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WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1692

Retuge of Oppression.

THE GENUINE COPPERHEAD SPIRIT.

A mass convention of the Copperhead Democracy of Vermont was held in Montpelier, June 20th,—G. Devenport, of Wilmington, acting as President. The principal speakers were Benjamin H.-Smalley, Eq. (the Democratic candidate for Governor Isas) and the notorious New England renegade, Janes G. Brooks, editor of that dirty and seedlious sheet, the New York Express. Below we give the seech of Mr. Smalley, as a specimen of the democratic pech of Mr. Smalley, as a specimen of the democ loyalty" which characterized the entire pro-

beet, the New Tork Express.

B. H. Smalley, Esq. of Swanton, was called for, and cane forward amid bearty appliance, and addressed the Coarention at some length. He commineced by retieving the events of the past year, and inquiring what was the cause of the desolation and each that had filled the land with mourning—what that caused the new-made graves, and hushed, so may voices that a year ago were jubilant? That case was the spirit of bitterness and hatred that had been generated between the North and the South by a dominant faction, that wisked to rule with a been generated between the North and the South by a dominant faction, that wisked to rule with a been generated between the North and the South by a dominant faction, that wisked to rule with a length of the south of

print disaffection was in this way created.

The speaker then proceeded to speak of the President, who, he said, was a rabid Abolthomis before keen else the speaker then proceeded to speak of the President, who, he said, was a rabid Abolthomis before keen elsected, and urged the propriety of putting as end to slavery at the point of the bagonet, if necessary. He was a third-rate lawyer, and never had reached the dignity of arguing a case in the Supreme Court of Illinois, where his fame as a rail-print of the speaker of the sp

as it before he inaugurates a s. S. charged that the President had provok Carolina to fire upon Fort Sunter, by sendit there, ostensibly to provision the Fort, which is the sending to th

series of the South and the so

mon to the rose. There man each be derived as to more than the company which ever property the tilty great method in the company which are presented and of the company of power were slipping from the hands—the too feeble hands—of Mr. Buchanan—(hear, hear)—into the grap of President Lincoln—(loud cheers)—there was a moment when men thought that we were about to see the wonderful example of a great question, which in all other countries would have involved a war, settled perhaps by, moderation—some moderation on one side, and some concession on the other; and so long as men belived that there would be no war, so long everybody condemned the South. We were afraid of a war in America because we knew that one of the great industries of our country depended upon the continuous reception of its raw material from the Southern States. But it was a folly—(hear, hear)—it was a gross absurdity for any man to believe, with the history of the world before him, that the people of the Northern States, 20,000,000, with the free Government, would for one moment sit down satisfied with the dismemberment of their copfitry, and make no answer to the war which had bear commenced by the South (Great cheering.) I speak not in justification of war. (Hear, hear.) I am only treating this question upon principles which are almost universally acknowledged throughout the world, and by a vast and overwhelming majority even of those men who accept the Christian religiou—(hear, hear.) and it is only upon those principles so almost universally acknowledged, and acknowledged as much in this country as anywhere else—it is only just that we should judge the uited States upon the principles upon which we in whis country would be likely to act. [Hear, hear.] But the North did not yield to the dismemberment of their country, and they did not allow a conspiracy of Southern politicians and elsave-owners to seize their forts and their amenals without preparing for resistance; and then when the ground the south, which was the beginner of the war—[hear, hear]—and looked to the simemberment of their country, and then when the ground the south, which was the beginner of the war—[hear, hear]—and looked to the North were about

answer. I say they cannot emancipate. There are many arguments I must omit; do not suppose that the whole are exhausted. There is a clause of their constitution that no congress shall pass any law touching shavery; they have also enacted, and from this they cannot recede. (Renewed interruption.) Well, gentlemen, as there are others to follow me, and as I have taken up the number of minutes allotted to me, I will only say, in conclusion, it is my loated to me, I will only say, in conclusion, it is my hearty prayer that every bonest-hearted and every patriotic Englishman may speak and think, talk when he can and read when he can, in favor of emancipation, reunion and peace. (Loud cheers.)

BPEEOH OF JOHN BRIGHT, ESQ., ON THE AMERICAN STRUGGLE.

On the evening of the 16th June, a densely crowded

sentiment, a mere visionary fancy of freedom a against slavery. I am speaking now as a matter o business. I am glad when matters of business. I am glad when matters of business for secession had was this; that alton came from the Union, and was, at e of the uncompensate of the uncompen

Civilies. At is a question of lite or death to lite institution.

The civil power is inadequate, and the military must save it, or it perishes. By the exigency, the security of peace becomes incompatible with the danger of war; and the guarantees of the former give way to the necessities of the latter. This necessity brings into exercise the Executive discretion, under the var authoric*, which removes the danger by the constitutional use of force.

Let us now examine some of these minor guarantees of the Constitution, and see how mound much of the clamor against their alleged infractions has been.

"Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech and of press."

Mark the language.—Congress shall make no law. The freedom of speech and of the press is vital in a republic, founded upon the will of the people and popular intelligence. It is therefore essential that Congress should be prohibited from encroaching upon this liberty, let passionate majorities, in times of high excitement, should crush out the rights of the minority.

But does it follow because of this prohibition on the law-making power, that in time of war and great public exigency any one may, with impunity, publish by mouth or by press matter affording information and encouragement to the enemy, spreading solition, destroying confidence in the means of suppressing insurrection, producing dissatisfaction and motify in the army, and preventing enfirmments?

To pass a law, abridging the freedom of speech and of the press, is one thing, and to take military cognizance of an obuse of it, which directly thwarts the plans and destroys the ability of the Government to prosecute the war against the enemy, is a totally different thing. If they be one, then Congress even cannot, by reason of the constitutional barrier, pass a law to correct the abuse. "

But it is clear, that whenever these abuses stand directly in the way of the exercise of the military powers delegated to suppress rebellion, and cause the laws to be observed, these powers, granted

ncer in the ority to quell

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f Milk St. ROWN

THE MASON AND CONWAY CORRESPOND-

The London Times publishes the following cor

Sir,—As part of the political history of the times the correspondence transmitted herewith may have unfficient significance to call for its publication.

I submit it to you, accordingly, for a place in your columns.

umns. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servan J. M. MASON. J. M. MASON.

24, Upper Seymour-street, Portman square,
June 17, 1863.

AUBREY House, Norting Hill, London June 10, 1863.

AUBREY HOUSE, NOTTING HILL, LONDON, June 10, 1863.

Sir.—I have authority to make the following proposition on behalf of the leading Anti-slaverymen of America, who have sent me to this country.
If the States calling themselves "the Confederate States of America" will consent to emancipate the Drive of the Confederate States of America" will consent to emancipate the Drive of the Confederate States of America" will consent to emancipate the Drive of the States of America and European commission, the emancipation to be inaugurated at once, and such time to be allowed for its completion as the commission shall adjudge to be necessary and just, and such emancipation once, made to be irrevocable,—then the Abolifionists and Anti-slavery leaders of the Northern States shall immediately oppose the prosecution of the war on the part of the United States Government, and, since they hold the balance of power, will certainly easie the war to crase, by the immediate withdrawal of very kind of support from it.

the immediate withorawal of every kind of support from it.

I know that the ultimate decision upon so grave a proposition may require some time; but, meanwhile, I beg to be informed, at your early convenience, whether you will personally lend your influence in favor of a restoration of peace and the independence of the South, upon the simple basis of the emaceipation of the slaves.

Any guarantee of my own responsibility, and my right to make this offer, shall be forthcoming.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

J. M. Mason, Eq. MOCCURE D. CONWAY.

24, Upper Seymour S'T, Portman Square, June 11, 1863.

Sir.—I have your note of yesterday. The propo-nition it contains is certainly worthy of the gravest consideration; provided it is made under a proper responsibility. Yet you must be aware that while you know fully the representative position you occu-py, I have not the like assurance as regards your-

self.

If you think proper, therefore, to communicate to me who those are on whose behalf and authority you make the proposition referred to, with the evidence of your "right to make this offer," I will, at once, give, you my reply, the character of which, however, must depend on what I may learn of your authority in the premises.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. M. Mason.

Moncure D. Conway, Esq.

AUBREY HOUSE, NOTTING-HILL, June 16, 1863.

June 16, 1863.

June 16, 1863.

I could easily give you the evidence that I represent the views of the leading Abolitionists of America, but with regard to the special offer which I have made, I have concluded that it was best to write out to America, and obtain the evidence of my right to make it in a form which will preclude any doubt as to its sufficiency.

I shall then address you again on the subject.

I am, &c., MONCURE D. CONWAY.

J. M. Mason. Eso.

24) Upper Seymour s't, Portman Square, June 17, 1863.

June 17, 1863.

Sir,—I have received your note of yesterday.
You need not write to America to obtain the evidence of your right to treat on the matter it imports.
Our correspondence closes with this reply. It was your pleasure to commence it, it is mine to terminate it.

Our correspondence closes with this reply. It was your pleasure to commence it, it is mine to terminate it.

I desired to know who they were who were responsible for your mission to England, as you present it; and who were to confirm the treaty you proposed to make for arresting the war in America, on a basis of a separation of the States, with or without the sanction of their Government. But such information is of less value now, as I find from an advertisement in the journals of the day that you have brought to England letters of sufficient credit from those who sent you, to invite a public meeting in London, under the sanction of a member of Parlianent, who was to preside, to hear an address from you on the subject of your mission, with the promise of a like address from him.

This correspondence shall go to the public, and will find its way to the country, a class of the citizens of which you claim to represent. It will, perhaps, interest the Government and the soi-deand loyal men "there to know, under the sanction of your name, that the "leading anti-Stavry men in America" are prepared to negotiate with the authorities of the Confederate States for a "restoration of peace and the independence of the South, on a pledge that the Abolitionists and Anti slavery leaders of the Northern States shall immediately oppose the further prosecution of the war on the part of the balance of power, will certainly cause the war to esupport from it.

and on the Comment of the personal liberty of four millions of men and women. In the face of Mr. Conway's offer and Mr. Mason's reply, it is impossible to pretend that the South cares for independence, except as a means of perpetuating slavery. Mr. Conway may be disclaimed. He may have no such authority as that which he assumes. He may have allowed his personal feelings to influence and mislead his ideas of public duty and responsibility. Seeing that he is a Virginian, not a Notherner—that he has many relatives and friends engaged in the deadly struggle—that the war inflicts continual the deadly struggle—that the war inflicts continual the deadly struggle—that the war inflicts continual the same of the personal that there is notherner—that he was might be made that there is notherner—that he was might be made that there is notherner—that he was made that there is notherner—that the war inflicts continual the same heart—and that there is notherner—that the war in the same that there is not the same that the war in the same that there is not the same that the war in the same that there is not the same that the war in the same that the same that there is not the same that the war in the same that the same that there is not the same that the same that there is not the same that the same closure, your inquiry, whether the Confederate States will consent to emancipate on the terms sta-ted, shall not go wholly unanswered. You may be assured, then, and perhaps it may be of value to your constituents to assure them, that the Northern

re D. Conway, Esq. J. M. Mason.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. CONWAY.

