unable to write their names, and many are unable to read. A year's experi-ence in the army has shown most of them the disad-vantage of being dependent upon others to do their writing and reading of letters; and they are now applying themselves assiduously with spelling-book, pen, ink and paper. Another class are equally if not improving their mental faculties. I se whom the withering, blighting, carse system of slavery has robbed of the golden momen youth and the maturer hours of manhood. Many these are destined to make their, mark as bright or ments of sectlety, should the fortunes of war return th

ANOTHER GENEROUS TESTIMONIAL.

HOPEDALE, OCT. 4, 1864.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON DEAR SIR :—I desire to thank you for the course you have taken during this crisis in the destiny of our people. When the people were dead in trespasses and sins, when they were unwilling to consider the wrongs of slavery at all, you, through a long series of years, did all you could to agitate, and call the at tention of the people to their wrong position on that subject. I am thankful that I have done something in the past to assist in that good work. I am also truly glad that you recognize the altered condition of things. Now all the truly loyal see that slavery is the cause of all athis strife and blood-shed, and are working with more or less zeal, and with more or les working with more or tess zent, and with more or tess directness, for its overthrow. Our greatest danger is in the division and distraction of the Loyal sentiment of the country. To avert this calamity is to destroy the last reasonable hope of the slaveholders for success. I thank God that you saw this danger, and that you had the wisdom and courage to avert it by seeing and had the wission.

proclaiming that Abraham Lincoln value of the loyal people; and, in view of the situation, the best thing, in your judgment, to be done was fer his supporters to renominate and to recliect him. He:

Republican meeting at Fanenii Hall, and which bear the cause of the loyal people, as Washington was of the cause of our fathers; and the people will rally around him, (if certain public men see and do their around him, (if certain public men see and do their around him, the certain public men see and do their around him, the certain public men see and do their around him, the certain public men see and do their around him around him, the certain public men see and do their around him around him, the certain public men see and do their around him a

have, I believe, done much to carry us through the peried of doubt and destraction which I hope has van

I took my pen mainly to say I enclose fifty dollars to enable you to continue the Liberator. With great esteem, I am truly, your friend, GEORGE DRAPER.

THE REBEL PROGRAMME. The following, from the Charleston Mercury of the 5th, is a succinct state-ment of the rebel relation to our political canvass: ment of the rebel relation to our political canvass :—
"If we hold our own, and prevent further military successes on the part of our foes, there is every prospect that McClellan will be elected, and his election upon the Chicago platform must lead to peace and independ—"

A DEMOCRATIC OUTBURST OF SENTHUSIASM! The rebel prisoners at Elmirs, N. Y., cheered lustily when they heard that McClellan had been nominated t Chicago

day, as a party of rebel prisoners were passing down the avenue, they cheered lustily when under the Mo-Clellan flag, suspended opposite the Democratic head-

If is announced in the last number of The commonwealth that Charles W. Siack, Esq. is hereaf ter to have the editorial charge of that paper. He has accordingly resigned his situation in the Boston Custom-House—a position he filled to the entire sai isfaction of all having business with him. We wishim much success in his new position.

AN UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE. By some une able blunder, we fell short a hundred copies in ou edition of the Liberator last week; so that we have been unable to supply a number of our s to complete our files. Such of our subs er of our sub to complete our files. Such of our subscribers as re-ceived their papers, and do not file them, will very greatly oblige us if they will return them by mall, simply directed, "Liberator, Beston, Mass." We have been under a similar obligation unce than once, and have never failed to have our request kindly com-plied with. THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC "ONWARD TO RICHMOND."

LYRIA, Oct. 1. The Bulletin has the

city. Grest activity prevailed on our left, and Gregg's cavally had advanced to Ream's Station. The rebellines are very that. The cannonading of Wednesday inflicted little danage on us.

HEADQUARTERS ANNY OF POYOMAS, Sopt. 29—P. M. Reports from ten. Butler's department say the 10th and 18th Army Corps crossed the James River at Deep Bottom, and dayoned against the snemy's works at Chaple's Fark, taking the first line of rife pils without resistence.

works at Chapin's Fatn, taking the first line of rifle plis without resistence.

At 10 As M. the enemy's stronghold at Chapin's Bluff was carried by assault, and 300 prisoners taken with 15 pieces artillery, hags, &c. A division of the 18th corps is said to have suffered considerable loss, but to what extent is not known. Our troops hold the position, which is about seven miles from Bich-

mond.

Some deserters came in to-day, who say the defeat
of Early, in the Valley, caused great depression
throughout the rebel ranks; thousands are ready to
leave on the first opportunity, having lost all faith in
their final success.
Capt. D. G. Pitts of the 19th colored regiment was
killed yesterday on the picket line, and two or three
of his men wanneds.

Capt. D. G. Fitts of the 19th colored regiment was killed yesterday on the picket line, and two or three of his men wounded.

All accounts agree that the colored troops behaved admirably. This fact is shundanly preved by their large number of wounded which have resched here. Our brave while veteran troops also fully sustained their well-earned character so nobly won on many hard fought fields, and showed clearly by their actions that they fully believed in conquering a peace.

Major Geo. Ord was wounded whilst gallantly directing the movements of his troops. The wound was not severe, and will probably only keep him from active duty a few weeks. It is a flesh wound in the leg.

Gen. Burnliam was killed. He fell at the head of his brigade while leading a charge. His remains have reached here, and will be sent North immediately.

have reached here, and will be sent North immediately.

Nearly all of our wounded in the action of Thursday, 570 in all, have been brought down. The following are among the casualities:

Lieut. Amos. Reade, 8th Connecticut, wounded in groin; Lieut. John B. Young, 7th do., in breast; Lieut. Julies. John B. Young, 7th do., in breast; Lieut. J. A. Rathbourn, 8th do., in the side; Major T. R. Hawkins, 88th U. S. colored, in shoulder and foot; Capt. Robert Dillard, 2d U. S. colored, in head; Lieut. D. L. Way, 56th U. S. colored, in ling: Lieut. J. C. Richardson, 38th U. S. colored, in lung; Lieut. J. C. Richardson, 38th U. S. colored, in lung; Lieut. J. C. Richardson, 18th U. S. colored, in lung; Lieut. J. C. Richardson, 18th U. S. colored, in lung; Lieut. J. B. Becket, 6th U. S. colored, in high; Col. A. F. Stevens, 18th N. H., commanding first brigade, 1st division, in thigh; Logat. L. N. Converse of Gen. Stannard's staff, in the lace; Lieut, E. H. Farnham, 8th Me., in hand; Adjutant Samuel Foss, 8th Conn., in the thigh.

