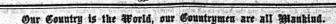
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If all remittances are to be made, and all letters for its paper are to be made, and all letters the paper are to be letter, (rest PAID,) to the General Agent. nts of a square and over inserted three are. 75 cont

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penr Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. The following gentlemen constitute the Financia The following gentlements, be are not responsible for any debts of the ris - WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDNUNG QUINCY, ES 1863, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

W. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



tions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman-cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. Adams

claim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

thority takes, for the time, the place of all municitions, and SLAVERY MIONG THE REST; b, under that state of things, so far from its being it the States where slavery exists have the exclusive

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 42.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1758.

# Refuge of Oppression.

OLD ABE.

Old Abraham, my jolly old Abe,
When we were first acquaint,
I thought you were an honest man,
But senting of a saint;
But since you were the Spanish cloak,
You lore the negro sh,
And hate the white man, so you do,
My jolly old Abe, my Jo.

Old Abraham, my jolly old Abe, What do you really mean ? What do you really mean !

Year negro proclamation is
A wild fanatic's dream!

The war you did begin, old Abe,
And that you surely know.

Yes should have made a compromise,
My jolly old Abe, my Jo.

My join, old Abeam, my jolly old Abe, Your darkey plan has failed; Ere this you know that cruel war Aed taxes you've entailed. Is his unhappy Jand, old Abe, Are veeding, wail and woo. That you can't cure, nor we endure, That you can't cure, nor w My jolly old Abe, my Jo.

30 Jahraham, my jolly old Abe, The bindest man can see The Union you will not restore Till every negro's free, And, equal with the best of men, In arm and arm can go, To tote as you may wish him to, an go, wish him to, My jolly old Abe, my Jo.

-Linden Laurie

### THE WAY THE CAT JUMPS.

THE WAY THE UAT JUMPS.

There is no mistaking the indications of the times. The Radical party is losing strength, and ac Conservative gaining it, hourly. All the movements are toward our side. Every day brings tide; of Lincoln papers and Lincoln men coming out to the McClellan standard. The number of signal Lincolnities—those who worked hard for signal Lincolnities—those who worked hard for priming the campaign of '60—stampeding to the priming the campaign of '60—stampeding to the priming the campaign of '60—stampeding to the priming the could be named. The papers, particular the German journals, which have hauled deep the Lincoln flag, and run up McClellan's constituted for the Lincoln flag, and run up McClellan's constituted in the constitute of the consti You might as well expect a Chris

meet things. You might as well expect a Christius turn lindo.

The much of progress is not backsward. It is leads, not McClellan, that the country is getting size of day by day. The people have no reason we disstissed with McClellan. So far from that, the lare every reason to be more and more satisfied with him, as time proves the wisdom of his nitry plans and vindicates the broad statesmandard his tiews upon the great questions that are as distracting the country. But every day and early hour demonstrate only the more clearly the support of Mr. Lincoln to extricate the nation for the terrible dappers into which his administration has plunged it. Every day and every hour readily and rapidly, swelling the torrents of had that are poured out in defence of that policy; detending millions upon millions to the national details and the side of the state looked at and dwelt upon, the more these has ac looked at and dwelt upon, the more powell spear the reasons to every frank, disinterest perso for desiring a change. Such a change stored brish election of McClellan. It cannot be still easier as a few that they are, and may the free warm and the other than the sill make things were than they are, and may

d penso for desiring a change. Such a change a dread bythe election of McClellan. It cannot sally nake things worse than they are, and may not have been provided by the make they indinked been later than they are, and may not have been provided by the constant of men are stage the Radical party, because they have found tax, and because of its Mollowness and hypocrisy. Douands of others are leaving it, not exactly between they have found it, out they are the sall of diet, and craves a change. These are the first sall of diet, and craves a change. These are the first sall of diet, and craves a change. These are the sall of diet, and craves a change. These are the sall of diet, and craves a change. These are the sall of diet, and craves a change. These are the sall of diet, and craves a change. These are the sall of diet, and they have been supported by the sall of diet, and craves a change are the sall of diet, and they will be a week from to-day; and, they will be a week from to-day; and, they will be sall of the sall of th ath appointed time may be set down as positive-ha asthing in the almanae. He passed Mr. Letals, going the other way, some weeks ago. N. Lorand of Commerce.

SPEECH OF HON. ROBT. C. WINTHROP, Neural at the McClellan-Copperhead Ratification Mening held in Union Square, New York, on Sat-way Evening, September 17, 1864;—

That you fellow-citizens, for this kindly and harms reception. You know me, men of New Let, if hay presume to imagine that you know as at rember of the whig party of the Union. I add not refuse the invitation of your committee to a 1 may presume to imagine that you know a 1 member of the whig party of the Union. I said for refuse the invitation of your committee to keep the country of the third of the consist, if for nothing else than to witness is paid demonstration. (Applause.) I was promise that this would be the largest meeting ever held a decity for the York. To are assembled, my made it in Union Square, and I am glad to be assembled in Union Square, and I am glad to be assembled in Union. (Applause and laughter.) You are assembled, in Union Square, and I am glad to be assembled to the Union. (Applause and laughter.) You are assembled and the Union. (Applause and laughter.) You are assembled the anniversary of the day on the Markon of the Constitution. (Applause.) You have not for the confidence of the capital of the country and the Confederate boots, by the splendid victory as the Confederate boots, by the splendid victory assembled. (Loud applause.) You have not for the confidence of the confidence of the confidence of the capital of the country and the confederate boots, by the splendid victory as the Confederate boots, by the splendid victory as the confederate boots, by the splendid victory and the confederate boots, by the splendid victory and the confederate boots have the fact of our reads and no local candidate, forgetting the unimal many than a sheart was falling him for fear, and when a young and noble candidate, forgetting the unimal mignities to which he had just been substant as a fear was a share of programments of his but he shows the warmy of a magician's wand, and the warmy of a magician's wand, as if by the waving of a magician's wand,

dered hopeless every proposition or effort upon the

which discomfited even his best friends, and rendered hopeless every proposition or effort upon the subject.

My friends, we need new counsels, we need new counsellors, we need a change of policy, we need a return to that constitutional policy under which the I North was originally rallied for the suppression of this rebellion—the policy which, as you all remember, was embodied in that glorious resolution which is was adopted in the Senate of the United States, on the fourth of July, 1861, upon the motion of my ever honored and lamented friend, Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky—a State which I am rejoiced to see is represented on the platform at this moment—which was almost unanimously adopted. You remember that resolution; it embodied the simple straightforward policy, the constitutional policy, of going for the restoration of the Union without any view of subjugation or conquest, without any view of extermination or proscription; it, had the one single view of restoring the authority of the Constitution and restoring the authority of the Constitution that believe to the policy, my friends, which would have divided the South; it was the policy, and it; is still the policy, which, pursued under the lead of men against whom the whole heart of the South has not been inflamed, embittered and poisoned, under the lead of men who are not ashamed to avow their readiness for reconciliation, that highest ornament of the Christian character, without which we cannot hope for the blessing of God upon our arm—this is the policy which, thus pursued, will still, I honestly believe, restore the union of the States, and present our flag and our country once more in the face of all the world, with a star for every State, and a State for every star. Oh, what a glorious day that will restore the union of the states, and present set flag and our country once more in the face of all the world, with a star for every State, and a State for every star. Oh, what a glorious day that will be for us and all manhind? I concess that if to pant for it, to yearn for it, to subject one's self to the imputation of being a peace man is crime, I am

and drove back the invaders of Washington and of the Administration. Gireat applease.) Who of us will not accept the omen that it might have been reserved for him to rescue not only the capital or that day, but to rescue the whole country at the present time? (Applause—Will on it.) You have not forgotten that this was Geree He will be capital or that day, but to rescue the whole country at the present time? (Applause—Well of his present time? (Applause)—His party, and did all they could to support the Administration. We will support the powers that be as practicular, my friends, no considerations of loyalty, call upon us to go further while supporting the Administration. We will support the powers that be as long as their term shall last, not as approving their policy but as recognizing the legitimate position of the authority of the government. But no considerations of party these party it has so eminently been to destroy every spark of the Union sentiment in the Southerra, breast, to implant in its stead a dogged, desperate determination never to be reconciled—never to submit or yield—never to come again under rulers whom they have learned to hate. No considerations of loyalty, I say, can call upon us to prolong-the existence or renew the term of an Administration whose peculiar policy, by exciting this spirit of hatred and desperation, has rendered the victories of our armies a hundred fold more to be achieved, and has robbed them of almost all their legitimate results after they have been achieved. (Applause.) For, my friends, there are no victories which ever cost so much, or come to so little, as those which ever cost so much, or come to so little, as those which ever cost so much, or come to so little, as those which ever cost so much, or come to so little, as those which ever cost so much, or come to so little, as those which ever cost so much, or come to so little, as those which ever cost so much, or come to so little, as those which ever cost so much, or come to so little, as those which ever cost so much, or come to so little, as those which ever cost so much and the special conditions with the contempt and maddening process will serve very well to increase the sport of a bull fight, but it has at least cost us one Bull Run, (laughter) and the support of the letter of a bull fight, but it has at least cost us one Bull Run, (laughter) and the support of the letter of a bull fight, but it has at least cost us of the least of the least of the least of the

I am sure you came here to-night not for mere par-isan purposes. If there ever was a time when the njunction of Daniel Webster should be accepted by every loyal American heart, that our object should be our country, our whole country, and noinjunction of Daniel Webster should be accepted by every loyal American beart, that our object should be our country, our whole country, and nothing but off country, this is the day. (Cheers, I come not here to defend the Republican party in the United States. That party is now administering the government of our country. It has its faults; it has made its mistakes. But they are the mistakes of the head, and not of the heart. (Cheers.) That party was brought into being to resist the aggressive slaveholding policy of the land barons of the South. It represents to-day the cause of human liberty on the North American continent. (Cheers.) It represents the spirit of American nationality. It has never fired upon the flag of our country, and never murdered one of its defenders. (Cheers.) With it is every noble sentiment of the human soul; with it and behind it are the prayers and the blessings of all the champions of human liberty throughout the world. John Bright, the champion of human liberty (cheers) in our fatherland, is with and for this administration of our government and of our country in its trial. Garibaldi speaks for us, thinks for us, feels for us. And against us is every traitor on this continent, and eyers Rebel sympathizer; against us are all the champions of privileged rights throughout the world. We stand to day maintaining the nationality of the shores of the human race. (Cheers.) For forty odd months the country has been desolated by civil war. To night our brothers are down on the hanks of the Mississippi, on the shores of the Bay of Mobile, on the aboves of Garolina, or wi are down on the banks of the Mississippi, on the shores of the Bay of Mobile, on the shores of Garolina, or with Grant round Richmond (cheers,) with Sherman at Atlanta, (cheers,) and marching with Sherman at Atlanta, (cheers,) and marching with Sheridan out of the Shenandosh Valley. (Cheers,) They are following their worn and faded banner, ready at the tap of the drum to hurl themselves upon the rebel legions for the salvation of our peralled country. It is our duty to see to it that there

shall, be no faring upon their roar. (Cheers.) They, will take care of the enemies of the country in front; we will take care of the enemies of the country in front; we will take care of the enemies of the country in their rear. (Cheers.)

At this point, the audience caught sight of the soldier-like form of "Fighting" Joe Hooker, when a seen occurred transcending anything ever witnessed hereabouts in the way of a reception. The whole audience sprang to their feet, cheer rose upon cheer, of the magnetic, electrical kind, that thrills along the nerves; ladies waved their handlerchiefs, gentlemen swung their hats, Gen. Hooker storing appliance had somewhat absted, Gen. Hooker storing appliance had somewhat absted, Gen. Hooker storing appliance had somewhat absted, Gen. Hooker story that I am totally unpurpared for this. I cannot and myself. I am networthy of this reception. ("Yer you art;" and cheers.) I am monore worthy of it than you. We are all here in the same boat; you have been working in one place, and I have been working on the place of the storing of the last fall, speak with a full knowledge, were hailed with as much joy and enthusiam in the army as though they had been archieved by the army I belong to the many of the place of the storing of the last fall, is speak with a full knowledge, were hailed with a smach joy and enthusiam in the army as though they had been archieved by the army I belong to the many of the place of the storing of the last storing of the last storing the place of the storing of the last storing the place of the storing of the last storing the place of the storing of the last storing the place of the storing of the last storing the place of the storing that the place of the storing

more brave.

I thank you most sincerely for the kindness with which you have received me to-night. I am unworthy of it. (No! no!) I believe in the humble capacity in which I have been placed, I have never failed to do my duty, (cheers and "That's so!") and I don't intend to now. I wish you all good night.

The General then retired amid loud and prolong-

The General then retired amid loud and prolonged cheering. CONCLUSION OF SENATOR WILSON'S SPEECH.

CONCLUSION OF SENATOR WILSON'S SPECCII.

After Gen. Hooker had retired, Mr. Wilson again arose and continued his address. He said, referring to this most agreeable interruption, "I want you, gentlemen, when you go home to-night, to remember that of the Democratic party that voted against Abraham Lincoln four years ago there are tens and hundreds of thousands like fighting Joe Hooker. The Democratic party of to-day and the Democratic party of four years ago, is divided into four marked and distinct parties. One section of that party is represented by such men as Benjamin F. Butler (cheers), who hung up in New Orleans the traitor that tore down the flag of our country, like a dog. Another representative is your own Daniel S. Dickinson, and the brilliant and philosophic Bancroft; our Lieut. Gen. Grant; Gen. Sherman; Gen. Logan. I do not know what Sheridan is, but I know that of the Democratic party that voted against Abraham Lincoln four years ago there are tens and hundreds of thousands like fighting Joe Hooker. The Democratic party of today and the Democratic party of today and the Democratic party of four years ago, is divided into four marked and distinct parties. One section of that party of the party

At a flag-raising in Ward 9, Boston, on Monday evening, Rev. Jacob M. Manning of the Old South Church, and formerly Chaplain of the 43d regiment, addressed the assembly in the following stirring words, as reported in the Daily Advertiser:—

Mr. Chairman: I shall make you a very short speech to-night. This is not a time for talking, ex-cept such speech as leads to action. My friend, Mr. Stevenson, who asked me to say a word here to-night, took pains to tell me that the coming election is far took pains to tell me that the coming election is far above any mere issue of mere party politics. Per-haps he thought me one of those respectable repub-lican clergymen, who never mix themselves up in politics. However that may be, let me remind you that it has fallen to my lot to minister in an old building that is called the sanctuary of freedom; and while God keeps me, so far as my influence goes, that sanctuary shall not belie its name. [Ap-plause.]

LETTER FROM GEN. BUTLER.

HE MILITARY AND POLITICAL CAMPAIGN A WORD TO LOYAL DEMOCRATS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA) AND NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE FIELD, September 26, 1864.

AND NORTH CAROLINA.

IN THE FIELD, September 26, 1864.

MY DEAR CAMERON—You will deem me a most remiss correspondent. If you had been enabled to come here, you would have found much of interest in answer to the question: What of the rebellion from your point of view?

We have been lying in front of Lee's army now for four months, which have been by no means spent in vain. From the examination of housands of prisoners and deserters, and articles in Southern newspapers, I am certain that these have been months of depletion to the Southern army; that the whole armsbearing population of the States within the rebellines have been exhanted in the effort to recruit their forces; and the capability, if not the will, to resistance is fast dwindling away.

The Confederate Congress, in December last, passed an act, the first section of which is in these words:

"The Confederate Congress, in December last, passed an act, the first section of which is in these words:

"The Confederate States do enact that all white residents of the Confederate States between the ages of seventeen and fifty are in the service of the Confederate States."

The act then provides how farmers, mechanics and others may be detailed by military authority to raise the provisions and do the work for the army in the field.

What would our Democratic friends, who are so blatant over "Lincoln's tvranny," say to such a draft

field.

What would our Democratic friends, who are so blatant over "Lincoln's tyranny," say to such a draft as that on our side? I would like to see Governor Seymour's mild protest against it. I would not like to hear Yoorhees' denunciations of it, for they would

to hear Yoorhees' denunciations of it, for they would be vulgar.

Now, when I read in the Richmond papers clamorous calls that the detailed men shall be all put into the ranks, how can I doubt the united testimony of deserters and prisoners, that the rebel means as to men are at an end?

Never having been a convert to the theory, that the provisions at the South would be readily exhausted, I have not placed much reliance upon that result. Yet it is certain that the means of transporting those provisions from point to point by rail have given out, and the railronds are becoming so crippled in their equipment, that it is impossible for them to furnish the movement of men and supplies necessary to the extensive military operations required to meet our forces.

forces.

Add to this the concurrent testimony of prisoners, deserters and refugees, that the rank and file of sheir armies are in the confident expectation and belief in the promise of their leaders that this will be their last campaign; that the nominees of the Chicago Conventhe promise of their leaders that this will be their last campaign; that the nominees of the Chicago Couvention will be elected in November; and that the independence of the Confederate States will be acknowledged, and a treaty of peace be concluded; and you have an imperfect synoposis of the reasons why I believe the rebellion near its end.

It will be for the loyal men of the North te see to it that their treason does not end in the way proposed by the Southern leaders, aided by the election of General McClellan and the Chicago platform.

Here is the only danger, if danger exists at all. Therefore, whatever may have been or may be the preferences of any man as to any person for the

Here is the only danger, if danger exists at all. Therefore, whatever may have been or may be the preferences of any man as to any person for the chief executive of the nation, or dissatisfaction with the course of the government upon matters of mera administration—yea, even in the important points of administrative policy, as laid down in the platform or foreshadowed in its acts—it seems to me the plain duty of every loyal man to support the election of Lincoln and Johnson.

