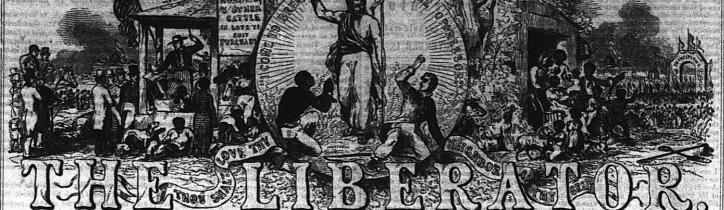
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n remittances are to be made, and all letters to the pcenaiary concerns of the paper are to be (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. dements of a square and over inserted the

is more installed in reasonable terms.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennyiruis, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are interied to receive subscriptions for The Lazznaron. following gentlemen constitute the Financia

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON. Printers

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

Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

Hary authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST, and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the Slatzs where alarvey exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the Presumer or THE LITTLE STATES, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO OPDING THE PROPERTY OF TH

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

WHOLE NO. 1763.

Selections.

CONGRATULATORY SPEECHES OF EDWARD EVERETT AND CHARLES SUMNER. .

An impromptu meeting for congratulation over

As impromptu meeting for congratulation over the cheening results of the election was held in Fanil Hall on Tuesday evening, 8th inst., an immense the street of the str

SPEECH OF MR. EVERETT.

special bal subsided, he addressed the meeting.

SPECIN OF MR. EVERETT.

Im sure, fellow citizens, I must be something more seless than human, if I can receive such a second state with the selection of the proposed second that the selection of the proposed second that enables me to address you either to gur satisfaction or my own. But how could I remain a home when I heard that 4000 voters were for in Fancul Hall, to exchange congratulations upon the glorious success which has this day been where I heard that 4000 voters were the facult Hall, to exchange congratulations upon the glorious success which has this day been where I come, fellow-citizens, to congratulate our whole beloved country on the spreason which has this day taken place, of the opinion of Boston, of Massachusetts, and of New Lagland. (Cheers,) I congratulate you upon having sent back to Congress our hitful, intelligent, and devoted representatives, Messr. Hopper and Rice, (cheers,) beyond all expetation, my friends, as to the glorious majority which you have given them. Why, I went to my wind, Mr. Rice, yesterday, with a little anxiety in a pusied to know what efforts were making to defer him. I asked him how matters were looking in historict. "Why," said he, "I think we shall carple to the service of the country. Gentlemen, that he has a server him back with this overwhelming machit to the service of the country. Gentlemen, this the service of the country. Gentlemen, this the service of the country. Gentlemen, the them of the service of the country. Gentlemen, this the service of the country. Gentlemen, sat, se have sent him back with this overwhelming majority to the service of the country. Gentlemen, blid the honor of addressing you two or three verks apoin this hall, not without anxiety as to that might be the result of this great appeal to the pople-but an anxiety, I must say, overborne by confidence and hope. But, gentlemen, I must confist lod not expect that you would pronounce this with such emphasis, with such an approach to crimity. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I consider this decion as the most important, the most momentous with has very been decided by the people. It was at tocarry this or that man for this or that office—at to dect or re-elect this or that candidate; but in a serior produced the serior of the control of the M nearry this or that man for this or that office—

st nelect or re-elect this or that candidate; but in

spok-jodgment, and after the best reflection which
have been able to give, meditating upon the subjet for years and years—after the best consideration

it I have been able to give it—we were called

spok his day, throughout the United States, to dedie whether they should be the United States, to dedie whether they should be the United States any
leger (applause); whether this great. Republic

should reasin one and indivisible, an example to the

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should b a many words as I have done on this occasion.

"therefore, you will pardon me if I cut short
ddress, and again exchange with you the most
fell congratulations on the vote which Boston
this day. (Three
There given for Mr. Everett.)

dern were given for Mr. Everett.)
After Mr. Everett had concluded, the Chairman appeared the andience to sing "America." The webs were "deaconed." in a very graceful manner by Kr. James R. Elliot, and the band accompanied as real melody. It was an exceedingly effective priorance.

The Chairman called upon Mr. James H. Elliot to bad in sigging "John Brown's body," &c. Mr. Lost ang the air with fine effect, the immense answhy joining in the chorus.

seably joining in the chrous.

Readly joining in the chrous chrous.

Readly joining in the platform, and the platform, which is a seembled thousands greeted him with tunitions cheers, lasting some minutes. When they had absided, he addressed the meeting.

SPRECH OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

FRECH OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER.
FILLOW-CITIZENS: The trumpet of victory is
the bonding through the land "Glory, Hallelujah."
(and cheers.) It is the silver trumpet of an archagel scheing in valleys, traversing mountains, and
ling the whole country with immortal melodies,
cained to aware other schoes throughout the
ward, (cheers.) as it proclaims "liberty throughout
all the land to all the inhabitants thereof." (Great
splane.)

at the land to, at the processing "noorty throughout all the land that the process of the proces

The Democratic party had ceased to be patriotic. It is a variety with the rebellion, so much so as the state of the state

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to binnelf has said.
This is my own, my native land!
The wretch, concentred all in self.
Living stall forfeit fair renown,
And, double dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

And this is the condition of that infamous party which

Unwept, unhonerd, and unsung."

And this is the condition of that infamous party which forgot country.

The extent of its degradation may be seen in the frauds which it has perpetrated, in the hope of influencing the election. Nothing so mean as these in all shistory. Fraud is always odious; but it becomes more so in proportion to the occasion on which it is employed. It is odious in small things; doubly odious in greater things. To cheat one man is a crime; to cheat a whole class of men is greater far. But if these men be citizen soldiers, now fighting for their country, and it is proposed to cheat them of their votes by barefaced fraud, I know no language which can depict the loathsome and most intolerable enormity of the offence. And yet this is the fraud that has been attempted—happily, the last and dying fraud of the Democratic party. (Applause.) Would you know the origin of this fraud and its special inspiration? I can tell you. It is slavery. Men who make up their minds to sustain slavery stick at nothing. If they are willing to forge chains, they will not hesitate to forge votes. If they are willing to enslave their fellow-men, they will not hesitate to forge votes. If they are willing to enslave their fellow-men, they will not hesitate to forge will not be succeed and the stift of the strength of

to the martyred band who have fallen in battle for their country; to the angels above; aye! and to the devils below, that this republic shall live and slavery shall die. This is the great joy which we now an-nounce to the world. (Here there was a perfect tor-rent of approving cheers.) From this time forward, the rebellion is doomed more than ever. Patriot Unionists in the rebel States, take courage! Slaves, be of good cheer! The hour of deliverance is at hand. (Renewed cheer-ing.)

GRANDEUR OF THE CAUSE.

Hon. Charles Summer gave a very able, elaborate and eloquent address before the New York Young Men's Republican Union, at the Cooper Institute, New York, on the 5th inst. We give below its concluding passage on the GRANDEUR OF THE CAUSE:

New York, on the 5th inst. We give below its concluding passage on the GRANDEUR OF THE CAUSE:

In every aspect the contest is vast. It is vast in its relations to our own country; it is vaster still in its relations to our own country; it is vaster still in its relations to other countries. Overthrow slavery here, and you overthrow it everywhere—in Cuba, Brazil, and wherever a slave clanks his chain. The whole execrable pretension of "property in man," wherever it now shows its hideous front, will be driven back into its kindred night. Nor is this all. Overthrow slavery here, and our republic ascends to untold heights of power and grandeur. Thus far its natural influence has been impaired by slavery. Let this shameful burthen be dropped, and our example will be the day-star of the world. Liberty, everywhere, in all her struggles, will be animated anew, and the down-trodden in distant lands will hail the day of deliverance. But let slavery prevail, and our republic will drop from its transcendent career, while the cause of liberal institutions in all lands will be darkened. There have been great battles in the past, on which human progress has been staked. There was Marathon, when the Persian hosts were driven back from Greece: there was Tours, when the Saracens were arrested in their victorious career by Charles Martle; there was Lepanto, when the Turks were brought to a stand in their conquests; there was Waterloo. But our contest is grander. We are fighting for national life, assailed by belligerent slavery; but such is the solidarity of nations, and so are mankind knit together, that our battle is now for the liberty of the world. The voice of victory here will resound through the universe.

Never was grander cause or sublimer conflict. Never bolier sacrifice. Who is not saddened at the teacher of the versite fire.

to Liberty's defence? The soil of the rebellion is coaked with patriot blood; its turf is bursting with patriot dead. Surely they have not died in vain. The flag which they upheld will continue to advance. But this depends upon your votes. Therefore, for the sake of that flag, and for the sake of that flag, and for the sake of that flag, and for the sake of the trumpet of battle can wake them, stand by the flag!

Tell me not of "failure" in this war. There can be but one failure, and that is the failure to make an end of slavery; for on this righteous consummation everything depends. Let liberty be with us, and no power can prevail against us. Let slavery be acknowledged, and there is no power which will not mock and insult us. Such is the teaching of history, in one of its greatest examples. Napoleon, when compelled to exchange his empire for a narrow island prison, exclaimed in bitterness of spirit, "It is not the coalition which has dethroned me; it is liberal ideas." It was not the European coalition marshalling its forces from the Don to the Orkneys, that they which he had offended. He saw and confessed the terrible antagonist, when he cried out, "I cannot re-establish myself; I have shocked the people; I have sinned against liberal it ideas, and I perials." Memorable words of instruction and warning! It is ideas that rule the world, and unlike batteries and battalions, they cannot be destroyed or cut to pieces. Let us so conduct this contest that we shall not shock mankind or sin against liberty. Let us so conduct the contest that we shall not shock mankind or sin against liberty. Let us so conduct the contest that we shall not shock mankind or sin against liberty. Let us so conduct the contest that we shall not shock mankind or sin against liberty. Let us so conduct the contest that we shall not shock mankind or sin against liberty. Let us so conduct the contest that we shall not shock mankind or sin against liberty. Let us so conduct the contest that we shall not shock mankind or sin against liberty. Le

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 47. BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1864.

Personal injuries we may forgive; but government; cannot always forgive. There are cases where paridon is out of place. Society that has been outer raged must be protected. That beautiful land, now degraded by slavery, must be redeemed, and a generous statesmanship must fix forever its immutable condition. If the chiefs of the rebellion are compelled to give way to emigrants from the North and if from Europe, swelling population, creating new values, and opening new commerce; if the "poor whites" are reinstated in their rights; if a whole race is lifted to manhood and womanhood; if roads are extended; if schools are planted—there will be nothing done inconsistent with that just clemency which I rejoice to consider a public duty. Liberty is the best cultivator, the surest teacher, and the most enterprising merchant. The whole country will confess the new-born power, and those commercial cities which now sympathize so perversely with belligerent slavery, will be among the earliest to enjoy the quickening change. Beyond all question the overthrow of this portentous crime, besides its immeasurable contributions to civilization everywhere, will accomplish two things of direct material advantage; first, it will raise the fee-simple of the whole South, and secondly, it will enlarge the commerce of the whole North.

I turn from these things in humble gratitude to God, as I behold my country at last redeemed and fixed in history, the Columbus of Nations, once in chains, but now hailed as benefactor and discoverer, who gave a New Liberty to mankind. Foreign powers already watch the scene with awe. Saints and patriots from their home in the skies look down with delight; and Washington, who set free his own slaves, exuits that the republic which revered him as Father has followed his example.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS AND VICTORY.

Col. John W. Forney addressed a large and most enthusiastic meeting of the Union citizens of Wil-mington, Del., on the eve of the recent election. In the course of his eloquent remarks he said:—

enthusiastic meeting of the Union citizens of Wilmington, Del, on the eve of the recent election. In
the course of his eloquent remarks he said:—

Look at the delivered State of Maryland, right
before you? See what this Government has done
for her! (A voice: "Liberty," and cheers.) We
talk of our own prosperity; we talk of the prosperity of the free States; but nowhere is there such a
testimony and such a trophy of the generosity, and
statesmanship of Abraham Lincoln as in the present condition of the State of Maryland. And well
did that cheerful voice explain why this is so. It is
because liberty has been given to her slaves.
(Gries, "Thar's so," and cheers.) How given?
Not by the Proclamation of President Lincoln—
not by an order from a military commander—not
by bayoners at the polls—but by a fair ballot, allowing traitors themselves to vote against emancipation. By the aid of the soldiers' vote, Maryland
became a iree State. The black fiend of slavery,
which had so long oppressed her, which had made
of her fair fields a desolation, which had made of
her slaveholders an arrogant and dictatorial aristocracy, which bad made of her working men an inferior and humiliated class—that fell curse, that festering stain upon the escutcheon of the State of
Calvert and Carroll, original Abolitionists, has been
forever brushed away, and now Maryland stands
before you, Delaware—having still that same curse
eating like a worm and canker into your heart—an
example, an evangelist calling upon you to do your
full duty to-morrow.

There is nothing but the interposition of Divine
Providence which can defeat the re-election of
Abraham Lincoln. (Cheers.) Nothing short of
some such catastrophe as that which submerged the
cities of the Old Worki thousands of years ago can
prevent it. And when he is re-elected, mark the
prophecy! I will not discuss the idea that there is
to be resistance to Mr. Lincoln's re-election, for I
have never yet seen men who are too cowardly to
go into the army, brave enough to resist a great

Never was grander cause or sublimer conflict. Never holier sacrifice. Who is not saddened at the thought of the precious lives that have been given to Liberty's defence? The soil of the rebellion is soaked with patriot blood; its turf is bursting with patriot dead. Surely they have not died in vain. The flag which they upheld will continue to advance. But this depends upon your votes. Therefore, for the sake of that flag, and for the sake of the brave men that bore it, now sleeping where no trumpet of battle can wake them, stand by the flag!

Tell me not of "failure" in this way. The be but one failure in this way.

We, too, shall fall if we look behind. Forward, not backward, is the word; firmly, courageously, faither the property of the p A VOICE FROM FRANCE. To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser :-

Le Sielle of the 15th of October contains an article upon the great issue in America, written and signed by Henri Martin, the great historian of his own country, which is so appreciative of our cause, and such a noble and important indorsement of it, that American residents abroad bave at on cated an interest in having it presented to the Amer

fean public.

The enclosed is a translation forwarded from Paris, which you are at liberty to use in your columns, you think best. A Union Man. you think best. Nov. 4, 1864.

LINCOLN AND McCLELLAN. [From Le Siecle of Paris, Oct. 15.]

In a few weeks the ballot will have decided the fate of the American republic, and the immense moral interests which, throughout the entire world, are attached to its destiny.

Never has a more solemn question been personified in the names of two men.

are attached to its destiny.

Never has a more solemn question been personified in the names of two men.

In the presence of these nominations, the equivocation disappears under which those have sheltered themselves, who pretended that the object of the war was not the abolition of slavery—an equivocation founded upon this fact, that the South trampled under foot the Constitution, for the sole purpose of securing the maintenance of slavery, the future of which was threatened; while the North, attacked at first, simply defended the violated Constitution, and did not pronounce itself, till later, upon the question of slavery.

shiftings and transitions; but in this case we must admit that on both side there are precision and candor.

McClellan's nomination means the prosecution of the war as it was conducted in its early days; the revocation of the great measures which have changed its character, and transformed it into a war for principles; it is the abandonment of those results which have cest thousands of millions of treasure, and hundreds of thousands of men; it is the demand for the re-establishment of the Constitution as it was before the war, with slavery, and with less bope of seeing it some day disappear; it is the North, as its enomies paint it abroad, and as the self-styled, anti-republican democrats imagine it; it is the sacrifice of moral interests and eternal right to the exterior and material re-establishment of the American Union, benceforth to be destitute of every elevated aim and every reason for existing among nations; it is a materialistic America, governed by force and chance.

Lincoln's nomination means the war, as the providential march of events has made it; the Constitution, as it ought to be, with the sboltion of, slavery, and the final victory of modern civilization, over a society, which audaciously claimed the mission of turning loose anew upon the world the acourge of ancient slavery; it is the America of Washington ancient slavery and when the productions of labor. I repeat it,

Lincoln's nomination means the war, as the providential march of events has made it; the Constitution, asit ought to be, with the abolition of slavery, and the final victory of modern civilization over a society which audaciously claimed the mission of turning loose anew upon the world the scourge of ancient slavery; it is the America of Washington and Franklin, resuming the course of its glorious eareer, after having removed by the sword the canker

career, after having removed by the sword the canker that was consuming it.

Should Lincola be elected, his programme will work out its own execution. The South, convinced of the inflexible resolution of its adversaries, exhausted by the gigantic effort in which, at the present moent, all that remains to them of men and resources is at stake, will lose courage in losing its last chance.

ment, all that remains to them of men and resources is at stake, will lose courage in losing its last chance.

It will be compelled to accept conditions humbling to its prisle, and to restore to free labor, a labor truly productive, the fine lands which slave rule in its progress has made barren. Prejudices and babits must yield to necessity: that race which was skilled only in fighting and in living by the sweat of others, must be purified and regenerated by the labor of their own heads and hands, if they wish not to disappear before the conflict with the laborious colonies of Barrope, which will penetrate into Southers territory, with the arms of agriculture and industry, as patricule hosts have already penetrated it with the arms of war. At all events, the oligarchy of master over slave will give place to true democracy.

