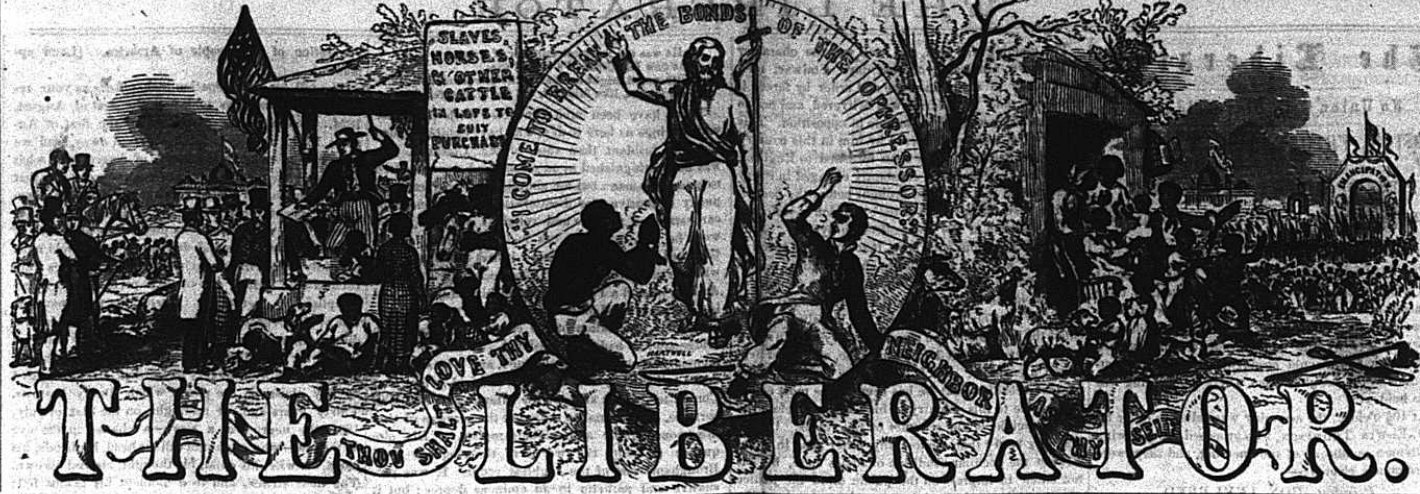


TERMS—Three dollars per annum, in advance. Four copies will be sent to one address for the year, if payment is made in advance.

W. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." "Lay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST."

Refuge of Oppression.

HOW THE REBELS VIEW IT.

"NORTHERN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION." The Convention (to nominate a candidate for President and Vice President of the so-called United States) will not assemble at Chicago until the 15th of August next.

THE ULTRAISTS AND PEACE.

The ultraists of both extremes, talk about the language in reference to the Union, the Constitution, and the duration of the war. Thus, for years, they have been hostile to the old Union of the States and Slave States; affirming that it was impossible for it to continue thus, and that the Union was to be all free or all slave.

THE PEOPLE WANT PEACE.

The mass of the people, South and North, and East and West, want peace on the basis of the Union and the Constitution. What this people want so generally they will find out a way to have. In God's name, they will find out a way to have.

Selections.

TWELVE YEARS IN A KENTUCKY PRISON.

Some weeks ago, it was announced that Lieut. Gov. Jacobs, of Kentucky, had pardoned the Rev. Calvin Fairbanks out of the Penitentiary of that State, during the temporary absence of Gov. Bramm, letter. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, who has recently had an interview with Mr. Fairbank, gives the following interesting narrative:

ANDY JOHNSON'S LAST LEAP.

Like Sam Patch, he has taken his last leap, and landed plump in "Abraham's bosom." No candid person of any party can read Mr. Johnson's letter of acceptance, without feeling an emotion akin to contempt for the man who can so unblushingly turn his back upon his own antecedents; so impudently ignore and falsify his whole political record.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE.

We publish to-day the President's proclamation, calling for five hundred thousand more men to wage the Abolition war. No one will be startled. The people have been driven to that condition of restlessness that ignores all emotion. We are all automatons, without volition, without self-agency, without apparent consciousness of present misfortune or threatened danger.