Reports from Gen. Butler's department state that Gen. Hoke's division attacked our troops yesterday for the purpose of regaining the ground loat the day previous, but that they were repulsed every time.

Rebel fugitives of all classes are pouring into Bermuda Hundreds in every conceivable manner. Some are coming down on rafts in their eagerness to excape from the perils of the confederacy.

Rebel officers now prisoners in our hands' say that Richmond cannot much longer withstand the siege now in progress.

Col. Edwards of the Mass. 37th Regt. recently sent

Richmond cannot much longer wants and in progress. Col. Edwards of the Mass. 37th Regt. recently sent out from Winchester, Va., a force of forty cavalry, to look after wounded officers. They were ambushed by Mosby, and all but five killed or captured. Sheridan found rebel hospitals in all the towns from Winchester to Newmarket, and was 80 miles from Martinaburg.

Sheridan found rebel hospitals in all the towns from Minchester to Newmarket, and was 80 miles from Martinsburg.

Twenty pieces of artillery were captured at Fisher's Hill, 1100 prisoners, a large amount of ammunition, caissons, limbers, &c., &c., a large amount of entrenching tools, small arms and debris. No list of captured material has yet been received. The small towns through the Valley have a great many of the enemy's wounded.

Gen. Stevenson reports the arrival at Harper's Ferry of a train of our wounded, 20 captured guns and 80 additional captured officers.

Breckinridge has gone to take command of the rebei department of the Southwest.

Captures were made of several of the Richmond, and that Jeff. Davis and Cabinet have fied.

In Thursday's fight the 10th Corps lost about 1000 killed and wounded, and the 18th Corps about 800,—200 being taken prisoners.

New York, Oct. 2. The Herald's correspondent at Builer's headquarters writes under date of Sept. 30: "Early yesterday morning Gen. Butler had captured all the fortifications save one immediately opposite Fort Darling, and we still hold them, notwithstanding the vigorous shelling by the robel rams. The fact that one of our hospitals was located within three miles of the city throughout yesterday is significant.

cant. Gen. Grant last evening expressed himself to an old army officer as being entirely satisfied with the operations of the day, and added that more had been accomplished at the period of the undertaking than he had expected would be.

Grant had an interview with Gen. Butler at & Clock this morning.

It is reported that the rebels were rushing reinforcements to their left by trains of 15 to 17 cars each."

The Savannah Republican says that the losses during the bombardment of Atlanta reach \$5,000,000 worth of real estate, embracing forty-seven houses burnt. There were 467 persons killed and sixty nine wounded.

A correspondent with Farragut's fleet in Mobile ay writes as follows :-

Bay writes as follows:

"We are within shelling distance of a portion of the city. While I am writing, they are preparing to open upon the rebel gunboats. We are so near to the city that we can read the names of the steamers crowded around the wharves. We can see nine blockade-run pers, English build, still hoping to elude our vigitance and escape to sea. We can see the barefooted citizens—the debris of a waning aristoracy—walking the streets—going to and from the markets and stores, where they pay \$300 for flour and \$150 a pair for shoes."

insere would be a Reign of Terror established, and it hose gentlemen who are har so carries in their so worship of the habeas corpus wood above no respect for the rights of any man, unless he carried proves himself to be a slaveholder. Violence would prove himself to be a slaveholder. Violence would prove himself to the democracy. The true way to prove the rule would be to keep the democracy in the "cold shalling" of opposition, where their boiling blood might be prevented from boiling over. The sun of success would be too much for them, and they should not be exposed to his ardent rays and beams.—Boston Transler.

A considerable number of the rioters who tried to break up the Lincoln and Johnson meeting in Bo-ton have been arrested. Among them was a memor of Gilmore's Band. Mr. Glimore promptly turned the rioter out of the Band.

THE FREED SLAVES. The Philadelphia North inserican submits the following as a carefully prepared stimate of the number of slaves thus far set free by he administration, or by the events of the war: Mississippi 1-8

The state of the s	145,000
Alabama, 1-3	145,023
Arkansas, 2-8	74,074
Virginia, 2-8	168,689
South Carolina, 1-6	67,66
North Carolina, 1-6	55,176
Louisiana, 2-8	201,150
Tennessee, 2-8	183,912
Delaware, 1-8	592
Maryland,	88,188
Missouri,	114,965
Texas, 1-6	80.427
Kentucky, 1-8	75,168
Georgia, 1-8	164,966
District of Columbia,	8,185
Indian Territory,	7,185
Utah and Nebraska,	- 4
	the straining of
Aggregate	1,388,600

They have abolished 152 sinecure offices in he New York Custom House. Under a just and economical Government, they would never have existed.

—Boston Post.

Very true. They existed under Polk, Pierce s unchanas. Under Lincoln they have been abolish

A soldier who was reading inscriptions on transparencies in a Democratic procession in Trente and discovered nothing inscribed thereon but abuse the President of the United States and, insults at o own Government, turned to a companion and exclained: "I say, Jim, this is the first robel raid we've see aince we left Virginia!

Gen. Meagher comes out carne and Johnson. He declares that, althou decletlan for his gentlemanly qualitie acceptance stamps him as unfit for Pres

Hon. James S. Brady, of New York, in a lat-speech says: "Much is said about murpation of pow er; but where in history will you find a war agains ebellion conducted with each moderation!"

A McClellan paper says his nomination is re-eived with great enthusiasm in the army. That is rue—the rebel army sent up one universal shout then they heard it.

Every newspaper in West Virginia support

President Lincoln sent a representative recruit to the army on Friday, in the person of a Pennay-nnia farmer, who has already been in the service, and the man was credited on the quota for Washing-

GER. SHERIDAY. The opinion is very common at the gallant Gen. Philip H. Sheridan is an Irish an. He was born in Ferry county, Ohio, in 1881, and graduated at West Point, 1883.

