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stherized to receive monet passons for ARE LIBERATOR.

IF The following gentlemen constitute the Financial fermittee, but are not responsible for any debts of the page, rit: - Wesdell Phillips, Edmund Quince, Edmind Jackson, and William L. Garrinos, Jr.

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. Anam J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

PLACE OF THEK. When two hostile armies are set in

V 1

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

the inhabitants thereof."

"Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-liary authority takes, for the time, the place of all munic-ipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that make the

ilary authority takes, for the time, the place or all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery axists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the Parsimpary or rise University of the things of the parsimpary or rise University. The University of the MANNOR OF THE SLAVES. . From the instant, that the slaveholding States become the theater of a war, city, service, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Corenzes extend to interference with the institution of slavery, in Event war IN which it has investment of slavery, in Event war IN which it has investment or destroyed, to the ecesion of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . It is a war power. I say it is a way power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of fursaion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to erry on the war, and MUNIC CARRY IT or, According to the Laws of war; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions sweep by the board, and MARTAL, FOWER TAKES THE FLACE OF THEE. When two hostile armice are set in martial

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 43.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1759.

# Refuge of Oppression.

MARCH 4th, 1865.

Ars-" When Johnny comes marching home."

Next Fourth of March, ip sixty-five,
Hurrah! thurnah!
Old Abe shall from the White House drive,
Hurrah! hurrah!
And clear the track for Little Mac;
And all the Abolition pack
Will show their heels
When Old Abe marches home.

McClellan is the people's choice—
Their choice, their choice;
And sil the country will rejoice—
Rejoice, rejoice,
When Abe the joker leaves the place
He's filled so long to his disgrace,
And once more splits rails
As he goes marching home.

111. Our Little Mac's a Patriot— True blue, true blue! Secret and Abolition he'll Seesh and Abolition he'll
Put through, put through!
Until they both shall leave the land,
And then our noble, gallant band
Of soldiers brave
Can all go marching home.

# "ABE" LINCOLN.

BY C. H. WALKER. Who, in our prosperous days, was he That claimed our nation's unity Could not exist half slave, half free? ABE LINCOLN.

Who breaks his faith with friend and foe?
Who gives us war with all its woe?
Who yields the doctrine of Monroe?

ABE LINCOLN Who sets the laws and rights at naught Our notice stres so dearly bought,
And sparse the precepts that they taught?
ABE LINCOLN.

Who used has lies has access, Lags describes on our speech and press, His cherished schemes to give success? Ann Lincoln.

Who vainly strives with envious aim o rob McCleilan of his fame, ad blot that noble patriot's name ! ABE LINCOLS

Who untold millions daily spends,
United his foca, divides his friends,
And comfort to Jeff. Davis lends ? (171)
ABE LINCOLN.

Who now puts forth the traitorous creed That till the Southern blacks are freed, Our gallant sons must fight and bleed? ABE LINCOLN.

n, in November, will we "swap," Though swift the stream, the "hoss" we'll din bloody course that we may stop?

ABE LINCOLN.
Waterboro' Centre, Mc.

# A PIOUS COPPERHEAD GRIEVED.

At a meeting of the McClellan Club, in Ward trebered his mind by uttering the following pi-deanciations of such of the clergy as sustain forerment against Southern traitors.

an deanciations of such of the clergy as sustain as deanciations of such of the clergy as control to the comment against Southern traitors. Colonel Greene said he wished to address the Chablet for a few minutes upon a single topic, and proceed to remark that one of the most unfortunate features of the present condition of political pures is the course adopted by many clergymenta who abandoned their high calling as missionized for the course and the control of the course and particularly and particularly and particularly and particularly and particularly and particularly as the disciples and against agravate cruelty and aggreesion to a degree and agravate agravate and cares for all, is to witness an insult simulation of the comment of the control of the comment where the man's misery and abasement. The drag serriege, too, of such expounders of the gospiel revenge must be revolting to any mind impact with reverence for pure Christianity, while its static professional profamity challenges the anger of the form of the auces are often disregarded—words of inrections and consolation withheld—affliction left
without and consolation withheld—affliction left
without praymittal comfort—the dying without praymittal should not be surprised if even the ceremittal should not be surprised; if even the ceremittal should not be surprised; if even the ceremittal should not be surprised; if even the same to
surprise a spitial caucus! And such sacerdotal
surrestand up in their surplices, and assume to promittal should not be surprised; and summe to prosure the wild of God as within their own knowlstage the surplices, and in the viostage to the surprised of their surprised to the surprised of their
surprised to fine the deadly strife of father
places and the very precepts He has given to ensure
shating. Such is the office of Polytical Priestmit Spelt-1 have been led to reflect upon
a spelt-1 have been made by a clergyman
the spelt of the present canvass by reading the resurprised to have been made by a clergyman
than the surprised of the

At the same meeting, Hon. George S. Hillard sole in the following strain:—

The question before the people was not whether the South-starty as right or wrong, not whether the South-ther war right or wrong. Men were very much in a far as that was concerned. The question in that was to be done in view of the crisis be-

fore the people of the country. The Confederates had been for three years and a half under a Government de facto, which had supplied them with all the government they wanted, other than the government of the States. It had been a confederacy which had maintained itself for three years and a half, and certainly had been sustained by the preponderance of public sentiment, and was at the present time sustained by 250,000 of the bravest troops that had ever been marshalled by any General under the sun. The question was, what are the people of the country to do about it? He could unpack his heart with curses if it would do any good, but he had never heard that a cannon packed with adjectives ever harmed anything. There must either be separation—and certainly nobody desired that—or the States must come back under such rights as they had before, or they must be subjugated; and the restoration could only be accomplished under the Constitution, without the least taint of ignominy, or humiliation, or disgrave. A subjugation must be as complete as that of Poland by Rossia. The question must, then, be considered how long it would take to do it, how much money, and how many men it would take to do it; and it must then be considered what would be our own condition at the end of that contest. The re-election, of President Lincoln would compel a choice between separation and subjugation, and a subjugation must be sustained for at least a generation. The election of Gen. McClellan would make possible, if not probable, a restoration on terms honorable to both parties. if not probable, a restoration on terms be n not probable, a restoration on terms bonorable to both parties. That was the reason why he intended to vote for him. He could say no more at the present meeting; but at some future time, if those present should desire to hear more from him, he should take great pleasure in playing a few variations upon the same theme.

### REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, whose loyalty since the rebellion broke out has been of the most equivocal sharacter, in a recent letter to a Copperhead gathering, makes the following patriotic (2) impeachment of President Lincoln:—

In the early days of Mr. Lincoln's administration In the early days of Mr. Lincoln's administration, I lost almost all hope of a successful termination of the rebellion, whist he was at the head of the Government, and this, the merest hope, is now wholly extinguished. His infirmity of purpose—his unsteadiness in any policy—his once expressed dislike to radicalism—his subsequent adoption of its worst features—his ignorant and mischievous interference with our military campaigns—his appointment, often against advice, of high military officers of notorious incompetency—his frequent and nearly fatal change of commanders—his abandonment of the, before, uniform practice of his predecessors of cabinet consultations—his permission of dishonorable dissensions among its members, displaying itself constantly, to his knowledge, before others, and often, as it is known, in his presence, in personal abuse of each other—his obstinate and reckless disregard of the wishes of his political friends, communicated to him on one occasion in the solemn form of a committee, representing, as he was aware, nine-tenths if not every friend he had in Congress; and again, and recently, expressed in terms not to be mistaken, in one of the resolutions of the Convention which nominated him for re-election; his permitting military interference with elections, vitually subjecting the ballot to the control of the bayonet; his justifying arrests without specifications of charges, though over and over again demanded, and long continued imprisonment, and, after release, without trial or explanation; his tolerating trial, by military commission, of offences made cognizable exclusively by acts of Congress passed since the rebelion, and by the civit courts; and the virtual confiscation of private property, without even a resort to any mode of trial, and other matters of like illegality and outrage, too many to detail in a letter, whilst they demonstrate his utter unfitness for the Presidency, give no promise of a successful result of the contest whilst he is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, an I lost almost all hope of a successful termination of the rebellion, whilst he was at the head of the Gov-

# SPEECH OF HON, JAMES GUTHRIE.

Extract from a factious speech recently delivered at New Albany, Indiana, by Hon. James Guthric, of Kentucky:—

This is the first time since Abraham Line This is the first time since Abraham Lincoln was elected—the first time since he violated the Chicago platform of 1860—since he violated the laws of Congress—since he violated the Constitution, that the Democratic party have had a chance to speak. And now it will speak until it saves this great republic—this precious Constitution. It will speak at the ballot-box, the great and sacred forum from which every citizen may speak with power.

I have a right, as a Democrat, to speak of Jeff

And now it will speak until it saves this great republic—this precious Constitution. It will speak at the ballot-box, the great and sacred forum from which every citizen may speak with power.

I have a right, as a Democrat, to speak of Jeff Davis and Abraham Lincoln. They were both born in Kentucky, and both have disgraced that noble commonwealth, and her principle of equal rights and just laws. Both of them take men against their wills to fight their battles. Lincoln is doing this now-forcing men to fight for the abolition of slavery, not the restoration of the Union—sending men into your houses with bayonets to hold in awe peaceable loyal citizens. He has to-day scattered throughout the loyal States of the North to dominate over a free people, soldiers enough to subjugate Jeff Davis's confederation.

I am for peace—for a peace that will give us back the old Union under the Constitution. I was a member of the Peace Congress in 1861. In this Congress I was for peace, concession, and renewed guarantees to all the States. I believed then, as now, that the great waste of precious blood which has taken place would not restore the Union. I asked that the seven border free and the seven border free and the seven border slave States might propose a basis for the settlement of all difficulties. They would have proposed such a basis as would have been a full, final, bonorable, and antisfactory settlement. But the radicals in that Congress would not consent to it. Neither the Abolitionists of the North nor the Secessionists of the South would consent to it. They would have proposed such a basis as would have been a full, final, bonorable, and antisfactory settlement. But the radicals in that Congress would not consent to it. Neither the Abolitionists of the North nor the Secessionists of the South would consent to it. They would have proposed such a basis as would have been a full, final, bonorable, and been proached war, and desolation, and blood to the beart's content of the nation? I Even preachers have preached war,

UNION AND PEACE.

The South are for Peace. Offer them Peace on this basis, (the Union and Constitution,) and they will take it—yes, take it with joy, and return to their allegiance.—
[JAMES GUTHRIE.

MEAVES

HORSE

M COP ME

There are reports that Georgia is tendering allegiance to the Union, and it is certain that in North Carolina there is a strong undercurrent of Union feeling. James Guthre is not a man of the impulsive class, or of the shallow set of the Abolition brood, but is one of the comprehensive order of minds, grasping a subject in its entirety, having a statesman's vision and a patriot's instinct; and while he tramples with elephantine tread on the centralization and despotic principles of the Abolitionists, row, alas, headed by Mr. Lincoln, he gives the country the great assurance that it is practicable to reach

y zation and despotic principles of the Abolitionists, now, alsa, headed by Mr. Lincoln, he gives the country the great assurance that it is practicable to reach PEAGE under the CONSTITUTION? He says there can be peace with a recognition of the ancient rights of each State. Behind this assurance is character; a man of sterling integrity, public and prid vate; an honest man whose word is as good as his bond. Can this nation afford not to heed the centuction of the control of the conclusion is that the Union can be restored! His conclusion is that the Union can be restored! Alove of this—the Union of co-equal States under a Constitution formed for common purposes—still abides in all the States, still lives in the States that are in rebellion in a minority who are not and cannot be put in rebellion by the whole of the Secession or dinances, so called. They are loyal Unionists. They are better loyalists than the tribe of Northern Garrison Abolitionists, for they are for the Constitution—for the local government in its legitimate local sphere, and for the entire maintenance of the supreme law in its legitimate national sphere. This is genuine LOYALTY. This is a support of the laws and the Government of this land. Those who, North or South, violate the national, sphere, are in secession; and those who support the local and general or South, violate the national, sphere, are in seces-sion; and those who support the local and general departments, as parted off in the Constitution, are in harmony with the vital principles that made this

departments, as parted off in the Constitution, are in harmony with the vital principles that made this Republic.

There is literally no party south of Mason and Dixon's line for the Abolition policy that the Garrison set have wrung from President Lincoln. This is subjugation by sixteen States of fifteen. States, and rule over them which is repugnant to our polity. The great party under McCellan—leaving slavery to the mercy of events—is for tendering the Union that had its foundation in mutual recognition of the rights of the States; in the admiration felt for the people of one State for the virtues and patriotism of the people of other States; in the hatred off factionists and tyranny and arbitrary power everywhere; in the love of a republican maxim of a Government of Laws and not of Mks. In proportion as these feelings are mutual will the old portion as these feelings are mutual will the

portion as these feelings are mutual will the old Union come back. While President Lincoln, in his ukase, addressed "To whom it may concern," and his party stand, as it were, with a club, saying to Georgia, "pass under our caudine forks, re-arrange your local polity, abandon slavery, and we will let you be of the Union;" General McClellan and his party say, with the word of conciliation, "come back to your allegiance in the Union, and your ancient right of fashioning your local polity shall be sacred, and there shall be peace."—Boston Post.

# Selections.

SPEECH OF GEN. GARFIELD.

An immense Union Mass Meeting came Cincinnati, the 10th inst.—the largest ever he that city. Gen. Garfield made the speech occasion, which was enthusiastically apple We give one or two extracts:— DEMOCRATIC SYMPATHY FOR THE SOLDIERS.

DEMOGRATIC SYMPATHY FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Another proposition of their platform relates to the soldiers—the noble, glorious men in the field, thousands of whom have died in the defence of our common country. That great convention at Chicago did not dare to close its labors without some reference to the soldiers. What did it say? "Resolved"—what? That we thank the soldiers? Not a word of it. The Democratic party has no thanks for soldiers of the Union army. "Resolved that we sympathize with the soldiers of the Union." That is, we pity them. It is not the sympathy you feel for a good man in a good cause; no, but it is the pity you feel for a poor man who has the small-pox or the seven-year itch! [Laughter and cheers.] We pity the soldiers in the field; that is the idea, and if ever there were given in one sentence words that conveyed a more damning insult to any living being than is conveyed in that resolution in regard to soldiers, I do not know what that sentence is, or could be. Pablish it at the head of your papers; write it in your letters to the soldiers; tell them that the Democratic party at Chicago pities them.

write it in your fetters to the soldiers; tell them that the Democratic party at Chicago pities them, sympathizes with them.

The resolution goes on to say: "If we come into power, we will extend our care and protection to these soldiers." The Democratic party give protection to the soldiers of the Union! Protection for what? If the words mean anything, they mean, The resolution goes on to say: "If we come into power, we will extend our care and protection to these soldiers." The Democratic party give protection to the soldiers of the Union! Protection for what? If the words mean anything, they mean, you poor, deluded fellows, who went down there, and have been killing good Democrats, if you will only quit it and come back, we will forgive you will only quit it and come back, we will forgive you, we will protect you, and won't let anybody hurt you. [Cheers.] We will forgive you for slaughtering innocent Democrats in the South, who are only engaged in the pleasant pastime of tearing the Union to pieces. Just come back, and we will forgive you, and see that you are not hurt. In that resolution there is not a word that expresses thanks for what the soldiers have done, or approval of the work in which they have engaged. What did one of these Democrats say in Congress? He mentioned the names of Shiloh. Chickamauga, Stone River, Gettysburg, and said they would go down to history as the bitterest words ever uttered. That explains why Democrats look upon your soldiers with pity. Are those glorious names cursed words, with the fathers and mothers who lost sons in the performance of that noblest duty of man, the defence of his country from the assaults of those who would destroy it? No, they are words of glorious memory, that will strengthen Union hearts while there is a hope of the nation left. They will be as insmortal as the name of Bunker Hill or Yorktown.

mortal as the name of Bunker Hill or Yorktown.

ministers with hands at be ended. We will a great, and magnan. We will offer to the on under the Constitute rights, and dispose questions, so that nevwar be sounded which a dispose questions, so that nevwar be sounded which and brother against man. But they look over behind the boys with muskets to Chicago, where they see men that symmuskets to Chicago.

pathize with them and their cause; men who reach across Niagara River, and shake hands with them; men who in their secret organizations and other wise are doing all they can to help them. And they say, if we can only keep our ranks together a little longer, we shall see these Union people in the North broken down, and our Democratic friends there in power, who will masage the Government as we shall dictate. [Voices, "Never, never."] But if they should see to-day, and know that this great Northern people were united in the determined purpose to put down the rebellion, through seas of blood, if necessary, it would wind up their last hope. Their armies would be demoralized and broken up, and it rests with you to tell them that there is no hope for them over here. Send the word down our lines, and let our boys shout it out, that Ohio has spoken, New York has spoken, and New England has spoken, and they give you no hope. Let your armies shoul that, and it will be telter than a broadside, better than a bayonet charge, better than Atlanta, better than the fall of Richmond, for it will be the fall of the rebellion forever.

Richmond, for it will be the fall of the rebellion forever.

I received a letter, a few days ago, from one of our noble men who fought under General Rosecrans. He says to me, "We are very sorry that you left the army, for some reasons; but we tell you you are engaged in a fight of more consequence than any on the field. We expect to take Atlanta in a few days;" and they have done it; but, says he, "Atlanta is nothing compared with the ballot-box in November. If you settle the question there in our favor, we won't have much more blood to spill. We will hold on until you speak in November. If you speak in hovember. If you speak in the property of the property. What will you do for the boys who tell you this? This great meeting here to-night is half an answer to the question. This crowded square tells what Cincinnati will do; and what Cincinnati does, Ohio will do. You will close the war, and give the country lasting peace. [Great applause.]