THE COLORED PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA.

We are rejoiced to know that there is an upward tendency of our people—morally, mentally and industriously. Over four years ago, when we were sent to this city to take charge of our paper and book concern, we thought that a great portion of our people were more addicted to the most degraded habits than any class in the city.

THE DEMORALIZING EFFECTS OF SLAVERY ON THE OPPRESSORS.

Such recitals as that given below would have been set down as an Abolition lie before the war. But now there are witnesses so numerous and so respectable that they force conviction. We have no pleasure in recording such exhibitions of human depravity and cruelty; but it is necessary to let them be known, that the people may understand the true character of this system, which curses every thing it touches.

LETTER FROM "CARLETON."

To the Editor of the Boston Journal: We have the President's call for a half million men. Will the people honor the draft? It is a large number—half a million to be gathered from the peaceful pursuits of life, from the farms, workshops and counting-rooms. How the call for seventy-five thousand staggered us three years ago! But we have had a million called for since then, and the people have been prompt to meet the demand.

THE OLORED PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA.

We are rejoiced to know that there is an upward tendency of our people—morally, mentally and industriously. Over four years ago, when we were sent to this city to take charge of our paper and book concern, we thought that a great portion of our people were more addicted to the most degraded habits than any class in the city.

THE OLORED PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA.

We are rejoiced to know that there is an upward tendency of our people—morally, mentally and industriously. Over four years ago, when we were sent to this city to take charge of our paper and book concern, we thought that a great portion of our people were more addicted to the most degraded habits than any class in the city.

THE OLORED PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA.

We are rejoiced to know that there is an upward tendency of our people—morally, mentally and industriously. Over four years ago, when we were sent to this city to take charge of our paper and book concern, we thought that a great portion of our people were more addicted to the most degraded habits than any class in the city.

THE OLORED PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA.

We are rejoiced to know that there is an upward tendency of our people—morally, mentally and industriously. Over four years ago, when we were sent to this city to take charge of our paper and book concern, we thought that a great portion of our people were more addicted to the most degraded habits than any class in the city.

THE OLORED PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA.

We are rejoiced to know that there is an upward tendency of our people—morally, mentally and industriously. Over four years ago, when we were sent to this city to take charge of our paper and book concern, we thought that a great portion of our people were more addicted to the most degraded habits than any class in the city.

THE OLORED PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA.

We are rejoiced to know that there is an upward tendency of our people—morally, mentally and industriously. Over four years ago, when we were sent to this city to take charge of our paper and book concern, we thought that a great portion of our people were more addicted to the most degraded habits than any class in the city.

THE OLORED PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA.

We are rejoiced to know that there is an upward tendency of our people—morally, mentally and industriously. Over four years ago, when we were sent to this city to take charge of our paper and book concern, we thought that a great portion of our people were more addicted to the most degraded habits than any class in the city.

J. B. YERRINGTON & SON, Printers.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S TERMS.

A certain class of low, tricky politicians find it wholly impossible to comprehend the grandly simple and entirely honest terms of President Lincoln's...

We do not wonder at this moral obliquity among the pro-slavery, Copperhead Democracy, for it is in full keeping with their character; but we are surprised that any professedly loyal man should consider such a proposition, even for a moment.

The people do not require him to insist upon any such condition. Neither his oath of office, nor his constitutional duty, nor his personal or official consistency requires him to insist upon it.

How the editor of the Times could have made such a statement as that in the clause we have underscored, evidently written with direct reference to the Emancipation Proclamation, can be accounted for only by a moral obtuseness which has given to him an unenviable nickname...

But it is folly to believe that even by breaking faith with the helpless millions who have trusted us, we could gain any terms of peace from the rebels short of an absolute recognition.

Now, as the result of that fifty years' peace, we are involved in the greatest and most terrible war which ever desolated the families and heartstones of any nation.

Against these dangers the country is providentially secured. Never before was so thankless a President secured as the one before us.

FREMONTISM.