Rev. M. D. Conway publishes the following letter in the Times, explaining his correspondence with

" To the Editor of the London Times:

"Sir—Absence from London has prevented my giving such careful attention to the correspondence between Mr. Mason and myself as was necessary to make the explanation which the public on both sides of the ocean will naturally expect of me. "In the correspondence as it stands, there are three parties involved—namely, the abolitionists of America, myself, and Mr. Mason with his Confed-orates.

Amorica, myself, and Mr. Mason with his Confederates.

"As to the first, it was to pounce upon them and compromise them with their government that Mr. Mason raised into print so eagerly that, though only a little way from London, I did not receive his last letter until half a day after I had seen it in the Times. But I wonder that Mr. Mason did not see, what the Americans will certainly see, that my second note to him admits that my authority extended definitely only to the declaration, that the abolitionists of America were giving moral support to this war simply and only in the interest of emancipation, and that when that more cased to be involved, they would no long authority. This left it an open question whether the leading anti-lavary men were prepared to negotiate with the Confederate authorities. He springs his mare before they are in it. They are not compromised at all. They do, indeed, stand committed to an invallingness to prosecute this terrible war for any less important aim shan the complete wiping out of their country's

THE LIBERATOR.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ

"Aubrey House, Notting Hill, W., June 22."

MR. CONWAY AND HIS OVERTURE.

y when every man who believes in ideas and cople has a historical right to hope; a day w soon is, that the weakest handful of men fightli just cause, are invincible. To un, therefore, enemy's capital, I shall hope that the apparent disloyalty of it, of which I was unconscious, will be condoned by the country I mean to serve.

But Mr. Mason and his confederates are implicated in this matter in a way to which I desire to call the attention of those gentlemen, to satisfy whose minds I wrote the proposition, and of all others who think that the South is fighting for any worther independence than impountly in permanently robbing another race of its independence.

"In order to compromise the abolitionists, Mr. Mason concedes that I had authority to make the offer of independence for emancipation. He acknowledges, on the strength of Mr. Garrison's letter of credit, that I had that authorization to which, when shown him, he had promised a reply. So the English public know now, with a clearness which my own bundering way of evoking such a confession did not merit, what the reply of the South is to a proposition offering he's freedom, as she calls it, on the condition of her according the same to the millions whom she oppresses. Whether I had a right to make the offer or not, it is answered. The believer in the golden rule has only to ask himself what would be his interest to the success of the Northern arms if his ones wife and children were to day under the lash on a plantation, now that we have Mr. Muson's assurance that every gateway except this of war is closed.

"Allery House, Notting Hill, W., June 22."

without liberty is to day ten-took under scuring. [Ap-plause.] Union without liberty I spit upon, as the subjugation of the North and the eclipse of the nine-teenth century. Dismined with liberty is an impossi-bility. These two are the articles of my faith. At the same time, the reason why I would not have made Introduced to this country as an anti-slavery agitator, Mr. Conway has suddenly appeared in the character of an ambassator. Representing himself as authorised to speak for the leading Abolitionists, he delivered on the 10th of June a message of peace to Mr. Mason. Recognising that; geatleman as the accredited agent of so-called "Confederate States," he officred to terminate the war upon the sole condition of emancipation. Of course he did not couch his proposal in so many words. But with the frankiness propur to an amateur diplomatist, he explained exactly the peptition he conceived himself to occupy, and the offer he believed himself competent to make. In the name of the leading Anti-slavery men of America, he undertook that they and the whole Abolitionist party, "bolding, as he says, the balance of political power in the North—should oppose the further prosecution of the war, on condition of the Confederate States agreeing to abolish slavery, at once or gradually, under the guarantees of a European commission. As might have been expected, Mr. Mason neither accepted nor declined the offer. With the acuteness becoming an ambassador, he invited evidence of Mr. Conway's authority to make so important a proposition. Whether there was not craft as well as cleverness in the unasked assurance that the character of the reply would depend upon the nature of this authority, may presently be seen. He wrote upon the 11th; Mr. Conway, for some unexplained reason, did not reply till the 16th, the day on which he was amnounced to speak at the Loudon Tavern. In this note he initiated that he had written out to America for the evidence required, and had no doubt that its production would preclade all question as to the sufficiency of his authority. But in the newspapers next morning, Mr. Mason found exactly what he wants being the surface of the contrary to the contrary the same time, the reason way a would not accent that offer is this: there is no slave in the Confede-rate States for the Confederates to free, if they had a mind to. Every negro in the fourteen rebellions States was freed by the proclamation, except those whom events had freed before. That is the law of the only Government existing on this Northern Conti-nent, and it is the law of a Government which has the power to execute its will. There is no slavery, the

camped at Richmond, and the other at Washington.

I am about to examine both. I have no doubt of
the final annihilation of the enemy at Richmond.

Not because I believe in the success of General
Dix. I think it an idle amusement to keep 60,000
men doing practically nothing on the Peninsula, while
the banner of the Union stagers on the plains of
Peninsylvania; for Richmond is not on the banks of
the James River; Richmond hangs at the saddle-bow

mislead his ideas of public duty and responsibility. Seeing that he is a Virginian, not a Noternerthat he has many relatives and friends engaged in the deadly struggle—that the war inflicts continual wounds on his own beart—and that there is nothing he loves above peace, except freedom, and that the freedom of other—it is quite possible that he should have conceived himself authorised to make as a aerious proposition that which otherwise could be understood only as a polemical trick. But what ever the mistak on his part, there can be none as to Mr. Mason. It is perhaps well for Mr. Conway and his friends, that that noble specimen of the Southern mind has suffered himself to be taken in it is own craftiness. It would have been easy for so subtle and evidently unscruptulous a personage in the presidence of the subject of the subject of the subject of the cause of the North. But he has occurred without a blot; with capacity and is heart; and now, if the fought 500 miles from Washington instead of 50, if should have no doubt of his victory. But I have no the condition of peace. He throws back the one mice of slavery interviewably upon the forces of the subject o

posed of the most obstinate and ignorant men in this country. (Laughter.) Let no man leave this grove, after listening to me, with any notion that I do not fully appreciate that element in our nation's history. Therefore, when President Lincoln told a Massachusetts Committee—I being one of them—the last week of January, "Gentlemen, I know that I am to lose 200,000 men before the first day of July; I know learn nor the fastidiousness of these four men which keeps them out of the ranks of active employment, but it is the highen and yet systematic purpose of the Government as to shape the conditions of such offers, that they shall be inevitably refused. Again, in the light of such a fact, I indict the Government of criminal inefficiency, surrounded by such ample and magnificent weapons which they are unwilling to use; recognizing, all the while, that they cannot be so so, and they cannot be so inefficient, as finally to peril the National cause. This cause cannot fail, because God is on its side; it cannot fail, because brains are against brutes; and in the end, justice and intellect must conquer. Events are so imperative and overwhelming, that even that Cabinet, inefficient as it is, cannot resist them. If you go to the Cataract of Nisgara, they will tell you that a heavy mass of iron, lodged on its surface, cannot sink. Nisgara tosses it like a chip, and bears if onward. The Cabinet is unredeemed inefficiency—heavy as motion and down whether the surface deemed inefficiency—heavy as motion and down whether the surface deemed inefficiency—heavy as motion and down whether the surface deemed inefficiency—heavy as motion and down whether the surface deemed inefficiency—heavy as motion and down whether the surface deemed inefficiency—heavy as motion and down whether the surface deemed inefficiency—heavy as motion and observed the surface deemed inefficiency—heavy as motion and ob But why do I call the Govern

mittee to manage the next Presidential election? I mame has it will tell yeu. I am going to read to you some passages from a little speech, by a little man, at a great on, the meeting, where nobody listened to him (laughter); the Union, will tell year. I am going to read to you some pas-sages from a little speech, by a little man, at a great meeting, where nobody listened to him (laughter); and yet it is a great speech in its significance. The Blair family has no consequence of its own. It is the fungus growth of the "kitchen Cabinet" of ned in his pocket. A Cabinet officer, he goes ex-Summer to Concord, with his credentials in his pocket, and makes this speech. It has a significance as the action of the Government, as the programme of the future, as the great effort of the Administration, to perpetuate its power. Now I, for one, have no objection to the Présidency of Abraham Lincoln for four reight years longer. I told him myself, and I believed it then and I believe it now—I meant it then and I mean it now—that the man who would honestly pat his right hand to the plow of that proclamation, and execute it, this people would not allow to quit

to acquire tide to a country? I know nothing like it but the claim of the New Zealand Chief, who said, "I have a clear tide to this land, for I are the former proprietor."