The question now before the people is not as to the preponderance or fitness of Mr. Lincoln or General McClellan for the Presidency. Admit that neither or either one or the other is of himself the best man for the place. What then? One must be elected. No other result is possible. We are then remitted to the class of political ideas which each represents; and to what is still more important, to the men and their affiliations by whom each will be surrounded, and controlled, in fact, and by whom his administration will be shaped in the event of election. Can it be that any true man, especially any Andrew Jackson Democrat, can desire this government put into the hands of the Messrs. Vallandighsm, Woods, Seymour, Pendleton, Long, Harris, Voorbees, and their surroundings, North and South? Let us see what the nands of the Messrs. Vallandigham, Woods, Sey-mour, Pendleton, Long, Harris, Voorbees, and their aurroundings, North and South? Let us see what their platform and their candidates mean: The war is to be carried on, or it is not; if not, then a dis-graceful and dishonorable speace, which will be no graceful and dishonorable peace, which will be no peace, and which no true man wants, is to be the result. Or, if carried on, then both platform and candidates are pledged to the dishandment of two hundred thousand colored men, now doing duty as soldiers or serving the army, their places to be supplied either by volunteers, at an expense of hundreds of millions in bounties, or by a draft, which is the great ground of complaint by the opponents of the government.

great ground of complaint by the opponents of the government.

Nay, more, if either the Chicago platform or Mc-Clellan's acceptance means anything, these negrous are, to be returned to their masters, to fash or labor on the other side. Does any one doubt, if returned to their masters, they would be at once sent into the rebel lines, where alone, such property has any real value? Upon the theory of the Chicago platform and McClellan's "Constitutional rights of States." I think it would "exhaust the resources of statesmanship" to show why these men should not be returned to their former masters, as, indeed, was the practice in McClellan's army.

Still further, does not General McClellan twice over in his letter and platform promise new constitutional guarantees to the rights of the South?

Is it possible that all these concessions are to be forced from the North by secession and at the point of the bayone?

Is it possible that all these concessions are to be forced from the North by secession and at the point of the bayonet?

That which specially affects the mind of the old and true Democracy of the country in the Baltimore platform is its declaration as to slavery. In the view I take of this question, it seems unfortunate that such a declaration was made, as it proves a stumbling-block to many.

Why not treat the slavery question according to the fact that slavery dies and is buried wherever our armies march? No political action can sid, no resolutions of conventions can hinder that result. The war, if prosecuted to the end, will accomptish all that the most ardent anti-slavery man can desire; so that if the war goes on to the bitter end for the restoration of the Union, then slavery is no more, and all declarations that the war ball or shall not be carried on for the extinction of alavery are futile, and worse than uncleas. The war will extinguish slavery whether we wish it or not. Nay, it extinguishes alavery by rendering the slave worthless. In Charleston to-day, a negro can be bought for \$3000 in Confederate money, which sells for \$30 for one in gold, making the value of the negro \$300 on one in gold, making the value of the negro \$300 on one in gold, making the value of the negro \$300 on one in gold, making the value of the negro \$300 on one in gold, making the value of the negro \$300 on one in gold, making the value of the negro \$300 on one in gold, making the value of the perpo \$300. And this, too with cotton at \$1,75 per pound in New York. Before the war, the same negro would bring \$1000 in gold, with cotton at \$1,20 cents in New York.

OC!

Lovelov's persisted in for the man Grand survival most of the man ally robbed to incide the most of th

to use is meaning. The year Measachuse were comite were comite made John (Great apprendy to year of rolls. Mr. Curr measured, have lately settly distribute his babter, organization ray, now to that part and Fernar Robert C. that those austials Ab States are

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form.

I have but one article in my political creed at the present time. I am for a sharp, thorough and decisive prosecution of the war, until the authority of the Union is acknowledged, and its laws obeyed upon every foot of soil ever within the boundaries of the United States.

Believe me, truly yours,

BENJ F, BUTLER. ve me, truly yours, BENJ. F. BUTLER.

HON. SIMON CAMERON

### WHAT OUR LEADING GENERALS SAY.

Resolved, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that differ four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which; under the pretense of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, sensating, liberty, and the public welfure demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities with a view to an ultimate consention of old the States, or other parceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States—Chicago Platform.

So declared the self-styled "Democrats." who nominated McClellan, and who support him. So says the Chicago Platform. It may be both useful and interesting to hear what the leading Generals of the army, most of whom have hitherto been conof the army, most of whom have hitherto been con nected with the Democratic organization, have to say, in response to that infamous and treasonable Chicago enunciation.

Says Lieut. Gen. Grant:

"The end is not far distant, if we will only be true to ourselves. All we want now to insure are arry restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment North." Says Maj. Gen. Hooker:

Says Maj. Gen. Hooker:

"This 'Union must be preserved, and there is no way of preserving it but by the power of our arms—by fighting the conspiracy to death. This rebellion is tottering while I speak; it is going down, and will soon tumble into ruin. Tidings, glorious didings reach us from all the armies: the work goes bravely on: There are no Copperheads in the army. They will fight well, and they will vote well. More devotion; more loyalty, never, never animated the hearts and the hands of men more brave."

Saxy Maj. Gen. Meade:

Says Maj. Gen. Meade :

Dismissing, as now useless to discuss, all stions as to the origin of this war, we have daily bourly evidences that it exists, and that it can be terminated by hard fighting, and by desined efforts to overcome the armed enemies of government.

Says Maj. Gen. Burnside:

Says Maj. Gen. Dix:

"Would it not be cowardly for us to say that this rebellion cannot be crushed, and the authority of the government sustained? There is in my mind no question of it. There can be no such thing as laying down of arms or cessation of hostilities until the entire authority of the government is acknowledged by every citizen of our country." Says Mal. Gen. Logan :

"The greatest victory of the rebels, greater than fifty Manassases, and the only one that can give them a particle of hope, will be to defeat the war party at the incoming campaign."

"It has been my conviction from the beginning, that we can have no honorable peace until the insuggest armies are dispersed, and the leaders of the rebellion expelled from the country. I believe that a cessation of hostilities would lead inevitably and a cessation of hostilities would lead inevitably and directly to a recognition of the insurgent States; and when I say this, I need hardly add that I can have me part in any political movement of which the Obicage platform is the basis. No, fellow-citizens, the endy hope of securing an honorable peace—a peace which shall restore the Union and the Constitution—lies in a steady, persistent and unremitting prosecution of the war, and I believe the union of every right thinking man will soon bring him to this conviction.

Says Maj. Gen. Sherman :

"I want peace, and believe it can only be reached through Union and war, and I will ever conduct war purely with a view to perfect and early success. But you cannot have peace and a division of our country. If the United States submits to a division now, it will not stop, but will go on till we reap the fate of Mexico, which is eternal war." Says Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, the hero of Pleasant

"I want to see us united, from Maine to Texas-"I want to see us united, from Maine to Texas—one united and happy people. There is but one way of doing this. Rebels commenced the war; now let them ask for peace? How are we to have peace? I say, when the South shall ask for peace, then it will be time for them to get it. Never let the North say peace; but when the South asks for it, let us be merciful. I would rather see that old flag under which I have been fighting sunk fathoms deep in the Mississippi than that we should give up and sue for peace." Says Brig. Gen. Seymour :

"No Democrat can be elected on a peace platerm. Certain it is that the remaining hope of the couth lies in Lincoln's defeat." Says Maj. General Sickles :--

Says Maj. General Sickles:—

"The war was deliberately begun by the Rebels, and is persistently waged by them to divide and conquer the Union. Until the Constitution and Laws are vindicated in their supremacy throughout the land, the Government should be confided to no hands that will hesitate to employ all the power of the nation to put down Rebellion. The resources of the insurgents are already so far exhausted that they will give up the struggle as soon as a majority of the people at the ballot-box; seconding the insural summons of Farragut and Grant, demand the unconditional surrender of the enemy."

# - "HAS NOTHING BEEN DONE?"

Hon. Henry C. Demming, now a member of Congress from Connecticut, and always a "Democratuntil" Democraty" as a party appellation came to mean Copperhead treason, addressed the great Union meeting in New York city, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 27th, in a speech of great power, in the course of which he took eccasion to refute the miserable Copperhead shibboleth, "Nothing's been done." He concluded this part of his powerful effort in the following effective passag:

He concluded this part of his powerful effort in the following effective passage:

Let me, inquire in the second place, if nothing has been done in breaking up the resources of the Rebellion. We have conquered and to-day hold more territory, than Alexander, the Great overrun in twelve years. At the outset of the task of crushing the Rebellion, where was Missour? Torn, tortured and dismembered by a hand-to-hand strife between citizen and citizen, her fields red with the blood of ther sons by day, her skies jurid with the conflagration of her dwellings by night. The great protecting arm of the Government interfered between warring brethren, the great eagle of the Republic swept down upon the fratricidal strife, and although constrained for a season to use the weapons which he carries in one talon, he soon waved over the de-parted belligerents the olive branch which he carries in the other. [Applause.] Maryland, the fairest of the Southern sisterbood while the family was onewhere was she? Hesitating, (and she that besistates is lost,) almost dropping into the arms of the greedy adulteer, who had already hailed her, as "My Maryland." [Applause.] Now she is torn from his grap, and nits robed in white, an honored member of our family board. [Applause.] And the administration did more for Maryland than if they had conquered a hemisphere, for they have not only preserved her unspotted, but they have made her free. [Applaus.] Nothing been done? "My, in three years and a half we have done more than Hannibal with his 17 years in Italy—more than the conqueror of British India with his 15 years in that country. I challenge you to find in all history a single martial enterprise more conspicuous for the

obstacles to be overcome, more numerous with examples of endurance and heroism, more magnificent in its results, and more fatal to the enemy, than that of opening the Misssissippi. [Applause,] Was nothing done at Sevastopol? Then nothing was done at Vicksburg. Was nothing done at Antwerp? Then nothing was done at Port Hudson. We have won more substantial triumphs, at the expense of fewer comparative reverses, than in the memorable sever years which filled the world with the fame of Frederick the Great, or in the three and a bill years of the campaign of Napoleon the First, from the time he descended the Alps like an avalanche on the plains of Lombardy until be turned his white charger in grim dismay from the crimsoned field of Waterioo. Nothing been done? Say, O. Sherman, sweeping with thy besom the mountain fastnesses of Northern Georgia, gathering into thy toils all the artdries of robel communication, and holding in thy palm the arsenal of the Confederacy, has nothing been done? Say, O. Grant, Clearing that blind war path in the bloody Wilderness at the bayonet's point, advancing the lines from point to point, from the Rapidan to the James, and tightening thy death-coil around Richmond! [Applause, 1 is the reproach, "nothing abeen done," a fitting one to send back to the still bleeding but victorious legions of Sheridan? [Applause.] Read that a regions of Sheridan? [Applause.] oayonet's point, attracting the lines from point to point, from the Ripidan to the James, and tightening thy death-coil around Richmond! [Applause.] Is the reproach, "nothing abeen done," afting one to send back to the still bleeding but victorious legions of Sharidan? [Applause.] Read that proach, if you dare, sons of New York, over the ashes of Corcoran and Wadsworth! Read it, sons of New Jersey, over the grave of the brightest leader in the army—Philip Kearney! [Applause.] Read it, sons of Connecticut, over the tombs of Lyon and Sedgwick! [Applause.] Nothing done? Passing through the enfliading fire of Port Jackson and Philip, our navial armament on the Mississiph won a gittory which pales not before Trafalgar. Under the concentrated fire of two forts and one battery, they won another in Mobile Bay which pales not before the Nile. Alas! alas! nothing has been done! Hear it, oh Farragut, in the maintop of the Hartford! [Tremendous and long continued cheers, the audience rising and waving their bats.]

SPEECH OF JEFF. DAVIS AT MACON. From the Daily Mason Telegraph and Confederate, Sept. 24 From the Daily Mason Telegraph and Confederate, Sept. 24.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: It would have gladdened my heart to have met you in prosperity instead of adversity. But friends are drawn together in adversity. But friends are drawn together in adversity. The son of a Georgian, who fought through the first Revolution, I would be untrue to myself if I should forget the State in her day of peril. What though misfortune has befallen our arms from Decatur to Jonesboro, our cause is not lost. Sherman cannot keep up his long line of communication. Sooner or later he must retreat; and when that day comes, the fate that befel the army of the French empire in its retreat from Moscow will be reacted. Our cavalry and our people will harrass and destroy his army as did the Cossacks that of Napoleon; and the Yankee General, like him, will escape with only a body-guard. How can this be the most speedily effected? By the absentees of Hoods army returning to their post. And will they not? Can they see the banished exiles; can they hear the wail of their suffering country-women and children, and not come? By what influences they are made to stay away, it is not necessary to speak. If there is one who will stay away at this hour, he is unworthy of the name of Georgian. To the women no appeal is necessary. They are like the Spartan mothers of old. I know of one who has lost all her sons, except one of eight years. She wrote that she wanted me to reserve a place for him in the ranks. cept one of eight years. She wrote that she wanted me to reserve a place for him in the ranks. The venerable Gen. Polk, to whom I read the letter, knew that woman well, and said it was characteristic of her. But I will not weary you by turning aside to relate the various incidents of giving up the last son to the cause of our country, known to me. Wherever we go, we find the hearts and hands of our noble women enlisted. They are seen wherever the eve may fall or the step turn. They have one duty to perform; to buoy up the hearts of the people. I know the deep disgrace felt by Georgia at our army falling back from Dalton to the interior of our State. But I was not of those who considered Atlanta lost when our army crossed the Chattahooche. I resolved that it should not; and then I put a man in command who I knew would strike a manly blow for the city, and many a Yankee's blood was made to nourish the soil before the prize was yon. It does not become us to revert to disaster. Let the dead bury the dead. Let us, with one arm and one effort, endeavor to crash Sherman. I am going to the army to confer with our Generals. The end must be the defeat of our enemy. It has been said that I abandoned Georgia to her fate. Shame upon such falschood! Where could the author have been when Walker, when Polk, and when Gen. Stephen D. Lee were sent to her assistance? Miserable man! The man who uttered this was a scoundrel. He was not a man to save our country. If I knew that a General did not possess the right qualities to command, would I not be wrong if he was not removed? Why, when our army was falling back from Northern Georgia, I even heard that I had sent Bragg with pontoons to cross it to Caba. But we must be charitable. The man who can speculate ought to be made to take up his musket. When the war is over and our independence won—and we will establish o cept one of eight years. She wrote that she wanted me to reserve a place for him in the ranks. The venerable Gen. Polk, to whom I read the letter have not many men between eighteen and forty-five left. The boys—God bless the boys! are, as rapidly as they become old enough, going to the field. The city of Macon is filled with stores, sick and wounded. It must not be abandoned when threatened; but when the enemy come, instead of calling upon Hood's army for defence, the old men must fight, and when the enemy is driven beyond Chattanooga, they too can join in the general rejoicing. Your prisoners are kept as a sort of Yankee capital. I have heard that one of their Generals said that their exchange would defeat Sherman. I have tried every means, conceded everything to effect an exchange, but to no purpose. Butler, the beast, with whom no Commissioner of Exchange would hold intercourse, had published in the newspapers that if we would consent to the exchange of negroes, all difficulties might be removed. This is reported as an effort of his to get himself whitewashed by holding intercourse with gentlemen. If an exchange should be effected, I don't know but that I might be induced to recognize Butler. But in the future every effort will be given, as far as possible, to effect the end. We want our soldiers in he field, and we want the vide and It an exchange should be effected, I don't know but that I might be induced to recognize Butler. But in the future every effort will be given, as far as possible, to effect the end. We want our soldiers in the field, and we want the sick and wounded to return home. It is not proper for me to speak of the number of men in the field, but this I will say, that two-thirds of our men are absent, some sick, some wounded, but most of them absent without leave. The man who repents, and goes back to his commander voluntarily, appeals strongly to executive elemency. But suppose he stays away until the war is over, and his comrades return home,—when every man's history will be told, where will he shield himself? It is upon these reflections that I rely to make men return to their duty; but after conferring with our Generals at headquarters, if there be any other remedy, it shall be applied. However, and the first of the stay is the stay of the conferring with our Generals at headquarters, if there be any other remedy, it shall be applied. However, it is upon the sax of the oah Val- franch

# The Biberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1864. OUR CONSISTENCY.

In giancing at some of our old exchanges which have been accumulating upon our hands, we find two articles criticising our position as pertaining to the ad-ministration of Mr. Lincoln. The first is the follow ng from the Newburyport Herald—a paper more in ongruous in its opinions, more double and twisted in its principles, and more chameleon-like in its sentints, than any other journal upon our exchang

The Boston Liberator of this week has a "leader" on "Where the Danger Lies." We have often said that it laid in the influence of such men as William Lloyd Garrison, who comes nearer to the French Robespierre than any other man who ever lived in America. As that Frenchman was famous for love of liberty, justice, humanity, equality, &c., so far as advocated by his clan, and went for subjecting all opponents to the guillotine. an Cavisan, half of advocated by his clain, and went for subjecting all op ponents to the guillotine, so Garrison—half Quaker non-resistant, &c. &c.—would put the knife to all wh do not agree, with him. He advocates free speech free press, free States, and free men, who believe is just such freedom as he does; and exile, prisons, and the scaffold for all others. We quote from his arti

the scaffold for all others. We quote from his article:

"The President should have imprisoned many more Northera traitors, and suppressed many more treasonable newspapers. His unparalleled leniency constitutes the real danger of the hour, and for this he deserves to be soleunly admonished. While such journals as the New York World, Express, Journal of Capimere, and Metropolitan Record, Boston Courier and Post, &c. &c., are allowed to be issued, the prolongation of the rebellion is secured, the permanence of the Government seriously imperilled, and the final success of slaveholding treason rendered probable II Vallandigham deserved to be sent to the rebels for his treasonable utterances, there are scores of the Copperhead leaders who should be subjected to a treatment far more rigorous. A government which can be builled and defied in this manner makes itself contemptible, and is digging its own grave. If this cannot be done, then the government is already a rope of sand. By their own Constitution, the people have provided for the exercise of this summary power in times like these, as a matter of self-preservation; and unless thus have essent to helice in the right or mes like these, as a matter of self-preservi nd unless they have ceased to believe in the ri xpediency of upholding the Constitution, the tand by its enforcement to the extremest need."

stand by its enforcement to the extremest need."

