

On the right and the left, at the back and the front, grouped picturesquely in all manner of costumes, from gay frolics to dignified rags, (for these are free people) were the freedmen who have been gathered to these plantations to labor for themselves, and to learn from actual experience the truths of the Declaration of Independence. They seemed to enjoy the scene hugely, yet I fancied they would have been prouder of their Northern friends if they had been more elegant and "sensitive." As one old woman expressed it: "I know a Northern lady quick's I see her; she don't look so 'sensitive like as doethers."

But my story is told: we ate, we drank, we made speeches and had social music, we talked the noblest abolitionism under the portals of the fraternal, and there were who sang "We'll Hang Jeff. Davis on a Sour Apple Tree." But to us the prayer of old Isaac had in it more of the ring of the true Christian:—

"Oh! Massa Jesus, mighty God, save Massa Jeff. Davis, and an everlasting to late! Oh, Lord, take him by de nap of de neck, and shake him over de fiery furnace till he squeal like a pig in de bars! But don't let him drop; oh Massa Jesus, don't let him drop, but fetch him to repentance, and save his soul in de shining kingdom of de den Yankee make him dry bones a whole!"

There, there is the whole spirit of the Gospel. Are we not in these days, even amid wars and rumors of wars, living a Christianity hitherto only theorized upon? We enter our enemy's house only to do good. We give ourselves to the work of lifting up the poor and oppressed that he cast down. We find the poor white trash, sick and hungry, and we feed him; naked, and we clothe him; sick and we nurse him, and we minister unto him; and with the right hand, dealing death at all times, with the left we lift up humanity, and every house vindicate ourselves before God and the nations as being worthy to govern ourselves, as being worthy of the glory that shall enshrine our memory in the hereafter: we, the people. The great, true, common heart, ever good and brave, is doing this, and Abraham the honest is our strong arm to execute our will.

It was a stirring thought as we bade good night to the house that Jeff built, that there was scarce one of all that noble white men and women that was not there to represent the feeling and charities of thousands of people who have commissioned them to do this holy work. At 5 P. M. amid the still dripping rain, we took our leave for Vicksburg, where all arrived in safety; no drinking, no profanity, no misdemeanors, no accidents marred the happiness of the closing hours of a day of rare festivity, mirth and enjoyment.

FRANCES D. GAGE.

"If it be a fault to believe no man infallible—to be perpetually jealous of any action which seems to threaten the subordination of the holy cause of liberty to all men to the interests of any political party—to desire to be willing to 'rebuke' any man, however exalted his position or fair his preceding record, who indicates a tendency to do this—I fear I may need forgiveness. It has been with great pain that I have thought I perceived such indications in the course pursued by our only two remaining distinctly anti-slavery papers.

In your second paragraph of comments, you assume that Dr. Brooks is in danger of partisanizing—of being more willing to rebuke than to praise. Abolitionists taking part in organizing a new political party, etc. In this you mistake, as I have both seen the danger and felt called upon to express my disapprobation. But suppose I had not—has it become necessary in condemning a specific wrong that one must rebuke all wrong? Again, if the explicit expression of the office-seekers' Convention at Cleveland, that they aim to 'secure to all men absolute equality before the law,' means nothing more than a bait for anti-slavery votes, why should the Convention at Baltimore be accepted as meaning all they promise, and more? My confidence in the use made greater than in the other; in my opinion, the majority of the actors in either of them would violate any or all of the resolutions respectively adopted, if thereby they were assured of achieving party success. Why should not an impartial Abolitionist measure each of them with the same rule?

Yours,
A. BROOKE.
Marlboro, O., July 12.

The Liberator

No Union with Slaveholders!
BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864.

OUR POSITION.

In another column—with that cheerfulness and readiness which we have ever evinced towards those differing from us—we print a sharp and severe letter from a subscriber of thirty years' standing, who requests its publication in the Liberator, and also the immediate discontinuance of his paper for the reasons therein set forth. Of course, it is his right, as also that of every other subscriber, to stop his paper at any time, either with or without explanation of his motive for so doing; and it is not for us to complain, or to urge a reconsideration of his decision. Our estimate, General Agent will testify, from an experience of eighteen years, that never has it been a matter of interest or inquiry to us to know whose name is or is not upon our subscription list. Scarcely any one knows less, by inspection, about that list than we do; for we have not for a very long period given it an examination. This, it is true, is not an indication of business thrift, and in all probability cannot be paralleled; but it at least demonstrates that at no time have we shaped our course, with reference to the circulation of our paper. We commenced the Liberator without a subscriber; we have never personally asked any one to take it; we have never, in all the anti-slavery speeches and addresses we have delivered, or the multitudinous anti-slavery gatherings attended, urged its support, or solicited any one to do so in our stead; and if, at last, every subscriber shall withdraw, the consciousness that we have ever faithfully tried to render those in bonds as bound with them will make us as cheerful and elastic in spirit as though the Liberator had the largest circulation of any journal in the land. We exposed the anti-slavery cause not to be supported by it, not to find employment, but to lay upon its altar all of intellect, heart and soul—all of self-sacrifice and moral power—all of heroic purpose, zealous devotion, and a good example—that we could bring to it. Nor are we conscious of any internal change or external state of things to make us feel or act in any other spirit, or from any other motives, in the present than in the past.

This declaration is reluctantly wrung from us, because it is evident that there is a disposition, among a certain class, to discontinue their subscriptions in an embittered spirit and in a summary manner; indicating either a purpose to hold a rod in terror over us, or a desire to see the Liberator speedily suppressed. Even without their withdrawal, we will state for their satisfaction, this latter alternative is not an improbable event. Our circulation—always a limited one, because the Liberator was subjected to universal opposition—has had no increase since the rebellion broke out; while its expenses have been heavily augmented. For example—before the war, we paid from \$3 50 to \$7 75 per annum for the white paper upon which the Liberator was printed; now we are obliged to pay between nine and ten dollars per annum, with an upward tendency. This alone is a crushing difference; and it is experienced by every other journal, causing many a suspension, and making the continued existence of many more extremely problematical. But not to retain or secure a single patron, or to avoid the necessity of discontinuing the Liberator, shall we alter our course one hair's breadth.

