POBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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Fig. 11 remittances are to be made, and all latters making to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be intell, (rost Pain,) to the General Agent. Advertisements of a square and over inserted three

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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-girais, Obio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societier are christs to receive subscriptions for The Leberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial ADELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, ED

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



claim Liberty throughout all the land, the inhabitants thereof."

ority takes, for the time, the place of all munic-utions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; ipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNITYERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. ... From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, crutt, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of COMMENS extend to interference with the Institution of slavery, IN EVERY WAT IN WHICH TO AND EXTERPRESED WITH, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or dewirn, from a claim of indemnity for staves taken or de stroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, it files have burdened with slavery, it tions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWE array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman-cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. ADAMS.

J. B. YERRINTON & SOB, Printers.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 45.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1761.

Selections.

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SHOP, SHARE AND A SHARE AND A

GERRIT SMITH TO THE RANK AND FILE OF THE DEMOGRATIO PARTY. PETERBORO, October 20th, 1864.

the Democratic Party:

fade Masser of the Democratic Party:

I have faith that you will hear me—Ist, because I me as old man, and past being suspected of seeking promal political advantage; 2d, because being no petian, and having never belonged to the Democratic Whig nor, Republican Party, I am not liable note charge of seeking party objects.

Ist, like all multitudes of men, love justice and ist your country. Nevertheless, this does not asser see that, in the approaching election, you will faithful to either; for trained as you are to implicit enforces in the leaders of your party, there if but much reason to fear that you will follow them ten now, when to follow them is to be their instruments in outraging righteousness, and ruining you

nests in outraging rightcousness, and ruining your control in the breasts of politicians where ambition, the gred of gain, and the lust of place and power have smally so much play, justice and patriotism are and to become weak. But in the breasts of your political leaders, these virtues seem to have become absolately extinct. Step by step they have gone on, coming and conceding to the Slave Power, until at they are so debauched as to be no longer capable of withholding any thing from its claims. When the South, at the instigation of that Power, broke set in this rebellion against a nation which had done her no harm, save the harm of weakly and wiktely indulging her and succumbing to her, these leaders were as yet able to make, or at least seem to make, some resistance. But now they these leaders were as yet able to make, or at reast to seen to make, some resistance. But now they larged so far along in the way of evil as distinctly to har the side of the rebellion; as openly and shameledy to join the rebels, and employ every art to infer you also to join them.

For proof that your leaders have gone over to the

For proof that your leaders have gone over to the nemy. I refer not to the obvious fact that they are you're with him to defame, embarrass and destroy or Government; to the obvious fact that the spirit of the Democratic Press in Philadelphia, New York, botton and elsewhere is one with the spirit of the Southern Press; to the obvious fact that your laders rejoice with the South in her successes, and srow with her in her defeats; to the obvious fact that whist the South shoots and starves our adders, your leaders, in denouncing the Drafts, and it tribus other ways, hinder the replenishing of ur stated amnies; and by impeaching the credit addepaning the honds of the Government, enfelts in prosecution of the war; nor to the obor wated ammes; and by impeaching the credit and eleganing the bonds of the Government, enfeld its prosecution of the war; nor to the obrows fact that they are equally intent with the
Such os upholding slavery, which is the one cause
the rebellion. Nor have I reference to the obvi
es fact that the South identifies the cause of the

seed on upholding startery, which is the one cause of the rebellion. Nor have I reference to the obvious fact that the South identifies the cause of the beatrafe Party with her own cause, and that this she looks to our coming election as fraught with timph or ruin to her rebellion, she also reprish to work fortune as decisive of the fate of that have, says the Charleston Courier, "Our success is lattle insures the success of McClellan. Our have will inevitably lead to his defeat."

But there is evidence far more conclusive than any or all of this which I have cited, that the leaders of your Party have identified themselves with the beblion. Got grant that they may not succeed a identifying you also with it! Go with me to the Chape Convention. Look at the platform which is boil, or rather which it adopted—for it was pooled mainly built on the British side of the Agara, if not indeed in Richmond, It says wing against the South. It abounds in compistue of the North. It is at peace with the South, and it are with the North. It pronounces the war now part a failure—and this, too, when the South is rolored to far less than hall the territory she has be rebellion with, and our final success man one part a failure—and this, too, when the South is rolored to far less than hall the territory she has be rebellion with, and our final success man one part a failure—and this, too, when the South is rolored to far less than hall the territory she has be rebellion with, and our final success man one part hand. It calls for the stopping of the same to near at hand. It calls for the stopping of the same to near at hand. It calls for the stopping of the same to near at hand. It calls for the stopping of the same to near the south of the same to near the nation from threat-med dath. To stop it now is to lose all the blood all resures the scots. To stop it now is to make his and to leave unrecompensed the bereavements and dealties which terms of thousands of our familia have consideration of the nation from threat-med dath. To stop

has been openly on the side of the rebels. On the floor of Congress in January, 1861, when several States had already seceded, he denied our right to compel the return of a seceding State. In harmony with this denial, his subsequent votes have been against condemning the rebellion, and against providing means for carrying on the war to suppress it. This is the rebel, whom your leaders would have you try to make Vice President! Can you try it without becoming rebels yourselves? He is the exponent of the Chicago Platform. In the light of his speeches and votes, whatever is obscure or doubtful in that Platform becomes clear and certain. This is the recei, whom you restrict you try to make Vice President! Can you try it without becoming rebels yourselves? He is the exponent of the Chicago Platform. In the light of his speeches and votes, whatever is obscure or doubtful in that Platform becomes clear and certain. Can you consent to commit the Democratic Party to a Platform so entirely in the interest of the Rebellion?

a Platform so entirely in the interest of the Rebellion?
You perhaps wonder that I have omitted to mention the nomination of McClellan. But I was describing and illustrating the Chicago Platform: and his nomination has nothing to do with that Peace Platform. His name was chosen, not to represent the Platform, but as the bait for catching the votes of War Democrats. It was a trick—as mere a trick as the Baltimore Convention would have been guilty of, had it baited for Peace votes by putting a nonresistant Quaker on its thorough War Platform. I grant that the nomination of McClellan was a very cunning trick. For whilst, on the one hand, his having had a part in the war would commend him to the votes of War Democrats, that part, on the other hand, was so equivocal, so tender and advantageous to the enemy, as not to deter Peace Democrate from voting for him.

And, now, what are the arguments which the

Surely, this doctrine does not justify the charge of perverting the war.

The President's Proclamation of September 22d, 1862, sets out with the declaration, "that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the Constitutional relation," &c. No perversion of the war in this declaration. But this Proclamation contains a threat of Emancipation! Yes; but then that is to be fulfilled only in case the rebels refuse to lay down their arms. Does such a threat pervert the war? So far from it, it is in the very line of the original and legitimate war. His Proclamation of January 1st, 1863, does, so far as it can, fulfil this threat. Did the fulfillment pervert the war? Oh ne! It weakened the foe, and strengthened ourselves. It gave us new means for carrying on the war against him; and, like all our previous means for carrying it on, they have been faithfully used to that one end.

But your leaders tell you that the war has been perverted by bringing black men into the army. I doubt not that many of these black men are inspired with the hope that the putting down of the rebellion will be putting down slavery. All the fiercer, therefore, will they fight to put down the rebellion. Hence no perversion of the war need be feared at their hands; and so far from encouraging the cry of perversion, we should be thankful that scores of thousands of these brave and stalwart black men are found willing to help us release our country from the bloody grasp of rebels. Thankful should we be to these defenders of our homes, that they save us from the necessity of defending them ourselves. A hundred thousand black soldiers ave fifty thousand Unionists and fifty thousand Democrats from being soldiers. I do not deny that it is a great trial to the Southern chivalry, with whom your leaders so tenderly sympathize, to have to fight with negroes. I do not deny that it must be very humiliating and exasperating to Southern gentlemen to find themselves confronted on the battle-field by their former we would summon to our aid red and black as well as white men. Much and basely as we had, in the past, studied to please the slaveholders, they should have foreseen that when the alternative before us

cient to pay it in thirty years. Our gold and mines will yield the present year more than a dred millions of dollars. By the time we shall reached the fourth or fifth year of peace, they will yield double this sum. Scarcely less will be the yield of our iron, copper, lead, tin, quicksilver, salt

You perhaps wonder that I have omitted to mention to the nomination of McClellan. But I was describing and illustrating the Chicago Platform at the Platform, but as the bait for catching the vote the Platform, but as the bait for catching the vote the Platform, but as the bait for catching the vote the Platform, but as the bait for catching the vote the Platform, but as the bait for catching the vote the Platform, but as the bait for catching the vote of War Democrats. It was a trick—as mere a trick as the Baltimore Convention would have been guide to find the batter of War Democrats. It was a trick—as mere a trick as the Baltimore Convention would have been guide to find the baltimore Convention would have been guide to find the baltimore Convention would have been guide to find the production of the platform. It is should be the platform that the nomination of McClellan was a very cunning trick. For whilst, on the one hand, he having had a part in the war would commend him to the votes of War Democrats, that part, on the tother hand, was so equivocal, so tender and advantageous to the enemy; as not to deter Peace Democratic from voting for him.

And, now, what are the arguments which the leaders of the Democratic party, its orators and presses, employ to bring you to abandon the cause of your country, and to identify yourselves with the rebels? Only two which they greatly rely on, or which it is worth while for me to notice. The first is, the perversion of the war from the putting down of slavery. The second is, the cost of carrying on the war—the cost in money and the cost in life.

1st. I do not deny that one-idea Aboltionists desired the preversion. But I do deny that there was gratified. From first to last, the Government has withstood all the clashor and all the influence for the perversion.

The leading doctrine of that admirable letter of series of the perversion of the war in this declaration. But this the declaration, "the prevention of the prevention of the prevention of the prevention of the preven

Now, as the slaveholders have their life—the life of their ease and luxury and ambition and tyranny —the life of all their habits—in slavery, so also the Democratic party had, from its long-continued alliance with slaveholders, and long-continued dependence upon them, come to have its life in slavery. Hence the leaders of that party, though, at the first, quite generally opposed to the rebellion, came to sympathize with it as soon as they saw that its downfall involved the downfall of slavery. For they well knew that when slavery should die, the Democratic party would also die. Blessed be God that slavery is to die! Blessed be God that it is to die, if it be only that the most demoralizing and devilish of slavery is to die; Blessed be God that it is to die, it is to me, it is to die, it all the political parties, which ever cursed mankind, is to die with it! The approaching election will cast into a common grave, and that grave too deep to allow of a resurrection, Slavery, Rebellion, and the Democratic party! Doubtless there will still be a Democratic party. But it will not be the devil which this one is—for it will be dissevered from slavery.

such that do and there are any continued to the control of the con very.

I grequently see, in the Democratic newspapers,
extracts from the speeches and writings of such men
as Daniel S. Dickinson, Benjamin F. Butler, and
Lyman Tremain. These extracts are to prove that
they were once as pro-slavery as are the remaining

disposed to repent of your part in crushing him, than to persist in it. Tell them, in a word, that you have come to believe more in your obligation to honor God, and all the varieties of the human family, than in your obligation to serve ambitious and greedy demagogues.

The other argument, which, I said, your leaders mipoy to bring you to join the rebels, is the cost of carrying on the war. Their hope of success at this point is in your selfshness and lack of patriotism. They flatter themselves that you had rather loss the country than have your property taxed to save it; and that, rather than let your sons go, or go your selves, into the hardships and perils of war, you would let the rebellion and slavery sweep over, and blast the whole land. Disappoint them here also, I is entreat you. Tell them that, of all the claims which earth can make upon your property, that which your imperilled country makes upon it is paramount. Tell them that to be poor, and yet have a country, is to be rich—whilst to be rich, and yet to be stripped of country, is to be poor. Tell them, too, that you have laid your sons and yourselves upon the altar of your country, and that you count death in her service not as dreadful, but as blessed.

How elevating and ennobling is this war to all who have a heart to go forth to its unselfish, patriotic and sublime duties! But how sinking and shriveling is it to all those who shrink from these duties, and prefer to cower in their cowardice, and to shut themselves in the shell of their selfishness!

GERRIT SMITH.

A NOBLE FRENCH TESTIMONY.

The distinguished French writer, EDOUARD LAB ludes a recent admirable letter on Amer

Abandoned by Europe, hemmed in and conquered gradually by the North, the South is condemned to exhaustion; it must yield, and this moment cannot be far off. Let the North persist in the policy followed by Mr. Lincoln; let it, pliant on all else, maintain at any price his two conditions—the reestablishment of the Union, the abolition of Stavery, and the South will be forced to bow to necessity. Whatever may be the courage of an army or a people there the South will be forced to bow to necessity. Whatever may be the courage of an army or a people, there
comes a moment when hopeless resistance is nothing
less than sanguinary madness. The Southern generals and soldiers have fought with an obstinacy and
bravery to which their adversaries are the first to
render justice. But they have been deceived; their
cause is bad, and cannot succeed. Lee and Beauregard have done enough for the honor of the flag; it
will soon be time for them to think of the claims of
humanity and the country.

But there is for the South a last chance of safety,
it is that offered by Gen. McClellan and its party;
it is a compromise at the expense of the wretched
negro.

it is a compromise at the expense of the wretched negro.

This compromise is disguised under a fine phrase; for its advocates dare not acknowledge that they draw back. It is called guaranteeing the Constitutional rights of each State in the future. An admirable cuphemism for those who are satisfied with words! In plain language, this means that the North shall renounce meddling with servitude, and that slavery shall be maintained in the South as long as it may please the South to maintain it. It is to the privileged that Gen. McClellan intrusts the care of abolishing the privilege; we may be sure that the South will not abuse the permission. The South has made war to maintain the supremacy of the slave policy, the slave is delivered up to it in order to make peace. The

abuse the permission. The South has made war to maintain the supremacy of the slave policy, the slave is delivered up to it in order to make peace. The North submits. Through love of peace, it accepts the complicity in this infamy that it has rejected for four years past. This is, in all its crudity, what the Democratic party calls a compromise.

Perhaps there are a number of men in the North who, weary of war, and caring very little for the miseries of Slavery, would willingly resign themselves to this arrangement. But I do not fear to assert that they would be grossly deceived; this arrangement is impracticable. Nothing is easier, and often more just, than to compromise concerning interests; but it is impossible to compromise between right and injustice, between servitude and liberty. To sacriface four millions of human beings to a political interest, even to the security of the moment, is a crime, and, like all crimes, a mistake and a danger. Suppose Gen. McClellan to be chosen President, what will he do? He will propose an armistice to the South; commissioners will be appointed, a Convention, perhaps, to regulate the desired compromise. But the conditions that will be proposed by the North are known in advance. Slavery will be abandoned to the South as concerning it alone; all that will be asked of the rebels will be that they will please to return to the Union.

turn to the Union.
What will this compromise be to the North? the loss of four years of war, of billions of dollars, the useless sacrifice of blood shed on scores of battle-fields. The South will have madly rent asunder the Constitution, ruined thousands of fortunes, desolated thousands of families; after which it will return to the Union more invulgarable proques and more in-

Constitution, ruined thousands of fortunes, desolated thousands of families; after which it will return to the Union, more invulnerable, prouder, and more insolent than ever. For the blacks there will be no more hope; for the poor whites eternal dependence, perpetual degradation; for the rich planters the intoxication of power and success.

And is it imagined that on these conditions the Union will be re-established; that between a democracy humiliated, after so many and such generous sacrifices, and a triumphant aristocracy, a friendship will spring up, that will soon heal all the wounds of the war? No, this is a wild dream; no one will believe in it that is not blinded by a vain ambition. The day on which the North shall subscribe to these conditions, it will sign its social and political abdication. At the bottom of this new compact may be written, Finis America. The America of Washington will have disappeared from the world, and forever!

Peace concluded, what will be the attitude of the North toward the South? That of powerlessness and resignation; for, in fine, it must not be satisfied with words. If it yields to the South, it is because it cannot reduce it; it is because, despite fina speeches, at the bottom it acknowledges itself vanquished. If any illusion in this respect prevails in the North, the first European journal will suffice to dissipate it. For thirty years past, Europe has treated American democracy disdainfully, because this democracy has compounded with slavery. To repel this unjust and interested disdain, the North has excused itself on the plea that, through love of peace, through respect for the Constitution, it resigned itself to a situation which ithed not made. The excuse was legitimate; it was accepted by men of good faith. But on the day when slavery shall be triumphantly re-established, with theyofh love of peace, through respect for the Constitution, it resigned itself to a sent and shame for all their friends! The Great Republic will be dishonored.