We do not stop to question whether the papers and persons Garrison refers to deserve, the treatment he recommends; that is not the beauty of the thing, but it is in the man. Who is Lloyd Garrison, who says this, and talks of upholding the Constitution? The man that for thirty years has declared the Constitution a league with hell; who publicly burned that Constitution on the 4th of July; who has gloried that he was a traitor to constitutional law, and has advised others to trample it under foot; who has begged to be heard, not because of his rights as an American, for he claimed to be a citizen of the world, and that all mankind were his brothers, but because the press should be free everywhere, and there should be no padlocks on human lips or chains on human lips on padlocks on human lips or chains on human lips on the constitution he burned, and because they do not, in his way, support the Constitution he burned, and because they care the freedom for which he has plead his life long.

The Herald evidently Jancies it has made a smart

The Herald evidently fancies it has made a smar criticism; but it mistakes personal slang for sound reasoning. To its assertions, that we "come nearer to the French Robespierre than any other man who ever lived in America"—that we would "put the knife to all who do not agree" with us, and subject them to exile, prisons, and the scaffold "-that we would "hang men" who do not, in our way, support the Constitution we once burned—&c., &c., we have only to say, that accusation, misrepresentation and carica ture combined are not deserving of serious refutation It is only by a careful suppression of our qualifyin language that the *Herald* attempts to make us incomsistent with our own doctrines. In the article from which the extract is taken, and prefacing what the Herald quotes, we said :-

"The President is neither usurper nor tyrant, neither an aristocrat nor a contemper of the people. Judging him by his position, "The WAR PLANE ON WHICH HE STANDS, he should have imprisoned many more Northern traitors, and suppressed many nore treasonable newspapers," &c.

In saying this, will the luminous brained editor of the Herald explain how this conflicts with any princi-ples we have promulgated, either as a "half Quaker," or a whole "non-resistant"? Are we thereby precluded from measuring men by their own acknowledg ed standard of duty and sworn obligations? Ifjudging him on the war plane—we say that Grant is a better General than McClellan, can we not do this without any inconsistency or self-contradiction ?

Very cool is it, then, on the part of the Herald to say..... We do not stop to question whether the paper and persons Garrison refers to deserve the treatmen he recommends; that is not the beauty of the thing but it is in the man." Not the question, indeed! only the man! Why, it is the sole question—a question which the blow-hot and cold Herald editor has not the courage to answer. Why we burnt the Constitution years ago, and why we have ceased to denounce it a "a league with hell," because the Slave Power is it deadly rebellion, and has no longer any claims upon it he well knows, but basely suppresses. And when he sneeringly says-" This precious friend of humanity would hang men because they do not, in his way, exercise the freedom for which he has plead his life long, he not only slanders us, but reveals his latent sympa thy with the Northern traitors who are doing their worst to give success to the hell-born rebellion of the

Here is another criticism, equally foolish and un called for, from that old conservative, pro-slavery, semi editious sheet, the National Intellige

Mr. Garrison, the Editor of the " Liberator (formerly an abolitionist paper, but now making abo tionism secondary to the support of the Administra-tion,) argues as follows against the expediency of co-ferring the right of suffrage, by Presidential manda on emancipated slaves at the South. He says:—

"If the freed blacks were admitted to the polls by Presidential flat, I do not see any permanent advantage likely to be secured by it; for, submitted to as a necessity at the outset, as soon as the State was organized and left, to manage its own affairs, the white population, with their superior intelligence, wellth, population, with their superior intelligence, wealth, and power, would unquestionably after the franchise in accordance with their prejudices, and exclude those thus summarily brought to the polls."

thus summarily brought to the polls."

If Mr. Lincoln should to morrow revoke "the prochamation of freedom," so called, we might expect to see Mr. Garrison advocating the propriety and wisdom of such a step on this wise: "If the blacks were declared free by Presidential flat, I do not, see any permanent advantage likely to be secured by it; for, submitted to as a necessity at the outset, so soon as the State was reorganized and left to manage its own affairs, the white population, with their superior intelligence, wealth, and power, would unquestionably after the status of the freedomen in accordance with their status of the freedomen in accordance with their status of the freedomen in accordance with they projudices, and remand to slavery those thus summarily brought into a condition of nominal liberty."

The vision of the editors of the Intelligence has

The vision of the editors of the Intelligen been so jaundiced by slavery that they can disc no difference between a system which is "the of all villanies," and the exercise of the elective of all villanles," and the exercise of the elective franchise by citizens generally! Their parody of our language is an absurdity; for while the Government is irrevocably pledged to the freedom of those whom it sets free, and to making the abolition of slavery a sine qua now in the restoration to the Union of a once rebellious State, it cannot and does not assume to decide what shall be the precise political privileges of the inhabitants in any such State—for that has all ways been a State effair, and doubless will remain so ways been a State affair, and doubtless will remain a

JEVYPROV DAVIS AND ROBERT C. WINTERON We print this week two remarkable speeches—one by refferson Davis, recently delivered at Macon, Georgia and characterised by bitterness and coarses vective, and a tone any thing but inbilant—the o ert C. Winthrop, the daintiest of the old Whig gentry, delivered at a late Copperhead ratification meeting at New York. To such "base uses" he has come at last! Can any man descend lower?

### A SORIPTURAL DELINEATION OF THE COPPERHEADS.

The following Scriptural passages will be found to give a very striking and accurate delineation of Northern Copperheads as a body—their spirit, lan-Northern Copperheads as a body—their at guage, designs, machinations, and certain de

guage, designs, machinations, and certain doon: —

"Woe unto them that call evil good, and good evil;
that put darkness for light, and light for darkness,
that put bliter for sweet, and sweet for bitter! Which
justily the wicked for reward, and take away the
righteousness of the righteous from him. Therefore
as the finsidevoureth the stubble, and the finne consumeth the chaff, so their root shall be as rottenness,
and their blossom shall go up as dust; because they
have cast away the law of the Lord of hoats, and
despised the word of the Holy One of Israel."—
[Isainb v.

"Woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees and that write grievousness which they have prescribed; to ture saide the needy from judgment, and to lake away the right from the poor of my people that widows may be their prey, and that they may be the fatherless! And what will ye do in the day of visitation, and in the desolation which shall come from far! to whom will ye fee for help! and where will ye have your glory!"—[Isalah x.

"Woe unto them that seek deep to hide their coun-sel from the Lord, and their works are in the dark, and they say, Who seeth us and who knoweth us I Surely your turning of things upside down shall be esteemed as the potter's clay."—[Isniah xxix.

"Woe to the rebellious children, saith the Lord that take counsel, but flot of me; and that cover will a covering, but not of my spirit, that they may add as into sin; that walk to go down into Egypt, and hav not asked at my mouth; to strengthen themselves in the strength of Phareolo, and to trust in the shadow of Egypt? Therefore shall the strength of Phareolo by your shame, and the trust in the shadow of Egypt you confusion."—[Issiah xxx.

confusion."—[Issiah xxx.

"Associate yourselves, O ye people, and ye shall be broken inspieces; gird yourselves, and ye shall be broken in pieces. Take counsel together, and it shall come to insught; speak the word, and it shall not stand; for God is with us. For the Lord spake thus to me with a strong hand, and instructed me, that I should not walk in the way of this people, saying, say ye not, A COMFEDERACY, to all them to whom this people shall say, A COMFEDERACY; neither fear ye their fear, nor be afraid.

"When they shall say unto you, Seek unto them that have familiar spirits, and unto wizards that peop and that mutter: should not a people seek into their God? for the living to the dead? To the law and the testimony: if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them."—[Isa. viii.
"Be not still O God For lo this a nearlife wake.

viii.

"Be not still, O God! For, lo, thine enemie's make a timult; and they that hate thee have lift up the head. They have taken crafty counsel against: the people, and consulted against the hidden ones. They pave said, Come, and let us cut them off from being a nation; that the name of Israel may be no more in remembrance. For they have consulted together with one consent; they are convented together with one consent; they are convented mailtes; of Moab, and the Hagarenes; Gebel, and Ammon, and Amalek; the Philistines; with the inhabitants of Tyre. Assur is also joined with them: they have holpen the children of Lot. Let them be confounded."—
[Pealm laxxiii.

[Pealm Ixxxiii.

"Pride compassed them about as a chain; violence covereth them as a garment. They are corrupt, and speak wickedly concerning oppression; they speak lottly. They set their mouth against the heavens, and their tongue walketh through the earth. Surely thou didst set them in slippery places; thou cateth them down into destruction. How are they brought into desolation as in a moment!"—[Pealm Ixxxiii.

ition as in a moment! "—[Fisim EXXIII.

"The workers of iniquity are in insurrection, and whet their tongue like a sword, and bend their bow to shoot their arrows, even bitter words; that they may shoot in secret at the perfect. They commune of laying snares privily; they say, Who shall see as But God shall shoot at them with an arrow; suddenly shall they be wounded. So they shall make their own tongue to fall upon themselves; all that see them shall flow are "—[Dealm lviv. own tongue to fall upon themsel shall flee away."-[Psalm lxiv.

"The workers of injuly speak peace to their neighbors, but mischief is in their hearts. Give them according to their deeds, and according to their deeds, and according to their deeds, and according to the wicked ness of their endeavors; give them after the work of their hands; render to them their desert. Because they regard not the works of the Lord, nor the operation of his hands, he shall destroy them, and not build them up."—[Psalm xxviii.

"They have healed the hurt of the daughter of my people slightly, saying, Peace, peace, WHEN THERE IS NO FRACE. Were they aslaumed when they had committed abomination! Nay, they were not at all ashamed, neither could they blush: therefore they shall fall among them that fall: at the time that I visit them they shall be cast down, saith the Lord."—
[Jeremiah vi.

Jeremiah vi.

"Their lips have spoken lies, their tongue hath muttered perverseness. None calleth for justice, nor any pleadeth for truth: they conceive mischief, and bring forth iniquity. They hatch cockatrices' eggs, and weave the spider's web: he that eateth of their eggs dieth, and that which is crushed breaketh out into a viper. Their works are works of iniquity, and the net of violence is in their hands. Their feet run to evil, and they make haste to shed innocent blood; wasting and destruction are in their paths. The twoy of peace they know not; and there is no judgment in their goings: they have made them crooked paths: whosever goeth therein shall not know peace."

—[Issiah lix.

"There is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked."
-[Isniah lvii.

Let every upright, patriotic, Christian man decide whether this is not an exact description of the Copper-head class at the North, in their contempt for the High-er Law—their secret diabolical plottings—their ungodly efforts to "strengthen themselves in the strength of Pharaoh," (the Slave Power,) "and to trust in the shadow of Egypt," (the slaveholding South)—their manifest complicity with the Rebel CONFEDERACY—their desire "that the name of Israel (the American republic) may be no more in remembrance," rather than that slavery should be abolished—their duplicity, as workers of influity, in "shading reces to their as workers of influity, in "shading reces to their as workers of iniquity, in "speaking peace to their neighbors," while "MISCHIEF IS IN THEIR HEARTS" their wickedness of speech connecrning oppression, calling good evil, and evil good, putting darkness for light, and light for darkness—their hollow cry of "peace, peace, when there is no peace," and can be none on their basis, for "the way of peace they know not"—their brazen impudence whereby they prove themselves lost to all shame, so that they cannot blush at any of their abominations-" none calleth for justice, nor any pleadeth for truth "-&c., &c. How com-

FAIR IN MERCANTILE HALL. We would direct to the Fair which is to be held in Mercantile Hall himself and o Summer street, commencing on Tuesday next, 18th man arraigns Mr. Lincoln for taking this oath while inst, and continuing until the 22d, under the auspices of the Colored Ladies' Sanitary Commission of Boston. Its object is a just and nobte one—"for the rein the choice of the next President. Are they tollef of disabled colored Massachusetts soldiers and elect a man who will not take the oath, or who their families." [See advertisement.] Let the pecuniary results be creditable to the city. We are gratified to learn that some of our most respectable citizens are showing a very friendly interest in the Fair.

Miss ELIZABETH P. PEABODY has kindly volunteered to superintend a table that will be expressly devoted to the benefit of colored orphans, at which various attractions will be found.

PAID OFF. The Massachusetts 54th regiment, of colored troops, has been paid off by the government in full to Aug. 31. The soldiers have sent back to and friends in this city and vicinity the sum of \$45,000, and the money has been received through Adams & Co's Express.

This is a most gratifying announcement. Justice—long delayed through hesitating Congressiona legislation—is at last done these brave men. The liquidate what debts they may owe, is highly credit

to the English state of feeling toward our government, from John Nichol, Professor of English Literature in the University of Glasgow, and Alisant Dicar, Barrister at London, may be found in the next column. In a recent interview with Professor Goldowis Salta, he strongly confirmed the view. e strongly confirmed the views they so lucidly and intelligently express, and vouched for the prevailing sympathy and good-will of his countrymen

# ANOTHER LIBERAL DONATION.

HUNTLY LODGE, EDINBURGE. Sept. 28, 1864. DEAR FRIEND—It gives me much pleasure to remit to you a donation of £50 sterling which our kind and liberal friend, THOMAS STURGE, North Fleet House, has sent to my care, in response to an appeal which I made to himself and sister, in behalf of the

I am also instructed by my son and Mr. Dicey, Barrister in London, to forward a letter in which the Barrister in London, to forward a letter in when any have given expression to some of their sentiments on the state of affair in America, and endeavored to correct certain misapprehensions which they think exist regarding the state of feeling in this country, on

some points connected therewith.

We are cheered by the recent accounts from you land. The success of the Northern arms will doubt less influence favorably the chances of Mr. Lincoln redicction. We are at a loss to imagine how any wh pretend to have the cause of the slave at heart can desire that McClellan should be elected to the chie office in the (once) United States.

In haste, but with kindest regards, I remain,
Yours, most sincerely,

ELIZ. PEASE NICHOL. William Lloyd Garris

We are largely and doubly indebted in this is stance—first, to the long beloved writer of the above letter for her own contribution (already acknowl-edged) and kind effort in behalf of the Liberator; and, secondly, to our much esteemed friend, Thomas Storoe, (whose aggregate donations to the America Anti-Slavery Society for several years have been of a munificent character.) for this renewed token of h personal friendship and approval of our course. His £50 sterling netts us four hundred and forty dollars, which will materially aid us to meet the greatly enhanced expenses in printing the Liberator. We are still compelled to pay three times as much for every ream of paper we use as we did three years ago,—to say nothing of other expenses, and without such timely assistance as we have spontaneously received it would be impracticable for us to continue the pub-lication of the *Liberator* longer than the close of the present volume. What course we shall be compelled to take at that fime, events must determine. We shall deeply regret to increase the subscription price, and, of course, shall not do so if we are otherwise adequately assisted.

# AN ENGLISH VIEW OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

To W. L. GARRISON, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—A copy of the Liberator of July 22d having fallen into our hands, we desire, on the part of those who in this country take a keen interest in your approaching presidential election, to remark ne statements contained in Professor New nan's letter. We have heard with deep regret o the unexpected, and, as appears to us, inconsistent course which has been adopted by some of the leading American Abolitionists in reference to Mr. Lin oln; but it would be presumptuous in us, at this distance, to dogmatize either for or against any of your political parties. It may safely be left with you to deal with questions, involving minor differences o opinion, to you and your compeers, who, denounced or a third of a century as fanatical Abolitionists, have now, for the first time, to meet the reproach of sacri nass of Englishmen who have at heart the cause of freedom in America and elsewhere, consider such a reproach at such a time to be the highest possible tribute to your political sagacity. Owing to a com-plication of circumstances, of which you are well aware, the friends of the North in England have a battle to fight. It has been a battle, on the one side igainst the ignorance of many, the prejudice and self-interest of classes. Mr. Newman, with all his admirable honesty and candor and courage, repre-sents a third hostile element—the eccentricity of individuals: He has read enough of history to be amiliar with the processes by which great have always been carried out; and he yet, in his own person, perpetuates a comparison by which they have always been retarded. The moral pedantry which ignores the distinction between principles to be advocated as ends, and expedients to be gratefully accept ed as means, is apt at the most critical moments, by casting discredit on the principles themselves, to play into the hands of their enemies, and by embarrassing good men, who are attempting half measures when whole measures are impossible," to prevent reforming minorities from becoming majorities. In the spirit of this pedantry, Mr. Newman confesses that he withheld his sympathy from the great struggle in which you are engaged till he was won over by misconstruing Mr. Lincoln's proclamation. Previous to its publication, Mr. Lincoln, as the representative the better mind of America, had already taken up and maintained his position against the extension of slavery, and as the representative of her govern ment a position against lawless and reckless treason: in both aspects we have from the first regarded him as entitled to the respect and sympathy of every lover of civilization. Towards the close of 1862, aided by the force of events, he had led the country on to ac a protest against the perpet very. The famous proclamation meant at least as much as this. Many consure it because it means much more. The slaveholders and the negroes, look-ing at it from opposite sides, are agreed as to its meaning and tendency. Your own armies and your own lawyers must determine what shall be its result. The Confederate press in England, blowing hot and cold in a breath, assalled it, as they have assailed everything Mr. Lincoln has done or could do,—one day because it said too little, another because it said too much. The Richmond and New York Copper-head papers did the same. Mr. Lincoln's other acts, in the light of which his interpretation of it must be read, show him to be determined to extirpate slavery by every means consistent with his position as chie We would direct magistrate of a republic, the Constitution of which he ton and its vicinity is bound by oath to maintain till it is by the efforts of rs still farther amended. Mr. Nev

will take the oath in a sense which it will not bear, will take the oath in a sense which it will not bear, or who will take it and break it, or a man who will take it and keep it, thinking slavery to be right? General McCellan very properly belongs to the last class. His claims to office seem to us to rest on the fact, that he will do as little good to the negro in his civil as he had does here to the many the his milest. one harm to the enemy in his n capacity. Mr. Lincoln's claims are founded on the fact, that he has done more for the emancipation of your colored people in his single administration than all the other Presidents put together, and that he is conducting his country through a crisis of almost unexampled difficulty, and under storms of abuse with which up to this time only great men have been hon ored, if not with the genius, certainly with the pertiacity and honesty of a Cromwell. The last news which has reached this country leads

to hope that, if you are true to yourselves, and care large amount they so promptly and considerately send ful to repel compromises such as govern Seymour's home for the relief of their suffering families, and to peace-at any-price Democrats, and their friend the liquidate what debts they may owe, is highly creditagraceful conspiracy that history records may, in its overthrow, be made to subserve her greatest triumph. But we have only wished to correct a misrepre tion of English feeling, and are not disposed to

tion of English feeting, ation of English feeting, prophecy," much less to "rave."