If McClellan be elected, on the contrary, his and programme would hardly be carried out. Re-union at the cost of the preservation of slavery, which would be the shame and moral ruin of the North, and their remediable degradation of the whole United States, would not be accomplished. The South, recovering itself at once, and perceiving a divided North, would not treat upon other conditions than separation.

"Let us, for a moment, examine the 'bread and butter question,' as involved in the Chicago Platform. The Copperheads affirm that our war debt is already so large that the nation is, and will be, unable to pay it. Their platform proposes a convenion to adjust and make a friendly compromise of our difficulties. Remember the North makes the proposal Suppose the convention meets existent. posal. Suppose the convention meets, evidently the first arrangement to be agreed upon would be to consolidate the United States and the Confederate States indebtedness. If the nation is unable to

to consolidate the United States and the Confederate States indebtedness. If the nation is unable to liquidate our debt, how will it be able to pay both?—for at once it would be more than doubled. The rebels would insist upon the payment of at Jeast 1000 millions for lost slaves, and 500 additional millions for property destroyed. It is certain that, if any peaceable arrangement is negotiated, the payment of these vast sums of money must be agreed to. If our taxes are burdensome at present, what would be their weight then?

You complain of the high price of tea, coffee, sugar, and all the imported articles.—If such an arrangement were agreed to, they would be largely increased: and it would hang an enormous millstone on the necks of the people, for this and succeding generations.

If the Copperheads should refuse such a compromise, then they must agree to a separation, and the permanent establishment of two Governments. How will this affect our prosperity and finances, especially our farmers, mechanics and laborers? It would give them (the South) free trade with Europe, and open the Southern ports to the pauper labor of the world. It would give them free trade with Africa, and the unrestricted right to import men, for slaves, to compete with the labor of the North. The South cannot breed slaves as fast as they are required; and they dislike to pay twelve or fifteen hundred dollars to compete with the labor of the North. The South cannot breed siaves as fast as they are required; and they dislike to pay twelve or fifteen hundred dollars for a man when, with free trade in negroes, they could import them for one hundred and fifty dollars each. I would inquire, can the farmers and the mechanics of the North compete with the genial climate and rich lands of the South, cultivated by slaves, cesting only, one hundred and 60x dollars. of slavery.

The two nominations are as distinctly defined as possible. On other occasions candidates often especially of the same of the

If many Democratic orators and presses are not deliberately engaged in sowing the seeds of anarchy at the North, they must have a very defective sense of the meaning of words. Certainly nothing is better calculated to make the present political contest turn into violence and bloodshed than the exhortations they have recently got into the habit of addressing to their followers. Take, for instance, the following extract from a speech recently made by Senator Wall of New Jersey, at a meeting in Monmouth County in that State:

"It may be that an overniling Providence will aim."

mouth County in that State:

"It may be that an overruling Providence will circumvent his (President Lincoln's) infamous plans; but remember that Providence only helps those who help themselves; and if, when the 9th day of November dawns, this people shall find that they have been forcibly deprived of their rights; that the ballot-boxes have been only made to echo the will of the usurper; that milliary power has been used to crush out freedom of opinion—they do not rise in their might, and hart him from the seat he has usurped, then they deserve to be alaves, and we will be the first people of whom history makes my mention, who gave up their liberties without a struggle."

This amounts, in substance, to the rebel argument

covering itself at once, and perceiving a divided filterities without a struggle."

This amounts, in substance, to the rebel argument that to be defeated in an election is cause enough for revolution. It is always easy for the leaders of a vanquished party to make their ignorant following pirit, and soon the great republic, broken into three parties, and incapable of serious organization, would enter upon a future of infinite trouble and misery, that would reduce it to the condition of olley on the serious of the class that have incomparably more terrible, and proportioned to the topic of the class that have incomparably more terrible, and proportioned to the topic of the class that have incomparably more terrible, and proportioned to the topic of the class that have incomparably more terrible, and proportioned to the topic of the class that have incomparably more terrible, and proportioned to the topic of the class that have integrated the voting frauds in the Army of the Potome, and have been concerned in similar abuses of the elective franchise elsewhere. A fair election is the last thing they want, and "rule or ruin" is the last thing they want, and "rule or ruin" is their motio.— Boston Journal.

LETTER FROM MRS, CHILD.

To the Editor of The National Anti-Slavery Standard : To the Editor of The National Anti-Slavery Stondard;

The advertisement of a Fair for Widows and Orphans of Colored Soldiers drew me to Boston a fortnight ago. I found a U. S. Flag suspended across Summer Street, bearing the inscription, "Colored Soldiers Fair." It was a sign of the times well calculated to excite a crowd of recollections and emptions in the mind and heart of an old Abolitionist. I pointed it out to friend Whittier, whom I chanced to meet. He paused before it a moment, in thoughtful silence, and said, "What a wonderful change! When I compare the state of things now with what it was twenty years ago, I can hardly believe that I am the same man."

The Estimate Italian Messaylis Hall and the

silence, and said, "What a wonderful change! When I compare the state of things now with what it was twenty years ago, I can hardly believe that I am the same man."

The Fair was held in Mercantile Hall, and the colored ladies who presided over it had decorated it yery tastefully with Stars and Stripes. They love the glorious old banner now. At the head of the hall was a full length portrait of Col. Shaw, painted by Bannister; and above it, in large embroidered letters, was the touching and appropriate motto, "Our Martyr." At the opposite end of the hall was a medallion likeness of Mr. Bates, the lately deceased octo-millionaire, which I suppose belongs to the Mercantile Association that own the hall. I had often been curious to know how his mind had been affected by the momentous struggle going on in his native country, and I took the opportunity to inquire of one of his relatives who was present. She replied, "He fully understood the significance of the conflict, and his sympathies were entirely on the side of Freedom. His great social influence in England was constantly exerted in favor of the North. When he received the tragic news from Fort Wagner, he expressed to a relative of Col. Shaw's his great admiration of the self-sacrifice and heroism of that noble young man. The person whom he addressed, looking at the subject from a less elevated point of view, coldly replied, 'I never approved of his taking command of that regiment.' 'Let me tell you, 'rejoined Mr. Bates, 'the name of that young hero will be bright in the memories of men long after you and I are forgotten.'

At this Fair I exchanged greetings with many whom I had long loved and honored for their courage and steadfastness in the Anti-Slavery cause. Among them was Senator Wilson, whom I found hopful concerning the signs of the times. To the many claims he has on the gratitude of the country, he has recently added another by the publication of his book entitled, "History of the Anti-Slavery Measures." The action of Congress on the subject of Slave

instorical record, while it is honorable to our country, and heart-cheering to the friends of universal liberty.

These moral encounters in Congress are to me as exciting as battles, without any of the painful drawbacks attendant upon military achievements. Every inch of the ground has been obstinately contested by the upholders of slavery, and bravely and perseveringly defended by the believers in freedom. The champions of liberty took every fortress they attacked, except one. Their victories were numerous and signal, and their only defeat was in their effort to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to exclude slavery from this Republic forever.

It is amusing to see how pro-slavery wrished, and wriggled, and twisted under these ecorching discussions. But its unhappy friends had a perpetual safety-valve for their vexed feelings, in prognectications concerning amalgamion. Every proposed measure of justice and humanity, produced in their minds the image of "a greasy negro wench." There seemed to be neither wit nor argument in the presentation of this image, nor is it easy to perceive what connection it had with the grave subjects under debate; but its frequent reiteration by slaveholders is excessable, on the ground that men naturally speak often of what habitually occupies their thoughts. holders is excusable, on the ground that men natur-ally speak often of what habitually occupies their thoughts.

Mr Wilson's record is a true and candid one; and

Mr Wilson's record is a true and candid one; and being so, he could not possibly avoid abowing how vigilant he himself was to guard the interests of freedom at every turn. We owe him life-long gratitude for the able services he has rendered. For my part, I am content with my humble share of glory in being a member of the Common wealth, which has Gov. Andrew for its head, and Sunner and Wilson for Sensitrs. This is common wealth, belonging to as all, and it is wealth enough to satisfy the proudest particit.

the ranks of our working-men send forth such representatives as Abraham Lincoln, Andy Johnson, and Henry Wilson. The speeches of Andy Johnson, portraying the slaveholding aristocracy, are capital hard hits. They remind one of the caustic eloquence of Marius concerning the haughty aristocracy of Rome. "They despise my mean birth," said he, " and I despise their mean characters."

I rejoice that mechanics are found worthy to be nominated for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. May there never be any other order of nobility among us than nobility of character."

I was very happy that day of the Fair; for I had that morning heard the good news from Maryland, and it took ten years off from my age at once. If I had acted out my impulses, I would have awang my bonnet, and given three hurrahs; but it is not proper for women to obey their impulses, you know. I hope some time or other to get to a world where spontaneity is not always improper. That must be the reason why they never grow old in the other world.

To think of Maryland being a free State ! "My Maryland," as Jeff. Davis coaxingly called her, at the beginning of the war? Oh, it is loe good! I must needs burrah here all alone by myself. I have always noticed that Maryland had somewhat of superiority above the other lave States. Her public men have been more manly and candid. God bless our redeemed sister! 'Yours, full of hopefulness for the future of our beloved country.

L M CHILD.

efulness for the future of our be-L. M. CHILD.

An emancipation movement in Cuba looks to the gradual abolition of siavery; all persons born of servile parents, after the first of next January, to be-come free at the age of twenty-four, and to be paid for their labor after resalting the age of twenty, at the rate of \$102 per annum for four years.

The fact is perhaps without a parallel, win: that at a recent meeting of the students of a commercial college in Poughteepale, New York, nine Aundred and ninetynine atudents cast their votes for Lincoln, and one for McClellan. Many of the thousand were, nevertheless, democrats.

Jefferson Davis, a few days since, sent his Annual Message to the Rebel Congress. Below we give that portion of it which relates to the employment and arming of the slaves in the Rebel service:—

EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVES.

EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVES.

The employment of slaves for service with the army as teamsters, or cooks, or in the way of work upon fortifications, or in the government workshops, or in hospitals and other similar duties, was authorized by the act of 17th February last, and provision was made for their impressment to a number not exceeding twenty thousand, if it should be found impracticable to obtain them by contract with the owners. The law contemplated the hiring only of the labor of these slaves, and imposed on the government the liability to pay for the value of such as might be lost to the owners from casualties resulting from their employment in the service.

This act has produced less result than was anticipated, and further provision is required to render it reflicacious. But my present purpose is to invite your consideration to the propriety of a radical modification in the theory of the law.

Viewed merely as property, and therefore as the subject of impressment, the service or labor of the slave has been frequently claimed for short, periods in the construction of defensive works. The slave, however, bears another relation to the State—that of a person. The law of last February contemplates only the relation of the slave to the master, and limits the impressment to a certain term of service, But for the purposes enumerated in the act, instruction in the manner of encamping, marching and parking trains is needful, so that even in this limited employment length of service adds greatly to the value of the negro's labor. Hazard is also encountered in all the positions to which negroes can be assigned for service with the army, and the duties required of them demand loyalty and zeal.

In this sapect the relation of person predominates for sate vender it doubtful whether the private

and the duties required of them demand loyalty and zeal.

In this aspect the relation of person predominates so far as to render it doubtful whether the private right of property can consistently and beneficially be continued and it would seem proper to acquire for the public service the entire property in the labor of the slave, and to pay therefor due compensation, rather than to impress his labor for short terms; and this the more especially as the effect of the present law would vest his entire property in all cases where the slave might be recaptured after compensation for his loss had been paid to the private owner. Whenever the entire property in the service of a slave is thus, acquired by the government, the question is presented, by what tenure he should be held. Should he be retained in servitude, or should his emancipation be held out to him as a roward for faithful service, or should it be granted at once on the promise of such service; and if emancipated, what action should be taken to secure for the feed man the permission of the State from which he was drawn to reside within its limits after the close of his public service; The permission would doubtless be more readily accorded as a reward for past faithful service, and a double motive for zealous discharge of duty would thus be offered to those employed by the government, their free-tom, and the gratification of the local attachment which is so marked a characteristic of the negro, and forms so powerful an incentive to his action. The policy of engaging to liberate the negro on his

tom, and the gratification of the local attachment which is so marked a characteristic of the negro, and -forms so powerful an incentive to his action. The policy of engaging to liberate the negro on his discharge after service faithfully rendered, seems to me preferable to that of granting immediate manumission, or that of retaining him in servitude. If this policy should recommend itself to the judgment of Congress, it is suggested that, in addition to the deties herotofore performed by the slave, he might be advantageously employed as a pioneer and engineer laborer; and, in that event, that the number should be augmented to forty thousand.

Beyond this limit and these employments it does not seem to me desirable, under existing circumstances, to go. A broad moral distinction exists between the use of slaves as soldiers in defence of their homes, and the incitement of the same persons to insurrection against their masters. The one is justifiable if necessary; the other is inquitous and unworthy of a civilized people; and such is the judgment of all writers on public law, as well as that expressed and insisted on by our enemies in all wars prior to that now waged against us. By none have the practices of which they are now quilty been denounced with greater severity than by themselves in the two wars with Great Britain in the last and in the present century; and in the Declaration of Independence of 1776, when enumeration was made of the wrongs which justified the revolt from Great Britain, the climax of attractity was deemed to be reached only when the English morarch was denounced as having "excited domestic insurrections amongst us."

DAVIS DECLARES HIMSELF OPPOSED TO ARMING THE SLAVES.

DAVIS DECLARES HIMSELF OPPOSED TO ARMING THE SLAVES.

The subject is to be viewed by us, therefore, solely in the light of policy and our social economy. When so regarded, I must dissent from those who advise a general levy and arming of the slaves for the duty of soldiers. Until our white population shall prove insufficient for the armies we require and can afford to keep in the field, to employ as soldier the negro who has merely been trained to labor, and as laborer the white man accustomed from his youth to the use of fire-arms, would scarcely be deemed wise or advantageous by any; and this is the question now before us. But should the alternative ever be presented of subjugation or of the employment of the slave as a soldier, thereseems no reason to doubt what should then be our decision. Whether our view embraces what would, in so extreme a case, be the sum of misery entailed by the dominion of the eneay, or be restricted solely to the effect upon the welfare and happiness of the negro population themselves, the result would be the same. The appalling demorization, suffering, disease and death which have been caused by partially substituting the invaders' system of police for the kind relation previously substitution between the master and the slave, have been sufficient demonstration that external interference with our institution of domestic slavery is productive of evil only.

If the subject involved no other consideration

with our institution of donestic slavery is productive of evil only.

If the subject involved no other consideration
than the mere, right of property, the sacrifices
heretofore made by our people have been such as to
permit no doubt of their readiness to surrender
every possession in order to secure their independence. But the social and political question which
is exclusively under the control of the several
States has a far wider and more enduring importance than that of pecuniary interest. In its manifold phases it embraces the stability of republican
institutions, resting on the actual political equality
of all its citizens, and includes the fulfillment of the of all its citizens, and includes the fulfillment of the task which has been so happily begun—that of Christianizing and improving the condition of the Africans who have, by the will of Providence, been placed in our charge! Comparing the results of our experience with those of the experiments of others who have borne similar relation to the African race, e of the several states of the confederac and to use the greatest circumspection in determining their course. These considerations, however ing their course. These considerations, however are rather applicable to the improbable contingent of our need of resorting to this element of res tance than to our present condition. If the re-mendation above made for the training of mendation above made for the training of forty thousand negroes for the service indicated shall meet your approval, it is certain that even this meet your approvat, it is certain that even this limited number, by their preparatory training in it termediate daties, would form a more valuable reserve force in case of urgency than three-fold their number suddenly called from field labor; while a frest levy could, to a certain extent, supply their place in the special service for which they are now em

LETTER BY PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

just passed in the Northern and Western States has led me to an opposite conclusion.
There is exhaustion, of course, as there is towards the close of every long battle-day. At Lutzen, towards evening, both armies were at the last gap, yet the Swedes were able to make the supreme effort which gave them victory. The government has got more men than Grant called for by volunteering, and in the districts where volunteering was slack the draft is noing on without resistance.

The Chicago Convention, it is true, was not only

The Tiberator. No Union with Slaveholders!

THE LATE PRESIDENTIAL STRUGGLE.

Through all the loyal States there is felt the deepest joy, mingled with solemn thanksgiving, at the overwhelmingly triumphant result of the late Presidential struggle,—an almost unanimous vote of those States for the re-election of Annauan Lincolni This joy does not find expression in noisy exultation or pompous display, but is marked by profound sobristy of mind and true dignity of demeanor—the elements entering into it being of the highest and purest character. Never was there a political conflict so momentous in its bearings, not only upon the nation's welfare, but upon the liberties of mankind; never one that so challenged and absorbed the carnest interest of the civilized world; never one that so disided the good from the bad, the humane from the bruist, the law-abiding from the disorderly, the truly patriotic law-abiding from the disorderly, the truly patriotic from the pseudo loyal, the liberty-loving from the liberty-hating, the thoroughly enlightened from the fearfully ignorant and debased, the from the powers of despotism; never one so remark-able for the appeals made to the understanding and conscience, to virtue and honor, to personal accountability and divine authority, to patriotism and piety, to all that is highest and noblest in the soul, on the one hand—or for the appeals made to the worst preju-dices, the most selfish considerations, the basest pas-sions, the wildest delusions, the most inflammable emo-

tions, and the wickedest purposes, on the other.