The reasons given for stopping his paper by our long-adoring but now alienated Haverhill subscriber cannot properly be allowed to pass without animadversion; for they are accusations of a sweeping character, implying utter recalcancy of principle and extreme baseness of conduct on our part! Coming from an avowed enemy, we should not bestow upon them a passing comment; but being preferred by one who has stood by us so many years, and who assumes to be "faithful among the faithful good," it is due to him and to ourselves to look them directly in the face.

He says:—

"I little thought that you would ever abandon the cause of the slave to his enemy; although it seems that you have, by electing for the reelection of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency."

Again:—

"Those of us here, as far as I have learned, who are called Garrisonian abolitionists, feel most deeply to lament your fall."

Again:—

"At last in your zeal for 'honest' (!) old Abe, you have appeared to forget, or wish to conceal, his constant abuse of the blacks."

Again:—

"Be astonished, O heavens! and lament, O earth! at the radical difference between the speeches of Wm. Lloyd Garrison in 1852 and 1864!"

Again:—

"I regret to state that the present course of the Liberator is such as to convince me that, although it was formerly a beacon-light, it is now, to the extent of its circulation and influence, doing injury to the rights of all men, both black and white." (!)

Finally:—

"You garbled quotations from Wendell Phillips's speeches, to make it appear that he had contradicted himself."

No severer charges could be brought against us. If they are dispositionally held by our Haverhill accuser, then we have fallen low indeed in his estimation, and henceforth must be to him even as a heathen and a publican. So let it be. But their violence and extravagance compel us to the conviction that he knows not what spirit he is of; and that he mistakes a morbid partisan spirit for General Fremont, and a jaundiced view of Mr. Lincoln's course, as proofs of unswerving fidelity to the anti-slavery cause on his part! We plead "not guilty" to his indictment. We pronounce it false, abusive, calumnious, in every particular. This is not the first time the heel has been lifted against us, on the pretence that we have abandoned or sacrificed the claims of the oppressed to indulge in some hobby. It is the old familiar spirit of "a new organization" in a new guise, as arrogant in assumption, false in crimination, and bitter in feeling as ever. Its mistle will fall as harmless now as it did in other days. Those who are animated by it will find it to operate like poison in the blood: it will derange their whole moral constitution. It has always led in one direction—downward; and to one result—striking at gnats, and swallowing camels.

We take up first the last charge of the category contained in the letter of our Haverhill complainant, namely, that at the late New England Convention, we made "garbled quotations from Wendell Phillips's speeches, to make it appear that he contradicted himself." This implies positive dishonesty: it is a false charge. We assert that our quotations were fairly made in every instance; they can neither be denied nor explained away. Let the effort be made in our columns by whoever will! And they can be greatly multiplied—and will be, if necessarily laid upon us. Yet this involves no breach of friendship, no personal rivalry, no conflict of principles, no difference as to the result sought. It relates solely to logical consistency, coherency of statement, and personal judgment as to the relations of Mr. Lincoln's administration to the cause equally dear to us both; and we measure or object, as such. What motive could we have to dissent from Mr. Phillips? To what man living are we more indebted than to him? Of whom have we so often spoken in terms of admiration and eulogy? Who has done more to record and circulate his eloquent utterances than ourselves? Will the Liberator in multitudinous columns for the last quarter of a century! With whom have we been more closely united by the sacred ties of friendship, as well as by the claims of a noble and divine cause? Has it come to this, that we cannot "caricature" differ in opi-

on about public men and measures, without loss of personal regard and social intercourse? As the condition of working and walking together, must be endorsed all our views, or we all his? Is this the individuality of abolitionists of the old school? No man will more readily resent the thought than Wendell Phillips. That unlimited freedom of speech—personal to any extent, and without fear or favor—which he claims for himself, and in which he indulges, he will not deny to us; to others. If we separate from each other, it will be for some imagined or discovered sacrifice of principle for an unworthy purpose. The question, whether the loyal sentiment of the country can be more strongly brought out and secured by Lincoln or Fremont at the approaching Presidential election, and thus the government, kept out of the hands of its deadly foes—and that in the wrong quarter—affords ground for an honest difference of opinion, and is no question of moral duty or of anti-slavery rectitude.

To the charges, that we have "abandoned the cause of the slave to his enemy," that we have "fallen," that we have "recanted our whole public labors," that the Liberator "is now doing injury to the rights of all men, both black and white," &c., &c., we can only protest that our Haverhill censor is laboring under an extraordinary hallucination! We compassionize his condition, and sincerely hope that he may yet be found "clothed, and sitting in his right mind." Our principles are the same, our object the same, our measures the same, our demands for the enslaved and free people of color the same, as they were when our Haverhill friend professes to have been converted to radicalism by us, thirty years ago. For these we have nothing to apologise, nothing to recall. Standing now, as we stood, then, outside of all ecclesiastical organizations and all political parties, and above the reach of religious authority and party discipline, we are pursuing the same straightforward course as of old, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left, bestowing neither where we deem it to be deserved, giving honor and credit to whom they are due, gladly hailing every word and act tending to the abolition of slavery, careful not to break the bruised reed nor to quench the smoking flax, and rendering righteous judgment in regard to men and things as the times demand.

Our dissatisfied friend asks:—

"Did ever a reformer take the ground that we ought not to judge men by our standard, but by theirs? If that is your present principle of action, it is a recantation of your whole public labors. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, of 1852, did not act upon that theory. He then proclaimed the eternal truth of God, as he understood it, whether men would hear or forbear."