We are, Sir, your well-wishers,

JOHN NICHOL.

in the University Professor of English Literature in the University

of Glasgow.
ALBERT DICEY,

BLACK REBEL SOLDIERS.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 6th inst. combinate that the first th ware that not much more force can be raised in its nanner, the Enquirer proceeds to recommend as the dive arming of the negroes.

It rehearses certain ample provisions already as

If reneares or the impressment of structure by the rebel Congress for the impressment of structure and drive negroes "to perform such duties in the arm, and tree negroes with the military defences of the m try, in the way of work upon fortification try, in the way of work upon fortification, or in preminent works, &c., as the Secretary of War may fast time to time prescribe," complaining that these predential measures have been but imperfectly until out; and then proceeds to the recommendation out; and then proceeds to the recommendation once decided and efficient movements, as follows.

more decided and efficient movements, as follow.

"The question of making soldiers of nerros, are the regularly enlisting them and fighting them sold regularly enlisting them and fighting them for the safety as well as our own, must have present last to every reflecting mind. Because the Yakkerkin not been shot to make soldiers out of their draifed is groes, it does not follow that we cannot train our stant on make very efficient soldiers. We be liver that the can be, by drill and discipline, model into steely can be, by drill and discipline, model into steely are reliable soldiers. The propriety of employing remains soldiers we shall not at present discuss; be wise, ever the sobjugation of Virginia or the employment of her slaves as soldiers are alternative slighted, the certainly we are for making them soldiers, and giving freedom to those negroes that escape the casuality of battle.

certainly we are for making them soldiers, and gring freedom to these negroes that escape the causalize of battle.

We should be glad to see the Confedence Congress provide for the purchase of two hundred as Congress provide for the purchase of two hundred as Congress and negroes, present them with their received arm, equip, drill and fight them. We believe that the privilege of remaining in the States, an arm, equip, drill and fight them. We believe that groes, Identified with us by interest, and fighting for their freedom here, would be faithful and reliable at their freedom here, would be rainful and reliable at their freedom here, would be depended on for much of the ordinary service, as even for the hardest fighting. It is not necessary low to discuss this matter, and many near becomes; but neither negroes nor slave, will be pequilited to use in the way of the success of our cause. This war for national independence on our side, and for the state in the side of the enemy. If we fail, the negroes resultingly free, and their masters really slaves. We must therefore, succeed. Other States may decide for the selves; but Virginia, after exhausting her whites, wa fight her blacks through to the last man. She wills free at all costs."

It is discreditable, to our government that so larse

It is discreditable to our government that so large a pumber of able-bodied negroes, slave and free, remain in the unconquered portions of the rebel Susa, to raise their provisions, to build their fortification, and to be ready whenever the necessity shall arised putting arms into their hands for the service of the Confederacy. It offers had been made to the Souther negroes by Mr. Lincoln, suited at once to assume their interests and relieve the necessities of the contry, these hundreds of thousands would already have been, heart and hand, on our side. They remain, con-pelled to work, and liable to be called on to fight for the interests of the rebellion, because it has not per been made plain to them that their condition or prepects would be improved by joining the Federal a-mies, and because many of those who have made the experiment of passing over to our side have found cause to regret it. We know the rapidity with which intelligence is spread among the blacks upon any point affecting their interests. The cases of those slares who have angered their masters by desertion to the Yankees, and then have been driven back to suffer a ferocious revenge from those masters, must of come have a strong influence to discourage future trials of the same sort. Even those who are in the frying-pa do not like to leap out into the fire.

There is still time for President Lincoln not only to take such a position towards the colored people as justice and policy unite in requiring, but to anticipate any movements of the rebel government in the direc tion indicated by the Enquirer. Our national attitude towards this oppressed race ought to be such as not only to attract to our side all who can reach our military posts, or join our armies, but to make it certain that whenever, in their desperation, the rebels shall out arms into the hands of the blacks, those arms will used for us and against them. cide, (and take means to inform them of our decision.) that, in the United States, the black soldier shall have the full rights and privileges of soldiership, and the black man the full rights and privileges of citizenship, then there will be no possibility left, either of the reels sending their slaves to fight us, or continuing in definitely to protract the war. A movement on our side such as to give every negro the assurance that in helping us he is helping himself and his new world give the finishing stroke to the rebellion; may, more; it would at once destroy the hopes of these men, now the most dangerous enemies of the republic, who are striving to perpetuals costs. up slavery, and to establish seriform instead of fre-dom as the legal status of the people of color through-out the South. If this class shall triumph, the tres-ure and blood, the labors and agonies of this second revolutionary struggle will have been in great part wasted. It is for our Government and our people to decide whether the present war shall be the last of the kind, or whether more oppression shall still call for more retribution.—c. K. W.

# PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES.

The opening lecture in the seventh series of lectures given by the Parker Fraternity sus delivered by George William Curtis, Esq., of New York, or Tuesday evening last. It was given in the Music Hall, and prefaced, as each lecture is to be, by a co-cert on the Great Organ. Reserved seast were sold on the Eastern side of the Hall, leaving seah equalf desirable on the West side for those disposed to se-cure them by going early. The immense Hall was filled, as was to be expected, the liberality of the Managers offering the highest specimens of Ameri-can eloquence, with an Organ Concert thrown in, for can eloquence, with an Organ Concert muo-only a quarter of a dollar. Among the eminent gro-tlemen who had seats on the platform were George drew, whose entrance was received with

Mr. Curtis's subject was Political Infidelity. He showed that the war now desolating or contry is the result, not of our political system, but of our un-faithfulness to the central idea of that system. Even good laws, among us, are easily neutralized by a lad majority. Demagan. agon, taws, among us, are easily neutrained by majority. Demagogues have had great power, sell have wrought great mischief among our mirel population. Those, for instance, who have exide the harred of Irishmen against negroes, are no less police ententies than the poisoners of wells. If we look it enemies than the poisoners of wells. If we look it the facts about freedom of discussion and of political action here, it will appear that, as a people, we have Some of the ablest in the nation have, from the be-

nning, taken this shameful part. The effort of John Some of the ablest in the nation lark ginning, taken this shameful part. The effort of John C. Cathoun, throughout his political life, was to recure the supremacy of the aristocratic system of sivery; and to crush whatever came in contact with it. And his influence and that of his co-laborers had soch weight, that, for a long series of years, the sation went on madly striving to accomplish these two impossibilities;—1. To maintain an aristocracy in a free popular government:—2. To maintain sakery in connection with civil and political liberty. To hese ends Calhoun devoted his life, declaring that liberty required stavery for its support, and that capital should own labor. Unfortunately, the mass of the people, intelligent as well as ignorant, North as well as South, acquiesced in the establishment and maintenance of this system.

The abolition agitation has been simply a vindica-The abolition agitation has been simply a rinder-tion of free speech in the United States. When the abolitionists were mobbed, their meetings were the citadel of American freedom. The Charch, politics, commerce, trade, fashion, took the side of Calban. the other side arose men like Untrasson, industrial of the Margine of Massachusetts took the Series, in his Message to the Legislature, that meetically in the Margine of Massachusetts took the Series, in his Message to the Legislature, that meetically in the Margine of the Margine of the Company of the Margine of the Ma by was disjustance of the public peace. Amos Kes-s disturbance of the United States, virtu-postnister General of the United States, virtu-robed the mails to prevent the circulation of an-metry publications. This was the sole memora-tery publications. believely publications. Aris was the sole memora-is incident of his public career. But now, after less years of obscurity, he has recently reappeared agree the remainder of his strength in aid of the on of McClellan.

Homan rights, the rights of black and white a eer, have been systematically outraged by the political and social system of the South, and Northern

ial and social system of the South, and Northers patteress smiled and passed the bottle. The advocates of slavery, however, found it neces ary to devise a well-sounding title for their vicious ary to derise a well-sounding title for their vicious giards, and they pressed the word Democracy into as serice. The South lins, from the beginning, as serice. The South lins, from the beginning, as serice are Democracy with all that was Ancidarcian in theory and practice. As Sheridan, when a watchman, found asserdrank in the guttee, when the same as "William Wilberforce," so slavery, are a saled in question, has impudently proclaiming a barricale Democracy 1." and every slave. when cared a suster of course, votes the full Democratic belot. Henceforward, the word Democracy eratic ticket. Henceforward, the word Democracy will have no meaning in our politics, unless we begin to use it aright, and adapt our system to its true

raning. The year 1861 was the turning point in our history The year 1501 was the customy point in our instory, Rassectusetts knew by instinct the darker days that yere coming, unless a change could be wrought, and rere coming, unless a change could be wrought, and, and john A. Andrew her Governor at that crisis, first spilause.) In that same year, New York was resty to vote for the Montgomery Constitution. Mr. same protect to the London Times the quiet acquisated to the London Times tasel reported to the position and position in, the rebel-second of men of property and position in, the rebel-os. He had too much deason for the representation, wonder that Europe believed we were on the brink

gr. Curtis then referred with just severity, but in Mr. Curin then reterred with Just extry, but in source and decorous terms, to the sad example we is lately seen, of an eminent citizen of Massachuил, distinguished in literature, quiet and reserved i is his industrial to the share political is his and connected heretofore with a political promotion directly antagonistic to the share Democrafic, bor going to New York to give in his adherence utial party, and standing between Isaiah Rynders utiat party, and standing between Islam hybriders, and Fernando Wood to advocate it. Strange to say, nd Fernando Wood to act of the Serious representation that those who constitutionally elected and who now astain Abraham Lincoln as President of the United result Abraham Lancoln as Present troubles, having guiet are accountable for our present troubles, having great accasion to the opposite party to raise rebellion not var! He condemns free discussion as having are comion to the rebellion! Well did Theodore

gen comies to the rebellion! Well did Theodore Parks say that, if our educated men had done their day, these calamities could never have befallen.

The lecturer here drew a vivid contrast between Robert C. Windhrop, following the steps of Calhoun, and Theodore Windhrop, giving his distinguished power to the cause of his country, and laying down his left for her welfare. The audience manifested deep the following his left of the called the load annual see.

It to not weather.

The rebellion, the war, the troubles in which our country is now involved, do not spring from any desit nou spring of promise to the spring of programment, but from our unsubtoness to its central idea. We have sold our makinght for a mess of cotton. We have betrayed secon principles. We have chosen to make the and abelitionist the most odious word in the lan-

69 is Grant! So is Sherman! So is Farragut! (Great d their seture, are in earnest. The greatest fanatics The bodies of both lie mouldering in the But whose soul is marching on? The lesson of events is, that folly freedom of speech

and say that the Abolitionists were fanatics

at be preserved. All reconstruction will be vain or the whole American line, every sign is bright Imag Hercules strangled the perpents that assaile

in. Young America will yet strangle the poisonoutribles with which she is in conflict.

The lecture received close attention throughout ud sarm applause from time to time. At its close,

ference Addrew was loudly called for, and spoke a few ands of greeting to the audience. Three rousing them were given for him.

It is announced that Prof. Goldwin Smith would

ake the place in this course originally afforted to Dr. 0. W. Holmes. The former will speak on the 1st, figiatier on the 22d of November. Next Tuesday's ettre will be given by Rev. Octavius B. Frothing

# POSITION OF THE PEACE - DEMOGRACY.

STOUGHTON, (Mass.)

DLIE GEREISON :- Notice was given, last week, the I vould lecture in this town this evening, on the Relation of the Democratic Party, and their hadam and Candidate, to the Rebellion." Is am starm and Candidate, to the Kebenion. In an in-ish from that lecture. A great and enthusiastic being was gathered in Chemung Hall. To ward of he affect of the meeting, and to excite the wrath tol soboratic spirit of the Peace Democracy against the ketter and the cause of freedom and free-labor, to the cause of the description of the cause o wing hand bill was widely circulated at the the rot it up. "In what number of the Liberator ch to be found, from which the extract is aken! When and where was the speech made?'

the to recollection of making such a speech. It is better speech and better put together, than my much smally are. I could have made it, in per-ieu beilty to my convictions, while the Union was be landmidted. see being to my convictions, while the Union was the landmaid of stavery. I could not make it now; it, in my view, the Union is the handmaid of freedom bail. It is pledged to the ABOLITION and PRODITIONS of that sum of all villany, American Slavery. Itself the Democratic traitors that I differed from them is the Abolity of the Stavery they. en h this: while the Union was for slavery, they vere fix it and I was against it. Now the Union per for the abolition and prohibition of stavery, they the destroy it, and I seek to preserve it. While is assistive. for slavery, the Democratic party shelited to it. The moment the majority thin slavery, and for freedom and free label atic party rebelled against the rule of the ma pay, and are seeking the destruction of the Republic HENRY C. WRIGHT.

Entract from a speech made by Henry C. Wright, as paided in the Boston Liberator:

prime a speech made by Henry C. Wright, as prime a speech made by Henry C. Wright, as the space of the approaching downfall of the structs Reference. Under the inspiration of Salish Reference. Under the inspiration of Salish Reference. The speech a shall be broken up. This dea or Pri-dial be broken up. This lair or Pri-dial be despoted. Not only is the great red for event vividly present to my mind, but

[Telegraphic report of Boston Journal.]

STRACUSE, N. Y. Oct. 4, 1864.

The national convention of colored men assembled at 7 o'clock, P. M. The assemblage was called to prefer by Pay. H. H. Garnet of Washington, who read the call for the convention. John M. Langaton of Ohio was chosen temporary Chairman, and William H. Day of New Jersey Secretary. The throne of grees was addressed by Rev. H. H. Garnet. A committee of three, consisting of Frederick Douglass, Wm. Wells Brown and Feter H. Clark were appointed a committee on credentials. The committee reported the names of two hundred-delegates present, representing sixteen States.

Frederick Douglass of Rochester, N. Y., was chosen permagent President of the convention. Sixteen Vice Presidents were appointed, and four Secretaries. Mr. Jouglass accepted the appointment in a short speech, and without the transaction of any further business the Convention adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention assembled at half-past nine o'clock. After the reading and adoption of the minutes, a committee on rules and also one on finance were appointed. The chairman appointed the following Business Committee: John S. Rock, of Boston, E. D. Bassett, of Philadelphia, Geo. T. Downing, of Newporr, P. H. Clark, of Cincinnati, J. H. Ingraham, of New Orleans, John M. Langston, of Ohio, Geo. L. Ruffin, of Boston, J. Sella Martin, and P. B. Randolph, of New York. The committee reported a resolution, urging that a petition be sent to the President of the United States, asking him to use every honorable endeavor to have the rights of the country's patriots now in the field respected, without regard to complexion, and against making any invidious distinction based upon color as to pay, labor and promotion. This resolution gave rise to much discussion, which was kept up during the morning.

\*\*EMTERNOON SESSION.\*\*

The Convention assembled at half-past two o'clock—Vice President J. B. Smith, of Massachusetts, in the chair. The discussion of the above resolution was continued during the afternoon, but was finally laid on the table to allow Capt. Ingraham to present the battle flag borne by the 1st Louisians regiment at the battle of Port Hudson. The flag was enthusiastically cheered, and Capt. Ingraham made an eloquent speech, giving a thrilling account of the part taken by his regiment in that battle. The speech was received with rounds of appliause. At 6 o'clock the Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock, to hear public addresses.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention assembled at 7 o'clock—the President in the chair—and addresses were made by Frederick Douglass, J. Sella Martin, John M. Langstor and Capt. J. H. Ingraham. At half-past 10 o'clock the Convention adjourned to meet on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

THIRD DAY.

THIRD DAY.