### WHAT THE SOLDIERS THINK.

ON THE WELDON RAILROAD, Va

WHAT THE SOLDIERS THINK.

ON THE WELDON RAILROAD, Va., Sept. 24, 1864. 
The questions are every day asked:—How will the soldiers vote?" "Are they not anxious for peace?" "Do they not recognize in McClellan, their favorite general, the means of bringing the war to a speedy close; and therefore will they not give him their unanimous support?" I wish I was able to answer satisfactorily all these questions, and express faithfully the deep interest felt in the army in the present political campaign. In the first place, the soldiers who served under McClellan, and used to be so clamorous for his reappointment to the army of the Potomac, have long ere this ceased to call for "Little Mac." Though perhaps the present army is not so expressive in its love for Grant, yet no general was ever honored by a command which felt such perfect confidence in their leader's power and ability as is our brave Lieut-General to-day. In the commencement of the Summer's campaign, the "boys" were doubtful. So many had tried and failed that they looked again for the same result. But we had not been beyond the Rapidan two weeks before all were convinced that the right man had been found at last; and every move since then has made them stronger and more confident in this belief. McClellan's name will never be forgotten, it is true, but the superiority of Gen. Grant and his generalship will always be recognized.

The soldiers have no fault to find with the present administration. Abraham Lincoln has always been the soldiers have honored by "stars" or "bars." They are his boys!—and no father could be more tender or loving. When on daty in Washington, we had an opportunity to notice much of his private life. Several times a day he would pass from the White House to the War Department. A private walk through the yard of the Presidential Mansion connects the two, and a sentinel was then posted at the gate and door of the Department. The President as he walked along, looking upon the posted at the gate and door of the Department. The President as h bonored by "stars" or "bars." They are his boys!
—and no father could be more tender or loving.
When on duty in Washington, we had an opportunity to notice much of his private life. Several times a day he would pass from the White House to the War Department. A private walk through the yard of the Presidential Mansion connects the two, and a sentinel was then posted at the gate and door of the Department. The President as he walked along, looking upon the pavement, was always in a deep study, pondering, perhaps, over some scheme or plan; and frequently meeting some high civil or military officer of the Government, be would pass him unnoticed, or looking up, pay him hardly a him limited with the scholars of the sentinels, dressed in Uncle Sam's blue, he would lift his hat and smile—as only a kind-hearted man can smile—in answer to their salute. In his mind the soldiers, who had answered his call for aid to sustain the Government, were the most worthy of notice. How many little acts of kindness to disabled soldiers or to their families are recorde, of him! We will not repeat them now. There is not a soldier in the field who has it in his beart to find one word of fault with one who has on so many occasions proved himself their generous benefactor.

sustain the Government, were the most worrby of notice. How many little acts of kindness to disabled a notice. How many little acts of kindness to disabled soldiers or to their families are recorde, of him. We will not repeat them now. There is not a soldier in the field who has it in his heart to find on the form the field who has it in his heart to find on the merchanics and laborers, die in the field who has it in his heart to find on the merchanics and laborers, of the profit of a German dew—and then to charge think for a moment that the soldiers, who have been the real sufferers, whose blood has been freely shed on the numerous hard fought fields, which will ever be conspicuous in history, whose hundreds of contrades have fallen and are now sleeping beneath the soil of the ill-fated confederacy, are so blind, so lost to every feeling of pride and patriotism, that they are willing to give up, to declare the war a failure, and sue for a disgraceful peace, just at he moment too when they have their enemy at an advantage, and the long looked for reward is just before them, because they are tirred of the war and fear to prosecute it farther? Oh, shame! Have you no better opinion of those who are striving their utmost to upsheld the integrity of our once glorious nation? Not the complete of the stream, never came from the army; and the soldiers will never support a main who stands on a platform which advocates a compromise with traitors. It is the traitors at the fear of the south, that raise the ery of peace and cessation of hostilities; the cowards who have the fear of a draft and heavy taxes before them. They care not for the honor of the preval as just he fore them. They care not for the honor of the preval as just he fore them. They care not for the honor of the provent of the South, that raise the ery of peace and cessation of hostilities; the cowards who have the fear of a draft and heavy taxes before them. They care not for the honor of the provent of the south of the fear of the south of the fear of the

be more equally divided. In a vote taken in Co. A, of this regiment, fourteen ballots were thrown for Lincoln, four for McClellan; and this no doubt, is the proportion throughout the regiment, and every other from the old Bay State. But we are doing more by our victories in the field to support our favorite than we could at the ballot-box. Already the news from Sherman and Sheridan and Farragut have had their influence to dishearten the rebels both North and South. Their last hopes are concentrated in the defeat of Lincoln. At the North you must fight the battle at the polls; and may we here in the South, with our leaden votes, achieve a typic of the concentrated in the defeat of Lincoln. At the North you must fight the battle at the polls; and may we here in the South, with our leaden votes, achieve a typic of every citizen, and the grasp General grant now has on the throat of the rebellion will digrant now has on the throat of the rebellion will to tighten, and its death struggle will soon be apparent. And, who then will be more honored, more loved, than he who has stood so bravely at the helm through all the terrible storm which threatened to be gulf us—Abruham Lincoln?

The Boston Courier makes the inquiry, "How will the soldiers vote?"

will the soldiers vote?"

As an answer to the query of the Courier, we are permitted to take the following extract from a printed letter sent home by a Haverhill soldier, previous to the war a rigid old line Democrat, and now serving out his third year in Warren's corps, on the Weldon railroad, before Petersburg:

Weldon railroad, before Petersburg:

"As to your query, who will be the next President, Old 'Abe Lincoln;" and if I had a million of votes, he should have them. If I was obliged to vote otherwise, I should vote for Jeff. Davis, before voting for his lickspittle of the Chicago Convention. Master before servant. If the army were to vote, the 'Little Mac' vote would be small among the men that are at the front. The sneaks that have skulked around the capital and invalid corps for a year or eight months, officers that are or ought to have been cashiered for cowardice, almost unanimously vote for him. That is my experience in the army of the Potomac.

It is a joke with us, that when we see a man drunk, throwing his hat and coat into the mud, and wanting to lick everybody, and calling everybody sons of bitches, that there is another man for 'Little Mac,' and it is almost invariably so."

The writer of the letter from which the above ex-

The writer of the letter from which the above extract is taken was born and bred in Haverhill, and is well-known to many of our citizens as a Democra of the "straitest sect." The letter was so addressed that he could not have had the remotest idea of its publication.

publication.
Will the Courier please copy?—Haverhill Ga

# SPEECH OF GEORGE SENNOTT, ESQ.

Institute Hall was crowded on Tuesday, to listen o an address from George Sennott, Esq., on "The Political Issues of the day. Hon James Ritchie presided, and opened the meeting with a few well closen remarks.

Gen. John L. Swift, of Louisiana, being fortunately on a visit to his late home, was present at the meeting, and made a brief preliminary address to the audience.

to the audience.

Mr. Sennott (Democrat) was then introduced.

We give an extract or two from his telling speech.

Speaking of the tactics of the Chicago Convention, Mr. Sennott says:

What splendid party-management this is, to be sure! First, at Chicago they place the party so that a Union victory in the field appears to be a Demo-cratic loss! Then they nominate a man who, inside of the party, rejects the platform, and outside of the party is everlastingly obliged to keep explaining why be failed!

And he continues in the following effective strain

WHO BEGAN THE WAR?

The eloquent German orator, Frederick Has-saurck, answers this question as follows, in a late speech delivered at Cincinnati, Ohio:

speech delivered at Cincinnati, Ohio:

In the Convention which framed our present Constitution, Slavery demanded guarantees. She demanded the extension of the African slave trade to a certain time, a provision for the surronder of fugitive slaves, and an unjust advantage with regard to representation. She got just what she had asked for, and had her own way again. Was she satisfied? She demanded a Fugitive Slave Law under the Constitution; it was given her.

She demanded more slave States; they were admitted. She forced in Missouri as a slave State, under a solemn promise to leave certain other Territory forever free, and had her own way. But was she satisfied?

She threatened to nullify the laws of Conserver.

satisfied?

She threatened to nullify the laws of Congress, and was not compelled to obey them. She threatened, and the North yielded and compromised. But was she satisfied? She wanted a war with Mexico, and a war was de-

She wanted a war with Mexico, and a war was de-clared. She wanted more Territory, and she got it. She asked for Cuba, and the Government in her ser-vice opened negotiations for its acquisition. Her politicians wanted to rule, and rule they did. They wanted to control the Government, and they controlled it.

controlled it.

The South wanted a more effective Fugitive Slave Law, and she got it at the price of violating the fundamental rights of habeas corpus and trial by jury. She got it, and those who now declaim that our constitutional rights are assailed, defended it to the bitter end. But was Slavery satisfied?

She asked for a breach of plighted faith by a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and she got it. But was she satisfied?

She demanded the right to control the national mails, and to violate the secrecy of private correspondence. It was conceded to her. But was she satisfied?

She threatened when has demand.

She threatened when her demands were not im-

satisfied?

She threatened when her demands were not immediately complied with. Her threats were respected, but when did she declare herself satisfied?

She wanted to be nationalized by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and that decision was given. She claimed the right of extending herself into the new Territories. This was decided against her by the election of 1860; but, nevertheless, new Territories were organized without a provision in their organic acts probibiting Slavery, and the Fugitive Slave Law was faithfully carried out by a Republican Administration. But was the South satisfied?

Endless were the declarations of the North, that Slavery should not be interfered with in the States where it existed. These assurances were selemnly reiterated in the Inaugural of President Lincoln. But was the South satisfied?

At last she attempted the disruption of the American Union; and now, I ask you, is she to have that too?

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE ON TREASON.

There are more than one Kentucky Breckinridge. John C. is a rebel, and plotted his infernal treason while holding the office of Democratic Vice President of the United States. The opinions of another—Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge—may be gathered from the following extracts from a brilliant and convincing speech, made by him recently in Cincinnati: nati :

nati:

My excellent friend speaks of the South as "his erring brethren." But I do not permit men to be my Southern brethren who bave tried their very best to cut my throat. [Applause.] I have a brave young son, twenty-one years of age, who has been fighting from the beginning of this war on our side. He was captured, and they have him now under the fire of the batteries at Charleston. Well, I would cheerfully go there and take his place, but, as God is my judge, I would not agree to bring him home by making peace on the terms which these men propose. [Great applause.]

I am free to say, that if ever you make this peace that some of you are proposing, there are people in Kentucky that will under no circumstances submit to it. [Great cheers.] You may set us apart by There are thousands of men in Western Virgin-

There are thousands of men in Western Virginia, Missouri, Maryland, Tennessee, &c., who will stand by us in our determination to fight to the last for this great cause of ours. [Loud cheers.] You may talk of peace as long as you please, we don't intend to belong to the Southern Confederacy, [cheers and laughter,] and we shall call on you to help us to keep from going to the Confederacy. I am afraid of nothing but of you. We are not afraid of the trebels, and are afraid of the copperbends. We are not afraid of anything that they can do; but we are afraid of a revolution in the North, by which the North will desert us, and leave us to ourselves to crush out the Rebellion. [Many voices—w. No, mever.]

If you give way in times like these, you will bring upon yourselves and your children the responsibility of doing what you fail to do. If you are altogether unworthy of the mission that God has sent to you, and fail in this struggle, you will go down to the grave, and your children will stand over you and weep, and do that part which you ought to have done yourselves.

yourselves.

I want to say to you one word about this question of the negro. All I have to say on this question is this: Whatever the American people intend to do, they ought to do it boldly, manfully, and effectually, and take the responsibility. [Cheers.] As few slavery being destroyed by the progress of this war, it may be; but I don't believe it. The way for you to do it this: War or peace, come what may, take it perfectly legal, and work the thing out, root and brower, forever and forever. [Vociferous and repeated applicance.]

SOUND DEMOGRACY.

Hon. D. S. Coddington, a leading democrat in New York, wrote the following letter in reply to an invitation to address the Great Union meeting in New York, on Tuesday evening last:

New York, on Tuesday evening last:

New York, Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1864.

Gentlemen:—Your invitation to speak to-night is received. A severe cold will prevent me.

But neither cold nor heat can freeze or melt out of this country the belief that the Chicago Convention has left a democrat no choice between Jefferson Davie, with all his fruits.

The Vallandigham platform is merely an attempt of the Richmond authorities to run the blockade of northern ballot-boxes, Montgomery Constitution in hand. True, the Union flag floats from the first section; so it does from the Florida and Tallabaseeo, until you get near enough for them to hoist the Con-

federate rag and scuttle the Union ship, while we rebbed of our compasses and stripped of our nationbed of our compasses and stripped of our nationonsistency, are to be landed upon some bleak ma of egotistical State Rights and universal an-

dogma of egotistical State Rights and universal anarchy!

Call Abraham Lincoln a joker! Why, the Chicago party are trying to make this war the ghastliest
joke of the continent or the century. Have we gone
to school to a million of bayonets, and learned notiing? Have we marched a million of men a thousand
miles to stand still? Are we spending four millions
a day merely to buy back the old wrangle about siavery? to buy back another Brooks' murderous cane;
another Buchanan's Lecompton crime, greater than a un merely to buy back the old wrangle about siarory? to buy back another Brooks murderous cane;
another Buchanan's Lecompton crime, greater than
all the Lincoln lapsus constitutionis? The Crictenden Amendment was very well to prevent wan; but
are we to be fought four years, despoiled of our
means, called foreigners, hunted on every sea and
shore, and bury five hundred thourand brothers, to
give them all they asked in the past, and no security for all they will demand, on that very account,
in the future? They will say: "We plunged you
vital deep in debt, we helped you to innumerable
funerals; but we never buried a single demand.
While your armies have advanced, your principles
have retreated; and, so long as your victories only
mean concessions to us, war has no terrors and peace
no shame in Dixic." Will the red crisis stand thiswill greenbacks support it? Every five twenty bond
is a stump speech for Lincoln; every dollar greenback a campaign tract distributed among a warned
and consuming community, cautioning them how
they trifle with the dead and the debt of this war. and consuming community, cautioning them how they trifle with the dead and the debt of this war Hoping that the ballot-box will prove the sentry box of the national honor,

ox of the national honor,
I am, very respectfully, yours,
DAVID S. CODDINGTON.
Messrs. W. A. Darling, &c., Committee.

### THE ORY OF "PEACE, PEACE, WHEN THERE IS NO PEACE."

The last New York Independent contains a stirring discourse by Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, of the Union Theological Seminary in New York, preached Brooklyn on the recent Thanksgiving Sunday. We have room only for the last division of this sermon, having reference particularly to our existing struggle with the demons of the South:

III. And now let me say a few words about ou

struggle with the demons of the South:

III. And now let me say a few words about our own war.

We are tired of hearing it called gigantic; that word has been used so much. And yet the fact remains of a great war; the greatest, perhaps, in history. I need not tell you how great it is: great in the length and breadth of its theatre; great in its fleets upon the sea; great in its cost of treasure; great in its cost of blood. So great is it, that had its dimensions been foreseen, the heart of the nation would have failed it. So great is it, that had its dimensions been foreseen, the heart of the nation would have failed it. So great is it, that had its dimensions been foreseen, the heart of the nation would have failed it. So great is it, that only the most vivid sense of the still greater issues at stake in it will suffice to bear us through.

Cries of peace are on the wind. We heard them at the start. We have heard them all along. We hear them now louder than ever. But cries of peace from whom, and to whom? Some are the prayers of all the saints ascending since the war began, that God will be pleased, in his own good time, to send us peace by righteousness, that so it may be a lasting peace. But no cry is heard as yet from the robels in arms, who might have peace to morrow by simply throwing down their weapons and striking their flag. No cry as yet frogrour own brave boys, their blue-jackets fragrant with the smell of victories. No cry from the bloody graves of fallen heroes, who would as gladly fight and diagain for the old flag. No cry even from widows and orphans, who have lost all they had to lose, and now only pray it may not have been in vain. Nowhere any cry do we hear but from the lips of rebels not in arms, or who if not rebels, are the dupes and tools of rebels, doing the work of rebels, and doing it better now and here than though they had followed their hearts down over the lines. These are men who now cry for peace at any price, peace on the instant by the grounding of our arms, when shey know, some

stronger. They are now, by the confession of the rebels themselves, the forlorn hope of the Confederacy. Foreign intervention was abandoned long ago as an idle dream. The rebellion is standing literally on its last legs; it has conscripted everything it could lay its bands on that could be of any use to it between the cradle and the grave. The recruiting drum-beat would not be more out of place in the churchyards than in the streets of most of the Southern towns. A few thousands of men more on our side, and the thing is ended. Peace would then come, not by an armstice, which would lead to no peace that could last, but by victories so overwhelmig and conclusive that no man anywhere would dare to challenge the result. So says the Lieutenant-General of our armies, God bless him for his sublime tenacity of purpose, for his steadfast faith, for his many victories! So say all our best generals. So say all our best soldiers. And the rebels know it to be true. Only one hope now sustains them, and that is their hope of seeing yet, at the eleventh hour, a divided and palsied North.