This is to see a hobgoblin where nothing exists but impalpable air. It is a false issue, and like the baseless fabric of a vision." Mr. M. D. Conway, in a recent letter from England published in The Commonwealth, undertakes—albeit caparisoned for the fight—to run a Quixotic tilt at us, under the same delusion. Now, this is what we have affirmed:—"As to the President, he must be judged by the circumstances and necessities of his position, according to the Constitution, and under the limitations of that instrument." To judge him otherwise, as President, would be unjust. On the war plan, Gen. Grant is to be judged by his possibilities, not by the rules of non-resistance. Before the rebellion, Congress had no right to decree the abolition of slavery in any slave State; but it could at any time legally abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Measuring it by its constitutional powers, and not by the highest ethical standard, Abolitionists petitioned that body to decree the extinction of slavery in the District, but they did not ask it to abolish slavery universally until it could do so constitutionally, "under the war power, and as a military necessity." President Lincoln is entitled to the same fair treatment. While he remains in his present situation, he cannot violate his trust without being guilty of perjury, nor be called upon to act the part of a reformer or an Abolitionist. That is all we mean by judging men by their standard or position, and not by ours.

The pith of the charges brought against us is, that we have abandoned the cause of the slave "by electing for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency." This "electioneering" consists solely in our expressing the conviction, first, that Mr. Lincoln has an incomparably stronger hold upon the loyal sentiment of the country, as a Presidential candidate, than Gen. Fremont or any other man; secondly, that, inasmuch as any division of that sentiment can only tend to give success to pro-slavery, treasonable, copperhead democracy, and, consequently, success to a rebellion which has for its great object the eternalization of slavery, it is neither wise nor justifiable to press the claims of any rival candidate at this time, but all personal preferences should be magnanimously swallowed up in the absolute necessity of presenting an unbroken front to the common enemy; and, thirdly, that, aside from all other considerations, the democratic principle, that the people have a right to choose their own rulers, remains to be vindicated in the re-election of Abraham Lincoln and the suppression of the rebellion—so that he shall be duly recognized by the South, as well as by the North, as the rightful President of the United States, and the unity of the republic be preserved inviolate, on the basis of universal freedom.

In what manner is the Anti-Slavery cause compromised by the avowal of these convictions and the recognition of these facts?

Our seceding subscriber denounces the President for his "constant abuse of the blacks," (!) and holds him up to opprobrium as thoroughly pro-slavery in spirit and design! Passing strange is it, then, that the slavery-loving South is in frantic rebellion against him and his administration, and that the entire copperhead element of the North is bolterous for his defeat! And doubly strange is it that Gen. Fremont, who it is claimed, is "a radical abolitionist" to the fullest extent, should be complimented and supported in opposition to Mr. Lincoln by all the copperhead journals in the land! Who is the dupe, whose instinct is at fault, in this case? "Any change from Lincoln," says the Richmond Examiner, "will be better for us—for us the rebels!" "Are you there, old Twopenny?" Then you shall not be gratified in your wishes! In view of the death-dealing blow given to slavery by Mr. Lincoln and under his administration, no marvel that he is detested and feared by all the Southern traitors and their Northern sympathizers; nor that the friends of freedom in the old world rejoice in the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln—their feelings being expressed in the following Resolution, recently adopted by the Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester, England:—

"That they rejoice exceedingly in the great and significant fact of the unanimous and enthusiastic re-nomination by the National Union Convention, of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency of the United States, and his acceptance of the said nomination with its noble platform of advanced anti-slavery principles, including the amendment of the Constitution, so as utterly to terminate forever and forever to exterminate the system of human bondage from every foot of territory beneath the Federal flag."

MR. THOMPSON AT THE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Reviews the Degree of LL. D.

Mr. Thompson arrived in Middletown, (Conn.) from Northampton, (Mass.) somewhat late in the evening of Monday, the 18th, and on the following morning received numerous visits from gentlemen connected with the University, as well as from persons from various distant parts of the country, attracted to the town by the Commencement. The President of the University, Rev. Joseph Cummings, D. D., was amongst the first to pay his respects. In the evening, Mr. Thompson delivered the Phi Beta Kappa Address. The subject was—"The Progress of the Anti-Slavery Cause in Great Britain and America." The speech, which was extempore, occupied an hour and a half in the delivery, and returned to the labor of British Abolitionists, from Granville Sharp to Joseph Sturge; and to the great struggle in this country—from the imprisonment of Mr. Garrison, in Baltimore, to the present time. The Methodist Episcopal Church, which was the place of meeting, was crowded. On Wednesday morning, Mr. Thompson attended the annual meeting of the Alumni, and after having been formally introduced by Dr. Curry, and welcomed by the President, made a brief speech. His reception was extremely cordial. He was present, also, at an entertainment in the evening, given by the Alumni to their friends, and the visitors generally, and addressed the Assembly.

On Thursday morning, Mr. Thompson, accompanied by a friend, and wholly ignorant of the honor intended him, entered the church where the Commencement Exercises were proceeding; but not until they were near their conclusion. What then occurred will be found described in the letter addressed to the New York Tribune, which we have copied below.

Mr. Thompson was present at the usual annual dinner; and, also, at the evening levee held by the President of the University, and on Friday morning took his departure for Plymouth, (Conn.) on a private visit to some English friends resident in that locality. On his return to Northampton, on Monday, Mr. Thompson received the following official letter, accompanied by his Diploma:—

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, MIDDLETOWN, (Conn.) July 26, 1864.

Hon. GEORGE THOMPSON, LL.D.

MY DEAR SIR—I have the honor to inform you that, at the recent Commencement of the Wesleyan University, the Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on you. By this act the authorities of the University have signified their profound respect for your personal character, and for your distinguished services in the cause of humanity and liberty; and in advancing the interests of enlightened education and pure religion.

I am, dear sir, with much respect,
Yours,
JOSEPH CUMMINGS,
President of the Wesleyan University.

In the language of another, "never was worthy deed more worthily done." It will be hailed with special satisfaction by the friends of freedom and America across the Atlantic.

Mr. Thompson will deliver an address in Florence, (Mass.) on Friday evening, the 29th instant, and on Monday, August 1st, will attend the celebration of West India Emancipation at Abington, (to be held under the auspices of citizens of that town,) and by request will deliver an oration suitable to the occasion. No doubt this announcement will serve largely to increase the attendance.

GEORGE THOMPSON, LL.D.

MIDDLETOWN, CT., July 21, 1864.

One of the most beautiful and appropriate scenes of the season transpired on Thursday last, at the Commencement exercises of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Ct.