In several military districts, slaveholders a quired forthwith to furnish one-fourth, and in so uses one-half their slaves, to work on the Charl-on fortifications. Ten men from the steamer Metscom lobile Bay, recently sent out to clear away torp tere killed.

Five of the six New England States have oted this year—all but Massachusetts, and not one democratic representative have they elected to Con-

The National election will be on Tuesday, the th of November, which is the Tuesday following the ret Monday, as the law requires.

The garden robbers trouble the good people of Amesbury; among others, the poet Whittier, who akes considerable care in growing pears, has lost all

of his trun.

2. Martin H. Freeman, a pure African, native of Vermont and a graduate of Middlebury college, sailed from New York for Liberia, Wednesday. He is to be a professor in the new college at Liberia. For the last twelve years, Mr. Freeman has been connected with a school for colored people at Alleghany City,

There is a negro carpenter at Memphis, Fleming Davis, who was born and brought up in Cincinnati, and was kidnapped eighten years ago in Covington, Ky., together with his brother. They were kept in slavery at Noksburg until the war broke out, when their master entered the rebel army.

DEATH OF A BROKER. Mr. Thomas E. Sewall, ne of the oldest and most widely known members of one of the oldest and most widely above in the the Brokers' Board, and a gentleman of strict integrity, died in Boston on Friday last, and on his death being announced at the meeting of the Board on seing announced at the mee saturday, it adjourned.

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES.

AT MUSIC HALL ... OPENING ADDRESS BY GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, ESQ.,

On Tuesday Evening, Oct. 11, 1864. followed on successive Tuesday Evenings by

Oct. 18-OCTAVIUS B. FROTHINGHAM. Oct. 25-ANNA E. DICKINSON.

1—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. 15—DAVID A. WASSON.

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

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

EUGENE THAYER, Organist. Tickets admitting the bearer and Lady to the Course, at

S each.

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

Checks for Shars Resenved TILL 7 1-2 o'CLOCK, \$1.50

Checks for Sax's Reserved TILL T 1-2 O'CLOCK, WA wadditional for each seal.

For cale 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-Stavery Office.

Checks for Reserved Seats for cale only at Oliver Dit-

on & Co's, and at John S. Rogurs's.

Only an average quality of seats will be reserved, (the
seat section of the halls) leaving the same quality of seats
the west section) for those who do not purchase reserved.

Sept. 16.

Boys! the dear old flag never touched the ground!" NOTICE.—The Colored Ladies' Sanitary Com n of Boston will hold a Fair in Mercantile Hall, Summer street, commencing at 3 o'clock on Tuesday, Oct. 18, and continuing until the 22d, for the relief of disabled

ored Mass

These men having fought bravely to sustain our noble ag and the country's freedom, we feel it our duty to de

setts soldiers and their families.

all we can to encourage them.

We would sak the sympathy and patronage of the public in our effort. We are thankful for the donations and en-

in our effort. we are tanking for one commons and co-couragement we have already received.

Donations, either of money or goods, may be sent to the address either of the President, Madam Carranyx Baymaras, 31 Winter street, or to the Treasurer, Mrs. O. GRIMES, 28 Grove street. Single admission, 25 ets.

FOR SALE ON DIX PLACE.

A VERY pleasant and convenient House, having a large Ayard stocked with grapes, trees and foliage. The rear opens immediately upon Barroughs place, which severe abundant light, samshine and pare air. The house is quiet, being remered some 200 feet from Washington treet. To a person wanting a relired yet central and healthful residence, this estate offers a rare chance. Apply to R. E. APTHORP, 21 City Exchange, Devonshirteret, lower floor.

MISS H. M. PARKHURSTS BOARDING AND DAY SOHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NEWBURG, N. Y. The Fall Term will commence on Wednesday, and 21. MR. AND MRS. D. MACK'S Family A

Family Surding-School for Louis Latence,
AT ORDURAN HILL, BELMOST, Mass.

"HE cancel will commence the last, Messay of September.
Circulars and references when requested, aly 8. July 8.

OTAWANTE Salle Co., Illinois alpas for Esetern Merchania.

Inferences:

WENDELL PRILLIPS, Esq., Coston.
A. L. PAINE, Esq., Sundik a. L. do.
FARWELL, FIELD & Co., Chicago, Wilnols.
STEVENS & BARNIN, Washington, O. Sept 12.

NNTT//--して(())ノン 17/200711 A Linterested in Phonographic Shorthand should send for the PHONOGRAPHIC VISITOR, No. 4, seven cents. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 now ready, 22 cents.

Address ANDREW J. GRAHAM, 491 Broadway, New York.

June 24. tDec. 1.

Proclamation of Freedom. FITE Photographs, 18 by 13 inches, of Painy's Pend-Ink Drawing of the Emancipation Proclamation, handemely illustrated. The original was donated to the Broollyn Sanitary Fair, and by a subscription of 2500 present to the Precident of the United States. A single copyreast by mail on receipt of \$3.00. A liberal discount allowed to declare or canvascer. It is a beautiful and availated to declare or canvascer. It is a beautiful and available of the Calerar or canvascers.

allored to dealers or canvassers. It is a beautiful and listo work.

Anyassers wanted for every section of the country. copy-right secured. Apoly to

ROWLAND JOHNSON,

54 Beaver at, New York, 119 Market at, Phila-August 19.

ON THE CONQUEST OF ATLANTA BY THE UNION TROOPS.

Our flag over Atlants, waves triumphant to-day i Its ample folds fall over the errorg city's realls; While under it, marching, the Union soluter play, and shout at her domaful; O, glory! Hallelujah,

Glory, glory, Hallelujah ! Atlanta is our own !

For all our tolls and trials we now have a reward Rebellion cannot stand this deadly, dreadful blow Be joyful, friends of Freedom, and every fear dis Secession is laid low? O, glory, Hallelnjah, &c. ! The tyrants are o'erthrown !

The slaves will have their freedom, and the Union be re shored to stand the form of the Lord,

Constitution framed in the fear of the Lord,

Who doeth all things well!

Q. glory, Hallelujah I &c.

The Lord is marching on !