Bays the Postmaster-General—after some talk of Calboun, in which he does me the honor to mingle me up—"The negro will enlist in the war." Then he is to make the public works, canals from New Orleans to the five great lakes. When I is done—what? He is to furnish the hatter, build the gallows, and then hang hinnelf on it! He is to sare the country, he is to enrich the country, and then he is to describe the country. And who is it that asks this of him? Why, a race that Mr. Blair calls "the dominant and domineering race."—A governing race as the cannot govern—a superior race that cannot fight—a brain race that cannot work—they ask the negro to fight, they ask the negro to work, proclaiming beforehand that there is no help for him, in o place for him here. An English peer once accepted the offer of a plebeian's carriage to ride home on a rainy day. Stepping in, shutting the door after him, he looked out of the window, and said: "But, pray, how will you get home, sir !" (Laughter.) This cablinet, driven to the wail, acknowledging that they have no help but in the black man's right hand, summoning the negro in the Carolinas and the South, went to tell the people of Concord that the Constitution is so framed that there is no place for the black man on the continent. If that is a white man, God defend me from being white! (Loud applause.) Do you accept that representative of the race! ("No,") "No.") And yet, that is the President's bid for the next nomination! That is the bid which is to mars and behind him the Border States, half awake, anderstanding fifty per cent of the 10th century, and for the rest dead and buried in the 16th. That is the bid

is the fungus growth of the "kitchen Cabinet" of Andrew Jackson, (laughter.) and its existence is that of parasites hariging on the statellest trees of the forest, which they poison. But, at the same time, this speech of the Postmaster is of great significance. It was prepared in the city of Washington, and elaborately written out there. The manuscript was publicated to the criticism of others, and interlined in another ink by another hand, before the schoolbor speaker was allowed to leave with his lesson well

ly—that that sentence is the most stupendous lie of the century. (Applause.) Let no man hereafter charge the Cabinet at Washington with want of cour-age. By the side of the man who made that stateand I mean it now—that the man who would knosstly put his right hand to the plow of that proclamation, and execute it, this people would not sallow to quit while the experiment was trying. (Applause.) Whoever starts the great experiment of emincipation, and honeatly devotes his energies to making it a fact, deserves to hold the helm of the Government until that experiment it finished. But this programme is a different one. The meaning of this speech, of which I want to experiment of eminging the speech, of which I want to experiment of eminging the Suproport of 1767, which secured libror, there are to be two candidates; Batter is to be the other. Radicalism is one point, peace Democracy is the other. Republicanism, pecifically, has sunk below any point that plummet ever counded (applause). Judget of the Meninstant below any point that plummet ever counded (applause) and in the future, a radical man and a pacco. Democrat are to bear up rival banners. This speech of the Fostmaster General is Abraham Lincoln's effort to run between the parties—a compromise condidate. Again, I have no objection to that—mark you't I have so subjute a contempt for the level of Washington to effices, that I am willing the very mean who hold them shall bold them in perpetuity—themselves and their heirs and assigns forever, (aughter), provided that in those offices the will honeity do the work of the North and the lower milliations of the North and the lower milliations of the North and the lower milliation of the

of the Southern States would cut every black throat before he would associate with him. I 's throat before he would associate with had atake every dollar I own to day that ale Stephens and Jefferion Davis, would rash usand times, associate with Robert Small as Callioux; than with a mongrel politician, and the state of the state

ire at nothing—the Postmaster General. Negrophobia is the worst enemy this Unitary. When that man, I was going to say. own country without the help of the blacks : of es

of a synapse, or a comma, or a re, even, and the high asserts any such thing. This county has ralue, except as the home of all races. That is dides underlying all our history. This speed survives can never lie down together. Why, the wish North, with nineteen millions of togets, syn. "False!" From the Atlantic to the very botten of the state channel. By what logic is it made out that race is an exception to the law which governs ill et-ers? The whole North cries out on the libelet of the Christianity and civilization of the nineteenth centry, who calls himself a Republican, and talks of "lifety, equality, and traternity." (Prolonged and colors

and notes of admiration, (laughter,) and jet a ve informed man this side of China but believe is a amalgamationist to the utnost extensions. I have no hope for the future, as this country hast, and Europe has no past, but it has designed in the state of the st very—and the ruin of both races—on the and harmonizing union, in honorable marriage, which are mingled all other races, and from which spring has mingled all other races, and from which spring has mingled all other races, and from which spring has mingled all other races.

Bates grous insure Delication of all ther as sailed in the season of the BOST

The ct to celebra to the color at Fram No larger than 1 friends of the form and friends of the cent town and, a ge and the cent town and, a ge were present the farm, and the charm, and the charm, and the charm and the please present the please of the form the please of the please o

Dna kind in Framis to stay I ho mit an

Mr. pose, r. pose, r.

REMORD to the meeting.

Mr. Remond said—The anti-slavery which does no

rebellion, and the President has advanced as fast as public sentiment seemed prepared to sustain him. The whole South is in rebellion, and its motive is

The whole South is in rebellion, and its motive is slavery. The Government will abolish elavery, and is slowly but steadily moving in that direction—as a necessity, if not on the high ground of moral principle. The slaveholders and slave-breeders oppose the President. Why is this but because he is practically opposing slavery 1 I go for the Government as opposed to the rebels. It is folly to talk of neu-

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN BOSTON. The eighty

and warmly responded to its patriotic sentiments. For scholarly ability and eloquent utterance of the no-blest sentiments, such as the times domand, and for searching analysis of the causes of the rebellion, it is worthy of high praise. It is the best oration, as a whole, ever delivered in Boston on the Fourth of July. We shall publish extracts from it hereafter.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., Secretaries. W. L. GARRISON, Jr.,

and dangerous and fast weakening prejudice, to interest incomment, to all the worst enemies of the interest, is not to be treated as a leader. Gen. Butter courty, is not to be treated as a leader. Gen. Butter courty is not to grow and this is the counterpart and no seal of the counterpart and to such that the counterpart and to such that the counterpart and to support the counterpart and to support the control of the counterpart and the count

to a salestly pray God for the advent of Democ my There can be nothing worse.

The Conways in England examot hort us-tarries. The Conways in England examot hort us-tarries will listen to nothing except cannon balls; the politicians of the Cabinet cannot hart as-iley are say eight on the current of Ningara; the only danger that we should mistake them for leaders. Remem-ter that the people rule. Remember that the people are a right to the truth. All you know, tell. Scat-ith fatts. Enable the people to govern; to check. her that the Pools are a first to the truth. All you know, tell. Scatars right to the truth. All you know, tell. Scatars rich facts. Enable the people to govern, to checker the facts. Enable the people to govern, to check the truth of the people to govern, to check the truth of the people to the dimars of this proggle. Not that we are to employ the the truth of the t search and trainer hands over two 'hundred' thousand series graves, and betray the present. Watch them! Stofe the wake of personal defeat, but for the triumb of the idea. Judge Taney decreed that the negro had no place on this continent. Attorney-General probable proposed in the new force of the world, when the nation's peril demanded the said of all ber sons. Hold him to it. His pledge has been said in the nable blood of hundreds of black heroest is the Carolinas and the Southwest. Judge Blair ary that no enfranchised race can like on terms of the same country with its old masters. Tale! The history of Europe-for four centuries, and of the West Indies for thirty years, disprove it. The steep of all the new ones, disprove it. Andrews of all the new ones, disprove it. Judge Blair syrs that our fathers intended this as the home of the white man. Faise! The avowals of every Northern and Southern statesman prior to 1820 disprove it. The printing result of the mother States of the North and sestinal tendency of both the Federal Government with twenty States of the line halves, as the print result of the mother States of the Norm and essential tendency of both the Federal Government and the Western States cut the lie in halves, as the 8th Treasury chisel does a counterfeit coin. Colonization is the remedy he proposes. No great race, ere colonized its rival, except by whipping it out of the territory. This Government, staggering under the bloss of an almost equal assailant, struggling for the loss of the territory. an elistence which it confesses it must owe at last to as existence which it confesses it must take a taxam-the aego, is in no condition to imitate that exam-ple. If the evil, therefore, were real, whoever pro-pose colorisation as a remedy is either ignorant or a chest. The wickedness of the speech is, that the com-nities who wrote it believe neither in its philosophy nor its facts, but only pretend to, to serve a selfah so its meanness of the speech is, that while the slave system we combat, allowed the slave a share, though but a pittance, of the wealth he created, and a shifter, however wretched, under the government he nester, nowever wretched, under the government built, this truck-and-dicker apostate proposes to u him till we be safe and rich, then turn him forth she tries and without a penny! Rejoice, Buchanan, Arbries and without a penny! Rejoice, Duthaland, and all Rebeldom, you did well in your little measure of wickedness; but your names grow white!
This man, by his ingenious meanness—his littleness lost in the abinet he speaks for—has contrived to make our name even more disgusting to the world.

The Liberator.

than you did

The with tree. The world, we all the with tree. The world was of leither enturies lead in the work on that ch life les and a see of leither enturies lead in the work on the world. The world was a with the work with the world with the w

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1863.

FOURTH OF JULY AT FRAMINGHAM.

The customary gathering of Anti-Slavery people to celebrate the Fourth of July in the beautiful Grov at Framingham was eminently successful this year Notarger audience has ever joined in this celebra No larger audience has ever joined in this celebra-tion. Long railroad trains were filled with visitors from a distance, and a vast number of vehicles brought friends of the cause from Framingham and the adja-rentowns. The grove was deliciously cool and pleas-and, a gentle brevez refreshed the multitude all day long, timely clouds helped the trees to give shade, and the dryness of the earth, however unfavorable to the former of the trainers, and the adjacent of the trainers of the state of t

sired for our pic-nic.

The speakers who usually attend this celebration

ere present, and some unexpected friends, from dis nt places, addressed the audience, adding greatly to he pleasure of the day. And the exercises were de special research the cay. And the exercises were oc-tified by songs and choruses, at intervals, from the Hutchinson Family, who came for the ex-press purpose of again giving their ail to the cause of fredom. It is difficult to say who enjoyed their musc ciest, those who had, or those who had not, head it before. One thing is certain, whoever writes the history of the Anti-Slavery cause must describe the aid given in diffusing it by the singing of the various branches of this gifted family. When the audience had spent a little time in friend-

y greetings, they were called to order by E. D. DRA PIR, of Hopedole, and WILLIAM LLOYD GABRISON tion President of the meeting, and prayer was by a clergyman whose name was not given. offerd by a clergyman whose name was not given-Ma. Garnisov raid—I supposed that some other press would be appointed to preside on this occasion, but I am silling, of course, to stand in the gap, and do what I can. I shall not detain you with any pre-laminary remarks; but I will read a letter which has bee received from Hon, HENRY WILSON, in answer, to see inviting-him to be present at this meeting:—

WASHINGTON, July 1st, 1863.

Dear Sir.—I had hoped to be able to accept your label invitation to with the friends of the slave at Franingham on the 4th, but I feel it to be my duty to say here during these hours of trial.

Liope nabing will be safely two moneting to come

rannipham on the 4th, but I feel it to be my duty to stay here during these hours of trial.

Lope nothing will be said at your meeting to commit any Anti-Savery man to the foolish, and I think victed proposition made by Mr. Conway in England. hepe Mr. Conway speaks for no one but himself. Particular and Liberty are now inseparable words, all lope every Anti-Slavery man in America will said to our country, and our whole country. Crush the Richillon and its cause with the iron hand of war! sould be on the tongue and in the heart of every anti-Slavery man in our country.

