



of republican liberty, against the assault of a gigantic and causeless and unprovoked rebellion.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1864.

GEORGE THOMPSON, LL.D.

UNJUST CRITICISM.

While it is the legitimate province of criticism to confute error, rebuke wrong, unmask dissimulation, and condemn guilt, the moment it degenerates into injustice or personal spleen it ceases to be criticism, and, consequently, is entitled to no consideration.

When a false position is taken, or a wrong measure adopted, it is to be promptly condemned, according to its relative importance or the gravity of the occasion.

Now, it is true that Mr. Lincoln nullified the emancipation edicts of Fremont and Hunter; and it is just as true that, for so doing, he was widely and severely condemned.

Long after the rebellion broke out, Gen. McClellan officially declared that he would put down a slave insurrection "with an Iron Hand."

Gen. Butler, while pressing his way through Maryland for the rescue of Washington, not only guarded the rebel slave property, but avowed his readiness to put insurgent slaves back into bondage.

Why is President Lincoln not entitled to the same fair treatment? Let us hear, then, no more insidious references to his abrogation of Fremont's and Hunter's edicts, in view of his great Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863!

So, too, it is certain, that inasmuch as Congress appended to the act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia a pecuniary grant for colonizing abroad such of the emancipated slaves in that District as might choose to avail themselves of it, the President had an interview with some of the most intelligent free colored men in the capital, and sought to convince them that a separation of the two races was desirable for both; though leaving them perfectly free to remain or to go, as they might think best.

The President declares that he has been governed by "military necessity," and the perilous state of the country in abolishing slavery in rebellion.

dept. and to uphold the Constitution, to scoff at the Chief Magistrate for exercising powers expressly conferred upon him in the manner prescribed, and within the limits constitutionally assigned to him!

The Wesleyan University—the body that has recently conferred the degree of LL.D. upon George Thompson, Esq., of England—is the oldest institution in connection with the Episcopal Methodist body of the United States.

During the early years of its existence, the Wesleyan University was largely patronized by the Southern and more Southern Middle States.

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ENCOURAGING EPISTLES.

PETERBORO, Aug. 1, 1864.

WM. LEAD GARRISON: My Dear Friend, I see by the last number that the disapprobation of the Liberator is not an improbable event.

I am very sorry to see that because it favors the reflection of Mr. Lincoln, some of its old patrons are giving up the Liberator.

Let me here say, that I regard any one as disloyal who would yield up any portion of our one, indivisible country to the guilty men, without the slightest justification for making war, or even the slightest cause for any complaint, unless it be for our having spoiled them by indulgence, have by force and arms undertaken to rob us of a portion of it.

With equally warm regards for you, whether you shall go for Lincoln or for some other loyal man, and with equally warm regards for Wendell Phillips, whether he shall go for Fremont or for some other loyal man, knowing that you will both mean to go most effectively against the rebels.

I remain, your and his friend, GERRIT SMITH.

EAST WESTMORELAND, N. H., Aug. 4, 1864.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON,—With much regret I see in the Liberator that some of your old subscribers and early patrons are disaffected, and asking for a discontinuance of the old pioneer sheet, because, forsooth, you have an honest conviction, and have expressed the opinion that, taking into consideration the existing facts, in their bearings upon the present rebellion, the restoration of peace and the cause of human freedom, the reflection of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency would better subserve the cause than the election of any other man who could be chosen.

It is exceedingly painful to me to see any falling off among the true and tried friends—the veterans in the Abolition ranks. It seems to me that we, Abolitionists, owe too much to the Liberator to abandon it now.

I was gratified to see that our eloquent friend, the Rev. Sella Martin, sent you an encouraging word, and added a new name to your subscription list.

Yours, with great esteem, JEHIEL CLAFLIN.

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT., Aug. 3d, 1864.

MR. GARRISON: Sir,—I see in a late number of the Liberator, that several of your subscribers are exceedingly exercised in regard to the "summersaults" you have turned.

There, again, you act as though you really thought there was a God. What impiety! What lunacy! How strange that a man of your abilities should still hang on to that antiquated notion which many good Christian people act as though they had discarded long ago, or never really believed!

There, again, you are accused of advocating the reelection of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. I think the accusation is just. And here is another streak of lunacy. You seem infatuated with the idea that Abraham is the best man we can be sure of electing.

ham, Fernando Wood, or John C. Fremont, (alias?) that he should be here!) either of whom would be an eternal sentinel at the gate of Liberty!