Will the American Democracy suffer itself to be again seduced by a party that for thirty years has always mised it? Is it so muob in need of and thirsting for peace that it is ready to sacrifice to it the interest, the bonor, the future of the tountry? Among this people, which for four years has done such great deeds, will the Democrats succeed in gaining a majority that will break with a glorious past, and accept the shame of a compromise? Will it disavow the noble soldiers who, amid their sufferings, sak only to continue the war? And is it about to dismiss Grant, Mead, Sherman and Farragut, to offer to the admiration of America the patriotism of men resigned in advance to the supremacy of the South, or to separation? If America has come to this, how much has it degenerated? In its history it would find different examples and different memories. From 1776 to 1781, what miseries did not the Revolutionists suffer—soldiers without bread and without shoes, a worthless paper currency, towns burned, fields laid waste, yet, notwithstanding, except a handful of Tories whom shame followed even into the grave, who ever proposed to treat with the enemy? The armies of 1864 are neither less brave nor less patriotic than the armies of the Revolution. Success is almost certain, victory assured, and the North is finally on the verge of a glorious peace. And is it at this moment that the American people will listen to men who propose to it to abdicate?

No, I will never believe tham generous nation, which has already more than once astonished Europe by its energy and perseverance, will miserably yield to discouragement, when with a last effort it can

No, I will never believe than a generous nation, which has already more than once astonished Europe by its energy and perseverance, will miserably yield to discouragement, when with a last effort it can crush the rebellion. The hope of the enemies of the great Republic will be disappointed. Rejuvenated by victory, strengthened by trial, America will expel slavery from the world, and will give an example still greater than that of the War of Independence. Twice it will have secured the triumph of liberty—political liberty in 1776, civil liberty in 1864. Neither Greece nor Rome have left memories so great.

1864. Neither Greece nor Rome have left memories so great.
Old friends of the United States, be not astonished at the warmth of my words. The world is jointly responsible, and the cause of America is that of liberty. So long as there is on the other side of the Atlantic a community of thirty million men, living happily and peacefully under the Government it has chosen, with the laws that it makes itself, liberty will radiate on Europe as from a shining beacon; America, rid of slavery, will be the country of every ardent soul, of every generous heart. But if liberty is selipsed in the New World, darkness will liberty is selipsed in the New World, darkness will ensue in Europe; and we shall see the work of Washington, Franklin and Hamilton spit upon and trodden under foot by a school that believes only in strength and success.

unust not by a school that believes only in strength and success.

This is why we await with impatience the Presidential election, praying God that the name that shall be drawn from the urn may be that of the honest and upright Abraham Lincoln, for this name will be a presage of victory the triumph of futies and

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

I propose the following short catechism for Democrats and peace-at-any-price men, who are the supporters of the McClellan platform, to pende and reflect upon between now and the November election:

Question. Slavery being the root of the rebel-on, who have been its aiders and abettors from the our of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, up to hour of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, up to the present time?

Answer. The Political Democrats of the free States at all times acting on the side of the Slave Power.

Ques. Who were the authors of the Seminole war?

Ans. The slaveholders, aided by the Political Democrats of the free States. Ques. Who stole Texas from Mexico? Ans. The slaveholders, aided by the Political Democrats of the free States. Ques. Who were the authors of the Mexican zar?

Ans. The slaveholders, aided by the Political Democrats of the free States.

Ques. Who started and encouraged filibustering expeditions under Walker for the sole purpose of

expeditions under Walker for the sole purpose of extending slavery?

Ans. The slaveholders, aided by the Political Democrats of the free States.

Ques. Who attempted to steal Cuba?

Ans. The slaveholders, aided by the Political Democrats of the free States.

Ques. Who originated and carried through the Fugitive Slave Law?

Ans. The slaveholders, aided by the Political Democrats of the free States.

Ques. Who repudiated the Missouri Compro-

mise?

Ans. The slaveholders, aided by the Political Democrats of the free States, every man of them in Congress voting in favor of it.

Ques. Who originated and carried through the Naturals Edit

lebraska Bill?

Ans. The slaveholders, aided by the Political Jemocrats of the free States, they giving the bill a Congress their undivided support.

Ques. Who tried to establish Squatter Sover-

eignty?

Ans. The slaveholders, aided by the Political Democrats of the free States.

Ques. Who attempted to foist slavery upon Kansas, and murdered thousands of her citizens for properly aid.

opposing it?

Ans. The Slave Power, aided by the Political Democrats of the free States, and Franklin Pierce as President giving all his official position to that

Ques. Who defied the writ of habeas corpus in Kansas?

Ques. Who defied the writ of habeas corpus in Kansas?

Ans. The Slave Power, aided by the Political Democrats of the free States; and now they condems President Lincoln for suspending it in time of civil war, and then only to apply to a traitor to the Constitution and Laws of a free people.

Ques. What laws did the slave power enact under Leavenworth Constitution which were approved by President Pierce, and political Democrats of the Free States?

Ans. 'All persons holding anti-slavery opinions were disfranchised; and no less than forty-eight laws were passed making it a death penalty for any one to facilitate the escape of a slave, or instruct him in the principles of freedom, or to teach him to read the Bible, or engage in any other mode, as they termed it, of attacking slave property.

Ques. Who were the authors of the Dred Scott decision?

Ans. The slaveholders aided by the Political Democrats of the free States, and James Buchanan, Presonate of the free States, and James Bucha

ident, thereby bringing the Supreme Court of the United States into disgrace before the civilized world.

Ques. What was the motive of the Dred Scott de-

Ans. To convert the whole Union, the free States

Ans. To convert the whole Union, the free States no less than the Territories, into one great domain for slavery, and to legalize the slave trade.

Ques. What Democrat first denounced the declaration of Thomas Jefferson, "that all men are born free and equal "?

Ans. John C. Calhoun, and no political Democrat of the free States ever denounced the traitor for uttering it.

Ques. What was the result of this series of suc-

of the free States ever denounced the traitor for untering it.

Ques. What was the result of this series of successful aggressions by the Slave Power during more
than forty years, aided by the Political Democrats of
the free States?

Ans. It was on these last demands that the true
Jeffersonian Democrats of the free States broke off
from their Southern allies, and joined the Republican
party; and thus the victory over the Slave Power
was gained in the last Presidential election, as it will
be in the present.

Ques. Why is the Slave Power, aided by the Political Democrats of the free States, in rebellion
against the Government of the United States?

Ans. It is that they may destroy our Democratio
form of government, ordained by the fathers in order to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the
common defence, promote the general welfare, and
our posterity.

Oues. Who are the authors of these four years of ur posterity.

Ques. Who are the authors of these four years of

Ques. Who are the authors of these your years beloody civil war?

Ans. The Slave Power, aided by President Buchanan and the Political Democrats of the free States. Every man knows that had Buchanan been as prompt to put down this last rebellion, as President Jackson was the former, the history of the president Jackson was the former, the history of the president Jackson was the world and the president of the pr

ent could never have been written!

Ques. What form of Government do the Slave
Power and the Political Democrats of the free States
now seek to establish?

now seek to establish?

Ans. An oligarchy, the chief corner stone of which shall be slavery for white laborers, as well as black

A JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT.

FAILURES OF THE WAR.

Hon. Gerrit Smith recently delivered a racy speech

at Uties, in the course of which he said-

Hon. Gerrit Smith recently delivered a racy speech at Utics, in the course of which he said—

Had the Southern rebels dictated the Chicago Platform, it could not have been more to their own liking. It is at peace with the South, and at war with the North. It calls the war on our part a failure. Our war a failure? Was the taking of Fort Donelson, of Port Mudson, of Vicksburg, of New Orleans, of Mobile, of Atlanta failures? Is the reducing of the original rebel territory one-half a failure? If these are, failures, of give 0s more failure? If these are, failures, of give 0s more failure? If these are, failures, of give 0s more failures? Soon we will have the failures of the taking of Richmond, of Charleston, of Wilmington, (laughter,) and when we've got all these failures, we will not need any victories. (Laughter and applause.) To step the war now, as the Chicago Convention proposes, would be to lose all the blood and heroism expended in it; to make vain and leave entirely unrecompensed the sorrow and devastation brought into thousands of families. And for what reason should it be stopped? For no other purpose than that the rebels may triumph. Mr. Smith characterized the nomination of George H. Pendleton as precisely stigled to the Chicago platform; he had been a consistent secessionist from the beginning. You will perhaps wonder, he said, at my omitting the nomination of McClellan. But no one believes that he was put in nomination to suit the platform. All know that this was a mere trick to catch the vote of the "War Democrata." I never allow myself to talk as hostilely against McClellan as some. Some call him a coward until his courage has been tried; he has never been under fire. (Laughter.) Some say he is on the side of the Southern rebels. In never say it. I believe he meant to be entirely impartial as between the North and the South while in command of the army. (Laughter.) And then, how do you know but his superior discernment perceived that his country might need him hereafter, and that the old couplet di

"He who fights, and runs away, May live to fight another day."

(Laughter.)
Well, what must we do? We must vote the rebels down, and continue tovote them down until they shall love the Washington Government which they had left. Davis government shall love the Washington Government which they now hate, and hate the Jeff. Davis government which they now love. But I think you may feel sure that you will never have to vote down this Democratic party after the next election. (Ap-plause.) The rebellion, the Democratic party and slavery, after that election, will go into one common grave; and the grave will be too deep to admit of resurrection.

grave; and the grave will be too deep to admit of resurrection.

Some would have preferred another candidate than Mr. Lincoln, but now we must all vote for him with all our hearts. (Applause.) We must vote for him to keep out McClellan; vote for him because any loyal man is preferable to a disloyal man. It is no hardship for me to vote for Mr. Lincoln. I believe that no man, except Washington; in the long line of Presidents, is so much enutled to our love and gratitude as Abraham Lincoln. (Applause.)

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

The following extract is from an eloquent and stirring speech by Hon. Alexander H. Bullock at the State Republican Convention at Worcester:—

State Republican Convention at Worcester:—

If the National Loyal Convention at Baltimore had been postponed to July, to August, or to September, it would have been all the same; there would not have been the difference of a vote, for Abraham Lincoln was in the hearts of his people. [Applane.]

I do not stand here, in behalf of your delegation, to discuss the question whether there may be or may not have been undoubted errors in his administration. I only know that if there had not been, he would be more than mortal. [Applane.] However, I do know that President Lincoln accended to the responsibilities of his momentous trust at a juncture of public affairs which has no parallel in history. He began, with mildness and kindness toward those who engaged in a rebellion against this government, culminating, at last, in a war, the bloodiest and foulest upon the records of time.

But I am not in the mood to take a calm survey of the history of that administration. That, my friends, will be the task of history in years to come, when her muse shall become the calm mistress of the record; but we may now here, as at Baltimore, pause and rest our minds amid the turmoil of conflict and destruction, even amid the reverberation that comes to us from all quarters of the field, and form a general satisfactory judgment in regard to the character, and quality, and policy of the Prevident of the United States; and I believe you will endorse the judgment to which I referred, that as a whole, and as a summary of the whole, Abrasm Lincoln, according to the judgment of a candid, intelligent and loyal man in the United States, has pursued only the object and purpose of the salvation of this government.

I do not nause here fellowed; increase to discuss

as a wnose, and as a summary of the whole, Abraham Lincoln, according to the judgment of a candid, intelligent and Joyal man in the United States, has pursued only the object and purpose of the salvation of this government.

I do not pause, here, fellow-citizens, to discuss minor questions which have existed within the last twenty-four months, as to whether he was too rapid or too slow. It is enough for me to know, sir, that Abraham Lincoln has always acted up to the exigency of the time, and according to the necessity of the country as it appeared to an impartial eye.

A statesman, says Mr. Burke, never loses sight of principles, is governed by circumstances; and judging contrary to the exigency, he may ruin his country forever. Therefore I say, sir, adopting this as my basis and predication, I say I pause not here, sir, to settle the difference between those who would have held him back, and those who would have pushed him forward to a nore rapid-policy.

But, I do say, sir, in regard to the President of the United States, that it is sufficient for me that, when he has taken a stride forward, the Lord has irradigated and illuminated the path before him. It is sufficient for me and for you that while he could see the whole field, you and I could see only a small part of it; it is enough for me and for you, sir, that he has struck the great epoch bell of the age, at just exactly such times as the people of this country, in every case, were most ready to receive the sound and echo it in their hearts. [Applause, I it is sufficient for me, sir, and for you, fellow citizers, that whether according to your assumption or mine the proclamation of freedom came early or late, when it eame at all found the people of the North as it never could have found them before—ready to stand by it, and die for it. It is sufficient for me, sir, and for you, fellow citizers, that whether according to your assumption or mine the proclamation of freedom came early or late, when it eame at all found the people of the North as it never c

on this continent.

And so in his prosecution of this war, I see him
ascending to his office without the education or the
instincts of a soldier; I see him trying every expedient after every preceding experiment had failed,
as every wise man would do; I behold him, sir, as every wise man would do; I behold him, sir, adopting one policy after another had proved abortive; I behold him taking one command after another, until at last, under the favor of Almighty God, he has found two which are the right ones. [Enthusiastic applause.] I behold him proclaim at length that your flag and mine and his should float over every inch of the territory of this republic; and I say in accordance with the spirit and with the declaration of the Baltimore convention, that in Abraham Lincoln I behold the wisest, the ablest, the most expedient, and the most efficient man among all the millions of his countrymen that could have been selected for this peritous crisis; and so for these reasons, among others which time will not permit me to detail, I believe, as I have before stated, that this same Abraham Lincoln has a deep place in the hearts of the people of this country.—(Great applause.) (Great applause.)

SENTIMENTS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN ON SLAVERY.

From Speech at Springfield, Ill., June 17, 1858.

From Speech at Springfield, Ill., June 17, 1858.

We are now far into the fifth year since a policy was initiated with the avowed object and confident promise of putting an end to slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion, it will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advecates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as South.

DRED SCOTT CASE THE KNELL OF FREEDOM.

DRED SCOTT CASE THE KNELL OF FREEDOM.

Such a decision is all that slavery now lacks of being alike lawful in all the States. Welcome or unwelcome, such decision is probably coming, and will soon be upon us, unless the power of the present political dynasty shall be met and overthrown. We shall lie down pleasantly dreaming that the people of Missouri are on the verge of making their State free, and we shall awake to the reality, instead, that the Supreme Court has made Illinois a slave State. To meet and overthrow the power of that dynasty To meet and overthrow the power of that dynasty is the work now before all those who would prevent that consummation. That is what we have to do. How can we best do it?

From Speech at Chicago, July 10, 1858

I am tolerably well acquainted with the histor of the country, and I know that it has endure eighty-two years, half slave and half free. I believ it has endured, because during all that time, unthe introduction of the Nebraska bill, the public of the state of the s the introduction of the Nebraska bill, the public mind did rest all that time in the belief that slaver; was in the course of ultimate extinction. That was what gave us the rest that we had through that period of eighty-two years; at least, so I believe. I have always hated slavery, I think, as much as any

abolitionist.

The American people look upon slavery as a vast moral evil; they can prove it such by the vertitings of those who gave us the blessings of liberty which we enjoy; and that they so looked upon it, and not as an evil merely confining itself to the States where it is sit-

uated.

I protest, now and for ever, against that counterfeit logic which presumes that because I do not want a negro woman for a slave, I do necessarily want her for a wife. My understanding is, that I need not have her for either; but, as God made us separate, we can leave one another alone, and do one another much good thereby. There are white men enough to marry all the white women, and enough black men to marry all the black women: and, in God's name, let them be so married.

Turn in whatever way you will—whether it come from the mouth of a king as an excuse for enalaying from the mouth of a king as an excuse for enalaying

Turn in whatever way you will—whether it come from the mouth of a king as an excuse for enlaving the people of his country, or from the mouth fo men of one race as a reason for enslaving the men of another race—it is all the same old serpent; and I hold if that course of argumentation that is made, for the purpose of convincing the public mind that we should not care about this, should be granted, it does not stop with the negro. I should like to know if, taking this old Declaration of Independence, which declares that all men are equal upon principle, and making exception to it, where will it stop? If one man says it does not mean a negro, why may not another say it does not mean an early why may not another say it does not mean anone other man? If that Declaration is not the truth, let us get the statute-book in which we find it, and tear it out. Who is so bold as to do it?

Let us discard all this yuibbling about this man and the other man—this vace and that race and the other race being inferior, and therefore they must be placed in an inferior position. Cheristing our standard that we have left us, let us discard all these things, and unite as one people throughout this land, until we shall once more stand up declaring that all men are created equal.

In the debate hetween Lincels and Dander that had from the n uth of a king as an excuse for

In the debate between Lincoln and Douglas, held at Ottawa, in August, 1858, Mr. Lincoln said:

This declared indifference to, but, as I must think, overt real zeal for the spread of slavery, I cannot at hate. I hate it because of the monstrous injustice f slavery uself. I hate it because it deprives our epublican example of its just influence on the reald, enables the enemies of free institutions, with healthlike, to tannt us a hypocytice, causes the real world, enables the enemies of free institutions, with plausibility, to taint us as hypocrites, causes the real friends of freedom to doubt our sincerity, and especially because it forces so many really good men among ourselves into an open war with the very fundamental principles of civil liberty, criticising that the Declaration of Independence, and insisting that there is no right principle of action but self-interest.

From Speech at Springfield, July 17, 1858. From Speech at Springheid, July II, 1884.
Certainly, the negro is not our equal in colorperhaps not in many other respects; still, in the
right to put into his mouth the bread that his own
hands have carned, he is the equal of every other
man, white or black. In pointing out that more
has been given you, you cannot be justified in taking away the little which has been given him.

has been given you, you cannot be justice in saiding away the little which has been given him.