Shall they see it? Thel me, Christian friends and neighbors, tell me, my fellow-countrymen, shall they see it? This is now the grand question before us. And it is the only question. The question of slavery, in its relations to our politics, our industry, our religion even, is just now supremely impertinent: impertinent, I say, not because slavery can be cleared of the guilt of this rebellion, or can be blowd upon with moral indifference by moral men; but simply because, by its own act, it now lies at the mercy of events, which must have their course. Of the four millions of Southern bondmen at the beginning of this rebellion, more than one million—Mr. Davis has said nearly two millions—have been.

beginning of this rebellion, more than one million— Mr. Davis has said nearly two millions—have been freed already. Others yet will snatch their freedom as our armies advance. And they would have snatched it all the same had there been no Procla-mation of 1863. That military edict is, therefore, but a poor apology for turning against the Govern-ment now. Beyond all controversy, it has weakened the rebellion, and strengthened the Government. t now. Beyond all controversy, it has weakened rebellion, and strengthened the Government, kened the rebellion by making emancipation nerely a military incident, but a well-advised and avowed purpose, in order to the quicker an surer triumph of our arms; strengthened the Gov ernment by all the thousands of colored troops no est the thousands of colored troops non ce, by arraying on our side the sympa-best men in Europe, securing for nepiration, not of ts service, by arraying on our side the sympa-so of the best men in Europe, securing for our-res the inspiration, not of patriotism alone, but of philanthropy and the fear of God. To re-lawe these freedmen would be not merely infa-s, it would be insane. These, then, are wholly of the problem. The eagles are uncarged, and e. What shall be done with such as may not e been actually liberated along the paths of ics, what shall be done with the institution of have been actually liberated along the paths of sarmies, what shall be done with the institution of slavery itself—these are questions of the future, questions to be taken up and disposed of after the war is ended, and the Union, which, according to the loyal theory of the war, has never been dissolved, shall have been in fact restored. For the future, the immediate future, to which they belong, they are questions of the gravest moment. Purhaps we shall all soon feel them to be the crucial questions of our destiny. Perhaps the hour is nearer than some of us suppose, when the whole nation shall be standing in awe of Him whose office it is to say, Inasmuch as ye have dense it, or have not done it, unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it, or have not done it, unto me. But just at this most critical conjuncture of our affairs—just emerging, as we are, from the lowest depths of our despondency, the national brain oppressed, the national pulse fiveriah, and the spirits of mischief bosy as never before—these questions are not in time. The only question now, if we are wise, is the question of ear

or armistice. This is the question offered us. Let us accept it, and hold its apostles to it, and hold ourselves to it, and hold each other to it, and hold the nation to it. If Ajax fails of victory for want of light, be it no fault of ours.

Armistice is the watchword. But what is armistice? Not peace, only hostility suspended in order to peace, they tell us. Be not deceived, my country and it is still in arms, engineered and dominated by able and desperate men, who have sworn, with an oath as stern as that of the famous Delenda est Carthago, that the old Union shall never be reest tablished. This explains the recent remark of Mr. Davis, that they are not fighting for slavery, and care very little about it. He did not mean that they are sick of the institution, and ready to give it up. He only meant, although of course too shrewd to own it, that with their independence established, and an open sea between themselves and the dusky Continent, they will know how to make good the losses of the war. They are inflexibly recolved upon an independent Confederacy; and if, with their armies so well in hand, they can bold the Southern masses to that programme to-day, with those armies refreshed and resupplied, they will be able to hold these same masses to that same programme to-day, in the began, in an unqualified and stubborn demand for independence. They say they want nothing else, gramme to-morrow. The armstice will end, as-began, in an unqualified and stubborn demand for independence. They say they want nothing else and will think of nothing else. If their demand be refused—as refused it must be, for I have read in recent document that "the Union must be preserved at all hazards"—then it will be war again, only worse, and less likely by a thousand fold to end propitiously than now. If the demand be conceded, there may, indeed, be peace for a time, but war again after a season, and war forever, till either our descendants learn the wisdom now offered to us, or the continent is black with ruins. What man in his senses can imagine, for a moment, the possibility of permanent amity, or any thing like it, between two such governments as would take the place of the one government now battling for its life? What man who wishes to plant, or spin, or trade, or study, would be willing to stay amilet such natures as would then be chronic? What mother would be willing to nurse her babe amidet such alarms as then would be nearly constant? Or is it supposed that there is still at the South a latent majority in favor of the old Union, who need only to be conciliated, who ask for a suspension of hostilities only that they may rid themselves of their present rulers, and resume their place under the old flag? If there be any such latent majority, from what I know of human nature, I do not believe, for one, that they will either respect or like us any the less for having cut the rebellion root and branch; a rebellion, with respect to which the chief question is and ever will be, whether its rank is highest among the great historic blunders or among the great historic erimes. recent document that "the Union must be preserve at all hazards then it will be war ag

### THE LAURELS OF McOLELLAN

1st. McClellan planned and ordered the advance upon Ball's Bluff, and was the cause of that siaughter.

2d. McClellan wasted a month in besieging Yorktown, defended by a garrison of only 8,000 men, while he had 155,000.

3d. McClellan suffered his army to be surprised, with heavy loss, at Fair Oaks.

3d. McClellan suffered his army to be surprised, with heavy loss, at Fair Oaks.
4th. McClellan, by neglecting to fortify his flanks and rears, allowed his whole position before Richmond to be taken in reverse, and ordered a disastrous retreat before a single corps of the enemy.
5th. McClellan ordered a retreat from Malvern

5th. McClellan ordered a retreat from Malvern Hill without cause or justification, after our men had achieved a glorious victory there. 6th. McClellan, by that retreat, prevented Pope from coming to his aid by the way of Lynchburg, and thus precipitated upon Pope's small force the whole of Lee's army. 7th. McClellan neglected for three weeks to obey

7th. McClellan neglected for three weeks to obey an order to move his army northward to effect a junction with Pope, and that time Lee used to move his own army against Pope.

8th. McClellan withheld reinforcements and supplies from Pope, which would have enabled the latter to beat back Lee successfully.

9th. McClellan opposed all the military and naval expeditions against the rebel seaboard, which he knew were essential to render the blockade perfect.

knew were essential to render the blockade per-fect.

10th. McClellan opposed the division of the Ar-my of the Potomac into corps, and only did divide it when peremptorily ordered to do so by Secretary Stanton, although he must have known that no ar-my of that size could be managed without such di-vision.

vision.

11th. McClellan neglected or refused to take the field at the head of the Army of the Potomac, and commence a campaign, until compelled to do no by the orders of the President, and War Depart-

12th. McClellan suffered the Potomac to be blockaded by the enemy for months, when he could

12th. accteuan sources and belockaded by the enemy for months, when he could have prevented it.

13th. McClellan did not participate in the battles fought by his army, but was in every case distant from the battle, leaving his subordinates to manage for themselves.

14th. McClellan delayed his part of the operations in West Vireinia until the enemy, whose retreat from Rich Mountain he was to stop, had been beaten by Rosecrans, and excaped.

15th. McClellan magnified the Quaker guns and scattered pickets of the rebels at Munson's Hill into a formidable fortification, defended by a strong garrison, and began a careful campaign against it until an adventurous Union man went up to the place, and discovered the cheat.

16th. McClellan suffered himself to be deluded in like manner at Manassas, and was undeceived in precisely the same way.

in like manner at Manassas, and was undeceived in precisely the same way.

17th. McClellan never seemed to have any ac-curate knowledge of the rebel forces, as he regular-ly magnified their strength on the authority of pre-tended spies.

ly magnified their strength on the authority of pretended spies.

18th. McClellan allowed Buell to keep an army
of 120,000 men idle, at bay before a rebel force of
less than 50,000, while Halleck's forces under Grant
were doing the very work confided to Buell.

19th. McClellan kept the whole immense Army
of the Potomac lying idle, through a long winter,
without ordering the construction of winter quarters to shelter the men from the inclement weather;
the only apparent reason for this course being a
desire to conceal his intention not to move the
army.

ardstown, Maryland, in precisely the as at Ball's Bluff.

as at Ball's Bluff.

22d. McClellan refused to move his army against
Lee after Antictam, on various pretexts that it
could not be moved, although upon being superseded by Pope the latter moved the army with the
greatest celerity.

# USING THE SLAVES.

After all the invectives heaped on the administra-tion, and all the bitter complaints put forth by peace men and copperheads at the North; after the gov-ernment has been assailed time and again for taking the negroes, and making soldiers of them, and a constitutional whine has gone up from every copper-head kennel in the land to the throne of rebellion, because the harriers to the one well ease. constitutional whine has gone up from every copperhead kennel in the land to the throne of rebellion,
because the barriers to the onward march of freedom
have been overturned; after all this, the rebels
begin to think of employing negroes to aid in destroying the government, by raising a black army
of 250,000. What will Jeffs Northern allies say
to this? Will they drag out their old hobby-horse,
and ride against him in this new arena? Far from
it. They care not what the South may do to destroy the Union, but can see no step taken for its
preservation. We must believe the rebels could
not take a step which would redound more to their
benefit than to free, arm and drill negroes for their
armies. Had they done so at the start, Europe
would, with one accord, have applauded the act.
We should learn even from our enemies. We have
increased our army two hundred thousand by
negro troops. How they will fight, let Fort Wagner
and Olustee answer. We should free still more—
free them all. When that prop falls from under
the Confederacy, its doom is sealed.—Haverhill
Gazette.

The Louisville Journal says McClellan has fallen under the political ban of Abolitionists. He may fall under a ban, but he certainly never will under a banner.

# The Siberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1864.

SPECIAL THANKS. We are greatly indebted, an such of our subscribers as were able to return to us their copies of the Liberator of the 30th ultimo—ous edition of that number having mysteriously faller short a hundred copies. Such kind and considerate compliance with our request is truly gratifying, an alls for our special thanks, which we offer to each an

### PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES.

all who have taken upon them this trouble. No mo

need be returned.

The second lecture of the course now in pr der the auspices of the Parker Frateri ham of New York. His subject was " The Conse vative Tendencies of the War."

conservatives. Conservatism is a fact of human na-ture, and human nature has in it a large element of lethargy, of staying as it is. In the progress of things Providence necessarily gives frequent disturbances to this element, and then the nation complains, and worries, and wishes Providence would let it a It curses the critic, and persecute

tive, planting himself on the side of the law of na ture. He would avoid change by establishing the

sons who do not believe in a government of the p

ple, by the people, and for the people.

Jefferson Davis is now the chief representative servatism in America. He goes for slavery, for the owning of labor by capital, for the complete sur pression of democratic institutions

Who are the supporters of Jefferson Davis! The ufflans, the outlaws, first of all. The common breakers of law. Just such persons as, here in Bosto turned out to enforce the return of Anthony Burns slavery. It would not do, they thought, to have the ists breaking up the foundations of society

What explains the cordial feeling here evinced b tween absolutists and anarchists? Perhaps the syn pathy which exists between one class of destructives of plunderers, and another. Mitchell the anarchist in becoming a slaveholder, did not desert his party e one step in the same acale

tive form is antagonistic to the conservative princi nle, and hence seeming anomalies and inconsi

war is also conservative, and represents a vital princi ple. Our war was begun by destructives, who, fail-ing of success, now find it more to their advantage to assume the position of conservatives. For us the war means safety, reform, peace. Peace was former ly spelt with five letters—p-e-a-c-e; now it is spelt with three letters—w-a-r. All disorderly persons de-nounce the war; all those praise it who understand by democracy a man's doing as he ought.

Jefferson Davis has been pronounced by Gen. Mc Çlellan "a perfect gentleman." Referring to the qual ities properly comprised in this epithet, the lecture drew a vivid contrast between these two "gentlemen on one side, and Abraham Lincoln and General She man on the other, vindicating the assertion of the tw destructive principle to the conservative principle.

The war has forwarded yet other condencies. Through it a common humanity is confesse and a common burden borne. A spurious democrac was perfecting the system of caste, a separation of m from man. The war has produced the Sanitary Coo mission, Soldiers' Fairs, the free-will offerings of m or the battle-field and women for the hospital. The Still another conservative influence has been ad vanced by the war. Slavery was our great evil. Th nd the struggles of the latter shook the continen The former wars in Mexico, in Kansas, in Congress had sprung from the oppression of the black man. The present war has established cordial relations between the best class of white Americans and the most op pressed and injured descendants of Africa.

Mr. Frothingham here gave some exceedingly it teresting statistics of the aid afforded to Souther freedmen by an Association for their benefit in Ne York, of which he is Corresponding Secretary. The teach the common arts of civilized life and the rud ments of education to the lowest and rudest population of the South. Even the old negro-prisons, in son cases, are used as school-houses. these the new Redeemer of the African race i Already some far-seeing Eastern sages (five Parse merchants resident in London) have sent liberal gift in aid of this enterprise, the education and elevati of the Southern freedm

The black man himself in our country now reveals the active agency of a vast conservative force. Under this head, the lecturer presented instructive details of the industrial activities of the ex-slaves-the profit some of them have already made on their newly ac quired land—their filing of pre-emption claims for more lands—their building of houses for themselves, all the time providing suitably for the maintenance their families, &c., &c

Industry, economy, thrift, providence—if these ar conservative, the freedmen are conservatives. Cer tainly, the love of education which they manifest look

desire to conceal his intention not to move the army.

20th. McClellan sacrificed 12,000 men at Harper's Ferry by withholding Franklin's corps either from succoring them, or reinforcing Burnside at Antitam.

21st. McClellan caused the slaughter of the Corn Exchange regiment by the foolish crossing at Shepequal pay merely for the soldier's sake, but of a recog tion of manhood for the man's sake.

Industry, ambition, aspiration towards proprieto ship and clitzenship, self-respect, honor, heroism— we contrast these conspicuously manifested characte istics of the freedmen with the contented ignoran and brutality of the "mean whites" of the South, i will appear that ebony holds the image of God after the soft Virginia pine has lost it.

When Sherman, returning to Georgia, was asked how many negroes came with his army, he answered ten miles of them. They had been stripped of every thing, but, as soon as the power of locomotion wa thing, but, as soon as the power of locomotion was given them, they sought freedom and civilization and pressed towards the farm, the school-room, an

the artisan's work-shop.

The sword does not understand its work, but i on and Peace, and universal Liberty, pr ected by law

The Music Hall was well filled, and the just sent ents and keen criticisms of the lecturer called fort frequent applause.

The President of the Fraternity announced tha

Miss Anna E. Dickinson, of Philadelphia, would giv the lecture next Tuesday evening, and that her sub-ject would be "Chicago, the last ditch." To hes her an overflowing house may be expected .- c. x. v

A MOST VALUABLE AND TIMELY HISTO.
WORK. We call the special attention of all the fo of freedom to the new work just published by er, Wise & Co. of this city, (see their advertise in another column.) entitled "History of the Slavery Messures of the 37th and 38th Congreed by Walk by Hon. Henry Wilson. It has been preparet great labor, accuracy and impartiality, and dese wide sale and a careful perual.

A MOST VALUABLE AND TIMELY HISTORY

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK, NO. XVIII.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6, 1864.

The official attitude of this city is akin to that de-aired by Mayor Wood three years ago—annexation to the Confederacy. For Mayor Gunther, who believes in peace and McClellan, will not illuminate the public buildings in honor of those successes which have made Chicago stock a laughing-stock. Nor will he, from a proper sympathy for those who are in a like case with himself, recommend a spontaneous illumination by the citizens at large, lest tallow should suddenly become a test of loyalty. Brilliant as is this strategy, it fails to repress that more trustworthy badge of patriotism, a test of foyalty. Brilliant as is this strategy, it must repress that more trustworthy badge of patriotism, a sunny countenance, which is habitually worn in these days only by such as read peace in the capture of Elchmond instead of the aurrender of Washington. No veto from the City Hall is potent enough to extinguish the light of the general rejoicing, nor, of a truth, should tax-payers grumble at being saved a very proper yet quite unnecessary outlay. Let every man who would have contributed one candle now, devote two to the have contributed one candle now, devote two to the celebration of that day (not distant, haply) which will cratic system from those infamous demagogues whose public life, like the hero's in the fable, expires with the smouldering brand of the rebellion

That which every sensible man foresaw from the be ginning—that the people of the North, comprehendin the issue upon which the war has been waged, and b ing anxious to decide upon it, would not suffer meur of parties—has been exemplified unmistakably since last wrote to you. And not only have Fremont and Cochrane wacated the field in favor of Mr. Lincoln, to the perfect indifference of most loyal men, but the lat-ter is stumping for Mr. Lincoln as vigorously as if the Cleveland nomination had not implied implacable op osition to the President. Senator Wade and Wint Davis appear in the campaign with the late Postmas-ter-General as a co-worker, though assuredly little love is lost between them and him. Mr. Blair stands better with the community than he did before his removal. He courted or met his fate man-fashion, and personal resentment, if he entertained any, has given way to his solicitude not to thwart the triumph of the cau of human freedom. His speech at the Cooper Insti tute on the evening of the 27th ultir ically considered, effective, but it was proof of his u equivocal committal to the Baltimore programme and its candidates; and, for aught I can see, if Mr. Car-penter were to paint his Cabinet picture again, he might withdraw Mr. Blair from the background, unless the historical accuracy of that famous representation would be impaired thereby

The present canvass, like others which have pr ceded it, is productive of some curious revelations. Such are those made by Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, deniéd by Gen. Naglee, and fastened upon him so that they will stick, by that able representative of the Key-sto ne State: to the effect that the Peninsular campaign was not devised by McClellan, but by two Con men in his behalf, and forced upon the Adminis Blair in the speech alluded to: that "the President held Gen. McClellan to be partiotic, and had concerted with Gen. Grant to bring him again into the field as his adjunct, if he turned his back on the proposals of the peace junto at Chicago." The public will be grateful to the junto at least for rescuing them from so grave a peril Revelations of the spirit which animates the self-styled Peace party, though not needed, have been liberally afforded. The bloody menaces of banners, newspapers and orators are daily executed, and are thoroughly sincere. No large assembly or procession of Union men can take place in this city, or your own, or in Philadelphia, without some more or less forml dable assault from the supporters of McClellan. Smaller towns partake of the vicious example, and a kind of Border-ruffianism is in training for the day when the polls, if preserved from molestation, will bestow a second incumbency on President Lincoln The last hope of the rebel leaders is in their Democratic allies at the North; their last hope, in turn, is in carrying the fall elections; and this cannot be accomplished ex cept by violence or illegal balloting. No one doubts that the desperation of the Copperheads is equal to any endeavor for victory, and it behooves the country to be prepared for a second attack upon the right of

he majority to rule.