President Lincoln may have been unfortunate in the choice of his Cabinet. There are some men there, who, whatever of influence they do exert, is on the side of mercy to the rebels.

That is Fremontism! What wonder that Copperhead journals put Fremont on the back, and cry "Good fellow" when he fights his battles so valiantly for them!

Grant is the completest and dearest failure of all the many blunders made by the Administration. Halleck was worthless, but almost harmless.

That is Fremontism! We make this assertion again, for our readers will mistake it for the cry of the Copperheads. Bear in mind these extracts are from Fremont's organ, the New Nation.

The Liberator

No Union with Slaveholders

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1864.

FIRST OF AUGUST AT ABINGTON.

SPEECHES OF HON. LEVI REED AND GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

The ever-memorable and glorious First of August was celebrated by the citizens of Abington in their beautiful Grove, on Monday last.

At 10 o'clock, the assembly was called to order by Rev. EDWIN THOMPSON, who proposed the following gentlemen as officers of the meeting, and they were unanimously elected.

President—HON. LEVI REED.

Vice Presidents—DR. JOSEPH CLEVELY, SAMUEL REED, M. H. POOLE, MERRITT NASH, REV. H. D. WALKER, WM. L. REED, GIBBLEY BEAL.

Secretaries—SAMUEL DYER, LOUIS E. NOTES.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Hatch, of Concord, N. H., after which Mr. Edwin Thompson stated that the distinguished English orator and philanthropist who had been announced as one of the speakers, having been detained in the western part of the State, to deliver an address on Sunday evening, would not be able to reach the Grove until the afternoon.

The remainder of the forenoon was occupied by speeches from Mrs. Van Benthuyzen, Rev. Messrs. Hatch, Hewitt, (of South Weymouth,) and Thompson, and Mr. Richard Thayer.

"The laborer sits beneath his vine, And sheathed soul and hand are free."

The afternoon session commenced at half-past one, and brief addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Hayes of South Weymouth, Rev. L. A. Sawyer of Boston, Rev. Mr. Hatch, and Mrs. Van Benthuyzen.

ADDRESS OF HON. LEVI REED.

Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

I esteem it one of the most honored events of my life, that I have been called upon by you to preside at this meeting of the patriotic people of Abington.

I esteem it also most appropriate, that this day, the first day of August, 1864, the anniversary of British West India Emancipation, has been chosen as the day to welcome our friend, who, more than any other man, was the great agent in hastening an event which has shed more glory on the British crown than any other in its history.

Mr. Thompson first became known to the people of this country by his efforts in Great Britain, in the gigantic struggle that resulted in the emancipation of eight hundred thousand slaves in the British West Indies, on the first day of August, 1834, just thirty years ago to-day.

In the year 1834, while this contest was at its height, Mr. Garrison, our fellow-citizen, whom we expected to welcome here to-day, visited England on a mission in behalf of the slave, and there first became acquainted with our distinguished friend.

It is no part of my purpose on this occasion to give a detailed statement of his labors during the thirteen months he remained in this country. It is impossible for those who have since come upon the stage of action to conceive the intense bitterness and scorn with which every one was visited who ventured to embrace the Anti-Slavery cause.

But, sir, to the business of this day. I am anxious to recall to the recollection of those who have read the history of our great emancipation movement in England, and to state for the information of those who have not read that history, one or two facts relating to it.

In the year 1785, a humane man—the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge—announced a prize for the best Latin essay on the question, "Is it right to make slaves of others against their will?"

On the morning of that day, in a quiet street of Boston might have been seen a carriage containing Mr. Thompson, the Rev. S. J. May, Mr. George Benson, and a young man, an inhabitant of this town, but then a student in Andover.

The meeting was held, and that was the character of the town vindicated on that day. Stewart men stood ready to maintain peace and order by force, if necessary, and the address was delivered, and not so much as a dog wagged his tongue in opposition.

But, sir, the people of Abington have assembled to welcome you here on the first of August, 1864, the thirtieth anniversary of British Emancipation.

SPEECH OF GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

Some explanation—and perhaps apology as well as explanation—may be due to this audience for my very late appearance. First let me say, that I earnestly desired to be here, because I have never in my life, in this country at least, been at a similar gathering.