From Speech at Jonesboro, Ill., Sept. 15, 1858.

All the trouble and convolsions have proceeded from efforts to spread slavery over more territory. It was thus at the date of the Missouri Compromise. It was so again with the annexation of Texas; so with the territory acquired by the Mexican war; and it is so now. Whenever there has been an effort to spread it, there have been agitation and resistance. Now, I appeal to this audience, (very few of whom are my political friends,) as national men, whether we have reason to expect that the agitation in regard to this subject will cease while the causes that tend to reproduce agitation are actually at work. Will not the same cause that produced agitation in 1820, when the Missouri Compromise was formed—that which produced the agitation upon the annexation of Texas, and at other times—work out the same results always? Do you think that the nature of man will be changed—that the same causes that produced agitation at one time will not have the same effect at another? causes that produced agitation at have the same effect at another?

From Speech at Quincy, Ill., Oct. 13, 1858

I will say now, that there is a sentiment in the country contrary to me—a sentiment which holds that slavery is not wrong, and therefore it goes for the policy that does not propose dealing with it awrong. That policy is the Democratic policy, and that sentiment is the Democratic sentiment. THE TEXT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

THE TEXT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

In all three of these places, being the only allosions to slavery in the instrument, covert language is used. Language is used, not suggesting that alayery existed, or that the black race were among us. And I understand the contemporaneous bistory of those times to be that covert language was used with a purpose, and that purpose was, that in our Constitution, which, it was hoped, and is still hoped, will endure for ever—when it should be read by intelligent and particite men, after the institution of slavery had passed from among us, there should be nothing on the face of the great charter of liberty suggesting that such a thing as negro slavery had ever existed among us. This is part of the evidence that the fathers of the Government expected and included the institution of slavery to come to an end. mat the fathers of the Government expected and in-tended the institution of slavery to come to an end. They expected and intended that it should be in the course of ultimate extinction. And when I say that I desire to see the further spread of it arrested, I only say I desire to see that done which the fathers have first done.

From Letter to Boston Committee, April 6, 1859.

The Democracy of to-day hold the liberty of one man to be absolutely nothing, when in condict with another man's right of property. Republicans, on the contrary, are both for the man and the dollar, but in case of conflict, the man before the dollar. This is a world of compensations; and he who would be no slave must consent to have no slave. Those who deny feedom to others, deserve it not for themselves, and, under a just God, cannot long retain it.

retain it.

From Letter to German citizens, May 17, 1859.

It is well-known that I deplote the oppressed con-dition of the blacks; and it would, therefore, be, very inconsistent for me to look with approval upon any measures that infringe upon the inalienable rights of white men, whether or not they are born in another land, or speak a different language from my own.

From Speech at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 1859

From Speech at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 1859.

Then, I say, if this principle is established, that there is no wrong in slavery, and whoever wants it has a right to have it, is a matter of dollars and cents—a sort of question as to how they shall deal with brutes; that between us and the negro here there is no sort of question, but that at the South the question is between the negro and the crocodile. That is all. It is a mere matter of policy; there is a perfect right, according to interest, to do just as you please; when this is done, when this doctrine prevails, the miners and sappers will have formed public opinion for the slave-trade. They will be ready for Jeff Davis and Stephens, and other leaders of that company, to sound the bugle for the revival of the slave-trade, for the second Dred Scott decision, for the flood of slavery to be poured over the free States, while we shall be here tied down and helpless, and run over like sheep.

From Speech at Cheionati, Sept. 1859.

From Speech at Cincinnati, Sept. 1859.

I say, there is room enough for us all to be free, and it not only does not wrong the white man that the negro should be free, but it positively wrongs the mass of white men that the negro should be enslaved; that the mass of white men are really injured by the effects of slave labor in the vicinity of the fields of their own labor.

From Message to Congress of December 1, 1862.

The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew, and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we

anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

Fellow-citizens, we cannot escape history. We of this Congress, and this Administration, will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance, or insignificance, can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation. We say we are for the Union. The world will not forget that we say this. We know how to save the Union, The world knows we do know how to save it. We—even we here hold the power, and bear the responsibility. In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free—honorable alike in what we give, and what we preserve. We shall nobly save, or meanly lose, the last best hope of earth. Other means may succeed; this cannot fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will for ever applaud, and God must for ever bless.

From Message to Congress, Dec. 8, 1863.

From Message to Congress, Dec. 8, 1863.

But if it be proper to require as a test of admis-sion to the political body an oath of allegiance to the United States, and to the Union under it, why not also to the laws and proclamations in regard t

slavery?

Those laws and proclamations were put forth for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion. To give them the fullest effect, there had to be a pledge for their maintenance. In my judgment they have aided, and will further aid, the cause for which they were intended.

To now abandon them would be not only to relinquish a lever of power, but would also be a cruel and astounding breach of faith. slavery ?

From a Letter to Henry W. Holman, dated Oct. 10, 1864, with reference to the new Constitution of Maryland,

From Letter to A. G. Hodges, April 4, 1864 I attempt no compliment to my sagacity. I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me. Now, at the end that events have controlled me. Now, at the end of three years' struggle, the nation's condition is not what either party or any man devised or expected. God alone can claim it. Whither it is tending seens plain. If God now wills the removal of a great wrong, and wills, also, that we of the North, as well as you of the South, shall pay fairly for our complicity in that wrong, impartial history will find therein new cause to rewere the justice and goodness of God.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1864.

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR NEWMAN.

We can truly say that it gives us special gratifica-tion to lay befere our readers, on the everof a nation-al election, the magnitude and importance of which are such as to rivet the earnest attention of the civil-ized world, the following kind and magnanimous let-ter from Professor Newman, of London:—

LONDON, October 14, 1864.

To Ww. LLOYD GARRISON:

DEAR SIR—I have this morning received the Liberator of Sept. 20th. It contains many grave missiprehensions of my posture of mind towards Mr. Lincoln; but I think it now quite tinwise to pursue the

orgument.

When a President becomes a candidate, his caree and conduct must be criticised, as freely as if he were not President, by those who hope for an abler and more suitable leader of the nation; yet, abstractedly such criticism is very undesirable. Towards the Chief Magistrate, as towards our Queen, it is better where admissible, to maintain de cerning personal errors. From the day that Mr. Lin coln is the best candidate in the list, it would be un patriotic in an American citizen, and blamable in m to shout aloud for the impossible, instead of makin the best of the possible.

I have always held it as a fixed certainty, that the

lovers of freedom among you would never allow themselves at the last to be divided, and thereby give advantage to the party of slavery. For this very reason I deprecated your course when I began to understand it. But I am sure that you have had Lincoln's character and action, it is possible that I esteem it as highly as you do. But the crisis in which he is placed may implicate you in dire calami ty, through any tenderness towards slave-owners o their laws, which is to be indulged at the expenof the colored race. If I were an American voter, I should unhesitatingly give vote and interest and voice and pen now to Mr. Lincoln, against any candidate who would accept other terms from rebels than un onditional submission initiated by themselves, as it rere on their knees. But I would, at the sam be succeeded by truce, sound peace, in which every State shall be loyal, to continue vigilant and suspiious of the administration, until it preaches the tical equality of human races as a doctrine; and shows its sincerity by treating all citizens as citizens, hatever their colo

I am not a doctrinaire Democrat for America any ore than for England. It is not for me to play the politician, and dictate what forms of government are best; but, as a moralist, I say strongly, and, if necessary, sternly, that you must not abandon your colorecitizens to local oppression, nor allow color to be in any sense of political import, unless you desire a rewal of God's terrible chastisements. I trust that we may count that you and all Abolitic unite your forces to insist that the administration and its war-office shall become active supporters of equal justice to all races. You have yet yourself, I trust, a great part to play; for there is a great battle to fight; and it will now be fought against potent influ ences in the cabinet.

I have sincerely rejoiced in the recent Federal successes; though with less of exultation, because I have never doubted your success; yet the capture of Atlanta was success in a form which I had not dared to anticipate, and it is to me an omen that the end does indeed draw nigh: for which I shall feel no measure of delight and thankfulness, if you crown your victories by justice. You will, I am sure, not be displeased that I regard the future of the human race now to so have our aristocracy chosen to have it, when they might have led the world :- therefore it is that I as sume all brotherly freedom, as though I were on your citizens. Nor will you rejoice more than any further great and good acts of President Lincoln such as, I trust, he will perform by your aid and ur

gency.

I have the honor to be, Dear Sir, sincerely yours, F. W. NEWMAN.

We fully reciprocate the kind spirit manifested in this letter, and assure Professor Newman that we have taken no personal offence at any of his criticisms, however sharp. He has been betrayed into injustice towards President Lincoln through an auti-slavery zeal which was " not according to knowledge," either as it relates to the spirit of the President, or to the complicated situation of affairs among us. But hi practical good sense is seen in his frank acknowledgent-" If I were an American voter, I should un hesitatingly give vote and interest and voice and per now to Mr. Lincoln." Such, we believe, is the feeling of the great body of anti-slavery voters here, with few solitary exceptions; and such, is the purpose of the overwhelming mass of loyal men, who, on Tues-day next, will show alike their love of country, and their appreciation of liberty for all, by bestowing their suffrages upon ABRAHAM LINCOLN-not as "a choice of evils," nor as "a political necessity," but as a matter of preference and high appreciation of a meritorious public servant.

THEN AND NOW.

The change in feeling on the subject of slavery be ween 1834, when George Thompson came to these hores, and 1864, is indeed wonderful. By joint invistores, and 1004, is indeed wonderful. By Joint toly-tation of the legislative branches of Vermont, he has recently delivered a most eloquent and acceptable ad-dress in the Representatives' Hall at Montpelier. By special invitation he attended a crowded meeting, or Saturday evening last, in Williams Hall in this city, of Ward Eleven Union Club, with reference to the reelection of President Lincoln

On being present and astounding breach of faith.

I may add, at this point, while I remain in my present position, I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that Proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress.

From a Letter to Henry W. Holman, dated Oct. 10, 1864, platform? He was an ardent champion of human proclamation. From a Letter to Henry W. Holman, dated Oct. 10, 1864, with reference to the new Constitution of Maryland, abollshing Slavery in that State.

A Convention in Maryland has formed a new Constitution for the State.

A public meeting is called for this evening at Baltimore, to aid in securing its ratification from the people, and you sak a word from me for the occasion. I presume the only feature about which there is serious controversy, is that which provides for the extinction of slavery.

It need not be a secret, and I presume it is not a secret, that I wish success to this provision. I desire it on every consideration. I wish all men free. I wish the material prosperity of the already free, which I feel sure the extinction of slavery would bring. I wish to see in process of disappearance that only thing which could bring this nation to civil war.

MAJOR GEN. BANKS. Gen. Banks is now in Bos MAJOR GEN. DANKS. On the banks now in Bos-ton, receiving the congratulations of his friends. On Saturday evening last, he very ably addressed an im-mense meeting of citizens in Faneuil Hall, where his reception was very flattering; and on Monday even-ing he gave a lucid and most interesting address, in Fremont Temple, before the Boston Young Men's opulation as connected with the restoration of government in rebel States. This, as a matter of justice

IRELAND TO AMERICA. PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES.

The fourth lecture of the present course was given at the Music Hall, on Tuesday evening last, by Goldwin Smith, Professor of Modern History in Oxford University, England. The spacious Hall was early filled by the numbers who wished to hear him, but, in spite of the most earnest attention on their part, his voice was inaudible to a large proportion of them. Among the distinguished gentlemen on the platform were General Burnside, George Thompson, the lecturer's countryman and co laborer in the advocacy of the American cause in England, Hon. Edward Everett, whose son was educated at Oxford University, and whose son was educated at Oxford University, and Governor Andrew. A warm welcome was given by the audience to these gentlemen on their entrance. The subject of the lecture was "The Relations of Eng-

land to this country."

Professor Smith commen warm interest he had long felt in the welfare of the United States, to which land he was alien by birth only, not at heart. The feeling of England towards this country had not been truly represented by an important portion of the British press. On the other between the two countries, some American statesme had manifested the spirit which slavery engenders and the wounds thus given had been inflamed by the unfriendly criticism of English writers. The friendly reception given the Prince of Wales in his late visi to this country, however, had been warmly appre-ciated in Great Britain, and had seemed the pledge and

seal of a good understanding between the two nations. The lecturer spoke in earnest deprecation of any manifestation or feeling of hostility between the two countries. English liberty, he reminded us, is the source from which our liberties have flowed, and the progress which each nation has made has often served and may yet serve, the other.

As to the conduct of England toward us in this was

it was a matter greatly complicated by the difference of classes and interests. Though severed by the At lantic, there are many ties of affectionate ren between us, and to each nation, in fact, the other is dearer than all the world beside. And yet, in England, the heirs of the Cavaliers are likely to sympo thize with your opponents, while the heirs of the Puritans warmly sympathize with you.

You are fighting for democracy against aris The members of the British privileged class bear you no personal hatred; they treat American travelle that they should forget their class interests. In fact all the aristocracies of modern Europe must look with a Jealous eye upon your prosperity and progress. The example of a great Commonwealth flourishing with out the existence of a privileged class tends to break the spell of aristocratic institutions These feelings belong to a special and limited par

of the nation. But there are friends of the good cause among both English peers and English capitalists. Of the good will off the lower classes, the words and acts of the Lancashire operatives give a just idea. Would you increase these friends, and dininish these enemies? Press forward to success in your great ex periment; attain and diffuse liberty; even th fluence of your example must have a weighty ef-

Professor Smith proceeded to speak of Liverpool the strong-hold of the commercial aristocracy of Eng-land, where opposition to our cause has taken a more direct and practical formahan elsewhere. There, undoubtedly, were persons regardless of the honor a interest of both countries, and ready to plunge the into a desolating war, if thereby their own gains might be advanced.

The lecturer then adverted to the English Church. and to the natural fact that her Bishops side with the aristocracy in their opposition to this country. They seem to think that religion needs the help of such a system as theirs. For his part, he could not assent to e theory that Christianity must fall without State the son of Wilberforce is not with their nation. But he bears little resemblance to his father, and prefers the genteel side, and the aristocratic side. On the other hand, the free churches of England, strongly sympathizing on religious grounds with the voluntar churches here, join them also in fervent desires for the success of the cause of freedom. Professor Smith himself at first believed, he said.

that the task which we had undertaken was hopeless. He did not know, for there was no example to teach it, the strength of an united people. Many Englishmen still hold this ground, bearing no ill will to us, but thinking the war hopeless.

After remarking-He need not be your enemy who somewhat timidly counsels you against civil war—the lecturer asked—Would even, you have gone into this war if you had known beforehand all the fearful circes which would attend it? Immediate crie this question.

Prof. Smith proceeded to speak of the favorable feelings of the great lower class in England towards this country; of the important aid that Cobden and Bright have given us; of the influence of the popular writers, and of the fact (in his judgment) that the ma jority of those most likely to live in the future are on our side; of the vicious position of Carlyle, combin-ing a portentous defence of the robber policy of Fredcric the Great, with a portentous defence of the slave power; and of the encouragement justly resulting from the fact that every Englishman who takes the Southern side has to preface his statement with a

declaration of his opposition to slavery.

He also reminded his audience that they sh nember, to form a fair judgment of the position of England, that we did not at first set before her the true relation borne by this contest to slavery; that we ourselves have not been of one mind or one voice in this matter, and that advocates of slavery in England have but echoed those in Northern America: and that some of our journals have prevented the sympathy of the English people by calumnies and vituperations against them

In reference to the blockade runners sent from British colonies, the lecturer said—I heartily wish that the curse of ill-gotten gain may rest on every piece vent expression of the wish that his country and ours

might remain united and friendly.

Upon the conclusion of the lecture, loud calls were made for Gen. Burnside, who rose and bowed his acknowledgments amid hearty applause, but excused himself from making a speech. Mr. Everett was called out in a similar manner, but spoke only a few words of compliment for Professor Smith's lecture, which he praised highly. Gov. Andrew was also talled for, but declined on account of his health.

The next lecture will be given Nov. 15th, by Rev.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for November ed. Contents:—1. Leaves from an Officer's Jour nal—I. by T. W. Higginson. 2. Riches. The Ven geance of Dominic de Gourgues, by Francis Park-man. 3. Lina. 4. Charles Lamb's Uncollected Writings—IV. by J. E. Babson. 5. To William Cul-Hen Bryant, by H. T. Tuckerman. 6. House and Home Papers—X. by Harriet Beecher Stowe. 7. The New School of Biography, by Gall Hamilton. 8. The Last Rally, by J. T. Trowbridge. 9. Finances of the Revolution, by Geo. W. Green. 10. Through-Tickets to San Francisco-A Prophecy, by T Hugh Ludlow. 11. Sea Hours with a Dyspepti Joseph Dana Howard. 12. The Twentieth Presidential Election. 13. Reviews and Literary Notices. dential Election. 13. Reviews and 14. Recent American Publications.