The feeling in the community toward the colored delegates attending the convention has much softened. The able and eloquent speeches of Frederick Douglass, John M. Langston, and John S. Martin, last evening, and the gentlemanly bearing of the delegates, together with the dignity with which the proceedings of the Convention have so far been conducted, and witnessed by hundreds of our citizens, has changed wonderfully in twenty-four hours the aentiment of this city. On the first day you could hear, on every hand, the strongest words of disapprobation, coming apparently from all classes, and the rabble were loud in their denunciations and threats. The first day even the press did not deign to honor the Convention with its presence, but this morning the reporters are all on hand.

MORNING SESSION.

with its presence, but this morning the reporters are all on hand.

MORNING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at nine o'clock by the President. Prayer was offered by one of the Reverend gentlemen present. The minutes of the preceding session were read, corrected, and approved. The Chairman of the Business Committee reported the following bill of Wrongs and Rights. It is a strong document, drawn with point and terseness:

1st. As a branch of the human family, we have for long ages been deeply and cruelly wronged, by people whose might constituted their right; we have been subducd, not by the power of ideas, but by brute force, and have been unjustly deprived not only of many of our natural rights, but debarred the privileges and advantages freely accorded to other men.

2d. We have been made to suffer well-nigh every cruelty and indignity possible to be heaped upon human beings, and for no fault of our own.

3d. We have been taunted with our inferiority by people whose statute books contain laws inflicting the severest penalties on whomsoever dared teach us the art of reading God's word; we have been denounced as constaining the severest penalties on whomsoever dared teach us the art of reading God's word; we have been denounced as cowards of the same time, have been, by stern, enactments, debarred from taking even the first step toward self-enlightenment and personal and inational elevation; we have been declared incapable of self government by those who refused at first to trust us with a musket on the battle-field.

4th. As a people we have been denied the ownership of our bodies, our wives, homes, children, and first to trust us with a musket on the battle-field, 4th. As a people we have been denied the ownership of our bodies, our wives, homes, children, and first to trust us with a musket on the battle-field.

4th. As a people we have been denied the ownership of our bodies, our wives, homes, children, and the products of our own labor; we have been compelled, under pain of death, to submit to w

sides desolated, while we outserves have been led to the shambles, and sold like beasts of the field.

5th. When the nation in her trial hour called her sable sons to arms, we gladly went to fight her battles, but were desied the pay accorded to others, until public opinion demanded it, and then it was tardily granted. We have fought and conquered, but have been denied the laurels of victory. We have fought where victory gave us no glory, and where captivity meant cool nurder on the field by fire, sword and halter; and yet no black man ever flinched. 6th. We are taxed, but denied the right of representation. We are practically debarred the right of rial by jury. And institutions of learning which we, help to support are closed against us.

We submit to the American people and the world the following declaration of our rights, asking a caln consideration thereof:

the following declaration of our rights, asking a caim consideration thereof:

1st. We declare that all men are born free and equal; that no man or governmen has a right to annul, repeal, abrogate, contravene or render inoperative this fundamental principle, except it be for crime; therefore we demand the immediate and unconditional abotion of slavery.

2d. That as natives of the American soil we claim the right to remain upon it, and that any attempt to deport, remove, expatriate, or colonize us to any other land, or to mass us here against our will, is unjust; for here were we born, for this country our fathers and our brothers have fought, and here we hope to remain in the full enjoyment of enfranchised manhood and its dignities.

3d. That as clitzens of the Republic we claim the rights of other citizens; we claim that we are, by right, entilled to respect, that due attention should be given to our needs, that proper rewards should be given for our services, and that the immunities and privileges of all other citizens and defenders of the nation's honer should be conceded to us; we claim the right to be heard in the halls of Congress; and we claim our fair share of the public domain, whether the right to be heard in the halls of Congress; and we claim our fair share of the public domain, whether acquired by purchase, treaty, confiscation or military conquest.

acquired by purenses, treaty, consistant or mining conquest.

4th. That emerging as we are from the long night of gloom and sorrow, we are entitled to and claim the sympathy and aid of the entire Christian world, and we invoke the considerate aid of mankind in this crisis of our bistory, and in this hour of sacrifice, suffering and trial.

sacrifice, suffering and trial.

These are our wrongs—these a portion of what we deem to be our rights as men, as patriots, as citizens, and as children of the Common Father. To realize and attain these rights and their practical recognition is our purpose. We confide our cause to the just God, whose benign aid we solemnly invoke. To him we

appeal.

This was discussed very fully, and after some slight amendment was adopted as it stands. At 1 o'clock the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

APTERNOON SESSION.

gs the other side arose men like Garrison, Phillips.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLOR- LETTER FROM EDWARD EVERETT—WEST ED MEN.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLOR- LETTER FROM EDWARD EVERETT—WEST DESCRIPTION OF COLOR- LETTER FROM EDWARD EVER EDWARD EDWARD EVER EDWARD EVER EDWARD EDWARD EVER EDWARD EDWARD EVER EDWARD EDWARD EVER EDWARD EDWARD EDWARD EVER EDWARD ED

"Boston, September 23, 1864.

"Boston, September 23, 1864.

A. W. Campbell, Wheeling, W. Va.:—

Mr Dean Sin:—The loyal people of the country have ever taken a deep interest in the fortunes of west Virginia. You may depend upon it that when the names of the States are inscribed on our banners and archies, that of West Virginia will not be omitted. We are shocked at the manner in which you were treated by the dictators at Richmond at the omitted. We are shocked at the manner in which you were treated by the dictators at Richmond at the onthreak of the rebellion. The last utterance of Mr. Jefferson Davis which has come before the public is, that the Confederates secoded to get rid-of the rule of the majority.' In the most flagrant congadiction to this profession, before the ordinance of secossion had been submitted to the people of Virginia, regiment of troops were brought up from the Gulf States to over awe your citizens at the polls; and in a published tet or of Mr. Senator Mason to the editor of the Winchester Virginias, of May 16th, 1801, after a, significant allusion to the presence "at Harper's Ferry and Norfolk in face of the common foe, (meaning the forces of the United States assembled under the starspangled banner). "of several thousand of the gallant sons of South Carolina, of Alabama, of Louisian, of Georgia and Mississippi," he writes as follows: "If it be asked what are those to do, who, in their consciences, cannot vote to separate Virginia from the United States, the answer is simple and plain: honor and duty alike require that they should not vote on the question; if they retain such opinions, they must leave the State!" What followed after this atgocious sentence of hanishment against one-third of file population of Virginia, you do not need to be informed. That you instantly 'seceded, when the treason was consummated at Richmond, though not exactly in the direction prescribed by the military despotism there, did not surprise us. In one of his fast political speeches, Mr. Webster exclaimed:

'Ye mee of Western Virginia, who o

cel of the United States !!

There is no part of our beloved country that occupies a more interesting position than Western Virginia, and its loyal inhabitants may be sure that they have the warmest sympathy of their brethren at the North.

I remain, dear sir, with great respect, very truly ours, EDWARD EVERETT."

THE POLITICS OF THE METHODISTS.

THE POLITICS OF THE METHODISTS.

The Pittsburg Annual Conference has just uttered the feelings and politics of the entire body of Methodist Protestants in the United States, in five patriotic resolutions, unaninously passed:

Resolved, That this Conference does hereby declare its loyalty to the Government of the United States, and its approval of the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, in his efforts to overthrow the rebellion and maintain the cause of the Union.

Resolved, That whatever may have been the design of the slaveholders of the South, in bringing on this great rebellion, in our judgment God is permitting this war in order to purify this nation from her sins—expecially the great sin of slavery, which we hold to liave been the main cause of the rebellion.

Resolved, That the Emancipation Proclamation is hereby endorsed by this Conference, and it is our prayer that. the President, by judicious management, the power of his armises and the help of the Almighty, may be able to carry it into practical effect in all the rebel States.

Resolved, That the gray politics, in our judgment.

States.

Resolved, That party politics, in our judkment should never be allowed to interfere withour allegiance. anous never be allowed to interfere withour allegianor to the Government of our country, and we hereby a vise all our people to be faithful to the Administration in all its efforts to maintain the Union, constant praying for the Government and the success of our armies.

raying for the Government and the success of our armies. Resolved, That we desire a peace growing out of the salvation of our Government, based upon the principles of immutable righteousness, in order that the Christian religion may take a firmer hold than heretofore on the American mind.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN. BALTIMORE, Oct. 10. A meeting was held to night in Monument square, of the friends of the new Consti-tution. Senator Wilson was among the speakers. The following letter from the President was read:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Oct. 10.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Oct. 10.

To Hon. Henry W. Hoffman:

MY DEAR SIR: A Convention of Maryland has formed a new Constitution for the State. A public meeting is called for this evening, to aid in securing its ratification by the people. You ask a word from me for the occasion. I presume the only feature of the instrument about which there is serious controversy is that which provides for the extinction of slavery. It needs not to be a secret, and I presume it is no secret, that I wish success to this provision. I desire it on every consideration. I wish all men to be free. I wish the material prosperity of the already free, which I am sure the extinction of slavery would bring. I wish to see in process of disappearing that only thing which would ever bring this nation to civil war. I attempt no argument upon the question. It is already exhausted by the abler, better informed, and more immediately interested aons of Maryland herself. I only add that I shall be gratified exceedingly, if the good people of the State shall by their vote ratify the new Constitution.

Yours truly,

CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

Postmaster Gen. Blair has retired from the cabine and Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, is his successor. The correspondence is as follows:

Washington, Sept. 20, 1000.

Hon. Montgomery Blair:

My Dean Sir.—You have generously said to me more than once, that whenever your resignation could be a relief to me, it was at my disposal. The time has come. You very well know that this proceeds from no disantisfaction of mine with you personally or officially. Your uniform kindness has been unsurpassed by that of any friend, and while it is true that the war does not so greatly add to the difficulties of your department as to those of some others, it is yet much to say, as I most ruly can, that in the three years and a half during which you have administered the General Post-office, I remember no single complaint against you in connection therewith.

Yours as ever.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Sept. 23, 1864. POST-OPPICE DEPARTMENT, Sept. 23, 1864.

MT DEAR SIR—I have received your note of this date, referring to my offers to resign whenever you should deem it advisable for the public interest that I should do so, and stating that, in your judgment, the time has now come. I now, therefore, formally tender my resignation of the office of Postmaster-General. I cannot take leave of you without renewing the expression of my graittude for the uniform kindness which has marked your course towards.

Yours, very truly,

M. BLAIR.

Mr. Blair has seat the following letter to,

S. P. Hanscom, Eq., Editor of the National Republican:

Dear Sir—The statement contained in your paper
and other journals, that my resignation was caused by
the resolution of the Battimore Convention referring
to the Cabinet, has, I observe, led to the inference
that the principles adopted by that body were objectionable to me. This is not true. On the contrary,
my offers were made in good faith, with a view to allay animosities among the friends of those principles,
and in order to secure their triumpl.

Yours, respectfully,

M. BLAIR.

o'clock the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

APPERNOON RESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock by the Chairman, and the Business Committee reported a series of resolutions to the following effect:

That the unquestioned loyalty and patriotism of the colored men in the army, who had fought without boanty, pay or the prospect of promotion, had the respect of the Convention and claimed the admiration of the civilized word; extending the fraternal hand to the civilized word; extending the fraternal hand to the civilized word; extending the fraternal hand to the freedmen, and trying them to use all means to establish knowledge among themselves, and secure a vigorous moral and religious growth, in which works the Convention preleged in co-operation all respects. The Convention preleged in the christian spirit of the sage—both of which would intimately secure to the sage—both of which would intimately secure to the sage—both of which would intimately secure to the following the freedom of the colored men to describe the same than the colored men to the risk and privileges of citizenship; finally; that if an attempt be make to reconstruct the Union with slavery, the Convention of good faith by the government.

These resolutions were accepted and adopted without discussion.

The Business Committee reported a plan for a National League, which was adopted.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC STILL FUR-

wounded and missing. The enemy's loss is estimated by Gen. Butler at 1000;

The Richmond Whig of the 8th, spearing of this battle, has the following.—"The gallant Gen. Gregg, commanding a Texas brigade, fell in the advance. Among other canalties we have to report Gen. Bratton of South Carolina badly wounded; Col. Haskin of the South Carolina Badly wounded."

A rumor states that Gen. Geary was killed. Since Friday, there has been no fighting whatever.

U. S. GRANT, Liest. General.

Gen. Sheridan, just from our cavalry, attacked the enemy beyond Flasher's Hill, and whipped them, driving them beyond Mount Jackson, capturing 11 pieces of artillery and 350 prisoners. The rebels scattered into the woods and mountains.

Respectfully,
J. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier General Commanding." STRASBURG, Va., Oct. 9-Midnight.

Brigadier General Commanding."

STRABBURG, Va., Oct. 9—Midnight.

To Lieul. General Grant, City Point:

In coming back to this Point, I was followed up until late yesterday, when a large force of cavalry appeared in my rear. I then halled my command to offer battle by attacking the enemy. I became eathfield that it was nearly sill the robel cavalry of the valley, commanded by Rosser, and directed Torbett to attack at daylight this morning, and flaish this "Saviour of the Valley." The attack was handsomely made. Custer, commanding the 3d cavalry division, charged on the back road, and Merritt, commanding the 1st cavalry division on the Sirasburg pike. Merritt captured five pieces of artillery. Caster captured six pieces of artillery, with caissons, battery, forge, &c. The two divisions captured 47 wagons, ambulances, &c.

Among the wagons captured are the headquarters wagons of Rosser, Lommh, Wickam and Col. Pollard. The number of prisoners will be about 300.

The enemy, after being charged by our gallant cavalry, were broken and ran. They were followed by our men on the jump, twenty-six miles, through Mount Jackson and scross the north fork of the Shenandosh. I deemed it best to make this delay of one day here, and settle this new cayallry.

The 11 pieces of artillery captured to-day make 80 pieces captured in the Valley since the 19th. Some of the artillery was new, and never had been fired. The pieces were marked "Tredegar Works."

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General.

HEADQUARTERS 10TH ARMY CORPS, 7th, 10.15 P. M.

HEADQUARTERS IUTH ARMA CORES, IM.

TO Major General Butter:

Have repulsed the attack of the enemy on our right flank with great slaughter. The troops seem to be Field's and Fickett's divisions. I send you a batch of prisoners. I am extending my right flank. The enemy seem to be entrenching on the Derby road.

(Signed) D. P. BIRNEY, Major General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Oct. 7, 10.30 P. M.

VIROINIA AND NORTH COL. 7, 10.30 P. M. )

Cet. 7, 10.30 P. M. )

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant:

General Birriky has regained Kautz's old position, and holds the enemy in the inner line of intrenchments around Richmond, extending from the Darbytown road, and to connect with General Weitzel on the left, near Fort Harrison.

There has been no movement at Petersburg to-day. We have nuach the best of this day's work. A thousand at least of the enemy were killed and wounded, and one hundred prisoners, and a bloody repulse.

Gen. Gregg, commanding Field's divising, is reported by a lady, who saw the body, as killed.

(Signed)

B. F. BUTLER,

Major General.

ELECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA, INDIANA AND OHIO.

AND OHIO.

The election returns from Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio have not yet been so fully received as to say exactly what the result is. But they are sufficient to enable us to say that the Unionists have swept Ohio and Indiana by heavy majorities, and that the same party have gained largely in Congressmen. Among, the defeated Democratic candidates is Mr. Cox of Ohio, who has been exceedingly bitter against New Penaland.

Ohio, who has been exceedingly bitter against New England.

Pennsylvania has undoubtedly gone Republican by 16,000 or 20,000 majority, as the soldiers vote is all 16,000 or 20,000 majority, as the soldiers vote is all 16,000 or 20,000 majority, as the soldiers vote is all 16,000 or 20,000 majority, as the soldiers vote is all 16,000 or 20,000 majority and the Presidential contest in favor of Mr. Lincoln, and against General McClelian. The whole Northwest will undoubtedly vote in favor of Mr. Lincoln, is iso Pennsylvania and New York. In fact, we do not see what State Gen. McClellan can carry. The vote of the army is somewhat different from what the friends of General McClellan as a soldier, the rank and file will not vote for him as President so long as he stands in his present hostility to a vigorous prosecution of the war.—Boston Heruld.

AUGUSTE BELMONTE-WHO IS HE! The Crisis of last week furnished the public with a preity good photograph of Auguste Belmonte, the man who, as the Crisis says, "seems to have a perpetual lease on the Democratic party." While giving the personal and political features of this financial agent of the European holders of "Confederate Bonds," and present Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, the Crisis did not examine into his pedigree nor family connections.

Crisis did not examine into his pedigree nor family connections. Our Washington letter, published in another column, gives as some light on this subject. Auguste Belmonte, a prime minister in the Chicago Convention, Chairman of the Demogratic Committee, the man who has purchased a perpetual lesse on the demogratic party, the man who owns G. B. McCleina, and who spent \$100,000 at Chicago to secure link dac's nomination, is a Bavarian Jew, an illegition mate son of one of the Rothechilds, and is married to a niece of Alexander Slidell, the rebel envoy and emmissary of France.

Such is Auguste Belmonte, the bastard Jew, whose moncy has bought up the leaders of the Copperhead party, and who has taken a perpetual lesse on the same for the purpose of accomplishing the crime of DISUNION against the United States! In the words of the democratic party, we too would say—"Oh, my country! What next?"