Sir, I will remember that meeting to which you have referred in the good town of Abington. At that meeting, I made the last speech which I delivered in the United States during my first visit to this country.

My friends, I have lived to see that day. Driven out of your country in 1835, obliged to depart from the city of Boston when the church bells had ceased to toll, and the congregations were assembled in the many Christian temples of the metropolis of New England.

But, sir, to the business of this day. I am anxious to recall to the recollection of those who have read the history of our great emancipation movement in England, and to state for the information of those who have not read that history, one or two facts relating to it.

In the year 1785, a humane man—the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge—announced a prize for the best Latin essay on the question, "Is it right to make slaves of others against their will?"

On the morning of that day, in a quiet street of Boston might have been seen a carriage containing Mr. Thompson, the Rev. S. J. May, Mr. George Benson, and a young man, an inhabitant of this town, but then a student in Andover.

He was the foremost minister of grace, The new Isaac was of a refined race.

With angel might he braved the powers of hell, And fought, like Michael, till the dragon fell.

There have been men connected with the cause which brings us here to-day, who have exhibited powers more brilliant than those of Mr. Clarkson, who was not distinguished as an orator, and never aspired to be a statesman.

"That wrapt Isaiah's hallowed soul in fire."

Mr. Wilberforce was not without co-workers in the two Houses of Parliament. Amongst them were many illustrious names—Viscount Howick (afterwards Earl Grey), Lord Henry Petty (afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne), Lord Grenville, Lord Holland, William Pitt, and Edmund Burke.

Those who had interested themselves in the removal of this opprobrium upon the character and Christianity of the country did not disband, but continued in association, and went on in their efforts, in view of procuring a mitigation of the evils of slavery in the West India colonies.

What is the condition of the negro of the West Indies now? And while I am describing his condition, and looking back thirty years, I ask you to look thirty years before you; and what I describe the 800,000 human beings, made free in 1834, to be in 1864, I will undertake to say, (and trust I may look down to see the realization of my prophecy.) that you will witness on this continent thirty years hence, in the conduct and status of four millions of your fellow-citizens in this part of the world.

So much for West India emancipation and its results. Now a word about emancipation in this country, and then I may perhaps be excused if I resume my seat.

So sleep the good, who sink to rest, By all their country's wishes blest; Whose Spring, with dewy fingers cold, Returns to deck their hallowed mould.

eneration of the people of America. (Loud applause.)

The bill for emancipation took effect, as your respected Chairman has told you, the first of August, 1834. To-day we are assembled on the first of August, 1864.

What is the condition of the negro of the West Indies now? And while I am describing his condition, and looking back thirty years, I ask you to look thirty years before you; and what I describe the 800,000 human beings, made free in 1834, to be in 1864, I will undertake to say, (and trust I may look down to see the realization of my prophecy.) that you will witness on this continent thirty years hence, in the conduct and status of four millions of your fellow-citizens in this part of the world.

So much for West India emancipation and its results. Now a word about emancipation in this country, and then I may perhaps be excused if I resume my seat.

So sleep the good, who sink to rest, By all their country's wishes blest; Whose Spring, with dewy fingers cold, Returns to deck their hallowed mould.

And I venture to say that that good man and great man who "still lives" to behold the germination and the fruition of that seed which through his life, ever since he was a boy, he has been scattering over this land—venture to predict that that good and great man, who has been the object of calumny and derision and misrepresentation and persecution in this country, like his predecessor, William Wilberforce, shall receive in this country a similar tribute to the noble and sublime consecration of his life to the cause of humanity; and as the memory of William Wilberforce is honored in England, so the name of William Lloyd Garrison will be cherished and embalmed in the love and

Free Soil party; but, there being no Representatives to help the abolitionists, the number sank down to 166,000. Then, between 1852 and 1856, owing to the ceaseless aggressions of the South, in their repudiation of the Missouri compromise, to their repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, to their repudiation of the number of political anti-slavery men who were to be more than 1,300,000, who were the supporters of Mr. Fremont.