Such an astounding, audacious specimen of free speech and free thinking is reprehensible to the last degree; and I am so disgusted with your course that I peremptorily order you to stop my paper.

Truly yours, F. B. GAGE.

COENVILLE, (Me.), July 31st, 1864.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON,—I cannot satisfy my feelings without writing you a word in relation to those who have seen fit to order a discontinuance of the Liberator.

Those three false accusers are all strangers to me; but I verily believe them to be very ignorant of the work now going on before their own eyes.

Yours till the end of the conflict, SEWARD MITCHELL.

FALL RIVER, 8th Mo, 2d, 1864.

DEAR GARRISON,—Enclosed, find \$3, the amount for Liberator one year. I will endeavor to be more punctual, for I cannot be without it.

Yours, with great esteem, ISAAC FISKE.

THE LAMENTED WASHINGTON WILKS.

EMANCIPATION SOCIETY OFFICE, London, 20th July, 1864.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR: Sir,—The Committee of the Washington Wilks Testimonial would feel greatly obliged by the insertion of the enclosed letter from that estimable man and true patriot, Judge Winter, of Georgia.

I am, sir, yours, faithfully, F. W. CHESSON, Hon. Sec.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, CHESTER, ENG., July 15, 1864.

TO WM. HARRIS, ESQ., TREASURER, AND F. W. CHESSON, ESQ., HON. SECRETARY, 65 FLEET STREET, E.C., LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your favor of the 7th inst., and my aid in making contribution to the testimonial fund of our lamented, worthy and most eloquent friend, the now deceased WASHINGTON WILKS;

Beyond all Englishmen who have lived in the nineteenth century, Mr. Wilks is entitled to the gratitude of every true American who loves his country, and is true to the flag and Constitution established by his fathers; for his courageous, eloquent, unintermittent and persevering efforts in the behalf of the "British wind as to the true bearings of the American question."

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Most respectfully, your very obliged, JOHN G. WINTER, of Georgia.

An Army correspondent of the New York Tribune pays the following feeling tribute to the memory of this devoted friend of America, and champion of universal freedom:

Well has Tennyson said, "It is no common chance that takes away a noble mind." With perfect truthfulness can this sentiment apply to Washington Wilks. I was introduced to him, not a year ago, by Mr. McCarthey, the accomplished editor of the continental department of The Morning Star. Mr. McCarthey is a barrister of fine attainments—a ripe and ready scholar. "Ah! and you are from America. How glad I am to see you!"—was the first salutation Mr. Wilks.

There was something in his manner—a magnanimity in the touch of his hand—which made us friends at once. He proposed that I should come to his lodgings at 11 the next day to breakfast; but as I expressed my wish to go to London in a few days, I prevailed upon him to breakfast with me at Morley's Hotel in Trafalgar square, so that we might visit Parliament House the same day.

Mr. Wilks was unusually gifted in conversation, and it was after 1 o'clock when we rose from the table. After spending an hour in Sir (Crested) Crewell's Court (now presided over by a distinguished Judge, who is paid \$9,000 per annum), we returned to Westminster Abbey, and charmed with its dim, religious light, waited for the afternoon service. On the next day my friend called for me at 12 o'clock, and we visited Parliament House. Mr. Wilks pointed out to me the fact that, while in the facade of Parliament House there was a place for all the Kings and Queens of England from William the Conqueror to Queen Victoria, there is no place for Oliver Cromwell, Charles I. is there, beside his son, who "never said a foolish thing, and never did a wise one;" but for the stern old Puritan who taught his soldiers to "Trust in God, and keep their powder dry," an English Parliament could find no room. I remember, with peculiar pleasure, an evening I spent with Mr. Wilks at Greenwich, where the English Cabinet got its annual white-bait dinner. I was astonished to find how thoroughly he understood the "American Conflict." His whole heart, mind, and energy were with us in our struggle for national existence. He thought much about it. He wrote the best articles in The Morning Star on the Union side that were written in England. He had made two hundred speeches since the war began; and when Americans abroad displayed any sympathy in England on the side of the right, he was always at once and indignantly asserted, what he knew to be the fact, that the great heart of the English people—the classes who are not of the frogs omni-nis nati—were heartily in sympathy with the American idea of Liberty, which includes the idea that national justice should be moral by a union with patriotic ties.