This was noticeable in every place, in every section of the country. Whether in city or town, rillage or hamlet, the lines were broadly drawn between he best and the worst classes of society. As a ger al rule, the Union party gathered to itself whatev be found in the land; while the Democratic, alia Copperhead party embraced the aggregate ignorance, stupidity, ruffianism and disloyalty, entrusted with the elective franchise. Mr. Lincoln's strongest support was obtained where virtue and knowledge most abound—among the most exemplary and upright. Gen. McClellan's was drawn chiefly from "the dan-gerous and perishing classes"—from the profligate in orals, the rude in manners, the servile in spirit, th desperate in design, the unscrupulous in ambition.

Take the city of New York as an illustration. It gave Gen. McClellan a majority of thirty-seven the sand, simply because of its depraved fereign elemen and all abounding demoralization. As against the in telligence and worth embodied in the vote for Mr. Lincoln in that city, that majority dwindles to a ci pher. Of how much real weight in the scale is the perdition? Yet it was from such quarters that Gen McClellan drew his main support.

The reflection of Mr. Lincoln, therefore, derives its significance and importance not only from its vasinumerical power, but still more from the character and position of the mighty mass who gave him their suffrages. It is a decision from which there can be no appeal, except from the highest civilization to the lowest barbarism. It indicates incomparably greate attributes than can be found in mere physical supren acy—all of education, science, art, morality, religion in its best development, philanthropy in its highes aspirations, reform in its widest bearings. Hence government is stable beyond all precedent, not withstanding the rebellious convulsions of the hour and the administration of Mr. Lincoln has accorde to it a sanction and strength which no previous one not excepting Washington's-has ever been able to

The election has determined many things. It shows how great is the confidence of the people in the honesty, agacity, administrative ability, and pa-triotic integrity of Abraham Lincoln. And yet, what efforts were left undone by some whose loyalty was 20,000 people. Inc show a impressive given for stock.

I had, from the lips of a secessionist a description of the enthusiasm with which these husbandmen of Illinois had rushed to arms when the first gun was fired against a Federal fortress by the South. I passed a village which had sent forth a hundred of them to conquer at Fort Donnelson. Twenty-four fell, and their bodies were carefully brought back to their village, and buried in their home. These men, of course, were "mercenaries" and "Irish."

I have been in the States only a month, and perhaps I am not an unbiassed observer, but my strong conviction is, that beneath the frothy surface oparty politics (never very august in any country and the shoddy luxury of New York lies a great nation, meeting the extremity of peril with courage, self devotion, passionate attachment to its country, and unshaken confidence in its own power. I am no judge of military matters, but at the present is east on the Americans from the aristocratic and re-actionary press of Europe were about to be answered by victory.

I am, &c.,

I am, &c.,

GOLDWIN SMITH. unquestionable, and by all whose disloyalty was "pal-pable as a mountain," to utterly destroy that confi-dence, and cause his ignominious rejection? He was ridiculed and caricatured in every possible manne by the abolition party, or by one or two members of his cabinet, "as clay in the hands of the potter"—as animated by a selfish desire to secure his re-election, no matter at what cost to the country -as disregardin tional end-as equally destitute of capacity and prin nigger on the brain "-as oppressively bent on "subjugating" the union and peace were rendered impossible-as being too slow, and at the same time too fast-&c., &c. Moreover, it was said that he had lost the confidence of nearly all the prominent supporters of his administration, in Congress and out of it, who would in dutime show their preference for another;—so that be-tween such representations and the boastful predic-tions of his enemies, there seemed to be no chance for his success. As his most formidable loyal antag onist, General Fremont was early hurried into the field, with a flourish of trumpets and an assurance of easy victory which the result makes too ridiculous to need any comment. Either to preserve a show of consistency, or to indulge a mortified pride, there are some who stoutly insist that Mr. Lincola's re-election by such immense odds is no evidence whatever of hi popularity with the people, but only of their determi-nation to see the rebellion put down, and the authority of the government vindicated! A nice distinction, and very easily made, but none the less unjust and foolish In regard to all that has been said in disparagement of the President, the people have rendered their verdict

in a manner that only sophistry can distort or effron that accured system of slavery from which it sprang, but both must expire together, and find the same ig-nominious grave, "lower than plummet ever sounded." Every loyal vote was an anti-slavery vote. It was the adoption of the Baltimore Platform, in the fullness of its spirit and the strictness of its letteranctioning whatever has been done, whether by the President or Congress, to break the chains of t pressed, and pledging the Union party to labor to se are an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, whereby slavery in every part of the republic shall be expressly and forever prohibited. The day of compromise is ended. The "covenant with death" s to be annulled, and the "agreement with hell" ne onger permitted to stand. The spell is broken, the tonger permitted to stand. The spell is broken, the enchantment dissolved, and reason assumes its appre-macy. "A house divided against itself cannot stand," as this rebellion shows. Years ago, Abraham Lincoln prophetically said—"This, nation must be all slave prophetically said—" This nation must be all slav-or all free "—and the nation has just decided which i shall be. Wee to the man or to the party bereafte attempting to secure a truce for a traito garchy in arms, or a compromise for t garchy in arms, or a compromise for the longer con tinuance of slavery! They shall be smitten to the innuance of slavery! They shall be smitten to the dust by an outraged public sentiment. The first business at the next session of Congress must be the renewal of the proposed anti-lavery amendment of the Constitution, and the speedy submission of it to the suffrages of an awakened people, who only waitfor the legal opportunity to adopt it with a unanimity even greater than that which they have evinced in the realection of Mr. Lincoln.

even greater than that which they have evinced in the re-election of Mr. Lincoln.

Third—another thing settled by this election is, the inherent vitality and strength of a republican form of government to meet and surmount the worst conceiva-ble perils, with a firmness not to be shaken, an energy un-paralleled, and an intelligent reference to the rights of

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1864. THE LATE PRESIDENTIAL STRUGGLE. terprising, prosperous and powerful. After that, European emigration will cease to be a source of uneasiness as to its bearings upon the welfare of the repub--But, however bright the omens, let it never be

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVA-

NIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOULETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society was held at West Chester, 11th inst.

Rev. Dr. Furness, Oliver Johnson, (editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard,) Mr. and Mrs. Mott, Mr. Robert

Purvis, J. Miller McKim, Chandler Darlington, Thomas Garrett of Wilmington, Reuben Tomlinson and others, were present. The following resolution

Resolved, That we number among the triumples of Freedom, which the past year has witnessed, the re-peal of all the Fugitive Slave statutes which, during the last seventy years, have disgraced our National Statute Book; the prohibition of the coastwise slave in the courts of the United States; the order, extorted by our Government from the rebels, that our free col oreu somers who may be taken prisoners by them shall be treated as prisoners of war; the prohibition of slavery contained in the new Constitution for Lou-isiana; and the admission of Nevada, a free State, in-to the Union; and that for these victories we thank God and congratulate the nation.

Resolved That we hall with joy the glad tidings of the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery in Maryland, whereby 87,000 slaves have become free men, and one of the States of this Union is re-deemed from the curse which has branded our South-ern country and perilled our national life; and that we congratulate our sister State and felicitate ourselves that the line which divides our territory shall no morbe the boundary between liberty and slavery, across which the bondman shall fly, trembling with hope and fear; and that the Commonwealths which God bath

Resolved, That we greatly rejoice over the result of the recent Presidential election, regarding it as an indication that the people of the North have decreed the death of American slavery, and will, therefore, make no compromises with it; and that we regard it as an especially cheering sign of promise for our country, that that class of her citizens who have perilled and suffered most for her sake, during the course of the present war, have testified by their votes the rest opposition to a dishonorable peace.

Resolved, That the continued prosperity of the freedmen of South Carolina, and in the other military departments of the South, is a sufficient refutation of the charge that emancipated slaves would necessarily ecome burdens on the charity of the benevolent, the industry of the tax-paying citizen, and a sufficien rebuke of the slander that slaves are incapable of appreciating the blessings of freedom, or the advantage

Resolved, That we welcome the organization of Freedmen's Aid Societies, as an indication that the people of the North are determined that slavery shall not only die, but that its victims shall have such aid as will enable them to become a self-supporting and progressive people; and that while we feel that our own special work is not yet completed, we desire to express our hearty sympathy and co-operation with all efforts made for the elevation and relief of those

who are just issuing from the house of bondage.

Resolved, That while we rejoice over the triumphs of liberty, and the many bright signs of pr which the past year has seen, and especially hail with gladness some indications of increasing popular regladness some indications of increasing popular re-spect for the colored man, as man, we greatly deplore the insults and injuries to which an unoffending class of our fellow-citizens are still subjected on account of their color; and we protest against the vulgar and wicked prejudice which excludes them from seats in our railway cars, our churches, or our places of pub

lic instruction or amusement. Resolved, That the duty which the present time demands of the Abolitionists is unabated vigilance in demands of the Abolitionists is unabated vigilance in behalf of the interests of liberty, lest, in an evil hour of temptation, they should be sacrificed by the nation for the name of Union and the false promise of pros-perity; and that in that momentous period not far distant, when the great problem of reconstruction distant, when the great problem of reconstruction must be solved by this people, we must stand, as we have always stood, the representatives of the slave, demanding for him absolute justice, protesting against the sacrifice of any one of his rights, exhorting and entreating our fellow-countrymen, by the dark histo-ry of the past, by the brief opportunity of the pre-ent, and by all their hopes of the future, to rebuild our national temple on a firmer foundation than our fathers laid, that so it may arise, through the years fathers laid, that so it may arise, through the years to come, a superstructure grand and beautiful and strong, in which their children's children may secure ly dwell, and which shall be, in deed and truth, a

ome for the oppressed of all nations.

Resolved, That we will address ourselves, at once, of moving Congress, at its approaching ession, to adopt an amendment to the Federal C atitution, prohibiting forever hereafter the existence of slavery in the United States.

Resolved, That when slavery is abolished, and for ever prohibited throughout the United States, by the hest law of the land, the work of the Abolitionists will be accomplished; but until that consummation of our labors shall be attained, we will remain at our posts, and endeavor faithfully to guard the trust of nitted to us-the interests of the slave-until we can resign them to his own keeping, and the protec-

tion of his country's laws.

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. Joshua R. of liberty, we rejoice that they were permitted to see, with their dying eyes, the morning rays of that day of jubilee which will consummate the work for which they lived, and in which they died.

Resolved, That in reviewing our anti-slavery war-

fare, and the grandeur of its closing triumphs, we are filled with gratitude to God, whose arm hath won

human nature. Slavery is not the product of free institutions, but necessarily hostile to them; it constitutes no pert of true democracy, any more than heathenism does of Christianity. It belougs to the despotisms of all ages—the crowning crime and curse of them all. That it is now in flaming rebellion is the clearest evidence of the growth of the spirit of liberty in our land. That it has not been more effectually gaspled with is the consequence of the vast political influence wielded factiously by those whose birth was in a foreign land, whose training was under aristocratic rale, and who, expitivated by the name of "democracy," have been the dupes of cunning demagogues, and shamefully misled on all occasions—they alone making the experiment of a government like ours a matter of doubt and anxiety, through their general want of education and moral training. But the termination of slavery will be the enjoyment of personal freedom from sea to sea; and hand in hand with that freedom will go all those facilities for mental development which have made the North so intelligent, enterprising, prosperous and powerful. After that, European emigration will cease to be a source of uneast. There was published in Edinburgh, in September last, a volume of 225 pages, called "The Confederate Secession." It was written by the Marquess of Lothism I William Schomberg Robert Kerr.; and takes the side of the South in the present contest. It maintains the justice of the Confederate cause, generally and particularly, vindicates both the substance and the manner of Secession, and wishes the British flovernment to "recognize" the Confederacy. It sacers at the representations, favorable to the Union and the North, made by Professor Newman and Professor Goldwin Smith, and bestows special commendation upon Southern States and Southern men, and upon their "peculiar institution." There is a good deal of false statement, proceeding apparently in part from ignorance, in its assertions. Of its method of suggesting or instinuating false ideas, without directly asserting them, the following (pp. 218-215) is a noteworthy specimen.

to the freatment of colored people by the laws of Illi-nois, (a State the Southern portion of which, people in part by emigrants from slave States, lies in such mental and moral darkness as to be popularly known by the name "Egypt,") the author proceeds to give the testimony of one of its people concerning othe States, as follows :--

States, as follows:

"I suppose they have not these laws in New England," we resume. "The people there will look on the negro with more favoring eyes, of course."

"Wall now, stranger, I don't know much about New England myself; but I've a friend in Boston who tells me that they don't like niggers any more than we do. They've got laws against them. They don't say, most of them, they re not to come in at all, as we do here; but they say, if a stranger comes to any town, the magistrates may order him off; and if he don't go, he is to be whipped; and if he comes back, he is to be whipped; and if he comes back, he is to be whipped; and if he comes back, he is to be whipped; and if he comes back, he is to be whipped again; and so on till he clars himself off slick. Some States say he must give notice if he comes, and some leave it to the magistrates and police to find him out."

"But they don't, it seems, odige the magistrates to act as you do; and they do not seem to specify negroes so as to place any stigma on them."

"Some on 'em don't, and that's a fact, but Italiers means the same thing. He says that in his State (that is Massachusetts, you know) they treat the criters much as we do. If a nigger comes to be two months in the State, he has to give notice, and then they may order him off, and have him whipped till he goes. And as to what you call stigma—you saw that gal flogged yesterday. Tell you, if she'd been in ters much as we we we months in the State, he has to give notice, and then they may order him off, and have him whipped till he goes. And as to what you call stigm—you saw that gal flogged yesterday? Tell you, if abe'd been in Rhode Island, she might have had the same sare if alsa'd been out after nine o'clock at night."

"And yet I suppose, there are Abolitionists in Rhode Island?"

"Possible. But, from what that fellow tells me, they would not care very much. Whipping seems to come quite natral to the Yankees. I've heard say that they used, for some offences, to have women carried from town to town, and flogged at each, as they came to'em. I aint quite clar whether they don't sometimes do it still."

"Guess so; and whites as well as blacks."

There are several particulars in which colored per ple receive less than justice, (and much less than fraternal kindness,) from the customs of the New England States. I am not aware that the laws of any of those States now discriminate unfavorably against them. Certainly those of Massachusetts do not. But the fullest statement of actual unkindness to ne-groes here would fall so far short of the thing desired, (that is, the demonstration of an equality in thi respect between New England and the slave States, New England and Illinois,) that the haters o misrepresentation of her laws and customs have seen in the passage above quoted. As things are now, however, the nation having emphatically called for the continuance of Abraham Lincoln in the Presidency, and for the maintenance of the Union, and for the overthrow of slavery, even lying (it would seem) can hardly keep up the Confederate cause in England much longer .- C. K. W.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Liberator !

DEAR SIR-My attention was lately called to an ar ticle in your paper, being a notice of. "The Bible against Slavery," by Theo. D. Weld. This little book is certainly deserving of all the praise bestowed upon it by the writer of this article. It is not to this, therefore, that I find fault, but to the injustice which is done to the United Presbyterian Church, by whose Board it was published. The writer evidently confounds this Church with the Old and New School Pres byterian. With what he says as applied to them, I find no fault; but it is wholly inapplicable to us—op-position to slavery, theoretically and practically being one of our distinguishing principles. That you may see this, I enclose the article of our Testimony or Slavery -requesting you to publish at least the Decla ration, if not the Argument.

No doubt the writer will rejoice, on reading this, to know that a Presbyterian Church, numbering 60.000 communicants and upwards of four hundred ministers instead of following public opinion, has been exerting ome influence in forming and purifying it on the Sla

very question.

You will permit me to say further, that the United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1858, by the union of the Associate and Associate Reformed Pres byterians; and each of these bodies maintained the same Anti-Slavery grounds, even before the public agitation of this subject.

So far back as 1811, the Associate Synod laid down rules which they then thought certain, in a few years, to free them from all connexion with slavery. In this they were mistaken—their rules were disregarded or trilled with at the South. Finding this to be the case, in 1861 slaveholding was made in all cases a bar to church, fellowship. The majority of our peo-ple—truly and slavery in principle—emigrated to the West, and every church was lost to the South, with the exception of a few in Tennessee who had no connexed or trifled with at the South. Finding this to be ion with slavery, and have always preserved their in tegrity. The action of the Associate Reformed was somewhat similar to this. They adopted rules to reg-ulate slavery, so as to extinguish it; but finding the effect of these the same as the Associate side of the house, in 1838 it was made a term of c ship, such as it is made in the United Church at this day.

this day.

Thus you see, Mr. Editor, that if we have published Weld's Bible Argument, it is not because we were pressed to do it by public opinion, but that we regard it as an able defence of one of our long cherished Articles of Faith.

JAMES RODGERS.

Sup't. U. P. Board of Pub.

The following is the Declaration referred to. We regret that we have not room for the very sear-ing and conclusive Argument accompanying it: ret that we have not room for the very search DECLARATION.

DECLARATION.

We declare. That slaveholding—that is, the holding of unoffending human beings in involuntary bondage, and considering and treating them as property, and subject to be bought and sold—is a violation of the law of God, and contrary both to the letter and spirit of Christianity.

Most certainly, great but unintentional injustice was lone to this noble body of Anti-Slavery Covenanters, who have so long and faithfully borne a consistent testimony against slaveholding fellowship. None will more slad to have the error into which he was led thus corrected than our correspondent "c. k. w."— The publication of this letter of Mr. Rodgers has been accidentally delayed.

