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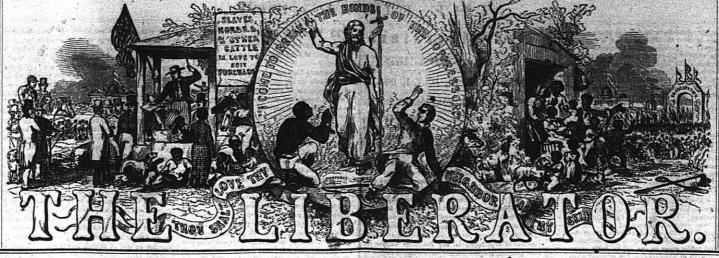
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ments of a square and over inserted three Advertisements of a square and over inserted three must fire cents per line; less than a square, 75 cents for three insertions. Yearly and half yearly advertise-

F The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-grinsia, 6th o and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are stheried to receive subscriptions for The Lizeraton.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial tite, bu are not responsible for any debts of the paper, VIL

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

"Thay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state or things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the Parsinger of the subject of the subject, not only the Parsinger of the subject of the su J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 27.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1743.

Refuge of Oppression.

ADDRESS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

From the London Evening Standard-[Tory-Rebel Organ.]

Fine the Louisin Evening Standard—[Tory-Rebel Organ.]

Extraordinary power of expression characterizes the speeches of Mr. Wendell Phillips. It is the combistion of this quality, with a manly straightforwardness and an entire absence of that affectation, of which his countrymen are so deeply, enamored, that as often extorted our refluctant admiration. We could have wished to yield our esteem in an engal degree to the chief amongst American orators. But from this we were debarred by the strange policy which he has advogated with the utmost zeal and entry. We beheld in him's man who, more than all other Federal politicians, "gave up to party what we man for mankind;" who, possessed through the whole of his life with one idea—an idea sufficiently poble in itself, the hatred of slayery, but little straights as to the means by which that could be cared out—was, through his false notions of consister, an enemy to the peace and prosperity of

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by solds in itself, the hatred of slavery, but little straights as to the means by which that could be straights as to the means by which that could be straight as the means by which that could be secontry. Had he been one of the 'vulgar and preby denagogues who trade upon war, because the average that their peculations are less liable inconstry. Had he been one of the 'vulgar and preby denagogues who trade upon war, because the average that their peculations are less liable that a string tool for the bad purposes of means of the second of the second of the second of the tool for the bad purposes of means of the second of th

the commencement of the war, the South struggled a present of the war, the South struggled a present the rights of independent states; commany of suffering and participation in victory on least of a common cause and in defence of common terrests have awakened mational feeling; the water State of the suffer State, but little united recognised. react into one empire; the people of the star as eager to preserve Richmond as the (their operations, as the Virginian is to relieve ite soil from the unhallowed tread of the forwader. Good has thus come out of evil; the cy of Federal ambition has caused disminent that it has promoted unwavering.

when my came, unless it is occupied by its proceed by the war upon the Southern enemy, it has also ventured to predict the consequences the North itself—impaired finances and military depois. Upon these subjects English supporters of the war have been, even beyond their wonted list, totally voluble. The resources of America is, we are told, so expansive, that we must not compare the greenbacks of Mr. Chase to the assignate are and will be mortgaged to pay the interest on the

of the country, in the name of Liberty, we have received and will be mortgaged to pay the interest on the fact.

In the estimation of General Fremont, therefore, the guilt of the President and of Davis is equal; and if what he says be true, the war is anothely as were the prolongation of the person war. A Republican force is not, is not, like a standing army levied by ambitious the sale and institutions of their country, have not this shallow whodomentade we will not past ear. As we fairly might, what the practice of a feeling President and his advisors has been; which as defiberately overthrown the Constitution and liberty, than to encourage a conspiracy which a sims at the same result. The strongest friend of the results are unnoticed immurements in fortreese, which consists the same result. The strongest friend of the results are unnoticed immurements in fortreese, has more offered a plainer and more conclusive reason for immediately stopping the war, and settling definitely the terms of the destruction of the Union and Government, than General Fremont offers in his effective that the strongest friend of the results of the strongest friend of the results of the form of the transition and Government, than General Fremont offers in his effective property, government by the standard that the strongest friend of the results of the form of the strongest friend of the results of the form of the strongest friend of the results of the form of the form

fitted for the ordinary avocations of life, and therefore a standing menace to public liberty; for half a century no one but a soldier will have a chance of the Presidency." His intense hatred of slavery does not blind him, although, addressing an anti-slavery audience, to the danger incerred by the white population of America.—"If I were a negro slave, I would pray that the war might last twenty years; for the war will benefit the black race, and ultimately raise it to the social and political level of the white; but as an American white citizen, I deprecate even a month's continuance of the war, because I see in it the seeds of debt, military ambition, and despotism, against the progress of which are demanded a virtue affd intelligence in the masses which do not exist in America, and which never existed any where else, if history be true."

In his address of May 10th, Wendell Phillips has far exceeded the boldness of any American statesman who has advocated a return to peace. I tremains to be seen whether President Lincoln will dare to treat the champion of anti-slavery as he did Mr. Vallandigham. Perhaps not, for the President is wise in worldly matters, and Mr. Phillips has his followers. It remains also to be seen whether the orator will be as logical in drawing his inference as in laying down his premises, or whether he will persuade others whilst he himself is unconverted so far as section is concerned. He sees the right course: will he adopt it in practice? His choice is between two extremes, one conferring immortal renown, the other involving indelible disgrace. He can either aim at the civic crown of the sincere patriot, or must sink into the unhonored grave of the gloomy fatalist.

POLITIOAL CATEOHISM.

POLITICAL CATECHISM.

What is a copperhead?

A crawling animal, ever supple, creating nothing, breaking nothing, but destroying every thing it touches. What is most like a copperhead?

Lincoln's administration Why?

Because crawling with regard to foreign powers Because crawling with regard to foreign powers, supple and humble as regards parties, incapable of creating popular enthusiasm and credit, as well as of critishing the rebellion, it has destroyed all it has touched—national honor and dignity abroad, prosperity and liberty at home.

What is a factionist?

A man who, from any personal feeling whatever, sacrifices his country to his person, instead of sacrificing his person to his country.

Who is the principal factionist in the United States?

States? Jefferson Davis.

Who is the second Lincoln.

Why?

Because he has not hesitated to sacrifice to his

Because he has not hesitated to sacrifice to his personal ambition the union of patriots so indispensable to the maintenance of the unity of the free institutions of his country.

What factionists come after him?

Contractors and other privileged persons united at Baltimore to make sure of the benefits they acquire through the Administration, by prolonging its duration at the expense of the people.

Is Fremont a factionist?

No, for Fremont has spontaneously offered to retire to make room for any patriot, who by his antecedents would be neither a danger, a shame, nor a threat to the institutions of his country.

Are the men who are united at Cleveland faction-

threat to the institutions of his country.

Are the men who are united at Cleveland factionists?

No, for they have preceded every other manifestation of popular will, and constitute, up to the present day, the only real and disinterested manifestation of the people; strangers to all contracts, to all privileges, who sustain the nation by their toil, their taxes, their blood, and in going to Cleveland they could have no other interest than that of controlling the effect and making certain the success of the sacrifices they impose upon themselves for the defence of the country.—New Nation.

Selections.

PREMONT

General Fremont has resigned his commission in a army, and has accepted the Cleveland nomina General Fremont has resigned his commission in the army, and has accepted the Cleveland nomination. In accepting it he has written a letter in which he declares that Mr. Lincoln has already deprived the people of those liberties against which also Jefferson Davis took up arms. That we may do General Fremont no injustice, we quote his words. Among the objects of the Cleveland Convention, he says, was to bring the people "to realize that while we are saturating Southern soil with the best blood of the country, in the name of Liberty, we have really parted with it at home."

of the country, in the name of Liberty, we have really parted with it at home."

In the estimation of General Fremont, therefore, the guilt of the President and of Davis is equal; and if what he says be true, the war is as unboly as ever Mr. Vallandigham or Mr. Fernando Wood declared it to be. No loyal, liberty-loving citizen of the United States can be more fairly asked to sustain, by a single dollar or word or wish, an Administration which has deliberately overthrown the Constitution and liberty, than to encourage a conspiracy which aims at the same result. The strongest friend of the rebollion, the most vehement apostle of "peace," has never offered a plainer and more conclusive reason for immediately stopping the war, and settling definitely the terms of the destruction of the Union and Government, than General Fremont offers in his

and foetered by unfortunate influences of many kinds, may confuse even a noble and generous mind, history too plainly shows. It remains for us, then, only to deplore that General Fremont adopts a view of the situation which concedes the destruction of the Government as accomplished, and releases every citizen from his obligations. The more direct, the more heroic, course for him, if the cause has indeed been betraved by Mr. Lincoln and our liberties are lost, as he asserts, would be, not to allow that hoary despot nearly a year to forge our chains more closely, but to unroll the banner of armed opposition at once, and summon all true men to rescue their liberties from the tyrant's grasp.

With what profound sorrow those who have known the name of Fremont only as the watchword of Liberty and Union, now hear him repeating the cry of Vallandigham and the Copperheads, adopting their extremest position as his own, only those who have known what it is to see the moral fall of a leader almost romantically admired, can imagine. If Fremont had died before the war began, his name would always have shone in our history with a lovely lustre, as a symbol of the regenerative principle of American politics. He was not President, the historian would have said, but his name expressed the aspiration of awakening conscience in the people.

When, then, it is asked bereafter, How did he change? the reply will be simple: that, at a time when slavery by force of arms was struggling to overthrow the Government which was the security of liberty, he denounced certain acts of that Government in self-defence as themselves a virtual overthrow of the Constitution, and separating himself in the crisis from the mass of his truest friends, threw himself into the arms of the bitterest enemies of Liberty. Does General Fremont believe that the generous which was the security of liberty, he denounced certain acts of that Government who will meet at Chicago were the steadiest supporters of that policy against which his name was formerly a protest,

FREMONT'S POSITION.

It is evident from Fremont's letter of acceptant It is evident from Fremont's letter of acceptance that he aims at something more than the nomination at Cloveland. The affection which the Copperheads have recently manifested for him is more than justified. It is amorously reciprocated. Their votes are invited. He bids for the Uhicago nomination in the plainest terms. He endorses their pet grievances. He echoes their catch-words. He repeats their lingo, and imitates their cant. The same executive "outrages" on the part of Mr. Lincoln, of which Jeff. Davis in his last message to the rebel Congress complains, Fremont complains of, and in much the same language. Hear him:—

"The ordinary rights secured under the Constitution and the laws of the country have been violated, and extraordinary powers have been usurped by the Executive. * * * * * While we are saturating Southern soil with the best blood of the country in the name of liberty, we have really parted with it at home.

To-day we have in the country the abuses of mili-

in the name of liberty, we have really parted with it at home.

To-day we have in the country the abuses of military dictation, without its unity of action and vigor of execution; an Administration marked at home by disregard of Constitutional rights, by its violation of personal liberty and the liberty of the press, and, as a crowning shame, by its abaudonment of the right of asylum dear to all free nations abroad. Its course has been characterized by a feebleness and want of principle, which has misled European powers and driven them to a belief that only commercial interests and personal aims are concerned, and that no great principles are involved in the issue. * * This incapacity and selfishness naturally produced such result as led the European Powers, and logically enough, to the conviction that the North and its greatly superior population, its numerous resources and its credit, will never be able to recover the South."

to the conviction that the North and its greatly superior population, its numerous resources and its credit, will never be able to recover the South."

What element of Copperheadism is wanting? Hatred of the Administration? It is here. Synapathy with the Copperheadism is wanting? Hatred of the Administration? It is here. Synapathy with the Copperheads and rebels, whom by the authority of the Constitution and of an act of Congress the President lawfully and properly sent to Fort Lafayette? It is here. Altacking the lawful action of the President (only too mild) in arresting, stopping and preventing Copperheads from giving aid and comfort to the rebels by treasonable publications, upon the principle that it is a crime for a public officer forcibly to stop a crime? Here it is under the head of "violation of the liberty of the press." And alas, for human nature, it is poor Fremont who styles the re-delivery to the Spanish Government of the infamous Arguelles, who, by participating in the slave trade, has rendered himself an outlaw to the world and an enemy to the race, "an abandonment of the right of asylum dear to all free nations abroad." He places a slave trader, fleeing from the laws of the civilized world against piracy, in the same category with a Garibaddi, a Mazzini, a Meagher or a Kossuth, fleeing to our free shores for having been guilty of endeavoring to establish republican institutions in monarchical countries.