A PICTURE OF PENDLETON. The New York Herald, a paper which no one will accuse of being partial
to the present administration, has a very strong artitic, urging the re-assembling of the Chicago Convention, for the purpose of re-nominating a candidate for
Vice President, in the room of George H. Pendleton.
Speaking of Mr. Pendleton's public record, it says:—

"It is the record, in Congress and out of Congress, at all times and in all places, from the beginning to this day, of a consistent, constant, inveterate and zeal-ous sympathizer with the cause of the rebellion. From his Congressional record during this war, we From his Congressional record during this war, we may safely say that, had his vote on all important test questions been the casting vote in the House, volunteering and drafting to fill our wasted armies would have ceased; the pay of our brave soldiers, their subsistence, clothing and transportation would have been stopped; our galiant Union heroes on the land, and water would have been abandoned to the tender mercies of Jeff. Davis, and this day we should have had a Southern confederacy, and a war with England and France, for a mere remnant of the Union, in full blast."

A DEMOCRATIC SKETCH OF THE CHICAGO CONVEN-TION. The Democratic editor of the Green Bay Ad-cocitie, who supports McClellan, but finds it bitter work wallowing the treason with which he is identified and associated, says of the Chicago Convention, which has stonadal.

"H. Winter Davis great speech at Elkton, yesterdary, is the key-note of the patriot cause. It is a fiame of that burning loyalty which is consuming to all treason, slavery, and haif and haif dealings with the crime of rebellion. Mr. Davis, by this speech, has carried captive all his old friends who regretted his manifesto as untimely, and has won over to his side hundreds of opponents. His renomination and re-election to Congress are now assured facts."

The Copperhead papers are crowing over the cel that Reverdy Johnson, the concocter of the infa-nous Dred Scott decision, is for McClellan. All that ort of people are.

Prinsonal. Hon Charles P. Curtis, for many years a promisent member of the Suffolk bar, died of paralysis, on Tuesday morning, last week, at his residence, No. 19 Moust Vernon street, Boston.
Capt. Speke, the African traveller, recently shot himself accidentally in England, while hunding. He was getting through a hedge when his gun went off, and shot him through the heart. The London correspondent of the New York Commercial discriber easy signed to the New York Commercial discriber easy signed was under engagement to deliver, only a few hours after the accident, an address on African discovery to the members of the British Association for the advancement of section.

members of the British Association for the advancement of science."

Thomas F. Marshall, formerly a member of Congress and a prominent but very orratic Kentucky politicism, died at Versailles, Ky, lately, aged 84. Mr.
Marshall was a man of rare natural spillites and gifts,
but he deadened his brain and brotalized his whole nature by the excessive use of whisky.

David F. Johnson, President of the South Carolina
Convention which adopted the ordinance of secession,
died on the 14th ult.

Joshus Bates, the eminent American English
banker, died on the 24th of September, in London.
He was by birth a Boaton man.

The mother of John C. Breckinridge died in Baltihoore on Saturday. She resided there with her son
in law, Rev. Dr. Ballock of the Franklin street Presbyterian Church.

byterian Church.
Walter Savage Landor is dead, in his 90th year.
Walter Savage Landor is dead, in his 90th year.
He died at Florence, on the 17th of September. Had
he lived four months and thirteen days looger, he
would have been entitled to the rank of nonegenarian,

as he was born on the 30th of January, 1110.

127 On Wednesday night, one or two rowdies attacked the Rev. Highland Garnet in front of the St. Charles Hotel, where he is stopping. He was struck and knocked down, and lost a valuable gold cane, which was presented to him on the occasion of leaving New York. The good people of Syracuse are very indignant at this act of wickedness and rowdy spite. The Mayor sent for the gentlemen composing the committee of arrangements, and offered the support of his whole constabulary force to prevent the exhibition of any other such cruel and shameful feelings on the part of those who draw their chief inspiration from bad whiskey.—Syracuse paper.

FLAG RAISING IN CAMBRIDGEFORT. A number of cofored citizens of Cambridgeport raised a fine flag bearing the names of Lincoln and Johnson, on Washington airret, Monday evening. The Cambridge Brass Band was in attendance. Speeches were made by Alderman Folger, and others. The occasion was very successful and enthusiastic.

A meeting of the colored citizens of Boston was held in the vestry of the 12th Baptist Church last week, for the purpose of forming a society to be called the "West End Lincoln and Johnson Club," when the following officers were elected: President, John S. Rock, Esq.; Vice Presidents, Jonas W. Clark, J. T. Sidney, Thos. Dalton, Coffia Pitts, W. H. Logan, W. M. Johnson; Secretary, Geo. Potter; Treasurer, T. W. Steamburg; Executive and Finance Comittee, George L. Ruffin, Thos. Watson, Thos. Temoah; Marshal, John P. Coburn. The Club will hold weekly meetings in the vestry 12th Baptist Church, until the election, to hear the addresses from public speakers. All are invited to attend.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10. The train on the New Haven road coming this way ran off the track this morning, near 85th street. Four cars were destroyed, and 50 or 60 of the 900 or 1000 passengers on the train were injured, some of them it is thought fatally.

Gen. Banks arrived in New York on the 2d inst. He is succeeded in command by Gen. Hurlburt. The Louisiana Legislature waited on him in a body, to bid him farewell, and he received an address from the workingmen of New Orleans.

The Admiral Farragut has been transferred from the Gulf Atlantic Coast, an almost certain indication that Wilmington must look out next. The rebels have been furnished with immense supplies through hat port.

A DECIDED "STRAW." A party of Kentuckians voted for President the other day, on a steamer run-ning from Louisville to Henderson. The result was as follows: Lincoln, one hundred and fifteen; McClel-lan, thirty-three—or nearly four to one.

IN MEMORIAM.

One by one, the ties are broken, That to earth our spirits bind; One by one, they're going from us, The beloved, the true, the kind!

Died, in Barre, Sept. 25, of consumption, Mrs. Harnier D., wife of Charles King, aged 48.

The beloved friend whose death is recorded above was cone whose memory will be long and fondly cherished by all who knew her. Earnest and true-hearted, a fond, devoted wife and mother, a faithful and trusted friend ow the rallying-cry of the nation, fearless in rebuking Wrong and advocating the Right, we shall miss her sad ly-miss her from our loved and trusted ones.

"Alone unto our Father's will One thought bath reconciled, That He whose love exceedeth o that He whose love exceedeth Hath taken home his child.

Fold her, oh Father! in thine arms, And let her henceforth be

Still let her mild rebuking stand
Between us and the wrong;
And her dear memory serve to make
Our faith in goodness strong."
Barre, Mass. CARRIE.

Mrs. MARY H. WATSON, wife of Mr. Daniel T. Wat-Mrs. Mant H. Warson, wife of Mr. Daniel T. Watson, passed into the realm of immortality, after a comparatively brief season of mortal debility and suffering,
at Miller Farm, Venango Co., Pa. (a section of the oil region.) on the 30th of August. Her age is not known to
the writer, but is believed to have been about 50 year,
perhaps a little more. Her maiden name was Tidd, and
she was a native of Lexington, Mass. She and her husband resided several verage in Concord N. H. sale was a native of Lexington, Mass. She and her hus-band resided several years in Concord, N. H., whence they removed to St. Paul, Minn., and very recently had their temporary residence in the locality where her earth-ly pilgrimage terminated.

This notice can be but a meagre tribute to Mrs. Wat-more property and stacling worth. Attacks in the con-

son's memory and sterling worth. All testimonies of those who knew her concur in declaring her a superior and most excellent woman. She had a soul alive with all poble. humane and heavenly inspirations. With a fine, well-bal-anced mental organization disciplined by intellectual cul-ture, and erowned with religious grace, she espoused de-votedly every sublime doctrine, object and cause that ap-pealed to her consideration. Yet while faithfully carry-ing out in word and deed her highest convictions, she was unostentatious, humble, modest and charitable. She was an early, consistent and steadfast advocate of

Temperance, anti-Slavery, Woman's Rights, Christian Non-Resistance, and the whole circle of Reforms, in their best phases, excluding only their incidental detractive excreecences. In fine, her great endeavor was to be a rational, practical. Caristian, living to clevate and bless all hu-

awallowing the treason with "which he is identified and associated, says of the Chicago Convention, which he attended:—

"There was no lack of traitorous talk there, outside of the Convention. Speech after speech was made to the assembled thousands, full of cowardly words, wanting in all patriotism, all love of country, even all decency and manliness. This war for the lite of the University, and talk which should make the cause of right; and talk which should make the cause of right; and talk which should make the ears of every American tingle with abune was as free on the streets and in the hotels of Chicago as the turbid and offensive current of its river."

HENRY WINTER DAVIS. A correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post writes:

"H. Winter Davis great speech at Elkton, yester after she wasne longs." We to write, only a few days before her departure, she employed the hand of a friend to the previous memory the to write, only a few days before her departure, she employed the hand of a friend to the procupillation of the same divine principles. Even after she wasne longs. It is a flame of that burning loyalty which is consuming to shall treason, slavery, and half and half dealings with the seem to deed; she is alive foreverner—"not lost; but she is not deed; she is alive foreverner—"not lost; but she is not deed; she is alive foreverner—"not lost; but she is not deed; she is alive foreverner—"not lost; but she is not deed; she is alive foreverner—"not lost; but she is not deed; she is alive foreverner—"not lost; but she is not deed; she is alive foreverner—"not lost; but she is not deed; she is alive foreverner—"not lost; but she is not deed; she is alive foreverner—"not lost; but she is not deed; she is alive foreverner—"not lost; but she is not deed; she is alive foreverner—"not lost; but she is not deed; she is alive foreverner—"not lost; but she is not deed; she is alive foreverner—"not lost; but she is not deed; she is alive foreverner—"not lost; but she is not deed; she is alive foreverner." she is not dead; she is alive forevernove—"not test, but gone before"—ascended to a higher sphere to multiply those purer ministries which our heavenly Pather vouchastics unto the heirs of salvation smid the trials of their mortal purer ministries which our heavenly Pather vouchsafes unto the heirs of sulvation amid the trials of their mortal pilgrimage. May these sweet consolutions and ametifying induspees which embalm her memory encloud the bereared family, and drop their gentle distillations on all whe sympathise with them in their affiction the sympathise with them in their affiction to the Love and Marriage question. Price, tpost-paid; ) 50 control of the poor, in paper, 25 cents. Sold by the Ashtor—AUSTIN KENT, Rest Stockholm, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. Sept. 60.

Bay Statu Luctures. The first lecture in this course is to be delivered by Wendell Phillips, on Thursday evening, Oct. 20, in Tremont Temple, and will be followed by John B. Gough, Dr. Chapin, and other popular speakers. The Committee have also arranged for a Concert by Gilmore's full band, assisted by recognized vocal talent, and siss for a Concert by the Tremont Temple church. An organ concert of thirty minutes duration will also be given each evening by a well-known organist. Tickets, admitting bearer and lady to the course, \$21.50, obtained at Ditson's, 277 Washington street, Haynes's, \$8 Cours street, and at the Temple.

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES.

AT MUSIC HALL. On Tuesday Evening, October 18, 1864,

OCTAVIUS B. FROTHINGHAM. To be followed on successive Tuesday \ renings by Oct. 25—ANNA E. DICKINSON.

Oct. 25—ANNA B. DICKINSON.

Nov. 1.—Prof. GOLDWIN SMITJ, of England.

Nov. 15—DAVID A. WASSON

Nov. 22—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Nov. 22—OLIVER MENDELL HOLMES.

Dec. 6—WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Dec. 13-JACOB M. MANNING.

Dec 20.—HENRY WARD BEECHER. ORGAN CONCERT each Evening at 7 o'clo

Tickets admitting the bearer and Lady to the Course, at

dditional for each seat.

For sale at Oliver Ditson & Co's, 277 Washington street; For sale at Oliver Ditson & Co's, 277 Washington street; John C. Haynes & Co's, 33 Court street, John S. Rogerr's, 1071 Washington street, and at the Anti-Slavery Office. Checks for Reserved Seats for sale only at Oliver Dit-son & Co's, and at John S. Rogerr's. Only an average quality of seats will be reserved, (the east section of the hall,) leaving the same quality of seats (the west section) for those who do not purchase reserved

NOTICE.-The Colored Ladier' Sanitary Commis-

nor of Boston will hold a Fair in Mercantile Hall, Sum-mer street, commencing at 3 o'clock on Tuesday, Oct. 18, and continuing until the 22d, for the relief of disabled olored Massachusetts soldiers and their families.

colored massaccusetts soldiers and their families.

These men having fought bravely to sustain our noble
fing and the country's freedom, we feel it our duty to de
all we can to encourage them.

We would ask the sympathy and patronage of the public
in our effort. We are thankful for the donations and en-

ouragement we have already received. Donations, either of money or goods, may be sent to either of the President, Madam CARTRAUX BANNISTER, 31 Winter street, or to the Treasurer, Mrs. O GRIMES, 28 Grove street Single admission, 25 cts.

RECEIPTS OF THE MASS. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. From the estate of Mary T. Kidmarsh, \$400.

" G. Julias Harvey, pledge, 2.0.

" Clark Greenman, 6, 20.0.

" Miss H. M. Carlton, do, 5.0.

Boston, Oct 1, 1864.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.



Every Church, Sunday School and Private Family

MAY HAVE A GOOD ORGAN

A Ta very moderate cost—\$85, \$100, \$110, \$135, \$165, \$260, and upward, according to number of Stops and

tyle of case.

They are elegant as pieces of furniture, occupying little pace, are not liable to get out of order, and every one is rarranted for five years.

THE CABINET ORGANS, introduced about a year since, and manufactured exclusive-sively by MASON & HAMLIN, have met with success unprecedented in the history of musical instruments. Supplying a long-felt want, they have been received with the greatest pleasure by the musical profession and sile public, and have already been very widely introduced, and the times do or them is still rapidly increasing, and must continue to refer the second sile of the THE CABINET ORGANS.

5. No instrument is less liable to get out of order.
6. It will remain in tune ten times as long as a pi forte.

It may be reasonably said, that if these instru-have the great and obvious superiority thus claim nave toe great and obvious superiority thus claimed for them, they must have received very warm recomineda-tions from professional musicians, who would naturally be most interested in the introduction of such instrainents, and who are the best judges of their secolionee. Such re-commendations aiready have been given too hem, to an ex-tent unparalleled.

and who are the best judges of their excellence. Such recommendations already have been given to hem, to an extent unparalleled.

Among those who have proffered written testimony to
their admirable qualities and great desirability, and that
they regard them as unrequalled by any other instrument
of their class, are such well-known musicians as Lowell
Mason, Thomas Hastings, William B. Bradbury, George
F. Root, &c.; the most distinguished organists in the country, as Cutter of Trinity Church, N. T., Morgan of Grace
Church, Zaudel of Mr. Beecher's Church, Braun, Wels,
Wilsox, Tockerman, Zerrahn, &c.; such celebrated planists
as Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, Mill. Ganderson, Straboesh,
etc. : in brief, more than two hundred musicians, including
a large portion of the most emisent in the country, have
testified to this effect. Each Cabinet Organ is securely
boxed, so that it can be sent asfely to any part of the coun-

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with full particulars, WAREROOMS, 274 Washington Street, Boston, Marerooms, Marcor Street, New York, MASUN & HAMLIN.

FOR SALE ON DIX PLACE.

A VERY pleasant and convenient House, having a large yard stocked with grapes, trees and foliage. The rear opens immediately upon Burroughe place, which rear opens immediately upon Burroughe place, which rearress bunchan light, sumains and pure air. The house is quiet, being removed some 200 feet from Washington street. To a person wanting a retirred yet central and healthful residence, this estate offers a rare chance. Apply to R. E. APTHORP, 21 City Exchange, Deronalty street, lower floor.

"FREE LOVE,"

# Loetry.

For the Liberator. BE TRUE. Men of the North-land, he true to the Right!

Press coward unfaltering, nor shrink from the fight!

If now ye are craven, and false to your trust,

The altars of Freedom must crumble to dust.

Oh, say, shall yile treason rule over our land, And se tamely bow to a base traiter band? Shall our dear old New England bow down her p By her recreant sons unto ruin betrayed?

Ah, no I we will rally from mountain and gies, And the spirit of old-time rekindle again; With hearts firm and loyal, unfaltering and true, For the contest we'll gird on our armor anew.

We ask not for peace until freedom is won;
We seek not for rest till our labor is done;
We must break the last link in the shain of the slave
Ere the olive-wreath over our nation can wave. We are pledged to be true to the brave who have died From the pathway of duty we'll turn not aside; Their graves are to us as the saint-shrines of old,

And their memory still in our hearts we enfold. October, 1864

# THE SELFISH COPPERHEAD'S PRAYER IN

WAR TIME.

Again the clouds of battle lower
With terror and dismay:

Protect me, All-Disposing Power, In this disastrous day ! As in the camp the soldiers learn

To riot, curse and swea To riot, curse and swear, fwould give my pious soul con To have my boys go there! Then while my neighbors and their some

Are called to war and arms, Grant that my boys, secure from guns, May cultivate my farms ! And white with taxes and expense

ant that all my hard-earned pence

And should the rebels gain the day, And all their foes condemn; Then may I wash my hands and say, I ne'er opposed them.

Yet, if by Thy disposing will My country gains the cause, O may I find a shelter still In her indulgent laws!

And should she disbelieve my word, May I upon Thee call To witness I no'er drew my sword, Or fired a gun at all.

For since from frailty and mistake No carnal mind is free, I wish no active part to take, But leave the whole with Thee. Though impious pirates on the sens

Our merchants' ships despoil, Yet shall my spirit rest in ease Till foes invade the soil. Then let the friends of btatle rave,

My peaceful vales shall sing ; And oxen, corn, and all I have, Full thrice their value bring.