Single Subscriptions, \$4 per year. Ticknor Fields, 185 Washington Street, Boston.

The communication of D. L. C., we regret to say, was received too late for insertion this was the letter of H. C. W.

Address of Workingmen of the Capital of the Fatherland, to their Kindred of their own Order in the Loyal States of the Republic.

og him is public meeting, and adopted by acclamation.

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS: You never have been called upon—never can be called upon—to perform so solemn an act, one so pregnant with serious issues, as the vote you are about to give on the forthcoming Presidential election.

Withdrawp

Withdrawn as we are from the disturbing influe Withdrawn as we are from the treatment of the flerce warfare in which you are plunged—placed, too, beyond the reach of the distorting bias of party passion, we feel that we are in a position to offer you calun and wholesome council as to the course you should follow on this trying occasion; and we are perpassion, we reet that we calm and wholesome council as to the course should follow on this trying occasion; and we are should follow on this trying occasion; and we are should follow on this trying occasion; and we are should follow the should be the same brotherly spirit in which it is spoken.

When the ship is arruggling with the fiercest vio-lence of the storm, is that the time to change the pilot at the helm ? The Republic is now in the very agony

of that flerce and foul Rebellion which threatens the very national existence—is this the time to uproot the whole National Administration, to derange the whole narch of public affairs, to disturb, perhaps to thwar the far-reaching plans of your triumphant champion —your Grant, your Sherman, your Meade, your Sher idan, your glorious old Farragut ! With new men in the Government, you will be sure to have new meas-ures, and this is not the time to try them. Surely it will be wiser—and setting aside for the while all party predilections, it will be more purely patriotic—to up old the Executive now at the helm. They have poldly accepted the war forced upon the country by the arrogant Southern aristocrats, with whom you sympathy. They have carried on the war, upon the whole, successfully, in spite of all mistakes and shortngs, for which, in the extraordinary difficulties e position, every candid mind must make large llowances. Let them, then, in God's name, finish triumphantly that wicked war which, with such a atubborn persistency, they have so manfully fought out, and let them dictate the terms of the peace which is to follow. We greatly fear that, if left to their rivals, it might turn out a mere hollow truce, brimfu of the seeds of future wars—a shameful per will dishonor the graves of your electors or the graves of your glorious dead, the victims of this war, the voice of whose indignant apirits will forever ring in, the depths of the national conscience—"What! will you, indeed, endure that we shall have died in vain!" There can be no disguising the broad, palpable fact.

that Slavery is at the root of this foul Rebellion.

Upon that point, then, it behooves you to fix a stern
regard. Now, the unanimous voice of the whole Christian world denounces as utterly execrable that Slavery, as exercised in the Southern States. Bu orth-the chief centres of trade and commerce. You have there a strong moneyed interest sharing the profits of Slavery, and heedless of its iniquity—the fetchers and carriers, the obsequious servants—the white slaves, in short, of the cotton lords of the South, These men are cleverly exploiting you for their own uses. Seeing you so zealous in their cause unpleas-antly reminds us of the pungent truth, which we deem it not inopportune in this connection to put before you-" Faction is the madness of the m benefit of the few." Their ends and aims are not your ends and aims, whilst you lend yourselves the blind instruments in attaining them, Besides its profits, they love Slavery for itself from that hatred of freedom. They would make you, too, slaves, if they could. To call them Democrats is a bitter mock-ery—come out from amongst them! They have degraded you too much already. They have unscru pulously fomented, for an obvious, wicked purpose that ungenerous jealousy which you have too ofter evinced toward the men of your own order—the free workers of the colored race-your fair rivals in the open labor market -- mean jealousy, which, we have blushed to observe, has sometimes driven you into unmanly and cruel excesses. They have taught you to look with disfavor upon the emancipation of the ne-gro, under the false impression that it would glut the labor markets of the North by wholesale immigrations of the freed slaves of the South; whereas it appears clear to us the very contrary is most likely to happen
—namely, that in the event of a general emancipation,
even the free negroes in the Northern cities will prefer to mitigate to the sunny South, which is so n more congenial to them, and where there will be abundance of room for them all, twice or thrice told. And when their recent cotton despots-now happily dethroned (a consummation which many of th selves will be loudest in blessing)—will be glad to re-tain them as free workers for fair wages.

Nor is it for the sake of the poor negro that we

rould exhort you to snap asunder, on this occasion whatever party ties may bind you to any pro slavery convention. We would invite you to bestow some convention. We would invite you to bestow some sympathy also upon the free white man of your own order in the Southern States, those men wh insolent lords contumeliously designate as "the whites." According to the most trustworthy accounts, their condition is truly pitiable. When labor is in bondage, labor is in dishonor. That noble phra "the dignity of labor," the holy maxim, "to labor is to pray," have no application there. To labor in shackles is to curse at every step it takes and every stroke it strikes-to curse the bitter curse, " not lo but deep." And where nearly the whole body of the cork of a State is done by ha work of a State is done by hands—ay, mere hands in-deed, without hearts or brains in them—to whom the notion of wages is absolutely unknown, of course labor is not only in dishonor, but is profiless too. Free labor and slave labor, it is plain, cannot prosper on the same soil. And accordingly, there is no such thing in the Slave States, as we are fully assured and can readily believe, as a respectable and thriving body of working classes of whites, either in the shops or in the fields. Furthermore, we have noticed that, in the very first session of some of the Southern States' Legislatures, after the outbreak of the rebellion, and notably in that of Virginia—the land of the chivalrous slave breeders—in tendency clearly betrayed itself to DISFRANCHISE those po " mean white." And even still further—and we pray you to take sharp notice of the significant fact—the advanced guard of the pro slavery advocates who, boldly following up their principles with a stern logic like Mr. Howell Cobb, unblushingly maintain tha the proper and natural relationship between capital and labor is, THAT CAPITAL SHALL BE LORD AND LA-BOR SLAVE-white labor and black labor alike be slave! And yet you have seen how bravely, how heroically, these poor "mean whites" have the battles of their insolent masters, they, too, lupes, dupes of monstrous delusions, drugged by the leprous distilments of crafty lies, which no voice at their press dares to expose.

Avoiding, then, all extremes, whether of "Bl

Republicans" or "Red Republicans," regard with entire distrust the really anti Republican, hypocritical peace party, "crying out peace when there is no peace," nor ever can be peace. The instant Aboli-tionists we would regard, not indeed with distrust, but yet with reserve. Slavery is a large and delicate nestion, and must be dealt with cautiously.

arch of wisdom is always slow. But among chiefs of the great party of the moderate Republicans statesmen who, in effi ou have sagacious statesmen who, in effacin oul blot from its folds, will take heed not to wi ne star from your glorious star spangled banner. Rally, then, as one man round the standard of that

great party for this once, if no more, on this vital is-sue in this critical hour, and thus preclude all danger must have observed is now the last and only hope of the parricidal rebellion. Stand together, brothers all I have won by their noble military virtues in the can and battle-field, winning victories for the Republic b accessing on this occasion the more homely be exercising on this occasion the more homely be nost valuable civic virtue which is deaf to the reof party when the country calls.

Accept our warmest greetings of brotherly friesship. Long live the Republic! RICHARD D. WEBB, Clairage

ISAAC S. VARIAN, Secretary.

Mechanics' Institute, Dublin, Oct. 3, 1864.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST IN AMERICA At a meeting of the Executive of the Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester, held on its to of October, 1864, the following resolutions were noted by Mr. T. H. Barker, seconded by Mr. J. C. Edwal,

w Mr. T. H. Barker, seconded by mr. J. C. Edvid, and unanimously passed :
Let. That this Executive, in view of the ratings lat. That this Executive, in view of the variance and great principles involved in the coming const for the election of a President of the United State. for the election of a Fresident of the United Sub feel bound to express to their brethren in Amer their deep sympathy with them in their heroic can ances, while passing through the fiery furnice of a errible war—a war to manufacture constitutions from ment and to ensure to all people, of whatever take ment and to dwell within the boundaries of the toph clime, who dwell within the boundaries of the toph ic, the right to life, to liberty, and to the pr

appiness.
2d. That this Executive, having watched with in-2d. That this Executive, naving watered with in-tense anxiety the conduct and proceedings of these who are identified with the cause of freedom, as rel or the white free people of the Free States as for the or the white free people of the Free States as for the black, entertain a profound conviction that the cause of liberty, justice and good government will be most certainly secured, and most speedily attained by the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, who, by his may set and re-election or our. Lincoln, and, of his many acts and declarations, under circumstances of unparalleled dif-ficulty, has shown himself worthy of the confidence of every loyal American, and of the esteem of ever ver of human freedom. 8d. That this Executive feel that they are entitled

36. That time Executive sees that they are entitled to record a distinct and special expression of their seatiments, seeing that the agents in this country of the timents, seeing that the agents in this country of the slaveholding rebel Confederacy are obtaining alla-sions to a so called "Appeal for Peace in Ameria," in which it is falsely represented that the people Great Britain and Ireland look upon the cause of the North as "Managhari". orth as "hopeless;" the real object of the spec noting to instigate the American people to act of the speal loyalty towards their country, and treason towns their constitution, and thereby do dishonor to then elves and to humanity.

4th. That this Executive, having carefully acres nized the expressed opinions of the people of the kingdom, feel fully convinced that the intelliged nonest-minded, and liberty-loving of all classes of to ciety, but especially the industrial, most heartly de sire and long for the permanent establishment of th republic on those bases which alone can insure rel prosperity and true greatness, viz., free government, free press, free schools, and free labor.

5th. That in the name and on behalf of the thesands whom they officially represent, and of the misands whom they omessity represent, and or meas-lions who are sympathetically allied with theminging and aim, the Executive take this opportunity of uping, earnestly and hopefully, upon the President in Cabinet, the Congress, and the American people, it this the time of their national crisis, to declare in a mistakable terms, in the spirit of patriotism and of rue Christian manhood, that the Union shall be preserved intact; that the wicked rebellion shall be creat ed : that by force of the national will, constitute xpressed, slavery, the guilty and lost of rebellion, shall be utterly destroyed, and for ere outlawed; and that the ever-blessed era of peace shall inaugurate the reign of justice and equal right under the law, and of perfect freedom to every human being vithin the great republic. Signed on behalf of the Executive.

JOHN H. ESTCOURT, CASTORIA,
SAML. WATTA, Jun, Trestuer,
JOHN C. EDWARDS,
EDWIL OWN GREENING,
Hon. Sex.
Manchester, 51, Piccadilly, Oct. 4, 1864.

A TESTIMONY FROM SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, 80 Union Street, October 15, 1864. WM. LLOYD GARRISON., Esq., Boston.

DEAR SIR-In accordance with instructions re

eived, I have pleasure in placing the accompanying address at your disposal. In common with other large centres of population in this country, the citizen of Glasgow have taken a deep interest in America m ters since the commencement of the present war; and Union and Emancipation Society was formed for he purpose of watching the progress of that confict, and taking what action might be deemed expedient n view of the heavy issues involved in the strife

The accompanying expression of sympathy via agreed to at a recent meeting of our Association, with view principally to its finding an attenue in the hearing of those to whom it is addressed, through the press of your country. From the diversity of interests in a great trading community like this, a night have been expected, we found an equal directly ppinion relative to the origin, progress, and probable consequences of the present struggle. Our actions is an Association were speedily c called for in various directions. From time to time we observed with the gret the misrepresentations of certain sections of the local press, which we have endeavored to seeming and correct by correspondence, public meetings, and the circulation of pamphlets, &c., embodying soul views on the question. We have also had occasion, and that successfully, to memorialize Her Majorth Government on the outfit of war-steamers for the Cosfederate service, and in various other ways have the erted ourselves in furtherance of the great objects which the existence and designation of our Associa-

I am, dear sir,'
You're respectfully,
JAMES SINCLAIR, Secretary.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA. From the Executive of the Glasgon Union and Enter-cipation Society.

AMERICAN CITIZENS :-

tion imply.

tracted and sanguinary struggle in which you are engaged has excited thy. We regard that struggle as a contest bett constitutional government and human freedom, or the one hand; anarchy, and the extension and perfet nation of slavery, on the other. We have ve with intense satisfaction, the patriotic effort of resent administration to maintain the Usion, and by se adoption of a restrictive and suppress oster the growth of sound Anti-Slavery sentiments

You are now approaching the crisis of this temble need—the result of which depends not more on be throughout your continent. valor of your arms as soldiers, than on the vision of your votes as citizens. The gravest issues are included in the city of the gravest issues are included in the city of th olved in the fidelity with which you are ab voired in the fidelity with white.

Exercise your electoral rights. The fate of milion
is in your hands. Already you have eriored to it
world your hatred of the black spot of slavery, which
defaces your escutcheon. The programme of join
defaces your escutcheon. present Administration guarantees Rally round that Administration, by giving your 15divided support to those who, while a within the limits which your constitution pr have shown themselves to be at heart the co

Under their guidance, you have taken your stand n the basis of liberty and social progress, again rute force and lawlessness; you have so sisted a selfish and retrograd the Dark Ages on western soil. You have from defeat to victory, through self-sac fering, the predestined expiators of national guilt, is the threshold of a nobler national life. In their service your black countrymen have fought, laying their lives on the altar of the free

the only pilots who can carry the ship of your state skift through the storm.

Compromise should have no place in a death-graphed of right and wrong. It is the word of the faint-street, shose policy has ever been fatal- to partionism; the cold breath of interest, damping the ardor amount around to a comprehension of their cause, as the compromise as that which your Demonite party advocates would re-ensiave thousands of compromite rations around the property and the story of the sto party suvocates warriors, and lay the spoils of con at the feet of your conquered adversaries such to be the upshot of your manly protest, o Wer such to be the upsnot or your manty protest, of your loar years' wear, of your lavish offering of Bighad treasure, the voice of all free peoples and the blood of myriads slaughtered in vain would cry estaplist your stupendous folly. For to what end strength this blood and treasure been poured forth like have this blood and treasure been poured forth like ratt, if not for an end worth all the cost, the crush age a traintonus slave oligarchy, desperately ben a the orethrow of free institutions? The game this reason is nearly played out; and your enemy affed ad bemned in on every side, only struggles

Are you in earnest to maintain the Union in its inserily, and to hand down to your children an unsated inheritance! Support the Administration
which has pledged itself to that result. Are you respired to uppress this rebellion? Re-elect the Presidet, whose chosen chiefs are leading your chosen arnies within the walls of the Confederate cities, and
microsides and nolicy can alread some the

An Armitice! For what! That the slaveholders any ciple you into a truce, and from a truce to a surely, and from a truce to a recognition of their triaph, and a confession of your defeat. Are you prepared for this! The platform which proposes a "cession of hostilities" with a view to an ultimate convenien," is at this moment the worst enemy that you have to dread. It bids you hold your hand she the plough is fairly among the furrows; it bids she the plough is fairly among the furrows; it bids the rebels hope, and abstain from doing what they fear. Let them first beg for an armon only be entertained on terms of unconditional surender, that the time for half measures has gone

greeder, that the time for half measures has gone the plant is memory is blotted out in the red floods both flow directly from their doors. The greent revolt is subversive of your great Repassio. While "slavery is the sum of all villanles," but as somptomise with either would be an attage. By the stronger than God, and wiser than the Providence by which He rules the world. Citizens, the die is cast; continue in armor, faithful to the awfairust committed to your care, assured that, to na-

hecrisis is come. Be steadfast, unanimous, faith Reelect your President as a wise ruler, and ar fal. Reelect your President as a wise ruler, and are honest patriot; one who has sworn, "come what will so keep faith with friend and foe," that under his au sportanew and loftier era of American civilization may be inaugurated. Be strong in this the hour of tri it, quit you like men, and may God defend the right In name and by authority of the Executive, JAMES SMITH, Chairman

office of the Glasgow Union and Emancipation Society, Forsyth's "Cobden" Hotel, Glasgow. October 11th, 1864.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

bamanity are misconstrued by many, and retain: st I do, an undiminished faith in his political sawity, as well as unswerving fidelity to the cause of stare, I cannot but feel aggrieved that any who are hisherto, in our long years of struggle with the gbn-headed-monster, co-operated with him, should indrause not only for dissent from his present posi-has relative to the Executive of our nation, but should also inflict the most scorere censure upon his

pest national curse by the Abolitionists, the Repubim party owes its existence, it is also clear to me but the timely warnings and criticisms upon the sair stages of the war, by the Editors of our Anti ry press, have materially assisted in the forms no of that public opinion which has brought the Ex estire to its present strong position as an antago-tam to slavery; so it seems to me that the severe mixing of our friend Phillips on the past course of President Lincoln will have the same tendency to nise mill higher the public sentiment, and thereby fit up the President, whose expressed desire is to act for the people, to loftier principles than those suggest-

by a war policy alone. ni dominas, their sympathy with the present, to me, resticable partiality of the Editor of the Liberator is the President, it seems only fair that some one head be heard in the case, though he may hold a different opinion. I am aware that, I open mye keen scrutiny of our illustriqus, pioneer ink he will not refuse to give me a fair hear I may here add, too, that I am not an unquali-admirer of Gen. Fremont, neither am I of any fitty hero of ancient or modern times—that I have ith anti slavery instinct, distrusted McClel

的 東京日本司首於四日 海路內 市田田路及市田田路及 西田田市区区市 日本市局

and that I expect to give my vote at the impend telection for Abraham Lincoln, from the same mo-tification, that thousands of others will be governare but that their adherence even now to their old long, and thereby sustaining Mr. Phillips, would not a the end be the wisest course to pursue. Mr. P. is

min that with the growth of the public mind upon the trut subject of human rights and real civilization, this noble philanthropist will be duly esteemed une who possessed unwavering courage in the times of the control a sterned trial, as a true patriot and find of manhing. Although I have been pained from the first at the

strip and discourteous treatment of our friend in the minns of the Liberator, I shall not go back to bring rows at the same; but I cannot pass without notice that I deem additionally unkind in the last editorial, and intelline nd threlling out of the record, but an unjust accusa-fa in charging Mr. Phillips with "joining in an out-ry ignat the President," and, of course, with the makes of the nemiss of the Government. Now it seems that the little's usual sagacity should have shown him, by Mr. Phillips has not stepped out of his course, but that this "course," her sained her sained her country." that this "outery" has arisen long since he com beed his strictures upon the measures of the Pres satisfied as a stricture upon the measures of the resisting as a stricture upon the measures of the one as is the destruction of republican liberty, while the destruction of republican liberty, while the size of our friend are for its rescue from danger, and in size establishment in our land. I have be in publicly usual, when I want to be a publicly usual, when I want to be a publicly usual, when I want to be set to be a publicly usual, when I want to be set to be a publicly usual, when I want to be set to be s Publicly stated, what I now again declare, that be thy may not be far distant when our people, torn as distracted by partisan leaders, will gladly seek and Phillips for the Palinurus of the ship of the

New Bedford, Oct. 30, 1864.