All honor to the brave !-- let them live in our hearts; And to Lincoln, our Pilot, who has steered us throu

armies have well sustained their parts
In the fields they have fought and wen
O, glory, Hallelujah, &c.
We see the rising sun!

We see the rising sun!

Peace zoon o'er our borders shall spread her deve-like wings;

And harples that would suck our nation's life away,

Shall speedily become like other paliry things—
Like a bubble shall vanish away!

Fraise ye the Lord! Halledjush! &c.

Who has saved our land to day!

OAROLIER A. ROBBINS.

Newport, (R. I.) Sept. 3, 1864.

THOMAS STARR KING. BY J. W. BARKER.

Mrs. Jesse Fremont sent this despatch to a gentlems in San Francisco, on hearing, by telegraph, of the deat of Rev. T. Starr King i. "Put violets for me on the coffi of our dear friend who sleeps."

8 weeter than Spring's first-born, the violets, And gentler than the fall of silvery dew, Kissing June roses with a soft good night; And kindlier than the sarly morning beam, Touching the hilltops with its golden hue, Is the sweet incense, poured from tender hearts, Above the grave of those whose carnest life Has shown the hero in the earnest fight. The gilded hero, on the battle-field.

The gilded here, on the battle-field,

Blung by the varmings of a haughty foe,

And roused to action by the tramp of death,

May grasp his sword and hasten to the fray,

And push the veterang ownerd in the strife,

Till through the darkened air, and through the cloud, And through the darkened air, and through the cloud,
The about of victory peals along his lines,
And glorious triumph makes his banner bright:
The world gives henor to the valiant arm,
Wielding the sword for freedom and for right,
And vote him thanks, though thousand hearts have bled,
And tears and sorrow darken many a home; Yet he was brave, and courage wins esteen

But he who calmly takes the blade of truth, And with a heart of love and mercy full, Goes forth to battle with the flends of night; Who feels the sorrow of his fellow-men,
And tastes the wormwood in their cup of woe;
Who with the publicans and sinners eats,
Whose proudest triumphs are for human weal, me spirit from the shades of night, Or rend the fetters from the weary soul, And boldly walks into the thickest fight; Where'er is weakness, lends a hand of power Where'er is darkness, scatters mellow light; Drops gentle words amid the sons of woe, And hurle bot thunderbolts of deepest soorn At haughty tyrants, who, with Iron heel, Tread innocence and purity and love Deep in the dust—these are the herces Whom the world esteems, and around whose grave ers fresh flowers, fragrant with purest love.

Such heroes need no conlibtured line to tell
Where were their victories. Along life's way,
Like golden peaks amid the misty clouds,
O'er many a well-fought field, unstained with blood,
Enduring monuments of virtue stand
To point the nations in the time to come
Who were the heroes of the storied past.

Buch was the "friend" who sleeps in death's embrace That thread the valleys of his native hills.

Freedom will bring an offering to his grave,
For he was forement in her loyal host:
The key-note of his burning elequence
Was touched by Freedom's hand, and the deep strain long Pacific's shore called forth anew al spirit in the "Golden State."

Then scatter the violets,
Scatter them tenderly,
Weave of them coronets,
Prayerfully, lovingly i
God will befriend it. Star them with jewels bright,
Tinged with leve's hely light,
For him who knew the right, and dared to defend it.

Bring ye your offerings,

Pare as the early flowers;

Bring them at eventime,

Or in the morning hours.

He was truth's here brave;

Victor's my serve set. Virtue's sun never sets, Then scatter love's violets

Over his starry grave.

— Door Morning Star.

KATTE SLADE

BY MRS. SOPHIA H. OF FER. With her fair hands on or breast, Polided in eternal printing in the college of and lips, good in "Death's college of " Sweet eyes acced in "Death's o'Mong the young May blossoms Sleeps the lovely Katle Slade.

We she hever hear her voi Her light-hearted laugh to hear ; -her life is o'er All the glorious promise made— Earth can never more restore— To our arms sweet Katle Slade.

12

-

Katic Slade, beyond the skies, On Heaven's blissful mysteries Thou does look with spirit eyes Thou dost bear the seraph Thou dost join the angel throng. Binging, ringing round the the Then does join the angel throng, Binging, ringing round the thro Doth one note of earthly pain Mingie in that blieful strain, Or one thought of friends bereft, On our hapter planet left, Max thy joy, O, ransomed one?

In the world beyond the sky Tears are wiped from every eye; Sighing, dying, all are o'er; and ento those mansions blest. He has called sweet Katie Slade.

The Tiberator.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—A PREE BAL LOT, AND THE RULE OF THE MAJORITY. FARMINGTON, (Michigan,) Sept. 18, 1864.

FARMINGTON, (Michigan,) Sept. 18, 1864.
WM. LLOYD GARRISON:
MY FRIEND—The following processions I have discussed in many places during the past year. This afternoon they were adopted by rising vote, unanimously, by a most intelligent gahering of the people of Livonia, a neighboring towy.—

1. That it is the fundamenal principle of all Democratic of Republican institutions, that the majority shall rule.

2. That Abstract 19

2. That Abraham Lincoln was chosen Presid

the United States in 1860 by a constitutional majori-ty, given in the use of p free ballot.

3. That the civil war now raging is simply and solely an armed rebellion of the Democratic party an armed rebellion of the Democratic party t the rule of the majority, with a view to subjugate the majority to the minority, and to establish the domination of a slave-breeding, slave-driving aristocracy over the nation and contin

That not a drop of blood had been shed, not a widow nor as orphan made, nor a home desolated, or a mother's heart riven with anguish by this civil war,

who we as orphan made, nor a home desolated, or a mother's heart riven with angulab by this civil war, had the Democratic party, in 1860, been willing to submit to the decision of the majority as given by a free ballot in the election of Abraham Lincoln. 5. That this war, with all lite vils, would at once cease, if the Democratic party would now return to their allegiance of the rule of the majority, and sub-mit to the decision of the ballot, instead of persisting in their efforts to subjugate the majority to the minor-ity by a war of buildes in order to propagate and per-petuate the "sum of all villanies." American slavery. te the "sum of all villanies," Am

6. That the aim of the life-long leaders of the Den cratic party in the South, aided by the Peace De mocracy of the North, as represented in the speeches and platform of the Chicago Convention, is to destroy the basis of all free government, and to subjugate the nation and continent to the principle of all political despotism and chattle lawery.