Fremont even asserts, though covertly and indirectly, and as being the logical conclusion of others rous resources and its credit, will never be able to recover the South." Could the Copperheads, who will meet at Chiego ask more? Lest they may, he shows his mettle by kicking away the plank of the Cleveland Platform most objectionable to Copperheads and heir distribution among the soldlers and actual and der. The resolution reads as follows:

"13th. That the confiscation of the lands of the rebalsand their distribution among the soldlers and actual

uer. The resolution reads as follows:

"18th. That he confiscation of the lands of the rebels and their distribution among the soldlers and actual settlers, is a measure of justice."

Fremont said:

"But I cannot so heartly concur in all the measures."

which you propose. I do not believe that configation, extended to the property of all rebels, is practicable, and if it were so, I do not think it a measure of sound policy. It is, in fact, a question belonging to the people tilemselves to decide, and is a proper opasion for the exercise of their original and sovereign authority."

the exercise of their original and sovereign authority."

Fremont would leave this question to the "people themselves." Does be mean to the people of the entire Union? Evidently not, for their voice can only be heard representatively through Congress, which has already voted in favor of confiscation. He can only refer to the people of the State in which the property is situate. In short, Fremont thinks that the people of South Carolinas is to be confiscated—rebels are to determine the measure of rebel punishment. Again he says:—

punishment. Again he says:—
"In the adjustments which are to follow peace consideration of vengeance can consistently be mitted."

consideration of vengeance can consistently be admitted."

In other words, in closing up the rebellion, the rebels are not to be hurt; their leaders are not to be punished, and the rank and file of the Union troops are not to be rowarded by the distribution of lands among them, but those lands are to be handed over to their former rebel owners. He continues:—

"But if Mr. Lincoln be re-nominated, as I believe it would be fatal to the country to endorse a policy and renew a power which has cost us the lives of thousands of men, and needlessly put the country on the road to bankruptcy, there will remain no alternative but to organize against him every element of conscientious opposition, with the view to prevent the misfortance of his reflection."

According to Fremont, it is not Jefferson Davis or

out to organize against him every element of conscientious opposition, with the view to prevent the misfortine of his redection."

According to Fremont, it is not Jefferson Davis of the rebellion, but Mr. Lincoln's "policy" and "power," which have cost as the lives of thousands of men, and needlessly put the country on the road to bankruptcy. It is not against Jeff. Davis and the rebellion, but against Mr. Lincoln that "every element of conscientious opposition is to be organized." The most considerable element of conscientious opposition to Mr. Lincoln is the rebellion, the next in importance is Copperheadism? With both these, therefore, Fremont proposes to coöperate.

For what end has Fremont, thus prostrated himself at the shrine of Copperheadism? Evidently to compete with McClellan for the Chicago nomination. It is with pain that we are compelled thus to expose the worthlessness of this political mountebank, who was once honored far beyond his deserts with the confidence of that party which, identifying itself with the fundamental principles of freedom and true democracy, is destined still for many years to sway the destinies of the country. It is but necessary, however, to record his language to discover that he has severed every tie which bound him to the Union party, and has fully and unreservedly committed himself to the Copperhead party. As even the wind is tempered to the shorn lamb, may our stock of resignation hold out through this sad bereavement.

—Chicago Tribune:

GEN. FREMONT'S LOST OPPORTUNITIES.

GEN. FREMONT'S LOST OPPORTUNITIES.

Whether the people ought so to feel or not, we will not now discuss; but of the fact there can be no mistake, that Gen. Fremont lost ground in the estimation of the people when he declined to serve his country under Gen. Pope, in the Virginia campaign. He had a right to ask to be relieved of his command, we know; but after all, it was an indication that he was not as patriotic as he should have been—that his own personality, in his mind, was to be first regarded, and afterwards his country's welfare. His resignation of his Major Generalship, to have had the grace of patriotism—of being unwilling to draw pay when he was doing no service for his country—should have been sent in weeks or months ago, before he received the nomination of the Clevelant Convention. Now it must be confessed as only a part of a scheme to divide the Union vote in the coming political contest. It were well for Gen. Fremont to consider that no man in the nation stands so high in the estimation of the people that head as safely lay claim to personal consideration, either in being promoted to a high office, or in the gratification of his personal feelings at defeating others, before the welfare of the nation. To stand well with the people in a crisis like this, or in subsequent history, a man must act in pure subordination to the paramount interests of his country.

Now, either Gen. Fremont is no accurate observer of public sentiment as it exists, or he would-see and know that the mass of Union voters think best, under all the circumstances, to re-nominate and elect Abraham Lincoln. He has been educated in the conduct of our affairs at a great expense to the nation, and there are substantial reasons why the chivalry of the South should be subdued under the same administration under which it revolted. After some vexations and expensive delays, of which Gen. Fremont was the occasion of full his share, the war is now being prosecuted with onergy and success. The people, for the time being at least, believe th

monw being prosecuted with energy and success. The people, for the time being at least, believe that no change could be made for the better in the person of our President or commanders. And believing this, they observe, some with mortified and some with dignant feelings, the attempt to which Gen. Fremont is giving his countenance to divide the Union voice. The loyal voters of the nation feel the necessity of acting together in the coming election, and they will not be divided. The current has set in strong for Mr. Lincoln's re-nomination, and whether history, will vindicate the wisdom of the popular choice, we cannot know at present; but the fact being so, Gen. Fremont, with every Union man in the nation, ought to regard it, and rather than risk anything through a division of our voing forces, coopparate in movement.

Gen. Fremont's opportunity, now lost by his lefter of acceptance, was most obvious. When he received the official notice of his nomination at Cleveland, be should have written a patriotic letter declining it, and spoken such good and strong words for the Addiministration as its vigorous efforts to crush the rebellion warrant him in attering, and west to work for the people, and he would have done much to redeem his error in throwing up his command under Pope, and again stood well with his countrymen. He might not ever have been President, but in this he would have been, no worse off than Webster, or Clay, or Seward, or Douglas, or Banks, or a hundred that she may have suffered for his country. Had for the people, and he would have been much to redeem his cross the resident for lights which he has met, that he eminent men who have had their eyes fixed on this goal of American ambition. His measure of give yould have been, well-filled in his supendous explorations, his being the unsolicited candidate of the great party of Freedom, when it made its first goal of American ambition. His measure of give his country in his vota and illimitable wealth—and in how proving himself to be elevated in the serie

statesmen, and patriots, than he can by any side effort for the Presidency, which, after all, the world will be sure to interpret as an act of revenge on President Lincoln. Such a course might be overlooked in hoys and small men, but it will never answer the ends of a just and noble ambition.

In his letter of acceptance, he travels out of his way to spite President Lincoln, and for want of better grounds of accusation, appropriates to his use the state trash of the Copperheads—distorting the well-intended acts of the Administration to suppress the rebellion and keep mischel-makers from inciting riot and encouraging the rebellion, into monstrous acts of "tyranny," usurpation," and "oppression." These accusations, coming from Gen. Fremont, many of whose acts as commander of the Department of Missouri, were without the sanction of civil or military law, but which were justified on the ground of military necessity, make it manifest that the General soizes upon these charges of the Copperheads as a pretext for his course, when, in fact, he cares nothing for them, and knows that they no more endager our civil liberties than his selection of foreigners for his military staff was turning the government over to foreign powers. These accusations are but a pretext, a subterfuge, under which to cloak his personal revenge. Well, it won't work. "The bitter challee will return to plagine the inventor," and when its folly in acting so unworthy of the place he seeks.

N. Y. Reformer.

BY MEN.

PREMONT AND LINCOLN AS ANTI-SLAVE-BY MEN.

The telegraph mutilated General Fremont's letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, but his meaning is still quite apparent. He says, substantially, that if the Baltimore Convention will nominate anybody beside President Lincoln, he Fremont, will not cun against him, but if Lincoln is nominated, he shall run and do the best he can to defeat him. As we have no doubt at all that Mr. Lincoln has already been nominated by the unanimous voice of the Baltimore Convention, it may be set down as a fact that Fremont intends to run. Such being the case, let us inquire what his claims to superiority over Mr. Lincoln, as a radical man, are.

Fremont's anti-slavery reputation—his radical reputation, if you please—rests solely upon one act—the declaration of military emancipation to the slaves of rebels in Missouri. Aside from that act, he has no anti-slavery record. The Republicans ran him in 1856 purely upon trust. He had made no record, and it was extremely doubtful at the time whether he full sympathized with the radical element of the party. The only thing that could be said for him was, that he favored making California a free instead of a slave State. But so did thousands who never acted with the Republican party.

From '56 to '61, Fremont was quiescent. We remember no speech—no letter from him, during those years of desporate struggle and immense labor to build up and consolidate the party of Freedom, which indicated any deep, active, and carnest sympathy with the cause.

In 1861 he signalized his military administration in the department of which he was commander, by declaring the emancipation of the slaves of rebels in arms. We will give him full credit for the act, But Mr. Lincoln has since done the fame thing by all the rebellious States. So far then as the policy of emancipation is concerned, Mr. Lincoln has fully as great claims upon our confidence as Mr. Fremont in 1861, which Mr. Lincoln did on a much wider and grander scale ciphteen months thereafter—is ce

Lincoln.

These who will take the trouble to look back and read the correspondence which passed between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Fremont at that time, will find that Mr. Fremont based his proclamation solely upon the ground of military necessity. He makes no intimation of humanitarian considerations—no apparent and the second processity of the second processity.

The charge of usurpation of extraordinary powers by the President is not justified by facts. The extraordinary powers which be has employed have not been usurped, but are latent powers, which the executive is required to use in exigencies like the present. The events which are transpiring are entirely abnormal, and the rigorous application to them of the rules of administrative conduct which obtain during a normal condition of affairs evinces either a lack of discrimination, or of sincerity in a man whose first act almost as a general officer was "to usurp extraordinary powers." That the power which the Administration has wielded with right has always been used with the utmost discretion few will assert, but mistakes are pardoned to the sensitiveness and impatience which the difficulties and unprecedented crisis as the President has been placed. To make mistakes is one thing. To deliberately assume power and use it for selfish purposes, and to the prejudice of popular rights, is another, which the people of this country would never pardon. But the people know that this has not been done. They know that we have not parted with liberty at home, and do not mean to. They know that whatever unusual power has been assumed, has been so obviously necessitated by events that the act has commanded their approval. They know that the necessitated by events that the act has led their approval. They know that the which are made in this letter are not true

They can see that the blow is struck in the wildness of passion, rather than in the clear deliberation
of pairiotic feeling.

It is well probably that the case is to be put before the people in the precise way it is. If the people do not reach right conclusions, it will not be from
lack of information, and from the lack of leaders
and champions. When the issue is decided, perhaps those who now declars that the President is
re-electing himself, and that his success will be fatal to the country, will have the candor to say that
with all their prevision they made a mistake, and
will acknowledge that the patriotic people do sustain their Administration, because they confide in
its integrity of purpose, and zealous endeavors to
bring peace and order out of revolution.—Utica
Herald.

THE NOMINATIONS.

As was foreseen, the Convention re-nominated Mr. Lincoln by acclamation. No other candidate was brought forward. This was a weighty testimonial to the general estimate put on his public services by the masses of the unconditional Union men of the country. Not that the general judgment is that the administration of Mr. Lincoln has been faultless, or all that could be desired, but that, on the whole, it has been so just and salutary as te leave no reasonable hope that a better one can be obtained. Few will affirm that Mr. Lincoln has not made mistakes, and some of serious magnitude. It would have been marvellous had he not. That he has at times tried the patience of his warmest, most intelligent, and most disinterested supporters, does not admit of contradiction or concealment. These friends have pronounced sharp criticisms on some of his acts, and are likely to repeat their strictures in time to come. Such criticisms are more necessary in periods of tumult and insubordination than in quiet days, just as it is of more consequence when tempests bewl over the ocean to scan the compass and hold a firm hand on the helm, than when the skies smile benignantly and calm waters reflect back the peacefulness of the heavens. Besides, Mr. Lincoln can afford to be criticised. He has done so many things of the greatest gravity excellently well, that he need not shrink from having his faults pointed out. He has been subjected to a severer ordeal than ever fell to the lot of any public man in this country. The wisest and purest man that ever-lived, standing where he has stood, would have made mistakes. So many ficree and implacable passions have come into di-

of the rebellion with the democratic party, he has not failed for one instant in his allegiance to the republic. Baposed to the peculiar hazards from his residence in a revolted State, he did not shuffle; he did not besitate; he did not leave any one in doubt as to his attitude or intentions. He was content to incur uncommon risks and to involve himself; in the most imminent perils, in order to service the Victorian of the perils of the content of the most imminent perils, in order to sustain the Union and vindicate the authority of the government. It was fitting that the class to which he belongs should be bonored in his person.

The platform of the Convention, so far as it relates to doctrine, gives forth no uncertain sound. It is full and exactly to the point.—Honesdale Republic. to sustain the Un

THE MASK TORN OFF.

THE MASK TORN OFF.