Yours, truly.

Mr. Wilson's reference to Mr. Conway is, I suppose, understood by nearly every one in this assembly. Its boyes, that no snit slavery man endorsee what Mr. Conway has understaken to perform in England. I vill read what Mr. Conway proposed to the Confedence enveloped to the Confedence of some who may not have seen the correspondence of some who may not have seen the correspondence. [See preceding page.]

so of some who may not have seen use the seen seen seen. [See preceding page.]

France Wilson expresses the hope that no anti-sarry man in America will endorse this overture on the put of Mr. Conway. For one, I have simply to may, that I know of no anti-slavery man in America will independ to endorse it. (Applanse.) I know of so man calling himself an Abolitionist who does not such that the seen will be about the second that t en an calling himself an Abolitionist who does not userly eschew it as absurd, visionary, unnocessary, unransules. We are for the Government, (great applains) because the Government is in the right as trained the rebellion, and we are not disposed to interest to give a triumph to the wrong side, even for so god a purpose as that of abolishing slavery; for Abolitosists are inexpathe of doing a dishonorable act, tren to forward the anti-slavery cause, to any extentidipolarse.) We are, therefore, with the Government, and hold that the Government cannot, on list was plane of action, do otherwise than carry on the sur until the rebellion be utterly put down; and we maintain, that in putting Alana, he the rebellion be utterly put down; and we that in putting down the rebellion, it has

become the right as well as the duty of the Go ment to put an end to slavery everywhere is land. (Loud applause.) And so, especially in it to the Confederacy, the proposition of Mr. Conse simply absurd. He asks Mr. Mason to say whe he cannot get the Confederate.

that subject.

You observe that our friend Conway assumes that he was empowered to make this overture. This is a very grave matter. I am very sorry that he was led, by any consideration, to make that statement, because he has no authority from anybody on this side of the Atlantic to make it. But let me say, I am satisfied he adid not mean to utter an untruth in this matter, because I know that he wrote privately, some ten days or a fortnight sgo, to this sometry, information to this effect.—" I have sent the following letter to Mr. Mason. Of course, he will reject the offer. My object is to make him show his hand, and convince the people of England that the Confederacy is expressly and solely to perpetuate slavery, and thus to cover him with confusion of face; and I want you to send over by the next steamer an endorsement of what I have done." This shows that he was ingenuous in his own mind about it; that he, by some strange infatuation, supposed that he really would get an endorsement, and therefore felt justified in saying, in advance, that he had got it. His object was to expose Mr. Mason and the Southern Confederacy; and he has simply made a very great blunder, and, instead of placing Mr. Mason on his back, he has put himself on his back. We all regret it very much.

made a very great blunder, and, instead of placing Mr. Mason on his back. We all regret it very much.

I believe it is usual at a feast to keep the best wine for the last; but, on this occasion, we shall alter the programme, and let you have ltat the outset. I have the pleasure of introducing Wender Prilling, of Boston. (Mr. Phillips's speech appears claswhere.)

After Mr. Phillips closed, Mr. Garrison called the attention of the audience to Mr. Thomas Evans, a British operative whose influence has been very effective with the workingmen of England in vigorous opposition to the secession element, in England, and who has now come to settle in this country. Yancey and Slidell made overtures to him to obtain his influence for the Confederate cause, but he utterly refused. And it was he who got up the meeting of the Lancashire operatives in favor of Pres. Lincoln and his Proclamation. Mr. Garrison then read testimoniais from the associates of Mr. Evans in England, and from the American consul in Liverpool, and from the Temperance Society there, in regard to Mr. E's excellence of character, and his ardent efforts in behalf of this country, both for the emancipation of the slave and the perpetuity of the American Union. A warm and hearty recommendation of Mr. Evans to the friends of freedom in America was also read from the Union and Emancipation Society.

Mr. Gerstein auguested the promoticy of giving this

the friends of freedom in America was also read from the Union and Enancipation Society.

Mr. Garrison suggested the propriety of giving this poor, industrious man, who has just come here with a destitute family, something to help his commencing life in this land, not as a charity, but as a slight testimonial of the appreciation of his humble but efficient services in the cause of American liberty among the suffering and sorely tried operatives of Lancashire; and also of his manly integrity in apurning the bribe of Confederate gold.

Thomas Evans, at the request of Mr. Garrison, came upon the platform, and was received with ap-

Thomas Evass, at the request of Mr. Garrison, came upon the platform, and was received with applause. He said he was proud to stand among the friends of Anti-Slavery in America. He loved this country on account of the freedom that exists here. He believed that, considering the wide diffusion of education among this people, and the energy with which they are now carrying forward a movement for universal freedom, it could not be doubted that they would gain their point. He had knowledge of the fact that money was given to the poor English operatives to purchase their support to the Confederate cause. He had used his influence at home in favor of this country, and he felt himself an adopted son of America, after the kind welcome he had received. He hoped that the colored people would obtain their rights, and he would try to do his duty as a workingman and a citizen in his new residence in this coun-

After an hour devoted to refreshment and recreation, the audience reassembled, and the President introduced to them E. H. Harwood, Esq.

Mr. Heywood said—The American Revolution launched a principle upon this country, and the present crisis opens a new phase of it. We are beginning to see that we cannot override the laboring classes with impunity, cannot buy and sell and burn negroes without destroying ourselves. This Anglo-Saxon race which so vaunts itself is traced back to the time when Britons were slaves to Normans, and bore on the neck a collar engraved with their master's name. Africa has given bishops to the Church and rulers to the State, and she is yet to come up to a fitting recognition among the nations. The war in which we are now engaged is not at once to effect the abolition of slavery. Liberty, to succeed on this continent, must have a principle. The tendency of this experiment is not so regenerating as many suppose. Is not this people too much disposed to give up moral principle to carry a political point; Justice will assurefly, succeed. She is above insurrections and rebollions. But unless we enlist her on our side, we shall fail. Instead of saying that Liberty is dependent on Union, I would rather choose, with Mr. Conway, to give up the Union for Liberty, if necessary.

SAMURE MAY, Jr., from the Committee of Arrangements, proposed the following list of officers to complete the organization of the meeting, and it was adopted:

O. W. Alber, Marboro';
E. W. Twino, Springfield;
Alfred Wyman, Worcester;
Athariel H. Weitino, Marshfield;
Charles Lenox Ermond, Salem;
William Wella Brown, Cambridge;
Charles G. Bubledon, of Connectics CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, of Connecticut ANDREW T. Foss, of New Hampshire; RODNEY MOORE, of Rhode Island; DARIUS M. ALLEN, of Ohio.

Secretaries,
SAMUEL MAT. Jr., Leicester.
WM. L. GARRISON, Jr., Dorchester.

millions having any heart in the work, and the inflanee of the other twelve millions is on the other
side.

As to generalship in this war, if half our West
Pointers had taken the other side, it would have awed
us thousands of lives which have been expended in
hattle with no advantage or victory gained. The enenty has had immense advantages over us in generalship. Their leaders make war in earnest.

As to money. They have made money of rags to
the extent of supplying such a currency as would
answer the purposes of their people.

As to justice. The mass of the people have an enthusiasm in regard to the rightfulness of their
cause. We have had no such national enthusiasm,
and we have not acted so as to arouse it or to deserve victory.

There was one item that neither party said much
about, the four million slaves. War is a trial of
strength. The rebels had the slaves, and we did not
try to take them wary. We not only refused to us,
we tried to fight the rebels constitutionally, even
after they had repudiated the Constitution. Of
course, we did not make much progress.

Why have we not conquered! We have called for
the help of the black men only as cart-horses, not as
men; and from milliory necessity, not from justice.

the next of the black men only as cart-horses, not as men; and from military necessity, not from justice. To make these silies efficient and successful, we must acknowledge and repair the injuries heretofore done them.

paper, unless we place ourselves heartily and actively on the side of the colored people.

Mr. R. continued for some time to speak in an elo-quent manner, and to the great satisfaction of his hearers.

The Hutchinson Family, who were obliged to leave carly, sang the spirited song, "Rally round the flag, boys," and concluded with a stanza from the Star Spangled Banner.

can Brigade is rapidly filling up, and then introduce to the audience one whose testimony, he was sure all would be glad to hear—Mrs. Frances D. Gaor, o Port Royal. 'This lady said—While the Hutchinsons were singing, I remembered this atory. At the island of Fernandina, a meeting was held, and specches made, tognduce the colored men to enlist. One of them said, the flag of the United States had formerly been looked upon by them as the symbol of a hostile power. Under that, they had been held as slaves; under that, they had been hunted and captured as fugitives. Now, he rejoiced to believe, all this was changed. The stars and stripes now represented his country, and he would heartily defend them. The old flag was formerly, in a state of safer, now it was in a state of grace! Port Royal. 'This lady said-While the Hute

plause. He said he was proud to stand among the blattorm, and was received with applause of Anti-Slavery in America. He loved this country on account of the freedom that exists here. He believed that, considering the wide diffusion of education among this people, and the energy with which they are now carrying forward a movement for universal freedom, it could not be doubted that they would gain their point. He had knowledge of the fact that money was given to the poor English operatives to purchase their support to the Confederate cause. He had used his influence at home in favor of this country, and he felt himself an adopted son of America, after the kind welcome he had received. He hoped that the colored people would obtain they would ry to do his duty as a workingman and a citizen in his new residence in this country.

Mr. Remond criticised some of the expressions which he understood to be used by Mr. Evans, and Mr. Garnison, in epply, showed that Mr. Evans, and language was misapprehended. While this debate was progressing, a contribution was taken for the benefit of our English friend.

The Hutchison's in reply, showed that Mr. Evans, and the called a principle upon this country, and the present or the benefit of our English friend.

After an hour devoted to refreshment and recreation, the audience reassembled, and the President introduced to them E. H. Hexwoop, Esq.

Mr. Hywood said—The American Revolution launched a principle upon this country, and the present crisis opens a new phase of it. We are beginned from the sale of these \$250.00, which is to be expended in like manner. I seek thus trout destroying ourselves. This Anglo-Saxon race which so vaunts itself is traced back to the time of the call of the c Down in South Carolina, the first liberated slave

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN BOSTON. The eighty-seventh anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this city, on Saturday last, by the ringing of bells, the firing of national salutes, balloon ascessions, fireworks, &c. Every thing went off happlity, the city being thronged with visitors. An immense assembly filled the Academy of Music to hear the City Oration by Prof. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and warmly responded to its particular sandingstr. Ye

C. C. Bunkeren said—I stand here as much to stimony as for any other reason. Some say, we have no right to ask Government to act against slavery, except from military necessity. Here two things are confounded together—the origin of authority and the ground of its use. The Governor rules because the people have roted for him; but his duty to do right in the administration, after he has been placed in it, comes from the law of justice, not at all from the will of the people.