During the exercises of the graduating class, a tall and dignified gentleman, of benign and venerable, yet commanding aspect was conducted upon the stand by Dr. Curry of The Christian Advocate and Journal, New York. The stranger was seated in a prominent position in the front, and fairly in view of the audience, that packed every seat and standing place. His fine form, tall, and straight as a mountain pine, was crowned with the snow that never melts off till heaven, and his face showed lines of care and conflict, softened, however, by the light of benevolence that nestled his lofty brow and firm blue eye.

All eyes were turned upon him with inquiring interest, and soon, among the initiated, the whisper circulated that the stranger was George Thompson, the eloquent English Emancipator.

The escort of Dr. Curry would have been suggestive of Anti-Slavery tastes, at least, and the moisture that troubled his eyes at an eloquent allusion to the name of William Wilberforce, by one of the young gentlemen, tended to strengthen the surmise.

When the orations were over, and the Baccalaureate degrees conferred, everybody was uneasy and expectant, and there was a suspicion—more than that with some—that something was about to happen to the distinguished-looking stranger. Next in order came the Master's degree, in *cura ad eundem*, and honoris causa, in which some men of rising worth were justly recognized. Then followed the Degree of Doctor of Divinity, conferred upon the Rev. Isaac W. Wiley, editor of The Ladies' Repository, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Rev. Robert Allan, President of McKendree College, Illinois, we believe. Last came the degree of Doctor of Laws. On reaching this the tall and goateous form of President Cummings turned once more to the Trustees and patrons of the University—*curatores honorandi atque reverendi, patronique nifici*—with Oxford cap lifted, he repeated the usual formula, until the place for the name and description was reached, when, turning full upon the all-unconscious and listening stranger, he pronounced in full tones that this degree was conferred upon:—

"Georgium Thompson, scientia et literis bene meritis, humanitatis et hominis amicus, apostolus libertatis eloquentis, ceterorumque virtutum, oppressorum latitum!" (George Thompson, distinguished in science and letters, the friend of humanity and of man, the eloquent apostle of liberty, the sander of chains, and the joy of the oppressed!)

As the name of the great Abolitionist and friend of America was reached, an irrepressible tempest of applause burst from the delighted audience, and the sentence was finished amid thunders that shook the very walls, as the form of the venerable man—perfectly thunderstruck, as he afterwards assured us—bowed upon the ivory top of his cane, and buried his face in his hands; and it was evident that the unexpected honor had touched his heart and moistened his kindling eyes.

Never was worthy deed more worthily done. It was met that he who had so nobly battled for the deliverance of the oppressed, both in his own land and in this, should wear the honors of the church of his fathers (and at the beginning of his career, his own); the church through whose mission the way for emancipation was prepared and the work begun in the West Indies; the church first to obey the call of God in this land; and the church that in its own denomination for the uncompromising attitude it has always occupied on this question.

This bestowment of the LL.D., the only one made, received, and will receive, the heartiest approval, not of one denomination only, but of the whole country, and Mr. Thompson will carry home with him the profound respect and love of this nation, and the testimony that this age is beginning to learn that the best Doctors of the Law are those who teach and enforce God's great golden law of equal rights to all mankind.

A BRIDGE FROM SLAVERY TO FREEDOM is the title of an able speech (printed in pamphlet form) delivered by Hon. Charles Sumner, in the United States Senate, on the bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen, June 18th, 14th and 15th, 1864.

THE LATE MR. WASHINGTON WILKS.

EMANCIPATION SOCIETY—OFFICE, 65 FLEET ST., LONDON, E. C. 4, July 18, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR—You will doubtless have heard of the sudden and lamented death of Mr. Washington Wilks, the eloquent and uncompromising advocate of every just cause. You have heard of his labors in behalf of America. He loved your country as much with a devotion which has never been surpassed, perhaps, can form some estimate of his public labors, but only a person in your position can truly judge of their priceless value. No soldier, though he fought with more heroism or in a greater spirit of self-sacrifice against the enemies of a great empire, slavery, could have been more devoted to the cause of the United States, and to become personally acquainted with a people whom he regarded as his fellow-citizens, in a noble and peculiar manner. But that high privilege has been denied him, and the gifted orator and journalist, the name of America was the last word that passed his lips. On the 14th night, he had just commenced to review the public conduct of the members of Marylebone, one of whom he censured for his advocacy of the laws of primogeniture, while the other he rebuked for his hostility to "the great American Republic." He had scarcely uttered these words, when he fell back, and a few moments had ceased to breathe. He is now being the influence of human praise or blame; but some portion of the debt of gratitude which we owe him, as well as Englishmen, owe to him may be paid to his necessities family. The following documents, published in this day's Morning Star, speak for itself:—

"THE LATE MR. WASHINGTON WILKS. THE TESTIMONIAL FROM THE COMMITTEE."

R. Cobden, Esq., M. P.
P. A. Taylor, Esq., M. P.
Samuel Lucas, Esq.
William Hargreaves, Esq., Treasurer.
W. M. Paulson, Esq.
B. W. Mason, Esq., Editor of the Non-Resistance.
William Evans, Esq., Chairman of the Emancipation Society.
Joseph Cowan, Esq., Junr., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
T. H. Barker, Esq., Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance.
Rev. Henry Richard.
Hain Friswell, Esq.
William Shaen, Esq., M. A.
Pasmore Edwards, Esq.
Herbert S. Skeels, Esq.
E. B. Reed, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
F. B. Johnston, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

Those who are familiar with the brief but active career of the late Mr. Wilks, will know that he was a man of high intellect, and that he placed his rare and noble power of speech at the disposal of the public movements in which he was interested, with a total disregard of his own health or pecuniary interests. For example, last year—a year somewhat eventful in the history of our relations with America—he delivered scores of public addresses at the meetings of the Emancipation Society, without remuneration. Mr. Wilks having unexpectingly without being able to make an adequate provision for his widow and children, and their claims upon the generous feelings of Reformers being so susceptible, the above Committee has been formed in the hope that a considerable fund may be raised for their benefit. Subscriptions may be forwarded to William Hargreaves, Esq., the treasurer, Boughton Hill, B. W. Mason, Esq., or to the Hon. Secretary, 65 Fleet Street. The first list of subscriptions will be published in a few days."