The Copperhead press are just now greatly in sympathy with the Fremont movement, and are lauding him as thoroughly as they were abusing him eight years ago, when he was the Republican candidate for President, or a little later when he was in command of the Department of Missouri, and was suppressing loyal newspapers, making "arbitrary" arrests, and issuing "free" proclamations. Most of them hold out, for the purpose of catching some who can't see through the game, the probability that he will receive the Copperhead nomination at Chicago. The Chenango Democrat, however, is not one of that kind. In its last issue, it uses the following language:—"Fremont is not the man that they can tamper with. He has money enough, and they can't buy him off; and he has pluck and recklessness enough to lead them to despair of buffing him off. He is bound to run, and has formally accepted the nomination, and resigned his major generalship for that purpose.

"Elsowhere, we publish the resolutions adopted by the Couvention, and next week we will publish the letters of acceptance of both candidates. We do not expect or intend to support Fremont or rote for him; but we do pray God that he MAY BE ABLE TO BURST THIS INFERNAL UNION LEAGUE TORY ORGANIZATION INTO TEN THOUSAND ATOMS."

Go in, brother Briggs, the country is holding its breath to see what effect your prayers will have. In the mean time, don't flatter yourself that the Union electors of this county will be saught with any of your "blamey."—Chemango Telegriph.

We reproduce the Baltimore Platform, putting it a a conspicuous place and in easy-reading types, hat our friends may carfully re-perses a document which is to call forth great discussion during the ext five months as the manifesto according to which

which is to call forth great discussion during the next five months as the manifesto according to which a great party proposes to wage a great campaign. We gave last week some editorial notes concerning the temper of the convention by whose unanimous vote this platform was adopted. We now add that this unanimity was the more remarkable in view of the radical character of these utterances, which are beyond any point of anti-slavery commitment hitherto reached by any political convention known to American history—not excepting the unrepresentative convention lately held at Cleveland. We can see neither the wisdom, the statesmanship nor the radicalism of the singular position assumed by the Cleveland platform, that slavery is already dead. It is well to say, for rhetorical emphasis, that the shot at Sumter destroyed slavery; but many things are destroyed rhetorically that afterward, like Daniel Webster, still lives. William Pitt had a habit of eloquently overthrowing Napoleon, and the cheers of Parliament, only to be at last brought to his grave by Napoleon's unceasing victories. The Cleveland Convention, sitting in May, knowing that the Fugitive Slave Law was still unrepealed, knowing that Congress had refused to vote for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery, knowing that the Proclimation of Emancipation, even without its confessed dependence upon a doubtfol Supreme Court, reaches only three millions of laves, while one million still remain. Leadly unsubstants. ing that the Procismation of Emancipation, even without its confessed dependence upon a doubtful Supreme Court, reaches only three millions of slaves, while one million still remain legally unreleased—knowing all these things, nevertheless voted to say that slavery was already destroyed. But it was not dead then; it is not dead now; it may not be dead in twenty years. When Alexander the Great was redead then; it is not dead now, it has, or the twenty years. When Alexander the Great was reported dead, the reply was, "No, else the wholf world would smell of the careas." We claim that it is an numanly treatment of the slavery question to get rid of it by jauntily saying that slavery is already destroyed—as if the question were one which it is an unmanly treatment of the slavery duestory to get rid of it by jauntily saying that slavery is already destroyed—as if the question were one which could now be safely put aside—as if Banquo's ghost would not reappear. Is this a wise position for radicals to take? It is just the position taken not long ago by James Brooks, Copperhead, in a speech in Congress! They who wish to see slavery perpetuated would be glad to have all other men believe it now extinct. They would be glad to see no further effort made to destroy it. The Cleveland platform calls slavery destroyed, and asks that the Constitution shall forbid its reeistablishment; but if the Constitution could of itself put forth this amendment to-morrow morning, as a stall puts forth a pud, the land would be full of cavils as to how far slavery, already establishment. The Cleveland Convention, spranger of the state o

and, as slavery is harder to kill than a cat, we are sorry that the Cleveland Convention should have dealt a blow only to wound, and not to slay.

The Baltimore Convention, instead of saying that "the rebellion has virtually destroyed slavery," says just the opposite, namely, that "the national safety demands its utter and complete extirpation." This is the sensible view. This, we believe, is the view which would have been taken by the Cleveland Convention, had not that body, in making its platform, sought to use a cunning form of words which the coming Democratic Convention at Chicago might not deem too heretical to adopt. We suppose that Mr. William Goodell, Mr. Stephen S. Foster, Mr. Parker Fillsbury, and Mr. Henry T. Cheever had no thought at Cleveland, and have no thought now, of making an alliance with the Democracy. But Mr. Fremont and Mr. Cochrane, the Cleveland Candidates, show no blush at playing

thought now, of making an animate cracy. But Mr. Fremont and Mr. Cochrane, the Cleveland Candidates, show no blush at playing their cards for the Chicago nomination.

We reject the anti-slavery position of the Cleveland platform as one unworthy of the greatness of the case, and unworthy of those good men in the sonvention who, while there, seem to have strangely isst the warning voices with which they have been accustomed to speak elsewhere. For instance, in the month of May, in New York, Mr. Stephen S. Foster charged upon the United States Government the guilt of holding ones million slaves in bonds; and yet, in the same month of May, at Cleveland, he unites in putting forth a statement that slavery is leaded! Mr. Goodell, who ddis a paper ilt of holding one mosth of May, at Cleveland, in putting forth a statement that slavery y dead! Mr. Goodell, who edits a paper of the most of the Green the milliness of the Green the Green the milliness of the Green the milliness of the Green the Green the Green the Green the Milliness of the Green the Gree unites in putting forth a statement that slavery is already. dead l. Mr. Goodell, who edits a paper which insists equally upon the guiltiness of the Government in still being the slaveholder of one-fourth of the entire body of slaves, and who, with Dr. Cheever, has always recuted the idea of amending the Constitution (that instrument being, in their view, sufficiently anti-slavery without amendment), gave up at Cleveland both these old positions, declaring in their place—first, that slavery is destroyed, and, second, that the Constitution should be amended! The noble and eminent name of Wendell Phillips—a man for whom our respectis as profound afor any man in America, is borrowed to add a lustre to this so-called radical nomination. But we believe that Mr. Phillips knows only half the intent of the Cleveland Convention, and that, if he knew the other half, he would instantly withdraw from its support. That convention, is the minds of its chief managers and most interested parties, was simply the first caucus of the coming Chicago Convention. A few nobleminded men and women, by their presence or by letter, contributed their influence to the meeting, because, in view of the unsatisfactory progress of the contributed the public affairs during the present letter, contributed their influence to the meeting, because, in view of the unsatisfactory progress of the war and of general public affairs during the present administration, they thought a change of administration would profit the country. This view has been held by many thoughtful minds outside of that convention. It has had its utterance in many faithful presses. We ourselves would have preferred, for the next four years, a more complete change of administration than the Baltimose Convention has provided for—though that convention has already, provided that its candidate, in accepting its platform, must make changes in his cabinet. But when we are asked to take the Cleveland platform with its inadequate anti-slavery position, and its candidates we are asked to take the Clevelant platform with its inadequate anti-slavery position, and its candidates with their uncommendable political designs, in exchange for the Baltimore platform with its greater explicitness, and its candidates with their surer honesty, we respectfully decline. We refuse to make ourselves an ally, in any way, directly or indirectly, with the so-called Democratic party. There are now these Democracies—the Wer Democracies ourselves an ally, in any way, directly, or indirectly, with the so-called Democratic party. There are now three Democracy, and the Peace Democracy, the Radical Democracy, and the Peace Democracy. We believe that the larger and better part of the War Democracy will join itself before November to the one great Party of the Union, leaving the Radical and the Peace Democracies to join themselves in a fellowship of the earthen and the iron pot, the one to break and the other to sink, and both to go to the bottom of the Salt river.

Our chief regret in view of the Cleveland Convention is, that it has unbappily led a number of excellent friends of the Good Cause into a snare. The spirit of its leaders has become more apparent since the convention than before. Among respectable American journals, not one, in any quarter, seems to its so entirely unpatriotic bitter and

The spirit of its reasonable to the spirit of the spirit o PT A COMMON TICKET. Mr. Vallandigham self is a delegate to Chicago. When Mr. Val-ligham is for the making of a common ticket, via to Mr. Fremont's triends of 1856 to rise in a

at Cleveland have been using the names of good men to cover the schemes of bad, of making revenge instead of patriotism their animating spirit, using the name of Liberty as a promise to the ear to be broken to the hope, plotting coalition with Copper-heads to overthrow the loyal party of the North,— we denounce it with the righteous indignation which it ments from every loyal soul!—New York Inde-rendent.

FREMONT AND VALLANDIGHAM.

When we remarked last week that Fremont's letter accepting the nomination of the Cleveland Convention, omitting one or two brief phrases, might have been consistently signed by Vallandigham, we did not expect so soon to find that Copperhead martyr quoting it exultingly as a vindication of his treason. But in his speech at Hamilton, Ohjo, the torted day, that open ally of the rebels referred to Fremont's letter in the following terms:

other day, that open any of the recess reterred to Fremont's letter in the following terms:

"Men of Ohio:—You have already asserted your right, to hear. It is now my duty to assert my right to speak. Wherefore, as to the sole offence for which I was arrested, imprisoned and banished—free speech in criticism and condemnation of the Administration—an Administration filly described in a recent public paper by one of its early supporters—as marked at home by disregard of constitutional rights, by its violation of personal liberty of the press, and as a crowning shame, by the abandonment of the right of asylum—a right especially dear to all free nations. I repeat it here to-day, and will again and yet again, so long as I live, or the Constitution and our present form of government shall survive. The words then spoken, and the appeal at that time made, and now enforced by one year more of taxation and debt, and of blood and disaster, entreating the people to change the public servants and their poicy, not by force, but peaceably, through the ballot, I now and here reiterate in their utmost extent and with all their significancy." significancy."

The words in *Italics* are, it will be observed, those of Gen. Fremont.

The Copperheads of Ohio have chosen Vallandigham as one of their representatives in the Chicago Convention, wherein he will have to pass upon the claims of Gen. Fremont as a candidate for the Presidency!—A. S. Standard.

THE COPPERHEADS AND THE REBELS.

That the seditious part played by the Copperhead agitators is clearly understood and appreciated by the rebel leaders is manifest from a very striking article in the Atlanta (Georgia) Register, the following extract from which ought to be read by every voter in the Northern States:—

Ex-President Pierce, Seymour of Connecticut, Vallandigham, Reed, Wood, Richardson, and hundreds of of others are as hostile to the war as they are to Black Republicanism. These men are doing us an indirect service. They are not openly and avovedly our friends, nor could we reasonably ask this of them. But they are not our bloody enemies. United against Mr. Lincoln and his wicked policy, breasting the power of an overwhelming majority, firm to the traditions and precedents of Constitutional liberty, the noble band of patriots is striving to erect a breakwater that shall arrest the surges of the unloosed deluge. If they do no more than resist the centralization of Mr. Lincoln, that far they are worthy of our respect and sympathy. If they hold up the banner of State Rights, that far they are advocating a sentiment entitled to our admiration.

Such is the course they are pursuing, and such a course ought to have our cordial approbation. Step by step the same convictions and the same temper that have placed them in compact unity and fiery valor, to denounce ultra Federalism and New England fanaticism, will inevitably bring them upon the right ground as it respects our indepéndence. We confess our confidence that eventually these men will see the whole truth, and embrace all its conclusions. We can gain nothing by denouncing them. We may lose much by presenting a bostile front to their peace movements. Live with them under the same government we never will. But, meanwhile, if they will use the ballot box against Mr. Lincoln, whilet we use the cartridge box, each side will be a helper to the other, and both co-operate in accomplishing the greatest towk which this country and the continent have will be a support of the contess our confidence that eventually these truths with the continent have will be a support of the contess our confidence that eventually these the contess our confidence that eventually these men will be the contess our confidence that eventually these men will be a helper of the contess our confidenc Ex-President Pierce, Seymour of Connecticut, Val landigham, Reed, Wood, Richardson, and hundred

TWO REBEL NEWSPAPERS VENTILATED.

You can always tell which way the political wind blows, by the tone of the New York Herald. Read its exquisite comments below on those amiable cop-perhead sheets, the New York News and the New York World. It says:—

The majority of the people are continually pushing ahead. The minority are always lagging behind. The majority travel in railroad cars. The minority travel in slow coaches. As it is of the people, so it is of the papers.

We are solry to say that at least a couple of these mulish papers are permitted to linger out their miserable existence in this busy, bustling, enterprising metropolis of New York.

erable existence in this busy, bustling, enterprising metropolis of New York.