Mr. Wilks had a profound admiration for President Lincoln, which he often expressed through the columns of The Star. It was his opinion, that the great trial of our institutions would be made in the November election, and he believed that the election of Abraham Lincoln would virtually end the war. Among his warm friends, Mr. Wilks numbered Edmund Cobden and John Bright. When I visited the home of Mr. Cobden, at Midhurst, I took with me The Morning Star, with a strong letter written by Mr. Wilks in relation to the Cobden-Deane controversy. The leading minds among the Reformers highly appreciated the energy and eloquence of Washington Wilks.

I spoke at several meetings in and near London with the editor of The Star; and I hazard nothing in saying that, after George Thompson, there was no more popular lecturer in England than Mr. Wilks. He used to say, during the darkest days of our struggle, to English audiences, that he gloried in having his names peculiarly American—Wilks and Washington! My friend had that rare quality, moral courage: He was brave and gentle and generous. Like a star he was "unhastening and unretiring." Richard Cobden, by his pleasant friendship, rich in the recollections of a well-spent life, told me, as I left Midhurst, "to say to Mr. Wilks, with his thanks, that it was time for him to rest." I met him at breakfast the next day, at Morley's; and when I delivered my message, he answered, "Tell him I would rather wear out than rust out." His body was not strong enough for his soul.

His soul was like an oak-tree planted in a rocky soil, which would have borne only pleasant flowers in its bosom; the roots expand, and the jar is shattered. His was a lovely, pure, and noble nature, which at last sinks beneath a burden that it cannot bear, and must not cast away." His latest wish was to come to America, and aid in the coming struggle in November for Law and Liberty against Confederate treason at Richmond, and against land-holders on He cannot say, dead. He died with his harness on. He cannot say, aid us in our present nor in our coming struggle. But his example may teach our young men that a life expended for the salvation of the Republic will be a deathless memory, win the thanks of millions yet to be.

We give the poor tribute of our tears at the tomb of this true heart, who thoroughly had dynamite, and as honestly loved what was beautiful and true. May some noble American with leisure and opportunity fit the noble idleness of foreign travel, build from the whitest marble some fitting memorial of our departed friend, who, remarkable for his mental strength and tenderness, was more remarkable in this, that he loved, without selfishness, a cause which so dear to us all.

J. M. S. Company A. S. J. N. Fort Dix, near Relay House, Md., July 30, 1864.

EMIGRATION TO DELAWARE.

Mr. Editor,—The emigration enterprise, inaugurated a year ago under the auspices of the Delaware Improvement Association, is still progressing. The northern colonies are thriving, and the call for land is constantly increasing.

Many some noble American with leisure and opportunity fit the noble idleness of foreign travel, build from the whitest marble some fitting memorial of our departed friend, who, remarkable for his mental strength and tenderness, was more remarkable in this, that he loved, without selfishness, a cause which so dear to us all.

Under these feelings of gratitude, as an American citizen, I offer my mite in aid of the widow and orphan; and may your efforts in their behalf never cease until the preparatory loss of his personal presence will not be aggravated by the pinching of penury poverty.

Visitors may get a reduction of fare from President Felton, at Philadelphia depot, and they will receive courteous attentions by calling on Messrs. Ormsand Bryant, Canterbury, Del., and A. T. Johnson, Woodford, Del.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. Our heartfelt thanks are proffered to our honored friend GERRIT SMITH for his kind and generous remittance and encouraging letter, with his present emergency in which The Liberator is placed. Also thanks to the other tried friends who place. Also thanks to the other tried friends who place. Also thanks to the other tried friends who place.

THE CURRENT OF EVENTS AND THE DIRECTION OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

DOUGLASS, August 9th, 1864. Announcing that the thirty millions of people, who are scattered over our whole country, are to be united in one nation; assuming that loyal men and women of the country are to legislate for and administer the government thereof, and while they maintain their allegiance, steadily maintain dignified and pacific relations with the nation...

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In reviewing the late address of Gen. Thomas to his troops who fought so gallantly at Atlanta, the Tribune draws the following conclusions regarding the rebel losses: "In the battle of the 20th, our total loss was 1732; of the rebels not less than 6000, not less than 900 of whom were killed and buried.

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The usual mediocrity of college honors has been broken up this year by the Wesleyan University, in conferring the degree of LL.D. on this eminent philanthropist, orator, and man of affairs. It reflects the highest editorial and editorial credit on the University, and on the heads of the college, who have so wisely and so judiciously awarded the honor.