MR. THOMPSON AT MONTPELIER.

DEAR Mr. GARRISON :- I know that you will be pleased to learn with what delight GRORGE THOMP son was welcomed to the Capital of Vermont, during his recent visit to our State. The Legislature, by joint resolution, invited him to deliver an address in the House of Representatives at such time as should be convenient to him; which invitation was cheerfully accepted for Thursday evening, the 20th ult. The large and beautiful Hall and gallery were filled to filed with intensest interest and most enthusiastic admiration. We fancied the scene almost equal to the one presented at the National Capital when Mr. Thompson spoke there last winter—the Hall not quite so large, and a few less people may be, but Mr. Thompson could carcely have given more satisfaction there than here. Everybody was delighted; and if I were to repeat the words of praise I have heard uttered, my sheet would soon be full. Much surprise was expressed at the completeness of his knowledge of American affairs. This was Mr. Thompson's first visit to Vermont; may it not be his last. We take pleasure in believing that, had he come among us in visit to Vermont; may it not be his last. We take pleasure in believing that, had he come among us in in other days, he would not have found our subset viency to the slave power so base that we should have gathered in mobs to have given him greeting. It may be well that we were not put to the test. Now we have only words of warmest welcome, and heartiest thanks for the noble service us the country, both in his native land and here. heartiest thanks for the noble service he has done on

PROCLAMATION FOR A NATIONAL THANKSGIVING. By the President of the United States of America, A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America,
A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty Gol to prolong our national life another year, detending us with His guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad, and wouchsafing to us in His mercy many and signativicatives over the enemy who is of our own household. It has also pleased our Heavenly Father to favor as well our citizens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps and our sailors on the rivers and seas with unusual health. He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration, while he has opened to us new sources of wealth, and has crowned the labor of our working men in every department of industry with abundant reward. Moreover, he has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war, into which we have been brought by our adherence, as a nation, to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the last Thursday in November next, as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow-citizens, wherever they may then be, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, the beneficent Creator and Ruler of the universe; and I do further recommend to my fellow-citizens aforesaid, that on that occasion they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up pentient and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of events for the return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union, and harmony throughout the land, which it has pleased himto assign as a dwelling-place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations.

In testimony whereof, I have hereumo set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 20th day of October, in the y

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By the President, Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The address delivered by Hon. William Whiting at Music Hall, on Monday evening last, on the pending crisis, elicited the warmest applause from a large and highly respectable audience for its masterly ability. In the course of it, Mr. Whiting paid the following tribute to President Lincoln:

Perhaps you will expect me to say a word upon the personal qualifications of our candidate for the Presidency: It has been my good fortune to see much of the President. He is one of the most industrious, hard-working men in Washington. His manners and style of dress, and of living, are simple and unostentatious. He puts on no airs. He is a kind, tender-hearted and generous man. He opens his house to the public. He hears the complaints of the humble. He is the friend of the people.

He is not puffed up by the distinction of office, and assumes no superiority on account of his station. He has a great love of wit and humor, and does tell stories. Perhaps this peculiar quality of humor may have saved him from being broken down by the weight of his cares and immense responsibilities.

Having observed his conduct under trying circumstances, he has seemed to me to be one of the most conscientious public men I have ever known. His honeysty, as you all know, is incorruptible and unflinching.

stances, he has seemed to me to be one of the most conscientious public men I have ever known. His honesty, as you all know, is incorruptible and unflinching.

His ability, his intellectual powers, have, I think, not been sufficiently appreciated. He takes broad, comprehensive views of every subject he examines. He looks at all its bearings. He is cautious in getting at the facts. He dreads mistakes which might mislead him, or do injustice to the absent.

His reasoning powers seem to me to be of a high order. His discourse and his writings are plain but powerful. They are loaded with common sense.

To many he seems too slow and too cautious. He may be so. But we must remember that what is too slow for New England may be too fast for the West-ern States; and the States must go together, or they cannot go at all.

He has been called vacillating. But no President has ever trod his onward path with firmer steps. He has never looked backward. Nor has he ever broken his word, nor taken back what he has said. While he holds a question under consideration, he listens to all opinions, in or out of his Cabinet. When he has fully made up his mind, he is immovable.

I do not hesitate to say that Gen. Jackson had no more firmness than President Lincoln; but the former was guided to his conclusions (too often) by will and temper—the latter is guided only by conscientious conviction of duty.

It has been said that the President is overborne by the influence of the members of his Cabinet, and is thus swayed only way and the other. The instance most relied on is that of Mr. Blair. Yet it is a fact, that on most of the great questions of public polley relating to slavery, the President has gone directly against the views of Mr. Bisir, and finally requested him to resign his seat in the Cabinet. Beyond all question, Mr. Lincoln is now and always has been the controlling mind in the Government. They are greatly mistaken, who suppose that firmness of purpose, decision of character, and gentleness of muners are not combined in him.

ADDRESS OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCE TO Mr. LIN-COLN. On the first instant the following address, bear-ing the signatures of one hundred and sixty members of "The International Association for the Advance-ment of Social Science," lately in session at Amster-dam, was presented to the Unites States Consul at Amsterdam, for transmission to Mr. Lincoln:

To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States : To Abraham Lincols, President of the United States: We have followed with profound interest, from its origin, the struggle between the energetic citizens of the North, and the alaewholders of the South. Willier gretting the bloodshed and the evilt resulting from war, we congratulate you upon the constant firmers with which you and the great nation which elected you, have defended justice and humanity. Convinced that the United States nation will issue from the trial stronger than ever, and with a future definitely separated from every service inattuction, we await the apeedy triumph of the holy cause of liberty. We are aure that these destinies of the great republic will never be compromised by you.

DEATH OF COL. LOWELL.

DEATH OF COL. LOWELL.

Col. Lowell was the only surviving son of Mr. C.
R. Lowell of Boston, and grandson of the late Rev.
Dr. Lowell of Cambridge. His brother, James Bassell Lowell, a Lieutenant in the brave. 20th Massachusetts regiment, was wounded in the battle of Matvern Hill, was left upon the Beld, fell into the hands of the College of the Bassell and the Beld, fell into the hands of the College of the Bassell and Dr. Lowell and first cousin of these young men, William Lowell Patnam, then an only surviving son was killed in four days. Another grandson the Was killed in Coll. Lowell married about a year since a daughter of Francis George Shaw of States Island, and sister of Col. Eobert G. Shaw, the only son of the parents, who fell at the bead of his regiment, the Massachusetts 56th, in the assault upon Fort Wagner. Theodore Parkman, the only son of the Rev. John Parkman, whose wife and the mother of Col. Shaw as sisters, fell at the battle of Newbern, N. C. In the son the collection of the Collectio

WHOLESALE FORGERY OF VOTES FOR MCCLELLAN.

WHOLESALE FORGERY OF VOTES FOR McCLELLAN.

A terrible frand upon the soldiers has just been discovered and confessed. Telegrams from Baltimore, Washington, and Albany, elsewhere published, give the main facts of the most audacious outrage we remember in the history of political corruption. By the confession of a Mr. Ferry, State agent of New York, and by other proof equally strong, it is established that he, in conjunction with another State agent, Edward Donahue, and instigated by prominent Democratic politicians, has, for the past two weeks, been actively engaged in forging the names of many thousands of New York soldiers to blank forms for votes, in order to cast their votes for McClellan and Pendiston in the Presidential election. Ferry, who seems to have been the tool rather than the leader of this infamous conspiracy, confesses that these forged votes had been sent to New York in dry goods boxea! The State was evidently to be carried for McClellan by a fraud upon the soldiers, unparalleled in audacity and wickedness. Nothing can be meaner than the attempt to swindle the brave soldiers of the Union out of their sacred rights as citizens. Not content with opposing the legislative acts giving the soldiers to power to vote when away from their homes in the National service, we find them miserable men guilty of a yet greater crime. What! is McClellan already so unpopular in the army, because of his association with cowardly platform and a treacherous convention, that forgery is needed to gain him voice! All the falses cusations against the Administration fade into insignificance before this fearful reality.—Philadelphia Press.

OUR ELECTION ABROAD. Important Letter from Robert J. Walker. Hon. R. J. Walker has written an able letter from London on the subject of the ap-proaching Presidential election, in the course of which

note letter from London on the subject of the short pronaching Presidenjial election, in the course of which he says:

"It is the boast of the Confederate leaders in Europe, since the adoption of the platform at Chicago, that upon the election of their candidates, without waiting four months for the inauguration in March next, Napoleon will AT ONCE recognize the Confederate government. Indeed, I do not doubt from the circumstantial evidence (although I do not know the fact) that there is already a secret understanding between Jeff. Davis and Napoleon the Third to recognize the Independence of the South, upon the election of the Chicago candidates. Why wait four months until the 4th of March next, when the American people, by indorsing the Chicago platform, shall have declared for peace, with the additional announcement in that platform, that the war for the suppression of the rebellion has failed!

There will be no recognition of the independence of the South by France or England, or, any other Power, if Abraham Lincoln should be re-elected in Nocember next. The American people will then have loudly proclaimed, through the ballot-box, that they can and will subdue the rebellion by force of arms, and that they will continue to negotiate from the mouths of our cannon until the Southern armice shall have been dis persed and vanquished. Upon the news of the relection of Mr. Lincoln reaching Europe, the Confederate stock, now waiting the success of the Chicago candidates, will tall, like Lucifer, to rise no more. American securities, including those of the federal and loyal State governments, of railroads, and other companies with real capital, will all be immensely appreciated. The difference in favor of our country, including the rise in greenbacks, would be equivalent in a few months to hundreds of millions of ollars. Nor is it only our stocks that will rise at home and abroad, but the national character will be immensely exalted."

Baltimore, Oct. 23. The Court of Appeals to day dismissed the anolication for an

Baltimore, Oct. 28. The Court of Appeals to-day dismissed the application for an injunction in the case of the new Constitution. The Governor's proc-lamation, declaring the new Constitution adopted, is expected to be issued to-morrow.

Oct. 29. Gov. Bradford has proclaimed the new Free State Constitution of Maryland. The friends of the measure are making a display of bunting. It appears from the proclamation that the total vote, including the soldiers' vote, for the Constitution, is 39,174; against it, 29,799; blank ballots not counted, 61, persons offering them refusing to take the oath required under said Constitution.

THE NEW MARYLAND CONSTITUTION. It is said AHE NEW MANTAND CONSTITUTION. It is said that Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, considers that there is no doubt that the free constitution of that State has been adopted, and the Baltimore Councils, acting on this assumption, on Thursday night, proceeded to di-vide that city into Senatorial districts, as directed by this new instrument.

EMANCHATION IN MARTLAND. This glorious event is to be appropriately celebrated in our city on Monday next, on a scale commensurate with its innorrance. Efforts are being made to have the day ushered in by chimes and the opening of all churches for thanksgiving for this signal victory of right over wrong. Maryland has just unconditionally liberated over 100,000 'kiristion alaves, and practically obeyed the inspired injunction "to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, to let the oppressed go free, and to break every yoke." This grand fact, the most significant event of the age, and typical of

ness, to undo the heavy burdens, to let the oppressed go free, and to break every yoke." This grand fact, the most significant event of the age, and typical of the regeneration of the entire South, ought to be commemorated, reverentially, with prayers, thanksgivings, and rejoicings. We hope the clergymen of all denominations will open their churches on Monday for such purpose, and snounce the fact to their several congregations on Sunday.

We learn the gentlemen moving in this matter have obtained the consent of the Committee for Recruiting Colored Troops to illuminate its building, No. 1210 Chestnut street; and that they have made most extensive and liberal arrangements to make a magnifecent display on Monday night by means of transparencies, executed by the Philadelphia Sketch Club in the highest siyle of art. The whole expense of this celebration is provided for by abscriptions outside the Committee. The whole tront of the building, 1210 Chestnut street, will be covered with designs emblematic of emancipation and progress, pointed by judicious selections from the writings of Washington, JeBerson, Henry, and Jackson, and adorned with well-executed portraits of Abraham Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Farragut, and other military and naval heroes, the whole to be framed and draped with Baga and evergreens. Surmounting all will be in gas jets, "God save the Republic." Music and colored free will lend their attractions to the symbolical designs. A salote of 200 guns will be fired by companies of U. S. Colored Troops from Camp William Penn, unger the command of Col. Lewis Wagner, during the day. It bids fair to be a most worthy commemoration of the greatest moral victory of the age. We carnestly hope the clergy may open the churches, and give expression to the religious sentiment of the people on this glorious triumph of Liberty, Justice, and Progress in Maryland.—Philadelphia paper.

George Thouseson, Esq. A correspondent of the day. So with Rosecrans, Meagher, Owen, Dir., Wood, Burneide, and the whole roil of heroes. At Springfield, Illipois, last Thursday, General Hooker said, with a rigor worthy of his strong arm and brave heart:

In the Hon. Scorge Thompson, the distinguished and eloquent advocate of Freedom, has accepted an invitation from several of cur citizen to speak at the

Illinois, last Thursday, General Hooker said, with a vigor worthy of his strong arm and brave heart:

"I think that all the battles we will have to fight are already fought. (Tremendous cheers.) The election early next month will pass off quietly, and it will pass off successfully. (Renewed cheers.) The victory at the ballot-box will be in vindication of this Union and of our authority. It will be in support of the honor of the nation. (Applause.) That vindication will be far beyond what the most sanguine who are here anticipate. It will be more than a Waterloo defeat to those who are arrayed against our country. (Long continued applause.) It will be almost a death blow; it will be a staggering blow to the rebels that we have been fighting in the war in which your brothers and your sons have been engaged for the last three years and a half; it will be a withering blow to them, and it will be worse to the Copperheads. (Tremendous cheers.) I would, not for the world say anything to excite hopes that may not be realized; but I will say this, that it is the opinion of those who have a much better opportunity of knowing than I have, that in the persent time. It will be a two deged sword, outling both ways, North and South. (Cheers.) I state this confidently, believing from those who have anneh better opportunities of knowing than I have, that every single State in this Union will cast its vote for Abraham Lincoln." (Loud applause and cries of "That's so.")

"I feel proud that I have been permitted to take a part in putting down the Rebellion. I prayed to God that He would give me valor and atrength to act my part. [Ories, 'You have done it.'] I have done what I could do. I have never failed to attack the conspirators, irrespective of orders or advantages. [Ories of 'That's so.'] I will continue to do so wherever found, or with whatever odds, and if I can't meet them in the field, I will do it at home. I expect to see the Union restored, and will take any responsibility to do it. I am earnest in the work. This people will take care of what was left them by their takers. They have not degenerated. The war is no failure. I do not think you need assistance here; but if you wish backers, you know where to find them. It makes but little difference where they assign me, to duty. The elections last week struck terror to the enemy. The election in November will be a Water-too to Copperheads and Rebels. They relied on the Peace party in the North. I felt astonished to see so many sympathizing with the Rebels, while feavelling through the West. The tories of the Revolution were respectable compared to the Copperheads of the North. The latter occupy much the worst position. I was a Democrat, and if they will interpret the Consitution as framed by its fathers, I am a Democrat still. But until they do this, I am for the Union—through all time. In whatever place they put me, I will be a team hore. If you have any riots here, let me know; you will not want for a backer."

Benedict Arnold Endonerate.