There is the Daily News, which is published under the influence of a wild hallucination. Its editors evidently imagine that we are away back in the times of poor Pierce; when Jeff. Davis ruled the roost, wound the flexible President around his the times of poor Pierce; when Jeff. Davis ruled the roost, wound the flexible President around his fingers, and opened the source of all our wees by the i repeal of the Missouri-compromise. Laboring under this dreadful delusion, they puff Jeff. Davis with unremitting energy but slight skill, and still prate about Southern chivalry, and still deliver tearful tirades upon the blessings of peace. They seem to know nothing of the impassable gulf which history has fixed between that time and this. They forget that Southern chivalry has been weighed in the balance, and dound wanting. They are ignorant of the fact that Jeff. Davis is now a rebel chief; cooped up in his capital by our victorious armies, and already rehearing his last dying speech and confession, in view of a certain alarming contingency not altogether unconnected with the gallows. Their cyes are shut so tightly as they sing songs of peace through their noses, that they can see none of the blessings of war, and less of the inevitable glories of the future. The News is twenty years behind the age. Its office of publication should be transferred from New York to Richmond. Its name is a great mistake, since no news is to be found in its columns. Its only use is that of a warning example, to show us what an American newspaper should not be and should not say, as the Spartans hired intoxicated harlots to teach children not to get drunk.

The World is another tardy and tumble-down concern. Started as a Christian paper, it gradually degenerated into a should paper, then into an aleand-porter paper—all of whose editors wore straw hats and linen, pandales of the intoxication and the straw of the paper.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1864.

LETTER FROM HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

No member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet-not even No member of all limits and the second of th that while he has not in a single in aware of, resorted to the press to reply to the accusations of his opponents, a single expression our lips indicating a doubt as to the correctness accurations of his opponents, a single expression from our lips indicating a doubt_as to the correctness of a certain damaging accusation brought against him on the Anti-Slavery platform, at the Tremont Temple, induces him to send us the following letter for publi-cation in the Liberator, partly in self-defence, and to show that we did him no more than justice in ex-tressing the doubt allowed to. It will be seen that show that we on him he had been that, instead of negotiating for the Baltimore Clipper for the purpose (as was alleged) of making it hostile to termination of slavery in Maryland, he had in view the exact opposite of this—namely, the abolition of that dangerous and destructive system. To prove his friendliness to the cause of emancipation, he avera that he is disposed to waive all differences of opinion on other points, and heartily co-operate with those who are laboring for its accomplishment. Nay, he declares that he "dissented even from the repeal of Fremont's Proclamation "-a declaration us equal pleasure and surprise, because he has h us equal pleasure and surprise, decausing that it was mainly owning to his adverse influence that the Pres-ident countermanded that military edict, upon which he popularity of General Fremont has been so widely based. Certainly, then, in this instance the most cruel injustice has been done to Mr. Blair. Mr. Blair frankly reiterates the expression of his

colonization views, which, of course, we strongly reprobate. But if he will advocate the emancipation of al robate. But it will advecte the will deter who are in bondage as right and just, time will deter mine whether "freedom and equality are possible for masses of whites and blacks in the same community." asses of whites and blacks in the same o

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Esq., Boston, Mass.

DEAR SIR—I am much gratified to perceive, by an extract from a recent speech of yours published in omcealth, that you are sensible of th injustice of the attacks made on me by the opponents of the President. This induces me to say that you are altogether right in discrediting the statement, the I had "bought an interest in the Baltimore Clippe for the purpose' (among other things) of preventing emancipation in Maryland." The sole object of my negotiations with the proprietors of that journal was to secure a press to advocate emancipation in a city where at the time. where, at the time my negotiations began, we had no such advocate. The espousal of our cause, afterwards, by the able editor of the Baltimore American, superseded, in a great measure, the necessity for my nego-tiations with the Clipper, and they were for that rea-I am gratified, also, to see that you do not conside son discontinued.

a difference of opinion on the question of whether the races must be separated after emancipation a sufficient reason for division among friends of freedom before we have effected emancipation. they are now distinguished for denunciation, have been in some degree the pioneers of one scheme o emancipation, as you have been of another at the North; schemes which differ as to the manner which it was proposed to accomplish and maintain emancipation. You thought it possibly might be nec-essary to dissolve the Union to obtain emancipation. we believed it could only be accomplished by the orce of the Union, and, therefore, were for the Ur for the sake of emancipation itself, as well as for every other reason. You think freedom and equality possi-ble for masses of blacks and whites in the same comble for masses of blacks and whites in the same community; we think all history proves the contrary. But, whilst these are important differences, we have one common object—EMANCIPATION—and until that from the great body of the friends of the cause. have, without regard to consequences, assisted to reach the earliest and most absolute triumph of the cause. We dissented even from the repeal of Fremont's proclamation, although pronounced in derogation the President's dignity and authority, and from a sel-fish motive. The position he has now taken proves he is ready to sacrifice the cause which he pretended prompted it, to reach the real object of his zeal; an we, in common with the mass of the people, have learn of the Government, who, in arresting the unautho

opinion to reveal and announce the necessity which alone could justify the act.

As respects the attempt to turn me out of the Cab inet, my brother Frank describes my feelings in a le ter from Kingston, Georgia, dated 6th Inst., in speaking of the designs against him :--" To-morrow," h says, "we march for the front, which we shall reach in two or three days, and in time to participate in th final struggle for Atlanta. We are exceedingly lope ful of results here, and equally so of Grant's success in Virginia. I see my radical friends in Congress are still pursuing me. I hope they will have a go of it. I do not care a snap of my fingers they succeed or not in turning me out of Congress and the army both. I think, after the incessant ex citement and toll of the past four years, I could enjoy a little quiet retirement; especially as it is now apparent that the rebellion will soon be put down, and Old

I am, very truly yours. Washington, June 21, 1864.

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR NEWMAN.

We lose no time in laying before our readers friendly and serious letter to us,—although unable this week to accompany it with such comments as its misconceptions call for,—from Professor Francis W. degenerated into a shoddy paper, then into an ale-and-porter paperall of whose editors wore straw hats and linen partaloons—and then a stock-jobbing paper, intil now it has advanced so far backwards, like the rebel generals, that we have no single adjective which will adequately express its strange and antiquated characteristics. In sentiment it is almost as devoted an admirer of Jeff. Davis as the News. As a newspaper, the News is rather its superior, if one kind of nothingness can be called superior to another kind of nothingness. It is the organ of old fools, old for gies, old women in breeches and women without breeches. Its ideas are aged, without being substantial, like a worm-eaten copy or a slily book, a rickety ahanty in Mackerelville, or some of the city nuisances which Inspector Boole has resolutely determined to abate. Its favorite topic is the administration's tyrannical interference with the freedom of the press, and it confutes its own arguments by continuing to be published daily. It tries to make political and pecuniary capital out of its recent sangers in or a day or two; when the record proves that both it and the News might have been suppressed long ago, under existing regulations, on the charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and their editors sent to Fort Warren, to keep company with Pollard, of the Richmond Examiner, whose rebell uterances they have always eagerly emulated, and often surpassed. Its stale opinions are rehashed in a sort of Bohemian style not very different from that of the author of the forged proclamation, who was at one time a contributor to its columns. Although the latest and the most graceless professed convert to Democratic principles, it aspires to instruct the De that all the facts warrant us in saying that, since the issuing of the immortal Proclamation of January 1st, 1865, the cause of the oppressed in our land has been steadily growing brighter and beighter—the action of the government more and more deciaive in opposition to slavery, and in favor of the equal rights of the colored population—and the public sentiment of the loyal North stronger and stronger for universal emancipation as essential to the sure and final suppression of the Southern rebellion. That there are grievances still to be redressed, and outrages to be protested sgainst, is true; but is it rationally to be expected that, where slavery and its poisonous influences have railed the country for centurice, full justice for the oppressed can be obtained at a single bound—especially in the midst of the convulsions of an unparalleled civil war. Yet what Anti-Slavery progress has year made?

TO WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, APOSTLE OF NEGRO FREEDO 10 CIRCUS ROAD, LONDON, N. W., J. June 7, 1864.

DEAR SIR :- Your name is revered by all here wh

know and care for the moral struggles of your nation, and the prospects of human justice. I write to you by way of honor, and with great cordiality, though also for expostulation; having no other objects than those sacred interests, Truth and Right, to which you have devoted your life, with sacrifices such as it has

have devoted your life, with sacrifices such as it has not been my privilege to make.

You have hitherto been strong by fixing your eyes on absolute right, and disdaining any compromise, such as serfdom in place of slavery would be. This may have made you (for aught I know) treasonable or factions; it may have embarrassed and temporarily weak-ened good men, who were attempting half measures when whole measures were impossible. But it has given to your word immense moral weight in certain directions; nay, and weight even to your sidence. If given to your word immense moral weight in certain directions; hay, and weight even to your silence. If it can be said, "Garrison does not reprove General Banks's measures," it will be inferred that they do full justife to the colored race. A great responsibility now rests on you to use this power aright.

From the day that I knew Garrison and Wendell Phillips to have become Unionists and supporters of the war, I believed it to be a glorious and fruitful war. The English resole at large were large.

of freedom. The English people at large were not able to calculate or understand the advantage which the cause of freedom would assuredly have gained, if the rebels had been terrified at your firm front, and had returned to the Union without war-humiliated, but on their old footing. Hence, while hostile to the wicked South, we were cold to the North until Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation of September, 1862, aroused us. Legal documents are always harsh and ob the unprofessional, and we habitually accept their to the unprofessional, and we instituate accept their interpretation from others. Leading articles of newspapers interpreted the Proclamation for us, or, rather, misinterpreted it. I have but lately come to understand it aright, reading it as explained by facts. My new perceptions are truly painful, and very unwelcome. In the dinner given at Boston to Mr. Roudanez and Castic Returnment of the proceedings of the processing the processing

Captain Bertonneau, colored delegates from Louisiana that the President has pledged himself for the first time, that the President has pledged himself for the freedom of "the three million slaves of the rebel States." That was the sense in which we popularly understo the Proclamation. When any (in true or felgued zeal for freedom) cried out: "Why does not the President free the slaves of Kentucky?" we had the ready answer: "The Supreme Court will overrule him, if he attempt it; his legal powers do not reach so far. But we believed that a free Tennessee would soon en-sure a free Kentucky. We were under the delusion that Tennessee and Louisiana would forthwith be made Free States. I believe they together contain above a million and a quarter slaves. This is a horribly large deduction from your three millions; but the principles which have detained them in slavery would be equally alarming, if only thirteen thousand instead of thirteen

A friend of mine (an M. P.) told me that an emi nent person, whom I may not name, in conversation with him, called Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation, when we were beginning to glorify it, "a villainous hypocrisy for he refused to set free those whom he could, while pretending to set free those whom he could not." I need not tell you, that a bitter desire to see your proud Union broken to pieces animated that utterance I was surprised that a statesman with a name to lose should commit himself to (what I deemed) an ignorant, vulgar slander; for I thought the reproach to be directed only against the slavery still endured in the States which had not rebelled. I am now pierced in heart to discover, that, however envemoned in the phrase, it was no slander at all, but a terrible truth.

The Proclamation did not say that, on Jan. 1st 1863, "the slaves of all the States which have rebelled shall be free;" but, "the slaves of States which shall be then in rebellion;" and since, on that day, the hand of the North was so heavy on Western Tennessee and New Orleans that they could not rebel, (thought they would have rebelled in five minutes, had your armie been withdrawn,) your President kept his word to the letter by excepting many hundred thousand person from freedom. Butler, Chase, Fremont, Sumner, Ar drew,-any Northern abolitionist,-any ordinary Engin the Presidential Chair, would have interpreted his right to neglect Southern institution ending-1, on the States having thrown off all giance; 2, on the immorality and injustice of certain laws; 3, on their inconsistency with Republicanism, which Congress is bound to maintain; 4, on the n cessity of providing against future rebellion by a high-handed removal of that which has caused the presen rebellion. But Mr. Lincoln puts a Southern interpretation on your Constitution, which is to you a great and threatening calamity. He seems to believe the he has sworn to support slavery for the rebels, and that his oath can only be relaxed in the crisis when your ship of state is foundering. He demands disas ter, slaughter, visible impending ruin, as an inexora-ble condition, before he is allowed to free a slave. You must pay in blood of white men for freedom of black; and the more honest he is, the worse for you. It is now cruelly manifest, that your heroes of Pittsburg and Fort Donnelson were too brave. If the Landing and Dert Dollinder.

had been driven back with ignominy,—and much mo certainly, if they had been massacred in heaps,—second year's war would have brought freedom to Te

second year start and the good cause! You conquered in the first compaign; you stuck firm in the conquest; you did not fulfil the requisite condition of humiliating disasters: hence your arms, instead of striking off fetters from the slave, are become the tools of the slave-owner. And why? Is it because the Supreme Court would have overruled a President who freed the slaves of a State in rebellion? No: but because, with your President, it is not the treason of the rebels, but your "military necessity,"—that is, present and gall-ing danger,—which alone makes his conscience easy in colored men not prescribed in the codes of slavehold-ers, it would have been impossible to excite enthusiasm for him in an English audience. Had "three groans for the slaves of Tennessee' been called for Confederate sympathizer, the meetings must have be

you a single congratulation. A secondary yet very grave result of Mr. Lincoln's peculiar conscience is, that while elected (as we ought) to oppose the Southern doctrine, that slavery merely local; he has for the first ti iven to slavery the national status which it coveted. given to slavery the national status which it correse.