When this rebellion broke out, the rebel communities ceased to be States, and lost all the authority to hold slaves which they had while remaining States.

DARIUS M. ALLEN, of Ohio.

Scretaries,

Samuel Mat, Jr., Leicester.

Ww. L. Garrison, Jr., Dorchester.

Finance Committee,

E. D. Braffer, Hopedale;
Joshua T. Everkty, Princeton;

D. B. Morky, Boston;
Lawis Ford, West Brookfield;

Dariel S. Whithern;

Mr. Caroline R. Puykar, Salem.

Mr. Garrison reported that the amount raised for Thomas Evans was 384.

The Hutchison reported that the amount raised for Thomas Evans was 384.

The Hutchison sang "The Old Ship of State," to the great satisfaction of the assembly.

Mr. Garrison sanguaged (from the Truesdier Extro) the news of a great combat and probable victory at Gettysburg, &c., and read a congratulatory address of President Lincoln to the country.

Three cheers "for Liberty, and for the Usion citàt Liberty," were called for, and given with a will.

Rev. Mr. Recramance, of Worcester, was next introduced to the sudience. He said—This news is worth all the speeches we have beard. Let our hearts go up to God in praise. He giveth the victory. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., of Leicester, said-Mr. PresiEDUCATION OF THE FREEDMEN.

into the country of the fee, or the slaves can dare the dangers of escape from the masters.

From every point where Federal arms have been victorious, comes up the cry for help for the freed-men—help to educate and resleen them from the past. By education I do not mean, simply, a demand for school-teachers, who shall go out among them, to teach from books, cards, or black boards. Education, as applied to the newly redeemed slaves of the plantation, means every thing but the knowing how to handle the how and cook the hominy.

Mr. Remond said—The anti-slavery which does not recognize the entire equality of the colored man is of a spurious character. He thought it a mistake to accept as anti-slavery that which comes to our platform condescendingly. He would not buy anti-slavery at the price of his manhood and self-respect. Our friends must accept the negro from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, before their anti-slavery will be worth having.

We want such direct, practical action as the proposal of S. S. Foster to hold fifty Conventions among the people of New England. I trust that a decision to this effect will be made here, and that pledges will own responsibility. There are fifty or sixty supering the proposition of the control of the seffect will be made here, and that pledges will when the sole of his foot, before their anti-slavery will be worth having.

We want such direct, practical action as the proposal of S. S. Poster to hold fifty Conventions among the people of New England. I trust that a decision to this effect will be made here, and that pledges will be taken for its support.

When the rebels came into Pennsylvania, colored people offered their services, and were refused. Two what the State needs them, they are forbidden to leave, but are enrolled among the military.

Mr. Mar gave notice of the times of departure of trains, and also notice of the distribution of pledge papers from the Women's Loyal National League, and the Women's Loyal National League, and the Women's Loyal National League, and the Women's petitions for an immediate and complete abolition of slavery, prepared by the League. Be also read from a note of Susan B. Apthony, its Secretary, describing the extensive work in which the League is engaged, and their purpose to prevent a petition to the next Congress bearing not less than a million of names. He also stated the League's need of funds, and gave notice that any contributions might be sent to Miss Anthony, at the office of the League, Room No. 20, Cooper Institute, New York.

Mr. Garnisos spoke of the national breadth and importance of the question of the right treatment of the colored population.

S. S. Fosran made extended remarks on the mature of our position here to-day. He thought we were in danger of sinking the negro in the citizen, and declared that we have controverty with Abraham Lincoln as well as with Jefferson Davis, until he irrolation liberty thronghout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

Mr. Garnisos spoke of the national breadth and importance of the question of the right treatment of the colored population.

S. S. Fosran made extended remarks on the mature of our position here to-day. He thought we were in danger of sinking the negro in the citizen, and declared that we have a controverty with Abraham Lincoln as well as with Jef

is reaching thousands of ears, and giving life and hope to thousands of hearts, and any one who wishes to work and is brave enough for her work can find her place. New Orleans—the whole length of the Mississippi—the line of the Potomac—the Rappahannock—the coast of North Carolina and Virginia—but why do I multiply words? Where in all the Southern States will there not be needs, as soon as our soldiers have cleared the way? Four million to be cared for, helped, comforted, and taught the ways of freedom? The question will very soon be, not "Where shall I go?" but "Where am I the most needed, and where can I do the most good?" If our army is victorious, (and I do not even admit the necessity of an if,) every womanly energy will find an outlet in this no ble work. Our forefathers said, "In time of peace prepare for war." Let us reverse the order, and in ble work. Our forefathers said, "in time or peace prepare for war." Let us reverse the order, and in these times of war prepare for peace, by teaching the colored men and women to know their rights, that, knowing, they may dare maintain them. And is shall soon be said of all such, "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God."

FRANCES D. GAGE. cally opposing slavery! I go for the Government as opposed to the rebels. It is folly to talk of neutrality here.

F. B. Sandonn, Esq., editor of the Commonwealth, said that, in regard to the Conway-Mason correspondence, he wished a suspension of opinion until Mr. Conway can be heard in his own defence. He then made some comments upon Mr. Foster's speech, and an amicable debate enaued between those gentlemen. Rev. Andrew T. Foss said he would willingly go to the war in any capacity, if the Government would accept him. He thought the Government had made great progress, and was still making progress, and that we could help it better by taking hold with it than by etanding off and finding fault. Give the Government due credit for any good it may do, and criticise it for what remains to be done. I go for fifty, or one bundred, or five hundred Conventions, as many as may be necessary to push forward the people and the Government to the needful extent.

On motion of Mr. Max, the meeting was then adjourned.

WM. LLOYD GABRISON. President.

West Newton, July 5th, 1868. West Newton, July on, 1996.

P. S. I shall return to Port Royal by the 14th.

Communications addressed to the care of the AntiSlavery Standard, 48 Beekman street, New York, will

ne until that time.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.) July 6, 1863.

WARHINOTON, (D. C.) July 8, 1863.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:
HONORED SIR—A thousand thanks to you for your prompt disavowal (through the New York Tribuse) of Mr. Conway's heasty and unpopular propositions to the rebel Mason, and for your particular manner of doing it. You have saved our common cause the odium of a treacherous disloyalty; you have once more committed the President, and the nation he represents, to the cause of the slave, and have, withsi, done but little harm to Mr. Conway. A thousand thanks for it! Things are working, as the saying is, slowly but surely, and you and your co laborers have to steer the Anti-Slavery ship so as to outlive even a relapse, repulse, or a momentary defeat. Earnecatress and perseverance, but not the haste of the two Mesars. Conways, are wanted.

Your most humble servant,

Your most humble servant,

M. PINNER.

THE BOSTON DIRECTORY, for the year of The Bosrow Dirggeroat, for the year commencing July 1s, 1868, has appeared with the customary
promptitude and accuracy of its enterprising publishers, and shows even more than their customary compactness. The type is somewhat smaller, and the
price somewhat higher than last year, through the
great advance in the price of paper. But the vast
amount of information about men and things in the
city, which is compressed into its 504 pages, makes it
indispensable, allke to the business man and to his
customers. Every family needs it weekly, every
store, office and counting-house needs it daily.

This book is prepared by Adams, Sampson and
Company, at the Directory Office, 91 Washington
astreet. They take great pains to secure accurate in
telligence in regard to the population, the business and
institutions of the city, and their long experience in
this work has enabled them to give us a Directory
well-nigh perfect.

The number of names recorded last year was
55,292; this year we have 54,633.

Adams, Sampson & Co. publish Directories of fourteen cities, and keep an assortment of all the Directories published in the United States.

This work has present to the Mount in the Fourth of July. We shall publish extracts from it hereafter.

EASTMAN'S WHITE MOUNTAIN GUIDE. We have received, through Messrs. Whipple & Smith, a copy of a new edition, the third, of Eastman's White Alountain and reliable guide, which forms the most complete, accurate and reliable guide, yet published, to the Mountains, containing plentiful descriptions of places on the way, but scanty account of views and interesting scenes, really revised, and now seems so complete as to leave fillip perfect.

The number of names recorded last year was followed. This work is rapidly growing in favor with the reading community. The contents are as follows:

Thi

GREAT VICTORY OF GEN. MEADE OVER GEN. LEE-THE RESEL INVADERS DRIV

the United States.—

THE PRESIDENT TO THE COUPTET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1883—10, 20 A. M.

The President announces to the country that news from the Army of the Potomac up to 10 P.M. of the 3d, is such as to cover the army with the highest hore or, to promise a great success to the cause of the Union, and to claim the condolence of all for the many galant failer; and that for this lie especially desire that on this day, He whose will, not ours, should ever be done, be everywhere remembered and reverenced with profoundest gratitude.

(Signed)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

VICKSBURG TAKEN After a siege of seven weeks, Vicksburgered to Gen. Grant on the Fourth of July 1

Jered to Gen. Grant on the Fourth of July!

WARMINGTON, July 7, 1, P. M. The following despatch has been received:

U.S. SQUADRON, FLAGSHIF BLACK HAWK, July 4, 1853.

To Hor. Gideon Welles:

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that Vicksburg has surrendered to the United States foxces on this Fourth of July.

Very respectfully your obedient servant, (Signed)

D. D. PORTEN, Acting Rest Admiral.

of New York have lately organized the "Women's Loyal National League," to act in cooperation with ranches of the same established elsewhere, to pro-ure the signatures of a million of nien's and a mil-

cure the signatures of a million of nien's and, a million of syomen's names to a petition to Congress, in December next, for an act of general emancipation of all the slaves of the United States.

The League also proposes to publish for gratuitous circulation, tracts and articles written by distinguished men and women, on the great questions of the day.

A box for contributions in aid of the League has been placed in the store of Mears. Ticknor & Fields. Any application for petitions, or for any information, made at the room of the League, No. 20, Cooper Institute, New York, will be promptly answered.

following interesting table of contents:

I. Conditions of Belief. II. Mrs. Browning's
Essays on the Poets. III. Rome, Republican and
Imperial. IV. The Pulpit in the Past. V. Kinglake and his Critics. VI. The Colenso Controversy.
VII. Art and Artists of America. VIII. Review of
Correct Literature. Current Literature.
Walker, Wise & Co., 245 Washington Street.