7. That the triumph of the Southern wing of the

on which a government instituted by and for the p

ple can be administered and perpetuated.

No one can doubt that this is a war initiated and carried on by those who have been life-long leader and members of the Democratic party, against the rule of the majority, with a view to subjugate the ma-jority to the minority. As soon as the Democratic par-ty submits to the rule of the majority, the war will end. WHICH SHALL RULE, THE MAJORITY OR THE MINORITY? This is the issue! How shall it be decided? HENRY C. WRIGHT.

THE DISTURBANCE ON INDIA STREET.

Mr. Editor—The following article, with slight modifications, was some days since offered to one of the daily papers. The circumstance of which it treats is but a repetition of an affray similarly caused, which happened some months since, in which the Irish comstants succeeded in forcing their opponents to seek fuge in the store of a merchant in the above named locality; and it was only by closing up the doors that the parties at length were separated, and peace re-

Publicity in regard to the nature of the affair was then sought through the medium of a widely circu-lated daily; but, whether from considerations of del-

The general good opinion and ready employment which they thus gain are, no doubt, exciting causes of jealousy among their Iriah competitors. Add to this an irradicable persuasion among the Iriah, that the "nagurs" are the sole cause of the war, and the commander of the sole cause of the war, and the commander of the sole cause of the war, and the commander of the sole cause of the war, and the commander of the sole cause of the war, and the commander of the sole cause of the war, and the commander of the sole cause of the war, and the commander of the sole cause of the war, and the commander of the sole cause of the war, and the commander of the sole cause of the war, and the commander of the sole cause of the war, and the commander of the sole cause of the war, and the commander of the sole cause of the war, and the commander of the sole cause of the war, and the commander of the sole cause of the war, and the commander of the sole cause of the war, and the commander of the war. sequent danger of the draft and high price of provi-sions, and you have a standing grievance which readi-ly culminates in personal violence.

The negroes are well-known as a docile, and the Irish no less as a bellicose and turbulent race; so that, in any case of collision between the parties, the burden of suspicion is on the latter as the cause of

Two main defects in the Irish character make Two main derects in the Iran character make them, as a people, somewhat difficult of assimilation in our republican system; and, therefore, in that re-spect, and in some degree, a "dangerous class." The first is a lack of moral stamina, and the second grega-

Their didactic tuition has mainly respected charity or benevolence in heart and action towards recog nized equals, and more particularly brethren in race and religion; an outward deference and complaisance towards official or social superiors, and veneration for the established and traditional religion.

The puritanic tendency of isolatio The puritanc tendency or isolation in matters of conscience and duty—the doctrine that God deals not with the mass we call the church, but with each man alone—the divinity of segregration, is wholly foreign to that teaching. Hence an Irishman is most likely to alone—the divinity of segregatahman is most likely to that teaching. Hence an Iriahman is most likely to that teaching. Hence an Iriahman is most likely to tak—not, "What is it right for me to do 3" but, "What will my brethren recognize afid approve, and back the up in doing t"

The question, of course, is facit, and probably unconscious; but the effect is, on the whole, unfavorable to moral vigor.

Gregariousness, which seems to be a Cellic trait, and which is exhibited as palpably by the French as any other of that race—to-day worshipping the goddess of Liberty, and to-morrow, with an equal enthusiasses and universality, the tyrant Boosparts—though it may be an element of national strength, is not attogether a hopeful symptom in a republic. Our politicians know too well that the Irish think and vote in solid column.

The recent disturbance is credibly reported to

The recent disturbance is credibly reported to have arisen thus:

A negro, wearing a blue uniform blouse, returning to his home after working hours, is accosted by two Irahmen, who inquive if he has enlisted; and upon his replying negatively, they assert that he has no right to wear the coat, and proceed to strip is from him. Resistance follows—friends on both sides come to the rescue—and a general fight ensues, in which cotton-hooks appear to have been the principal wearens.

pons.

If this were an isolated or exceptional affair, comment would be unnecessary; but the negroes declar that they are liable to similar assaults at any time that stores have been thrown at them while as work in the merchants' storehouses—that one of them was recently struck down at his own threshold—and that recently struck down at his own threshold—and that they deem it necessary to arm themselves with clubs and knives, in going to and from their homes and their work.

This, certainly, is an unhealthy condition of things,

and affords room both for thought and action, if we would preserve the good report and proper pride that

would preserve the good report and proper pride that strach to the word Bostonian.

It belongs to those who are the subjects of these assaults to conduct themselves with courtesy and dignity; and, remembering the hatreds of rice, to give no just cause of offence; and this I believe they will continue to do.

It belongs to the city officials to see that proper richlence is used in the protection of this somewhat

they will continue to do.

It belongs to the city officials to see that proper vigilance is used in the protection of this somewhat unpopular portion of our citizens. It belongs to the opulent merchants of that neighborhood, who are expected to yield to a liberal taxation, to insist upon the order of their streets and the safety of their lawhom the political tuition of the Irish chiefly depends, to instruct them that the word democracy agnifies the essential equality of all citizens; and that "no matter what complexion an Indian or an African sun allies in the approaching presidential election.