In old days, the injusty was maintained in Tennessee
by local wickedness only. Mr. Lincoln has insisted
(quite gratuitously, as it has seemed to Europeans)
on upholding it there by Federal guilt; and has forced
Northern soldiers to become the vile instruments of
the slaveholder, which they disdained to be in their
status Status. This is, a local to which Wm. Lloyd native States. This is a deed, to which Wm Garrison's indignation seems justly due. (A friend who reads the Liberator will not believe the fact; oh that I could learn that I am under a delusion!) Mr. that a could seare that I am uncer a decision. If M. Lincoln of late wrote deliberately, "If Slavery is not wrong, then nothing is wrong," Yet he has refentarify taken an oath which be imagines to bind him to uphold wrong so superlative; and he does uphold it, instead of addicating and making way for others, who put a freeman's interpretation on your noble Constitution, and do not befoul it with this intense and burnaries.

not redress their wrongs on moral grounds, but, if at all, only as a military necessity. Horrible indeed is the sugary for your future, when your Chief Magistrate dares not indulge the moralities of his heart, through concelentious tremors at the guilt of violating the wicked laws of concurred rabels? trate dares not indulge the moralities of his heart, through conceientous tremors at the guilt of violating the wicked laws of conquered rebeis! Is he not practically invoking a new insurrection, which shall display in glaring colors the "military necessity" now, alsa! hidden from his eyes! I confers that your cheerful and highly satisfied speech in reply and the state of the sta fatuation as that of putting power into the hands of your disloyal conquered enemies, and casting your loy-al friends under their feet. It is a combination of baseness and folly which demands of you, as a patriarch of freedom, as a historical name, and a real power in America, to prophery, and even rave, and er ywe in America, to prophery, and even rave, and cry Woe! Woe! against your nation. Your enemies here glost over it, knowing that it ensures your roin; your friends almost universally hush the matter up, so that no details can be learned from them. Such a policy, if it is to receive sanction from Congress, and become typical, positively ensures disaffection of the South again after being conquered, be sure that your en nies in the English and French cabinets will know that their hour is come. The revolted parts will be occu-pied by Euglish and French fleets before we hear of any such scheme. Your Free States, after the proaugious strain of this war, will collapse into compara-tive apathy. We shall be too much disguated with your folly to have any pity at your falling in pieces. Until recently, I have looked on your war with se-rene satisfaction as a sublime sacrifice for a magnifi-

cent future, glorious to you, beneficent to our mil-lions. I have indulged in glowing anticipations, in which I seemed to friends but a wild dreamer. Since have learned that your President has sanctioned Gen. Banka's ordinances, I begin to fear that I have indeed been a dreamer, and that your enemies here are substantially correct; one of whom said to me three years ago: "The North hates slavery; but it hates colored men still more; and it will rather break up the Union, than endure to admit them into real quality." A time of war, and revolution de great principles on which future wealor woe depends. New moral principles are needed, not slave-owners' base notions, or you are lost. A purer morality must be sausciated by your Chief Magistrate, and sternly applied, before you can purge your civil and military applied, before you can purge your civil and military aministration of virtual traitors. Every one in Europe who has any politicals thought knows that your litting can have no future, unless your stupid and Union can have no future, unless your stupid and now, once for all, extirpated and renounced. In a great revolution, you must strike while the iron is hot. and strike hard; caring entirely for principles, and not at all for persons. If you delay but a little more; if you let the next Presidential elections pass, without sternly enforcing on the candidates a total abandonment of your cardinal and ruinous national insanity

I am, Dear Sir, Yours with high respect and esteem

THE "NEW NATION."

LEICESTER, June 25, 1864. DEAR MR. GARRISON—In the Liberator of yester-day I observe,—copied into the "Refuge of Oppres-sion," fit place for them,—several articles from the New Nation, the New York paper which has appeared as the organ of the Cleveland Convention, and of the new party which places at its head, in singular union, The last of the extracts from the New Nation contains diately preceding the article from which the New Na

must nave been written by another hand I (1)
In your absence, the paper was necessarily edited
by others; and, to the extent at least of the paragraph
which has so shocked the New Nation; was edited by
myself. I could not refrain from pointing out, to the

I am sure it will not trouble you much to be info by the New Nation, that you are a "lost leader,"—wanted to lead in the way the New Nation would Abraham Lincoln is or is not on anti-slavery ground. preferable to some other man or men, as next Presi-

on may say; but because I think it to be my duty to state the simple fact of the auth paragraph in the Liberator, and to let the blame of it, if blameable it be, rest where it should. writing, congratulate you that the ingitive Slave Law Lies DEAD, struck down by b

Houses of Congress! The President's signature will undonbtedly follow. But this, I suppose, will only be an additional proof, in some quarters, that this is "the most infamous administration the country has ever had"! Well! let it but continue thus to sweep away the bulwarks and supports of slavery, until the whole is gone, root and branch, and the world will decide

(1) Our friend Mr. May does us but simple justice in acknowledging that he wrote the article which elicited the piteful criticism upon us by the New Nation.—[En. Len.

He is now establishing in Louisiana,—as a pattern for future reconstructions, I suppose,—another doctrine, still more deadly to your prospects. My hopes in your President did not finally give way, smill d the statement of Mr. Roudanes, which you secure a large audience.

heard, that the President kindly told them he could ers of power, and exhaustion of the North. ous strain of this war, will collapse into compara

rinciples on which future weal or woe depends ase legislating about the color of a man's skin be -prejudice against color; your national future may

FRANCIS W. NEWMAN,

es of John C. Fremont and John Cochrane a paragraph copied from the Liberator of June 3d, and because of which the New Nation falls into a sort of spasm of astonishment, and is only able to recover by pronouncing you to be in your doinge, &c., &c. Now, I make such reasonable haste as I may, to say that whatever the faults or otherwise of that paragraph, (which was on the Cleveland Convention, and the many anti slavery things it did not say,) you, the afore-said man "in his dotage," are not in any respect responsible for it. You were, at the time it was written and printed, attending the Progressive Friends' meeting in Pennsylvania; and that fact was distinctly at the head of the Liberator's editorial columns, immetion quotes! Was it carclessness or something worse, then, which led it to attribute to you what clearly must have been written by another hand! (1)

readers of that week's Liberator, and with something of the indignation which I felt at the shameful barof the indignation which I get at the similarity of gaining carried on at Cleveland, the remarkable onissions (in behalf of Freedom and Justice to the Colored Man) to be found in the platform of that Convention. I should have spoken more plainly, is the paragraph itself will testify, if I had felt sure that the telegraphic report of said platform was correct,—as it since ap-

innocent, injured, loyal fellow-citizens their elementary natural rights. His Proclamation has done immense good; hor will I yield to you in extolling many of his acts. Yet if we had understood the quality of his logic, his exclusion of morality from Presidential deties, and his wonderful disowning of all duty towards have and to express your own-opinion as to whe

I write this, not because I suppose it to be of any serious consequence to you, or anybody else, what such a writer as the author of those articles in the

where the infamy belongs.

Truly yours, SAMUEL MAY, JR.

CROWD THE HOUSE!—GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq. will deliver an Address on behalf of the Colored Soldiers' Aid Society, in the 12th Baptist Church, Southus street, [Rev. Mr. Grimes's) on WEDERDAY EVENING, July 6th, at 8 o/clock. The admission will be decorated in the Associate of the Colored South Colore

THE NEW NATION.

The Radical Democrats-The Copperhead Democrats

The Difference between SARATOGA, (N. Y.,) June 20, 1864. TD GARRISON:

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

MY FRIEND—The New Notion, the organ, it I
mistake not, of Fremont, and of the party which astains him, and which call themselves the Reliad
tains him, and which call themselves the Reliad
tains him, and which call the property in a recent editorial on the principle. Democracy, in a recent editorial on the principles of positions of the party and its presidential customs.

"There is so little difference between this my and the Democratic party, that it would be early adopt a common ticket, which would sweep the thing before it."

This same Fremont organ also says-

"On to the common enemy! Down with Linear! Such be our battle-cry! Let there be but two parin; let all be for or against Lincoln."

Thus, the organ of Fremont, his party being we. lesses, urges that the difference between the Balley nesses, urges that the difference between the Addal Democracy and the Copperhead Democracy is a slight and unimportant, that both may join in sea ticket. Is the Radical Democracy ready to communicate their platform in regard to the abolition and persons their platform in regard to the abolition and persons their platform in regard to the abolition and persons the Concerbed Democracy and the Concerbed Democracy is a contract to the Concerbed Democracy and the Concerbed Democracy is a contract to the Concerbed Democracy in the Concerbed Democracy is a contract to the Concerbed Democracy in the Concerbed Democracy is a contract to the Concerbed Democracy in the Concerbed Democracy is a contract to the Concerbed Democracy in the Concerbed Democracy is a contract to the Concerbed Democracy in the Concerbed Democracy is a contract to the Concerbed Democracy in the Concerbed Democracy is a contract to the Concerbed Democracy in the Concerbed Democracy is a contract to the Concerbed Democracy in the Concerbed Democracy is a contract to the Concerbed Democracy in the Concerbed Democracy is a contract to the Concerbed Democracy in the Concerbed Democracy is a contract to the Concerbed Democracy in the Concerbed Democrac their platform in regard to the aboution and pripula-tion of slavery as does the Copperhead Democray! Will Fremont accept the construction of Wood, Co. Vorhees, Vallandigham, or his? So it seems, their organ being witness.
"On to the common enemy!" What is that one

"On to the common enemy! "nat is nat common enemy? Slavery! No-but Lincoln. "Down with slavery!" is to be "the battle-cry" of freemen, as well are Valla-digham, his organ being witness. "Let there be bet two parties"; not one to abolish and another is sutain slavery—but one party to sustain, and the other to put down Lincoln. The New Nation thich all should be—not for or against slavery, but for against Lincoln. Thus, that organ of the Escal Democracy admits that the party was formed not put down slavery, but to put down Lincoln; not b embody and give effect to the concentrated harris the people against slavery, but to gather up and con centrate whatever hatred may exist against Lincoln Thus both parties, the Radicals and the Copperhead the organ of Fremont being witness, would assentiat Lincoln, not slavery, is the cause of the war and in Then again the New Nation says-" Grant is the

The she was a state of the stat

completest and dearest failure of all the many him ders made by the Administration. Halleck was work less, but almost harmless; Grant is still more worth less, but does still more harm. . . . If Grant does take Richmond by the fourth of July, it is clear that the Administration, with a guilty design, has abased the credulity of the people, and that Grant, through stone ity or malice, has been the accomplice of a dislore manœuvre, with the aim of assuming the supreme can mand of the army, and of procuring, in exchange, Lie oln's re-election. The New York World chimes in and says-" Down

with the Republicans and rebels, the twin cours of the country! These factions have been qually the curse of the country; and it is the duty of the com ry to rally at the next election, and put down Lincoln, as well as his confederate, Jeff. Davis."

The New York News, the organ of the Woods, or

tains a letter from a Peace Democrat, who mystains a letter from a Peace Democrat, was un"As far as my observation goes, there has been so
candidate before the people since the war begn, via
could with more propriety claim the support of the
peace element"; and this conclusion is made because
te thinks Fremont is opposed to "armed corons"—
to "the prosecution of the war"—to put does of
rebellion and save the Republic from the Start Percertain News thinks Fremont "is the first one via er. The News thinks Fremont "is the first one wh has had the moral courage to drop the sensees ap-peal of a vigorous prosecution of hostilities against the rebellion. He thinks Fremont the most "avalable candidate," and has "the strongest element to defeat the Administration." The News assures ha Copperhead patrons that they "can certainly poll more votes by uniting on Fremont than they can by making another and a third nomination."

Fremont says... The object of the var is to make permanently seeme the peace and happiness of the whole country, and there was beta single element in the way of its attainment. way of its attainment. This element of slavery maybe considered practically destroyed in the collary, and ored only your proposed amendment of the Constitution to make its extinction complete. With this extincies of slavery, the party divisions created by it less also

disappeared."

So, Fremiont places himself by the side of Symur, Wood, Cox, and Vallandigham, and insists that questions relating to slavery and its aboliton should so more be introduced into the politics of the nation, and the matter of the state of t because slavery has disappeared, and "the partitivisions created by it, have also disappeared." This is defines as his fixed policy in his lettered secretary. and if elected President, he will ignore all questions That he would consign the negro to be tender nerry of kidnappers, asking no questions; or, that he was regard and treat every man, woman and child as feet, and no more regard any one as a stare! The Copperheads consider him as abandoning the farest tirely.