THE FAIR IN AID OF COLORED SOLDIERS. The Ladies' Sanitary Commission for Colored Soldiers re-port that they have cleared nearly \$3000 by the late fair for the aid of colored soldiers, said that they have yet to be raffled for one of Chickering's fine pin Hamlin cabinet organ, and a lace cape valued at \$60. The Charlestown table returned \$365, the Chelsea table \$258,18, the Worcester table \$105,50, and the West

NEEDED UNITY OF ABOLITIONETS.

DEAR MR. GARRISON: The great election passed; and it seems to me that all the lenn we their country and their kind must greatly risks the result. Had McClellan, with his associate and dictators—like Seymour, Pendleton and the Woods. dictators—like Seymour, Pendleton and the Woshhave come into power, the war upon the releasing thave come into power, the war upon the releasing thave ceased; but would it not have been issued against us Abolitionists, and the equal well as the separation of the property of the second of the sec

Mr. Lincoln was not, indeed, the first choice of the Abolitioniats—not of the majority, I think; as as long as there seemed to be the least prosper getting a more radical and earnest man, I loaded her one who could be unanimously supported by the least one who could be unanimously supported by the least of Union and Liberty. Still, I was sorry to see any alienation of feeling in our anti-slavery hash, on account of a mere difference of opinion and jobs ment, and could not go wholly with either side in the controversy. In some respects in which you and Mr. Phillips differed I went with you, and in others with him; but I never doubted, of course, for a moment, the thorough fidelity of either. It was great shallowness for any one to do so. I sometimes thought your too eulogistic of Mr. Lincoln, and Mr. Phillips too terribly severe upon him.

But the Abolitionists ought certainly to have been also as the control of the control

too terribly severe upon him.

But the Abolitionists ought certainly to have leared by this time to differ from each other, even very
widely, in justice and charity. It is certainly so
very creditable to them if they cannot, and still take
very the time of the point of the too the severe of the too
mow that the political contest is decided, and we
have under what Administration we are niles too. know under what Administration we are to live for the know under what rathingstration we are marked the coming four years, why may we not hope that our somewhat scattered forces may be brought closely agether again, and mutual affection, confid operation be as of old !-especially if there is to be iny particular work for us to do in an organized opacity. Mr. Lincoln seems now to have "drifted" about where he ought to be-on as high an auti-him ry plane as we can reasonably expect a President h e. And I think he has the distinguishing me nong other merits, that he is not apt to go back from any advanced step.

Now, therefore, I can trust Mr. Lincoln as I could

not a few months since—almost trust him as a wile, cheerful, consciously commissioned leader in the cause of emancipation; both for the country's mi low learner in this way of life, and much to the de riment of the country. But I trust he has thereagh; learned it at last; and I have no doubt that Mr. Philips's late as well as early criticisms, and eres Fa-mont and the Cleveland Convention, helped him h his education. Others, too, have learned much in the same direction, as Edward Everett and Greenl Banks; and though they are eleventh hour men. I rejoice that you recognize them now as faithful labor ers in the common cause-"on their plant"-and me them most cordially to the work.

Be increased to the second of the second of

I have just been reading Gen. Banks's speech in the Liberator, on the Freedmen of Louisias, and thank you for publishing it, that your readen night get it thus early. If that speech fairly represen him—as I have no reason to doubt that it does—! must think more highly of him than I ever did beforc. I can now trust him, too; and I hope that all of us will find it in our hearts to do the same justice to him, and to others like him, that you are doing to them—being careful, however, not to over-estimate their new faith and zeal, or to hope too much from them. It is a great hour that regenerates and revolutions. tionizes such men-even politically-and instead of criticising them too severely and distrustingly, [ve should rejoice in them as "a kind of first fruits" of anti-slavery labors. It will be unworthy of Abolionanti-survery isbors. It will be unworthy of Anothers last to be unjust or even ungenerous to them-sal had for themselves. And there can be nothing more encouraging than to see a great political party ening even so near to the standard of absolute just and allohars are surveyed. and right; in relation to slavery and freedom, as the Union party now does. I meet with, now and then, an old Abolitionist—only now and then one—who condemns Mr. Lincoln and his policy with almost at much severity as he does Jeff. Davis and his. But they are too morbid to have much influence, and live almost uselessly in this hour.

amout uselessly in this hour.

Still, there is need, it seems to ing of leping up our Anti Slavery organizations, and remining himful in our testimonies against whatever party maples upon the rights or disregards the interest of the solution of the state of the solution colored race, whether already freed or yet is book The Anti Slavery party has been the party of later in the past, and done more than all other parties are bined to quicken the conscience of the nation into tivity; and now its work is to keep that consistent alive by its faithful criticisms and laton, and admi-ulate the Government by encouragement, as well as by criticism, to complete the emancipation that you and Mr. Phillips, with your associates, brilder first simply crying in the widerness, "Prepare pele way of the Lord!" It is a grand time for Ability lets. If there are the contract of the contract of the Lord !" iste, if they only know how to use and direct it

Iste, if they only know how to use and direct.

I am glad to see that the Liberator has been greerously nided, in its hour of need, and hope it will be adequately supported till liberty shall be "greelaimed throughout all the land, units all the inhibit tants thereof," or as long as you shall desire in like the control of the control

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES.

The fifth lecture of the course was delivered on ject—" The True Basis of Suffrage." The lecturer said it was a common place remark that America institutions were now on trial, but it would soon be aid. that they had sustained the greatest of trials. During four years of civil war, both order and liberty lare been preserved. There has been so anardy, so of, pression, and no safeguard of liberty lost. Saruf, the great cause of the rebellion, has been domed by the people, and is virtually dead. A pseudoparacy is part if not half of this great rebellion, as has nourished slavery, which would have been destroyed long ago but for its annexet. The un-root of its nourished stavery, which would have been descripted long ago but for its support. The tup-root its passed on Democracy is unintelligent suffage. Unintelligent mind cannot ay mpathize with a solds sold wated policy on the part of the government. It has free minds, untrammeled by ignorance and historic its many contractions. We see in the most of New York, recking with the blood of infant, that brainless voters cannot appreciate clerated aim and brainless voters cannot appreciate clerated aim and parposes.

The question of suffrage is opened afresh by the The question of suffrage is opened afresh year emancipation of the negroes, most of whom are most of the property exercise the right of votes. If education be the proper test, let them be treated like other men. Do sake criminate against the negro, and in favor of the principle is a change in the condition of enfranchisement, which is change in the condition of enfranchisement, which should not be ability to become twenty-one year is about a bility to vote understandingly. If we desire government of high intelligence, we must place the ernment of high intelligence, we must place item to at its base. Men do not plant thistes for harvest of wheat; and we cannot expect integral covernment without intelligent voters. There as probably three hundred thousand ignorant votes this country, and we may get along in spite of mischievous influence, but it is not wise to excess?

[From the London Daily News, Oct. 18.]

Editor of the Daily News :

SIE,—I see our Southern journals are leading their readers to believe that the struggle for the restoration of the Union is about to be abandoned from the exhaustion of the North. The month which I have just passed in the Northern and Western States has led me to an opposite conclusion.

pacific but accessionist. But McClellan, the nominee of that convention, kicks over its platform, and declares repeatedly and emphatically in his letter of acceptance, that the Union must be restored at all inazards. The only question on which he is prepared to give way to the South is that of slavery. The mass of the party who support him are wardemocrats; and they are for war, not in name only but in deed. They have fought as hard as the republicans, though they do not, like the republicans, make the abolition of slavery present or prespective as well as the restoration of the Union a condition of peace.

The democratic party is out, and not being accustomed to be out, it wants very much to be in. That be in the present attempt to out the republican government. If the conservatives had ousted the Palmerston government the other day, there would have been no material change in our policy towards Denavel.

son government the other day, there would have been no material change in our policy towards Denmark.

According to the best judgments, however, which I can gather, McClellan, as matters now stand, has no chance of election. At least, all the enemies of America in Europe, who are exulting in the prespect of his triumph, had better adjourn their exultation; till sheir victory is won. I see they were a little premature in letting off their fireworks in honor of the victory of Hood before Atlanta.

That the war is national, not carried on by the government alone, nobody who has been in the country a day can doubt. Every sign of popular participation is around you; soldiers rests and soldiers home, supported by volunteer nurse; immense subscriptions to the Sanitary Commission and every benevolent object connected with the war. It is remarkable that, though the subscriptions are so large, the names of the subscribers are not published.

Anxiety is expressed, of course, on all hands as to the financial prospects of the country. But the present burden of taxation, including a heavy incometax, is, so far as I can see, cheerfully borne, even by those who must feel it most.

I have not heard a single sentiment of atrocity, or even of hatred, uttered against the South. But I have heard on all sides the expression of a resolute determination to make the South submit to the law. And this determination I believe rules the people.

Let the South submit to the law, and there is no thought but of ammesty and restoration. Nor dees it seem to me irrational to expect that, when the

the tree South anomit to the law, and there is no thought but of amnesty and restoration. Nor does it seem to me irrational to expect that, when the ambitious leaders of the revolt are out of the way, the dependents whom they have dragged into the field will soon settle down again into quiet members of the Union.

of the Union.

I am confirmed in the belief that this war, as compared with previous civil wars, is being carried on with great humanity on the part of the North. I visited the other day a large cantonment of Confederate prisoners at Chicago. These men seemed to me to be as well treated and as cheerful as prisoners could be; and this, be it observed, at a time when the North is ringing with the accounts of the cruelties undergone by Northern prisoners at the hands of the Confederate conscriptions must have pretty well exhausted the Southern population, for I saw among the prisoners the merest boys.

The growth of popular sentiment on the subject of negro slavery is manifest. By the law of Illinois, negroes are still excluded from the State; but this law has become a dead letter. I saw negroes at church with the whites, and I observed that they stayed for the communion. Illinois farmers tell we that the negro makes a good day-laborer. Soldiers,—not political generals, but company officers and privates,—tell me that he makes an excellent soldier. The planter can no longer talk of the inherent inferiority of a race which proves itself a match for his own race in the field.

I have seen no signs of diminished prosperity, except in the empty docks of New York, which tell the tale of the Alabama. On the contrary, trade seems marvellously active, and buildings are rising on all sides. The commercial prosperity may be partly artificial, arising out of the expenditure caused by the war; but the agricultural prosperity must be real. Illinois has sent, according to the government returns, 170,000 men—a fifth part of its laboring population—to the war. Yet the harof the Union.
I am confirmed in the belief that this war, as com

ty must be real. Illinois has sent, according to the government returns, 170,000 men—a fifth part of its laboring population—to the war. Yet the harvest is greater than in any former year. Its gross value is supposed to be four hundred million dollars, no inconsiderable part of the national debt. The invention of machines, which the dearness of labor has stimulated, has made up for the loss of laborers. The State Fair the other day was attended by 20,000 people. The show of implements was extraordinary, and the highest prices were given for stock.

Toronto, Oct. 3.

P. S.—Passing into Canada, I find Lord Palmerston withdrawing his grand army rather hastily from the frontier into places of security, rather to the dismay of the colonists in the Upper Province, who had begun to hold high language under the protection of his outstretched arm. His lordship is fleeing where no man pursueth. The heirs of the boundless West have no desire to attack Canada, unless they are provoked by Alabamas. I may add that, so far as I can ascertain, Canada, in this the fourth year of her supposed peril, has no real military force of her own, of any kind whatever. The volunteers, her only nominal force, cannot be got together for drill in the country, owing to the thinness of the population of the towns: they are allowed to be of little military value. These people, as I hear it said on all hands, "do not understand" the necessity of a standing army. As a farming and money-making people, they are peaceful in their demeaner also, and continue to trade quietly with neighbors who only wish to trade quietly with them. Toronto, Oct. 3.

with neighbors who only wish to trade quietly with Prof. Smith is in error in stating that the crats were in favor of Gen. McClellan, for these gave their suffrages to Mr. Lincoln. There was cor siderable dissembling as well as open-mouther tion at the Copperhead Convention at Chicago.

IN THE ARMY, AND DID YE VISIT ME?

With a few cuts and thrusts, General Logan made shreds of the last of the resolution lies in the Chi-cago Platform:—"The sympathy of the Democracy is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of the Army and the scamen of the Navy." He

the Army and the scamen of the Navy." He said:—

"In what way do they sympathize with ms? By resolutions that the army is a noble band of patricts, that the war has been successful, and they are proud of the army? No, sir. They say the war is a failure. Do they congratulate us because we have planted our flag in every Southern State? They say no such thing. Do they sympathize with the widows and orphans of those men slain in battle? Not with one of them. Is it by ever visiting the army, and associating with the soldiers and officers? It so, I have failed to see them. I want any man to tell me when Pendleton, or Vallandigham, except the time he was sent through the lines, or Wood, or Rynders, or Belmont, or Richmond, or Robinson, or Allen, or any of the rest of them, have ever come to see the army, and take the hand of the soldier. Not one of them ever came to see as since the war began, after we passed south of Cairo. Thave met other men there; men from Indiana, Illinois, and all the Western States. I speak now of the leadors. I have seen Governors; I bave seen half of a Legislature come and talk to the boys, and see that they were cared for; but not of that party. I am willing to sell out my interest in their sympathy for a very small price."

joined together, the demon of mavery shall no longer put asunder.

Giddings and Hon, Owen P. Lovejoy, the American slave has been bereaved of two most faithful champi ons, the Abolitionists of beloved and valued coadju tors, and our country of sons who were ever true to her highest interests; and while we mourn the loss of these untiring, brave, and self-sacrificing friends of liberty, we rejoice that they were permitted to see

filled with gralitude to God, whose arm hath won these victories; and, reverently acknowledging the wisdom which has led us by a way which often we knew not, and the power which has made the weak things of the world to confound the mighty, and the love which is opening the prison doors and bidding the oppressed go free, we await, with faith and hope almost changed to sight, the work which yet remains tor us, and the announcement that American slavery to no more, and that we may put off our armor, and celebrate the nation's jubilee.

These Resolutions are very happily expressed, and their adoption is creditable to the Society.

and harness into our territory to a superior of the grand the grand goal, sind, doubless, to the storm, the Music Hall was sind, doubless, to the storm, the Music Hall was sind, doubless, to the spooling number precede frequently saded the lecturer as he modoled his theme, to the lecture, Mr. Wilcox gratified the autions to the lecture, Mr. Wilcox gratified the aution by his fine performances upon the great organ, which will be superior to the superior to th son's thoughtful lecture.]

GREAT NORTH-WESTERN FAIR YOU THE BENEFIT OF THE

North-Western Freedmen's Aid Commission. Jeth-nessers productions, which, in the provi-ger of lim who ruleth in the kingdoms of men are from time to time taken place among the national deenth, the existing prejudices of many generathe earth, the externing projects of many general eshare been swept away, and an oppressed, down-the, and despised race have emerged from the size and darkness of slavery into the glorious

of Freedom. being the progress of the present contest for civi ory, a great advance has been made towards the re-spoon of the colored race, and their elevation in take of humanity. The minds of men have grad the of numanty. The minds of men have graden enlightened; and now the right of the nefire is very generally acknowledged.

mysterious workings of Providence may be

d in those causes which not only led to the Eman on Proclamation, but also to the arming of thos pen, for the cause of the Union, as well as the of their own liberty. And it is a fact worthy tice, that since that issue was taken, in nearly hattle in which our colored troops have been en rictory has crowned our arms, and it has been

he true retained to the many state of the many sold soldiers is not fully comprehended by the many of our people, nor understood as it should be reare now in the field 200,000 colored troops, reby exempting from draft an equal number of y exempting from that the temperature of the control of the contro might otherwise have been called to part.

systious ways these colored soldiers do the work nvarious ways mean control of some age in arms of sould fall upon their white comrades in arms of sould fall upon their white comrades in arms of sould fall upon their blood, and lay eir lives, a sacrifice upon our country's com sea their lives, a sacrince upon to the coordinate of an along and some of our greatest victories are assented with their valor; and who may say, that when the say that the condensation of the condensation and they shall not stand as equals before the of the white citizen, entitled to the privileges and finges which have hitherto been accorded only to view of such considerations, it is incumben

pos the American people-that they awaken to a sense of the responsibilities that devolve upon them at this and rightly improve the circumstances thus about in God's providence. It remains with en to decide the question whether the slaves shall freed, only to increase the already overflowing tide orance and degradation in our country, which er prevailed to a great extent among the foreign ectability in community.

et of the "Freedmen's Aid Commission d people, but also such as pertain to their social dreducational, and their moral welfare."

restamonal, and reterminate behave, restamonnt of good has already been accomplish-by this Commission since its organization. Thou-ds of the destitute and homeless, among this class suffering scople, have been fed, clothed, and sheledastly manifest, and seed has been scattered slich stall yet, spring up. said yield a plenteous har-tst. The freed people show themselves capable of stimperement, evince great willingness and desire Glowing accounts reach us from the army of to it so great that appeals are constantly being i, in many cases, in the most pitiably destitute con

becoming, for the relief of the families of our w f organization which provides for the wives and response, "We are doing all we can for the and have nothing to give."