But, my friends, I prefer to-day to leave matters which are mournful, and which cannot be touched upon without awakening feelings of poignant regret and anguish, and ask you to look upon that which has transpired which is of a nature to call forth our thankfulness and our mutual congratulations.

Then, again, one of the first acts of Congress was to pass a series of resolutions expressly and emphatically declaring that there was no intention on the part of the Government to disturb the existing state of things at the South, or to alter the status of a single colored person in the Slave States.

Then, again, there were the letters sent by your Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, to your representatives at all the foreign courts, to the effect that they were not to allow the idea to get abroad that the United States was going to effect a change in the institution of slavery.

On the 7th of March, 1862, Mr. Lincoln sent a message to Congress, recommending the passage of an act, which he enclosed, which resolution in effect pledged the nation to an equitable indemnification of the planters of the Slave States if they would adopt measures either for gradual or immediate abolition.

Well, since that time, a series of measures has passed through your two houses of legislation, and received the sanction of your President, which have paralleled in the history of human legislation, and which parallel to, my friends, a little while, and when you look back, my friends, a little while, and when you have taken your retrospect, let your hearts be glad, and give up your loins for the accomplishment of the work which yet remains to be done.

Washington today? Not a slave to be found; not a slave...

that I trust you will soon be able here, and all over the country...

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XIII.

To the Editor of The Liberator: My empty pigeon-hole is a forcible reminder...

New York, July 28, 1864. My empty pigeon-hole is a forcible reminder...

I hope not every body failed to see the point of the Commonwealth's inserting in a special "Refugee,"...

ing mercy into thousands of them that love Him, and keep His commandments...

TREMBLING EXPOSITION AND DISSENT: CONFLICT AT PETERSBURG.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture and attend Conventions during August and September in Illinois and Michigan...

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XIII.

To the Editor of The Liberator: My empty pigeon-hole is a forcible reminder...

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XIII.

New York, July 28, 1864. My empty pigeon-hole is a forcible reminder...

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XIII.

New York, July 28, 1864. My empty pigeon-hole is a forcible reminder...

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XIII.

New York, July 28, 1864. My empty pigeon-hole is a forcible reminder...

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the German Republican Central Committee was held in New York on Friday at the Headquarters of the Committee, No. 23 Third Avenue...

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XIII.

New York, July 28, 1864. My empty pigeon-hole is a forcible reminder...

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XIII.

New York, July 28, 1864. My empty pigeon-hole is a forcible reminder...

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XIII.

New York, July 28, 1864. My empty pigeon-hole is a forcible reminder...

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XIII.

New York, July 28, 1864. My empty pigeon-hole is a forcible reminder...

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XIII.

New York, July 28, 1864. My empty pigeon-hole is a forcible reminder...

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XIII.

New York, July 28, 1864. My empty pigeon-hole is a forcible reminder...

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XIII.

New York, July 28, 1864. My empty pigeon-hole is a forcible reminder...

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XIII.

New York, July 28, 1864. My empty pigeon-hole is a forcible reminder...

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XIII.

New York, July 28, 1864. My empty pigeon-hole is a forcible reminder...

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XIII.

New York, July 28, 1864. My empty pigeon-hole is a forcible reminder...

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XIII.

New York, July 28, 1864. My empty pigeon-hole is a forcible reminder...

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XIII.

New York, July 28, 1864. My empty pigeon-hole is a forcible reminder...

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XIII.

New York, July 28, 1864. My empty pigeon-hole is a forcible reminder...

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XIII.

New York, July 28, 1864. My empty pigeon-hole is a forcible reminder...

THE COLORED MASS MEETING.

The following preamble and resolutions were strongly advocated in an eloquent speech by Prof. A. M. Green...

THE VACANCY FILLED.

DEAR GARRISON: The letter of George W. Simonds in your paper of the 22d inst...

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XIII.

New York, July 28, 1864. My empty pigeon-hole is a forcible reminder...

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XIII.

New York, July 28, 1864. My empty pigeon-hole is a forcible reminder...

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XIII.