HENRY C. WEIGHT. relating to slavery. What does be-

SARATOGA, June 21, 1864 DEAR GARRISON—I have just heard of you being at the Convention in Baltimore, and of you wish the President. Heaven can only see the jot of plant that were at the Convention in Baltimore, and of your the President. Heaven can only see the jet of will heart, that you were present at that Convenie, heart, that you were present at that Convenie, he witness then and there—where you were implied for your principles—the complete triumph of based principles over the nation. Then and there Candhand State, the Religion, the Politics, the Lieuter, the Commerce, and the Conventionalism of the fine surrendered at dispersion—took off the moral at tion surrendered at dispersion—took off the moral at tion surrendered at dispersion—took off the moral at tion surrendered at dispersion to the fine surrendered at dispersion of the fine principles, and laid them at your feet. As you he will not the surrendered at the one grand, oversation it was to pay homage to the one grand, oversation idea of your life—that slavery is a in, press, salies in mediate, unconditional emancipation the spirit of the slave, and the duty of the enalayer—fenter had one deepest emotion of your soul—"Not ustos, but one deepest emotion of your soul—"Not ustos, but the nation, in intent and profession, sand sout the so practically,) is penittent and prostrate before the procession, under the heart of the procession, the sand you, who, more than the procession of the pr The nation, in intent and profession, (and sole upso practically,) is penitent and prostrate before in
negro, whom it has outraged; and you who, and
than thirty years ago, declared your intent to shall
slavery by the spirit of repealance, were present ble
slavery by the spirit of repealance, were present ble
hold that act of national repealance and profess
hold only abolition, but the prohibition of alargic
ever, by a change in the organic law of the greeever, by a change in the organic law of the greement! Now, in the language of Lincoln to line
in the appointed by the nation to present to line
platform, and to inform him of his recommission
platform, and to inform him of his recommission
UNION, let us labor to give to it (the prohibition of
UNION, let us labor to give to it (the prohibition of
GAL FORM AND PRACTICAL EFFECT.

GAL FORM AND PRACTICAL EFFECT. This done, and our work is done, so far is the shot tion of chattel slavery is concerned. The nation had been said the word—has made the decree, "Let always cease, and be forever prohibited wherever the prement holds jurisdiction." Let us labor to give that decrees "Let's words." A support that decrees "Let's words." A support that decrees "Let's words." A support to the state of the state of the support to the supp hatdecree "LEGAL FORM AND PRACTICAL EFF.
And it was the President himself who gate the note to the Convention, through Senato Morga, sealed it to order. He will be all the destrict anison, and his name all the higher on the scale destiny, for doing so. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

The enlistment of colored troops in Kent In the enlistment of colored troops in firm ander the management of Gen. Thomas, is a very rapidly. A week ago, aix hundred can one rendeavous, and ten regiments are expected in service by July. Morgan's late raid is said had a good effect in dissipating the projudica, making soldiers of the blacks, and to have good the desire of the whites to fall up the queta. State with negre troops. The Newburyport Herald, of Saturday last, anno desth of our much esteemed friend and early large coadjutor, Joshua Corrin, Esq., of

rs, as follows:

a Coffin, Esq., historian of Newbury, well-Coffin, Esq., historian of Newson than Inti-an minurarian of much research and inti-an minurarian of much research for the particular than the records of this State from quantiment, idea suddenly, on Thursday as sething the state of the state of the spent of the state of the state of the reas born undered years. It is mearly oppo-one mention-incuses, and is one of the oldsess born, more dy cars. It is nearly oppo-some two lumberd years. It is nearly oppo-body of the control of the col-didown meeting-house, and is one of the col-didown meeting-house, and is one of the col-sis in these parts. The first centennial of the six of Newbury was evel-brated on the grounds of Newbury was see elegated on the grounds of the house of the community and in distant parts of the late community and in distant parts of the sterile on the distinction in literary, profes-ser in each optical life. Mr. Coffin was remaile and the second of the community of the sterile was the schoolmaster of John G. cher. He was an active Abolitionist, and if the testive—the aposites of the cause— of the testive of the testive of the cause— of the testive of the cause—

and a sholition society in Jackses and a sholiton society in Jackses is revolutions. In motion that half whitels now shakes is revolutions, seem boyd (darrison and Isase, Knapp in Jackses). He ever after ardeally of the slave; and in sympathy with of the slave; and in sympathy with of the slave; and in sympathy with covered and rescued from slavery two exercit and rescued from slavery two desired in Pinliadelphia in 1840, when so lide in Pinliadelphia in 1840, when into power, and belonging to that parameter of the pinliadelphia in 1840, when into power, and belonging to that parameter of the marched out the opponents of the distinct in the most obscure places, and intitude in the most obscure places, and the support of the proposed on the proposed to the proposed to the support of the proposed to the p

as spinor, then searched out the opponents on a distribution of the most obscure places, and distribution that questioned Edward Everett, identification that questioned Edward Everett, identification that questioned Edward Everett for a time surjection that questioned Edward Everett for a time surjection that question the surjection that the subditionist, to carry letters. He was removed at bolitonist, to carry letters. He was removed at bolitonist, to carry letters have been to the course of twenty-three years have been to the strangered in the last third of his life. Letter the strangered in the last third of his life, but strangered in the last third of his life. Coffin bad a large circle of acquaintances, which do may poblic ones, such as Daniel Webster, Chotek Whittier, Thaddeus Stevens, Summer, Chotek Whittier, Thaddeus Stevens, Summer, Chotek Whittier, Thaddeus Stevens, Summer, of the summer of the summer

nur no districted to be to be the state of t

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fally editie. His suti slavery zeal ever burned a stealy fame, and his testimony against the beinous dy fame, and his testimony against the of making man the property of man, was al-eyed making man the property of man, was al-given with courage and emphasis, and in a right the helped to organize the New England Antiarry Society in Boston, January 1st, 1832; and his arry Society in hosein, those who signed the Dro-me will be found among those who signed the Dro-nitios or Sextiments in Philadelphia in 1833, al who then assisted in the formation of the Ameri-Anti-Slavery Society. His contributions to the Laberton for the first three or four mins of the Labergee For the first three or lotters in special, were wequent, and always distin-shed for pith and good sense. His various services grest value to the cause at that early period rest led test of those who quickly responded to the broken down in health, his release from ils that flesh is heir to," and removal to

The following letter, addressed by him to us a fe first see, though not sent at the time, as will be seen by the sote accompanying it from his daughter,; will be prosed with interest:—

NEWBURY, June 28, 1864. Dist Mr. Garrison—The enclosed is the last letnee it. Will you send it back to me; as I want to bepitali my life! I sealed it for him a week ago I sealed it for him a week ago hafternoon, but his sickness prevented him from

ndagit, or rather of thinking of it.
Respectfully yours, MARY H. COFFIN.

NEWBURY, June 20, 1864. Dua Garrison-The first Anti-Slavery traulfuled in Massachusetts, as far as I have been able becruin, was written by Judge Samuel Sewall, and traident in Newbury, and afterwards in Boston is tract was entifled, " The Selling of Joseph," and up published not far from 1710, and till lately, no the supposed to be in existence. Within a short time, a copy has been found among the Winthrop pa en, and will be published by the Massachusetts Hi tial Society. Judge Sewall's view of the rights of but, irrespective of clime or color, is well expressed in the following lines, published in 1697:—

Boust not, proud English, of thy birth or blood, Dy brother Indian is by birth as good; Nake sure thy second birth, else thou shalt see Ensure ope to Indians wide, but shut to thee."

lathe Judge's diary I find in the year 1716 the

"lessyed to prevent negroes and Indians being ned with horses and cattle, but could not succeed."

The Judge was a man of ardent and unaffected pie-ty, and impartial generosity and benevolence. The autie of the good old man still rests on some of his exendants, and who, unlike many persons of the lessed day, are not of that class who have so much thigin that they are destitute of humanity, especially the the claims of the slave and their duty respecting in are presented. That class of non-doers, who therto endeavored to throw off all responsibili-

hav hiterto endeavored to throw off all responsibility meeting klavery, by charging the sin on their ancients and transferring repentance to posterity, are two testing a most painful and salutary lesson—a lesso which the whole nation will be taught "with time and thorns," as David taught the men of Success, and will be at school till the lesson is thoroughly kined. It may take years, but it will be done. That this will be ghe case, I have never had a doubt; far "hen God's judgments are abroad in the earth, its instaltants thereof will learn; righteousness." but no destinate as we are, the iron logic of events, take the direction of Divine Providence, is teaching

PRESENTATION TO GOVERNOR ANDREW.

William C. Neil then arose, and, spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—By the perhaps too partial favor of some friends interested in a portion of this evening's exercises, the signal honor has been conferred upon your humble servant of submitting a message to our illustrious guest, Governor Andrew

May it please your Exc

May it please your Excellency—The mission allotted me on this occasion has suggested my culling a few extracts from the tablet of memory, possessed in common by the colored citizens of Boston and vicinity.

During the winter of 1846, (as some of us remember,) you delivered a lecture before our Adelphic Union Library Association, to supply a vacancy occasioned by the imperative absence of Hon. Charles Sumner. Your labor of love that evening, in discussions to us the dewlorps of Knowledge, was but one pensing to us the dewdrops of knowledge, was but one

the sunlight of literary advantages.

We remember your brilliant career as a Massachusetts legislator, characterized as it was by heroic and cloquent service for the removal of Judge Loring protesting against the word white on the Statute I been most zealous in promoting the equal school rights of colored children in Boston.

We remember the boundless joy of our hearts,

when our own beloved Massachusetts (God bless her!) honored herself, as we believe beyond all pre-cedent, in calling John A. Andrew to the gubernatorial chair.

which marked your administration during the early history of this Slaveholders' Rebellion, augmented by that sense of justice which recognizes man as man irrespective of accidental differences; and that it was your bugle-blast which first summoned colored American soldiers into the field.

We remember that auspicious day, the 18th of May 1863, when flags were presented to the Massachusetts 64th; and your speech was such an eloquent expression of hope, confidence and encouragement, that it animated all hearts, and so inspired the soldiers, that, during that memorable and historic scene of daring and gallant service at Fort Wagner, the most potential rallying cry for one last, best effort was, " Boys, reber God and Governor Andrew!"

We remember your persevering exertions to secur ilies will ever bless you.

We remember the notable example, and one far ored citizens of Louisiana-Messrs. Roudanez and

We remember that, whether as a citizen, a profes sional man, a legislator, a philanthropist, or a Christian magistrate, yours has ever been the heart to conceive the head to organize, and the hand to execute the ways and means for the public recognition of the colored man as an equal before the law.

These pleasing reminiscences, sir, have contrib to a desire of tendering some public token of our feel-ings, in which purpose we have been happily seconded by our two young friends and respected fellow-citizens, Messrs. Jacob R. Andrews and William H. Simpson, whose united mechanical skill and artistic genius hav culminated in producing this portrait of your Excel-lency, which we ask you to accept; not by any means as an equivalent for, but simply an acknowledgment of your valuable services in Humanity's cause, and a

In this connection we may be permitted to make the statement, that we confess to indulging a feeling of pride, (a legitimate one, however, as we think the as sociations will warrant, in the fact that this gilt frame and the portrait are the work of those hands which impart just that color to the idea which we believe will commend our presentation none the less to you

usion we would invoke continued prospe ity upon the old Bay State, and that your Excel cy may live to behold the day when, as the result of labors conjointly with the tried and true of Free dom's army on this wide domain of earth, from the tyrant nor à slave.

Loud applause greeted this speech at several points and at its conclusion; and when the Governor rose to reply, shouts of joyous approval made the welking

"The History of the Rebellion, its Authors but and designate as we are, the iron logic of events, there designate as we are, the iron logic of events, the street designate as we are, the iron logic of events, the street designate as we are, the iron logic of events, the street designate as we are, the iron logic of events, and the providency is teaching at know which we shall have reason to renember, and the present of the poor will never forget.

Your, ruly,

Johnu Coyfin.

The Coyfirmation and Movements, by the Co.d. O. W. Tolkes, A. Q. M.—second paper, it is made the procure the work and read the articles: and a the procure of the Monitor"; Buckle, Draper; the form in the providency of the pression of the Monitor"; Buckle, Draper; the standard of the providency of the prov

A large audience having assembled at the Twelfth Baptist Church on Madday evening, June 20th, 1864, the Chairman, Wm. Wells Brown, announced that an event was about to transpire partaking somewhat of a historic character, in which, he ventured to predict, all present would take exceeding interest.