Talls the blood of our colored soldiers has been is an almost every battle-field, from Logisiana to vices in the field with fidelity, heroism, and stige, shall their helpless wives and orphans, their

numerous and constantly increasing demands sa this Commission, and its inability to meet them in present limited financial condition, have led of ladies to organize themselves into a com the, for the purpose of making the necessary pre-larry arrangements for a Fair, to be held at Bryan 6, for the benefit of the "North-Western Freed m's Ald Commission," opening Tuesday, December

is, as deloing on Saturday, the 24th.

The Committee design to conduct the Fair on an sindy eriginal and unique plan, distinctively different to the saturday of the saturday of the saturday. from any previously held in the country.

In That it shall be designated the " North-Western Figures for: the principal contributions solicited has all articles of consumption, from the coarsest polarions of the soil to the daintiest dishes which a heapt the appetite, or gratify the taste of an epi

Il That it be made a Premium Fair, Diplomas be availed to those who contribute the best article

spoketions of their respective kinds.

It is table be an Advertising Medium for all dealers which lend in contributions. The various articles and be isbelled with the name of each firm or dealer, at complexously placed; also published on the daily lift fire.

his intended to have a Dining Hall in connection The Fair, where dinners will be served daily. We go of Fare will consider all the delicates and trees which can be furnished at any first class ho by the committee to meet the requirements at fastidious.

Another feature of the Fair is to be an Horticultu somer feature of the Fair is to be an Horticutus diperinent, to which contributions of Hot house has, Boyest, Christmas Wreaths and Decoration of End offerings of every description are carness seisted. Premiums will be given to those who

werings of every description are earnestsized. Preniums will be given to those who
has the choicest varieties to this department.
Inty and Ornameatel Articles of all kinds are alaloued, and Diplomas will be awarded for the finest
retimes of Pancy Work.
Oneshutions of any and every kind will be grateless recircle, and monied donations are also respectless recircle, and monied donations are also respectless tailed to help defray the expenses which will
was a in the necessary arrangements for the Fair.

The both that our sister States throughout the
lather than the state of the part of the pa

a di santa di santa

undertaking. To all the lovers of Freedom-all who hall with us the dawning of the day when every slave throughout the land shall be free tent of their means and ability, reme

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Ham, Tongue, and Corne Meats. CLASS B.

Poultry, Wild Fowls, and game of every CLASS C.

Oysters, Lobster Salad, Salm other varieties of Fish.

Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Cabbages, Beets, Pars nips and Vegetables of every kind which can be fur nished by farmers and dealers, we hope will be liber

Fruits, fresh and canned, Preserves, Jellies and Sweetmeats of all sorts, Honey, Wines, Cider, &c., &c.

CLASS F.

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Cream, Head Cheese, Saus ages, Pickled Pigs' Feet, Sour Krout, Pickles of eve ry variety.

CLASS O. Bread, Fruit Cakes, Plain and Fancy Cakes, an Confectionary, Pastry of all kinds, Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Sugar, Spices, &c., &c.
Packages should be plainly marked with the name

and residences of the donors, and addressed to the "North-Western Feredmen's Aid Commission, 86 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., FOR THE FAIR." If a notice of the shipment is sent to Rev. J. R. Shipherd, Corresponding Secretary, it will be acknowledged by return mail.

HONORS TO THE POET BRYANT.

HONORS TO THE POET BRYANT.

As we have before announced, the New York Century Club held a meeting on Saturday evening, 5th inst., to appropriately notice the 70th birth-day of the poet Wm. Culien Byrant. The rooms of the Club were, as we learn from the N. Y. Post, tastefully adorned with wreaths and garlands of natural flowers and the National colors. A large collection of pictures and statuary gave an additional charm to the apartments, and in the large room, where the exercises took place, the tablets hung against the walls, inscribed with quotations from Mr. Bryant's poems, including the following:—

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again, The eternal years of God are hers; But Error, wounded, writhes in pain, And dies among his worshippers."

The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among his worshippers."

At the side of the room, facing the main doorway,
was a dais, on which Mr. Bryant and Mr. Bancroft,
the President of the Club, occupied seats. Behind
their chairs were wreaths of evergreens, branches of
palms, and a harp, woven of immortelles and violets,
and draped above all was the American flag. Baskets
of rare flowers stood on the mantel-pieces at either
end of the room; and around the balcony, occupied by
the band and choral singers, other garlands were featooned. Many ladies were present.

At nine o'clock the band began to play, "Hall to the
Chief," the invited guesta, among whom were Emerson, Holmes, Willis, Street, Tuckerman, Boker, Read,
Stoddard, Taylor, etc., together with the President
and the poet, entered the room. At the conclusion of
the music, Mr. Bancroft, in well-chosen words, addressed Mr. Bryant, congratulating him upon having
attained to his three-score years and ten, and trusting
that he would be spared to the Century, to his home,
and to his country, yet many years to come.

Mr. Bryant, in reply, thanked the Century for its
kindness in thus honoring him. He drew a graphic
picture of what the world would be if it were made
up entirely of old men, and expressed his thankfulniess that there were youths and maidens to laugh and
to be merry.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bryant's remarks, a chant,
written by Bayard Taylor, the music by Louis Lang,
was aung by the chorus boys of Trinity Church.

Mr. Bryant said that in looking upon those assembled around him, he missed many of his carlier associates whom he would have been glad to welcome on
this occasion. Of these were he who had written the
"Buccancer," one of the most spirited poems of the
language, Dana; and he who wrote the "Croakers"
and "Marco Bozzaris," whose wit and humor were so
closely allied with the pathetic and the grand; and
the Quaker poet, who, notwithstanding his peaceful
creed, had given us some of the noast warl

tracted poetry from the song of the humble-bee was also present.

The chant was followed by the reading of several letters from invited guesis, who were unable to be present. Among them were letters from Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell and Halleck. The president then called upon Ralph Waldo Emerson, who made a few pertinent and pleasing remarks; and poems were read by Mrs. Howe, Boker of Philadelphia, and Oliver Wendell Holmes. The last was filled with sparkling gems of thought, and was reputrously applauded.

The presentation to Mr. Bryant of a portfolio, containing sketches by more than forty artists, members of the Century, was then made by the president. A supper concluded the festivities of the occasion.

CENSUS OF THE FREEDMEN ON THE MIS SISSIPPI.

Col. Eaton, General Superintendent of Freedme for the Department of the Tennessee and the State Arkansas, makes the following interesting report:

Arkansas, nakea the following interesting report:

"This supervision, embracing the terrritory within the lines of our army, from Cairo down the Mississippi to the Red River, together with the State of Arkansas, numbered in its care during the past year 118,650 freedmen. These are now disposed as follows: In military service, as soldiers, laundresses, cooks, officers' servants, and laborers in the various staff departments, 41,150; in cities, on plantations, and in freedmen's villages and caref for, 72,600.

"Of these 92,300 are entirely self-supporting—the same as any industrial class anywhere—as planters, mechanics, barbers, backmen, draymen, &c., conducting enterprises on their own responsibility, or as hired laborers. The remaining 10,200 receive subsistence from the government, 3,000 of them. are members of families, whose heads are carrying on

ELECTION INCIDENT. Capt. James Brady, a warmhearted, brave and loyal Irishman, commanding a company of the 26th Massachusetta regiment, was recently wounded in the Shenandon Valley, and is now at home in Fall River, with one log off, and three balls in his body. On election day, he instared upon giving one more shot at the enemy. Accordingly, the shattered here was placed upon a stretcher, covered with the American easign, and borne by four men to the ward roofs, where he deposited his vote for Lincoln and Johnson, every man precent standing uncovered meanwhile, and not a few eyes suffused with the rears. As the gallant captain was borne out, having discharged his partiolic duty, cheer after cheer attended the fact that the deed was appreciated.—Precidence Journal.

SERENADE TO THE PRESIDENT. WARHINGTON, Nov. 9. At a late hour last nesident Lincoln was serenaled by a club of Pen plans, headed by Capt. Thomas of that State, ng loudly called for, the President appeared adow, and spoke as follows:

Friends and fellow citizens: Even before I had been informed by you that this compliment was paid me by loyal citizens of Pennayl vania, if riendly to me, I had informed they on which the hest interest of the nation are to be subscreed by the support of the present administration. I do not pretend to say that you, who think contry, but I do believe, and I trust without personal interest, that the welfare of the country does require that such support and endorsement should be given. I cannot be believe that the consequences of this day's work, if it be as you assure and as now seems probable, will be to the lasting advantage if not to the very salvation of the country.

I cannot at this hour say what has been the result of the election, but whatever it may be, I have no dealire to modify this opinion; that all who have labored to day in behalf of the Union have wrought for the best interests of the country and the world, not only for the present but for all future ages.

I am thankful to God for this approval of the people; but while deeply grateful for this mark of their confidence in me, if I know my heart, my gratitude is free from any taint of personal triumph. I do not impugne the motives of any one opposed to me. It is no pleasure to me to triumph over any one, but I give thanks to the Almighty for this evidence of the people's resolution to stand by free government and the rights of humanity. nds and fellow citizens: Even before I had be seed by you that this compliment was paid me dizens of Pennsylvania, triendly to me, I l

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10. The several Lincoln and Johnson Clubs of the District of Columbia serenaded President Lincoln to-night. He spoke as follows:

WARRINGTON, NOV. 10. The several Lincoln and Johnson Clubs of the District of Columbia screenaded President Lincoln to-night. He spoke as follows:

"It has long been a grave question whether any government, not too strong for the liberties of its people, can be strong enough to maintain its own extended, and the strong enough to maintain its own extended in the present rebellion brought our Republic to a severe test, and a Presidential election occurring in regular course during the rebellion adds not a little to the strain. If the loyal people united were put to the utmost of their strength by the rebellion, must they not fall when divided and partially paralyzed by a political war among themsolves? But the election was a necessity. We cannot have a free government without elections, and if the rebellion could force us to forego or postpone a National election, it might then fairly claim to have already conquered and ruined us. The strife of the election but human nature practally applied to the facts of the case. What has occurred in this case must ever recur in similar cases. Human nature will not change. In any future great national trial, compared with the men of this, we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, as bed and as good. Let us, therefore, study the incidents of this as philosophy to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wrongs to be revenged. (Cheers.)

But the election along with its incidental and undesirable strife has done good too. It has demonstrated that a People's Government can sustain a National election in the midst of a great civil war. (Renewed cheers.) Until now, it has not been known to the world that this was a possibility. It shows, also, how sound and how strong we still are. It shows that even among the candidates of the same party, he who is most opposed to treason can receive most of the people's votes. (Applause.) It also shows, to the extent yet known, that we have more men now than we had when the war began. Gold is good in its place, but living, brave an

(Cheers.)

But the rebellion continues; and now that the election is over, may not all having a common interest reunite in a common effort to save our common contry? (Cheers.) For my own part, I have striven and shall strive to avoid placing any obstacle in the way. So long as I have been here, I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom.

While I am duly sensible to the high compliment of a re-election, and duly grateful, as I trust, to Almighty God for having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think, for their good, It adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed by the result. (Cheers.) May I ask those who have not differed with me to join with me in this same spirit towards those who have.

And now let me close by asking livree hearty cheers for our brave soldiers and seamen, and their gallant and skillful commanders.

The three cheers were enthusiastically given, accompanied by music and the sound of cannon.

The crowd subsequently called on Secretary Seward, Secretary Welles, Attorney General Bates and General Ord, who spoke, and on Secretaries Fessenden, Stanton and Usher, who did not appear.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Scoretary Seward went to his home at Auburn, N. Y., on Saturday, in order to be present and cash his vote at the Presidential election. On Monday evening he addressed a large assemblage of the people of Auburn on the issues of the day. We make the annexed extracts from his speech:

evening he addressed a large assemblage of the people of Auburn on the issues of tile day. We make the annexed extracts from his speech:—

Fellow-citilens: Of course you understand that I have come home to vote. (Cheers, and cries of, "That's what we want!") To vote here for the tenth time in ten out of the inneteen Presidential elections which the people of the United States have enjoyed. (Applause.) A change or succession in the Executive power of a nation is always vital, and that change in our country constitutes a perpetually recurring crisis. The elector is mortal. I have come home to exercise my suffrage as heretofore, with the conviction, which I auppose you all entertain for yourselves, that this may be my last time. Every country that has existed, especially every free country, has passed through the fiery farnace of civil war. Spanish America, with all its free States, France, England, Spain, the Netherlands, Switzer-land—indeed, civil war is chronic and domestic harmony an abnormal condition in most of those States. No government in any of those countries ever was less embarrassed in civil war by faction than the Government of the United States during the last three and a half years. None of those Governments at the same time ever dealt with domestic faction with so much moderation and humanity as this Government has practised toward citizens who have aided and abetted, fed and warned, clothed and armed, its open and defant eneules. Not one head, has fallen on the judicial block. Nor need you be alarmed at these demonstrations of faction, the people of the war the same time ever decay to conclusion, such as Providence has never before vouchsafed to any nation; and great as the forces and facilities of faction are, the repressive and loyal forces possessed by this people are magnified and multiplied in proportion. (Cheers.) Those measures against alavery, and substituting for them a policy of conservation or onessain of shavery. Those measures are a part of the war, morther is no question before you sistence from the government, 5,000 of them are members of families, whose heads are carrying on plantations, and have under cultivation 4,000 acres of cotton; and are to pay the Government for their subsistence from the first income of the crop.

"The other 7,200 includes the papers (those over and under the self-supporting age, the crippled and sick in hospital), of the 118,900, and those engaged in their care; and instead of being unproductive, have now under cultivation 500 acres of corton, 760 acres of vegetables, and 1,600 acres of cotton—besides the work done at wood chopping, etc.

"There are reported in the aggregate something over 100,000 acres of cotton under cultivation. Of these, about 7,000 acres are leased and cultivated by the blacks. Some of these are managing as high as 300 or 400 acres. It is impossible to give, at the present date, any definite statement of many of the forms of industry; 50,000 cords of wood are reported to the pople under this intended to the present date, any definite statement of many of the forms of industry; 50,000 cords of wood are reported me by Col. Thomas, Saperintendent and Provoct Marshal of Freedmen, as cut within the line of 110 miles on the river hanks above and below Vicksburg.

"It would only be a guess to state the entire amount cut by the people under tills supervision; it must be enormous. The people have been paid from fifty cents to two dollars and fifty cents per crivil for cutting. This wood has been essential to the commercial and milliary operations on the river.

"Of the 113,550 blacks above mentioned, 13,320 have been under instruction in letters; about 4,000 have been under instruction in l

"On the first day of November, the slaveholders of Maryland were unceremoniously robbed of a large property, by the prefended ratification of the new Constitution. A more palpable fraud was never committed in the name of an election; and the trespass upon private rights is without a parallel. England decreed emancipation in the West Indies, but she made the slave-covers a large compensation. The slave coppelation of Maryland in 1800 was \$7,199. Of these slaves a great many had been entired away, and a large number bribed or drafted into the army. The number remaining for emancipation did not probably exceed forty thousand."

Bosrov, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1884. By the capture of the Florida, the bonds of the ship "Southern Rights" and other ressels overhauled by the pirate, with several chronometers, money and important pa-pers and correspondence, were seized.

pers and correspondence, were seized.

13 Hon. John P. Elton, one of the Union Presidential Electors chosen in Connecticut 8th inst. died at Waterbury on Tuesday forenoon.

A CONFESSION OF WHAT THE REBELS

mode admissions which substantiate Waish's statements. The report of the whole plot, by the Chicago Tribuse, is as follows:

A force of about four hundred men.—K. G. C's—bushwhackers and guerrillas, were to be assembled at Chicago, and with them an attack was to have been made on Camp Douglas on Monday evening, for the purpose of liberating the rebets combined there. Waish, with one hundred and fifty men, was to assault the east side of the Camp, and another man, whose name we may not now furnish, with two hundred was to take the west side. The operation to be superintended by Marmadalke, who was to have the remaining fifty men as a reserve corp rendy to not where wanted. The programme was to break down the fence, and stampede the twelve thousand prisoders who were already for the work, having been in formed of it in some way best known to the the prisoners were to be armed as rapidly as possible, the garrison overpowered, their arms and artillery secured, and the garrison made prisoners. This, it was believed, could easily be done if the attack was made as concerted; and, indeed, there is little room to hope that it would have been otherwise than successful had it not been nipped in the bud by a premature exposure of the whole scheme.

With Marmadake at their head, the rebels were to march into the city, and take possession of the polls, voting in each precinct, and preventing the deposition in the ballot boxes of any other than the McClellan ticket. This being accomplished, and a majority in the State thus secured, they were to proceed at once to the work of destruction. All the banks were to be robboach, the stores gutted, and then set fire to the principal buildings. For the purpose of controlling this later phase of the business, the water plays had libern marked, and a force detailed to set the water running as as to empty the mains and exhaust the water supply. The telegraph wires were to becut on the first onset, and then fire set to the railroad depots, the elevators, the shipping, &c. The persons of t

ble, and that they could then under their leader, Marmaduke, march in any direction with perfect impunity.

The scheme was all concocted. It lacked only the essential—a successful issue. Thank Providence that it was denied them! They had assembled here, as per programme, and had the arrests been delayed a single day, it would have been too late—the oft-respected threat would have been executed, and rivers of blood, would have run in the streets of Chicago. No one can doubt that had they once commenced actiac operations they would have been joined by a sufficient number of Chicago disloyalists to have made a clean sweep of the city, and reduce it to a heap of ashes.