A friend was reminding me, a few that feature in our political gatherings which was introduced by the Republican party within easy mem-ory—the presence of women. How this came about is known to those who remember the epoch when women first sat on public platforms with men, at lectures and other sorts of entertainment, and that ear lier epoch when the anti-slavery body was divided never to reunite, because a woman was appointed upon a committee with those of the opposite sex This is but one of the many valuable legacies of th tator has added immense moral force to the party which opened its doors to her. The Evening Post has recently been urging the women of the country to vote for President as they can—by exhortations arguments, appeals to those who exercise suffrage. I am led to reflect that mere political sagacity would dictate to a liberal party, which claims (and I think justly) to possess the sympathy of its country women the extension of the elective franchise to them. Bu by Republican and Democratic legislatures; at all vents, party lines cease to appear as rigidly upo events, party lines cease to appear as rightly upon this as upon other questions. In rejecting the sid of that humanity which we commonly attribute to the female sex, we imitate our treatment of the negro in relation to our polity. We need,—never more than now,—for regenerating the South, a population which shall be loyal to the core and democratic in the blood the freedmen will be all that, and we have not yet allowed them a ballot. So in the present emergency, when we are grappling with a monstrous iniquity, and in every effort at purification hereafter, we require all of justice, truth, clemency, that we can muster yet woman is, and seems likely to remain, a strang er to our ranks. We are fighting to assert the dig-nity and the freedom of labor, yet to one half of our citizens the principle is an abstraction. Mr. Sabine, in his "American Loyalists," proves conclusively tha no laws debarring women from any occupation which is not prejudicial to society, but we do quite as effect ually shut them out from a vast number of avocations sentation would serve them as a representative for of government did our fathers : it would regulat taxation, and would secure them all the pose the Constitution to be remodelled on the retur of peace: will sex as well as color be obliterated from that instrument? or must each State be won by It is well to remember that the future is now and that, for States as for individuals, to postpone to-morrow what ought to be done to-day, is poor eco omy and worse murality. M. DU PAYS.

Our attentive New York correspondent ser this letter with his usual punctuality, in ample season for the Liberator of last week, for which it was design ed; but it somehow got mislaid, and was forgotten Nothing of its interest, however, will be affected by the delay, though we regret to have broken the continuity of the series.—[Ed. Lib.

DEATH OF CAPT. DANIEL FOSTER. Among the killed at the recent battle at Chapin's Bluff was Capt.
(formerly Chapian) Daniel Foster, of this State. He
was a most radical abolitonist, and a truly brave and
devoted man. We are unable to give any particulars.

UNIVERSALISTS ON THE WAR.

At the National Convention of the Univer ord, N. H., Rev. Mr. Go seto in Concord, N. H., Rev. Mr. Goodneth, of Pas-tucket, R. I., in behalf of a committee, presented a series of resolutions on the state of the country. They were unanimously adopted, and are as follows:

Whereas, The fearful war with which our nation as been scourged for years still continues, and makes additional demands on our courage, energy, patience

Whereas, The fearful war with which our nation has been scouring for years atill continues, and makes additional demands on our courage, energy, patience and faith; therefore.

Resolved, That we recognize in it the punishment of our people for their persistent in trogance and oppression. We cannot, therefore, hope for the return of peace through efforts to rivet sew the chains of the bondman, or to perpetuate the former glaring in consistencies between our professions of love for liberty and the support of slavery.

Resolved, That while we deplore the bloodshed, costliness and agonies of war, and earnestly pray for peace, we yet deem a cessation of hostilities which ceaves it maetited whether treason is to be robused or petted and fondled, a delusion and a same. If followed by attempts to bribe traitors to return to a nominal allegiance by the promise of surrendering to their vengeance two hundred thousand colored men, who are now bravely battling in our armies for Union and order, it would show such dastardly perflay in our government as would call down on our mation the stern displeasure of a righteous God, and condemnation from all good men. Such attempts would sound the knell of our Union, the shipwreck of our country.

Resolved, That while we gratefully accord the meed of praise to Grant, Sherman, and their brave associates on the land, and to Farragut, Stringham, Porter, and other noble commanders on the sea, for their valor and skill; we desire to place on record our admiration for and gratitude to the common soldiers and sallors, who, with little hope of distinction and fanne, have cheerfully perfled their lives for country and humanity. While so many are found ready to serve, as well as to be served, to follow as well as to lead, we will not despire of the republic.

Resolved, That while we recollect that it was not alone by the sword of Joshua, but also by the upilited arm of Moces, that I street prevailed over Amalek of old, we still recognize the power of earnest, trustful prayer. Most reverently, t

umph, and peace speedily return; and that the Lord God may lift his face upon us and bless us.

S. W. GERMAN CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF

THE COUNTRY. Your committee beg leave to submit the following

Your committee beg leave to submit the following report:

If any period, the present moment is the time when every man, and especially every Christian and patriot, should take a decided stand-point in 'regard to the condition of our afflicted country' and it behooves, therefore, the Southwestern German Conference of the M. E. Church to speak out their opinions, and to declare their purpose as a body, while assembled for their first session in a city, and State which just now seem to be more afflicted by the horrors and hardships of war than at any period before. And while we hear the tread of military bodies marching and preparing for the defence of their homes and firedder, threatened by merciless invaders and wild rebel hosts, who are filling the country with bloodshed and murder, we declare hereby the following resolutions as the sentiments of this body, whishing not only to express them in words, but intending, as far as our calling as measurings of Christ allows it, to carry them out in deed and action:

Resolved, 1. That the awful war now raging in our country is not a justifiable revolution against unlawful oppression, but an inexcusable rebellion against the best government on earth; caused by a set of unprincipled and heartless traitors, who are enemies of the cause of liberty and humanity everywhere.

2. That it is our firm conviction, that in this strug-

best government on earth; caused by a set of unprin-cipled and heartiless traitors, who are enemies of the cause of liberty and humanity everywhere.

2. That it is our firm conviction, that in this strug-gle there can be no neutral ground for any one; but that, in the language of a distinguished statesman, there are but two parties, patriots and traitors; and that, therefore, we hold it a matter of easy determina-tion for every religious man to decide on which of the two sides it is his duty to stand in the present strug-gle.

lwo sides it is his duty to stand in the present struggle.

3. That as a body of Christian ministers, we design peace as much as any person in the country; but we reject any but an honorable peace, attained, not by dissipation, or the preservation and strengthening of the institution of slarery, but by the thorough suppression of the rebellion by the victorious arms of our brave soldiers; or the laying down of arms by every rebel in the land, and their acknowledgment of the authority of the constitutional Government, and the lawfully elected President of the United States.

4. That to attain this end, viz.: the preservation of the Union, and the abolishing of the system of slavery as the cause of the war, we consider all sacrifices proper that may be necessary for the overthrow of the rebellion, holding neither property nor life too dear for this purpose.

bellion, noting.

blis purpose.

5. That we ask our membership, and all pers

blis our influence, to sustain the Government. 6. That we ask our membership, and all persons within our influence, to sustain the Government and the cause of our country, either by enlisting, or, where taking place, by cheerfully submitting to the draft, as well as by contributing cordially and liberally to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, destined to relieve the sufferings and wants of our sick and wounded soldiers on the battle-field, or in the hospital, and also to the Apologist und of our esteemed brother, R. Bruehl, so nobly laboring for the best interests of the German, soldiers in our armies.

9. That we ask such of our members as are entitled to vote, not to allow themselves to be misled by deceitful statements of mere partizans or rebel sympathizers, but to cast their votes at the approaching State and Presidential elections for the sustaining of our glorious Union and the cause of liberty-throughout the land.

7. That we sends, conv. of these resolutions the state of the sends conv.

land.
7. That we send a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, assuring him of our prayers in behalf of his own person, as well as his counsellors, his Generals and our brave armies.
8. That this report be published in the columns of the Missouri Democrat, the Central Christian Advocate, and the Christian Apologist.

K. KOCH, Chairman.

George Andre, Secretary.

GEORGE ANDRE, Secretary. St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1, 1864.

HARPER'S MONTHLY, for November, appears with ts uniform punctuality, presenting the following table of contents :-

1. A Tour through Arizona. By J. Ross Browne [Illustrations.] 2. At Home. 3. A Cruise on the Sassacus. [Illustrations.] 8. On the Way to the Diamond Mines. 4. My Soldier. 5. Exploring the Mgalloway. 6. The Real Cost. 7. The Decline of Tragedy. 8. Lost. 9. An Unfortunate Princess. 10. My Refugees. 11. The Crow-Child. 12. Woman's Profession Dishonored. 13. Cousin Alice's Grave. 14. My Silver Spoon. 15. Ups and Downs. 16. Autumn Time. 17. Among the Sheaves. 18. Our Mutual Friend, by Charles Dickens. 19. Monthly Record of Easy Chair and Drawer. 22. Angels of the House-hold. [Illustrated.] Fashions for November.

A. Williams &c., 100 Washington Street, Boston

SANITARY FAIR OF COLORED LADIES. The fair of he colored ladies of this city, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of Massachusetts, opened on Tuesday forenoon at Mercantile Hall in Summer street. The hall has been beautifully decorated, and the tables are well filled with useful and orna articles, grab boxes, guessing cakes, a post-office, &c. &c. There is a fine piano made by Chickering, one of Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, and a portrait of the lamented Col. Shaw, valued at two hu lars, executed by the young colored artist Edward M.
Bannister, to be disposed of by a raffle. Addresses
were made in the evening by Hon. Henry Wilson,
Rev. Dr. Neale and Col. Lucius B. Marsh. The fair was well patronized yesterday, and will continue op brough the week.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE TAKEY. The intelligence ecease of the historically infamous author of the cott Decision, which took place at Washington on the 12th inst., after a short illness, is received by the entire loyal, liberty-loving portion of the countr with perfect resignation. It was a mockery of all law and a disgrace to the nation, to have such a man a the head of the Supreme Court; besides, he was un fitted for his station by his extreme age-88 years. H essor will, in all probability, be Ex Secretary on P. Chase, of Ohio; for such is the general The cause of impartial liberty will gr ensely by the change.

The communication of "E. H. H." was not peived in season for our " resent number. It shall

LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH. Just as we were going to press, (says the And laptist.) we received the following from our lon-tiend Gerrit South, which we have much plea a giving to our readers:—

PETERBORO, See Mays read your editorials, and for the god son that I always find them worth reading. In son that I always find them worth reading. In To the general proposition that slavery is rose the rebellion, I heartly assent. Rebellion is not alway rebellion, I heartly assent. Rebellion is not alway and the slavery is always the greetra of circumstance of the slavery is always the greetra of circumstance of the slavery of the slaver my letter to Messrs. Wade and Davis, but the support of the rebellion. But he apply to them. I spoke of the rebellion. But he report of the rebellion. But he report of the rebellion. But he report of the rebellion, as the rebellion, as the common definition of the rebellion, as the common definition of the rebellion, as the common definition of the rebellion, as the common definition and the rebellion, as the common definition always are supported by the rebellion is the difference between always as it was a rebellion in the difference between always it was a support of the respective of the respect the rebellion is the difference between slavery as it is and slavery in war. In other words, it is but the ference in the means which the monster employ had hitherto sought its ends by political, eccle, commercial, social agencies. These falls took up arms, and became the born debellion, of General Court of the color of the colo GERRIT SMITE

ROUGH SKETCH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. Senator Sherman of Ohio, in a late speech at Sadusky, drew this rough but accurate outline of the President's character:

dusky, drew this rough but accurate outline of the President's character:

"I know old Abe, and I tell you there is not at the hour a more patriotic or a truer man living that the man, Abraham Lincoln. Some say he is an inhecite; but he not only held his own in his desire with sidered the ablest intellect in the United States for attempts, and the substantial that the sidered the ablest intellect in the United States for attempts, but got a little the better of his States for attempts, but got a little the better of his States for attempts, but got a little the better of his foot down, it is with the determination and cranty with which our generals take their steps, and, lite them, when he takes a city he never gives it up. If he mod down, our generals take their steps, and, lite them, when he takes a city he never gives it up. If he mod down, our generals take their steps, and, lite them, when he takes a city he never gives it up. If he mod do not man any other President that ever coupside the child. This man, so coupied the child. This man, so coupied the child. His sollicitude for the public welfare in never casing. I differed from him at first mysell, but at last the and believed that he was right, and shall vote for this brave, true, patriotic, kind-hearted man. All the faults and mistakes you have seen. All his vitual you never can know. His patience in labe is wederful. He works far harder than any man is his faults and mistakes you have seen. All his vitual you ever can know. His patience in labe is wederful. He works far harder than any man is his county. At the head of this great naison, bot sit he has all the bills to sign passed by Congres; none can be appointed to any office in labe is approval; no one can be unished without the judgment receives his signature, and no one pariod whom his hand. This man, always right, alway jak, we propose to re-elect now to the Presidency. To rey off such a man as this, my countrymen, for McChan country. At the SOLDIERS' Votree.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTES The Boston Journal has a letter from Memplis

hich says: rinch says:
I canvassed the hospitals in this city. The immits
I these hospitals belong to nearly all the States, and
percent all the regiments in the army westof Waibnetton:

in these hospitals belong to nearly all the Sure, as represent all the regiments in the army vest of Wabington:
Adams U. S. General Hospital—Total number of votes received, 331; Lincoln received 282; McClella, 661; Lincoln majority, 198.

Jefferson Hospital—Whole number, 42; Luccl., 429; McClellan, 67; Lincoln majority, 62.

Gayisor Hospital—Whole number, 42; Luccl., 497; McClellan, 41; Lincoln majority, 52.

497; McClellan, 41; Lincoln majority, 52.

Goffered Hospital—Lincoln, 509.

Webster Hospital—Whole number cast, 27; Liccoln, 248; McClellan, 69; Lincoln majority, 52.

Eighth Regiment Jova Veterass—Votes cast, 61; Lincoln, 565; McClellan, 16; Lincoln majority, 58.

Sixth Tennessee Cavadry, composed of Tensare ed Massissippi men—Votes cast, 741; Lincoln, 58; McClellan, 61.

Lincoln majority, 728.

Part of parious regiments on picket duty or is can, taken as near as possible—416; Lincoln, 347; McClellan, 69; Lincoln majority, 278.

Could you, Mr. Editor, have passed with us most these brave men, some as the point of death, and others at the post of death, and seen their faces light up when they said, "Give us one for abe and Andy," on could not but believe that the army is truly loyal, as well as brave.

These votes foot up: Lincoln's majority, 318.

That shows well enough how the Western armies will vote.

Another correspondent writes:

Note.

Another correspondent writes:

"I send the following as the result of a vote for President, recently reported by the latergrant of the 49th Massachusetts regiment: Lincol. 14's McGillan, 30. This was a strongly Democratic regiment, and the result of the vote is very gratifying. It only shows the feeling of, the whole army, whilefulliations how it can consistently vote for a candidate for whon the rebels in arms now in our front cheer and wrigh their hats."

In the face of such facts as these, is it woodens that the Copperheads have always been against allow ing the soldiers to vote?

THE POLITICAL FRELING IN YALE COLLEGE. As informal vote of the students in Yale College, for the Presidential candidates, stord as follows: No. votes cast. Lincoln.

100 126 131 123 88 99 95 109 43 490 301

A vote was taken on the train that corred Gov. Seymour and staff, Gen. Wool, and the 5th New York regiment, to Gen. Russell's sternt, the tother day, although it was in rather bad usit prefast. The vote counted:—Lincoln, 211; McCellin, Of Gen. Wool world for Lincoln, and Gov. Synour fid

not vote at all!

THE FRELING OF THE ARMT. About three brodred and fifty officers, now under medical treatest at Annapolis, held a meeting in the Naral Schol Grounds, on the 20th ult, and passed restoints congratulating their brave comrades in sma spot the recent glorious successes achieved in the felt, all their confidence in the speedy crushing of the recently of the plans of Mesars. Grant, Steinan, Sheridan & Co. The meeting dosed by gring respectively three rousing cheers for "The Oile Flag," "The Army in the field," "The Nary," "Abraham Lincoln," and Arms for the Chicap platform. Nearly every State in the Union yas represented at this gathering of officers.

A vote was taken in the 1921 Pennsyirshia Volunteers for President, with the following result: Lincoln, 357; McClellan, 36.

THE SOLDIERS VOTE. From returns already re-ceived, it appears that from eighty-fire to more; in one hundred of the soldiers have voted in favor of the Union tickets.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ARMY VOTISO. WA TON, Oct. 4. The following general order seen issued from the Adjutant General's offer

row, Oct. 4. The following general over the been issued from the Adjutant General's office. In order to secure a fair distribution of their among soldiers in the field, who, by the laws of the respective States, are entitled to vote at the appraching elections, the process of the security of the secur

al. No political speeches, harangues or canrasiag among the troops will be permitted.