FLAG PRESENTATION. Two sets of colors will be FLA PRESENTATION. Two sets of colors will be presented to the 55th (colored) Regiment on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Parties will be in season by taking the 2.80 train at the Providence Depot. Gov. Andrew, and John M. Langton, Esq., the eloquent colored lawyer from Ohio, will present the flags. Wendell Phillips has also promised to be present. The regiment leaves for Newbern next Tuesday.

EF E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in nday, July 12, at 10 1-2, A. M., and

EF MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to 12 Dover street. Particular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. References.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4. P. M.

THE "PECULIAR INSTITUTION" ILLUSTRATED.

THE "PECULIAR INSTITUTION" ILLUSTRATED.

We have a photographic likeness of a Louisians slave's back, taken five or six months after a terrible scourjing, and exhibiting from the shoulders to the waits great wells and farrows raised or, rouged by the lash, running crosswise and lengthwise—the victim binnelf prescribing a noble countenance and fine phyrique. "This card photograph," says the New York Independent, "should be multiplied by one hundred thousand, and scattered over the States. It tells the story in a way that even Mrs. Store cannot approach, because it tells the story to the eye." Price 15 cents. Sent by mail, by endocining postage stamp. Seven copies for one dollar, or \$1,50 per dozen.

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MARRIED—In Lawrence, (Kanesa,) June 17th, by ev. R. Cordley, Mr. William L. G. Souls to Miss Mary Exsos, daughter of George W. Benson, Esq.

THE GREAT BATTLES OF GETTYSBURG. "WHAT I SAW IN TENNESSEE,"

BY EDMUND KIRKE. THE NEW YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of

THE NEW YORK SEMI-WHERLY TRIBUNE of Tuesday, July 7, contains forty-eight columns of matter of unusual interest and variety, cough to make two good-sized volumes. Among these articles is the first of a series of Letters written expressly for Tax Tanuxus, by "EDMUND KIRKE," suther of "Among the Pines," and titled, "What I saw in Twenssee," Mr. Wikke' has recedily made a tour in the Southwest, and proposes to give in these letters an inside rise of the Rebellion, for which his familiarity with Southers people and their habits, and his remarkable facility in describing them, only the state of the state of the second terms. nently fit him. This first letter sets forth the character and portrays the enormities of the Rebellion with a vividence and power not hitherto reached by any other writer. A large portion of the sheet will be given up to a full account of the Battles of Gettyrburg—the most intelligent, complete, and best-written narrative of the terrible fighing of last work that has been published, and written by our own correspondents, who were eye-winesses to what they relate. The account will be brought down to the latest moment. It will contain also a review of the forth coming work of Mrs. Frances Butter—Life as she may it on a Southern Plantation—subtracing some long extracts from the book. at him. This first letter w

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Bactry.

THE SLAVER.

Tel, see ! far on the horizon's edge
He marks is sail appearing.
And antionity he game now,—
or Tis a craiser, sarely, hearing
Down on a little a hungry shark!
(Aye, there are four! what means it

A signal gun boons o'er the waves,
And Honnas waits no longer:

"Does with the helm! Set wory sail!
Would that this breeze were stronger!
They'll give us desperate chase to-night,
Else darkness bide us from their sight."

"Now clear the docks, roll out the gans, And shot their yawning throats; Their rearing we may need ere long— Ourse on those blockboard locats! Xet, if surrounded ere the light Of morn, the stop at buy con John!" Now like a meer sends the brig O'er the boundless plains before h While darkness slowly draws its sh O'er pursued and o'er pursuer; Yes, now and then, a distant gun Told that the lengued ships follows

Long time the captain restless tred.
The yease's quivering plank,
Unmindful of his busy men,
And hearing not the tlank
Of chains beneath, where lay the slave,
Praying some mighty Power to save.

Deep are his mutterings:—"Wind is fallifif those bounds gain upon us,
Our chance were nothing in a fight
With all four broadsides round us;
Yes shall we how to England's sword,
And yield with proof of guilt on board?
"What are all hands of the control of the co

"What are six hundred niggers worth?
No risk, like this, to run:
A thousand more can soon be got"—
He ficarr another gun!
"Gods! but how fast those devils come
Ten hours must see my plans all done."

Ten hours must see my plans all done."

Quickly he torsed. Soon, o'er the bows,
A ponderous anchor swung,
And from it, stretching round the ship,
A cable-chain there hung;
On single cord the anchor swayed—
That out, mid ocean's dopthe it laid.
Now closely plaioned, wrist to wrist,
From the hot hold below
Are brought the alarses, and o'er the rail
By force compelled to bow;
White clinking hammers rivet fast
Their feiters round that cable cast.
With eath and threat, and shrisk, and s

With coth, and threat, and shrink, and gr The work goes brinkly on: Dark Night the only witness there How the dread deed is done. Seven hours roll by—six hundred stares Are bending o'er their cocan graves!

Pitcous the shricks for mercy now,
As Homans seems the throng,
And, like a fleed, examines well
Each link and fetter strong;
The breeze has died; but, sallen, rests
Thick fog upon the Atlantica breeze.

"Go forward, Harro, with the are i"
"Ayo, aye !?" responds the mate :
"I hate to lose the niggers, but Till morn I dare not wait;
So stand, and, if you hear the word
Out quick that swinging anchor's co

And long again the captain paced The deck with mutterings low, The deek with mutterings low,
On anxious peering through the fog.
As breaks the day light new "Aye, that gun tells me what I like—
I judged them near—now, Harre, strike

One single, radden, heavy plunge— One crash—one mighty scream Of horror—and the rushing waves Close o'er the dreadful scene, As to th' unfathoned ocean's bed Ge down the murdered slaves like lead.

Ge down the mardered stares like reac
Long o'er the waters glance the crew,

With leaded riffes armed,
Lost some poor wretch, this fotters broke,

May rise again unharmed:

Not one '-the fatal other was strong!

Wild ocean buried all the throng!

"All softly moored, I reakon to speaks
The fand with horrid grin;
"Won't weigh their enclor very noon—
Ha t ha | how they fell in !
Now is 'em board us, shal's the plan,
And sind a nigger if they can !"

On come the ships ; the brig strikes flag They search her stern to stem;
Yet naught to prove her gust appear.
And soon they freed again;
Suspicious cannot claim the prips;
And, Illing sall, away she flies.

And doth no God of justice rule
Upon the sonan wave?
Reard so Revenger the load cry,
As sant the decenting sleve?
You, a just God, though waiting long.
Ball yet avange poor Article wrong.
The great saide theme shall yet be spread The ses shall yet give up its dead. F. R. B.

THE SLAVE-MARTYR. BY MISS R. W. BROWN.

"During the stege of Washington, (N. C.) a fish, full of soldiers, with a few negroes, pet aground under robol five. A hernic African said, "Southoute get to die to get us out of jihis, said it may as will be one." He then deliberably you cot und punded the boat off, and bell into it pleased by fire bullets."

The surf with ricocheting balls
Was chursed and splashed around us;
I heard my committee harried calls,
"The robol guns have found us!"

Our vessel shivered; for, beneath, The treacherous and had caught her; What man will leap to instant death To shove her into water!

Strange light shone in our here's eye; His voice was strong and steady: "My brothers, one of us must die, And I, thank God! am ready."

A shell flow toward us, bissing hate, Then screaming like a demon; He calmly faced the awful fate, Resolved to die a freeman!

The ever so; a great deed write The doer falls that moment, As if to save the godlight the From any human comment.

American Baptist.

The Diberator.

ORITIOISM ON PRALM CX. No. IL.

BY REV. LEICESTER A. SAWTER, TRANSLATOR O

social action, and know what to expect God's relations to all beings are mo-

We need not importune God to make heavy bodie we need not importune toot to make neary donies fall in appropriate circumstances, or light bodies rise; to cause wood to burn with sufficient heat, or iron to stand a common fire. These bodies have their di-vine constitutions and laws, which they must obey, and cannot transgress. With proper heat and a due supply of air, wood always burns, and iron is always uncof sening a common fire.

come, as he has done in all time past. It is not conclusion in respect to the material world. The same method leads to the same conclusion in respect to the spiritual and moral worlds. The spiritual world consists of spirits as the material world does of bodies; and spirits have their laws and modes of action established by the Creator as much as bodies. Bational spirits act from rational considerations, the same unlimited to the contract with the same unlimited to the contract with the same unlimited.

to the subject, and to the laws of his being. If de-fines the limits of possible action; moral beings are as much under law as material; and God's laws are not uncertain nor variable. They determine the po-sitions, motions, force, composition and decomposition of every atom and every aggregate of atoms, from pebbles to mountains, continents, oceans and worlds; and they also govern every soul and every communi-ty, from the humblest subject to the proudest monly, from the humblest subject to the proudest mon such, and from the family consisting of a single pair

arch, and from the family consisting of a single pair, to nations, empires and races.

The laws of God are positive facts, by which God speaks to us, and makes us promises and covenants. Men speak for him, and sometimes in his name, and with his assumed authority. This was the method of the Hebrew prophets and poets; and has been the method of the great poets and religious teachers of other nations. The worthippers of different gods have in all ages spoken and delivered messages from them. It is a bold step to make God speak, and tell what he says; but it is bolder still to make him swear, and report the words of his oath. The Hebrew poets sometimes do both; both are done in this Paslm. How are we to understand these doings!

Such modes of teaching are not uncommon. We

How are we to understand these doings?

Such modes of teaching are not uncommon. We meet with them frequently in the Greek and Latin classics, and in the poems of other nations, and have no difficulty in their interpretation; we always make them fictitious, and no man of sense doubts the propriety of doing so. It is only in the sacred songs of the Hebrews that a literal method of interpreting them is thought of, and here it is exacted with the greatest rigor.

generally regarded and treated as interansa-perfiaturalisms, not conformable to the established order of events; but there is no evidence in favor order of events; but there is no evidence in favor order of events; but there is no evidence in favor of such an hypothesis. There is nothing to indicate it in the form of the song, nor in its contents; nothing is said, and no oath reported which a poet may not have said and reported without any special divine help. A verbal speaking and swearing by God should have solenn attestation, but this has none at all; it depends only on the report of an anonymous poet. Whoever thought, elsewhere, of building grave theories of literalism and supernaturalism on so slender foundations?