At this point, Rev. Leonard A. Grimes appeared, escorting his Excellency Governor Andrew down the aisle, which was the signal for an outburst of applaue, continuing until atter he was seated in the pulpit. William C. Nell then arose, and spoke as follows:—Mr. Chairman, Ledies and Gentlemen—By the perhaps too partial favor of some friends interested in a portion of this evening's exercises, the signal honor has protion of this evening's exercises, the signal honor has protion of this evening's exercises, the signal honor has been from the Dolliver Romance, In

THE ATLANTIC MONTRET FOR JULY. The July

d in a Ice Period in America, House and Home Papers, Hawnor has
thorne, A Scene from the Dolliver Romance, In
submitfor Anthe May Campaign in Virginia, and Reviews and
Literary Notices. Among the features of the number are three, to which the publishers direct special
attention. "The scene from the Dolliver Romance,"
Hawthorne's unfinished novel, the important and
timely "House and Home Paper," by Mrs. Stowe,
rememmon American Manufactures for American Women, upon American Manufactures for American Women, and the resume by "Carleton" of Gen. Grant's Vir-

> in advance. Subscriptions may begin with any num-ber. Reduction to Clubs. The postage must in all cases be paid at the office where it is received. Tick-

MARYLAND has wheeled into line, and another un-dimmed star shines out in the constellation of Free States. Her Constitutional Convention, in session at Annapolis, passed yesterday the following article of her Bill of Rights:

"HEREAPTER IX THIS STATE THERE SHALL BE NEITHER SLA-VERY NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE, EXCEPT IN VUNISHERSH FOR CRIME, WHEREOV THE PARTY SHALL HAVE BEEN DULY CONVICTED; AND ALL PERSONS HELD TO BENVICE OR LABOR AS SLAYES ARE HEREBY DECLARED FREE.

IN SELVES ARE HEREBY DECLARED FREE.

In every Church in the land there ought to-morrow obe offered solemn prayers of thanksgiving to God, that to the people of that State He has given grace, at ength, to obey His mandate to. "Let the Oppressed go Free." A new prosperity will, in due season, following that obedience, and her children rejoice that the curse that has rested so long upon her labor, and hindered her growth, is removed forever.—N. Y. Tribune.

REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. At most any other time, the repeal by Congress of the Fugive Slave Laws of 1793 and 1850 would be the tempt general comment. But it comes now as a matter of course. The signature-of the President, perfectly pertain, is now all that is needed to make the repeal a aw, forever irrepealable. The Act reads as follows:

"That sections three and four of an act entitled 'An "I nat sections three and four of an act entitled 'An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters, passed February 12, 1793, 'and an Act entitled 'An act to amend, and supplementary to, the act entitled an act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters, passed February 12, 1793, passed September, 1850, 'be and the same are hereby repealed.'

The Senate passed the act by the follo Yeas—Messra, Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Dixon, Footo, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Hieks, Howard, Howe, Lane, Ind., Lane, (Kansay, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ransay, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyek, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson.

Wilson.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Cowan, Davis.

Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Powell, Riddle, Sauls
bury, Van Winkle, and Willey.

oury, van winkie, and Willey.

The nays, of course, are all Democrats, excepting Johnson, Maryland, and Van Winkle and Willey, West Virginia. The Free State Union men voted a solid Yea. The last fugitive has been hunted on free soil. Perhaps most of us may live to see the time when there will be no more fugitives from slavery, nor any slavery in this land to thee from.—Boston Journal.

The Senate has repealed the Fugitive Slave Law, by a vote of 27 to 12. Charles Summer, who has so carnestly labored since his first entrance into the Senate to bring this about, is entitled to especial credit for having insisted on the action by the present Congress, although many professedly anti-slavery men declared the law was already dead, and sought to avoid

INTER-STATE SLAVE TRADE. In the U. S. Senate, Jan. 25, Mr. Summer's amendment to prohibit the inter-State slave trade was rejected by twenty to thirteen. Amendments were adopted, appropriating tenthousand dollars to publish the continuation of School-craft's work on the Indians, allowing colored personate to appear as witnesses in the courts of the United States, consolidating various Western Territories into fewer land districts, and for other purposes. After considerable discussion, the committee rose, and the bill was reported to the Senate, when Mr. Sumner's amendment to put an end to the inter-State slave trade was again voted on, and adopted, and the bill was then passed, there being only four negative votes.

passed, there being only four negative votes.

Washington, June 22. Mr. Sumner presented a petition of Horace Sprigg, a colored citizen of Washington, which represents that prior to April, 1862, he was a stare of John Parker, and that he had purchased in the name of his brother-in-law, a freemann, his daughter, then a slave by said Parker, and had paid about two hundred dollars to the Emancipation Commissioners, before whom he appeared, claiming full compensation as the virtual owner of Martha Ann Sprigg: they refused to allow the claim, on the ground that a slave could not acquire slave property according to the then existing laws. He asks Congress for compensation.

His Excellency confessed himself surprised at the presentation, having supposed that the meeting to which he had been invited was similar to others which the had been invited was similar to others which he had addressed in that place. He thanked them sincerely for their kind recollection of him, and what they had pleased to enumerate of his honest interest and efforts in the good cause they all loved; disclaiming the merit, however, which had been so generous lay warnded.

He proceeded to speak of the cause at large, and the rebellion and the war in their relation to the annihilation of slavery and the elevation of the conditions and the rebellion and the various disclaims of the conditions and the results of the bravery and devotion of colored soldiers, and offered many valuable suggestions to colored men and women as to their responsibilities in the country's present emergency, with a view to their growth of character and position in the community.

The Governor's speech was timely, eloquent and impressive; and the applause which it elicited, and the earnest attention of the audience, were proof of its hearty acceptance.

The same face in the community of the proposition of the colored and impressive; and the applause which it elicited, and the earnest attention of the audience, were proof of its hearty acceptance. The nomination of Lincoln is heartily er

the earnest attention of the design and workmanship.

The portrait was now inspected by a large proportion of the audience, who expressed much commendation of the design and workmanship.

After a vote of thanks to the ladies whose services had so greatly aided the purposes of the meeting, a

After a vote of thanks to the ladies whose services had so greatly aided the purposes of the meeting, a committee was appointed to transfer the portrait to the residence of his Excellency; when the large and euthasiastic audience adjourned.

"The History of the Rebellicox, its Authors and Causes," an octavo volume of 598 pages, upon which Joshua R. Giddings bestowed three years of labor, has been published by Follett, Foster & Co., Philibor, has been published by Follett, Foster & Co., Philibor, and aborish tailor, both from the backwoods, both growing up in month lailor, both from the bac

JOHN MORGAN AT CYNTHIANA, KY.

Cynthiana, and stated that Morgan would be at cynthians in a few days.

At the first entrance of the rebela into Cynthiana on Wednesday, Perry Wherritt, elected Mayor of Cynthiana by the secesis vote, bragged of having given aid and comfort to the rebel cause, and was present at Townsend Bridge when it was burned. He also directed the rebels to the store of John L. McGee, when McGee protested against the pobbery, the rebels produced and read a written order signed by John Morgan, directing the parties who held it to plander his store. Similar orders in reference to other parties were bradnesd.

his store. Similar orders in reference to other parties were produced.
On Saturday, citizens were robbed within five feet of where John Morgan stood. His soldiers robbed men in his presence. They obtained large sums of money, nineteen pocket-books having been found on the person of one prisoner laken by Burbridge.
Colonel Alston, of Morgan's staff, in conversation with a Union lady where he was quartered, stated that it had been in the power of the rebels at any time within them of the months to kill or carry off any of the loyal people of Cynthiana. They had matters so arranged that constant communication was kept up with their secesh friends in Cynthiana, and a descriptive list of the loyal men had been furnished them, which showed who they were, what they were worth, etc. This list was produced and seen."

The most marked sympathy with the enemy was

This list was produced and seen."

The most marked sympathy with the enemy was shown in the treatment of the rebel and Union dead. The former were interred in handsome coffins decked with flowers, while 'the Union dead, by order of the city authorities, have been buried in the flegro quarter of the graver and as a studied insult, in most cases without coffins. An order of the Union surgeon, left in charge by Gen. Burbridge, to have the Union dead disinterred, and buried in another part of the cemetery, was disregarded, the surgeon being obliged to leave without seeing it compiled with.

The Chicago Convention. The New York World explains that the 4th of July was originally selected for the date of the Chicago Convention, because it was supposed that the summer campaign would be over by that time. But that not being the case, the postponement to the 29th of August ensues. It is reported that the action of the National Committee was induced by a petition signed by a majority of the Democratis in Congress. The desire of the postponement has heretofore been charged on the peace faction of the party, but the strivial of Vallandigham seems to have wrought a change in that respect, as the War Democrats are evidently more pleased at the change than their peace brethren. The precise bearing of the matter on the different factions is a mystery to outsiders, seeing that there is not a ghost of a chance of successfully disputing Mr. Lincoln's reflection. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says: "The Copperheads were in their glory here to night

upon the receipt of the news of the postponement of the Chicago Convention from July 4 to August 20. This has been done by the Cox War Democrats, who fear that Grant will not get into Richmond by the 4th of July. They think that the Convention in such an event would be rash enough to nominate Vallandigham—llence the postponement."

PRESENTATION TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN. The Washington correspondent of the Newark Advertiser writes as follows: An affair of considerable interest came off at the White House on Saturday last, in the presence of a small party of visitors, being the formal presentation of a very choice collection of wax fruits or "Abraham and Mary Lincoln," from Mrs. Caroline Johnson, a highly respected colored friend of Philadelphia, as a testimonial of her appreciation of the President's services in behalf of her oppressed race. Though some remarks were made by Mrs. Jithe presentation speech was made by the Rev James Hamilton, a Baptist clergyman of the above city, who touchingly aluded to the past sufferings of his people, to the rapid progress of their deliverance under the present Administration, and their hopes of the future, and asked the President to accept of the gift as a specimen of the handiwork of a lady of color, and as an evidence of their confidence and esteem for their Chief who had brough them thus far out of the land of bondage. Mr. Lincoln briefly responded, returning thanks for the beautiful present, referring to the difficulties with which he had been surrounded, and ascribing the wondrous changes of the past three years to the rulling of an all-wise Providence. The work is valued at 8350. We understand that Mrs. Lincoln intends having it repacked for shipment to her home in Illinois.

DEATH OF Mr. CARLETON A. SHURTLEFF. Sun-day morning, June 25, died at Brookline, of diptheria, Mr. Carleton Atwood Shurtleff, the youngest son of Dr. Samuel A. and Eliza (Carleton) Shurtleff, aged 24

of cheracter and general knowledge, than is now out duty in the case of Mr. Shurtleff. Early in life he chose for his particular studies the pursuits which we generally see engrossing the time and requiring the maturity of much more advanced intellects; for before he had emerged from the years of childhood, he had by his studies and investigations in natural science given evidence of considerable promise as a naturalist, the realization of which he was making good when called from life. He was born in Brookline on the 18th of June, 1840, and graduated at Harvard College in 1861. After leaving college, he commenced the study of medicine at the Harvard Medical School, in Boston, and with his father, and Mr. T. Eautis Francis in Brookline, and passed a part of the last year as a medical cadet. Giving up this position in consequence of ill health, he recently returned home to resume his studies in the medical school.

Many hearts will be saddened when the tidings of this sorrowful event shall reach his classmates and friends. May the affliction be made less severe to them in the reflection that his excellence-of character and uprightness of life have secured for him a heavenly habitation!

THE POLITICIAN AND THE SOLDIER. A few weeks

that every doular spent in enusting negroes was a dou-lar thrown away. Per contra, Gen. Smith, a cool and experienced officer of the regular army, by no means sommitted in favor of the martial capacities of the men of African descent, waits until he sees them fight at Petersbirg, and then, like an honest, and impartial, and thoroughly competent witness, declares that the colored troops engaged, (not enlisted, be it remember-ed, at the North, but just emancipated from slavery, "in the whole affair displayed all the qualities of good soldiers." Such partizans as the Sagator fan prejudice, reiterate falsehoods and refues simple justice to a par-ticular class of men whom the Government has armed in the defence of the nation laginat rebels; whilst such honorable officers as Gen. Smith praise good con-dict and valor in the field without regard to complex-ion, and without pausing to inquire how the frank confession of the truth is to affect this or that politi-cal party. The people know which witness to be-lieve.—Boston Transcript.

NEOROES TO THE EROST. An important order has lately been read to the negro troops at Nashville, from which the following is an extract:

"The incorporation into the army of the United States of colored troops renders it necessary that they should be brought, as speedily as possible, to the high-eat state of discipline.

Accordingly, the practice which has hitherto prevalled, no doubt from necessity, of requiring these troops to perform most of the labor on fortifications, and the labor and fatigue duties of permanent stations and camps, will cease, and they will only be required to take their fair share of fatigue dety with white troops. This is necessary to prepare them for the higher duties of conflicts with the enemy."