The Committee of the Emancipation Society, at their last meeting, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:—

"That this Committee, in expressing their deep regret at the untimely death of their able and devoted colleague, Mr. WASHINGTON WILKS, at the same time desire to record their deep sense of the noble services which, without fee or reward, he rendered to the cause they represent.

"That, considering the disinterested nature of Mr. WILKS'S services to the American cause, the Committee hope that their friends in both countries will do the utmost to ensure the success of the fund which is being raised for the benefit of his family."

So far as America is concerned, I confidently place this appeal in your hands. It has, however, occurred to me that, in addition to the ordinary means of raising subscriptions, Mr. Wendell Phillips, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and Mr. George Thompson might each be invited to deliver a lecture on behalf of the fund. This would be a graceful tribute to the memory of the departed, and at the same time render substantial aid to the Testimonial.

I regret that I am unable to write to Mr. Otter Johnson or to Mr. Thompson by this mail, but I feel sure that this one letter will suffice.

Very truly yours,
F. W. CHESSON,
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Esq., President of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

America in special, and the cause of freedom universally, have indeed lost a faithful friend and an eloquent champion. We trust the contemplated effort to raise a testimonial in behalf of his family will be successfully carried out, and the suggestion of Mr. Chesson as to the mode of raising funds in this country acted upon.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY, for August, is received from A. Williams & Co. Contents—American Civilization—Second Paper by Lieut. Albert Phelps, U. S. A.; Aphorisms, by Rev. A. S. Colon; The English Press, by Nicholas Rose, London; Our Martyrs, by Kate Putnam; "Euse, Chapter X, and XI; The First Christian Emperor, by Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff; Causes of the Minnesota Massacre, by James Scoble; Buried Alive, a Dirge, by Martha Walter Cook; Negro Troops, by H. Everett Ross; Battle of and their Meaning, by Mrs. M. E. G. Gage; Tandy Tandy, the Wilderness, by E. A. Warriner; Tandy Tandy, by H. K. Maluskowski; An Army—Its Organization and Movements—Third Paper—by Lt. Col. C. F. Tolles, A. Q. M.; Literary Notices.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for August, is received, and presents the following as its table of contents:—1. Charles Beade. 2. How Rome is Governed. 3. Concord. 4. What will become of Them? No. 1. 5. Headquarters of Beer-Drinking. 6. First Women's Beautiful Book. 7. Literary Life in Paris. 8. The Little Country-Girl. 9. Sweet Bird. 10. The House and Home Papers. No. XIII. 11. The West of the War. 12. Our Recent Foreign Relations. 13. Reviews and Literary Notices. 14. Recent American Publications.

Single subscriptions, \$3.00 per year in advance; single numbers, 80 cents.

Ticknor & Fields, Publishers, 155 Washington Street, Boston.

MEETING OF NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS. On Monday last, week in accordance with a call signed by some of the leading publishers, the representatives of the Boston weekly press met at Mercantile Hall, to consider the question of increasing the subscription rates of their papers. Mr. O. M. Brewer, of the Coleridge, acted as Chairman. Mr. Brewer opened the meeting with some remarks, giving estimates of comparative expenses of 1860 and 1864, showing that while all expenses, and especially those incurred in the publication of weekly newspapers, had advanced from twenty to two hundred and fifty per cent, the price of these papers generally remained at the old and low rates of five and ten cents. On an informal motion of Mr. Usher, that it is "expedient to raise the price of weekly papers," the Rev. B. A. Ballou made a few remarks in his favor, and was followed in the same vein by Messrs. J. R. Elliot, Secretary, and Guild of the Bulletin, and others, representing the religious, literary, agricultural, commercial and political press. In conclusion, the meeting unanimously agreed to advance the rates of subscription to our respective journals from 20 to 50 per cent, by August 1st, 1864.

Resolved, That the subscribers will advance their rates of advertising from 20 to 50 per cent.

"Oh! Massa Jesus, mighty God, save Massa Jeff. Davis, and an everlasting to late! Oh, Lord, take him by de nap of de neck, and shake him over de fiery furnace till he squeal like a pig in de bars! But don't let him drop; oh Massa Jesus, don't let him drop, but fetch him to repentance, and save his soul in de shining kingdom of de den Yankee make him dry bones a whole!"

There, there is the whole spirit of the Gospel. Are we not in these days, even amid wars and rumors of wars, living a Christianity hitherto only theorized upon? We enter our enemy's house only to do good. We give ourselves to the work of lifting up the poor and oppressed that he cast down. We find the poor white trash, sick and hungry, and we feed him; naked, and we clothe him; sick and we nurse him, and we minister unto him; and with the right hand, dealing death at all times, with the left we lift up humanity, and every house vindicate ourselves before God and the nations as being worthy to govern ourselves, as being worthy of the glory that shall enshrine our memory in the hereafter: we, the people. The great, true, common heart, ever good and brave, is doing this, and Abraham the honest is our strong arm to execute our will.

It was a stirring thought as we bade good night to the house that Jeff built, that there was scarce one of all that noble white men and women that was not there to represent the feeling and charities of thousands of people who have commissioned them to do this holy work. At 5 P. M. amid the still dripping rain, we took our leave for Vicksburg, where all arrived in safety; no drinking, no profanity, no misdemeanors, no accidents marred the happiness of the closing hours of a day of rare festivity, mirth and enjoyment.

FRANCES D. GAGE.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.