Benedict Arnold Endorsed. The Democrats held a meeting in the streets of Terre Haute, last-Thursday evening. Mr. Mack and Col. Cooperly adressed the company present, about one-half of whom were Democrats. At the close of Cooperly's remarks, many voices called for Washburne, the Republican candidate for Congress. Washburne mounted the box, holding in his hand a copy of a speech of Dan. Voorhees, 'finside of which had pinned a certain letter of Benedict Arnold.

He said: "Democrats, I hold in my hand a speech of Daniel Voorhees, will you hear file?" To this were answers of "Yes, yes." Washburne read: "Who among you dare speak or write what he thinks against the tyranny which has robbed you of your property, imprisoned your sons, drags you to the field of battle, and is sailly deluging your country with blood?"

"Democrats, do you endorse that?" asked Wash-

blood?"
"Democrats, do you endorse that?" asked Washburne. "Yes, yes; read it all," shouted the Democrats. "But," replied the speaker, "that is not the speech of Voorhees, but of Benedicit Arnold, the traitor! Do you endorse it now?" "Yes," "no," "yes," "no," roared the Democrats, and Bable seemed likely to come again. The Democrats were answered likely to come again. "yes," "no," roared the ed likely to come again. gry.—Chicago Tribune.

Rebet. Governors in Council. The Richmond papers of the 24th contain the proceedings of the rebet Governors of Virginia. North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippil. They adopted resolutions that there is no cause for discouragement, that it is imperative to increase the armies, recommending the Englishards to repeal the laws prohibiting the sending of troops outside State limits, arging the Confederate authorities to conscript every man in the Departments whose places can be supplied by disabled soldiers, senior reserves or negroes, recommending legislative enactments for the arrest of deserters, recommending the removal of the negroes from the frontiers exposed to the Union armies, recommending the confederate authorities to appropriate such part of the negroes to the public service as may be required, and that the Confederate Congress remove all restrictions on the commerce of the individual States.

The Tribuse's correspondent with Gen. Butler's army, speaking of the proceedings of the rebel Governows, says:—" Their action was based upon the fact now known, that the rebel armies at Petersburg and Richmond do not exceed 35,000 men."

EVERETT'S SPEECH. Hon. Edward Everett deliv EVERETT'S SPECE. Hon. Edward Everett delivered a most able speech on national affaire, in Fanciul Hall, Wednesday afternoon, 14th ult., He completely refuted the idea that the present. "Administration has accomplished nothing," declared his belief that the Proclamation of Emancipation was justifiable and perfectly constitutional, showed that the copperhead attacks upon President Lincoln are skin to the tory attacks upon Washington, and demonstrated that the safety of the country demands the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. The utternance of Mr. Everett will be heard in the most remote parts of the country, and will do much to induce his old associates to give in their adhesion to the Republican party.

"VOTE FOR MCCLELLAN!" On Tuesday, the day of the elections in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, the rebels hung out a huge placard at a point in their outer works before Richmond, insertbed, "Vote for McClellan," and fired a blank charge to call attention toit. It got attention speedily—good Union attention. A concentrated discharge of shotted guns knocked placard, breastwork, McClellan canvassers and all into flinders. The Chicago platform and its candidates will go up in just that way on the blessed 8th proximo. Speed the day !—N. Y. Tribune.

" If a man of honor is unhappy enough to entertain pinions inconsistent with the service in which he find

Hon. Thomas D. Eliot, of New Bedford, in accepting a re-nomination for Congress from the First Massachusetts district, says:

Massachusetts district, says:

What it may be my duty to do, I cannot say—excepting only, that when "reconstruction" or "Union" may be sought by or in behalf of those who demolished the temple of the Union as it was, I cannot by word or vote consent that human bondage shall be again sanctioned by law where now the slave has been made free by the edict of the President, or by the necessities of war.

BRITISH GUINEAS AGAINST US. At the great Union meeting in New Haven on Wednesday, the Rev. Dr. Patton, just returned from Europe, made a speech, in the course of which he said that he had horried home to vote for Mr. Lincoln; and that his haste had been stimulated by having observed how deeply interested the aristocracy of England are in our election, and how anxious they are that McCleilan should succeed. He spoke of noblemen who freely admitted they were sending gold to this country to influence the election in favor of McCleilan, believing that his election would be followed by peace and separation.

The Copperhead press are rejoicing over Millard Filmore's endorsement of Gen. McClellan. A late copy of the Richmond Whig re-publishes Fillmore's Albany speech in 1861, in which he justified revolution in the South, in case a President were elected displeasing to the Southern people. The Richmond paper has the randacity to claim that the Albany speech of the ex-President is a full justification of the attitude of the South in the impending crisis.

Gen. Butler, in a recent general order to the rmy of the James, said :

"The Hon. Scorge Thompson, the distinguished and eloquent advocate of Freedom, has accepted an invitation from several of our citizens to speak at the Eagle Hall on Wednesday evening, 21 of November. Mr. Thompson was mobbed in this city in 1835, when attempting to address the citizens on the subject of Slavery, and such was the violence of the assailants that he was obliged to seek safety by retrest through the rear of the building, and secretting himself. He can now speak here unmolested, except to hear, perhaps, a few serpent hisses. The gentlemen say in their letter of invitation, 'The incidents connected with your last public visit to Concord were such as to render it highly fitting that you should publicly congratulate the citizens of Concord upon the assured triumph of Freedom over Slavery throughout the American continent."

McClellan Described By ONE WHO KNOWS HIM.
Governor Brough of Ohio, who has had an experience
of many years as the leading railroad manager at the
West, and in that capacity saw McClellan often, and
knew him thoroughly, spoke as follows of his character in a late speech at Columbus:—

ter in a late speech at Columbus —

"Gen. McClellan doubtless possesses personal courage, but in a place of responsibility he is one of the most timid and vacillating men I ever knew. He once belonged to the fraternity of railroad men; but there never was a time when we would have given him charge of the Little Mismi, Cleveland and Columbus, or any other first-class road:—because he Adad's the ability to sunage it. Now think of setting up such a man to pegotiate with Jeff. Davis after his party shall have compelled an armitice! They would keep a man at the head of the Government, who, but for one failing, might have settled this war, more than a year ago. But, alas he had the weakness to listen to the whispers of rascals about him, who said to him, "Manage this war to suit us, and we will make you President of the United States."

An English Democrat's definition of the Re-

"I CALL IT AN ARISTOCRATIC REBELLION AGAINST DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT."—Richard Cobden. DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT: —ALGAIN COMMING A Planter's definition of the Rebellion:
"We have been all along fighting to get rid
of the Rule of the Majority."—Jefferson Davis.

The copperheads are saving the pen Vallandig-nam wrote the Chicago platform with for McClellan o use in signing a treaty of peace with the rebel gov-rament.

Senator McDougal of California lately addressed a McClellan meeting in Cincinnati, and being drunk, as usual, said if Lincoln was re-elected, he would take his family on his back, and swim across the Pacific. he Pacific.

the Pacific.

"Two years of war," said Henry Ward Beecher on Sunday night, "and we have conquered half the rebel territory, hold the keys of the whole, and have pearly destroyed the military strength of the rebellion in the field. All this in two years of war."

"Four years you mean," said a bystander. "No," responded Mr. Beecher. "I said two years of war. In the first two, Gen. McClellan was in command!"

Daniel S. Dickinson says that "It looks now is though the 'contingent remainder' of the Chicago convention, after the 8th of November, would be taxed under the internal revenue law, as 'beaten copper.'"

How THE SOLDIERS VOYE. An informal count of the Massachusetts 36th regiment was recently taken, when it appeared that 220 men were for Lincoln, and 10 talked for McClellan, though it was doubtful wheth-er they would vote for him if they had an opportuni-

Y.
In one of the divisions of the army corps at the rezent ejection, the Ohio and Pennsylvania soldiers
roted 661 Republican, 1650 Democratic.

Gen. Butler, or "the Brute" as he is termed by

GEN. BUTLER, or "the Brute" as he is termed by the rebels, was at one time so unfortunate as to be untercognized by the Bichmond junto. He is, however, gradually working himself into their good graces, and the rebels are inclined to believe, at times, that Butler is worthy of being recognized. For instance, upon learning that the rebels had put 150 negro soldiers captured from us at work in their trenches, Butler promptly retaliated by putting 150 rebel prisoners, of the "first families," at work in the Dutch Gap canal. The result is, the rebels have "recognized" the "Brute," and withdrawn our prisoners from their trenches. Retaliation will soon bring the rebels to their senses.

A new charge is preferred against Gen. But-er by the Richmond journals. It is, that he "recog-pixes slaves as men." It is difficult to see how he can urrive such an attack. It puts him clean out of the

democracy.

The President Lincoln has made a written reply to the Tennessee protestants. He says he has nothing to do with regulating elections; that neither the Chief Executive nor the War Department intend to interfere in any manner beyond keeping the peace; that he has given no orders upon which Gov. Johnson could have acted, nor has he any other than hearsay and current report about the matter. So far as he understands it, he looks upon the movement as one of the people themselves.

Pannet Association. Panels or piccount the says and the people themselves.

Rebet Atrocuties. Paroled prisoners, who were aptured during Gen. Burbridge's late raid into West Virginia, tell horrible tales of rebel atrocities. Of 28 wounded colored soldiers who fell into their hands ill but one were murdered, and he was fired at and left or dead. i but one were murdered, and he was fired at and left or dead. Lieut. Smith, of the 15th Kentucky Cavalry, was

A Richmond journal of the 24th mentions the arrival of 1429 prisoners, who were captured by Gen Early on the 19th of October.

Richmond papers of Seturday contain accounts of the fight in the Valley on the 10th. They admit a complete rout, and say the loss of their guns was caused by the streets of Strasburg becoming blocked up by panic-stricken troops. Early was in command at the time.

The 16th Connecticut Regiment, captured last spring, then numbered 300 men, of whom 70 have all-rady died in rebel prisons. Three other regiments captured at the same time, have lost about one-third of their number.

The vote of Indiana for Governor is as follows: Morton, Union, 142,606; McDonald, Opposition, 121,366. Democratic majority in 1862, 9548. Union majority so far in 1864, 21,250; gain from 1862, 30,693.

We have more successes to mention. Price we have more successes to mention. Trice
has come to deep grief. Last Tucaday, he was severaltimes assailed and beaten between Mound City and
Fort Scott, and lost 1500 men as prisoners, the number of his killed and wounded not being stated,
Among the prisoners was the famous Gen. Marmaduke, who has been so active in the rebel service.
Gen. Cabell was also taken; and many officers of
lower grades fell into our hands. On Wednesday the
attacks on the enemy were renewed, and Price had to
run off to the southwest, after burning 200 wagons.

Test His loss in men is not mentioned. On Tuesday he
lost 10 or 12 guns. The opinion is expressed that
his army has lost all military efficiency, and that it is
breaking up.

KNOXYLLE, Tenn., Oct. 29. Gen. Gillett had a

KNOXYILLE, Tenn., Oct. 29. Gen. Gillett had a fight yesterday with Gen. Vaughan's command at Morristown, completely routing him and capturing 1007 prisoners, including one colonel, one major, six captains and lieutenants; also five twelve pounders and one mountain howitzer. The prisoners and artillery captured arrived here this forenoon.

Beauregard has issued a most imploring ap-ceat to the people of his military department, calling upon them for assistance of all kinds. He needs men, he needs money, he needs provisions, he needs arms.

The regiment of soldiers passed through Coungroun, Ky., a few days ago, the members of which rere worth \$1,500,000, when our currenty was at a arr value with gold. It was the 117th_United States colored regiment.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20. J. J. Bingham, editor of the Indianolis Sentinel, testified before the Military Commission at Indianapolis, yesterday, in the case of Dodd, confirming the testimony of others in regard to the treasonable purposes of the Sons of Liberty.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to

-LutherClark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will deliver a lee n the Pending Struggle, in the Congregational Church at outh Abington, on Monday evening next, Nov. 7th.

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE PRIEND OF PROGRESS. No. 1, for November, contains Rev. O. B. Frothing-ham's Discourse before the Alumni at Cambridge, entitled, "The New Religion or Nature," with evario-

ibutions. Single numbers, 20 cents. To be had of Oct. 28. C. M. PLUMB & CO, Publishers, 274 Canal St., New York

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Certain Slaves to be made Free.
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Hayti and Liberia Cross of Columbia.
Education of Slaves Trade.

Additional Act to Abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia.
Colored Soldiers.
Add to the States to Emancipate their Slaves.
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Angust 19.

this is what the late Gen. Kearney said:

"I. Phil. Kearney, an old soldier, enter my solemn protest against this order for retreat. We ought, in steed of retreating to follow up the enemy and take Richmond. And in full rise of the responsibility of companies of the religious sentiment of Liberty, Justice, and Progress in stread of retreating, to follow up the enemy and take Richmond. And in full rise of the responsibility of companies of the responsibility of companies of the responsibility of the responsibility of companies of the responsibility of the responsibility of companies of the responsibility of th Our esteemed correspondent speaks of the street and discourteous treatment of Mr. Phillips is the columns of the Liberator." We do not know to that army of the James, said:

"The colored soldiers, by coolness, steadiness and determined courage and dash, have allenced every cavil of doubters of their soldierly capacity, and brought their late masters even to the consideration of brought their late masters even to the consideration of the question, whether they will not employ as soldiers and property of other kinds, tild one man, and the hitherto despised race. Be it so. This war is ended when a musket is in the hands of every able before the property of their kinds, tild one man, and the hitherto despised race. Be it so. This war is ended when a musket is in the hands of every able bodied negro who wishes to use one." values of the Liberator." We do not know to that go by whom he refers, but feel called upon to day the charge. Just criticism is one thing; but to subth Mr. Lincoln in the worst possible light, in order to projedice his election, is quite another thing.

Zoetry.

For the Liberator. WHO VOTES FOR MCCLECTAN?

Not the brave man, true and loyal, ... Not the man who loves the right; But the recreant and the traite They who hate fair Freedom's light.

Who the banner of McClellan

At his Southern masters' feet. When you hear the friends of Lincoln

Then be sure the valiant speaker

Who thinks slavery patriarchal, Heaven-appointed, and ordained For the negro's special blessing; Count him as McClellan's friend.

Don't "Fernandy" for the "chieftain

Stand with all his host arrayed ;

While beleaguered, starving Richmond Looks to him alone for aid?

And the base Ohio traitor.

With his lawless, ruffian crew, all stand ready to support him, And Jeff. Davis' work to do.

Lafayette and old Fort Warren

That would gladly hail his triumph.

Sure no man who loves his country

For the Liberator.

The old red rock tempts the salt sea wave,

All about it the white foam gently plays, Or the storm-tost billows burst.

The shapeless rock is a steadfast thing. And the tide to its motion is true;
A sacred law binds the first to its bod,
That the second its work may do.

No limit of God-overpast.

THE OLDERED ROCK.

ou of the beauty, the mist and the pain,

Is worn a fair outline at last, And our eyes may rest where the glad curves sweep

The rock never yields, the wave never lulls ;

Both ceaselessly strive through the day; And out of the conflict the soft lines are born,

Strength smiting a charm from the spray.

Who patiently welcome their pain,
If, jagged and flinty, they patiently bear
God's billows again and again.

So believe me, beloved, all souls shall grow fair,

BURY ME IN A FREE LAND.

BY MRS. FRANCES ELLEN HARPER

Make me a grave where'er you will, In a lowly plain or a lofty hill; Make it among earth's humblest graves, But not in a land where men are slaves.

I heard the steps of a trembling slave; His shadow above my silent tomb Would make it a place of fearful gloom

I could not sleep, if I heard the tread

Of a coffe-gang to the shambles led, And the mother's shrick of wild despair

And the mother's shrick of wild despair Else, like a curse, on the trembling air.

Drinking her blood at each fearful gash ;

And I saw her babes dorn from her breast,

I'd shudder and start, if I heard the bay

Of a bloodhound seizing his human prey; And I heard the captive plead in vain, As they bound, afresh, his galling chain.

If I saw young girls from their mother's arms

Bartered and sold for their youthful charms,

death-pale cheek grow red with shame

I would sleep, dear friends, where bloated Might

My eye would fiash with a mournful flame

Can rob no man of his dearest right;
My rest shall be calm in any grave
Where none can call his brother a slave.

I ask no monument, proud and high,

To arrest the gaze of the passers by ;

All that my yearning spirit craves Is-Bury me not in a land of slaves!

Serene, I fold my hands and wait,

I rave no more 'gainst time or fate,

I stay my haste. I make delays. For what avails this eager pace?

I stand amid th' eternal ways,

And what is mine shall know my face.

Asleep, awake, by night or day,

No wind can drive my bark astray.

Nor change the tide of destiny

I wait with joy the coming years; My heart shall reap where it has sown,

And garner up its fruit of tears.

The waters know their own, and draw

You floweret, nodding in the wind, Is ready plighted to the bee; And, maiden, why that look unkind? For, lo! thy lover seeketh thee.

The stars come nightly to the sky.

Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor height, Can keep my own away from me.