COLOR AND CARE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Some weeks ago, (says the N. Y. Tribune,) we had the pleasure of riding on one of the street-cars of Philadelphia in company with an eminent and estimable clergyman of good abilities and spotless character; but who declined to stand on the front platform—"niggers" not being allowed in these cars.

THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC OF PHILADELPHIA.

Within the past week, my only living child having been at death's door, by our physician we were directed to take him over the Delaware river as soon as convenient. On our return to the Philadelphia side, on one occasion, the child became completely prostrated. I held my ear to his mouth three several times to ascertain whether he was still alive.

FIRING THE SOUTHERN HEART.

Butler, the Beast—Grant, the Butcher—Sherman, the Brut—what a trio!—what heaven-defying, monstrous specimens of humanity these three Federal Generals constitute! The first, base and corrupt and brutal as he is recognized to be by the civilized world, is outdone by the wholesale butchery of the second, and the third is not far behind the second in his violation of all rules of civilized warfare.

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In reviewing the late address of Gen. Thomas to his troops who fought so gallantly at Atlanta, the Tribune draws the following conclusions regarding the rebel losses: "In the battle of the 20th, our total loss was 1732; of the rebels not less than 6000, not less than 900 of whom were killed and buried.

THE HUMAN VOICE.

THE HUMAN VOICE indicative of character; Physiology of the Voice—bass, baritone, tenor, contralto, soprano; Male and Female Voices—what causes the difference? How to Cultivate the Voice; Stammering.

THE TRUE TEMPERANCE PLATFORM.

THE best and most scientific temperance document ever published. The errors of Temperance Reformers and the medical profession, as respects of alcohol on plants, animals and man, are here for the first time plainly pointed out.

THE NEW YORK, August 11, 1864.

To the Editors of the Evening Post: Gentlemen: Permit me to call your attention to the enclosed about the starving rebels: They were imposing on the battle field in columns by brigades the enemy marched with flaunting standards and basting arms.

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Poetry.

A MOTHER'S THOUGHTS.

BY MRS. FRANCIS D. GAGE.

Silent and lone—silent and lone!
Where, tell me where are my little ones gone...

Selections.

"FROM CAPE COD TO DIXIE"

The inhabitants of this ridge of drift sand are remarkably thrifty. One sees nowhere indications of extreme destitution...

happily conceived by the artist at the moment of inspiration for his theme. It was a moment on which much of that future which was to balance the past, and being seized upon, formed the centralizing point of a grand historical picture.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAID.

We gather from the correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin the following additional details of the rebel raid into Pennsylvania, and the atrocities committed by them at Chambersburg...

of the Government entrusted to their Democratic hands. Throughout the progress of the war, they have burned and plundered, and massacred like the incarnate fiends of olden times...

BLACKBERRIES.

Who that has money, any money to spare, who that neglect to buy some of these berries, either themselves or those to whom they are to be sent, and then to the Aid Society, prepare them for sending to the sick soldier who needs them? Buy one bushel, or five, or ten, or more if you are able...

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. ELLIOT.

At the recent Commencement exercises at Cambridgeport, the Rev. Wm. G. Elliot, of St. Louis, was introduced by Prof. Lowell as the orator of the day. The orator, after a few preliminary remarks, said that three years ago it was doubted whether Missouri would become the Keystone State, binding the two oceans together...

THE LAST MAN, THE LAST DOLLAR, AND THE LAST LAF.

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SOMEBODY'S DARLING.

Into a ward of the white-washed halls,
Where the dead and dying lay,
Wounded by bayonets, shells and balls...

A LAYMAN'S CONFESSON OF FAITH.

As other men have creeds, so I have mine;
I keep the holy faith in God, in man,
And in the angels ministrant between...

A NEW NATIONAL PICTURE.

For the last few days, the East Room of the Executive Mansion has been visited by crowds...

THE REBEL WAR-ORARY.

"Burn, plunder, devastate, wherever a partisan of Lincoln dare raise his head, that is our duty." - Richmond Dispatch, July 16, 1864.

JUDGE BETWEEN THEM.

William Sawyer, a colored man, and one of our subscribers, who lives near Farmland, in this county, has five sons in the Union army.

"WE WANT DARKIES TOO."

The New York World, Express, and News have been laboring Massachusetts for the promptness with which Gov. Andrew adopted measures to recruit in the rebel States.

"NEGRO EQUALITY."

The following facts, taken from a private letter of one of our officers of color, will be of interest to our readers...