Walsh is completely unmanned—broken down by his sudden arrest, the complete exposure of the treasonable conspiracy in which he has been led, made the dupe of persons more designing than himself, who have manufactured out of him a genuine catis-paw. He evidently feels that his only chance of safety is to make a clean breast of the whole matter, and expose the villains who have over-presusded him into this net. He now sees the deep gulf on whose brink he has been toying.

Marmaduke has made a partial confession, or rather a series of admissions, which, so far is they go, fully substantiate Mr. Walsh's statements, and leave no doubt that the conspiracy was fully as disbolical in its character as is represented above. He has made these statements to a man who formerly served under him, and whom he still supposes to be in the rebel interest.

Prominent citizens of Chicago have been arrested for complicity in this plot.

THE VANKEE PRISONERS The following is from the Richmond Disp though not of a recent date:-

The following is from the Richmond Dispatch, of though not of a recent date:—

We understand that a good many of the Yankee prisoners are quite truculent and insulting, declaring if ever they do get their freedom, they will slay, burn and destroy in Richmond to their heart's content. The immediate provocation of these dire menaces is that they do not always have sugar in their coffee. They need sweetening, no doubt, and if they received their deserts, would have no cause to complain of any deficiency in that particular. Some few of their number, officers, we suppose, of the old regular service, are not as furious as their companions, who, being civilians turned soldiers, are of course the most unfeitl' of the human race. We are not much alarmed by the threats of these fine fellows. They have been breathing blood and thunder against Richmond for the last three years, and it has all ended in the Libby. That is the only "on to Richmond" which has been realized yet. We have no doubt the Libby. That is the only "on to Richmond" which has been realized yet. We have no doubt the Euthern of the properties of the prevention of the properties of the properties of the prevention of the meaning and the prevention of the preventi

ON JEFF. DAVIS'S RECENT MESSAGE.

ON JEFF. DAVIS'S RECENT MESSAGE.

The Ecominer characterizes the message as a paper intended to be cautious, but which is in fact on several points indiscreet. It opposes the employment of negroes in the army, and gives it reasons at some length. Negroes won't do as soldiers. The French Turcos, who are negroes, have proved failures on trial. More than this, the negro soldier is incompatible with our political aim and our several political systems. It would be considered by all the world as a compromise to abolitionism. The President refuses to employ slaves under arms, but adopts the fatal principle of emancipation as a reward for their service in our army as pioneers.

This is an absurdity, for we hold that the negro as a slave is in a better condition than in a state of freedom. Emancipation, therefore, is a punishment, not a reward. In regard to the President's proclamation to detail all editors, the Examiner is withering. The Constitution guaranties the freedom of the press, and the President, who is sworn to uphold the Constitution, proposes to subject every editor to the caprice of a Seddon or a Benjamin. The Examiner closes with a tremendous crack of its eat-o-line trails.

The Richmond Whig of the 8th has the following comments on the message. It says:—

"Two propositions are plainly deducible from the President's Message, which we cannot for a moment believe he would deliberately give his sanction to. The first is, that the condition of freedom for the slaves is so much better than that of servitude, that it may be bestowed upon them as a reward and beautifung be bestowed upon them as a reward and beautifung be bestowed upon them as a reward and beautifung be bestowed upon them as a reward and beautifung be bestowed upon them as a reward and beautifung be bestowed upon them as a reward and beautifung be bestowed upon them as a reward and beautifung the bestowed upon them as a reward and beautifung the bestowed upon them as a reward and beautifung the best own the second control of the se slaves is so much better than that of servitude, that it may be bestowed upon them as a reward and boon. The second is, that the Confederate Government has a right to acquire possession of slaves by purchase, or impressment with compensation, and then emancipate them without the consent of States, or, in case of impressment, without the consent of States, or, in case of impressment, without the consent of States, or, in case of impressment, without the consent of States, or, in case of impressment, without the consent of the pinion of makind in other countries, that servitude is a Divinely appointed condition for the highest good of the slave; is that condition in which the negro frace especially may attain the highest moral and intellectual refinements of which he is capable, and may enjoy most largely of such comforts and blessings of life are best suited to him, Of this we have no doubt, and we hold it to be an act of cruelty to deprive the slave of the guardianship of a master. It he slave must fight, he should fight for the blessings he enjoys as a slave, and not for the miscries that would attend him if freed."

A second is, that the Confederate Government is a considerable of the States of the

FROM THE LATE REBEL PAPERS. We have late copies from the Charleston Mercury and Savannah Republican. The Mercury is printed upon a half sheet of small size, at the rate of \$40 per year. The paper abounds in advertisements of slaves for sale, as for instance: "Julia, a very superior cook, twenty-two years old, together with her daughter, four years of age: or, a "very likely family of negroes, the mother aged twenty-four and the children five and three years of age." There are occasional advertisements of runaway alayse.

inrec years of age." There are occasional advertisaments of runaway slaves.

The Southern Prespiration says that one result of the war will be "a kindlier feeling that ever on the part of the master for his slaves." The editor looks with confidence to see slavery short of all its abuse, so far as may be in any way practicable, with in a very short time after the close of this war."—Tweeder.

Cura. On the 4th uft a committee of influential persons called at the palace to ask, through Gen. Duke of the Queen, that all negroes born after January 1, 1885, be declared free at the expiration of twenty four years, the four last years of which they are to receive a salary of \$8.50 per month, the greater part of which is to be retained until their freedom is accommissed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18. By an order of the President, the resignation of Gen. McClellan, tendered on the two canney, to date from the battle of Central Properties of the Committee of the President, the resignation of Gen. McClellan, tendered on the resumption of twenty in the resignation of Gen. McClellan, tendered on the two canneys, the control of the President, the resignation of Gen. McClellan, tendered on the two canneys, the control of the President, the resignation of Gen. McClellan, tendered on the two canneys, to date from the battle of Central Properties of the Victorian tendered on the vaccancy, to date from the battle of Central Properties of the President, the resignation of Gen. McClellan to the vaccancy, to date from the battle of Central Properties of the Victorian tendered on the vaccancy, to date from the battle of Central Properties of the Victorian tendered on the vaccancy to date from the battle of Central Properties of the Victorian tendered on the vaccancy, to date from the battle of Central Properties of the Victorian tendered on the vaccancy to date from the battle of Central Properties of the Victorian tendered on the vaccancy to date from the Victorian tendered on the vaccancy to date from the Victorian tendered on the vaccancy to date from the Victorian tendered on the vaccancy to date from the Victorian tendered on the vaccancy to date from the Victorian tendered on the vaccancy to date from the Victorian tendered on the vaccancy tendered on the vaccancy tendered on the vaccancy

MR. LINCOLN RE-ELECTED

Lincolu and Johnson.

In short, from every part of the broad Union battle.

In short, from every part of the broad Union battle.

field is returned the same loyal response of the American people, saying, "We sustain the Union—we sustain the President—we austain the war—we rejoice in and sustain where every loy has been manifested in crushing rebellion at the South, and in crushing rebellion at the South, and in crushing response to the same properties. branded as "arbitrary arrests," the "suspension of the habeus corpus," 'the Emancipation Proclamation," the employment of nego troops, "the employment of nego troops, the crusting out of the Sons of Liberty and other ratiors, and whatever else the President has done with the single aim and purpose to sudded the rebellion and restore the Union. The Constitution is vindicated. The Union is arfe. Liberty is triumphant. Treason is crushed. The country is secured.—Chicago Tarbune.

It appears by the election results, that if the rebel States had all voted, and voted for McCclellan, as they doubless would had they oved at all, Mr. Lincoln would still have been triumphantly and consitutionally reflected. In point of fact, however, McClellan receives only 21 votes:

11

Kentucky, New Jersey, Delaware,

Lincoln's majority, therefore, over the

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Nov. 11. Quite a Union demonstration took place here last night in honor of the recent election. The town was brilliantly illuminated, a national salute was fired, and fireworks displayed. There was also a torchlight procession, with music and a cavalcade parade through the streets.

RIGHTS OF COLORED PEOPLE IN CALL

RIGHTS OF COLORED PEOPLE IN CALIFORNIA.

The case of Charlotte L. Brown against the Omnibus Railroad Company was decided in the Twelfth District Court this morning. The case is an interesting one, involving as it does the right of colored persons to ride in the city cars on the same terms with other people. The plaintiff, a colored woman, complained that she was forcibly ejected from a car, and asked damages for the ejectment. The Railroad Company admitted the truth of that part of the complaint, and justified it on the ground that one of its rules excluded negroes or mulattoes from riding in its cars. Judge Pratt, in a clear, pertinent opinion, grants the motion of plaintiff to strike out that part of the answer.

cars. Judge Pratt, in a clear, pertinent opinion, grants the motion of piaintiff to strike out that part of the answer.

The adjudged cases of similar nature are very scant the answer.

The adjudged cases of similar nature are very scant decision either way. But the Judge holds that the case is very simple. The Company, by the railroad laws of the State, is a common carrier of passengers, and its duty is to carry all who apply, the obligation being aubject to, exceptions of course; as when the passenger applies at the wrong place or time, or is shockingly filthy, or has a contagious disease, or refused to pay the ordinary fare, and as forth. The accident of color is not legitimately embraced among the causes that justify exceptions to the rule. The company has a right to make rules for the management of its business, but not to declare that duties imposed upon them by law shall not be performed.

The rule of this company involved simply a question of power to omit the performance of a duty, it was a question of law alone, not of fact for a jury to determine. The right of the passenger to be carried to determine. The right of the passenger to be carried as aperior to the rules of the company, and cannot be affected by them, nor would any question of the company's profits or loss by carrying colored persons affect the right of a person to be carried. The Judge shows no disposition to lend the power of the court to perpetuate a "relic of barbarism," and he intimates that the logic of events is fast disposing of prejudices and unfounded repugnances of one class of American's to another class. His argument is lucid, and his decision chimes in, we believe with the growing sentiment of the people.—San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 3."

TERRIBLE TYPHOON AT CALGUTTA! There was a terrible hurricane at Calcutta, Oct. 6. Of 200 ships in the Hoogly, 19 were totally lost, and of the remainder only 20 were reported seaworthy; 150 were driven from their moorings, stranded and damaged.

Aria telegram says 180 ships were wrecked and 12,000 persons drowned. Total loss estimated at 20,000,000 francs. A great portion of the city was inundated, and the villages bordering on the river were under water.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. WINSLOW. A committee has been appointed by the Boston Board of Trade to adopt some suitable measures to testify to Capt. Winslow the grateful recognition of the merchants of Boston for his gallant conduct in sweeping from the occas a destructive enemy to the commerce of the United States.

i destructive enemy to the commerce of the United States.

The Advertiser states that Joseph Storey Fay, who lowered the Union flag at half mast on the 4th of July, was nominated one of the committee; but subsequently had his name erased by a vote of 26 to 5.

The Kearsarge has been thrown open to visitors for the benefit of the National Sailors' Fair. Admittance 25 cents.

DEATH OF CHAPLAIN WHITCOMB. We regret to learn that Rev. Wm. C. Whitcomb, Chaplain of the U. S. A., stationed at Morehead City, N. C., died at his post of duty, on the 20th ultimo, aged forty-four years. Mr. Whitcomb was settled in Lynnfield Centro when he entered the service. He was an exmest, patriotic and self-devoted laborer in his chosen field, and was doing much good among the contrabands as well as the soldiers. A good man has sacrificed his life upon the altar of patriotism.—Boston Journal.

EMANCIPATION IN MARALAND. In view of the expected obstructions to the operation of the emancipation provision of the new Constitution of Maryland, Gen. Wallace has issued an order, declaring that all persons within the Middle Department heretofore slaves are now free, and under special military protection if necessary. A Freedman's Bureau has been established, to be supported by fines levied on slaves are hoped to the supported by fines levied on slaves and from donations of friends; and, if these prove insufficient, contributions will be levied on rebel sympathizers.

The aympathy for the rebels is very strong, and at one of the public dinners given on the occasion of the

It the Managing Committee of the Sailors' Fair at Boston.

Allow me to wish you a great success. With the old fame of the navy made brighter by the present war, you cannot fail. I name none, lest I wrong others by omission. To all, from Rear Admirat to honest Jack, I tender the nation's admiration and gratitude. A. LINCOLN.

A. LINCOLN.

The reading of this despatch was received with iond applicate. Mr. Rice then said that the owner of the manmoth ox "General Grant" had presented him to the President of the United States, the gift to take effect on the 8th of November, 1884. In another despatch to the Committee, the President, after all, luding to the donation, says: "I present the mammoth ox 'General Grant' to the Eair as a contribution." At this announcement, Hon. George B. Upton, proposed three cheers for the President of the United States, which were heartly given.

The Fair is still open.

Naw Yong, Nov. 16. By an order of the President, the resignation of Gen. McClellan, tendered on the 8th inst., is accepted, and Gen. Sheridan is promoted to the vacancy, to date from the battle of Cedar Bun.

OBITUARY OF JAMES ARNOLD WHIPPLE.

He was kind, provident and affectionate husband, and justly beloved by his numerous family relations. He was never blessed with offspring, but was extremely fond of children, and had a bost of them very tenderly attached to him. These, with the poor, the unfortunate, the sick and bereaved, all around, cherish the memory of his man-Soms of Temperance and to the Worcester City Giards; both of which bodies bonored his burial by their presence in the funeral cortige. In religion he was a liberalist, verging for years on skepticism, but afterwards confirmed by Spiritualism into the strongest assurance of man's fature immortal existence. Brem after embracing Spiritualism, he doubted the uses of prayer and personal exercises of pietic devotion. But under the charactering discipline of sickness, he was drawn fully away from that externalism of feeling into the sphere of child-like decility, contrition, tender-hearted and condition prayerfulness. It was a bleshearted and confiding prayerfulness. It was a blestime, his spiritual vision was opened to behold bright, obsering, consoling spirits from the immortal world, who gathered around his dying bod, and gave him a sweet welcome to the deathless mansions. So he departed in peace and joy; assuring his worthy and devoted wife that if any divine law enabled him to manifest his presence to her

to the end, without a single expression of impatience. He was also calm, rational and considerate throughout; givwas accordingly so done. And now may the impressive lesons of this event leave their proper influence on all

[P. S. Will the Banner of Light please copy ?]

E E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Quincy, Sunday, ov. 27, at half-pasi 10, A. M., and 2, P. M., Subjects :—"An Eclipse of Faith;" "The Anti-Was

SENATOR WILSON'S BOOK. THE CONDITION OF THE NEGRO POPULATION, AS CON

MENT IN REBEL STATES. SHOWING what the present Administration he ed for freedom. Being a

History of the Anti-Slavery Measures of the 37th and 38th Congresses.

and SEM OURGROSSES.

CONTENTS.

CONTENTS.

Slaves used for Insurrectionary purposes made Free.
Fugility Slaves not to be returned by Persons in the Army,
The Abolition of Slavery in the District of Colembia.
President's Proposition to Aid States in the Abolishment of
Slavery.
Prohibition of Slavery in the Territories.

Certain Slaves to be made Free.

Prohibition of Stavery in the Authorities of Columbia. Internal Staves to be made Free. Layti and Liberia. Sducation of Colored Youth in the District of Columbia. The African Stave-Trade. Additional Act to Abolish Stavery in the District of Columbia.

Additional Act to Abolish Slavery in the District of (
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Colored Soldiers.
Adi to the States to Emancipate their Slaves.
Amendment of the Constitution.
Confinement of Colored Persons in the Washington Jail.
Negro Textimony.

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10 y 12 27 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, "Tun New RELEGION OF NATURE," with a varie-

ontitled, "The New Antations of Salvana, and the New State of the New York.

Oct. 28. 274 Canal St., New York.

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the season of th

The following effusion indicates a clearness of vision and a depth of moral conviction most creditable to the

THE NATION'S JUDGMENT.

BY CHRISTOPHEN P. CRANCE. O feeble minds, who, in the far-off void, Look for God's judgment, mixing evil and good Not on the future fix your vacant store; Not for the last loud doom-trump sit and wait Not for the last loud doom-trump sit and wait:
Now is the Judgment-day! The Lord has come
Not as you dreamed, on supernatural clouds,
But borns in battle-smoke across the land.

This is a truth hard to digest, yet truth:
The Dorll's engines work to gain us Heaven:
Now is the Judgment-day—and Hell has clutched
Upon the nation's conscience, hardening long. Now is the Jusqueness.

Upon the nation's conscience, hardening long,
Coasted with sin, to purify it by fire:

We sit by streams of blood, by ravaged field;

We watch 'neath bursting shells and sulph'rous ski
We hear the yells from trench and battle-field;

We hear the groams from hospital and prison;

We toos decemping seas of hopes and fears;

The happy land lies torn and bleeding one.

And writhes in pain for a crime whose serpent fol

Wad slowly, step by step, and year by year. our strength, and magn And dragged us down, down-till the foul slave-pe Seemed nothing worse than cattle-pastures gre Or wattled sheep-cotes on the upland farm ; wattled sheep-cotes on the upland farm; s, steaming rottenness and miasma foul se sweet as mountain air we loved in youth.