The assumption of a supernatural communication in this Pasim, or of the description of a supernatural drive speaking and swearing, is without a particle of solid support, and must fall to the ground the morgant it is thoroughly examined. God's verbal speaking and swearing, here and elsewhere in the Scriptures, are always to be understood naturally, and not supernaturally. Both agree with men's conceptions of what was proper for God, and mutable to his nature and operations, in that dim willight of religious knowledge; is either comports with what is saitable. who publishes her fanging in that the nections do by law that appendix to the problem in the property of the p to attest and prove their communications by witnesses and circumstantial evidence. Such doings are consent with their natures, and are prompted and demanded by necessities. Language is a human art, invented and instituted by man for his use. God has no use for it, neither is it consonant with his infinite spiritual nature, nor, as far as it oppears, is it possible for him. He can neither stig tilk be birds, nor screech and crylike animals, nor talk like men. He is allent, without any of the organs of speech, or the necessities which demand their use. He signifes his thoughts by painting and other signs, and by the speech and other sounds of creatures. He everywhere past the creature forward in the realms of sound, sight, and or all the sense; but back of every creature stands the God. In every creature that is touched, he is touched; and all creatures forward in the realms of sound, sight, and or all the sense; but back of every creature stands the God. In every creature that is touched, he is touched; and all creatures forward in the realms of sound, sight, and or all the sense; but back of every creature stands the God. In every creature that is touched, he is touched; and all creatures forward in the realms of sound, sight, and or all the sense; but back of every creature stands the creature that is touched, he is touched; and all creatures forward in the realms of sound, sight, and or all the sense; but back of every creature that is touched; and all creatures forward in the realms of sound, sight, and or all the sense; but back of every creature that is touched; and all creatures forward in the realms of sounds and all creatures forward in the realms of sounds and all creatures forward in the realms of sounds and all creatures forward in the realms of sounds and all creatures forward in the realms of sounds and all creatures forward in the realms of sounds and all creatures forward in the realms of sounds and all creatures forward in the realms of sounds and all creatures forward in the realms of sounds an

done by evening subject to heavy penalties for evening linely, and sho by affirming subject to the same punities. It is evaluable for men to be put under affirmations, and, according to the view of those who regard evening as moral, to be put under affirmations, and inade responsible for what they say, and liable to punishment if they equivocate, withhold, or pervert the trath. They are subject to penalties, and can be made to suffer. But who shall put God under penalties? Who shall call him to account for his affirmations? And what significance is there in his oaths? Not the least. They are a great sham. They do not mean anything but the ignorance and misconception of those who impute to God such attributes of homelan anything but the ignorance and misconception of those who impute to God such attributes of homelan anything but the ignorance such the least. They are a great sham. They do not mean anything but the ignorance such disconception of those who impute to God such attributes of homelan anything but the ignorance such in the characters and the internations of God oaths and affirmations, and sometimes made him change his mind and recal his oaths. These are not to be taken as facts; they cannot be such; their absurdly and implety are infinite. Men cannot exact oaths nor affirmations of God, netther can be assume them; or be made liable to penalties for his doings. A true faith scoras such helps, and has as little need of them in the department of religion as in that of the physical aciences. No oaths or affirmations of God can add to the certainty of a demonstration in mathematics, and none are required to assure us that fire will consume dry stubble, and water quench a common fire. Just as little do we require positive verbal assurances from God, that vice and sin conduct to misery, and the virtues to glory and joy.

Strictly speaking, God neither speaks, affirms, nor swars, but indicates by other modes his purposes, and represents them to us by symbols, comprehending all speech and all parts of our kno

THE SABBATICAL CHEAT.

Here is a specimen (from the New York Observe of June 18th) of the deliberately deceptive paragraph which frequently appear in that paper, and in the mi-jority of papers called "religious," respecting who

they call Sabbath-breaking:

A RAILEGAD PRAYER. In the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church, on every Lord's day, the Ten Commandments are read, and a responsive and appropriate petition is audily offered, between each command, by the people. We would be pleased to see the President and Directors of a Sabbath-breaking railroad kneeling, and saying at the close of the Fourth Commandment—"Lord, have mercy upon us, and incline our hearts to keep this law." To which we would say, "Amer."

would say, "AMER."

This is designed to convey the following ideas;—
that railroad officers violate a law of God by running
their trains on Sunday; that the particular law thus
violated is the fourth commandment of the Hebrew
decalogue; and that, if they obeyed that fourth commandment, they would cease to labor and travel on
Sunday.

mandment, they would cease to incore and users of Sunday.

Not one of the ideas thus craftily suggested is true. As far as the Bible is concerned, (even if we give all the weight to its commands which the strictes believer claims for them,) there is not one particle o

all the weight to its commands which the strictest believer claims for them.) there is not one particle of evidence in its pages, Old Testament or New, that God over prohibited, or that He now disapproves, labor or recreation on Sundays.

The fourth commandment requires just one thing, and no more, namely; a keeping the seventh day of the week, Saturday, hely or separate from other days, by doing so work upon it.

Jews are still required to obey this fourth commandment, like the other commandments of their decalogue. If they work on Saturdays, they are substantially should be such thing as keeping this fourth commandment without resting from labor the whole of Saturday; there is no such thing as breaking it without working on Saturday. The commandment itself declares that the first six days of the whole of Saturday; there is no such thing as breaking it without working on Saturday. The commandment itself declares that the first six days of the seventh day, Saturday, is the Sabbath. In that, those who undertake to obey this commandment must do no work whatever.

Every attendant on an Episcopal church who devoutly makes the response in the Prayer-Book, after the fourth commandment, really prays that God would incline his heart to do no work on Saturdays. Since the commandment includes this and nothing else. In no way can an Episcopal church who devent commandment includes this and nothing else. In no way can an Episcopal church who devent consistency between his life and his prayer but by observing the Saturday rest as the Jews do, and abstaining from all labors on that day. But, far from attempting to preserve this decent consistency, Episcopalians are invariably open Sabbath-breakers, using

I ment. In that case, he is a Sabbath-breaker.

Every railroad in this country is a Sabbath-breaking road, because no one of them conscientiously abstains from labor on Saturday. To be sure, this is
of no consequence, since, the managers and laborers
of these roads not being Jews, the Hebrew law in
question is not binding upon them. The Sabbath is
a Jewish institution. Let the Jews observe it if they
will. And if any person who calls himself a Christian
of Jesus and the adverse teaching of Paul, let him
honestly observe the day specified is the fourth commandment itself; and not deceivally pretend that observance of Sanday as a day of worship is obedience
to a command which enjoins the observance of Saturday as a day of rese.

THEODORE PARKER.

frieeds, here and chewhere, I am unwilling that his is an abould be thus bandled in the newspapers, and of our the reprehensible purpose of compelling that name into the endorsement of an error which Mr. Parker, during his life, ignored and condemned. Would you, after your death I Would you be willing to have your name, and the ryour death I Would you be willing to have some person, calling himself a "medium," after you are dead, assume your name, and utter in your name, sentenents that you utterly repudiated while living I Why, my friend, only allow such a use of one's name to be made after his death, and, long after you shall have passed away, we may hear of "a speech by William Lloyd Garrison," "by and through" some nerrous medium, in which we shall find an utter repudiation of the views and sentiment you advocated while living! In this way, Wendell Phillips, when dead, may be left to contradict all he ever uttered while living.

But we may be told, perhaps, that the "medium," in this case, utters no earlienents which cannot be found in the writings of Mr. Parker. To this I reply:—

1. That this admission shows that no "mediums"

diste the sentiments he entertained with elections.

2. In this confiscation of the names of the dead consists the great fraud of spiritism. Mr. Parker did not believe in "mediums"; he did not believe that departed spirits ever take possession of the living, and speak through them in the way he is now made to say they do by the following representation, published recently in the Banner of Light and other papers in this city : papers in this city:—
"A DISCOURSE BY THEODORE PARKER.

"A DISCOURSE BY THEODORE PARKER.

'The Future of America,' a Discourse by Theodore Parker, through the organism of Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch, delivered in Lyceum Hall, Boston, Sunday, May 10, 1883, phonographically reported by J. R. Pember, and published in the Banner of Light, and for sale at the Banner office, Monday, May 26th."

And this is what this spirit-mania is now doing. A young woman fancies herself to be Theodore Parker, and the "words," "words" she utters while thus hallucinated are published and sold as a veritable, personal "Discourse by Theodore Parker." And here is some of the trash, uttered by the young woman, Mrs. Hatch, on the occasion referred to, which the editor of the Banner attributes to Theodore Parker, as having been spoken by him, a few days go, in Lyceum Hall:—

cenm Hall—

"Friends—for among you, my hearers, I recognize many who are my friends—the sound of my voice may not be familiar to you, nor may you recognize in this form one who has stood among you, and whose hours have passed. And I wish to be known, that no one else may be held responsible for my ideas, or what I may express; therefore I wish you expressly to understaind who I am, and what is my name, that you may attribute to me all the blame. My name was THENDORD PARKER; and I can but feebly express to you the grateful feelings of my soul that I am permitted by the immortal soul of God to appear among you, even in this form."

The Bansar man then adds.

The Banner man then adds :-

The Banner man then adds:—
"At the announcement of the name, a spontaneous thrill, like an electric shock, ran through the audience." And were there any of Mr. Parker's real friends, those who knew him perionally, present when the above announcement was made, I am sure they must have been "shocked," as the falsehood, the deception, the halludination, and frauds perpetrated by the spirit-mania now prevalent among us, may well shock the nerves of any one who is at the pains to witness them. Familiar as I have myself been with the facts and the fancies of these so-called "mediums," for the last fourtient years, I must nevertheless confess to a very decided repugnance to this unhallowed use of the sainted name of Theodore Parker. He is not here is person to speak in his own vindication; nor can I been "shocked," as the falsehood, the deception, the hallucination, and frauds perpetrated by the spiritum nia now prevalent among us, may well shock the nerves of any one who is at the pains to witness them. Familiar as I have myself been with the facts and the fancies of these so-called "mediums," for the last fourteen years, I must nevertheless confess to a very decided repugnance to this unhallowed use of the sainted name of Theodore Parker. He is not here in person to speak in his own vindication; nor can I think of an act of injustice more dark and disgraceful than that perpetrated by the fansticism which may have used, and ideas which he never taught, would be a very serious crime; as it would be, also, to quote his ideas in language he never used, and then so attribute words to him which he never the sundourse that language as Mr. Parker's own identical words. But, the fraud now complained of its a greater crime than this; for the young woman in this case does not pretend to quote Mr. Parker, the does not pretend to quote Mr. Parker.