8. That it is the paramount duty of every friend of liberty and justice to use all the power which, in his view, he possesses, to defeat the Democratic party that now represents and is fighting to establish the rule of the minority as the basis of civil government; and to sustain the Union party, with its platform and candidate, that now represents and is tablish the rule of the minority as the basis of civil government; and to sustain the Union party, with its platform and candidate, that now represents and is tablish the rule of the minority as the basis of civil government; and to sustain the Union party, with its platform and candidate, that now represents and is tablish the rule of the minority as the basis of civil government; and to sustain the Union party, with its platform and candidate, that now represents and is tablish the rule of the minority as the basis of civil government; and to sustain the Union party, with its platform and candidate, that now represents and is the power which, in his where the complexion an Indian or an African sun matter what complexion an Indian or an African sun matter what complexion an Indian or an African sun matter what complexion an Indian or an African sun matter what complexion an Indian or an African sun matter what complexion an Indian or an African sun matter what complexion an Indian or an African sun matter what complexion an Indian or an African sun matter what complexion an Indian or an African sun the complexion an Indian or an African sun to matter what complexion an Indian or an African sun the complexion an Indian or an African sun the complexion an Indian or an African su

THE LAST HOURS OF PRINCE ALBERT

There has been recently published in the English papers, an extract from a letter written to a friend in Germany, by a member of the Queen's household the death of Prince Albert. The exnority after the death of Frince Albert. The ex-remely confidential position which the writer held at the time gives, it is said, assurance of its perfect re-lability. The Prince, it will be remembered, was liability. suffering from the illness which carried him to the the Trent. By his advice, the despatch addressed to the American Government on that occasion was a warlike aspect. "Let there be no war with Amer-ica,"—"Blessed are the peacemakers,"—were, it is understood in England, amongst the last words pronounced by the lips of the Prince Consort. d by the lips of the Prince Consort.

old for the Queen, the writer speaks of the personal loss sustained in the death of Prince Al-

the parties at length were separated, and peace restored.

Publicity in regard to the nature of the affair was then sought through the medium of a widely circulated daily; but, whether from considerations of delicacy respecting Irish readers and voters, or whatever clee, it was withheld.

But when other oricles are dumb, we have learned that the oppressed and unfriended may find a voice, if not at the moment all persuasive, at least unequivocal and clear, at the anti-slavery Delphi; therefore, by request, I enclose this communication:—

DISTURBANCE IN INDIA STREET. Between five and six o'clock last evening, a fight occurred in India street between a small party of Irishmen and some negroes. The scriningse was soon over, and the combatunts esparated, but some frightened individual sent word to the second police station that a riot was going of the spot in the "How I shall miss his conversation about th

of that most respectable quarter, and are generally gone through.

I have had several interviews with the poor Queen without exception, are characterized by an orderly and respectful demeanor.

The first time she said, 'You can feel for me, for you have gone through this trial.' Abother time she said how strange it seemed, when she me, for you have gone through this trial. Another time she said how strange it seemed, when she looked back, to see how much for the last six months the Prince's mind had dwelt upon death and the future state; their conversation had so often turned upon these subjects, and they had read together a book called 'Heaven our Home,' which had interested him very much. He once said to her, 'We don't know in what state we shall meet again; but that we shall recognize each other, and be together in eternity, I am perfectly certain.' It seemed as if it had been intended to prepare her mind and comfort her—though, of course, it did not strike her then. She said she was a wonder to herself, and she was sure it was in answer to the prayers of her people that she was so sustained. She feared it would not last, and that times of agony were before her. She said, 'There's not the bitterness in this trial that I felt when I lost my mother—I was so rebellious then; but now! can see the mercy and love that are mixed in my trial. Her whole thought now is to walk worthy of him, and her greatest confort to think that his spirit is al-ways near her, and knows all that he is doing." her, and knows all that she is doing."

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, in a description of the present condition of Charleston, days: "In one of the widest and handsomest thorough fares, a space just wide enough for the cart wheels is all that can be seen of the paving stones; all else is covered by tall grass and weeds, reminding you of a pathway through an old field in the country."

Two learn from a correspondent at Falmouth that Mr. Joseph Story Fay, President of the Demo-cratic Battifoxion Meeting in Fanenii Hall, not only set his flag at half-mast last Fourth of July the threatened to shoot any one who interfered with it, and said that was the last Fourth of July that would be celebrated at the North. He is certainly "worthy and well qualified" to preside over a meeting to railfy the doings at Chicago.—Boston Journal.

THEODORE PARKER.

ly as I would lift a man out of the water, or pluck him from the teeth of a wolf, or snatch him from the hands of a murderer. What is a fine of a thousand dollars and goot for six months to the liberty of a man? My money perish with me if it stand between me and the aternal law of God!" When Theodore Parker united in marriage William and Ellen Craft, (whose names are now, well and honorably known to the British public, "I gave them," he said," the same gdeice I should have given to white people escaping from slavery in Algiers." He rold William Craft that " if a man attacked him, intending to return him to slavery, he had a right, a astural right, to resist that man unto death; but he might refuse to exercise that right for himself if he saw fit, and soffer himself to be reduced to slavery rather than kill or even hurt the slave-hunter." But with regard to his wife, Theodore Parker held that the hubband's duty allowed of no alternative:—" So I charged him, if the worst came to the worst, to defend the life and the liberty of his wife against any slave-hunter at all hazards, though in doing so he dug his own grave and the graves of a thousand men."

Theodore Parker had long anticipated Secession. In 1857, he even traced out a possible frontier to be conceded in case of the worst to a confederacy of Southern States:—

"Let me give a hint as to the line of demarcation between the two antices." great social reform somement in American in the great social reform somement in American in the well have entitled him to a wider popularity in cert own country. Although a distinguished theologium, controversalint, and scholar, he was not one of that class of me whom Germany, for instance, ab largely produces—great thinkers, profound students, but whose concern in the settive affairs of passing, life is as hight that the werld, even while deriving valuable boenfir from their habors, goes on almost uncernations of their individual existence. Theodore Parkers was, therefore, like Schiller's heroine, much stated in his day, but also much loved. There was found in him that seemingly paradoxical, but certainly not unusual, combination of the unsparing, combative intellect, and the gentle, loving heart. He smote effectedly at his adversaries in theology, and in disputes connected with social progress; he had so gentle tulerance for palse systems, and the chivalry was well on the control of th

The year before this, he had expressed his opinions on the future relations of North and South in the following language, addressed to a Swiss friend:—

How clearly be could foresee the direct result of certain specific combinations will be seen from the following passage, which occurs in a letter written by aim to Horace Mann, in June, 1856:—

him to Horace Mann, in June, 1856:—

"What a state of things we have now in politics! The beginning of the end. I take it we can elect Fremont; if so, the battle is fought, and the worst part of the contest is over. If Buchanan is chosen, see what follows. The principles of the Administration will be the same as now; the measures the same; the mode of applying the principles and executing the measures will be slightly altered—no more. It is plain that such another Administration would ruin the country for men like those of Middlesex County, Massachusetts. I don't think the people will see themselves conquered by 350,000 slaveholders, headed by an old bachelor. If Buchannis elected, I don't believe the Union holds out three years."