1. Dr. Brooke, it will be seen, confesses alone that when he expressed his suspicion that Mr. Pillsbury's resolutions were "suppressed for partisan purposes," he had in his mind, not the Secretaries of the New England Convention, but the Editors of the Liberator and the Standard. Why these Editors, neither of whom ever had the missing resolutions in his hand, and one of whom was not only not in the Convention for a single moment, but three hundred miles away, should be held accountable for their non-appearance, or be expected to display a zeal for their recovery which neither they nor the Secretaries were required or expected to exhibit, Dr. Brooke does not explain. His imputation, so far as it is directed at us, may pass without reply; its special unreasonableness (to use no harsher term), as directed at Mr. Garrison, must be apparent to all, when it is remembered that before the publication of the proceedings he left home to attend the Yearly Meeting at Longwood, and afterwards went to Baltimore and Washington, returning only at the end of two weeks of absorbing labor and excitement. If during his absence, the missing resolutions were once remembered, he doubtless thought the duty of endeavoring to recover them, or of explaining the failure to do so, would be well discharged by the Secretaries. Certainly no conclusion could have been more natural or reasonable. But Dr. Brooke confesses that he deliberately pointed the finger of suspicion at Mr. Garrison, not only as lacking in zeal requisite for their recovery, but even as having "suppressed them for partisan purposes." I submit that if any one in the anti-slavery ranks was ever where "suppressed," it is the man whose "partisan purposes" are so far to overcome his better judgment as to lead him to entertain and express such suspicion.

2. Certainly Abolitionists should impartially measure all political parties "by the same rule," testing their professions by their acts. This is precisely what we have endeavored to do. If the Baltimore Convention, first casting its anti-slavery utterances into phrases evidently designed to be as little offensive as possible to the Copperhead Democracy, had then proceeded to construct the rest of its platform of the very doctrines and assertions which have for two years been constantly on the lips of the enemies of emancipation, and by the repetition of which they have sought to throw the government into the hands of the sympathizers with the rebels; if, in addition to all this, the Republican leaders were known to be intriguing to procure the nomination of their candidates at Chicago, and for this purpose were openly declaring that McClellan and Lincoln are "twin cherries on one stem," and if the Copperhead press were everywhere jubilant in view of these proceedings, deeming the day of their triumph at hand, we should certainly conclude that the leading supporters of the Administration were playing a very dishonest game, and that their anti-slavery professions were wholly untrustworthy. We know not why this conduct on the part of the responsible leaders of the Cleveland movement should be regarded by any Abolitionist with less disgust or disapprobation.

GENERAL BANKS'S LABOR SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:—

Sir—Having given my letter in explanation of Gen. Banks's "Labor System" a place in your paper (for which I express my thanks), I will only ask further space to verify my statements, which your editorial of July 21 calls in question. You say of me:—

"He alleges that the rate of wages fixed by Gen. Banks gives the laborer \$200 a year, besides house rent, &c., an error so astounding as to destroy the value of Mr. Elliott's testimony on all other points."

This is pretty sweeping, but let us see whether you are right or whether I am. Here are the figures made by myself and others on the spot, according to Gen. Banks's "Labor System" called "Serfdom":

Cash wages, first-class hands, \$8 per week,	\$96
Rations—five pounds of pork per week, 10c.	26
Half a bushel meal per week, 50c.	26
Sundries, say per year,	10
Clothes, per year,	16
Medicines and medical attendance,	10
Schools, per year,	10
Total,	\$214

Add to this:—

House rent, say \$35 to \$40	25
Allowance for support of small children below 13 years of age, per year,	50
And for pork at \$40, instead of \$30 per bbl., as above,	26
Total,	\$315

I stated, Mr. Editor, that the wages of first-class hands would be some \$200. It will, in my opinion, be nearer \$300 than \$200. Am I not right?

2. You say: "The laborer was not 'entirely free to choose his employer.'"

In reply to this, I beg leave to say that in the districts where I was, I know the laborer was entirely free to do so, and did so. Now I respectfully ask you to look to the contrary.

3. You say: "The appeal to the Provost Marshals amounts to nothing." This is an assertion, and in some cases it may be and probably is true; for not "all the men are brave, and all the women virtuous," even in Louisiana. But I know to the contrary, that the two Provost-Marshal's I knew were fair men, and had the interests of the negro at heart as much as the white.

Now one word more as to wages. Col. Paige, who is working a large plantation near New Orleans, told me that he selected and hired his hands in open market, and wherever he found them, at \$10 per month, and that having had large experience with workmen, he never had had better laborers. Gen. Banks's was as well so, and seems not to have been "shamefully inadequate," as you assert.

My main purpose, however, was to do justice to Gen. Banks (who, just now, is condemned unfairly as well as fairly) against your imputation that he was working in the interest of the planters, and not in that of the Freedmen.

His establishment of schools for them is a pretty conclusive answer to this.

In addition, I have just seen Mr. Commissioner McKaye, who agrees with me that Gen. Banks's motives cannot fairly be called in question.

I am, very respectfully,
CHARLES W. ELLIOTT.

The statement of Mr. Elliott puts a wholly different face upon the matter of the payment of the freed laborers in Louisiana. It has been frequently represented—to the disparagement of Gen. Banks, and through him, of President Lincoln—that eight dollars per month constituted their full wages; whereas, according to Mr. Elliott's showing, first class hands receive an amount equivalent to twenty-five dollars a month, or \$300 per year. For them, as a class, this surely is that climate is a fair compensation; though in some cases, doubtless, more might be earned by personal skill and enterprise, if left wholly untrammelled.

THE HOUSE THAT JEFF BUILT.

Air—"Auld Lang Syne."

How oft within these hilly halls
The traitor of the day
Has heard Ambition's trumpet-calls,
Or dreamed of war's array!
Or of an Empire dreamed, whose base
Millions of blacks should be:
Alas! before that day
Where can his visions be?

Those Empire dreams shall be fulfilled,
But not as rebels thought,
While Life water at the cistern spilled,
Their boasts shall come to naught.
From fog to lake, from sea to sea,
Behold our country grand!
The very house of Liberty—
And guarded by her hand.

We revel in his halls to-day;
Next year where will he be?
A dead account he has to pay;
May we be there to see
And now for country, truth and right—
Our heritage all free,
We'll live and die, we'll sing and fight:
The Union! three times three.

The party, after selecting a few simple trophies, such as fig branches for walking canes, large pond lilies, flowers, wreaths and bouquets, returned to the landing, and reembarked for Vicksburg.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

On this boat the following business was transacted:—

Vote of thanks to Col. Thomas and staff for getting up the celebration; to the Orator of the Day, Parson Livermore; to the President, Rev. Dr. Warren, who made a brief response; and also to Capt. Wightman and the officers of the Diligent.