-Knicker

GIVE ME THE HAND.

BY GOODWIN BARMBY

Give me the hand that is kind, warm and ready

Give me the hand that is kind, warm and ready; Give me the clarp that is calm, true and steady; Give me the hand that will never deceive me; Give me its grasp, that I are may believe thee. Bott is the palm of the delicate woman; Hard is the hand of the rough, sturdy yeeman; Soft palm or hard hand, it matters not—never!

Give me the grasp that is friendly forever.

Give me the hand that has never forsworn it; Give me its grasp that I may adore it. Loyely the palm of the fair blue-veined maiden

Herny the hand of the workman e'erladen ;

Give me the grasp that is honest and hearty, Free as the breese, and unsheakled by party; Let friendship give me the grasps that become her; Close as the twins of the vines of the summer.

Give me the hand that has wronged not another Soft paim or hard hand, it matters not—never! Give me the grasp that is friendly forever.

Give me the hand that is true as a brother ;

The brook that springs in youder heights; So flows the good with equal law Unto the boul of pure delights.

What matter if I stand alone?

For, lo! my own shall come to me.

BY JOHN BURROUGHS.

Like trembling doves from their parent nest.

I could not rest, if I saw the lash

I could not rest, if around my grave

In fraternal union stand.

October, 1864.

We notice that the Legislature has given the me of Representatives Hall for Shakspearean reading by Miss Ella Winchester, some evening this wet. Miss Winchester is a native of Springfield, the State, and we are glad to find our Legislature for the state, and we are glad to find our Legislature. She comes most excellently commended by those capable of judging of real merit. We copy below a notice of Miss Winchester's readings from the part of N. P. Willis:

there has been a manifest design concount and particularly such by a few one ideal individuals in the city of Boston, as we are informed, to impose upon the convention of Spiritualists a scheme of politics and political machinations altogether foreign to the great objects of said convention, and entirely contrary to and subversive of the aims and ends of true Spiritualism; and, Whereas, This convention by adopting the political preamble and resolutions of said committee, ladies and gentlemen of Boston, indicative of said scheme and machinations, have sold out and prostituted the gentlement of Spiritualism; and have tyrannically imposed upon and absolutely oppressed the minority members of this convention who never entertained the faintest or most remote idea of politics, or anything savoring of them, being introduced into the deliberations of this convention, by refusing to cast these fire brand resolutions out of this spiritual convention at the most carnest and hopeful request of said minority, and by cutting off all discussion on the said political preamble and resolutions by the operation of the call for the previous question or ag rule; and have unterly refused to listen to any compromise or conclision which could be manfully offered by the minority in reference thereto; and, Professor Hows, the well-known elecutions has week gave two "readings," at Springfield Meakings and the second of Professor Hows, the well-known elecution

Miss W. has also given a reading at Ratland, and the Herald says she "sustained herself factly, and justified all that has been said of her prepasesing appearance, excellent culture and rate gim." We hope our people and the stranger is town self-We hope our people and the strangers in town with testify, by a large audience at her entertainment here, their readiness to acknowledge, and their here, their readiness to acknowledge, and their ability to appreciate real ment in a daughter of Vermont.—Green Mountain Freeman. AD

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Deli

emo sed and attended and attended and attended and attended and attended and attended attended and attended and attended and attended and attended and attended attended and attended a

" Ours is not a revolution. We were a free and inde-

"The women of the land driven from their bons; the children lacking food; old age hobbling from the scenes of its youth; the fugilities forced to give sy to the Yankee oppressor, and now hiding in your raise. There is but one thing to which we can accede—separate State independence. Some there are who speak of reconstruction with durny maintained; but are there any who would neture rights by property! God forbid! Would you we that boy, with a peach bloom on his cheek, grow yas aerf—newer to tread the path of honor, unless ke his the torch at the lumeral pyre of his country! Would you see the fair daughters of the land given out in the brutality of the Yankees!"

All this would be very pathetic but for its half byporrisy. As it is, it will not more a single spathy of generous souls throughout the wide, with world. Men hate cant. They cannot hear a sixeholder prate about liberty, without feeling as insteaded single state of the man nature; you want to make black men serfs, then be serfs yourselved. You want to give over the boy with a dasky timeven though he may be your own offspring, to serf domain about age. Why, then, should we pity we if your other boy, with the "peach-blossom" on his cheek, is stripped of some of the lordly pretention of his- ancestors? You can very easily see how horrid a thing it would be for your "fair daughten to be given over to the brutality of the Yankes," but you can see nothing wrong in giving over othe daughters just as innocent and oftentimes just a fair to the brutalities of the owner and the overset; No, Mr. Jefferson Bavis, your eloquence in behalf of freedom is a waste of words; the world despise your bypoorisy, and mill some dawnords and the tercords of bunan his reedom is a waste of words; the world despises you typocrisy, and never, while the records of human li-ory endure, will your slaveholding rebelion be less stench in the nostrils of mankind than it is today. American Baptist.

"HOT MUTTON-PIE" DEMOCRACY.

George Sennott, of Boston, illustrated a speech at Roxbury, Mass., a day or two since, by this hills

at Roxbury, Mass., a day or two since, by this hill parable:

"One freezing February morning a negrolavish mutton pies in a basket round Fanceil Hill Squarroaring out," Hot mutton pies! Hot mutter peis! Hot mutter peis! Hot mutter peis! Hot mutter peis! A teamster bought and tried to bite one, but itself it frozen as solid as the curbstone. "What day so call them hot for? you black and blow while the call them hot for? you black and blow while day yelled the teamster to the shivering pe man." Wy-my-awhite man guv "em tome bot dissers in"—dey was hot wen I got 'em dis morni! 'Well, you fool, it didn't take ten minutes nivers them in that old basket. Why call them has avv! 'Wy-God bless you, dat's de name ob 'em-li II I didn't holler de right sam, nobody wouldn't tetch 'em! You want me holler froze pies, I suppose? No, Sa! You cal for me dat way!

Thus it is with the Democratic party. They received from Jefferson and Jackson, as a fee ga, their principles. Those gifts they meanly pai, for sale, and hawk round in the deadly market a slavery to freèze up in their shabby old you has the you has the transport of the principles! for sale being understood. And when you'n pay the price of your vote fee they your stomach. Ask the swindlers why they call such stuff democracy, and they tell you blandly that you really mustn't ever since—that it is just se god as new, only not quite so warm perhaps—and that they have kept it ever since—that it is just se god as new, only not quite so warm perhaps—and they won really mustn't quarrel with the pie man, for what he calls it is its name. If you want it mes benemer and course it to the meanine do not interrunt the sales." State, and warm it; but in the meantime do not terrupt the sales."

COPPERHEAD PLATFORM

Resolved, That the war is a very good war, and a

be a Man of Wax, and for Fenderest
a Man of Dough.
Resolved, That we are for peace and no tass,
peace and no war, peace and universal property,
peace first, peace last, peace at any price, and peac
all the time; and for a vigorous prosecution of the
war—and especially for peace.

MISS H. M. PARKHURSTS

The Diberator.

LETTER FROM THOMAS H. BARKER, ESQ.

DEAR MR. GARRISON—I have written you once since I got your last brief note of August 30th, which contained some fearful forebodings in regard to the Presidential struggle on which you had then fairly entered. But since that time, events have been marching on, both in the military and the political spheres. The seizure of the forts at Mobile, the capspheres. In secure of the form at stoone, the capture of Atlanta, and the splendid victory in the Shenandoah Valley, taken together with Grant's firm
grip of the Weldon railroad, have so changed the sitnation and prospects of the struggle, that the famous
Peace Platform at Chicago, and its equally famous
War or Peace General, must by this time have become somewhat small by degrees, and beautifully less. By the 3th November, I expect that they will be nowhere

These recent events, the splendid Northern vicro RIES, are producing a remarkable impression on the public mind here, especially the editorial mind. Ever the London Times has had to knock under, again

The capture of Atlanta made Mr. Lincoln's re-election possible. The victory gained by Gen. Sheri-day has, we may assume, rendered it almost cer-tain."

In another column of the same paper, "Our Own Correspondent," writing from the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, Sept. 19, says:

agara Falls, Sept. 19, says:

"Gen. McClellan's prospects do not brighten. His repudiation of the platform on which he was nominated has rejoiced his foes, discouraged his friends, and alienated the honester, though perhaps the smaller, section of the Democratic party, and reconciled many of the sincerest opponents of the war to accept the reflection of Mr. Lincoln as preferable to a triumph schleved on an issue not presented to the candidate. The peace party loudly proclaims the shiftlness of his principles, while the Republican party deny that he has any principles at all, and assert that he would have accepted the platform as readily as he rejected it, if Gen. Sherman had been defeated at Atlanta."

He goes on to say, that

"All the support that he (McClellan) loses, Mr. Lincoln receives, and to so great an extent that the chances of the latter were never so brilliant as now, or the hopes of his supporters so high that he will not only be able to win, but to win fairly."

This kind of writing in the London Times is exactly and completely the reverse of what we have been treated with, of late, that it is as amusing as ex

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Standard under date of Sept. 16th, also shows very clearly how the political breeze is blowing in that State :-

"People here," says he, "have a great dread of New York politicians," alluding to Ben. Wood and fraternity, "and, if they can help it, will not follow any leadership which comes from that direction. • • The Republicans have a far better organization than the Democracy, and as they have all the money, pow-er and offices, it will be a miracle if they are beaten."

The Index has a long letter from its New York correspondent, under date Sept. 13th, who says: "The odds are decidedly with Lincoln"; and referring to the result of the Vermont and Maine State elections, he says: "To my mind they point uner-ringly to the triumph of Lincoln." I just give you almost all our papers—the very opposite of what was asserted by the same papers only a few days ago. Even our Manchester Courier (Tory as it is) writes in the same strain. The Examiner and Times has come up steadily and fully to the Union and Emancipation mark of late. It sees no essential difference between McClellan's position and Lincoln's, except that the former will war for Union and Slavery, and the latter for Union and Emancipation; and the editor, of course, must give the preference to Union and Emancipation. Any consolidation of the Union that would conserve slavery would be a horrible finish of a terrible struggle. Nothing can compensate for the war, or justify it, short of the annihilation of slave ry, root and branch; and President Lincoln is clearly and irrevocably committed to this work, now, what-ever he may have intended at the first, or in the previous stages of the conflict. This is the view that is being taken by many journals that previously could not see men—except as trees walking.

I see by the Liberator, last to hand, that you have

got an early copy of that notable document-" The Appeal for Peace"-from the People of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. Your leading article hits off the points exactly—as to its origin, scope and purpose. I happen to know very much about the incubation and hatching process of that remarkable APPEAL. The Index seems to be taking a deep interest in its progress and success. Its Manchester correspondent (ou illustrious friend T. B. K.) week by week has so grandiloquent paragraphs respecting this great effort for "Peace"—filling nearly two columns of their valuable space. T. B. K. has had the principal manipulation of the thunderbolt. He has actually been allowed to put it before the Roman Catholics at one of their chapels in the Ancoats district—after the other performances of Divine (1) service-one Sunday evening. It received the signature of many wom and children, and no doubt a good few men of the genuino Celtic stripe, who always do what the Priest says must be done. He must be a very igno-rant and stupid Catholic who would not put his name, or allow it to be put, to a piece of paper that was going to be sent over the waters with the olive branch, and was certain to be the means of Peace in America, and PLENTY here and in old Ireland! This precious document has been hawked about among and the poor people, who cannot read or write, hav been told that, by signing that paper, they would no chesp cotton would soon come to England, wages would rise, &c. &c. Of course, their names were given to so good an object; and, I dare say, by neans like these, a long list will have been But will they represent the BRITISH PEOPLE? The cute Americans will soon discount such a bogus national address. Indeed, it is, in m national insult—first, to our people, who are misrep-resented, and secondly, to the brave, loyal and patri-otic freemen of the North. I hope you will so see through the hypocrisy that you will treat it as it do

the rebel slave-mongers! Rev. Mr. Verity and Rev. Joseph Barker have gone stark out of existence. With all their power of tongue, and face, and conscience, they have been frowned down, and have quitted the public platform ignominiously so far as the American question is concerned Spence also is now dumb and invisible of any of these three Southern declaimers They have almost dropped out of our memory as extin-guished sky-rockets. But within the past fortnight, we have had a flourish and flare-up at Oldham and Ashton, and, according to the Index, Stockport and other Boroughs of the district before Parliament meets. This champion is also a Reverend-styled b the Index "an Abolitionist clergyman," lecturing "on Southern Independence." This clergyman is the Rev. John Page Hopps, a Unitarian minister of Duckinfield lately of Sheffield. You will know of him as aidi Mr. Roebuck at his famous Town's meeting in Paradise Square, where a show of bands was obtained by palaver and clap-trap in favor of recognition of rn rights, &c.

from Manchester, September 28, says:

"For an Abolitionist to champion the Confedera is a phenomenon that has long since lost its quality rarity. It has ceased to be a contradiction in term and has grown to be a sign of the times."

You will gather from this that Abolitionism is growing here, even among the friends of the South. They are all good Abolitionists, in their own way!

Mr. Hopps's audience was a large one, attended by 'magistrates, clergy, leading local gentry, manufac-turers, tradesmen and cotton operatives," says the lader. Dr. S. D. Lees, Mayor of the Manor, not that protest? Simply a statement of facts relative to the call for the convention and its objects, the introduction of those political resolutions by a system of shrewd and unprincipled wire-working, by party minions in the practise of political chicanery and fraud, the turning of the convention into a political serna for the exhibition of political stump speakers, and thereby completely perverting the great objects and sims thereof to the mere furtherance of political ends. All this language of the protest is true upon the very face of it. Does not Mr. Wright acknowledge that those resolutions did not originate in that convention, and were not its spontaneous effusion? that they were gotten up outside of and prior to the meeting of that body by a "preliminary meeting," (self-constituted, of course,) in the city of Chicago (!)—that they passed through the hands of the special committee on Index. Dr. S. D. Lees, Mayor of the Manor, not Mayor of the Borough, was in the chair. Entrance by ticket only—sold to the general public, and no doubt generously given to certain friends of the good cause. The announcement stated that no one would doubt generously given to certain friends of the good cause. The announcement stated that no one would be allowed to make any remarks upon the lecture, as discussion was not the object of the meeting. Any one not approving was at liberty to take the Town Hall, and deliver a counter lecture. Of course, the lecture was a great success! Everybody was pleased, and "looked like the image of attention," says the correspondent of the dear Index. Mr. Hoppa quoted largely from his friend, Mr. T. B. Kershaw, secretary of the Southern Indexendent Association, to rows the offhe Southern Independent Association, to prove th right to Secede, &c., and finished up in the magnik quent style of the People of England's pathetic A peal for Peace that you are soon to receive. The meeting was well reported in the local paper, but I failed to get a spare copy to send you. On the Monday following, by arrangements we were able to complete, Dr. Massie delivered a counter

ecture, in the same Hall, to an immense audience admitted free, Hugh Mason, Esq., in the chair. I need not tell you the result, as I have posted you the Ashton Reporter, which contains a very fair report of the proceedings. I may just observe that Hopps was present, and had the effrontery to ask to be allowed to make some remarks to the meeting-after having himself shut out all discussion at his own lecture Of course, Mr. Mason, the Chairman, kept the Rev. Southerner to his own rule. This meeting, the friends say, was the best they have ever had for the fine enthusiasm it brought out; and the general im pression is, that John Page Hopps will not want to lecture again at Ashton in favor of the South. Shopld he come out at Stockport, he will no doubt be follow ed up by a Northern champion, with the same resul One of the most telling points of Mr. Hopps's lectur was a quotation from Prof. Newman's letter to Mr. Gar was a quotation from Prof. Accumants setter to art. oar-rison, stigmatizing President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. That made a deep impression on the audience, and Dr. Massie, it seems, did not feel able to meet that point at all. It is hard to parry the home thrust of one of our prominent and most esteemed friends. I hope Mr. Newman now sees that it was a mistake—a blunder, to publish that letter in Eng land, at least. It could not do much harm, perhaps in America, where the facts are so well known.

But I must now conclude, hoping soon to hear from you, and rejoicing in the prospects of success for the noble cause of Union and Emancipation. Believe me, ever very truly your friend, THOS. H. BARKER.

P. S. Our friend M. D. Conway has been twitted by the American correspondent of the Star, who qui etly remarks that-

"Perhaps Mr. Moncure D. Conway and his friend will now acknowledge the justice of the commenta will now acknowledge the justice of the comments I made some time ago upon the folly of the Radical Democratic movement."

In reply to this, M. D. C. writes that-

In reply to this, M. D. C. writes that—

"It is the opinion of men of all parties in America, that it was owing to the Radical Democratic movement that Mr. Lincoln, in his manifesto to the Canadian negotiators, declared the abandoment of slavery one of the conditions of the reconstruction of the Union—a step in advance of anything he had said or done before; and as emancipation seems to me of much more importance than the Union, I cannot admit the folly of the movement which drew him up to the only ground upon which he could conciliate the radicals."