In October of the same year, he thus wrote to

another friend:

"It is the most important crisis in our national history. No Presidential election ever turned on such great questions. It is despotism or democracy which the people vote for. It wish the true issue was represented by the banners and mottoes. Buchnam's friends would bear this in front of all:—No inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness?

"The Decharation of Independence a Lie"—No higher law; then might follow, in historical order, 'Slavery in Hansas "Slavery in Cuba"—Slavery in all the Free States"—Bondage for ingers ""Bondage for poor whites "Slavery for greasy mechanics"—No free schools "No free pupil;"—No free sechools "No free press.—No free press.—No free press.—No free press.—No free press.—In this four years. It must end in civil war, which I have been preparing for these six months past."

Practically, the crisis came within the limit Par-

umes is a mere panegyric—a song of praise. Wherein be shows far more wisdom than other hero-worshippers is the fact that he has so seldom put himself forward at all, and has almost invariably contented himself with the task of arranging and connecting the extracts and correspondence which so effectively tell the story. Theodore Parker, becomes thoroughly known to the reader of these volumes. To commune with him in all his moods, and are able to appreciate every phase of his intellect. We know him as a literary man, as a scholar, as a theologian, as a politician—best of all, as a fearless, indomitable, eloquent anti-slavery agitator.

As one of the very ablest and most unflinching of anti-slavery agitators,—one who warred against I give American women all credit due them for the patriotic temper they have evinced since this war began. I say that never have women showed more loyalty and zeal for country than the women of the North. Let sanitary fairs and commissions, tet soldiers and societies from one and of the level to

As one of the very ablest and most unflinching of anti-slavery agitators,—one who warred against the great evil on its political as well as on its moral grounds,—bis name cannot be forgotten by any future historian of America. His labors form an essential part of the present volume of American history. He stood up against slavery and Southern policy with a fearless determination which at one time made three parts of the American continent his enemies. Even professed philanthropists and abolitionists, good and well-meaning men, sometimes shuddered at the energy of his appeals and his denunciations. He was for abolition, with the Union if possible—otherwise without or in spite of the Union. He was so thoroughly impressed with the Odiousness and rottenness of the slavery system, that be could not believe in the possibility of any system of human institutions coming to good, which permitted the existence of such an evil. He agitated against the Fugitive Slave Law; he assisted slaves to escape; he would have resisted any human law, if needs were, in order to maintain the grand and fundamental Divine law which was given for the guidance of human society. I am not, he wrote, "a man who loves violence; I will respect the sared-ness of human sife; but this I say solemnly, that I will do it "readi-time the hands of any officer who attempts to resture the money thus heedlessly expended made for the hands of any officer who attempts to return the money thus heedlessly expended made for the hands of any officer who attempts to return the money thus heedlessly expended made for the money thus

Southern States:—

"Let me give a hint as to the line of demarcation between the two nations. I would asy. Freedom shall takes and keep: 1. The land east of the Chesspeake Bay. All that is north of the Potomac and the Ohio; all that is west of the Mississippi,—i.e. all the actual torstory, with its north of mankind; "the entire state of the Mississippi,—i.e. all the actual torstory, with separate of mankind;" the entire state of Missouri, All seeds of the Mississippi. I think the North will not be content with less than this. Nay, I am not sure that, in east of the Mississippi. I think the North will not be content with less than this. Nay, I am not sure that, in east of actual separation, Yirginia and Keptucky would not begue to let the amputating knife go dear down to North Carolina and Tennessee, and cut there; for I think there is too much freedom yet in the northern most Stare States to consent to be left to persish with the general rot of the slave limbs."

The year before this, he had expressed his opin-

"I do not believe that any permanent union is possible between the North and South. In ideas, since, and habits of life, there is more unity between the Nespolitans and the Swiss about the Viernalidation South and the North. Now, a despoid government, like Austris, can unite nations as unlike as the Hungarians and the Venetians into one autocracy; for military violence is, the stiff iron hoop which holds these different States together. But in a republic a union must be moral—of principle; or economical—of interest; or, at any rate, internal and automatic. None of these conditions seem likely to last long. Besides, just now there is a fierce hostility between the South and the North. The South hates the North worse than the French hated l'Abion perfuit in 1800–1815. * Now, I think that Frenout will be chosen, and then that the South will prepare to break up the Union. * The present Administration is quite friendly to the worst designs of the South; so it will allow the slave power to take all the steps preparatory to a dissolution when Fremont comes into office."

In October of the same year, be thus wrote to

deit. I think the Union does not hold out his four dears. It must end in civil war, which I have been from labor—until enforced rest came all too late. Even when at an earlier period of his life be took a far too much. When his health absolutely gave war and far too much. When his health absolutely gave war, he came once more to Europe, and sought revivification for a while at the breast of nature in Switchen, he came once more to Europe, and sought revivification for a while at the breast of nature in Switchen, he came once more to Europe, and sought revivification for a while at the breast of nature in Switchen, he came once more to Europe, and sought revivification for a while at the breast of nature in Switchen, he came once more to Europe, and sought revivification for a while at the breast of nature in Switchen, he came once more to Europe, and sought revivification for a while at the serviced he came once more to Europe, and sought revivification for some time, and derived no benefit from the state of the part of the form the sum of the service of

of the North. Let amitary fairs and commissions, let soldiers aid societies from one end of the land to the other, and in every nook and corner of it, let our hospitals everywhere attest this heartfelt love and devotion on the part of our women. It is a noble spectacle, and my heart thrills at the thought of it. We have many noble ones who will stand in history along with England's Florence Nightingale and the Mother of the Gracchi, those eternally fair and tender women, fit for the love and worship of the race. The want is not in the feeling of patriotism, but in the habitual principle and duty of the same. Since the war began, the fire has not slackened. But now was it before the war, and how will it be after it?