Cheers were given for Abraham Lincoln, and groans for Jeff. Davis.

The song, "The House that Jeff. Built," was again sung, and Capt. Gilpin, C. S., appointed a committee to furnish a copy of the same to Jeff. Davis.

LETTER FROM DR. BROOKE.

To the Editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard:—

As my letter of June 21st neither expressed nor implied a suggestion that the Secretaries of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, or either of them, suppressed the missing resolutions, I have been content to wait till they were heard from before replying to your strictures upon it. I took for granted the document had been accidentally mislaid. But as nearly a month had elapsed without further allusion to the matter, and as I believed, then and still believe, that at an earlier day in our history, neither the Editor of the Liberator nor of the Standard would have been so slow to allow such an omission to pass without the recovery of the resolutions, or an explanation of why it was impossible to fill the hiatus; it was upon them I supposed partisan feeling had wrought an unhappy change. The expression which I used, "suppressed for partisan purposes," was therefore inaccurate, and may have led you into a misapprehension.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY of that great historic event in the progress of Liberty, Justice and Humanity, the emancipation of 800,000 slaves in the British West India Colonies, will be celebrated by the citizens of Abington at ISLAND GROVE, on MONDAY NEXT, August 1st. In addition to other attractions, GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., of England, (to whose eloquent appeals and powerful efforts this sublime achievement was largely owing,) has consented to deliver an oration on the occasion. Others may be expected to participate in the proceedings. Services to commence at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M.

It is hoped and believed that a great assembly will be brought together. Come one, come all, from every direction!

There will be no excursion trains. The regular morning train from Boston leaves the Old Colony depot at 8:45 A. M.; returning, leaves the Grove at 4:30 P. M. Price of tickets, 65 cents each way.

THE LATE MR. WASHINGTON WILKS.

EMANCIPATION SOCIETY—OFFICE, 65 FLEET ST., LONDON, E. C. 4, July 18, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR—You will doubtless have heard of the sudden and lamented death of Mr. Washington Wilks, the eloquent and uncompromising advocate of every just cause. You have heard of his labors in behalf of America. He loved your country as much with a devotion which has never been surpassed, perhaps, can form some estimate of his public labors, but only a person in your position can truly judge of their priceless value. No soldier, though he fought with more heroism or in a greater spirit of self-sacrifice

A VALUABLE PUBLICATION.

THE MASTERSHIP AND ITS FRUITS: The Emancipated Slave face to face with his Old Master. A Supplemental Report to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. By James McKaye, Special Commissioner. New York: 1864. 8vo., pp. 38. Published by The Loyal Publication Society.

ians, to keep them under control as a subordinate class, and to be able to command their labor on terms not much greater than the cost of a slave's maintenance; at least, for far less than the fair wages of a free laborer. The evidence of Col. Hanks and of Brig. Gen. James S. Wadsworth upon this point is important, and very decided. They agree that the strongest efforts will be made, (and by the very people who are now boasted of as having resumed their loyalty,) to establish serfdom in the place of slavery. In fact, the serfdom is already established by Gen. Banks, and favored by the President who keeps him in authority over the colored population. The efforts, therefore, of the ex-slaveholders need go no further than maintenance and perpetuation of the system now in force in Louisiana.

ANOTHER DISCONTINUANCE.

To the Editor of the Liberator: Since you first raised the Abolition standard, many men of talent, who professed to receive the doctrine that the immediate abolition of slavery was the duty of the master and the right of the slave, and who ran well for a season, in time of temptation fell away, and some of them became bitter opposers of the anti-slavery cause. But I little thought that you would ever abandon the cause of the slave to his enemy; although it seems that you have, by electing for the reelection of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, a man who evidently designed to put down the rebellion and preserve slavery unharmed, if it were possible to do so.

Mr. Lincoln. On the question of slavery, there is no variable by shadow of turning. Awar of it or not, the change is in yourself. Your arguments and language are purely of the Copperhead school, and must be agreed to by Jeff. Davis, Fernando Wood, & Co. Your statement, that Mr. Lincoln is at the head of the most corrupt Administration of modern times, is not all truth. He succeeded one that was immeasurably more corrupt. He has not been in office long enough to enable him to cleanse the Augean stable. Your assertion is puerile, that Lincoln annulled the proclamations of Fremont and Hunter to gratify his vanity. It is in Mr. Lincoln's favor that the corrected parties have made no charges and given no explanation. I write not for Lincoln nor for Garrison. I perceive a close similarity in my experience with yours, and a wide divergence in our conclusions. That both may be right for our adopted country has been my INCENTIVE.

4. That they have received with profound satisfaction the glad tidings that the base and cruel Fugitive Slave Law has been repealed by Congress, believing that this just though somewhat tardy act marks another step in the progress of legislation on the subject of slavery; and that it but anticipates and assures the speedy passage of that crowning act of justice by which slavery shall be made forever impossible under the Federal Constitution.

men have; and I think many of these last were made by the stern and unselfish way in which he fought for the truth, even unto death. And now he has gone, and we shall see him no more; but he still lives immortal in the memories of those whom he has befriended, in the memory of all who have loved him; and let us not think that God dies when our friend dies, or that the hand of Providence is closed because our friend's hand drops; and let us stand by the remains of our brother, and if he was brave, let us be brave, if he helped us, let us help our brother.

HOX SALMON P. CHASE. A complimentary dinner was given to the Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, by influential citizens of Boston, on Saturday afternoon, at the Parker House.

DEATH OF GEN. McPHERSON. WASHINGTON, July 24. The Government has received despatches from Gen. Sherman, announcing that on Friday the rebels, under Gen. Hood, made a heavy attack against his left wing, consisting of McPherson's division, composed of Logan's and Blair's corps, and made a desperate attack, with a temporary advantage. The enemy, after terrific fighting, in which a number of charges were made by both sides, were repulsed with much slaughter, and driven into their fortifications.