0 may my lands yield twenty fold, The army to supply; May fat contractors, fraught with gold, My copious harvests buy ! May continental rags no more

Usurp the place of coin : But crown my basket and my store

# WITHOUT THE CHILDREN.

BY A. H. MCNAUGHTON

O the weary, soless, silence
Of a house without the children!
O the strange, oppressive stillness
Where the children come no more! Ah! the longing of the sleepless For the soft arms of the children ! Ah! the longing for the faces
Peeping through the opening doorFaces gone forevermore!

Strange it is to wake at midnight, And not hear the children breathing! Nothing but the old clock ticking, Tieking, ticking by the door.

Strange to see the little dresses Hanging up there all the morning And the gaiters—sh! their patter We shall hear it never more On our mirth-forsaken floor

What is home without the children? Tis the earth without its verdure, And the sky without the sunshine; Life is withered to the core! So we'll leave this dreary desert, And we'll follow the Good Shepherd To the greener pastures vernal, \* & Where the lambs have "gone before," With the Shepherd evermore !

O the weary, solemn silenes Of a house without the children!
Othe strange, oppressive stillness
Where the children come no more! Ah! the longing of the sleepless For the soft arms of the children ! Ah! the longing for the faces Peoping through the opening door

WHAT IS THE USE? If you never intend to light it? What is the use of grappling a wrong,
If you never intend to fight it?

What is the use of removing your hat,
If you do not intend to tarry? that is the use of wooing a maid If you never intend to marry? What is the use of buying a coat,

If you never intend to wear it?
What is the use of a house for two
If you never intend to share it? What is the use of gathering gold, If you never intend to keep it?

If you never intend to keep it?

What is the use of planting a field

If you never intend to reap it? What is the use of buying a book,

If you never intend to read it What is the use of a cradle to If you never intend to need it?

FAITH IN TIME OF WAR read of bastles, and my faith grows weak;

Does God look down on us with pitying eye?

Vish leving race such day his children suck?

I sak, but hear no voice to mine reply.

Vace tens and hundrets dying strew the plain,

What thought, I sak, is there for one alone? What invested, I ask, is there for one alone? Heede He she single militerer's short, sharp pain? Heart He amidst the abeats his dying groan? Ah, fathliess heart I'No one formhen is.
Each soul of mun is his perpetual care;
Living or dying, we are even his.
Whose tender mercies all his creatures share;
Who, though the sword may also, has power to mane,
And gives to man the victory over the grave!

# The Liberator.

TESTIMONY OF COLORED WITNESSES IN VIRGINIA.

dent of the New York Tribune gives long account of some interesting and remarkable proceedings in the County Court of the County of Alexandria, Va., in regard to the admission of the

Alexandria, Va., in regars to the summand of the testimony of bolored persons there.

In the case on trial in that Court, Graff vs. Howard, the plaintiff's attorney called as a witness Israel Dorsey, a colored man from the State of Massachisetts, declared by the attorney to be a citizen of that State. Objection being made on account, of his African descent, the plaintiff's counsel alleged him to be witness. The Court, however, susta a competent witness. The Court, however, auxiliared the objection, and refused the colored man's testimony. The plaintiff's attorney made exception to this ruling, and tendered a bill of exceptions for the Court to sign. The bill was accordingly signed and sealed by the full Court, consisting of five justices, Sept. 7th., 1864, and the case was continued to the

next term of the Court. The intention of the plaintiff in this case is, if ne essary, to carry it by appeal to the highest Court of the State, and thence by writ of error after final decision to the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the constitutional questions involved. In the mean time, Israel Dorsey, whose testimony was rejected, has filed his bill of complaint in his own name in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, against the Alexandria County Court, for a writ of mandamus commanding the latter not to refuse or reject his testimony.

not to retuse or reject his testimony.

A hearing upon the application hast named was had at Alexandria on the 16th ult., in which Calvin Pepper, Esq., of Alexandria, and Ex-Governor Ford of Ohio, now of Washington, appeared for the petitioner, Dorsey. Various dignitaries of the State and city, ed at a public meeting for the purpose, were present in court. Considering that Dorsey is contending for their rights, and the rights of every colored person in this matter, the colored citizens of Alexandris have assumed the entire expenses of the suit, and carry it on in hehalf of civil liberty and universa emancipation. The Judge remarked that he did no wonder at the interest manifested by these people is the questions involved, for it had come to his knowle the questions involved, for it had come to me any-edge that, only the night before, a colored man had been kidaapped from Alexandria, and that the per-petrators expected to escape justice, as there were none but colored witnesses to testify against them. After conversation on the case, the hearing was post poned until the third Monday of October, Mr. Ford stating that the case would present questions of mo mentous importance, including the powers and dulies of a rebellous State in process of reconstruction or under a provisional government.

The Tribune's correspondent concludes his very interesting account of this case by saying that the counsel for the complainant believe that the Court and the District Judge, in the legitimate exercise o their ordinary powers, can grant the prayer of the complainant; but, should such not by the case, that, in view of the rebellion and the exigencies of the country, the Court need not strictly scrutinize its powers, nor govern its action as in ordinary time but by declaration, by advice, by obiter dictum, by compulsory action if need be, aid in the reconstruction of the rebellious State of Virginia, and its restoration of the rebellious state of Virginia, and its restoration of the virginia and virgi ration to the Federal Union, upon the principles o justice, equality, and advancing civilization-

### RIGHTS OF BLACK SOLDIERS.

The Advertiser of the 5th inst. tells us that the ca tel for the exchange of naval prisoners provides for all on each side, and that nothing is said in it about the race or color of prisoners. The Navy Departm therefore expects that colored seamen will be ex-changed the same as whites. Some other parties be-lieve, however, that the rebels will not give up the negroes. It is known that they are pursuing the same course relative to runaway slaves captured on vessels as when captured on fand, advertising them giving them up to owners if any appear, and selling them for charges if no owners are found.

If no specification including negroes is found in the terms of the instrument above referred to, and if no nother requisition on the part of our Government demands just and equal treatment for this class of our defenders, it can hardly be expected that they will be made subjects of exchange by a party fighting for slavery. Justice to the colored soldiers and sail; rs certainly requires at least the effort to protest them, and that without regard to their previous condition as slave or free; unless, indeed, the duty to the exed as specially imperative in its re qurement .- c. K. W.

# PROSORIPTION AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.) Oct. 5, 1884.

Editor of the Liberator:—I wish to correct a statement which I see going the rounds of the Northern press, and the substance of which appeared in the Liberator of last week, in paragraph 14th of the "Address of the Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester," England—which is, that "the equality of the negro is recognized in the public conveyances of the District of Columbia." This is true in law, but not in fact. There is scarcely a day that passes, during which negroes of this District are not most wantonly outraged in this respect. In a large number of the cars they are only permitted to stand up on ber of the cars they are only permitted to stand up or the outside, in front with the driver. I have seen, more than once, colored soldiers put off, who had managed to get on by being in a crowd of white men, with the expression no d—d nigger rides on this car." I saw, one evening, a woman put off, through suspi-cion that she was colored. She was so nearly white that the conductor saked her, if she was colored; and if so, she must get off. She refused to answer, and on that account it was taken for granted that she had. African blood in her veins, and she was ejected. It am on the cars almost every day from Williard's to 6th street, and I speak from what occurs under my own observation.

# GENERAL FREMONT.

Mr. GARRISON DEAR SIR-I am not quite willing to read the reflections upon General Fremont in the last Liberate without offering a word of comment, especially upon the imputation of his being influenced by "private griefs," by a "soured mind" and a "jaundiced vison," in his censure of the administration. I am the less in love with such imputations, when used in the place of argument, from having seen, in a late number of the National Magazine, the same terms applied to the Editor of the Liberator, in accounting for his former censures of the priesthood. I was not much surprised to see such arguments in a theological magazine when speaking of reformers; but I think it has not been the custom of the Liberator to impute base motives where just and honorable ones may fairly be allowed, and I think that General Fremont's maganantous anticedents entitle him to the Liberator's usual courtesy and equity. If all who condemn or bitterly deplore President Lincoln's blunders and short comings are to be set down as "soured" and "jaurdiced," many of the friends of the Liberator must share the censure,—including Mr. Smith, whom you so elequently and justly praise.

In the present crisis, it may be a wise polley to keep out of sight damaging facts, and General Fremont may not have been sufficiently cautious in proclaiming the failures of the administration. Ter that he spoke the truth must be well known to all who have read the Liberator for the past three years. It is not a sufficient defence to say that the nation has less in love with such imputations, when used in the

survived and made progress. Boston flourished and made progress under Mayor Wightman's mayoralty; yet his administration was some the less a failure. No more man can quite block the wheels of Providence.

I timis the logic of General Fremous's letter good, He withdraws his name, not for the purpose of aiding Mr. Lincoln's triumph, but to ensure the defeat of McClellain. We logically choose to endure present of the proportion of the most able advocates of Mr. Lincoln's rediction would prefer Fremont, but defer to the pecessity of Union to defeat McClellain. I think this to be the position of most old and carnest aboltionists. Respecifully and truly yours. Respectfully and truly yours, D. M.

### PUT OUT THE FIRE.

DEAR GARRISON-The following lines ran off the DEAR GARRISON—The following inter san off me end of my pen somewhat hastily, yesterday, with a spare drop of ink after I had been writing somewhat more solid to the same effect.

Yours truly,
Boston, Oct. 10, 1864.

J. T. SARGENT.

"PUT OUT THE PIRE."

"FUT OUT THE FIRE."

We often hear some people say,
In compromising sort of way,
"Why, yes, we know that Slavery's bad;
But, then, you redecals are so med!
We can't make out, with all our figures,
That we have aught to do with niggers!
Let's push this war with all our bravery,
And crash rebellion. Don't touck Slavery."
Now, this is just blout as wise
As if,—with cataract o'er his eyes,—
A man should say, as to his blindness,
"I thank you, Doctors, for your kindness.
Of course, Lwant to save my wision,
But, for the cataract,—so excision?"
Or, just as if, with house in flames;
The toolish resident exclaims,
"Dox't MEDDLE; for 'ils my desire
To save the house, but spars the fire?"
Great fool! Why, how fails he too see
The hopeless task which that will be!
"Pur our THE FIRE," says common sense,
Remove the curse! Kill the offence!
Strike the tap root! Wrench the disease
From di your vitals! Let no breeze
Of tolerance fan that conflagration
Which thus consumes a suffering nation.
For SLAVERY is the FIRE, the FLAME
The wasting plague, fore'er the same:
And so our cries go, higher, higher,
Put our THE FIRE! Pur our THE FIRE!

### THE VINDICATION OF OUR COURSE

Time, it is said, "brings its own revengertainly furnishes a safe reliance for all w with rectitude of purpose. It tries all things and all persons, and the honest and true are pretty certain to obtain full vindication in the end. In the matter of our own political course, the development which time is making are especially subjects for self-congratulation. It has so happened that, in relation to national politics, we recently found our selves separated, from many with whom we had been co-operating, and with whom we were persuad-ed we fully agree in principle. The division has grown merely out of a question of policy. We have been well satisfied that the best mode offered to secure the success of our principles was to act in connection with the great Union party of the nation, which faithfully adheres to those principles, even in the support of a candidate who would not, under ordinary circumstances, be our first choice. We hold principles to be above men, and politics to be a business in which prudence, calculation and concession in minor maters are as necessary as in any of the ordinary pursuits among men. Our friends to whom we allude, appeared to think differently. They concluded that the better policy to reach the ends sought alike by them and durselves was to separate themselves from the Union party, and set up an independent organization of their own. Because we declined going into this enterprise, we incurred the displeasure of the projectors of the new party, who reside numerously in our midst. This is a matter which has given us but little uneasines. True, we regretted that any difference of opinion should arise between ourselves and any others with whom we harmonized in principle, but we were willing to leave to time the decision of the question whether we or they were right. That decision, we think, has now been pretty definitely made.

Our Radical friends, differing with us, supposed the Fremont movement to be a practicable scheme. We thought otherwise. To us it was visionary and hopeless from the outset. The support upon which was one in which we had no confidence. We allude, of c with rectitede of purpose. It tries all things and all persons, and the honest and true are pretty cer tain to obtain full vindication in the end. In the

into the Fremont movement did so merely to betray it. And with the failure of the Democratic reliance, Fremontism itself has become a failure.

And yet, building their anticipations of a great party upon the hope of an alliance with politicians whom we and they have long opposed, we were upbraided and denounced by Fremont men, because we would not unite with them in deserting the party with which we have long co-operated. Time has pricked the bubble which wa refused to follow, and exposed its emptiness. We impute honesty of purpose to the majority of those who have been misled into its pursuit, and are, therefore, not disposed to retaliate, as we might, if so inclined, in the harsh terms they, have so freely indulged towards us. But at the same time we must be indulged in saying that the leaders in the Fremont movement have displayed neither remarkable sagacity nor a commendable liberality. A portion of them have been honest enthusiasts, who have set up their own judgments against all the world; and the balance, politicians and adventurers, who had personal ends to accomplish, and mounted Fremontism as they would any other passing wave which might bear them to the goal they sought. The great mass of Fremonters, like the bulk of all other parties, have honestly been led by those in whom they had confidence, and with whom the blame principally lies. But as the Fremont movement has proved to be what we pronounced it from the first, inconsiderate and chimerical, it is certainly to be hoped that all who have been deceived by it will in consequence value principle none the less, and make haste to put themselves in line with those who are laboring in the only practicable mode to make the principle a success.—Missouri Democrat.

### AN EXTRAORDINARY REVELATION Concerning McClellan and Pendleton.

As regards the statements contained in the herewith appended letter, (says the Philadelphia American and Gazette, Sept. 15,) we have no knowledge of
our own, and can only say that the writer, Emile
Bourlier, was for some time in the service of the
United States War Department. He is no empty
talker; therefore what he say she derived from the
sources mentioned inhis letter: and that these things
are universally asserted and believed at the South,
there is an abundance of concurrent testimony:

GENTLEMEN: I am in mossession of your note.

Pickens, of the same regiment, with whom I had the advantage of a personal acquaintance. The Colonel was superintending the disinterment of a number of cases of U. S. rifles, which lay buried in the ground, and in rows, the soil heaped over them, as if they were graves. Four of the cases of rifles were already unburied when I reached the spot, and I had the (to me unpleasant) satisfaction of handling some of those guns, which had already been taken out of the cases.

I heard Colonel Gayle say that the interment of these guns was known at the War Department (robe) even before McClellan's retreat from before that city.

On the inquiry of my Giesland II. We want to the cases.

oven before McClellan's retreat from before that city.

On the inquiry of my friend and Dr. Kelly, of the rebel army, from Colonel Gayle, if he thought it had been intended that said gans should fall into the hands of the Confederates, the Colonel answered in the affirmative, and concluded by saying, "Mac's all right."

Not more than a hundred.

in par ocen intended eat said guns should fall into the hands of the Confederates, the Colonel answered in the affirmative, and concluded by saying, "Mac's all right."

Not more than a hundred yards distant from this spot, Lieutenant Colonel Pickens pointed out to me a number of ambulances—two himdred, and then in number—and said he had assisted at their capture, and that when captured the horse belonging to said ambulances were hitched, some to trees and some to the rear of the ambulances. As I was then in the employ of the United States, it was my business to gather as much information in regard to military matters as possible; and on my inquiry of Colonel Pickens II he thought these ambulances had been intended to be in the same "bargain" as the rifles, he said: "I don't see what else they should have been intended for; for they were just where you see them, and the horses hitched as you see them, while the fight was going on right here."

Presently some whisky was handed round, and we all drank a toast to "Little Mac."

About the month of April of the same year, as I was going from Bichmond to Mobile, in company with Lieutenant Wiltz, and Dr. Kneed of Missouri, and Dr. Fontlerey, of Virginia—the two latter gentlemen being of the rebel General Prince's staff—we met with Brigatier General Watson, of Alabama. General Watson said in my presence that then, or at any time after the war, he could give satisfactory proof that George B. McClellan, of the Federal army, at the outbreak of the rebellion and, during the preliminary arrangements for the organization of the Confederate Government, but that as the Confederate Government had resolved to give rank, in preference to officers formerly in the United States service according to seniority of rank, they could not give to McClellan what he desired, as other officers ranked him in seniority; and that McClellen, having become offended at this, offered his services to the United States.

In December, 1862, I had occasion to call on Governor Shorter, of Alabama, who wa

In regard to Clement L. Vallandigham, the Ohio

In regard to Clement L. Vallandigham, the Ohio traitor, I will say that during his sojourn at Richmond, he was repeatedly closseted with Jeff. Davis, James A. Seddon, the rebel Secretary of War, and Judah P. Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of State,
During my visit to Richmond at that epoch, I learned from reliable sources (rebel officials) that this Ohio traitor had pledged his word to the rebel authorities that if the Democratic party at the North succeeded in electing their candidate at the next Presidential election, he would use all his influence to obtain peace on the basis of a recognition of the Confederate States as a separate and independent government.

federate States as a separate and independent government.

Moreover, during my stay at Richmond, having
called on Mr. Benjamin, the Secretary of State,
with a view to obtain an interview on business of a
private character, I was told by an official in attendance at the Department of State—who, of course,
believed me to be a loyal Confederate—that it was
uncertain when I could chance to see Mr. Benjamin,
and that as the visitor of Mr. Benjamin was Mr.
Vallandigham, whom this official styled the 'Ohio
refugee,' the conference might be protracted to a
late hour. On that day, although I wnited until af
ter the hour for transacting business at that department, I did not get to see Mr. Benjamin.

At that time, divers were the rumors in private
circles among the rebels that Vallandigham had
pledged himself to the confederate cause. Of this
the War Department at Washington was informed
in a report made by me and other government
agents.

Great ware the approximance of the robest during

agents.