What can we hope for who have sinned so long? First of all laws of God, by Christ made clear, Is this: "All men are brothers." Keeping this -God's kingdom on the earth-And breaking this plain law, and grovelling low To please a band of tyrants whose brute heels Trample their brothers' souls out, is the Hell Whose pains we now endure. Yet it is not Whose pains we now endure. The It then by Vengeance divine, as the logians prate;
For God is Love, nor knows what Vengeance is.
Say, rather, purging Fire, by which the soul
Of this great nation shall grow clean and white.
This is our expiation—full of woe
And anguish—we who scorned to follow Christ In deeds of love and justice, now must gnash Our teeth in torment, having spurned and cursed The spiritual law which links all men, With God and one another. Strange it seems, And dire. And yet as soon expect earth's heat To stiffe all the beauteous summer's growth, To still all the beautous summer's growth, And never a tempest rise to purge the air, And cool the fever, as that, having lived With backs turned on God's even-handed laws, Our laugh could hush the mutterings of the clou Our sharp could shoulder off the thunderbolt Of war, Hell's Engine, whose mad work must spend Itself in fiery blasts and woe and death, Till Heaven's great everlasting Peace be won. ust, and human brotherhoo Stand the first Article of the Christian's creed.

MARYLAND.

BY CHARLES HENRY BROCK.

Shout ! for the rising glory Encircles the land and ses, Where millions speak the story That Maryland is Fare. No brand of shame upon her Records oppression now, For the nation's star of honor Illumes her queenly brow. Fling wide each temple portal Of Liberty to-day,
And be your hymn immortal
Re-echoed o'er the way, Where MARYLAND, in beauty, Leads up her mighty line Of sons, to loyal duty At Preedom's faith and shrine Oh! be its burning never The theme of tongue or pen! Their blood eries out no los From ransomed BALTIMORE For Freedom stands the stronger And PLYMOUTH ROCK is blending With the surges of its sea, The anthem never ending, That MARYLAND IS FREE! The Chesapeake—I wonder
If its tide goes down to-day,
And echoes a grander thunder

To the ocean from the bay ? The Autumn-I am thinking Is brighter there than of old, And that woods, from the sun, are drinking And that woods, from the sun, are d
A deeper qualf of gold;
The throngers of the city
Are gayer, I guess, in the mart, !
And, may be, a joyous ditty
Trolls from each rustics heart As he thinks how his fields lie dre Ashe thinks how his fields lie dr The joy of awakening Spring— When each golden ear shall be gl Like a freedman's offering h And the fisherman is telling How a southerly sail trims he, For that quarter's breeze is swel Like music over the sea The music over the sea.
The music of falling fetters
Comes clanking over the sea;
And each haul his last one betters,
And a mightier man is he!
Oh! brighter eyes have the maidens

The mothers, lovelier homes : For, oh ! how the heart unladens No bosoms rise so lightly As dusky ones, they say, For the sun rose very brightly, And beautiful is the day !

One man I heard repeating
A tale of vision rare, How phantoms, last night, were meetic
On the seas, in the midnight air—
How bursting bombe were blazing
To the fort, to the ships, on the bay
All night uill the gray dawn raising
The siege—at the break of day,
One brave soul shouted the glory
Of the fort, and "its flag still there."
You may think it an idle story, 1
But his that assessed. ms, last night, were meetin

You may think it an idle story, I But his tale seemed like a pray. Bring forth that glorous hanner! And may the world be told, One star of its asure manor. Burns brighter than of old; And from his pallid slumbers, Last night, could Praxets Kry Have sung, in truth, the numbers, "My home is of the Free!" O Maryland! thy staten Upon the border line Burns for thy struggling uallon, Like a beacon-light divine. When bold or covert treason

When bold or covert treason

And in the long forever,
When elequence and song When elequence and song. Shall say 'twas thine to sever The right from heavy wrong,

The Tiberator.

RATIONALISM IN THE PULPIT. No. L. MR. EDITOR :- DEAR SIR-Ratio

the little of autt-supernaturalism in the pulpit, is considered in an Address delivered before the Divinity. School at Cambridge, by Rev. F. H. Hedge, D. D., and published as the Brat article in the Christian Examiner for September, 1864. I beg leave, in behalf of the Rationalists that belong to the great Christian body, to question some of its positions, and defend, as far as may be, the cause which it disparages.

the present day is, that it satisfies no spiritual nor in tellectual want. It is neither one thing nor the other, it is neither religion nor science; too self-will ed for the one, not positive enough for the other. It is any man's opinion of human and divine things, with no definite authority, human or divine, for its

Anti-supernaturalism is here put for the Christianity held and taught by the anti-supernatu Christianity held and taught by the anti-supernaturalists. This, it is the object of the address to disparage, and the author's quarrel is really with this. This, he says, satisfies no spiritual nor intellectual want. Can a Christian man say this? Can the author of the Address substitute the system of Christianity, or the religion of Jesus, as held and taught by the anti-supernaturalists, for anti-supernaturalism in the above, and accent his own statement? We in the above, and accept his own statement? We We think that he would see, instantly, that it is false and unjust. Anti-supernaturalism, in its restricted sense as a single dogma, is like unbelief in magic, unbelief in witcheraft, or the rejection of any other delusion. It is not claimed to be a system of duties to God or man, nor a system of general cul-ture. No Christian Rationalist deems it such. It does not pretend to satisfy every spiritual or int want, but is purely negative and adversative, directe against a wide spread, long-cherished and most inju rious delusion. It is no part of the gospel of positive truth, but is a snow-plow before it, clearing its track,

and making way for its progress.

The rationalist gospel of positive truth satisfies every spiritual and intellectual want, and embraces religion, both in its science and art. It is not "any man's opinion of human and divine things, with ne authority, human or divine, for its warrant, but it is the highest knowledge that any human n has ever reached and reported, reproduced, verific and augmented in other minds, and capable of uni versal reproduction and indefinite augmentation Knowledge does not require artificial wants, nor un certain and fallible authority; it has the warrant the Eternal in the evidences by which it is shown to truth is a work of supererogation. Truth is as independent of miracle as it is of human authority This will appear, if we consider the highest of all truths, the existence of God. Is there a supreme first cause of all things, and is he an intelligent be ing, working for rational ends? Creation shows her self in his work, and that work in progress, and rea son is fully answered. She concludes, there is a supreme, intelligent, first cause of all things; infers that he always has been and always will be, and make him the supreme object of all human regards. This is God, the God of nature, the God of reason, and the

He makes bodies, and unmakes them; he makes souls, and takes them at death from the visible world. Do the miracles claimed for Jesus add anything to the proof of the existence of this God? Provided those miracles were certified on any better authority than the nine resurrections effected by St. Patrick and his other miraculous doings, would they render the existence of God any more certain, or any bette n than it now is? I think not.
tionalism does homage first to the natural sciences

and admits them as parts and parcels of the grea empire of truth. It then pays its respects to histo-ry, and sits with filial reverence at the feet of the fa-thers, to obtain whatever information they have. It goes back to the earliest known periods, explores all empires and nations, and all races and ages, seeks for their highest, noblest, most ennobling and most divine thoughts, and puts them among her stores. Her aim is to overlook nothing, and lose nothing that is valuable in the acquisitions of the human mind. All the stores of sacred learning belong to her pulpit; all re-ligious truth, all religious knowledge, every thought that has proved itself an inspiration of God, every

that has proved itself an inspiration of code, every sentiment and affection that is godlike and divine. This is our gospel; this is the satisfaction of our spiritual and intellectual wants. But we do not stop even with this. Believing God to be greater and better than is known or conceived, and encouraged by the steady progress of past ages, we aspire higher and nobler inspirations than are found in all the past, and deem it our mission to add to the treasures of the past, and to transmit to the ages to come, the inheritance we have received from the ages past, enlarged, improved and beautified. These additional and higher inspirations are a part of our pulpit stores In conformity with this, Jesus is made to say, in Matt. 13: 42, "Every scribe [minister] disciplined to the kingdom of the heavens, is like a householder, who puts out of his store new and old." No man gets to the end of religious inquiry. Jesus did not pretend to be at the end of it; Augustine, Luther, Wesley and Dr. Channing have had their day, and are all exceeded by later thinkers. They must be content with their places along the path of knowledge; neither of them marks its terminus; and their most extravagant ad-mirers must be content to leave them for still higher and purer regions, or, if not, to see them left by

"The preacher who takes that [naturalistic] ground, betrays the gospel he is supposed to represent. He places himself in direct antagonism with

books, nor in history. The religion of Jesus is of divine authority, but not supernatural; the books which treat of it are only human. God is not a book. maker; book-making belongs exclusively to men.

III. "There is and must be in all religion an ele ment of faith, a region of the indemonstrable mass countable; for this it is which specifically distin-guishes religion from science. Its office is communion with that for which reason in its proper and legitimate

function does not suffice." p. 155.

This is a mistake which has done infinite harm; and is the parent of infinite defusions. The province of faith is belief of the true, as that of unbelief is to of faith is belief of the true, as that of unbelief is to reject the false. Nothing but known truth ought to be believed true, and nothing but known deliations ought to be rejected as erroneous. All that is intermediate ought to be held to be uncertain, and in the final result must be. Religiou is not distinguished specifically from science, but comprehends science, its office is not communion with that for which reason in its proper and legitimate function does not suffice, but with that for which it does suffice. Its communion is equally with God and man, and for a knowledge of both, reason in its proper and legitimate offices both, reason in its proper and legitimate offices. Such disbolical acts are a disgrace to a civilised

abundantly suffices. So taught the prophets, so taught Jesus; so also we teach.

taught Jesus; so also we teach.

We love our fathers and brothers who walk in the light of the past, and have no desire to detract from their well-earned honors or emoluments, but we cannot allow them to fan the flame of public prejudice and ill-will, with which we are attempted to be crushed and overwhelmed. Will those who have entered the lists against us be so good as to revise their positions, and see if they have not occasion to change them? We claim the same hearty recognition as fellow-Christians, of our supernatural brothers, which the so-called Orthodox denominations mutually concede to each other.

LEICESTER A. SAWYER.

THANKSGIVING DINNER FOR THE SOL-DIERS AND SAILORS.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed at a meet-ing held at the Union League Club House, appeal to ing need at the Onton League Cito House, appear in the people of the North to join them in an effort it farnish to our gallant soldiers and sailors a good Thankagiving Dinner. We desire that, on the twenty fourth day of November, there shall be no soldier is the Army of the Potomac, the James or the Shenan doah, and no sailor in the North Atlantic Squadron who does not receive tangible evidence that those for whom he is perilling his life remember him. It is whom he is perining his hie remember him. It is hoped that the armies at the West will be in like man-ner cared for by those nearer to them than we. It is deemed impracticable to send to our more Southern

the active co-operation of all loyal people in the North and East, and to them we confidently appeal. We ask primarily for donations of cooked poultry and other and East, and to them we confidently appeal. We sake primarily for donations of cooked poultry and other proper meats, as well as for mince pies, assusages and fruit. If any person is so situated as to be unable to cook the poultry or meat, we will receive it uncooked. To those who are unable to send donations in kind, we appeal for generous contributions in money. Will not every wife who has a husband, every mother who has a son, every sister who has a brother serving in the armies or navies of the Union, feel that this appeal is to here personally, and do her part to enable us to accomplish our undertaking? Will not all who feel that we have a country worth defending and preserv-ing, do something to show those who are fighting our battles that they are remembered and honored? Will not the press and the clergy lend their aid to the

We will undertake to send to the front all donation in kind that may reach us on or before November 20, and to see that they are properly and equally distributed. They should be wrapped in white paper, boxed and addressed to GEORCE W. BLUNT, GETTY's BUILDING, TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK. If uncool ed, it should be so marked on the outside of the box and a list of the contents should accompany the box If sent as above without being packed, we will pac it. Poultry, properly cooked, will keep ten days November 14. Uncooked poultry or meat shoul reach us on or before November 18, that it may b ooked here.

Contributions in money should be sent to Theoder Roosevelt, Treasurer, No. 94 Maiden Lane, or to any member of the Committee.

The time is short, and we trust that no one will

wait to be personally solicited. Will not some person in every city and town of the North and East volume teer, however, to canvass his own city or town ?

The American, Adams, Harnden, National, King ley, Hope, Log Island, and United States Expre Companies have generously offered to transmit to the city, ree of charge, all boxes addressed as above, and t is not doubted that other Express Companies will

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Chair GEORGE BLISS, JR., Secretary.

GRORGE W. BILUNT,

Chairman of Executive Committee THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF A UNION MAN

After Price left Glasgow, Mo., the guerrilla fiends Quantrell and Anderson, entered the place, and com-mitted all sorts of outrages. The following is a sample, the narrator being Benj. W. Lewis, a Union man of great wealth and influence:

sample, the narrator being Benj. W. Lewis, a Union man of great wealth and influences:

"Anderson, accompanied by a Captain from Callaway county, went to Lewis's house, and demanded his presence. Upon being told he was not at home, Anderson said unless he was immediately forthcoming, he would burn the house, but if he made his appearance, list life should be spared. Upon this assurance, Mrs. Lewis sent for her husband. Mrs. John B. Clark, mother of the rebel General Clark, and D. C. Yorth, brother-in-law of Sterling Price, were stopping at Lewis's bouse, neither of whom, nor Mrs. Lewis, were allowed to say a word. When Mrs. Lewis, were allowed to say a word. When Mrs. Lewis, were allowed to say a word. When Mrs. Lewis, were allowed to say a word. When Mrs. Lewis, were allowed to say a word. When Mrs. Lewis, were allowed to say a word. When Mrs. Lewis appeared, Anderson said, 'I have heard of you, and old Price has heard of you, down in Arkansas and Texas. You have damaged our cause more than any ten men in the State.' An derson then demanded Lewis's money or life, declaring he had vast sums, when Lewis gave him about a thousand dollars, asying it was all he had. But this did not satisfy him, and he commenced a series of outrages upon Mr. Lewis, which are almost unparalleled in the annals of even savage warfare. He first knecked Lewis down by a blow on the head with his pistol, which was repeated, several times, both Anderson and obscene curses. Anderson then stood Lewis on his head, doubled him up, and jumped upon him, and Anderson and this Captain put the muzzles of both their pistols in his mouth, and at once crammed them down his throat, choking him terribly, asking him how be liked that. This was repeated several times. Anderson also made Lewis stand against the wall, and shot at his legs across the room, hitting them. He then placed his pistol to Lewis's knee, and fired down at his feet, the powder burning his legs. This was done twice. He also choked Lewis several times. Then taking his hird tout, and fel sent. He places himself in direct antagonism with the radical idea of that gospel which claims on the face of it superhuman authority." p. 153.

Superhuman authority is not necessarily supernaturalism. Did. Eratosthenes, the great interpreter of history and Homer for the Alexandrian Greeks under the elder Ptolemies, misrepresent the Illad, when he denied the reality of its supernaturalism? Was he not a minister of truth in that denial; Did he betray the Illad; Did he place himself in direct antagonism to its radical ideas? We think not. Just as little do the Rationalists betray the gospels, or place themselves in direct antagonism to their radical ideas, by treating their supernaturalism as fictions. The gospels do not "claim on the face of them supernatural, the books, nor in history. The religion of Jesus is of dietae authority, but not supernatural; the books which the belongs a nor in history. The religion of Jesus is of dietae authority, but not supernatural; the books which belongs a nor in place of the supernatural; the books which belongs a nor in history. The religion of Jesus is of dietae authority, but not supernatural; the books which belongs a nor in history. The religion of Jesus is of the old com to keep them still, which was done dietae authority, but not supernatural; the books which belongs a nor many such claims as how had not belongs a construction of the religion of Jesus is of the old com to keep them still, which was done dietae authority, but not supernatural; the books maker b money it would take to release Lewis. He repliax thousand dollars. This sum she produced, thousand being, in paper and one thousand in g This being done, Anderson turned Lewis over Mrs. Thompson, remarking as he did so that would rather have Lewis life than his money."

The Louisville Journal gives the following particulars of some fiendish outrages perpetrated by gang of rebel guerrilias last week at Rocky Hill Ky, a small station on the Louisville and Nashvill railroad:—

railroad:—
After taking a quiet survey of matters, they cam to the conclusion that to plunder the houses would scarcely pay them for the trouble. A box car was standing on the side track of the railroad, and this furnished the secoundrels with the means of carrying a devilah idea into execution. A negro man was made a prisoner, thrust into the car, the doors close and locked, and the box set on fire. The demon

age, and show how brutal in feeling men become when they yield to the demoralizing influences of a roving, pillering life, and a savage, guerrila war-fare. Such scoundrels are unfit to live, and equally unfit to die. The scores that they are wised from

unfit to dis. The sconer that they are wiped from earth, no matter how, the better it will prove for a moral age, a civilized acommnity, and the cause of humanity. They should have shuddered at the thought of so cruel a leath for a beast—yea, swea a reptile—let alone a being human, with the form of themselves, the image of their God. But no they manifested a maniae's delight in the torture, and smiled with fiendish satisfaction as the fearful shricks of their victim made hideous the air. They were not men, but cowards—devils in human forms. Since writing the above, we have been furnished with additional details.

At Rocky Hill Station, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, fifteen miles this side of Bowling Green, on Wedneeday morning about three o'clock, about twenty-five guerrillas came in, cut down the telegraph posts, and burned the boarding cars belonging to the construction frain. William Fox, of the 6th Kentucky cavalry, was there on a visit to his mother and sister. The generillas asked him to surrender, when he handed them his pistol. They then asked him for his money, and he gave them that. One of them cried out then, "Kill the son of a b—h1" His mother then exclaimed, "Oh, spare my son, spare him, he will go with you anywhere!" One of the gang, evidently for the purpose of swing the young man's life, started with him toward the woods, when his more blood-thirsty comrades ran along side of the victim, and fairly riddled him with bullets, in the presence of his mother and sister, whose prayers and entreaties were answered with curses and derision.