New York, July 28, 1864. My empty pigeon-hole is a forcible reminder...

Advertisement for the True Temperance Platform by R. T. Trull, M.D.

Poetry.

THE SISTERS.

They were two sisters. One was fair, With yellow lights in her wavy hair...

The swelling buds of the other show white With cotton blossoms in the hot sun's light...

Down the river - afar on its wave; What are wife and child to the slave?...

THE SISTERS.

O welcome the fire, pure and fervent, That flows to the wedding white heat...

How long? A Poem sent to the Brooklyn Sanitary Fair by O. W. Holmes...

OWEN LOVEJOY. Come, stand the nearest to thy country's eye...

INVOCATION. O Lord, the thoughts; guide the blind; To live by no more shall I die...

The Liberator.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS OF BOSTON.

At a meeting held in Joy street church, July 5th, a report of which appears in the Anglo-African...

A series of resolutions was presented, embracing a variety of topics; among them, strictures upon the Administration...

Resolved, That we hold in grateful remembrance Hon. Charles Sumner, Hon. Henry Wilson...

On a motion made to strike out this last clause, remarks were made in substance as follows: That while to an ordinary observer there might not appear any cause of objection...

Of course, no one denied that an emergency might arise when it would be legitimate in a meeting of colored citizens to criticize the administration...

Mr. Phillips has less faith in the good intentions of President Lincoln than we have, and believes he is ready to sacrifice the honor and interest of the North to effect a sham peace...

That this feeling is reciprocated by Mr. Phillips is shown by a private letter, from which I extract these sentences: "I should deeply regret that any resolutions or action on their part..."

One speaker, though favoring Mr. Phillips's view of public affairs, yet believed the meeting would accomplish its object by taking cognizance of principles rather than men...

There is a combination of causes which for the past few years has operated against the gathering of a full meeting of the colored citizens of Boston...

The following military orders, published at Natchez shortly after the arrival in that city of a large number of negroes who had taken advantage of the Red River Expedition to escape from slavery...

GRINDING THE FACE OF THE POOR. The following military orders, published at Natchez shortly after the arrival in that city of a large number of negroes who had taken advantage of the Red River Expedition to escape from slavery...

OWEN LOVEJOY. Come, stand the nearest to thy country's eye; Well woe's the man of uncomprehending heart...

some legitimate business, and who does not reside at the domicile of his or her employer; and no contract shall be allowed to hire any person to the city for any purpose whatever, and no other person will be allowed to hire such premises for the purpose of evading this order...

Persons drawing rations from the U. S. Government are not supposed to need any hired servants. The number allowed to each family will be determined by the undersigned.

MR. LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION. CHICAGO, July 28, 1864. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Esq.

My dear Sir, - I have just read Prof. Newman's letter and your reply thereto, in the last number of the Standard; and as you state the case in respect of Mr. Lincoln's administration, I do not see how serious exception can be taken with your conclusions.

I will not weary you with a tirade. I have no claim upon your attention other than that of an admirer of your well-spoken life. I do not complain of your support of Mr. Lincoln. I think it possible that every patriot may at the ensuing election feel compelled to do so.

I cannot regard the Cleveland movement in a more favorable light than you do. Gen. Fremont is in bad hands. The people have to this moment been unrepresented in the Presidential conventions. Would God they might in this crisis arise in their might, and place a man in the Presidential chair!

MONTGOMERY BLAIR. CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.) July 25, 1864. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Esq.

DEAR SIR - In your paper of July 1st, 1864, I find a sort of defence of Montgomery Blair as an anti-slavery man. It seems to me that if you would only take pains to read his speech delivered at Concord, New Hampshire, June, 1863, you would not be so ready to believe in his anti-slavery sentiments.

Now this Montgomery Blair, taking advantage of his official capacity at the head of the Post Office Department, circulates a lie through that department to gratify his spite towards Secretary Chase.

THE MANIFESTO OF THE REBEL CONGRESS. Have you read the Manifesto of the Rebel Congress - say I don't care, but I need their speech before the rock-throwing day!