4th. Commanding officers are enjoined to the sed measures as may be essential to secure freedom and fairness in elections, and that they may be concluded with the regard to good order and military disciplise. Only the control of the c

martial.

"Out of the mouths of babes and suching" is true as in the days of the Pasimist. Do reader remember Rebecca, the little saize slave gif ros South! There was a whole column of argument her answer, when she was saked if she would for McCleilan. "If I were a rebel, I would!"

A COPPERIEAD VICTORY.

The evening before the assembling of the colored covertion in this city, several of its members had covertion in this city, several of its members had convenion in this city, several of its members had careful and the Rev. H. Garnet, and two or three middle had been dearlier, at the St. Charles Hotel, each had taken quarters at the St. Charles Hotel, he was set upon to the fore part of the return, but had been dearlier, and one of the swell known even the dearlier, and one of them who is well known ereck him down; toten who had been good to the face, and make him down; toten word having been spoken law, and the supplies the supplies provocation given for the assault, or being the same and the occasion of its presentation which we with a difficulty, it is not so that the supplies of the supplies o A COPPERHEAD VICTORY.

and men in Syracuse is not a very profitable busihee assauls, particularly the one on Mr. Garnet
Monday creaning, produced considerable excitestamong the delegates—that had arrived in sur
and a proposition to go to some other place to
start and the delegates—that had arrived in sur
and a proposition to go to some other place to
their correction was urged by Mr. Garnet and
their correction was urged by Mr. Garnet and
their proposition of their present and in all their
to their place, under these circumstances, would
to be an injury to the character of the city, not
every by it, and the worst policy possible for them
there are a colored men; as it would virtually insection, and their convention was held with no
er demonstrations of violence or disturbance
than an occasional satante scowl as colored men
than the streets.—Syracuse State League

DEMOCRATS, READ THIS.

### DEMOCRATS, READ THIS.

Charleston Courier-always one of the most

The Charleston Contrer—always one or interiors agained and desertedly industrial journals of the special ways:

"All of us perceive the initimate connection existing steen the arms of the Confederacy and the specie means are United States. These constitute two immenses are to excite greater for the procurement of year. The party whose nomination and platform we treatisely agar all together dependent for success as the course and resolution of our fighting men. It is a superior of the progress of a superior of the properties of the speciality, sagacity, yalor and vigitance are unside to totain victories, and to arrest the progress of arising horder, the existing Administration will hapk to scorn all the efforts of the opposition, and, in give of the most powerful combination, will continue to the progress of the progress of the control of the powerful to the progress of the control of the progress of the control of the powerful combination, will continue to the progress of the progress of the control of the progress of the progress of the progress of the control of the progress of the progress

Congressman B. H. Hill, of Georgia, has made a speech at Macon, in which he dropped the following crambs of comfort for doubting and desponding reb

"Go to General Lee's army, and you will find its

"Go to General Lee's army, and you will find its pipit fruly sinnaiting. Every brigade in it thinks it an whip Grant. Why, then, indulge in despondency? it can do no good.

Georgians? do not despond. In the midst of disastate bestrong. I do not doubt. Sherman, in Atlanta, bestrong. I do not doubt. Sherman, in Atlanta, the seemy ever got to Atlanta he would be destroyed. I said twelve months ago, that the recomy ever got to Atlanta he would be destroyed. It is true, I would have preferred his being desastable for he got there. But now we can and will make he seems, and that year woon.

small before he got there. But now we can and will make he nemy, and that very soon.

¿Lucha is defeated, and McClellan elected in the sating election, we may have peace. But there is no pope starty in the North, if we are willing to be subjusted. All will subjugate us if they can. 'Prace as any come by the defeat of the enemy. McClellan still never be elected, unless Sherman is defaated. The preservation of our home, the preservation of ar Sate, the election of McClellan, and the securing of ar loanship leave, all depend upon the defeat of Sherman. Every good to freemen depends upon his defaat.

If Mr. Vallandigham, who helped to make the Chasp platform, and who now supports Gen. McCellan, in his speech at Sydney, Ohio, said:

'Idsim, as the member from Ohio of the Committee Resolutions in that Convention, to have official procal knowledge that he (Gen. McClellan) is misaken. The two principal points in that letter of accopance to which I object were brought before the Coamittee. The one containing the threat of future we was knownously rejected. The other to the effect six until the States and people of the South had remarked to the Union, we would not exhaust these "arts of stemanship," as, they are called, received but three stein that Committee, though presented almost in the my words of the letter itself."

The following extract from the Richmond Er per cylain the views of the Southern supporters of be Chicago platform. They fully recognize their leading of the Chicago platform. They fully recognize their leading of interest with the McClellan men, and urge he scenario of military success on their side, not only by in drect effect, but for the aid and constort which it said turnish to the peace ticket in the North. The Laptor 1812.

A sean armish to the peace ticket in the North. The Esperior ays:

That, if elected, he will be compelled, from the ayn astere of the case, whatever his own individual forman has been reported by the seek negotiation with us, and suspend allows may be to seek negotiation with us, and suspend allows may be to seek negotiation with us, and suspend allows may be to seek negotiation with the same armines must gain to lather the seek of th

RCLILLA'S SUPPORTERS IN MARYLAND. The Cod (MA.) Whig says that every rebel in Cecil countries are to vote for General McClellan. The Secessian have always been very numerous in that may, and it would not be surprising, therefore, if McClellan obtained the most votes in it, although the Sag is sere for Lincoln by a large majority.

sue it sure for Lincoln by a large majority.

If The people of the United States paid the exrms of McCiellan's education, sent him to Europe
at he palic cost, and have given him for many years
alreadys, and have given him for many years
alreadys, he has proved himself to be an incapable
form! He now sake his countrymen to pay him,
form the ext tour years, a hundred thousand dollars
me, in order that he may prove himself to be an intable Prysident. The people don't see it.

The Connerhead mapers are always prating of

The Copperhead papers are always prating of acon's hirelings," but their candidate still persists hidding the position of one of Lincoln's hirelings, a large salary.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 22d says of condays victory: "This battle will secure the siste of Lincoln, of which, indeed, there was no tast before. How pleasant it is to be able to agree at those Richmond gentlemen on one point!

Octionized. The Boston Post the other day aliased that Gen. Grant had become "abolitionina his politics. And now "Fighting Joe Hooks as suffered a similar lapse. At the Union Leaguest New York, on Thursday, Sept. 22, he said: the summer of the summer of

ATLANTA. [From the Mobile Register, Sept. 6.]
This Georgia city is in the hands of the enemy. Sherman, the great flanker, has successfully made another of his favorite moves, and has got the place. With the do with his "elephant"! He came not to take Allanta, but to do his abolition master's will be do with his "elephant"! He came not to take Allanta, but to do his abolition master's will be do with his "elephant"! He came not to take Allanta, but to do his abolition master's will be do with his "elephant"! He came not to take Allanta, but to do his abolition master's will be fore. He had not a highly about the same intact power to resist his scheme of subjugation.
General Sherman has accomplished what has been considered by military men almost an impossible feat. While we detect the diabolical Abolition spirit of the man, and hate him as the bitterest and most dangerous enemy of our people and country, we came deep to him the claim of a highly successful military leader. His laure's throw into the visible the fame of McClellan and Grant. He has proved himself the beat and most daring of the Federal Generals.

ETHERIDOS A REBEL. The following gem occurs in the late Philadeiphia speech of Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, before a gang of howling, dranken ruffisan at a McClellan meeting: "Why, six, a broad acre of men are here before me to-night, resolved, with strong arms and willing hearts, to save the Constitution of the country. [Enthusiastic cheers.] On Saturday, I heard from the Tenth Legion. They send a greeting to the effect that they intend to keep the ballot boxes open for a seek. [Laughter and cheers.] And there was a message, too, from Northumberland, God bless her! to the men of Philadelphia, telling them that they would keep the ballot boxes open until they get men enough. [Great cheering.] Fellow-chitzens, all that I thus tell you is the truth.

THE FINANCIAL SUCCESS OF THE GOVERNMENT. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times takes the following cheering views of the facts of the financial position:—

These takes the following cheering views of the fancator of the financial position:—

The new six per cent. gold Interest-bearing loan, amounting to forty million of dollars, just offered by Secretary Fessenden, is attracting considerable attention, and will be taken up with great eagerness at a considerable premium. It is attracting much competition. Receipts for par subscriptions to the ten-forty and seven-litrity loans continue constant, ranging from half a million to one million per day. These loans, with the proceeds of the internal revenue averaging three-quarters of a million per day, will enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the expenses of the Government without any further inflation of the currency by the issue of legal tenders, except six per cent. compound interest notes, which are now issued at the rate of a quarter of a million per day, and being immediately absorbed as an investment, cannot in any way be considered as swelling the volume of the currency.

ling the volume of the currency.

Last June an attempt was made in the night to burn the bridge over the river connecting Augusta with Hamburg, and was in part successful. On the following day, three negroes employed in one of the workshops, who had a day or two previous been flogged for alleged misconduct, were arrested on supicion of being the incendiaries, and after a sort of drum-head court-martial, composed of drunken officers, were convicted, and sentenced to death by being ducked in a vat of molten iron! The sentence was about being executed when the Mayor, hearing of the affair, interfered, and induced the court to commute the punishment to hanging, and the wretched creatures were immediately jerked up by their necks in the foundry yard.

About a month later a private in the 7th Georgia regiment, a company of which was stationed at Augusta, murdered one of his Lieutenants, and after trial was sentenced to death. At the place of execution, he confessed not only the murder, but that he and another, whose name he refused to disclose, were the parties who had endeavored to destroy the bridge for which the poor negroes had suffered death. Had it transpired that three white men, Southerners, had been executed for a crime of which they were innocent, what a hue and cry the press of Atlanta and the whole South would have made over it! But the vicitims were only negroes—free negroes at that—and of no account or value to any one but themselves and families—and their brutal murder elicited no more attention from the chizens or press than the hanging of so many dogs.

The Freedmen in Vironnia and North Caro-

THE FREEDMEN IN VIRGINIA AND NORTH CARS THE FREEDEN IN VISIONIA AND NORTH CARD-LINA. Col. Kinsman, General Superintendent of col-ored men in Gen. Butler's department, reports that 112 abandoned tarms have been taken for the benefit of the freed negroes, and are now cultivated by them. There have been established 39 schools, with 99 teachers, and an average attendance of 5,930 schols-les. Last season the colored men raised 10,000 busi-cle of corn on abandoned lands in the vicinity of Nor-folk. There are 17.419 colored people within our lines, in North Carolina, the number of males and fe-males being n-arily equal. Of these 11,635 are em-ployed, and 5,788 to be supported by government; new settlements are being established for the unem-ployed.

A COLORED PATRIOT. Mr. W. Page, a gentleman well known to a number of our readers, enlisted in the United States Army last week. Mr. Page being past the prime of life, with quite a number of gray hairs in his beard and hair, feared that if he presented himself with his "winkled front" and gray hairs, he would be rejected. He therefore, in order to facilitate matters, had the whiskers shaved cleanly from his face, and the gray hairs pulled out of his head. With his somewhat youthful appearance, he made his way to a recruiting office, and, after a rigid examination, was sworn into the army. On being asked by his with who knew nothing of his intentions until he saw him attired in the habiliments of a soldier, why he was so anxious to go to war, he made this answer: "Uncle Sam has done too much for my people for me to remain longer out of his service." Mr. Page leaves a situation which paid him from eighteen to twenty dollars a week.—San Francisco Pacific Appeul.

About one hundred and forty colored soldier from Camp Dennison, en route for Nashville, arrive About one hundred and forty colored soldiers from Camp Dennison, en route for Nashville, arrived in our city on Thursday, and quartered in the Fifth St. Barracks for about three hours. During their stay a large number of men and women visited them. The men were in fine spirits. About two-thirds of them are Cincinnati boys. They call themselves "Uncle Sam's Iron-clad Peace Commissioners."—Ibid.

REBEL TREATMENT OF COLORED SOLDIERS. New York, Oct. 15. Gen. Butler becoming convinced that our negro soldiers are put at work in rebel entrenchiments, has notified the rebel authorities that he has also put rebel officers and soldiers at work on Dutch Gap canal. He has also proposed an exchange of all naval prisoners, and transmitted statements of our officers that colored troops had been murdered after capture by rebel regiments in front of the Army of the James.

The following extract (says the Philadelphia Press) is from a letter just received in this city from one of the most prominent men—once a large slave holder—in the interior of Missouri. It speaks for it set!—

"I am yet, thank God, alive and well, and as active as ever in the Government cause. I am for Lincoln and Johnson as the only hope for law and government in the United States. I honestly believe that the Democratic party will agree to a peace recognizing that their success gives us perpetual war, anarchy, bloodshed and ruin. I accept Mr. Lincoln as the only representative candidate of the Union men. Our country is fall of bushwhackers. No Union man—that is, no Lincoln man—is as found of a garrison."

The Family of Old John Brown Escopy—Camp Douglas (U. T. V.)

The Missing Steamer Roanoke. It is seldered pretty certain that the success the Plants To C.

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SOLDIERS ACROSS THE PLAINS TO CALIFORNIA. The Camp Douglas (U. T.) Union Vidette of 17th August gives the following interesting item:

gives the following interesting item:

By a letter from Camp Connor, near Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, we learn that Lieut. Shoemaker, of Company H, stationed there, with 5 men of the command, has been sent out as an escort to the family of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry notoriety. The family consists of the widow of Brown—his two daughters and one son—the only one who has not been killed, and is now emigrating to California. They were under the impression that the son was in danger of assassination at the hands of certain parties who were on his track, and requested the escort at the hands of Capt. Black, who commands Camp Connor.

EFFECT OF THE "New Rule" IN BALTIMORE. A correspondent from Baltimore communicates to the Northwestern the following:—

Northwestern the following:—

"The cause of freedom in Church and State moves gloriously onward in this section. It was thought by many that the passage of the new rule on Slavery would precipitate a large secession from the Methodist Episcopai Church. In some cases 'the wish was father to the thought,' in others it was the result of unfounded fear. It is true, that desperate efforts were made in some quarters by a few individuals, immediately after the adjournment of General Conference, to 'bully' off a class of members over whom they had exercised a great influence in the church; but they found the struckment of these persons to their old associations too strong to be severed by no better argument than that the church had expressed her anti-slavery isem in a more reasonable and religious manner than formerly. I have not heard of six persons in this city, or fifty in the State, who have left our church for passing the new rule."

upon these lectures:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that Dr. Hebbard's qualifications as a Physician and Surgeon, his completency as a lecturer, his manner and method of illustrating his anbjects with ample apparatus of akeletons, manikins, models, paintings, diagrams, &c.; his faithful protests against bad habits; his carnest appeals to parents and children, to husbands and vives in behalf of Nature's violated laws; his unansweraffe arguments against quacks and drugs, thus making his lectures intensely interesting, place him in the front rank of Reformers.

Resolved. The Description of the protection of th

ved, That Dr. Hebbard be and he is hereby

way.

Resolved, That these resolutions be presented to
the Newspaper Press of Boston for publication.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson. We have no words to fittingly describe the lecture of this talented young female orator, delivered at Ilion on Tuesday evening. For nearly two hours and a half she held a crowded audience in almost breathless attention. Her treatment of the Chicago Convention and of its nominees—especially her vivid historical sketch of McClellan's military career—was most bitterly sarcastic, and many portions of it most beautifully sublime. She has a power over the feelings and heart of the people which few can resist; and it is a satisfaction to know that is exercised ever in the cause of Justice and the Rights of Humanity.—Little Falls Journal.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY ELORT HUNDRED SOLDIERS.
The Paris (Illinois) Blade says that on Wednesday night last, the timbers of a bridge on the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis railroad were sawed nearly through, with the expectation that the next train, which contained about eight hundred soldiers, would break through, and a wholesale slaughter be the consequence. The train containing the soldiers, however, passed over sately, but the next, which was a freight, broke through, killing the engineer and badly scalding the firemen.

the nemen.

Thirty-four veterans who were returning home from Atlanta were shot in cold blood at Centralia, Mo, and the bodies horribly mutilated. Mr. Rolland, the express agent, was also murdered, and three citizens, on the train were wounded and left to burn up on the train, which was fired and started off at full speed. About one hour after the guerillas left, Major Johnson with about 150 militia arrived at Centralia, and started in pursuit. They were ambushed when about three miles out, and 96 of their number, including Major Johnson, were killed. The militia were all raw, and badly armed. The rebels were commanded by the notions Bill Anderson. This is the most atroclous affair since the massaure at Lawrence.

torious Bill Anderson. This is the most strocious affair since the massacre at Lawrence.

Terrible accident occurred to an extra train on the Shore Line between New Haven and New London. There were nine passenger cars, having on board 276 sick and wounded New England soldiers, in transfer from Knight Hospital, New Haven, to the U. S. General Hospital at Readville. The men were in care of Lieut. Stearns of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and Acting Assistant Surgeon T. H. Bishop, U. S. A., medical officer in charge. Surgeon Bishop's wile was with him, and was the only lady passenger on the train. In running a sharp curve at "Four Mile Ledge," so called, eight miles beyond New London, and about nine miles this side of Lyme, Ct., where the road passes through a deep cutting in a solid ledge of rock, the train proceeding at a high rate of speed, the first passenger car went off the track, followed by four others. The engine and tender renained upon the rails, the cupling being broken by the shock, and the cars piled up one upon another in a fearful heap of ruins, beneath which lay the dead and dying and shockingly mangled bodies of nearly a hundred poor fellows. The accident took place at precisely half-past 11 o'clock A. M.