REBEL BARBARITIES __OOLORED SOLDIERS MURDERED.

A letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated General Butler's headquarters October 17, says:

A letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated at General Butler's headquarters October 17, says:

"The rebel flag-of-truce boat. William Allison brought down to Coxe's Landing this morning about five hundred paroled Union prisoners, in exchange for paroled rebel prisoners sent up on Saturday.

"According to the accounts of several officers and surgeons, with whom I conversed, the conduct of a portion of the rebel troops, subsequent to the engagement at 'Saltville, was utterly lawless and brotal. In two field hospitals, near the scene of the battle, were twenty—fifteen in one, and eight in the other. All but three of them were murdered in cold blood by the rebel soldiers, who called there for that especial purpose; and these fiends in human form boasted while doing this hellish deed that they had been engaged in the same work all day. They claimed to have buried one hundred and twenty-five colored soldiers, of whom nearly all must have been slaughtered in the same way, as it is said scarcely a dozen were killed in the battle. This was on the 3d instant. The three negroes who had been spared (it is to be presumed through oversight) were removed, with the rest of the wounded, to the Emory and Henry College Hospital. Four days later, or on the 7th instant, a party of cut-throats in rebel uniforms entered the building, and shot two of those dead. The other was fired at twice, and left for dead, but the would-be-murderer, it appears, did not look critically to the effects of his shots, and the negro was but slightly grazed on the head. He was afterwards removed to the floods of a citizen in the vicinity, and concealed until he could be removed to a safer place.

"But these demons had not yet appeased their safer place.

But these demons had not yet appeared their

vicinity, and conceased until ac could be removed the a safer place.

"But these demons had not yet appeased their thirst for blood; and on the day succeeding the outrage just related, the 8th instant, a band of fifteen men, led by the notorious Champ Fergoson, appeared. Ferguson himself wrested his musket from the hand of a sentry (rebel), who stood at the door of the bospital, and leaving two men to guard him, entered the building with the rest of his gang, and went straight to the room of Lieutenant Smith, of the Thirteenth Kentucky cavalry. His men passed through the door in two files, and Ferguson walking up between them approached the bed on which the wounded lieutenant was lying. 'How are you, Captain?' were the salutations first exchanged, when Ferguson, balancing the musket on his hand, said, tauntingly, 'Look here, Smith, do you see this?' 'For God's sake, Captain, don't shoot me, 'implored the lieutenant but he had scarcely uttered the words before the other had raised the gun, and shot him through the head. The gang now inquired for Colonel Hanson, Thirty-seventh Kentucky mounted infantry, (commanding a brigade), and Captain Dagenfield, of the Twelfth Ohio cavalry, declaring their intention to shoot them both.

"By this time the surgeons and hospital attendants had become aware of what was going on, and they hastened to the spot. By persuasion, and almost by force, they endeavored to restrain these desperadoes from carrying out their savage purposes. Ferguson was on the point of shooting the rebel surgeon in charge, Dr. Murphy, for daring to interfere, and one of his men actually presented a revolver at the breast of a major who chanced to be visiting at the hospital at the time, and had volonteered his assistance. By argument and resistance combined, the ruffians were induced to leave, without having fully carried out their murderous designs, but swore to return at night, and complete their work.

"Colonel Hanson was immediately removed to be bouse of a citzen to avail other arrangements."

but swore to return at night, and complete their work.

"Colonel Hanson was immediately removed to the bouse of a citizen to await other arrangements for his afety, and a guard of convalescents was raised, and placed around the hospital to resist another incursion."

BITTERNESS OF THE REBEL SPIRIT.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post who is with Sherman's army at Atlanta, gives a racy description of his entrance into that city, and the in-cidents connected with his journey. We make the following extract from his narrative.—

THE TOWN OF ROUGH AND READY.

Some twenty minutes carried us over the tenmiles which intervened between Atlanta and the
neutral ground, where the expatriated citizens are
handed over to the rebel officers, and the exchange
of prisoners takes place. Rough and Ready as completely answers to the first part of its name as one
could imagine, and perhaps to the latter half, for it
appears to have been getting ready to be a town
since its foundation, and likely to remain in that
condition for an indefinite length of time. Two
miserable shanties, the respective quarters of the
federal and rebel guards, separated some two hundred yards, constitute the burgh of Rough and
Ready.

Dismounting from our iron Pegasus, we appreciable

ed the hut nearest the Confederate line a characteristic specimen of the inhabita a characteristic specimen of the inhabitants of the poor class of whites at the South. A few refuse boards fastened upon an irregular frame; a disjoint-ed window in a shattered sill; the battered door ed window in a shattered sill; the battered door swang painfully upon a single hinge, while several swords and pistols, hanging upon the side of the bouse, indicated the presence of soldiera. The sin-gle room was half filled with smoke, which puffed lazily from the fire-place, around which were scat-tered sundry dilapidated pots and pans; but we had fittle time, and it was not our business to take an inventory of the goods and chattols in the estab-lishment. A pale, sickly woman, seated in the whereabouts of Major Clare, a staff officer of Gen-eral Hood, who represents the rebel party in the truce—

"He's he-ar somewhar; round the corner of the yard, I reckon. Say, Betsey! whar's Major Clare?" CONVERSATION WITH EXPELLED ATLANTIANS

We made the circuit of the corner, and found the major, a handsome, polite gentleman, by the way, who was seated near some ladies, in the midst of a collection of baskets and household goods. We were presented to the ladies, when the two officers collection of baskets and some the two officers were presented to the ladies, when the two officers stepped aside for the discussion of the business which brought them together, leaving your correspondent to attempt the somewhat difficult task of entertaining persons who had evidently been just ejected from their homes at Allanta.

Of course, the conversation turned upon the war, and upon the order of expatriation of General Sherman. The youngest, a lady of refinement, researched:

marked:

"It is very hard to be obliged to leave our home.
We have not felt the war before, except in the cost of luxuries of life. We did not believe that your army would ever penetrate so far South, but I suppose our removal is one of the necessities of the situation, and we would much rather give up our

homes than live near the Yankees. We will get far enough away this time."

A sentiment of commiscration filled my heart, and I ventured the remark:

"May I ask where you intend to go?"

"To Angusta, where your army can't come."

"I would not be sure of that." I replied. "It is a long way from Nashville to Atlanta, and are we here."

here."

"O yes"—with ineffable scorn—" you will 'flank'
is, I suppose?"

"Possibly, madame."

"Look here, sir; there are not two nations on
the face of this earth whose language, customs and
histories are different, and who are geographically
separated as wide as the pole, but that are nearer
to each other than the North and South. There
are no two people in the world who hate each other more." er more."
"I hardly think there is the difference you de-

"I hardly think there is the difference you describe, miss. It seems to me just as if you and I were Americans, with no vital points of difference between us which may not be settled some day. And then, I protest against the idea that we 'hate you.' I understand public feeling at the North pretty well, and such a sentiment does not exist there generally."

"Well, sir, we hate you; we will never live with you again. If you whip us, and any of these mean politicians in the South (and there are thousands of them who will be only too glad to do it) offer terms of reconstruction, we will throw ourselves into the arms of France, which only waits the chance to embrace us."

arms of France, which only waits the chance to embrace us."

"Reconstruction will undoubtedly come about in time, miss. But we shall not permit France or any other foreign power to interfere. France would embrace you without doubt, if she gets a chance, but it will be the hug of an 'anaconda, who will swallow you whole, without mastication."

"Anything rather than become subject to the North. We will not submit to that degradation."

"If you are defeated, you will; and then you will have thoroughly learned what your people have never before the war, in the slightest degree understood—how to respect us. I assure you friendship follows very close upon the heel of mutual respect."

"There is much truth in that, sir, and we are willing to confess that we never even believed the North would fight; and while there is a certain feeling of respect which has been forced upon us, we hate you all the more now, because we despised you before."

From the Lynchburg Republican.

A NEW SCHEME TO ABOLITIONIZE THE

A NEW SCHEME TO ABOLITIONIZE THE SOUTH.

It is painful to reflect how soon the landmarks of great principles are lost amid the threes of revolution. For forty years the people of the South have been battling against the mad schemes of the abolitionists to destroy the institution of domestic slavery. We have uniformly contended that ne groes were property, and that Slavery was a local institution, with which no power under the sun could interfere, save the sovereign States themselves, in their individual capacity. For this great principle of right of the States to regulate their domestic institutions to suit themselves, we went to war with the North, and for nearly four years have maintained the dreadful conflict with unexampled success.

Institutions to suit themselves, we went to war with the North, and for nearly four years have maintained the dreadful conflict with unexampled success.

Just at the moment when all the gigantic schemes of the enemy to subjugate us have failed—when Grant is panting for breath to renew a contest in which he has been completely baffled, and Sherman is toiling to escape from the coils of Hood, which threaten the destruction of his army—just at the auspicious moment when the bright and glorious day of independence is about to break upon us, with the splendor of an unclouded sun—just at such a moment it is gravely proposed by respectable though chimerical journals in the South to ignore all our past cardinal principles, surrender the great question for which we went to war, and do for ourselves precisely what Lincoln and the abplitionists proposed to do for us without war—abolish slacery!

This is the naked proposition of those who advocate the conscription of our slaves as soldiers. They propose to conscript "all the able-bodied negroes of the country" between the ages of 18 and 45 "respectively," and arm and equip them in the field as soldiers, along with our white men. As an inducement to make these negroes faithful to our cause, they are to be given their freedom, and permitted to live among us after the war as freemen. The result of such a proposition, if successful, cannot be mistaken by a blind man or an idiot. It will convert the sovereign States of the Confederacy into free negro colonies, with all the social and political evils which attend the amalgamation of adverse races. If our negro men are made free, then justice and sound policy would require that their wives and children should be permitted to enjoy freedom along with their husbands and fathers, on the principle announced by The Richmond Enquirer, what they had suffered equally all the dangers and responsibilities of the struggle. The horrible regist to insist at the point of the bayonet, upon enjoying all the civil, social, and political rights en

mind without a shudder for the result? And yet this is the certain end to which it is now proposed to educate our slaves.

Look at the question in another point of view. If our slaves are made soldiers, then they will have to be governed by the same military laws which govern the white man, because we have only one military code. They will, therefore, be ipso facto the equal of their masters, entitled to the same rights, and subject only to the same punishments. The insolence of our former slayes would have to endured, or, if chastened, they would have the right and the force to chastles back again; thus destroying the first principle of negro subordination,

enqueue, or, it castened, they would have the right and the force to chastise back again; thus destroying the first principle of negro subordination, which is the life of the institution at the South.

But supposing the question to be fraught with none of these terrible social and political evils, it is perfectly clear to our mind that armed negroes would be a source of perpetual danger and weakness to the South in this struggle, instead of strength. When we shall have armed frem, what security have we that they will not desert us, and join the enemy in a body? Removed from all natural principle and from observation, they will certainly do so. Place our negroes in the field as soldiers, and they would surrender every position where they might be placed to defend; for it is idle to talk to sensible men about the fidelity of slaves. That is a subject which will do to amuse the brains of romancers.

Nor is this all. When we conscrint all the able-

to talk to sensible men about the fidelity of slaves. That is a subject which will do to amuse the brains of romancers.

Nor is this all. When we conscript all the ablebodied negroes, who are to cultivate our fields and support our armies? Put the white men and support our armies? Put the special to the field and in the tremeless, he is a powerful and indispensable auxiliary to our cause. This is the espacity in which Lincoln fears the power of Slavery. Five thousand negroes with the spade have made Richmond invulnerable to all the powerful and ingenious assaults of the enemy. The same number have enabled Charleston to withstand the most terrible and prolonged siege of modern warfare. With the spade and the hoe, our alaves are more powerful than an army with banners, but with arms in their hands they at once become a source of fearful weakness and inevitable destruction.

We caution the people and the press in all solemmity against countenancing this new and mad seheme of abolition—this scheme to convert the Southern States into free negro colonies—to make the slave the equal of the white man—to rob the master of his rightful property—to emancipate the slaves against positive State snactments—to destroy all hope of civil liberty in the South—and to make Lincoln and the world the bunillating confession that we are incapable of defending our property or our freedom.

our freedom.

The Macon Telegraph and Confederate of the 1st inst. makes the following sensible remarks on this important question, which we take pleasure in transferring to sur columns;

"Unless they (the President and Congress) shall

determine to blot out the landmarks of the set, would ware them to beware of such as expense. We think there is much danger in it. It would be also that the set of t

The Milledgeville Union of the 1st inst hat of following:

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following:

"We are surprised to see that a few infinite and one or two presess in the Southern Confesses and one or two presess in the Southern Confesses advocate the policy of making soldien at negroes. We believe that negroes could see a daynatage as teamsters and cocks, in bopios a nurses, in many places as mechanics when the men are now employed. They could be sed as in many places in the ordanace, commissy as quartermaster's departments, and thus release thousands of white men who would make got siders. But to put arms in the hands of or sins and make soldiers of them, should serve knowled the sake of making soldiers of them, should serve knowled the soldiers of them sould serve thought of for one moment. Every senimest of honor, manhood and sound policy forbid in.

The Recorder also comes out trought in men.

The Recorder also comes out strongly in oppo-tion to this dangerous policy. Let the thought be crushed to earth, never to me again.

THE BLAVE CONSCRIPTION.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer wites as follows, in opposition to the proposed conscription of slaves:

as follows, in opposition to the proposed consention of slaves:

"Gentlemen: In the Enquirer of the 18th sline you advance and recommend the proposing a conscript the slaves of the South for the perpet anking soldiers of them, and chain for the Enquire the honor or merit (which I suspect some will appreciately the proposing a conscript the slaves of the South for the perpet the form of the Enquire with you of being the first to advance it.

"Can it be possible that you are serious and senest in proposing such a step to be taken by offer government? Or were you merely discussing its matter as a something which might be done?

Have you thought of the inducent to be certal by these half or quarter million of free agrees at the midst of slaves, as you propose to leave then at the midst of slaves, as you propose to leave then at the midst of slaves, as you propose to leave then at the midst of slaves, as you propose to leave then at the midst of slaves, as you propose to leave then a the midst of slaves, as you propose to leave then a the midst of slaves, as you propose to leave then a the midst of slaves, as you propose to leave then a the midst of slaves, as you propose to leave then a the midst of slaves, as you propose to leave then a the midst of slaves and power of consisters the midst of the will be simply and the midstand the will be simply and the sum who know the value and power of consisters they will be well disciplined, trained to the set arms, with the power and ability of command; at the same who know the value and power of consisters, they will be well disciplined, trained as similar power and ability of command; at the same who know the value and power of consisters the same time, they will be grossly and similar power and ability of command; at the same who know the value and power of consisters the same time, they will be grossly and similar power and ability of command ability of the present slaves, population of the confidence and perhaps, in policy, to freshe wives and children. This will giveg

federate States.

"How long could slavery last under the strin! Is not your proposition abolitionism in degical No, Measra Editors, we could not live in a contribution of the string of

OHARLES G. AMES.

It is very seldom that the Fraternit intofers to its audience an entire strange. The rur was the name of Charles G. Ames was offered a saked, as the public have since done, "Was not what is he?"

the name of Charles G. Ames was ourse as what is he?"

In 1851 Mr. Ames went to Minnesti at its sionary for the Free Will Baptist. He street there a weekly paper called the Minnesti Bat the Can, which was the first Republican prefered a local organization of the party wide alevand placed Abraham Lincoln in the President share placed Abraham Lincoln in the President share blocal organization of the party wide alevand placed Abraham Lincoln in the President share Since Mr. Ames left Minnesota the Street Penhass said of him, "To the speeches, whitey, as personal services of Mr. Ames, more than to the of any single man, do we owe it that Minesti a Republican State." In 1858 he became Libration, and in the summer Subata sitences preached the gospel of love, joy and person, as grove on an island in the Missesphi, connect with St. Anthony and Minneapoin by hidge. Here his audience arreraged a thousand person, as the control of the said, with characteristic moderst, but the red, he said, with characteristic moderst, but the red, he said, with characteristic moderst, but the red, he said, with characteristic moderst, but the red. In the spring of 1859 he first came to Boson, all not present and the receiving invitations to Unitarian palpian after rece mirable for clear thought and especially a cited an enthusistic interest. A usr people, and bringing the fresh air of the with him, there is a singular attraction in quaintness, strong good sense, directors, for and plain Saxon speech. "He is, sand plain Saxon speech." He is, see the plain Saxon speech. "He is, see the plain Saxon speech." When the plain Saxon speech. "I he went to star King. I am only a said, "I am no Star King. I am only a Mues, standing on my own two feet, and the seat by me. said,—"I am no Star King. I am only there is a standing on my own two feet, and anxient deliver the message God has sent by me. I as so Penteic marble, capable of a high polish, fits term I have only grantle grid. If there is an arthur marked hall about my speaking, it consists in three than the same than the

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or Character, and Hou to Road Them, given a

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LUSTRATED for 1865. S. R. WELLS, Entrop.