GRINDING THE FACE OF THE POOR. The following military orders, published at Natchez shortly after the arrival in that city of a large number of negroes who had taken advantage of the Red River Expedition to escape from slavery...

OWEN LOVEJOY. Come, stand the nearest to thy country's eye; Well woe's the man of uncomprehending heart...

THE STATE TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE beg leave to address you in relation to the Veto of an Act for the better enforcement of the laws...

Both of these obstacles were, of course, fatal to the enforcement of the law, and both were susceptible of a plain and practical remedy. Official records were laid before the Committee, showing that 551 of the cases were now on file in the Courts of the State, and the evidence in relation to jurors, especially in Boston, was equally conclusive.

That part of the first section specially objected to was in these words: "No person shall hereafter be placed on the jury list, or be allowed to serve as a juror, who is at the time engaged directly, or indirectly, in any unlawful business or occupation."

It would be difficult to find any instance where abuses were more apparent, where the necessity for their removal was more imperative, where the remedy provided was more simple and direct, or where the remedy was more in accordance with the long-established provisions of existing laws.

A FREEDMEN'S VILLAGE. On the road to Arlington about a half mile from the House, is the freedmen's village that we got out to explore, and its magnitude requires more than a cursory glance.

SHAME ON DELAWARE. A Colored Minister Freed, Sold and Bought in the State of Delaware. Mr. Editor - How strange such a heading!

THE RESCUE OF SEMMES. Captain Semmes having hoisted down his flag, and asked his conqueror to rescue him and his drowning crew, was in law and honor a prisoner of war.

HARVARD COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT. At the Harvard College Commencement, last week, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Reuben A. Fessenden, of Massachusetts.

OWEN LOVEJOY. Come, stand the nearest to thy country's eye; Well woe's the man of uncomprehending heart...

WHAT THE ARMY THINKS OF THE RAID. The recent letters from Gen. Grant's army speak of the disquiet felt by the officers and soldiers at the permission to the raiders in Maryland. A Tribune correspondent writes: "I don't know whether I ought to allude to the mingled humiliation and derision..."

THE TRUSTEES OF THE LOVEJOY MONUMENT ASSOCIATION have proposed the various institutions of learning in the State of Illinois, that a Lovjoy scholarship of \$1000 be endowed in honor of them for the education of colored youth, upon conditions that such students be received to equal privileges with such students as terms with white scholars.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF A CLEVELANDER. - FORT CLEVELAND. The Cleveland Leader has the following account of the death of four children, by suffocation in an old chest, it says: "A terrible realization of the tale of Generals, which Rogers has immortalized in verse, was discovered in the town of Newburg, N. Y. On Wednesday afternoon last, a man named Versey, who was a Buckeye boy, (better known as Edward Versey) on Kinsman street road, left the house with his wife to go into the field to work."

Mr. Long returned to his home in Cleveland on Saturday last. Extensive arrangements had been made to give him a triumphant reception. Mr. George E. Pugh was expected to be the orator of the occasion.

One of the toy leaders - Mr. Hennessy, who is an Irish Catholic, yet a Tory, which is about as white as a sheet, as we say in our country, is an American a Garrisonian abolitionist. Mr. Hennessy, we say, lately brought the subject of Irish emigration before the British House of Commons, and asked for legislation to check it.

Major Jonathan P. Cilley, of the 1st Maine Cavalry, who was severely wounded at the battle of Antietam, has again been wounded by a shell ball in his foot. Major Cilley, who was a duelist at Washington, was killed in a duel at Washington, about twenty-seven years ago.

A letter-writer gives the following account of our brave soldiers' experience in a march in Virginia: "Our brave soldiers, after a march of five days, had become so fatigued, that they were unable to march any longer. They were so weak, that they were unable to march any longer."

THE WHEELING INTELLIGENCER, referring to the recent statement which appears in a letter from Gen. Grant, published in Turin, effectually disproves the assertion so generally believed in England, that the late victory of the Union in the Battle of Gettysburg was a result of the intervention of the British government.

OWEN LOVEJOY. Come, stand the nearest to thy country's eye; Well woe's the man of uncomprehending heart...