Great were the expectations of the rebels during
my last visit within their lines, if this Vallandigham
faction succeeded in electing their candidate to the
Pecidamy

Presidency.

Let it be remembered that this Vallandigham faction are the men who seek to elect George B McClellan to an office which none but loyal mer should fill.

Very respectfully, yours, &c. EMILE BOURLIER.
Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1864,

To the members of the National Union Club,

# McCLELLAN'S, SUPPORTERS.

A short time ago, several of the McClellan press A short time ago, several of the McClellan presses were affecting to rejoice over the withdrawal of the Wood and Vallandigham faction from the support of their candidate. They declared that much of the capital of the Republicans was thus wasted, and that for every ultra peace voter they lost, they would gain two conservatives. But since then, the peace leaders have paid General McClellan the compliment of considering his acceptance letter as a mere political bulletin, which he would be ready enough to repudiate if elected President, and so they have concluded to stick by him. Vallandigham, it is said, is going to take the stump for "Little Mac," influenced by the promise of a seat in his cabinet; Fernando Wood has already done so; Voorhees has written a letter in favor of the ticket, and the whole ultra peace faction will probably follow these leaders. It may be assumed, therefore, that—
Mr. Fuller of Michigan, who pronounced ours to

peace faction will probably that—
It may be assumed, therefore, that—
Mr. Fuller of Michigan, who pronounced ours to
be "an unholy cause," will vote for McClellan.
Mr. Sanderson of Pennsylvania, who thought
"this infernal war should stop," will vote for McClel-

Mr. Burr of New Jersey, who declared that "the South could not honorably lay down her arms," and

who "prayed God, that the rebels might never be conquered," will vote for McClellan.

Mr. Dean of lowa, who asserted that although the war had "failed, Falled, FALLED, FALLED," yet "the monster usurper wanted more men for his slaughter pens," will vote for McClellan.

Mr. Cartis of New York, who said that any man who would continue the present war, was, worse than Satan himself, will vote for McClellan.

Capt Kuntz, of Pennsylvania, who said that rather than that the present state of affairs should last, "we must put our foot on the tyrant's neck "—meaning President Lincoln, of whom he said, "D—n him and his miserable followers"—will vote, nay, he says: "I should like to see the note George B. McClellan as President."

as President."
Mr. O'Brien of Illinois, who, speaking of war
Democrats, told his Chicago friends they must "damn
them to eternal infamy," will vote for McClel-

lan.
Mr. Mahoney of Iowa, who declared that if the rebels would not come again into our Union circle, he was "in favor of going to them," will vote for

ne was "in layor of going to them," win vote for McClellan.

Mr. Reed of Indiana, who advised his bearers to shoot down shose who would enforce the draft," will vote for McClellan.

The rebels in arms against the Union and the Constitution cannot vote for McClellan, but according to their organs at Richmond, Charleston, Mobile and Savannak, they can and will fight for him, in fight gangaist the Government of the United States, and slaying our gallant brethren in the field—one of these organs boasting as follows:

"The influence of the South, more powerful in the shoot of battle than when throwing her minority vote in at electroal college, will be cart is flavor of McClellan by this indirect yet efficacious means."

Such are some of the friends of McClellan as the pominet of the Chicago Convention. How do loyal son, "without distinction of party," like the last?—Boston Journal.

WHO GO FOR MOULELLAN.

Vallandigham, the traitor, goes for McClellan.
Wall, the notorious New Jersey copperhead and traitor, is for McClellan.
Every man who clamors for Peace and diagraceful submission to traitors, is a McClellan man.
Every man who atters the standing lie that the "Abolitonists" commenced the war is for McClellan.

Every rebel General, Colonel and Captain, are in favor of the election of George B. McChellan. Every Knight of the "Golden Gircle" is for Mc-Clellan.

Liellan.

Every officer who has been dishonorably dismissed from the army, (for proof of this you can see them in the streets of Harrisburg.) will vote for McClellan.

lan.

Every contractor who has been detected in defrauding the Government huzzas for McClellan.

Every deserter from the army is for McClellan.

Every man who voted against the law allowing the soldier a vote gove for McClellan.

Every man interested in the rebel loan, such as the British rebel agent, Augustos Belmont, of New York, is a warm friend of McClellan.

Such is the character of the leading supporters of McClellan. Friends of the Union, what think ye of them?

### THE MCCLELLAN DRAMA OF FAILURE.

Col. James B. McKean, of the 77th N. Y. Regiment, in a speech at a Union meeting in New York city, on Tuesday evening, 27th ult, said:—

ment, in a speech at a Union meeting in a vew accity, on Tuesday evening, 27th ult, said:

I went with a regiment into the Army of the Potomac. After being held in check for six months under Gen. McClellan, by an enemy one quarter our numbers, and who vanished as we advanced to meet them, we made a flank movement and went down to Yorktown. There we halted a month, more than 100,000 strong, before an enemy that numbered just 7,511, upon the authority of Pollard, the rebel historian. Then we moved slowly up the peninsula and waited for the Chickahominy to rise. At length, after a series of reverses, the Young Napoleon had to change his base to the James (Laughter.) Ah, me! is there in all history so melancholy a failure as that of Gen. McClellan?

I (Voices, "No, no, no.") What is there of his carrier but this one tragedy of five acts? Act 1.—Held in check six months by one quarter of his force; advances and finds wooden guns, but no foe. Act II.—Halts a whole month with more than 100,000 men before 7,611 men at Yorktown. Act III.—After the battle of Williamsburg, allows his army

force: advances and finds wooden guns, but no foe.
Act II.—Halts a whole month with more than 100, 1000 men before 7,611 men at Yorktown. Act III.—After the battle of Williamsburg, allows his army to remain five days on the battle field while the enemy retreat; then a week on the Pamunkey at the White House while the enemy fortify Richmond; then stands astride the Chickahominv, wairing for it to rise. Act IV.—Retreats while even victorious with his four Generals, the head-boards of our dead being scattered over almost every rod of the retreating path of the army. Act V.—Stands with folded arms while Pope is slaughtered at Bull Run. (Loud applause.) What else is there in the campaign of this man before or after?

Said a member of the Cabinet to me at the time of the retreat of Gen. Pope: "Three days ago Gen. McClellan was ordered to send your corps (the 6th) to the relief of Pope, but he bas not obeyed the order yet. I believe he wants Pope to be defeated." In the course of twenty-four hours the corps had marched. Too sick to ride on horse-back, I followed, riding all night for the purpose. Remembering this conversation, and remembering the Pennsylvania campaign, I had sad forebodings. That splended Corps, the fighting 6th, that Corps marched to the vicinity of the field of battle, and there under the orders of somebody, stood with folded arms and fired not a shot in that disastrous fight, and upon the field the miserable John Fitz Porter fused to obey orders, and Pope's Army was defeated. I ask what else is there in the career of this man to fit him for a candidate for the Presidency. He is now trying his hand at a farce, and is now waving in his hand the most beautiful of white feathers, (cheers) and his colleague is clothed in the white robes of peace; but if you look a little more closely, you will find under the white robes a girdle of ing in his hand the most beautiful of white feathers, cheers) and his colleague is clothed in the white robes of peace; but if you look a little more closely you will find under the white robes a girdle of snakes, and in his left hand is a 'seroll, and 'on it written; "Charter of the Knights of the Golden Circle. A Western Confederacy, a Northern Revolution, success at the polls, or a free fight." And who are these two characters? The latter the personification of puenacious neace—Pendleton (hiss-sonification of puenacious neace—Pendleton (hisssonification of pugnacious peace—Pendleton (hisses); and the former the personification of peaceful war—McClellan. (Hisses.) And now the play begins, and the chief turns to his subordinate and says:

"I am the greatest General of the age, you know;

(laughter)
But the war is a failure, I found it so: (laughter and cheers,
And even the gunboat I'd leave to its fate
For a ride on the poop of the ship of State. (Cheers.)
At the stem still Grant holds the old ship fast,
And Farragut stands at the mizzen mast: (cheers.)
And a quick, live form is sentry on board,
And the torecastle's guarded by Sherman's aword.
(Cheers.)

And the forecastic s guarded by Sherman's sword.

(Cheers.)

I have it, oh Pen. I see what to do,
We'll get up a raille and swindle the crew:

Throw dice that are loaded, tell truths or tell lies,
Anything, anything, to snatch but the prize
That we, thimble riggers, know how to play for:
So you talk of peace, and I'll talk of war." (Cheers.)

Was ever such a spectacle presented before, even Was ever such a spectacle presented before, even in time of peace, much less than of war. You cry "Watchman, what of the night?" I answer, "The elections are going all right." Vermont, Maine, Mobile, and that immense bomb from Atlanta have fallen on the Copperhead camps, as the fires fell on Sodom and Gomorrah, and even in the Shenandoah Valley, the Democrats have adjourned their meeting to a place higher up the Valley (cheers,) to four oclock in the afternoon; and, unkindest cut of all, the Secretary of War telegraphs the news up to Horatio Seymour.

### COPPERHEAD AFFECTION FOR THE PRI-VATE SOLDIERY.

VATE SOLDIERY.

The devoted love of the "Peace Democracy" for the enlisted men of the army, in especial contradistinction to the "shoulder-straps," is truly touching. In what a variety of ways do they manifest if If there is one desire on the part of the soldiers which predominates above all others, it is to be able to feel in their hearts that the cause in which they are fighting is a just one. Behold how the Copperheads contribute to this end!

If the soldiers were to be consulted in regard to the conscription, they would say, "Draft, draft, draft!" for they feel that those who stay at home and grumble at the war should be made to bear their part. Behold how the Copperheads favor the draft!

draft! For they led that those who stay at and groundle at the war should be made to bear their part. Behold how the Copperheads favor the draft!

If the soldiers had their way, they would have all guerrillas hong; and while they would treat as honorable enemies prisoners taken in regular uniform and in line of battle, they execrate such creatures as John Morgan, who stole horses and murdered peaceable citizens in a civilian's garb. Behold how the Copperhead priess agree with the soldiers of the Union, by eulogizing the late John Morgan as a hero!

If the heavy hand of discipline were to be removed from the army for a few weeks, the soldiers would clean out the Copperhead presses, the Copperhead orators, and the Copperhead presses, the Copperhead orators, and it is because the Union party is opposed to lawlessness and mob rule, that they discountenance such procedures, and advocate free speech. And yet, the traitorous crew of peace sneaks, who ought to be immeasurably grateful to the Union men for standing between them and the indignant blue-jackets, have the unparalleled effrontery to claim to be the friends of the soldiers!

Ask the private soldier who it is that insults the flag of the Union, and he will tell you at once, it is the model Peace Democrat, who swears by George B. McClellan.

Foll Gratiot Street Prison in St. Louis, the Irving Block in Memphis, Fort Lafayette, Fort Warren, or Fort Mellenry, and while the guard will invariably yote for Abraham Lincolo, the gwarded would, if they could, vote for George B. McClellan. How would Quantrell vote, if he could? How Holtsclaw? How every guerrilla and bushwhacker? For George B. McClellan.

Surely, the party whose ticket commands the voters or sympathies of all the traitors, spies, guerrillas, bushwhacker and horse-thieves in the country; must have special claims upon the affection of the veteran soldiers of the Union l

It makes no difference whether the candidate of such a party is a soldier himself—yes, it make the difference: it renders him more odious to the transmers and the soldier than a regular peace candidate would be; for he becomes in his own grown, by his acceptance of the position, responsible for an acceptance of the position, responsible for an acceptance of all the continuely, reproach and standards that the traitorous Copperhead party, of which he is the candidate, has heaped upon the soldier, the army, the flag, and the cause of the American Using.

—Missouri Democrat.

### COLORED TROOPS.

We commend the following sensible statement of an eye-witness, which we clip from the Bonsa Transcript, to those who are disturbed at the Copperband sneers over the deserter at Petersburg, at commend them to recall in this connection, the signature of the state colored through who, it is stated, "charged the rebels with an impetuosity that rail irresistible," and the latter "fied in coordinates."

BRAYERY OF THE COLORED

BRAVERY OF THE COLORD TROOPS. As some Copperhead paper feels inclined to saddle that repulse at Peterrug on the colored trops, who (as at Fort Wagner and Port Haban) formed the storming party, we are enabled to some interesting facts on this point from a prima letter of an officer who was in the conflict.—

some interesting facts on this point from a primal letter of an officer who was in the conflict.

"In regard to the bravery of the colored troop, although I have been in upwards of twenty battle, I never saw so many cases of gallanty. The reter where we were halted was a perfect slaspher, and the same of the colored to the more daying the instead of 8 o'clored, but moved have been crowned with success, instead of length as up at, daylight instead of 8 o'clored, for the field in a pair. We had no trouble in rallying the troops, and moving them instoled in rallying the troops, and the colored, for instance, commanded by Lieut. Col. Russell, (a Bostonian) we lost seven officers out of eleven, and inservose men out of two hundred and twenty-four, and the Colonel himself was knocked over senseles, for a few minutes, by a slight wound in the bead. Both his color-sergeants and his color-gands were killed. Col. Bross, of the 29th, was killed outright, and nearly every one of the officers hit. This was seally equal to Bunker Hill. Col. Ross of the 31th, the charged over the works; climbing up an earthwest killed over the storming party fell back. I have seare whist troops run faster than those darkies did, when in the half so tight a place. Our brigade lots but thirty-six prisoners, all cut off atter leaving the creater. My faith in colored troops is not shared one jot." Louiscille Daily Press.

The fall in the price of gold is the happy result of the great victories achieved by Sherman asd Sheridan at Atlanta and in the Shenandoah Valler. As gold tumbles, down goes the price of everyting with it, much to the joy of the people, and mech to the disgust of the speculators and the copperhed politicians, who are at work to make the people believe that the Administration is responsible for the high prices of provisions and clothing. The people should not be deceived and humbugged by aspect orators, and sapient presses, who are striving to obtain power upon the ruin of the nation. They have appealed to the passions and to the prejodices of the people to vote them into office, when it is well knows that if the people should heed their cry, a state of things would come upon us far more oppressive that that which we now have to contend with, and which people to vote them muo onece, when the state of that if the people should heed their cry, a state of things would come upon us far more oppressive that that which we now have to contend with, and which would crush out the life of the nation and the liberty of the people. The success of McClellan means the success of the South worth worth, with an attempt to repudiate the public debt, and to tax the North to pay the war debt of the South and for the slaves make free by the war; and to establish military despotism. The liberty of the press and the liberty of speech would then disappears, and a morarchy be established more despotic than that which exists in England or France. We would appeal to every laboring man and to every mechanic not to be accessed by the demanaging peaks to them by windy liberty of speech would use desprict than that which exists in England or France. We would appeal to every laboring man and to every mechanic not to be deceived by the demagogue appeals to them by wiedy orators about high prices and perpetual war. The way to avoid perpetual war and high prices is to destroy the rebel armies, which Grant, Sheridan, Farragai and Sherman are doing most effectually. Every many the holds a Government bond or greenback should fail to redeem its promises to pay, who would suffer so much as the laboring classes? Would it as enhance the price of living and reduce the price of labor? Is not labor better paid now that iter was before, and will not success in the field bring down the price of living, as is now being done? Theris no class so deeply interested in maintaining the integrity of the Government as the laboring class. If the Government fail, they fail, and their rights of Times and the aristocracy of Great Britain as antious that McClellan should be elected Preside. Will the people vote to please the nobility of first Britain, or will they vote to protect thangelves? It is not time now for the people to trifle with fheir interest. They have an important duty to perform if they would protect themselves, which is, to east their war against the men in the free States who would got the price of living, and down will go the min the free States who, while pretending to be the friends of the people, are secretly lotting their destruction.—Boston Herald—(War Democral.) friends of the people, are secretly plotting the struction.—Boston Herald—(War Democrat.)

# WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THE BLACKS?

Hon. Samuel Hooper answered this question in his speech of last week before the Republicans of Ward Nine, in Boston, as follows:

Hon. Samuel Hooper answered this quession his speech of last week before the Republicans of Ward Nine, in Boston, as follows:

To those who ask what is to become of the bleks when slavery is abolished, and who affect an apprehension that the present free States of the North may be overrun with them, I would recommend the report of Mr. Conway, the superintendesh of free labor in Louisiana, recently made to General Canbr, on the results of the aystem. He says, in his rport, that there are sixty free schools with one headed teachers and eight thousand scholars; that the sumber of blacks employed on plantations is about 135,000, of whom about one-fourth are first-class hands, receiving wages at eight dollars per month besides board, clothing, medical attendanes, xhooling for their: children, and one acre of ground, worth five hundred dollars, to raise cotton. The wages paid to the laborers, he says, is as a whole more remunerative than has been ordinarily paid farm hands in the North who work by the rest.

At the close of the present year there will be a average of about fifty dollars due to each ene of the 35,000; in addition to their little errop ord cotton, corn, sugar, potatoes, &c., which will the country of the sum of the city of New Orleans; making a total of so, 000 blacks there who are working for wage under the educational and labor system established by Gen. Banks in Louisiana. Is it at all probable that any of those laborers would be inclined to leave their occupation at the South to come among us in the cold climate of the North, to which for the prejudices existing against them here! I my opinion, when slavery no longer exists at the South there will be two colored men go South from here to every one that comes North from there.

# Proclamation of Freedom.

TIME Photographs, 18 by 13 Inches, of Pains' Perand-Ink Drawting of the Emancipation Proteins the Brooklyn Sandton Proteins of the Emancipation Proteins the Brooklyn Sandton Peter and the Brooklyn Sandton Peter, and by a subscription of Society of Sandton Peter, and by a subscription of Society of Sandton Peter Sandton Pet