DEATH OF JOHN HOPPER, ESQ. We learn with regret of the sudden death of John Hopper, Esq., at his residence in Milton, Ulster County, on Monday morning at 11 o'clock, in the 60th year of his age.

DEATH OF JOHN HOPPER, ESQ. (Continued) Mr. Hopper was born in Philadelphia, in the year 1816. He was the son of Isaac T. Hopper, the philanthropist, and shared the toils and dangers of his father in the anti-slavery cause, and particularly in securing the freedom of fugitive slaves. He stood by him in the first mob that broke up an abolition meeting at Chatham Street Chapel in this city; and after the death of "Friend Hopper," it was always the delight of the son to aid those philanthropic efforts in which his father had been engaged.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 24. The Granger Block, located in the centre of this city, was burned this afternoon. The offices of the Journal and Standard were destroyed, also Luce's job printing office. The Journal loses \$18,000, insured for \$12,000; and the Standard \$9,000, insured for \$4,000.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23. The army wagon factory and lumber yard, covering three acres of land, in Kensington, was burned last night. Loss \$300,000. The adjoining factory of Wilson, Childs & Co. was saved. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Poetry.

Known, (Mo.) July 15, 1864. To the Editor of the Liberator: DEAR SIR:—In a letter to the Journal, dated July 7th, you write...

The Liberator.

The North American Review has received many tributes of praise from competent judges for the change manifested in it since the incumbency of its present editors...

The particulars brought forth in support of these charges are curious and instructive. The North American gives an opinion, in regard to the character of a certain book, adverse to that of the Princeton Review...

The appropriate remedy for all this, in the judgment of the Liberator, is for the publishers of the Review to present its Editors from saying what they think...

STAND UP. BY ALMIRA SHERWOOD. Stand up! Long enough have we crawled round the duty that fills to the brim the complacent now...

THE MARCH AT FORT PILLON has excited much comment in Europe. We copy below a poem from an English journal upon the bravery of the Union soldiers by the rebels.

FORT PILLON. A SOUTHERN HYMN OF PRAISE. Down with him! slay him! for he dared to brave our protest against the fighting of the slave...

claim unfounded and false as a "freedom" is concerned. When we remember that the highest practical visible manifestation of virtue which the Church demands of a man consists of these things...

WHEN SHALL THE END BE? But few have the presence to tell us what and when this bloody struggle shall disclose and end. Statesman, (1) politician, church and layman, are to have "come down from the dignified independence on which it formerly stood."

THE FREEDMEN AND THE EX-SLAVERHOOLDERS. From the supplemental report of Col. McKaye to the Secretary of War, respecting the present relative position of these two classes in Louisiana...

WASHINGTON WILKS. News comes to us from England of the death of Washington Wilks. While addressing a public meeting in London, a stroke of apoplexy suddenly closed his oration, and ended his life...

NEGROPHOBIA IN NASHVILLE. Nashville, Tenn., July 6. To the Editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard: Enclosed I send the letter of Col. R. D. Mussey, commanding the organization of U. S. colored troops at this post...

upon him by the slave system, there is much left in him to build upon. He is at least ready and willing to undertake the performance of his humble and toilsome part in the new order of things...

Col. Hanks, a large portion of whose daily life, for two years past, has been spent in daily intercourse with the planters in the Department of the Gulf, declares that 'although they begin to see that Slavery is dead, yet the spirit of Slavery still lingers among them...'

It is conceded by all impartial and intelligent judges, that the rebels are in the wrong!—there are we in the right in trying to subdue them!—Subdue that is the word. If right, why not succeed?

Col. Hanks further declares as his deliberate judgment, that if civil government be established here, and military rule withdrawn, there is the greatest danger that the negro would become subject to some form of serfdom...

THE statement of Col. Hanks, and the general correctness of his views, were concurred in by many other intelligent persons, familiar with the subject, and my own personal observation fully confirms them...

With slight modifications, the language recently used by Judge Humphrey in a speech delivered at a Union meeting at Huntsville, Alabama, seems most aptly to express the hopes and purposes of a large proportion of the old masters in the Valley of the Mississippi...

GEORGE W. MADOX, Co. "L," 1st Regt. Me. Hy. Artillery. (A wounded soldier.) Ellsworth, (Maine,) July 17, 1864.

From the supplemental report of Col. McKaye to the Secretary of War, respecting the present relative position of these two classes in Louisiana, we make two extracts. The first, a letter from Gen. Banks, in reply to inquiries addressed to him, written at Alexandria, March 28th, 1864, certifies the industry and good conduct of the freedmen, as follows:—

1. Entertain no doubt whatever of the capabilities of the emancipated colored people to meet and discharge the duties incident to the great change in their condition. I have seen them in all situations, within the last year and a half, and it is with much pleasure I say, as I stated to you in person, that they seem to me to have a clearer comprehension of their position, and the duties which rest upon them, than any other class of our people, accepting the necessity of labor which rests upon them as upon others...

2. That they shall labor only when they are well treated. 3. That families shall not be separated. 4. That their children shall be educated.

There were in this department, when I assumed command, many thousands of colored persons without employment or home, who were decimated by disease and death of the most frightful character. To these natives of the plantations in the department, have been added many thousands of fugitives from the rebel States, of every age and condition. There are not, at this time, 500 persons that are not self-supporting, and there has not been, in the last year, any day when we would not have gladly accepted ten or twenty thousand, irrespective of their condition, in addition to those we have of our own...

There is one thing that must be taken into account, and that is, that there will exist a very strong disposition among the masters to control these people, and keep them as a subordinate and subjected class. Undoubtedly they intend to do that. I think the tendency to establish a system of serfdom is the great danger to be guarded against...

Such other testimony of like import might be adduced, but it is believed not necessary to a clear understanding of the present attitude and position of the two principal constituent elements of the disrupted slave society, in the region under consideration.

His oration, and ended his life. Mr. Wilks had become widely known, during the last three years, to all loyal journalists in America, as a well-informed and faithful defender of the Union against secession. Being the ablest writer on the staff of the London Morning Star, nearly every article on the American question was entrusted to his care...

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