The scene is described by those who witnessed it as being a fearful one, and affected the soldiers far more than the horrors of the battle-field. The men who came on say that they would rather take their chances before the enemy's rifle pits than encounter such a catastrophe. Two of the cars were broken entirely into fragments not larger than the hand. Another was forced up the ledge some twenty-five feet, and turned half round so that it lay like a bridge from one side of the cutting to the other. Of another, only the roof and one side were left. Another was mass of human bodies, broken wood and iron rols and chains. As one by one the poor follows were keen entirely into fragments not larger than the hand mass of human bodies, broken wood and iron rols and chains. As one by one the poor follows of

Death of Major Gen. D. B. Birnet. Gen. Birney, who of late had been so brilliantly distinguished as commander of the 18th corps, and who had been a most meritorious officer, from the time of his entering the service, died on Tuesday night, in Philadelphia. He was a native of Alabama, a son of the well-known James G. Birney, the leader of the Liberty Party in the early days of the anti-alavery movement, and entered the army on-the 3d of February, 1862, being appointed from Pennsylvania. He had a noble record, as well a citizen as a soldier, and through his death we lose the services of an accomplished military leader, whose place it will not be easy to fill.—Boston Traceller.

The Missing Stramer Romoke. It is now considered pretty certain that the atenuare Romoke has been captured by the rebels in the same manner as the Chesapeake was taken. It seems that thirty-five of her passengers were persons in the rebel service, and that they were commanded by an officer in Jeff. Davis's navy. The band rendezvoused at Bermuds, and proceeded thence to Havana in a sailing vessel. The work of overcoming the crew of the Romoke by such a force as is stated, well armed and directed by an experienced commander, would be comparatively easy. We shall doubtless hear of the missing steamer ere long as another rebel privateer, dealing destruction to our coasting commerce.

Pennsylvania is still in doubt upon the home vote. Both sides claim it. We have certainly gained one member of Congress, and perhaps more, and in all probability have carried the State by 3,000 majority. The soldiers' vote will add 3,000 to our majority; we consider the State sure. Indiana, the only doubtful State besides New Jersey, gives a Union majority of from 20,000 to 30,000, and a gain of six members of Congress. The soldiers do not vote in this State. Ohio rolls up a Union majority of 40,000 on the popular vote, and Pegh, (in Pendleton's District.) Cox and Long are defeated by overwhelming majorities.

The London Morning Star thus truthfully characterizes the peace manœuvres of Vallandigham and his school:

"The word 'passe' in the mouths of these men ona ly means, 'Let us go down on our knees before alsvery; let us make the fire North a hunting ground
of or the man-stealer; let us tread out free blought, free
apsech, and free political action, and elevate slavery
a sa the banner of the republic, the fettered propose the
corner stone of our civil polity. It is no promote that
the steam of these bitter loss of all row and lasting
peace, that Mr. Lindady and his freet dealer to use
the influence of this great empire of freedom."

the gift.

The death of Judge Taney at once brings up the question as to his successor. The general feeling of the country, and the intelligent judgment of the loyal profession, both point to one man. Salmon P. Chase, as the fittest person to be Chief Justice of the United States; and we have strong reason to believe that Mr. Liancola agrees both with the public and the professional opinion.

To General Saxton has established a savings bank for the benefit of the freedmen at Beaufort, which will receive their earning on deposit, paying interest on the same. Regulations have also been adopted to prevent the freedmen from being defrauded of their cotton by angentless.

ton by speculators.

22 Mr. Conway, Superintendent of Free Labor in Louisiana, reports that the number of Freedmen's Schools had increased from eight at the beginning of the present year to sixty, in which there are now 8,000 scholars and over 100 teachers.

The number of colored persons with Union lines in North Carolina is 17,417, of 4,744 were slaves three years ago.

"Secession was not the event of a day," said Bleet of South Carolina; "it has been a matter nursed for thirty years." And the bantling was sent North to Chicago, for adoption via Nassau and Halifax, and show at dry nurse in McClellan's bosom.

\*\*A great political meeting in Springfield, Ill., was gladdened and amused by a banner, borne by wounded soldiers, representing a glebe, which Lincoln was prijng up with a rail, while Andy Johnson was sitting cross-legged on the North American part of it, tailor fashion, sewing up a huge rent. "Old Abe" says to him, "A few more stirches, Andy, and the dear old Union will be mended!"

Mrs. Rose Greenhow's death is confirmed. the had been to Europe to publish a book giving some if her personal experiences of the war, and was frowned on the coast while trying to run the blockade its Wilmington.

into Wilmington.

27 The McClellan journals make a great ado about the enormous losses of General Grant during the present campaign. The National Intelligencer states them at 58,200. But the official reports of General McClellan and others allow that he lost in the Peninsular ampaign, 70,835 men, 2555 more than Grant, even according to Copperhead figuring. While McClellan's sacrifice of life did no good, Grant has broken Lae's army, and placed us within grasp of Richmond.

The McClellan papers generally follow the ad-ice of the Richmond Enquirer, and call their oppo-ents Abolitionists. The word does not frighten any ne now.

As tweedle-dum is to tweedle-dee, so is a se

The Springfield Republican says: "Gen. Eary's name is Jubal, and the day of Jubal E. has come." A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press roposes the following conundrum as a modest cele-ration for our victories:

"Why are all the rubels in the dumps at this date 'Tis because Jubal Early can no more jubilate!" BADLY WOUNDED IN SHERIDAN'S LATE BATTLES Injor-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE WITH ELECTIONS. Gen. Sheridan's operations in the Shenandoah Valley. The formule soldier is said to have been discovered at Readville, a short time since. She claimed to have been to the war, having enlisted at Philadelphia, and on being discharged, obtained a situation at Readville as an attendant.

Ten thousand white troops and fifteen thou and colored soldiers have been enlisted in Louisiana.

The yellow fever still prevailed extensively at Newbern at last accounts, the deaths being over forty per day, and nearly all the inhabitants who could have left the place. The Boston Journal says that at the present time there are one hundred and sixty-six entries on the docket of the Supreme Judicial Court of suits of livorce by parties residing in Suffolk county. In a majority of these cases, the wife sues for divorce from the husband, and the causes alleged are cruelty, desertion and criminality.

There are several good reasons for believing that the rebet authorities will soon tacily and indirectly agree to include colored soldlers in their acceptance of our proposition to exchange man for man. It is understood that Gen Lee has long been willing to do so, but the political leaders objected.

The shoe business at Haverhill, Mass., is at a stand-still. Orders are being countermanded, and the manufactories have stopped work.

The new Long Bridge over the Potomac has seen completed. It is 4946 feet in length, and cost

Clement Webster, long editor of the Providence Post, died in that city of paralysis last Sunday. He was born at Kennebunk, Me., in 1817, served part of his time as a printer in Saco, and up to the period of bis Jeath has been connected with the newspaper press as proprietor and editor.

Lieut. Col. Chas. W. Tolles, late of the New Mr. Advertiser, and a contributor to the Atlantic, continental and other magazines, died on Wednesday ron the effects of a wound received in the Shenanloah Valley. All but two of the Ohio Representatives

elected to Congress, on the Unio Representatives beneciate Congress, on the 11th, are Republican, the Democrats getting but two. This is a change! From even to seventeen is indeed a change that even the ossessor of Aladdin's lamp and ring might be proud f making.—Traveller.

The Clarion, speaking of the stoppage of the Skowhegan Farmer, says that, unless the price of paper materially falls, more than half of the country papers will also have to stop, as they cannot go forward much longer at the loss they have been subjected to for the last six months.

THANKSGIVING. Thursday, November 24, will be beerved as Thanksgiving Day in Massachusetts and Naw Hampshire.

The New York Tribune says that the democrate inve a majority of 761 on the home vote of Pennsylvania, but claims that the soldiers' vote will make that State Republican by 10,000 majority.

Both branches of the new Legislature of Pennsylvania are Republican, the Senate by three majority, and the House of Representatives by twenty.

THE DAY OF EXECUTION. We understand that the Governor and Council have appointed Friday, the A DE DATA OF EXECUTION. We understand that the Governor and Council have appointed Friday, the 18th day of January next, as the day for the execution of Edward W. Green, the furdreer of young Frank Converse in the Malden Bank. The execution will take place in the jail yard at East Cambridge. The murder was committed about noon on Tuesday, the 16th day of December, 1863.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13th. The World's correspondent with Sheridan says the victory over Rosser's cav-

alry was one of the most complete ever wan. Among the guns captured was the famous Baltimore battery, with its gunners. The prisoners captured were mostly of the first class of the rebel army. One of our cavalry men made a great mistake. He rushed at a couple of officers, aiming for the best dressed, and captured him. He proved to be a captain, while his comrade, much poorer dressed, who escaped, was Gen. Lomax. en. Lomax.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 8. An official despatch confirms the recapture of Rome, Ga., with three thousand negroes. A number of white officers were also taken. The Yankees destroyed all their commissary stores, and two squares of the business portion of the town were burned.

Burned.

The Maryland Constitution Adopted. Balting and central idea of all parties, and lived almost long enough to see slavery wiped out, and the stain removed from our otherwise fair escutcheon.

11,246 for it, showing a deficiency on the bome vot of 1574 votes to secure its adoption; but the soldiers vote thus far received amounts to 2453, making the majority for the constitution 889, which will be increased, it is thought, by not less than 500 votes more. Thus the new constitution is clearly adopted, and Maryland will henceforth rank as a free State.

The state of the parties, and lived almost long enough to see slavery wiped out, and the stain removed from our otherwise fair escutcheon.

He was a co-laborer in this early anti-slavery work with Judge King, Ephraim Brown, Deacon Smith, and a how of other good and true men, some of whom have gone their revard, while others of them are permitted to abide with us yet awhile—all of whom were among the builder up of that party, and laboring to make anti-slavery ralling element in our polities.

INCREDIARY THERATERINGS OF THE REBELS. The Richmond Whip advises, in retaliation for the destruction in the Shenandosh Valley, the burning of Boston, Philadelphia, New York or Cincinnati. It says: "Twenty men, with plans all preconcerted, selecting some dry, windy night, might fire Boston in a hundred places, and wrap it in flames from centre to suburb." The men to execute the plan are already there. "The latter remark applies to the other cities here."

JOHR BRIGHT UPON THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST. John Bright, the great English liberal, in a recent letter upon the Presidential contest in this country, says:

ter upon the Presidential contest in this country, says:

I believe that the effect of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, in England and in Europe, and indeed throughout the world, will be this: it will convince all men that the integrity of your great country will be preserved, and it will show that Republican Institutions, sold an instructed and patriotic people, can bear a nation safely and seem to thin a tender and affectionate wife, and not arrived and patriotic people, can bear a nation safely and steadily through the most desperate perils.

Settiff. Mr. Sutliff married for his second wife Phebe L. Marring thas been to him a tender and affectionate wife, and not inverse him to mourn as the wife only can, the less of valued and patriotic people, can bear a nation safely and steadily through the most desperate perils.

Arried has again passed over this community, and his fatal darts have this time found a victim in one of the veteran pioneers of the county. Levi Satliff has fallen as that victim! The death of a citizen of mature ago, born, reared, and always a resident of the county, and for fourteen years a resident of Warren, would sown to require more than a passing notice. Justice to his memory and proper respect for his family and friends demand some mention of his life and charater.

Mr. Satliff was born in Vernon, Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 12th day of July, 1805, and at his death was nearly fifty-nine years of age.

fifty-nice years of age.

His father, Deacon Samuel Sattliff, immigrated from Massachusetts but a short time before the birth of the subject of this notice, and settled in Vernen, where he lived during his residence in Ohio. His mother was a Granger, a nicee of the late Gideon Granger, once Postmaster General. Deace Scattliff. one of that class whom the Connectient Land Company induced to settle on some of their lands with a view of bringing out their value; and he was of course subjected to many of the hardships of the early settlers of the Reerve—a settlement so remote from the settlements in the ast as to be almost inaccessible, because immured in so

The subject of this notice was the third so The subject of this notice was the third son in a family of six, all of whom, save two, have passed on. The survivors are, Hon. Milon Satilf, late Chief Judge of the Sepreme Court of Ohio, a resident of Warren; and Allen C. Sutliff, a resident of Iowa.

Among the brothers were Flavel Fulliff, Eq., a very promising and rising lawyer, who died young; and Calvin G. Sutliff, Eq., also a lawyer, who died in Warren about twelve years ago.

The Sutliff family has been one of marked character. Deacon Gamuel Sutliff was a descendant of the Puritan stock of New England, and had much of the susterity of that character. Mrs. Sutliff was a descendant of a family that character. Mrs. Sutliff was a descendant of a family

that character. Mrs. Sutliff was a descendant of a family alike distinguished for the talents and patriotism of its quirements; and what was remarkable in her case, she was self-taught. She particularly excelled in history. It was remarked of her by Judge King, who knew her, that she was the strongest-minded woman he ever knew. She died in 1844. She was also very pious. Deacon Sutliff, who died in 1840, had been Deacon of a church in Vernon 37 years. He assisted the Rev. Mr. Badger, the pioneer minister of the Reserve, to form and organise many Presbyterian Churches of the Reserve. He was a man of great decision of character, stern integrity, and never-yielding perseverance, and endowed with wooderful endurance. These faculties enabled him to go through the trials of pioneer life without a murmur. The character and talents of such hareols seem to have been very fully impressed upon the quirements; and what was remarkable in her case, she wa parents seem to have been very fully impressed upon the children. All of them have been more or less marked in their characteristics; have been fully endowed by na-

in their characteristics; have been fully endowed by na-ture to impress themselves forcibly upon the communities in which they have severally resided. Levi Sutliff was born at a time when life was a severe struggle among the early settlers; and being one of the oldest children, was required to assist in the labor of clearing off the heavy timber from the land, and thus reduce the wild, inhospitable region to a condition suited to be-come the habitations of men. He experienced many of the trials and hardships of the Western Reserve pioneer life. It was a rough, hard life, and could not fail to have an important influence upon his character. How much of salf-reliance upon a school teacher! self-reliance such a school teaches!

and early tanget to rety upon himself, he was enabled to remody the defect, measurably, by persevering applica-tion to books through a long course of self-improvement. In later years of his life, he appeared to be a man of fair culture and extensive reading. He also knew men and things well, having studied them theroughly. He turned his attention to the law in middle life. He was frequently called upon to assist his neighbors in their difficulties before margistrates courts. After a time, and

in the year 1840, he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State. In 1850 he removed to Warren, and formed a partnership with Judge Birchard, with whom he practised for two or three years, but his own private business, and his large and growing landed and other property required so much of his time, that it compelled his retirement from the active duties of his profession, although he still rendered assistance to his friends when called upon. in the year 1840, he was admitted to practice in all the

f the county. In 1832 he became a convert to the then Anti-Slavery sentiments of Garrison as proclaimed in his Liberator, and from that time forward to his death he has been a consistent Anti-Slavery man. He made it the re-ligion of his life, so to speak. He contributed largely of sent the cause of the slave in this community. Judge Sutliff had but lately before that graduated at the West-ern Reserve College, and it was about the time of the breaking up of the Faculty of that institution by reason of Anti-Slavery entering into the college as an element of discussion. President Storrs, Prof. Beriah Green, Elizar Weight, and prepare services. discussion. President Storrs, Prof. Beriah Green, Elizar Wright, and perhaps some of the Tators, (the names do not now occur to me,) were compelled to retire because of their Anti-Slavery sentiments. About this time, he went as a delegate to an Anti-Slavery Convention at Philadelphia, where he assisted to form the first National Anti-DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS."

st friend. Many a wandering fugitive has had cause to eathe blessings upon him in his flight to Canada and

He assisted, too, in the formation of the first Ahti-Slavery Society in Trumbull County. This was as early as in 1832 or 1833. He also assisted to form the Liberty party in 1839, and the next year voted for James G. Birney for President, in preference to Gen. Harrison or Marin's Manuel Buren. Through all the early struggles of the Liberty party for political existence—struggies when were severe, with a pathway rugged and steep ascent, standing as it did between two great parties with no ideas except to get and keep office and distribute spoils—a position very sim-ilar to the crucifixion—he was one of its foremest and most scalous supporters and constant friends. His faithfulness to this small, insignificant party, because of the ideas it to this small, insignificant party, because of the ideas it represented, was very beautiful—nay, it was sublime. Neither the scoffs, the frowns nor the scorn, the threats nor abuse of the leaders of the other parties could move him from his purpose. He has been gloriously rewarded, too, for that faithfulness, and has lived to see the complete trium. too, for that faithfulness, and has lived to see the com-plete triumph of that idea in becoming the mainsprin and central idea of all parties, and lived almost long enoug

with us yet white—all of whom were among the builder-up of that party, and laboring to make anti-slavery; ruling element in our politics.

In 1823, the labors of the brothers Milton, Levi and Cal-rin G. Sutliff, in Trumbull county, secured the nomina-tion of Hon. J. R. Giddings on anti-slavery grounds, which was one of the greater political events in the histo-ver the activities. ry of the anti-clavery warfare Mr. Sutliff was twice married. His first wife

Mr. Sullif was twice married. His first wife was Mis-Mary Plumb of Vernoe, to whom he was married on the 17th day of September, 1834. This marriage was of bu-short duration—Mrs. Sullif dying in about eighteen month-after the marriage. No children survived the first Mrs. Sullif.

loss of a father. He was particularly tender and affectionate in his relations with his family. He was full of quaint humor, and, in his intercourse with noticity, was sociable, pleasant and agreeable. While he will be missed in society as neighbor, friend and citizen, it will be in the home circle where his loss will be more severely felt. There his loss will be irreparable.