This is rather rich and characteristic. M. D. C. does not seem to have read, or must have misread many of Mr. Lincoln's utterances. The Baltimore Convention satisfied most reasonable people that Mr Lincoln was going in for a radical Anti-Slavery policy

last week, had another peevish fling at the North but he at the same time stigmatized "the detestable in-stitution," as "partly the object of the South in fighting for their independence." The Index does not seem to relish this. т. н. в.

HENRY C. WRIGHT AND THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF SPIRITUALISTS.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you grant me space in your paper to reply to two letters from H. C. WRIGHT, which appeared in your issue of August 25, purporting to give the true position of Spiritualism, politically from the contract of the special political special political pol cally, from its action in convention in the city of Chicago, on certain political resolutions there offered, and those who opposed the introduction and passage of those resolutions is more prominent to my mind that

fairness, candor or truth ? The National Convention of Spiritualists assemsembled, not for political, but for spiritual purposes and was perverted from its sole aim to that of endors ing a political creed, by adopting the platform of a political party, and pledging the members thereof, and the voters in particular, to support the party can-didate at the coming election. All this Mr. Wright intimates was done, not because he or any other on wished to make political capital out of it, but because 'it was intimated to him before leaving Boston, tha Spiritualism was to define its position in that conver tion, in reference to slavery and the rebellion. that "the position was to be so shaped by a few in-dividuals as to be subservient to the ends and aims of the slave-mongering Democrats who were to meet in

same month."

From these "intimations," he becomes very deeply anxious about the whole matter, and concludes best to forestall the action of the convention, prepare its business before hand, and "pack" the whole thing Resolutions are therefore prepared, considered and passed, by a self-constituted committee in Chicago prior to the meeting of the convention—for what! To head off Copperheads who were concocting trait

Who were these Copperheads? Let him nam one, if he can. Who made those "intimations" of such scheme! Who should so "intimate" but the very party politicians who pay him for doing their dirty work, unless he is content to work cheaper than most men? Who but those to whom he then inglo-riously yielded himself a "cat's-paw," to drag down Spiritualism from its high enthronement as a harme nial and peace-teaching philosophy, to truckle to an nadine waves of war and th on in the inc filthy "cesspools" of party politics? Mr. Editor, this real or pretended "intimation" is but an excuse for the course taken. No such scheme was thought of

I attended all the meetings of the minority, and was thought, till a spirit through a medium told oth erwise, to be a Democrat. I pever voted a democrat ic ticket in my life. Here, then, let me say, that no talked of or alluded to, and sion made, either in public or private, from which the inference could be tortured that any Democrat wished to have this convention, by its action or de-bates, favor either directly or indirectly the democrat-ic convention or cause. So far as public speeches are concerned, your correspondent knows this to b popular, and wields a mighty influence; and

Mr. Wright, with a few others, mounts the "auc-ioneer's block," and knocks it off to the highest, and, thank God! the only bidder—the Republican party We protest against the whole scheme, not as Dem ocrats, or political men and women at all, but simply

piritualists who had seen in the history of the past, like spiritual inspiration, lose its power and its purity by an unholy alliance with the temporal pow-er and human schemes, and did not wish to see the experiment repeated.

Our protest was kicked back in our faces, and pro-

d perverse in spirit, insulting in language, and Now, what are the sentiments and statements

Spiritualism in this country and throughout the world," would never, untrammelled by forced issues and foregone conclusions, become political in its character and deliberations; and, hence, must needs be forestalled in its action. Who doubts that that political scheme was concected and those political resolutions drawn up in the city of Boston, before the delegation left for Chicago? I do not, and I have the best of easons for thinking as I do, but will not give them reasons or unimages 1 so, out win not give them here. One thing is true, as all who were present at the convention will admit; and that is, had that body been left free to deliberate and express itself, no such resolutions would have originated therein to digrace its proceedings, blacken its history, and wound and cripple the reformatory tendencies of true Spiritual This was true to the most casual observer at that convention, whether Spiritualist or not; and is the belief and feeling of the hundreds of Spiritual-lists I have conversed with since; and all, without an exception, couple that belief with their unqualified disapprobation of the whole scheme, as one of politi-cal machination and fraud, perpetrated by men doubtless in the pay of politicians, or warriors, or both. So much for the history of those resolutions a So much for the instory of those resolutions as charged in the protest. Now, how were they carried through! Mr. Wright says they were discussed the whole of Thursday, Aug. 11th. This is simply and unqualifiedly false, and every person in that convention at the time knows it, and none better than Mr. Wright himself. When those resolutions were taken up for discus sion. Benjamin Todd, of Illinois, moved to amend, by striking out all after the second resolution, which vote was taken by yeas and nays, and the motion lost and immediately upon this result being declared, the "previous question" was called, which cut off all de bate, and the resolutions were passed without even the form of a discussion. There is not a member of the Convention but knows the above statement to be

passed through the hands of the special committee or the state of the nation, of which he was chairman

what is the conclusion ?. Obviously that Mr. Wright with his co-laborers in this iniquitous scheme, knew full well that the national convention of Spiritualists, assembled "for the furtherance of the cause of true

and, lastly, by the committee on resolutions pre-to the convention? Now, from all these admitted

will Mr. Wright deny it? Here is the unfairnes charged in the protest; and is it not plain to all ob-serving minds? There was the operation of the "gag rule" on a so-called free platform of modern reform-ers. "O, shame! where is thy blysh?"

Mr. W. charges again-by implication-that the protest was gotten up in the office of the Chicago

Query—Was it another "intimation"?

He does not believe it. It is but a fling for effect,-

o prejudice the minds of Spiritualists, and others

That protest was issued into being at the house of Warwick Martin, in the city of Waukegan, by War-wick Martin, A. G. W. Carter, and myself, who were duly appointed for that purpose by a meeting of the members aggrieved at the political action of the Convention which had agreed to receive our protest, (for we told them we should protest,) and was never in the Times office till it went there for publication.

So, it comes to pass, that Mr. Wright, not content

with delivering over to the lusts of an enemy the hopes and influences of the reformation, in this its first national embodiment, in its fortification of Spiritual purity, but now, with raking hand and gleaming blade, dipped in the foul virus of his own political an imosity, turns around to ruthlessly torture the little garrison that nobly defended it to the last. Nobly done! Generous reformer! "A kiss for a blow!"

The protest is said to be uncourteous in language This objection lies in its severe truthfulness; for it is severely truthful by those who framed it. In this we thought we succeeded; and yet it is a humiliating fact, that that terrible article which so called down the righteous indignation of political Spiritualists upon us, gives doubtless the best, and truest, and most per fect idea of the character, manner and spirit that provalled in the discussion of Mr. Todd's proposed amend-ment, of anything that has appeared in print or ever will. But even that gives an idea far short of 'the reality, as language ever must. To be fully appreciated, it should have been witnessed.

Two thousand people of both sexes, surging and heaving with political fanaticism and rage, pouring out political billingsgate by turns as fortunate ones gained the "stand," crying, War! war! traitors slavemongers! tories! villains!—and on the final vote, shouting, dancing, swinging handkerchiefs, throwing hats, clapping hands, stamping, hooting, bellowing groaning, closing with the "doxology" in honor of the murdered murderer, "Old John Brown," and you have before you but a faint idea of the Babel condition of the first national convention of Spiritualists on that memorable night of August 11, 1864, when the sacred cause of true Spiritualism was betrayed by its pretended friends, and political and moral corruption

Thus have I given a brief but fair account of the resolutions in question, the action of the convention thereon, our protest against them, and corrected some of the most glaring of Mr. Wright's misrepresentatruth to republish those letters of H. C. Wright, along with this reply and our protest, and let the public judge where and with whom the error lies, that we as tualists are divided. osing, let me say to H. C. Wright and his abet

tors in their nefarious scheme to prostitute Spiritus sm to their unholy and ambitious purposes, we all elieve (and all that spoke in the Convention so ex pressed themselves) in universal freedom.

We love our country, which is the whole United States, and defy the feeble thunders he launches at us, and

little heed the very select array of opprobrious epi-thets with which he is pleased to honor us. hets with which he is pleased to honor us.

Little care we for his verdict. Our tribunal is the
community of Spiritualists, the "Spirit world," and
he God within the contraction of the

J. G. FISH. Ganges, (Mich.) Oct. 20, 1864.

Whereas, By a recent call of a committee of ladies and gentlemen, published in the columns of the Banner of Light, at Boaton, Mass., the Spiritualists of the United States and provinces of Canada were requested to assemble in a national convention, to be held in the city of Chicago, Ill., beginning on Tuesday, the third and of August, 1868, for the purpose expressed in the call of association, organization, and concentration of action upon the parts of the Spiritualists, to further the great cause of Spiritualism to this country and throughout the world; and,

Whereas, In obedience to said call, a great many persons, male and female, have assembled together in national consention, from the different States and Territories of the Union, to aid the cause of true Spiritualism throughout this country and the world; and, Whereas, During the session of said convention, delegates have been added to take part in the deliberations and action of said convention, representing Canada, England and Scotland, to aid and assist the great cause of Spiritualism in this country and throughout the world; and,
Whereas, Since the assembling of said convention,

acase of Spiritualism in this country and throughout the world; and, Slice the assembling of said convention, Whereas, Slice the assembling of said convention, Two hundred of them were in a most wretched state

call for the previous question or gag rule; and have utterly reference thereto to any compromise or conciliation which could be manfully offered by the minority in reference thereto; and,

Whereas; During the debate, (for debate it was, and not discussion), this convention was turned into a political arena, for the exhibition of political gladiators, or, more properly speaking, political stump speakers, who spoke for war, carnage, and bloodshed, and their presumed political leader, Abraham Lincoln, and not for "peace on earth and good will to men," the one true sentiment to be cheriached by all Spiritualists; and, Whereas, We know, had the different delegates from the various States and Territories of the Union, and Canada, Scotland, and England, when at their homes, known that this convention was called for any political purpose, or to aid, abet, and assist any political cause, or any political aspirant, that they would never have left their homes to come to the city of Chicago to attend this convention; and, Whereas, The final vote upon said political preamble and resolutions was taken at a lafe and unusual hour of the night of Thursday, August 11, when a great many of the enrolled defegates of the convention were absent;

Therefore, In the name of the divine spirit of peace and unity, which even embraces all diversity of sentiment and attainment of all the children of a common bounty, and the humanitarian object of all true spiritual communion, that must allimately live to the entheromement of peace on judgment's high seat, we do solemely enter our earnest rroxes against all such assumptions over the free thought and benevolent action of those who cannot approve the passional and frenzied devotion to the war that now lary waste the fairest portions of a common country. And we further protest against the committal of Spiritualists to the approval of the policy of the administrative function of this government, now hopelessly opposed to all conciliation or negotiation which might lead to the prevention of a fu in the difficult path she has chosen, and be favorite with the public.

JEFF. DAVIS AT MACON.

Jeff Davis, in his Macon speech, professes to be nore hopeful now. He has been to the arm, and eturned imbued with the confidence that they are better prepared than ever to cope with the Northen co. He is eloquent for liberty. Hear the wall attering the plaint of injured innocease from the ame mouth that is dripping with his victim's block.

endent people in States that had the right to make etter government when they saw fit."
"The blood of the stain," he continues, "crie set gainst a peace with the murderers such as they pro-ne."

Hillard, who was selected to pronounce the prologu to the swelling act of Mr. Vaux's imperial them made the following irrelevant confession: "Now, for my part, I am willing to live under the old constitution. I detest these modern magicians who would hack to pieces that venerable instrument, and put it into their peatle, and with drugs, and incantations, and magic devices, expect to bring a younger, fresher, and more beautiful form out of the cauldron."

It would unquestionably require an expert magi cian, or an acquaintance with the black art that would be highly immoral, to perform such a feat as Mr. Hillard describes. One would naturally suspect

MR. HILLARD'S MAGIOIANS.

The McClellan party in Boston improvised s meeting Saturday night, to give Mr. Richard Vauo of Philadelphia an opportunity to reply to Edward Everett, and perhaps to other witnesses whose evidence had damaged their cause during the week The Daily Advertiser says in reference to the meeting, Vaux et preterea mini, which, besides being a little unkind, was not literally true. Mr. George S Hillhard who was selected to pronounce the prologue

would be bighly immoral, to perform such a feat as Mr. Hillard describes. One would naturally suspect there was something wrong, if he saw anybody putting the fragments of "that venerable instrument into a pestle, and attempting to bring them in some other shape out of a cauldron. There is something in the act itself calculated to disturb one's notions of the fitness and propriety of things.

But we find less fault with the expression than with the vicious meaning bidden behind the glitter of these rhetorical pyrotechnics. Mr. Hillard is contracting the policies of the two political parties. He takes his light from Chicago, and finds his ideal of political felicity in the Chicago platform. If he was awakened to the glories of the "grand historic party" late, he at least espouses its cause with entusiasm becoming his new birth. Himself to some extent a man of letters, knowing that his party was in the habit of nominating men for Presidents who needed to have biographies written of them, he wrote one in advance. He became Gen. McClellan's historian, guide, philosopher, friend, and gentleman-usher. He takes the candidate as he stants, with all incumbrances, party and platform, and exclaims to all the world, Ecce home! "Bebold the coming man," It is on such ground that he take man-usher. He takes the candidate as he stands, with all incumbrances, party and platform, and exclaims to all the world, Ecce homo! "Behold the coming man!" It is on such ground that he talks of regard for the old constitution, and arraigns the government as if it had conspired to substitute something else for "that venerable instrument."

He knows better. He knows that but for the treason of the party whose cause he has espoused, we should still have been a united if not a happy people under the old constitution; and that their cry against the party in power is an afterthought, a

people under the old constitution; and that their cry against the party in power is an afterthought, a pretence, a feint, like the "stop thief" of the cul-prit who thinks to escape detection by joining in the shout of his pursuers. The lie is self-evident. The mighty magic of evil communications has swept Mr. Hillard into the current, and he is as mad as the

It is not four years since the last change of admin at is not rour years since the last change of administration was effected. The political sentiment which then triumphed had under one form of political organization or another been defeated again and again. But it invariably acquiesced in the popular decision, and patiently bided its time. And its time came, as it will come to every right senfiment and just cause, whatever hinders. But the new administration was not even allowed a trial. The election was scarcely over before the leaders of the "grand historic natty" multivide and strength of the sentence of the senten mutinied, and attempted to

the ship.

Down fell one safeguard after another; every stay
and anchor enapped in that wild storm of secession.

Still the wretched old man whom the democratic
party had placed at the helm looked on with inparty had placed at the helm looked on with isdifference, and saw the wreck go on. The old constitution was broken utterly. The old Union was
but the shadow of a name when Mr. Lincoln came
into power. What had Mr. Eillard's party done to
save either? One part, and that the stronger, was
in open rebellion, and the other part was clamoring
for new constitutional guarantees for slavery which
would ensure the perpetual subserviency of the free
states. The old constitution was waste paper in
the eyes of the "grand historic party," north and
south. Not a man of them wanted it, not a man
of them spoke a timely or a brave word in its behalf.

of them spoke a timely or a brave word in its behalf.

Is it any better now? Four years of war have made some changes, political and otherwise: but none here. They have no thought save for a reunion with the party in the revolted states, whom the rebellion represents. By its submission to the constitution and the outraged laws? Not a bit of it. It is the United States that, according to the Chicago plan, must lay down its arms, stop this unboly war, and invite a convention of the states. To readopt the old constitution? Nobody dreams of that. The rebels can have that already; there has not been an hour since the first gun was fired when they could not have returned to its protection, with such reservations as their measureless crime would have demanded; but for a new distribution of powers between the Union and the states, a new apportionment of prerogatives, new enlargements of the rights of the south," and new guarantees to slavery nent of prerogatives, new enlargements of the rights of the south, " and new guarantees to slavery

on which its polity rests.

No: Mr. Hillard, your party does not mean the old constitution shall be restored. It has not, (since you are fond of figures of speech,) it has not sailed under that flag for many a day. The ship on while you have taken passage is a pirate, and the black flag is to-day flying at her mast-head.—Worcester Spp.

Resolved, That the war is a very good ser, and most unrighteous war, and while it should be copped at once, must be carried on with great vigor.
Resolved, That the rebels have been firity provided by the vile Abolitionists, and should be taked by a Major (General who mile sile of peace, and at the same time for a vigorous processed to the war.
Resolved, That while we disapprove of the common which the rebels have conscientiously adopted, we regard as distinguished patriots all gentless known as Vallandighamites.
Resolved, That the country is in a most stableasant condition, and that it is the duty of the country and the duty of the country and the duty of the country and the other things, by which we mean that war for the other thing, by the winds and things, and the other things, that thing, and things, are for the other thing, that thing, and the shout times as these times.
Resolved, That we are for the good old times, the beautiful old times, the high old times—any times but such times as these times.
Resolved, That we are for McClellan, who will be a Man of Dough.
Resolved, That we are for peace and no taxes, recognitive, recog

BOARDING AND DAY SOHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES, The Fall Term will commence on Wednesday, ept. 21.

MANCHESTER, (Eug.) Oct. 4, 1864.