To prove what I say, let me dwell a moment on two or three of the most prominent faults of our women, promounced such by all the world. Of

would appear to grow spontaneously our of the bittary rule of slavery; or, if it had descuded a them by legal or ancestral inheritance, then spile be some show of reason for using it carebon, though very small sense in so doing. But in always though very small sense in so doing. But in always the spile of the spile

is ed infinitely more value than wealth, he had national integrity and conscience—and of sais, and the immaterial and intellectual in such a sensual; in such circumstances as these, I my as sensual; in such circumstances as these, I my as unnatural crime, to squander where the summaterial and under such temptations and deagers, it is an a volumes englet be written upon the frightly sequences of this extravagance in money man this living, too fast and beyond their mean, other this living, too fast and beyond their mean, other this living, too fast and beyond their mean, of the bubbles, and vast existes are awalloned by the bubbles, and vast existes are swalloned by the bubbles, and vast existes are swalloned by the bubbles, and vast existes are swalloned by the bubbles, and waste reportation before the first of common and white reportation before the place in the sea; commercial bank roptice, is with bonorable names are bandled on the first of common and white reportation before the place made vacant by the departed rith, boor, wrightness, and ending by enthroning gold in the place made vacant by the departed risk but of the place made vacant by the departed revolute brain in life, and in the universe, that throbbed in using with love, pity, kindness, and we wout to thill nife, and through and through at smoble deed or a fast borgh, now pulseless and hard as the neither militoner souls that once believed in Gol, hearen, good, and had faith and thope in immortality, now wordsping commercial success and its exposent, mosely, and through and through and drough the words extravant desires and demands may thus kill all this best and highest in those who should be her neare and bighest in those who should be her neare and bighest in those who should be her neare and bighest in those who should be her neare and bighest in those who should be her neare and beginner and demands may

standard for American women.

Another plain fault of our women, and one with in a measure is the cause of the fault abore notice, is the wild chase after and copying of Europua fashions. We are accused of being anation of operations. This is more than half true. And why we should be, I cannot understand. Are we always to be content to be servile imitators of Europe in our stitlerature, social life, everything, except mere schanical invention? I am thankful that we articipate the standard invention? I am thankful that we articipate the standard invention? I am thankful that we articipate the standard invention? I am thankful that we articipate the standard invention? I am thankful that we articipate the standard invention? I am thankful that we articipate the standard invention? I am thankful that we articipate the standard of us, of our splendid country, our institutions, or theories, our brave, free people, to boild for conselves, from our own foundation, and with our or material. But American women have yet to inspir society with this patriotic ambition.

Not what is becoming or suitable to be, but what is the fashion, does the American woman be; not what she can afford to purchase, but what the neighbors have, is too commonly the criterion. This constant pursuit of Fashion, with her incessar thanges, this emulation of their neighbors in the manifold ways in which money and time can be alike wasted, and not the necessary and sorred utiles of home, the personal attention and effort which the majority of American women have it give to their household affairs, produce that loc direct that is offered as an excuss for the neglect of the, duty of self-cultor. This it is which fitter

which the majority of American women have in give to their household affairs, produce that look of time that is offered as an excuse for the seglect of the. duty of self-culture. This it is which fittern away thought and the taste for higher thing, leaving the mind blank and nerveless, except when the superficially excited.

This duty of self-culture I would notice as ose of the demands of the times upon American women in the attainment of the proposed standard. A vib, libberal, generous self-culture, of intellect, of tast, of conscience, for the sake of the better fulfilment of the hission to which, as an American citizer, every woman in the land is called. We do so begin to realize this. It is a great defect in or social system, that, when a woman has left atoo and settled down in life, she considers it the signifer her to quit all mental acquisition except whi she may gather from her deultory reading, and henceforth, her family and her immediate neighborhood absorb her whole soul under ordinary circusstances. The great majority of our country some stances. The great majority of our country some thus grow care-worn, narrow-minded, self-absorbed. Now this is not right—it is not necessary. A voman's first, most important duty is in her home; but this need not clip the wings of, her spirit, so that thought and affection cannot go out into the great world, and seed themselves a part of its restow, throbbing, many-sided life; brain and heart need not, stagnate, even if bosy, mork-aday life does claim her, first endsavors. Indeed, the great darget to our women is not so much that they will become trifling and frivolous, as that th

HOW THE RELATIONSHIP BUNK

HOW THE RELATIONSHIP RUSS.

The Marriage—Married, sometime about the year 1856, by his Satanic Majesty, King Bediabub, Eaq. Mr. Copperhead Democracy and Mr. Rattlesnake Slavery, both of the United State.

The First Born—Born in the summer of 185, becompton Border Ruffian, son of Mr. Copperheal Democracy. This unsightly child, born it moths after the above marriage, after a few months of sixtly existence, died from a peculiar disease calle Free State.

Second Born—Born at Charleston, S. C., in the year of Grace, 1860, Secession ProStaver Recklion, true son of Mr. C. and Mrs. R. S. Democracy, Dr. Jim Buchanan acting accountry. The thild which "looks so much like his daddy," is now guig on four years old. Its infancy was marked by much precocity that it was nuiverally believe that it was "too smart to live." Its backbone was lately broken by a fall at Vicksburg; its face learning burned in the fire at Vicksburg; and ose of its fet

it was "too mart to live." Its backbore was another broken by a fall at Vicksburg, and one of in fet as a was amputated at Atlanta. It has been a source of trouble all its days. Its death, however, in own looked for soon. The "old man," they say, and the say in th

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

J School at Lexington, Mass., on use antiboter, 1864.

Isaac N. Cautarron, Al M., for several years tacker of
Latin, Greek and Mathematics in Phillips's Access, isdover, Mass., will be the Resident Principal, and will
dover, Mass., will be the Resident Principal, and will
down to simmelf wholly to the work of instruction Mr.
CARLETON, a tried and successful teacher, will instruct
Personch.

french.

Mu. Throbone D. Weld, for many years Principal of the Eagleswood School in New Jersey, will have charge of the Enginewood School in New Jersey, will have used in important department.

In all the approved features of the best schools sold in will be wanting, while it is Dr. Lewis's special ain to just the the possibilities in the department of physicitationing.

Parents having daughters of delicate constitutes to educate are invited to send to Dr. Dio Lewis, Lexington, for a Circular.

Lexington, Sept. S.