On his death being known, the Trumbull Centry Bar assembled to take such measures as the occasion demanded; and a series of resolutions were passed, expressive of the feelings of the members of the Bar on the sad occasion. A large concourse of people testified their respect to his memory by following his remains to the grave. The mourring circle was large. The members of the Bar walked as mourners, wearing the usual badge.

A clizen of ripe years, of varied experience, having lived a long life in the community; one whose growth and history have been the growth and history have been the growth and history of the country; one who has left foot-prints and an impress upon the times, and the people among whom he lived, which will live after him, has fallen and been gathered to his fathers. Let the passing stranger speak lightly of his faults, and remember his virtues, while the wife, the children, the relatives and Triends drop plentiful tears over his grave.

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES \_\_\_\_ SEVENTH SERIES.

AT MUSIC HALL. On Tursday Evening, October 25, 1864, Address by ANNA E. DICKINSON.

To be followed on successive Tuesday brenings by Nov. 1—Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, of England. Nov. 15—DAVID A. WASSON Nov. 22-OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Nov. 29-CHARLES G. AMES Dec. 6-WENDELL PHILLIPS.

ORGAN CONCERT each Evening at 7 o'clock.

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

additional for each seat.

For sale at Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington street, John C. Haynes & Co's, 33 Court street, John S. Rogers's, 1071 Washington street, and at the Anti-Slavery Office.

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Cum

MARRIED-In Friends' Meeting-House in Pembroke, on the 13th inst., Janez Wood of Acushnet, to ELIZABETH.

[The Printer of the Liberator acknowledges the receipt of a generous, appropriate and sweet remembrance; and would reciprocate by invoking the fullest fraition of hap-piones upon "the train made one" by the hallowed tie thus described by the poet:

s described by the poet:

"Hail, wedded love! • • • • By thee,
Founded in reason, loyal, just and pure,
Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, son and brother first were known;
Perpetual fountain of domestic sweetz."]

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURB-DAT, the 10th day of November next, unless pre-viously disposed of at private sale, the valuable Farm be-longing to the undersigned, situated in WEST GLOUCES-TER. Said farm contains

SEVEN ACRES OF WOODLAND, very thrifty hard wood, suitable for ship timber, anchor stocks, or cord wood; also, TWO OR MORE ACRES OF CLEARED LAND, with

A TWO-STORY HOUSE, TWO-STORY SHOE SHOP, and a good-sized Stable thereon;—A FINE ORCHARD, containing the choicest apple, pear, peach and cherry trees; also, grapes, currants and other small fruit. Said farm is known as the HOVEY PARM, and is bordered by four town and county roads, called Essex, Lincolo, Summer and Haskell streets. A small creek runs through the farm, where salt water ebbs and flows. A stage coach, driven by the accommodating driver, Ww. H. Srowix, to and from Gloucester Harbor, daily, passes by the premises. It is within speaking distance of the Haskell, Saw-Mill, where the timber can be saved in any shape desired, by the skillful sawyer, JOAATHAN RIGOS; and is within three minutes walk of the Big Bock on Mrs. Rigos's farm, and the Rocky Mountain, (so called,) from which can be seen Essex River, Ipswich Bay, and the island where Ruyus Choart was borb. It is in a neighborhood of kind, industrious and hospitable farmers, who mind their own business, and let other pesple's slone.

For terms, apply to the subscriber, who may be found at the farm.

ANSEL H. HARLOW. A TWO-STORY HOUSE, TWO-STORY SHOE-SHOP.

Gloucester, Oct. 20.

SENATOR WILSON'S BOOK SHOWING what the present Administration has a ed for freedom. Being a

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

CONTENTS.

Slares used for Insurrectionary purposes made Free.
Fugitive Slaves not be returned by Persons in the Army.
The Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.
President's Proposition to Aid States in the Abolishment of.
Slavery.
Prohibition of Slavery in the Territories.
Certain Slaves to be made Free.
Hayti and Liberia.
Education of Colored Youth in the District of Columbia.
The African Slave-Trade.
Additional Act to Abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia.
Colored Soldiers.

immosa. Colored Soldiers. Aid to the States to Emanejpate their Slaves. Amendment of the Constitution. Confinement of Colored Persons in the Washington Jail.

ALSO NOW READY : THE YOUNG CRUSOR: on ADVENTURES OF A SHIPWERCKED BOY. By Dr. Harley. 12mc., with six dill page and a profusion of smaller illustrations, in ANDREW'S best style. \$1.50. Boys will find this one of the most entertaining and attractive books produced for their delight this year.

JUST PUBLISHED : PHILOSOPHY AS ABSOLUTE SCIENCE. By E. L. & A. L. Frothingham. 1 vol. 8vo. elegant. \$3.50.

WALKER, WISE & CO., 245 Washington Street, - Bosrow. let. 21. 2w

RY THE EARNEST REQUEST of a large audience of the citizens of Boston, (see pub-lished resolutions,)

Oct. 21.

DR. HEBBARD WILL GIVE A SECOND COURSE

OF TEN ILLUSTRATED LECTURES PHYSICAL EDUCATION,

TREMONT TEMPLE, COMMENCING ON

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, At 7-30 o'eloek. Admission Tickets, 25 cents. Course Tickets, \$2. To be had at Ditson's, Burnhams, Lorings, and at the oor.

Dr. HEBBARD may be consulted any day from 10 to 12, and from 2 to 4 o'clock, at his rooms at the Temple, Oct. 21.

The Friend of Progress.

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, loyal and responsi-ble to all true educational, philanthropic and religious movements. The Publishers invite the co-operation of all whe loss their fellow men. \$2 per year. Single numbers 20 cents. No. 1 now reads. movements. The run movement is per year.

she less their fillow men. \$2 per year.

20 cents. No. 1 now ready.

C. M. PLUMB & CO., Publishers,

274 Canal street, New York.

E. M. BANNISTER, ROOM SS. STUDIO BUILDING, TREMONT STREET, BOSTOR.

HUMBLE PETITION.

BABY LOOKING OUT FOR ME

BY RUREL LYNN.

Two little bury hands patting on the window,
Two laughing bright eyes looking out at me;
Two rosy-red checks dented with a dimple;
Mother-hird is coming; baby, do you see?

own by the lilac-bush, something white and assu-Saw I in the window as I passed the tree; fell I knew the apron and shoulder-knots of ribb All belonged to baby looking out for me.

Talking low and tenderly To myself, as mothers will,

Spake I softly, "God in heaven,

Keep my darling free from ill.

Worldly gear and worldly honors

Ask.I not for her from Thee; But from want and sin and sorres Keep her ever pure and free."

Two little waxen bands, Two little curtained eyes
Looking out no more for me;
Two little snowy cheeks, Dimple-dented nevermore : Two little trodden shoes,

That will never touch the floor;
Shoulder-ribbon softly twisted,

Apron folded, clean and white; are left me and these only Of the childish presence bright.

Thus He sent an answer to my earnest praying, Thus He sent an answer to my earnest praying,
Thus he keeps my darling free from earthly stain,
Thus He folds the pet lamb safe from earthly straying,
But I miss her sadly by the window pane,
Till I look above it; then, with purer vision,
Sad, I weep no lenger the like-bush to pass,
For I see her angel, pure and white and sinless,
Walking with the harpers by the Sea of Glass.

Two little snowy wings softly flutter to and fro, Two tiny childieh hands Beekon still to me below ; Two tender angel eyes
Watch me ever earnestly
Through the loop holes of the stars;
Baby 's looking out for me.

-N. Y. Ledger

BABY IDA.

Little baby, just beginning
Life's old problem, sad and sweet,
You don't know the hearts you're winning
With your tiny hands and feet,
With your little mouth and cbin, And your dainty rose-leaf skin, And your wondrous violet eyes, When their dreamy lids uprise ; All your tender helpless Waking Love's most sweet excess

Happy little one! to be

Nestled close to hearts that love you;
And I wonder if you see

Your young mother's eyes above you!
While each day new life is bringing, natic each day new life is bringing,
Do you hear her sweet voice singing?
Do you know her band's fond touch?
Oh, so food, she loves so much!
Do you look up in her face?
And instinctive feel its grace?

Almost four weeks old, they say-Almost four weeks old, they say—
Ah, dear baby! His is long;
You'll not know, for many a day,
How hearts sadden growing strong.
Baby's feet are soft and white,
And they need not travel yet;
Baby's eyes are blue and bright, ing nothing to regret. As the flowers get sun and dew, So your life shall come to you : Trust on, sleep on, without fear, Angels guard you, baby dear!

AUGUSTA BELL.

HEAVEN. BY MISS MANCY A. W. PRIEST,

Beyond these chilly winds and gloomy skies, Beyond death's cloudy portal, There is a land where beauty never dies,

A land where light is never dimmed by shade, Where nothing beautiful can ever fade,
But blooms for aye eternal.

We may not know how sweet its balmy air, How bright and fair its flowers; We may not hear the songs that echo there Through those enchanted bowers.

The city's shining towers we may not see With our dim earthly vision;
For death, the silent warder, keeps the key
That opes the gates elysian. But sometimes, when adown the western sky

The fiery sunset lingers,
Its golden gates swing inward noiselessly,
Unlooked by silent fingers;

And while they stand a moment-half ajar. Gleams from the inner glory
Stream brightly through the azure vault afar,
And half reveal the story.

O land unknown ! O land of love divine ! O land unknown: Views.
Father, all-wise, eternal,
Guide, guide these wandering, way-worn feet of mine
Into those pastures vernal!
—Springfield Republican.

"BLESSED TO GIVE." The kingly sun gives forth his rays; Asks no return; demands no praise;

Bat wraps us in strong arms of life,
And says distinct through human strife,
"If then wouldst truly, nobly live,
Give—ever give." And answering back that regal light, Fills all the air with fragrant breath, And writes in myriad bues beneath.

"If thou wouldst gaily, gladly live. Give—ever give." The merchant rain, which carries Rich commerce 'twixt the earth and sun ; The autumn mist; the springtide shower; hisper soft to seed and flower, no other life to live But this-we give."

Suggestive warnings crowd the earth; Glad sounds of labor, songs of mirth, From creatures both of field and air; Who, whilst they take their rightful share, Still truly chant, "We chiefly live To give-to give."

Oh man, the gem and crown of all. Take thou this lesson :— Heed the call Of these less-gifted creatures near; -that Christ's voice most dear Once said, whilst here He deign'd to live Blessed to give." London Good Words.

Thomas L. Harris, in a poem entitled "An Epic of vens," published in 1854, has the fol

"Oh Earth, there doth even now for thee await A ficree, races doth even now for thee awa A ficree, red confingration, that shall sweep All forms of wrong like sparks into the deep. Thy robber Titans, Earth, who build on high Iny recover jump, facth, who build on high The impions Babylon of Slavery, Seeking to 'scape the approaching flood, shall be Seattered : their very foot-prints none shall see. The flowers of love and liberty shall bloom On their forgotten tomb."

# Selections.

HOW TO DEAL WITH EVIL BY O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

They who ridicule the idea of overcoming evil with good have no conception of the terribly searching power that goodness is. Most people seem to think that goodness is rose-water. They describe it as a pale, pretty, pensive lady, with a soft voice and melting eye, who minces about with money in her pocket and flowers in her hand, distributing calico aprons and evangelical tracts, reading chapters from the Psalms, and murmuring little charities in the places where want is rotting and sin blasphemes. Goodness is painted as a divinity student, with a white neck-cloth and a clean shirt, and smooth hair falling over his bloodless cheeks. No wonder men doubt its ability to go into the fight with lions. Goodness must needs be a rather tramendous thing to perform the duty assigned to it in the earth. It must not turn pale at a fainting-fit, or sicken at agisht of blood; it must be able to use the lancet and the scalpel, and even to apply the moxa, if the moral diseases of men can be cured in no other fashion, eaving men as by fire. It must honor men too must be latered the restricted idealing. skrick; it must not term pale at a fainting-fit, or sicke at sight of blood; it must be able to use the lancet and the scalpel, and even to apply the moxa, if the moral disease of men can be cured in no other fashion, saving men as by fire. It must honormen too much to leave them their palatid diolatries, and must love them too much to spare their torshops. Tender it must be, but tender of that which is most precious, the life, not the raiment or the metather in the life of fesh. The Infinite Father sends his children to a stern school, where the scourge is still in fashion, and the lessons are hard, and the bottom of the class is for the ilde scholar; and if the dear souls do wrong, the great Benefactor makes them feel it. He lasbes them unemerifally with pain and want and poverty and sickness; be thrusts them into the dark closet of conscience; be stretches them on the rack of remores; be thrusts them into the dark closet of conscience; be stretches them on the rack of remores; to make them walk over the but from of shame; not adopting the system of model prisons, which leaves out the punishment, but leaves out also the love! Better the punishment, with the town which is a most intended to see the second base of the second barrel. At the moment of shame; not adopting the system of model prisons, which leaves out the punishment, with the town which is a middle to the second with the

appropriate to a mass of bloody broise; perhaps we do entertain thoughts which the Christian breast should refuse to harbor. But when this speaker, by way of giving point to his exhortation to, mercy, and specifying the way in which good was to overcome evil, went on to say, "We must respect their social institutions; we must not tuch their customs; we hust not take from them their property," it seemed to me that he showed this same imperfect apprehension of what goodness signifies and demands.

Respect their social institutions! But have not their social institutions been killing them? Are not their social institutions their disease? Does goodness require the surgeon to respect the cancer in the patient's side, or the priest to respect the darling habit of the book owns in of the pentitent at the confessional and the social institutions. If we wished to consign the them to the hell on earth, we should do just that thing. "We must not take away from them their property, But what if their property be an adder that they are cherishing in their boson? What if it be their property be an adder that they are cherishing in their boson? What if it be their property be an adder that they are cherishing in their boson? What if it be their property be an adder that they are cherishing in their boson? What if it be their property be an adder that they are cherishing in their boson? What if it be their property be an adder that they are cherishing in their boson? What if it be their property be an adder that they are cherishing in their boson? What if it be their property is the adder the property is the property in the property is the property in the property storation, the re-establishment, the strengthening of their social institutions. If we wished to consign them to the hell on earth, we should do just that thing. "We must not take away from them their property." But what if their property be an adder that they are cherishing in their boson? What if it be their property that makes them poor, their lands valueless, their soil unproductive, their climate unhealthy, their population sparse, their laboring classes degraded, their wealth undistributed, their social condition insecure, their laws cruel, their usages and customs behind the time, their industry backward, their intelligence low, their morals-toose? Is it kindness to leave them their property? Pray, then, what is unkindness? What is cruelty? What is windiviewers in it most terrific form? Overcome evil by perpetuating the very evil that is to be overcome! Overcome evil by taking off your hat to it, and saying, "Your very humble servant!" Ah, no; if we did really care for our Southern neighbors, we should never dream for an instant of compromising with them in regard to their institutions or their property; we should press our mercy on them till their institutions were completely abolished; we should wage our pity till their pride of unholy property was taken clean away; we should love them till we had loved their unrighteousness and inhumanity all out of them—till our tears had washed the very dust from their very feet. Yes, if we had ever the rished a noble desire for their well-being, long ere this the evil that is in them might have been overcome, the frighton. The measure of the interference of politics with religion. The measure of the interference of religion with politics to the end of purifying it, is as nothing compared with the interference of religion with politics to the end of purifying it, is as nothing compared with the interference of religion with politics to the end of purifying it, is as nothing compared with the interference of politics with religion. The measure of the interference of

far beyond the limits of its right. There is not a denomination in the land it has not either distracted or disturbed. There is not a Christian institution in which it has not intruded itself, and ruled it, as if possessed with a very devil. In its unhallowed fanaticism it has entered the pulpit, and virtually forbid certain portions of the Scriptures from being taught. It has denied the ministry the right of free speech, even from the oracles of God. It has withheld from their support, because they have followed the holy teachings of the word, to 'pray for those in authority.' It has sought to subserve to its own purposes both the Scriptures and the pulpit. It has entered churches, and bred ill-will and divisions, and fired up hostility among brethren. It has led even Christians to the use of words of insult and wrath, making them 'hatful and hating to one another.' It has led them to disobey the plain pracept of the gospel, that 'prayer, supplications, and intercessions be made for all that are in authority.' It has led them to place their politics above their religion. It has tempted Christian men to sacrifice their professed principles to their parties and their passions, and to make their devotion to their country turn on party conditions or personal opinions. It has even dried up the fountains of Christian compassion in their breasts, when the sick and suffering soldier has appealed by all the ties of humanity, religion. thas even dried up the fountains of Christian compassion in their breasts, when the sick and suffering soldier has appealed by all the ties of bumanity, religion, and patriotism to them, still refusing to give him aid. It has justified the persecution and murder of, and kindled an inhuman prejudice against the black man of the North, and denied the poor helpless slave and freedman, the sport of circumstances which they cannot control, the ministry of even the Christian teacher. It has made a proposition in our Legislature of New Jersey, relating to the colored man, so inhuman and inequitous, that if it had become a law would have dosmed that body to a disgrace, whose black blot would never have been wiped out. It has, with deep shame, excited a scorn and contempt for them who, though differing from us in color, yet sit in this house at the Lord's table with us.