"I am Theodore Parker, who died in Florence, May
"I am Theodore Parker, who died in Florence, May
1860. And I wish to be kndwn, that no one else
may be responsible for my ideas, or what I may express; therefore I wish you expressly to understand
who I am, and what is my name. My name was
Theodore Parker."

But the Banner man says "the controlling influence" said this. "The controlling influence"!
Well, and what was that but a notion, an IDEA which Well, and what was that but a notion, an IDEA which had taken possession of the medium's mind had a "controlling influence," verily, a nose of wax, which takes any shape which the financial or fator chances to give lt; a phantasmagoria, a mental kaleidoscope; and hence we find this same Mrs. Hatch dreamy, somnambulle, hallucinated, as she has been from a child, by this same "controlling influence," announcing herself, now as "Theodore Parker," then as "Daniel Webster," and next as "Join C. Calboun," or Tom, Dick and Harry, as the "controlling influence "can best succeed in putting moper in her pocket, and also into the pocket of Banner man, who publishes her fanatical harangues. And no matter what personality she may presend to be, her language, her style, and her spirit, or "controlling in

man unworthy of her, and old end

Jean Granison—As a friend to Theodore Perker.

I feel grieved at the unwarrantable use that has been made of his aims, as you will see by the advertises ment below. In common with others of Mr. Parker's friends, here and elsewhere, I am unwilling that his mane abould be thus bandled in the newspapers, and for the reprehensible purpose of compelling that name into the endorsement of an error which Mr. Parker, during his life, ignored and condensed. Would you, Mr. Editor, be willing to have your name, and ture in your name settlement that you utterly repudiated while living? Why, my friend, only allow such a use of one's name to be made after his death, and, long after you shall have passed away, we may hear of "a speech by William Lloyd Garrison," "by and through" some persons medium, lo which we shall find an utter repudiation of the views and sentiments you advocated while living? In this way, Wendell Phillips, when dead, may be left to contradict all he over uttered while living.

But we may be told, perhaps, that the "medium," in this case, utters no centiments which rannot be found in the writings of Mr. Parker. To this I reply:—

1. That this admission shows that no "mediums" are necessary, except it be for making one who is dead endorse some idea which he never uttered while living. The views of Theodore Parker are to be found in his writings, and in the memories which a heat of freeds relain of him. And it is a monstrous injustice to pretend that Mr. Parker has come back from that "finds relain of him. And it is a monstrous injustice to pretend that Mr. Parker has come back from that "finds relain of him. And it is a monstrous injustice to pretend that Mr. Parker has come back from that "wilds and the sentiments he entertained while here on certh.

2. In this confiscation of the names of the dead consists the great fraud of spiritism. Mr. Farker did not believe in "mediums"; he did not believe in "mediums"; "Perhaps the finest and best add here unseen powers have yet employ

these unseen powers have yet employed is Mrs. Cora-Hatch.
"Daniel Webster, Clay Parker, Andrew Jackson,
"Daniel Webster, Clay Parker, Andrew Jackson,
speak through her organism; not brilliantly; not per-chance with the glow and burnish; the bone and sines-they would employ, could they reanimate the refuse-which is encoffined in their family vaults; but they speak satisfactorily—more than that."

speak satisfactorily—more than that."
"Not brilliantly"! No, indeed; nothing of that sort; nothing ever fell from her lips, "entranced" or not, that came fighn Webster, Clay, Parker of Jackson. And this brings me to the confession made by the writer in the Herald, which I conceive to be fatal to the claims so often made by Mrs. Hatch, and others like her, when we are told that Webster, Clay, and other different personages, speak through her. Here

is the contession.

"Mrs. Hatch has one fault, which I hope her spirifriends will overcome. She iterates and reiterates the leading thought of her discourse too constantly. She manipulates it so frequently, that it loses force—like a clay image molded by a sculptor. Betrong, bold is in its first conception and formation; yet, touched.

hollows filled in, ini, from very repetution, according to the sight of, and the promised effect vanishes."

Now, are we to believe that all the different personages, who, we are told, speak through Mrs. Hatch, have the "one fault," the repetition, always so characteristic of ignorance and incompetency in public speakers! And see what a compliment the writer has paid to Webster, Clay and Parker, in the expression of her hope that they will "overcome" their "faults" in elocution!

The modest "Medium," ashaned and grieved "To ingress a moment's notice on her own account, Begs a propitious ear for "Clay" and "Webster," However trivial all that the conceive.

Besset bashfulness! It claims at least this praise: The dearth of information and good cease, That it forestalls us, slways comes to peas.

It might be readily admitted that the claims put

have passed away. But this declared of incubing makes a man live again in this world; and, speakin through the addled brains of some nervous medium he is made to contradict the whole tenor of his huma life! Thus Mr. Parker is made to endorse the fa-naticism of spiritism, a delusion of which he disap-proved.

proved.

My acquaintance with Mr. Parker commenced in 1845, and was continued to the time of his death; and I have read numerous utterances of mediums purporting to come from him, but I have never yet seen or heard the first sentence which came from Theodore Parker, unless it was something borrowed from his writings. Mrs. Hatch has made repeated efforts at prayer and preaching in imitation of his atyle, but they have been miserable failures—such as might, indeed, send an "electric shock" through any one of his friends familiar with his manner of speaking. Persons bewitched with the idea of spirits

one of his friends familiar with his manner of speaking. Persons be witched with the idea of spirits
would be likely to believe whatever certain medium
might say, no matter whose names and memory they
might dishonor by sayling it.

During the year 1800, it was my privilege to investigate the phenomens of spiritism, in connection with
Theodore Parker, and I am certain as to what his
views were upon the subject, up to the time when
he left this country for Europe. He admitted the
facts, (physical phenomens,) but he utterly ignored
the idea of spirits in their origin; and he accounted
for all that the mediums do by laws that appertain to
this world. And, as far as can be now determined,
Mr. Parker left us in the full belief that all mediums,
so-called, are self-entraced, and helluchasted when

LETTER TO REV. SAMUEL I. MAY.

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JANAICA PLAIR, ROTRENT, June 21, 193.

REV. SAMUEL J. MAY.—

My Dark Frinkth,—I have just read, in the Lincolor of May 20th, your letter to Mr. Garring of any 11th, read at the Annual Meeting of the Assistance of May 20th, your letter to Mr. Garring of any 11th, read at the Annual Meeting of the Assistance of May 20th, your letter to Mr. Garring of the Assistance of May 20th, you letter to Mr. Garring of the Assistance of May 20th, you like the strongent pressions of abhoreence for the criminal and real give the slightest countenance to it, expert making durance of it on the supposed ground of exempty; in considering this longified necessity to be unrel and that the belief of it is a defusion, which I am asian that a mind so peaceful-say yours should not derive that a mind so peaceful-say yours should not derive trusting that our former friendship and grapely values and I cannot refrain from commenting on your longitude that the passions of the positions you appear to take.

In showing that this war might have been say averted, you say, "Thirty years ago there was used ecclesiastical, religious power enough in the lends abolihi slavery by peaceful mean." Radon sail. Radon sail the believed felly in the relightfulness.

WM. LLOY

VO.

Refug

Such was t tered by Was Madison, and ore the evil it tional hatred the third ger isse of the Fr isse of the Fr

mearcrated more bear to be desolation of the desolation of a mericana corres in particidal control of the desolation of the safety o

where the shift is a solution of partial solut

him; especially by the criminal morders of we, a suborrent to his character, and so fortides it is gospel? I am amazed that an amiable Christa brother should describe such a course of action in adored God of love. I cannot.

But, like several of our professed peace me, vis have given up thely peace principles in approbates the war, for the sake of hoped emancipatos, yet if on the ground of necessity. You say, "We are hely midst of a civil war, and nothing is left for which but to fight on, at any expense of treasure and dif-mits alavery—the cause of the war—is sholled." We must commit suicide to save our lives. In this necessary? The war, on the part of the Sort, so being for slavery, which would not be saudel in peace, but only for independence; grant thes sky that—condition, to which—according to the Dedu-tion of Independence—they have a perfect right sail brought to an end much sooner than it can by we. But you say, "Separation would not end he rif-for the slaveholding States would be just a ser be non-slaving as they now are." It is strange they

other as they are now—as you suppose—for his si-mosity of the people of the Slare States sites has the belief that the Northerners are invading their rob them not only of their independence, but if he dearest property, which could not be the cas via separated, and the scarcely less ferocity of the people of the North is the deaire to crush and subtle has separated, and the scarcely less ferocity of the North is the desire to crush and or the North is the desire to crush and unites that they consider robels, which would not be inspirel? they were recognized as independent; there soil is indeed nothing to fight for on either side; and is re-of the experienced loss and distress of war, then coil

indeed nothing on gift to distress of war, here sell be no disposition for it.

You say—and truly—"The grand dectries of he Declaration of Independence is not a mere rhering doursh—a glittering generality," &c., Nor, Insile the Declaration of Independence, that all mes are titled to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happines; that governments derive "their just powers fine the consent of the governed; that whenever say farge governments becomes destructive of its ends, it is right of the people to alter or to sholish it, and is satitute new government, laying its foundation as an principles, and organizing its power in such fars, in the mean time of the properties of the same fars, in the mean of the same fars, in the mean of the same fars, it is considered to the same fars, it reserved to the States. The attempt, unterthe Federal Government to coerce the second Sustanta allegiance is—even on political maxim—s was and a usurpation; but, whether legal or not cause be acquiesced in by any true friend of peac.

With assurance of continued friendship and cause.

Xours affectionately,

J. P. BLANCEARD.

BYEFFE TOWARD REFORM. We observe that Mens Joshib Quincy, Jr., Henry I. Bowditch and Henry W. Bishop have been nominated as commission and the state of the state

V. mond for 30,000. She was recently which here is mond for 30,000. She was entirely which here is remarkable price commanded.

This order of the beautiful features of the faculty in the could be a considered. This wretched founds always in probably the state of some elegant lady who mover in the best was that the "conservative" papers are made about anon-bucking descention, the whole the state of the sta