It has thus shown you the follower of Christ so from by prejudices, that be has refused to act the good S maritan. It has withered piety. It has repress Christian real. It has kept many from the kingdo of God. These are solemn charges. On these I s of God. These are solemn charges. On these I arraign the politics of my country, and the plea of 'guilty' must be answered. Let no man deny this! The sad witnesses are here to confront us! Melancholy facts declare 'an enemy has done this!'"

### CAPTAIN SPEKE'S ADVENTURE WITH A BOA CONSTRICTOR.

BOA OONSTRIOTOR.

At the earliest possible moment after our camp had been pitched, a hunt was set afoct, and Captain Grant, myself and some attendants were soon making our way to "the path." There were no animals there when we arrived, except a few hippopotami, and we were obliged to wait the coming of some more palatable game. Our patience, however, was severely taxed; and after a long delay, we were about to "bag" a hippopotamua, when one of our attendants, perched in a tree about half a mile distant, began waving his blanket. This was a signal that game was approaching. We immediately drew into cover and awaited the coming out of the latter.

We were not delayed long, for presently a long column of animals, from the elephant to the hoo-doo, appeared in view, trotting at a good pace to the river. Their flank was soon presented to us, and each selecting his object-fired. McColl shot a fine young buffalo cow, whilst Capt. Grant was equally successful with a hoo-doo; and several spears, cast by our attendants, stopped the career of one or two different animals of the herd.

At this juncture, however, occurred an unexpected adventure, that finished our record at least for

the girth was nearly three feet, thus proving, lieve, to be the largest serpent that was eve thentically heard of.

### THE FREEDMEN IN VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

Lieutenant Kinsman, General Superintendent o Negro Affairs in General Butler's department, ha made an interesting report on the condition of the freedmen, from which we take the following: THE DISTRICTS IN VIRGINIA.

The DISTRICTS IN VIRGINIA.

The First district comprises the counties of Elizabeth City, York and Warwick, north of the James river, and is in charge of Captain Charles B. Wilder. The Second district comprises the counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne and Nansemond.

ties of Norfolk, Princess Anne and Nansemond south of the James river, in charge of Captain Or lando Brown. The Third district takes up all th territory of North Carolina in our possession, and it in charge of Captain Horace James. The counte of St. Mary's, in Maryland, Northampton and Accomac, on the eastern shore of Virginia, annexed tyour Department since the issuing of Order No. 46 is known as the Fourth district, in charge of Dr Caleb S. Henry.

pacity to learn, is far greater than has been claimed for them by their most enthusiastic friends.

NORFOLK—THE BAXEM FARM.

Buildings and the necessary accompaniments are now ready in the vicinity of Norfolk city, to receive, at a moment's notice, two thousand people. An extensive abandoned ropewalk is divided into rooms, each large enough to accommodate a family comfortably. From the ropewalk buildings they are distributed upon farms, or placed in other positions for self-maintenance, as they may elect. The "Baxter" farm of filteen hundred acres, near Sewall's Point, are the largest cultivated. Ninety log houses, fitteen by eighteen feet, (with the interstices filled with clay, and board-roofed), are erected upon these farms, for the accommodation of soldiers families, to each of whom there is apportioned one and a half acres of ground for garden purposes. A saw mill is in course of completion, and the abundance of timber in this location gives ready employment to all able to work. The requirements of government for laborers here, as in other sections of the department, have absorbed all the able-bodied men, under the guidance of experienced farming overseers, the crops are looking prosperous. In this work, and otherwise employed, are two hundred and fourteen horses, forty-aix mules and thirty-one oxen, with the necessary carts, ploughs, &c.

On abandoned lands in the vicinity of Norfolk, NORFOLK-THE BAXTER FARM.

norses, torty-ex mules and thrty-one oxen, with the necessary carts, ploughs, &c.

On abandoned lands in the vicinity of Norfolk, rende to the negroes last season, ten thousand bashels of corn were produced, and disposed of on government account by auction, at prices varying from eighty-five cents to one dollar and twenty cents per bashel, and the money accounted for according to the terms of their contracts.

bushel, and the money accounted for according to the terms of their contracts.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The third district embraces all of North Carolina within our military lines, and comprises the following towns and places: Beaufort, Newbern, Hawkins Island, Morebead City, Roanoke Island, Washington and Plymouth (the two latter recently abandoned.) The census gives a negro population in this district of seventeen thousand four hundred and nineteen persons; eight thousand for hundred and twenty-two are males, and eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven females. Fourteen thousand six hundred and forty-five were slaves in April, 1881, and two thousand seven hundred and seventy-four were free at that date. Eleven thousand six hundred and firity-six of, these are employed, leaving five thousand seven hundred and eighty-three to be supported by government. Fifteen thousand one hundred and eighty-eight are found unable to read, and the remaining two thousand two hundred and thirty-one are able to read. More than one-half of these negroes are refugees, baving come within our limits since the military occupation of the territory. They are provided for at temporary camps or settlements, in the vicinity of the towns, out of all danger from the enemy.

A new settlement has lately been laid out within our intrenchments, on the plan of allowing each family a lot of land measuring fifty feet by sixty feet; this consolidation, at the present crisis of affairs, proves a safe and economical arrangement. In December, 1863, in three camps, the government fed nearly two thousand negroes. In this consolidated camp, containing almost as many as were collected in the three separate camps, less than five hundred are supported. Similar settlements are now being established, though upon a smaller scale, in the vicinity of Beaufort and other places.

persons eight thousand five hundred and treenty-two are make, and eight thousand eight hundred and intry-neven fenales. Foorteen thousand six and two thousand seven hundred and eight-give were fere at that date. Eleven thousand six hundred and eight-give at fewer and and even thousand six hundred and eight-give and the part of the seven and the remaining two thousand two hundred and give six provided for a three than one-ball of these are provided for a three than one-ball of the seven and the part of the seven and the seven a

achievements of that army furnished liberty to FIFTY
thousand men, women and children, and the number
seeking its enjoyment is still irresistibly increasing."
That precious boon was had through much suffering
on the part of those who are now enjoying it. To
be sure, it cost the Government largely to provide
for their temporary wants, but the outlay will be returned through the benefits which the Government
will derive from their labor and industry this present
vers.

turned through the benefits which the Government will derive from their labor and industry this present year.

The condition of things as regards these people was one which, at that time, required the utmost practical wisdom to furnish an appropriate remedy. Idlenesse would have resulted in their ruin; and to furnish employment at wages calculated to reward the laborer for his work, and at the same time encourage the employer to engage the labor, was a most important matter to regulate. The changes and commotions in society, during the whole of the past year, rendered it next to impossible to carry into effect any general system of protection for the laborers, and, as a consequence, much suffering was endured by them at the hands of those who employed them. Yet the evils growing out of the injustice and heartlessness of some employers, and the wrongs perpetrated by many others, (some at the hands of officers of the Government even.) have not been so disastrous to the freedmen as would have been those following a state of idleness. To have allowed them that kind of liberty, which in reality is license and not liberty, would have resulted in making the change in their condition one of injury and not of benefit; and, therefore, it became necessary to manage them, and devise such means of protection and encouragement as were adapted to their condition and circumstances. The experience of the past year furnished an excellent conception of the disposition of those who must employ them, namely, for the planters, there were but few others to offer employment. These experiences furnished an idea of what the planters would do, if they were permitted. They demonstrated clearly enough, if there were any possible means of escaping the payment of wages, it would have been pleased with the chance of having all their old habits regarding the slaves revived, and applied to men whom they are now forced to employ as men and not as slaves. Of course, to this rule there are bright and honorable exceptions. Since

In order, therefore, to employ the Freedmen, and to protect them when employed; and in order to govern the planter, protect property, promote industry, supply the markets, and lay the groundwork of prosperity under the new and more exalted state of things which we have brought here, the Labor Regulations in General Order No. 23 were absolutely required; and I will show from results that they have succeeded in the objects intended by

### TO PLANTERS AND LABORERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, Sept. 22, 1864. SEED CANE.

I. Owners, lessees and managers of plantations in this Department are hereby ordered to reserve upon their several estates, as Seed Cane, one-fourth of the Sugar Cane, the product of this year. In the event of a transfer of plantations, this reservation will be accounted for to its owner according to its market value at the time of transfer.

WAGES OF LABOR.

WAGES OF LABOR.

II. All persons are notified that the product of the plantations within the Department of the Gulf will be held, wherever it is found, subject to the lien for wages on the part of the laborers who have been engaged in the cultivation of the crop, in accordance with the provisions of General Orders hereofore published.

Purchasers are notified, that no transfer of products will be regarded as a transfer of title, except it be based upon the full satisfaction of the just claims of laborers for wages, in the currency of the United States.

Provost marshals are hereby directed to notify owners, lessees and managers, that property will not be moved to market except in compliance with the above conditions.

act be moved to market except in control the above conditions.

The Provest Marshal General and the Superintendent Bureau of Free Labor are directed, in concurrence, to provide for the full execution of this and previous orders relating to the subject.

By command of Major General Banks.

GRORGE B. DRAKE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

### HISTORICAL COINCIDENCE.

much heaped upon the great original wrong. It may be fairly argued that men guilty of these great crime may be capable of the lesser offences that are hint Now for the application. It is a matter of notorie-

ty that undisguised sympathizers with Southern secession and receiption. It not agents of southern seces-sionists, were prominent actors in the Chicago Con-vention. They virtually sacrificed their "Beace on any terms" principle, when they consented to run an avowed war candidate for the Presidency. But they took care to secure a rabid peace man, and a most inveterate Copperhead, as the candidate for the Vice Presidency, with the hope that with a non-coman avowed war candidate for the Frestency. But they took care to secure a rabid peace man, and a most inveterate Copperhead, as the candidate for the Vice Presidency, with the hope that with a non-committal platform, the war principles, and the supposed personal popularity of the one candidate, would secure the success of the entire ticket. If by any mischance this fine plan should be found to work successfully, it would at least be a most remarkable coincidence it General McClellan should be promptly bored to death by office-seekers, take an over dose of rat-soup by accident, or conveniently die of dysentery, induced by eating raw blackberries. In that event, the road to peace would be single and easy for the South, as Mr. Pendleton would not be the man to throw any untoward obstacles in the way, even though peace meant the destruction of our nationality, and the possible subjugation of the North to Southern traitors. We give the hint for what it is worth. It is at least worth thinking about, between now and November, as accident might work the same results as design, and General McClellan does not enjoy any immunity from the chances of life and death.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 12: Lieut. Col. Weaver with 90 colored troops was attacked yesterday moraling, five miles below Fort Nelson, by 200 rybele under Lieut. Lowry. The rebels were whipped, with the loss of Lieut. Lowry and Capt. Gurdy killed, and 26 men killed and wounded. The Federal loss was one lieutenant and three men killed, and nine men wounded.

wounded.

23 The Herald's correspondent with the 15th coris, writing under date of the 4th, says: "The rebels are busy attempting to strengthen their works, and appear to be in a great hurry. A number of the soldiers of a North Carolina regiment crept down yesterday to bag the pickets of the 2d colored cavality. The tables were turned on them, and they themselves were bagged. The number of rebel flags captured by this corps has already reached nine."

The Union is the one condition

Only Union—nothing more;
All our rights we cast aside;
Come and govern as before;
We submit—this is our pride! We'll give up the Union men
In the Border States to you;
Pray you treat them tenderly—
Your guerillas always do!

We will pay your public debt,
We will render back your slaves;
They are in our army now,
But we'll send them—to their graves; All those States which once held slaves, All our Territories wide, Freely we will yield them all, Freely yield to Slavery's tide.

Is there aught else we can give?
Yes—our mainlood, take that too;
We shall have no need of it
When we thus units with you!

Only let us live with you
In a Union as of yore:
This we beg for, this we claim;
Only this—"WE ASK NO MORE."
Boston Journal.
Wood & Co.

Mr. Gooch—Were you on board the guaboat duting ny part of that day?
Gen. McClellan—I don't remember.
[Report of Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Were there two, or was there one but!
Wing there two, or was there one but!
Did you seek, or did you shun bus!
Did Georgie hide upon that gusbout!
I DON'T REMEMBER!

Is your platform Peace, or War! Hate you Slavery, or adore! Tell us what you're really for. I don't remember.

Pendleton! Do you among In you politics agree! Which of you will master be!

I don't remember!

Are you for the artifice Of a Rebel armistica? What's your plan, if that should miss!

I don't remember.

Name the royal men and true, Who are advocating you; Call us off at least a few. I don't remem

I don't remember.

The Incendiary Fires in Russia. The Moser Gazette publishes a long list of fire which have the place in different parts of Russia since April last at it adds that the account of the principal disastm not complete. The work of incendiaries commend at the end of April in the government of Kalosia two hundred and four houses were burnt. The fire the destruction of fitty-four houses; port at Othest two hundred and four houses were burnt. The modern of the continued in succession at Scrapoil; at Serdal, where four-fitths of the town were destroyed; as Mozir, one-half of the houses; at Mogir, one-half of the houses; at Mogir of the town were the town for the town were as many as in fine them hundred booths and one hundred. Feterbory, we be town were consumed. The powder magnine of a town were consumed. The powder magnine of a town were consumed. The powder magnine of the town were consumed. The powder magnine of the town up; at Riga two fires occurrence at least to the time the same at Tunien, where the queen of the town were entirely destroyed. At Oresbur six hundred houses were burnt, and Bakt is now soft a heap of ruins. During the same appear of the town were consumed. The powder magner is a Simbirsk, a town which, as well at Yarostati, is zero for the same are consumed. The reviously to April, two perial cannon toundries were laid wate in the same manner. The Moseow Gazette apprehead fresh assers of the same kind, and calls on the Russia perment to adopt prompt and rigorous measure.

THE BERCHERS. In a letter addressed by Cala-rine Beecher to her brother Edward, she sets forh what a set of hereices the family is, though she say that for many years the father and mother were in a agony to establish them in their faith. The following is an extract:

"My brother, we are before the public, under solm and painful responsibilities. Our father's biography is now before the world, in which he appears is prominent defender of the New England system of phy is now before the world, in which he appears as a prominent defender of the New England system of theology, and of the Puritan Church based on that system. And he carneatly trained all his children in that system. And now you, his first educated so, even before his death, have issued two volumes a prove that this system is contray to the principle of honor and right, 'unless the theory of infant pre-existence is added to it—a theory which he sad it other theologians, after reading your argument, have rejected. Next, his oldest child has published vie volumes to prove that all systems of theology based on the theory of infant depravity are contray both common sense and to the Bible. Then our younger brother, both as minister and editor, has rejected the theory of infant depravity, and the whole system based on it. Still another brother has issued a volume repudiating the New England theory of the successful held by bour father, and also maintaining infant pre-existence as indispensable to sustain the theology of most of the Protestant world."

most of the Protesiant world.

27 It is the intention of some of Ges. McGelan's friends to solicit him to sit for a docks portal of Peace and War. The distinguished Gestal, in initiation of Death and the Lady, will be delighted. One half of him will appear in the sanguary os tume of a Major General rampang and the other is the simple and subdueld buttonless dress of Aminish Sleek, bearing an olive-branch.

When knights enter the lists to tilt, they divided they the mottoes on their chields. Pendleton's motton, "I do not remember."

a. 1 copies — McCletians, 1 to 6 not restrict the control of th

ENGLISH PEACE ADDRESS. The London corre-pondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer says it has been proved that the wonderful Peace Address to be sent to the United States is to be signed, to grait extent, by young boys. Agents are employed us sit with a table at the corner of the strepts, and sign all the boys as they pass by, and those who can write their names are coaxed into doing to. A Copperhead orator at Peoria, (III.) recent

Will a Vopperhead orator at Peoria, (III) received with a reason why his party could not reject over Union victories, that a victory was an "affection of the constitutional rights of the South, and that we (the Copperhead) can never consent to reject over such a violation of the Constitution." Feel consciences and amazing ingenuity have these Copperheads. consciences and amazing ingenuity perhends, wherever any service to brethren " is concerned.

Drethren " is concerned.

Vallandigham made an important speech it Sidney, Ohio, recently. He declared that the Chiergo Convention and platform meant peec, accorditional and Immediate, and that McCellan's left was a nurse expression of personal opinion. He would be bound in administrative policy by the action of the Convention and its resolutions, as construct by those who made them.

mose who made them.

REBRL BARBARITY. A correspondent from Gris
army telegraph says:—" In passing over the gris
where the 2d division, 9th corps, met with a ret
Saturday, our dead were found entirely simple
their clothing. Two or three bodies were her
mutilated. Several men had evidently been mer
de after they were wounded. One body prese
a spectacle even too horrible to describe."

Eight thousand Federal soldiers are sid it have died at Andersonville, Gs., in the months of Jair and August. Of six thousand removed to Charleston, S. C., nineteen hundred are incapable of this care of themselves, and most of them are instance.

The A rebel Petersburg correspondent, aire de tailing the manner in which the dead Union soldent were robbed and stripped, "as a matter of cores, anys: "Our boys cannot be condemed for robbing dead Yanks, for they need all they can get."

The rebel paper at Atlanta says—"; dier was walking with a sack of corn on his shell entered his back and exploded, withou to the man"—but it went against the grain ful.

At the recent trial of the Ames rife gas, at 3 ridgeport, a shell, weighing 107 lbs., with a charged 5 pounds of powder, went a distance of 714 miles a 30 seconds.

The Union League procession on Saturnight in Philadelphia was an immense affair. It tended fourteen miles, and midnight arrived betten the left of the line reached the point from which right had started. Meny of the delegates had march home without going over any part of the signed route.