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Losses of Our Army. The losses of our army during the campaign of General Grant have been greatly exaggerated. We hear upon the best official authority that the number of the killed, from the time the army crossed the Rapidan until it reached the James river, did not except four thousand men. The wounded numbered something over forty thousand, and included casualties of every description less than fifty thousand, while the deaths of these wounded men are so far not much in excess of two thousand, or from four to five per cent. The injuries of the wounded when in the majority of cases are very slight. The permanent loss to our army for the time, mentioned, may be twelve to fifteen thousand men, but not in any case more than twelvy thousand, and the loss of life is much less.—N. Y. Eccaing Post.

THE CONTEST IN VIRGINIA—Notes from the Arm The Philadelphia Anguirer's correspondence, dated Grant's headquarters, June 21, 9 P. M., says:

as were in was not large, as near the front.

From the New York Herald's correspondence of the

same date we quote as below:—

"The rebel engineering at Petersburg greatly surpasses anything I have heretofore seen, and probably
any the war has developed. Formidable field work!
literally spring from the earth, as by magic, In a single night, at every point."

gle night, at every point."

NEW YORK, June 27. The Tribune's army dispate dated Saturday, says. The rebels attacked Bak Smith's position on Friday. Some four hundred re cla were allowed to rush into our rifle pits, when destructive fire was opened on them, and they so surrendered. Only one hundred and sixty-five we unburt, the remainder being killed or mortally wounced.

ed.

The Richmond Examiner claims a glorious victory
on Wednesday. It says they drove our men from two
lines of breastworks, captured nearly two thousand
prisoners, four pieces of artillery, and eight stand of
colors.

Dispatches to Richmond papers say that Gen. Sturgis lost 2,000 killed and wounded, 1,000 prison-ers, 20 pieces of artillery, and 250 wagons and ambu-lances in the battle with Gen. Forrest.

Col. Blaisdell Killed. A telegram received by Licut. Col. Tripp says:—"Col. William Blaisdell, of the 11th Massachusetts, while temporarily in command of the Corcoran Legion, was killed to-day (June 24) by a playinghoute."

REBEL BARBARITY. The Boston Journal of Monday says: "At the battle of Gettysburg, as we are informed by one who witnessed the incident, a wounded rebel soldier fell near-our lines. His moans and cries for water were piecous, and exclued the compassion of some of the members of a Massachusetts regiment. They attempted to relieve him, but found that the task would be perilous in consequence of the vigilance of some Arkanasa slarpshooters who had effected a lodgment within a ledge at no great distance. At length one of our men, anable to restrain his sympathy, threw down his gun, held up a canteen and called out to the Arkanasa men, "Now don't shoot; I'm gong & give that poor fellow some water." He had nearly reached the wounded man when he washit by a ball from a rebel rifle, and compelled to relinquish his mission of kindness. The rebel riflemen knew that it was one of their own comrades who was suffering, but no emotion of sympathy could restrain their fiendish malignity." REBEL BARBARITY. The Boston Journal of Mon

THE NEGROES IN THE WAR. We recently published from a Southern paper an account of the manner in which twenty negro soldiers were murdered near Vicksburg, after being taken prisoners. The

groes:—
"After Steele left Camden, he sent out a large forage train, guarded by a heavy force. We fell upon this train, captured his artillery, all the wagons, and killed the last negro soldier. The Yankees had a full negro regiment, and the Chocaw Indians fell upon then and killed every one After driving Steele into Camden, Gen. Fagan started with 3500 cavalry for Little Rock, but fell in with the enemy at Mark's Mill where we had a terrible fight. Our arms were finally victorious, and we succeeded in capturing about 1500 prisoners, 250 wagons, and five pieces of artillery. It was a complete rout, and although the enemy endeavored to raise the white flay, but few of them except."

On the other hand, it is plainly stated in most of the letters from our army, that the negroes take no prisoners, and that the commanding generals under-stand this.

MURDER OF A NEW HAMPSHIRE OFFICER BY THE REBELS. The Chaplain of the 1st New Hampshire Cavalry writes to the New Orleans Era as follows:

Cavairy writes to the New Orleans Era as follows:

"On Saturday morning, May 14, as our troops were marching from Alexandria, the 4th Brigade of Cavairy was in the rear, and portions of the 1st New Hampshire Cavairy were attacked by the rebels, when Lieutenant George S. Cobbs of Company B was taken Lieutenant George S. Cobbs of Company B was taken District of the Cobbs was from Exeter, New Hampshire. Lieut. Newhall, of the same company, and others saw him wounded and dying in the woods, and he told tifem the circumstances, and sid: "They have murdered me." He lived till late in the night and died."

in the night and died."

Missouri. A letter from St. Louis to the New York Tribune, dated June 19, says:—

"The rebels are still troublesome in the interior, though their operations are extended over such a wide territory, and in such small bodies, that they can only be hunted down in squads. Yet their movements are marked by some of the most horrible stroctics of the war. In the western portion of the State, where Quantrell's mea are dodging about in the bush, not less than thirty-five unarmed men have been brutally murdered within two weeks. Twelve teamsters, enroute to Sedalis, from Kansas City, about ten days ago, were overtaken by guerillas, and murdered. Their bodies were left on the road. A party of militamen were surprised, outside of Independence, a few days after, and every man murdered by the guerillas; and all through that section, we hear of instances of similar crueity."

lar crueity."

2. The stage driver from Brunswick states that, on Wednesday last; four men were murdered in Bowling Green Pruirie by bushwhackers. One of them was named Henry Grujohn; (who, it will be remembered, was robbed early last spring by guerillas), and another was Charles Colman. He could not learn the names was Charles Colman. He could not learn the names of the other two. These make fourteen men who have been killed in Charlton county, within the last two weeks. People are still fleeing the county in all directions.—St. Louis Union.

The Richmond papers upbraid John Cochrane, the candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Fremont ticket, with so soon forgetting the vow he uttered in a speech at Bichmond, that if the Federal Government should attempt to coerce the South, he (Cochrane) would be found sword in hand on the side of Old Virginia.—Boston Journal.

of Old Virginia.—Boston Journal.

Thon. Aaron H. Cragin, of Lebanon, has been selected to succeed the Hon. John P. Hale in the U. S. Senate from New Hampshire.

Privance, June 19. The Sanitary Fair in this city closed last night. It has been a complete success, and the profits will exceed \$300,000.

FROM PORT ROYAL. Private John Smith, of the 4ist N. Y. Regiment, has been executed for desertion. Wallace Baker, of the 66th Mass. Regiment, has been shot for mutingus conduct in striking an officer.

The Chicago Tribune calls Fremont's letter accepting the nomination of the Cleveland Convention, "the last will and testament of John C. Fremont."

The General Butler is said to be ascertaining, as rapidly as possible, how many of the negro troops were certainly murdered after having been captured in recent engagements with the enemy, so that man for man of the rebet prisoners in his hands will certainly be shot in retailation. This shooting will be at the hands of negro troops.

est state of discipline.

Accordingly, the practice which has hitherto prevailed, no doubt from necessity, of requiring these trops to perform most of the labor on fortifications, and the labor and fatigue duties of permanent stations and camps, will cease, and they will only be required to take their fair share of fatigue duty with white troops. This is necessary to prepare them for the higher duties of conflicts with the enemy."

By order of the Secretary of War.

Blitimors, June 24. The Constitutional Convention today, by a vote of 53 to 27, passed an article abolishing slavery.

Birth legal recognition of the colored clikrus.

Tongress has passed a bill incorporating several respectable colored men of Washington as the "Colored Catholic Benevolent Society." This is the first legal recognition of the colored clikrus.

The Attorney General Bates has referred the question of colored adoliers' say back to the War Department, and avoids giving an opinion.

GROVE MEETING IN MICHIGAN,—The friends of reform will hold a meeting in G. K. Wilbor's Grove, one mile south-west of the village of Farmington, Oak-hand Co. Michigan, on Saturday and Sunday, the 2d and M days of July next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

nich day. H. C. Warder of Boston, Mass., G. B. Stens

norton Lapham, A. L. POWER, G. K. WILBOR,

NOTICE.—The friends of Reform and Prog bold a meeting in King's Grove, near Burton Square, Ge-auga Co., C., commencing the last Saturday in June, and continuing through the following Sabbath. We should be glad to sea some of our rad

om the East on that occasion. R. H. OBER. MYSTERY OF THE WAR! PARKER PILLSBUR will lecture in North Weare, (N. H.) on Sunday, July 3, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

ress on behalf of the Colored Soldi Iwelfth Baptist Church, Southac Street, (Rev. Mr. rimes's.) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 6, at 8 o'clock. he admission will be 15 cents, and the entire proceeds we be devoted to the benefit of the Sick and Wounded Soldi-belonging to the Massachusetts Colored Regiments.

TOTTTAIT OF William Lloyd Garrison.

THE subscriber has in preparation a large and elegant inthographic Portrait of Mr. Garrison, from an original crayon drawing by Thomas M. Johnston, which he believes he is safe in asserting will be, in all respects, the most satisfactory portraits of this distinguished advocate of impartial freedom ever offered to the public.

Size of print 11 by 27 inches. Price \$1.50 for India Proof copies, which will be sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price:

A liberal discount to agents.

ount to agents. CHARLES H. BRAINARD.

A. J. GROVER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

St. PAUL, MINSRSOTA.

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11

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Every Church, Sunday School and Private Family MAY HAVE

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A Ta very moderate cost—\$85, \$100, \$110, \$135, \$165, \$260, and upward, according to number of Stops and They are elegant as pieces of furniture, occupying little space, are not liable to get out of order, and every one is warranted for five years.

THE CABINET ORGANS.

THE CABINET ORGANS, introduced about a year since, and manufactured exclusive-sively by MASON & HAMIIN, have met with success unprecedented in the history of murical instruments. Supplying a long-felt want, they have been received with the greatest pleasure by the musical profession and the public, and they already been very widely introduced, and the demand for thou is still rapidly increasing, and must continue to increase as their merits become known. They are to private houses, Sunday Schools, and smaller churches. In addition to this, they are admirably adapted to the performance of secular as well as searced music.

The Cabinet Organ is casentially different from and a very great improvement upon all instruments of the Melodgeon or Harmonium kind. Its superior excellence consists in many important characteristies, among which are:

1. The more organ-like character of its tones. Indeed, it is asserted with confidence that it has not yet been found

portion to its cost.

3. By the employment of a very simple and beautiful incontrol in the second of a very simple and beautiful incontrol in the second of a very simple and beautiful inproduction in the second of a very second of a very
practice in secessary to render it available. Any ordinary
performer can master it in an hour or two.

4. It admits of great residing of second or very second or very

commendations already have been given to them, to an extent unparalleled.

Among these who have profered written testimony to their admirable qualities and great desirability, and that they regard them as unequalled by any other instrument of their class, are such well-known musicians as Lowell Mason, Thomas Hastings, William B. Bradbury; George F. Root, &c.; the most distinguished organists in the country, as Cutler of Trinity Church, N. Y., Morgan of Grace Church, Zandel of Mr. Beecher's Church, Braun, Well Wilcox, Tuckerman, Zerrahn, &c.; such celebrated planists as Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, Mill, Sanderson, Strakosch, set.: in brief, more than two hundred musicians, including a large portion of the most eminent in the country, have

a large portion in the most action of the desired to this effect. Each Cablnet Organ is securely boxed, so that it can be sent safely to any part of the country.

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A LL interested in Phonographic Shorthand should send for the PHONOGRAPHIC VISITOR, No. 1, seven cents; Nos. 1 and 2, twelve cents. No. 2 explains the Phonographic Alphabet, given above, and all the more general principles of the Art. All interested in Phonographic Alphabet, should send for No. 4 of the Phonographic Visitor, 7 cents. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 now ready, 22 cents. Address NADREW J. GRAHAM,
401 Broadway, New York.

June 24. tDec. 1.

GAS FIXTURES.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that (owing to ill health) he has been chiliged to leave his situation at Mesers. H. R. Stanwood & Cos., now Mesers. Shreve, Stanwood & Cos., when he has been sumplayed for the last fourteen years, the work being too heavy for his physical strength, and is now prepared to do all manner of JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES,

JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES,

n the most careful manine. New Fixtures trunshed and
put up, old Fixtures and Glass Drops cleaned, leaks stopped, thas Fixtures done over, and the Glasses of all kinds
farnished at short notice. Also, Gas Burners of all the
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Shop under the Marlbord Hotal. Orders may be left.

Meany. Hall & Stowell's Provision Store, 12 Charles street,
Boston.

Refers to Shreys, Stanwood & Oc.

Cet. 30—1y

Boetry.

For the Liberator. MASSACHUSETTS AND HER CONVICT.

BY AUGUSTA COOPER KINBALL

I sit in the lap of New Hampshire,
And clasped in her rugged embrace,
I turn to a State's larger glory,
As a flower to the sun turns a fill ;
To a State, that all'others surpassing, Has climbed to the uppern

Masmohusetta ! God made her a diam The largest in Liberty's crown; And her beam, like a lance of the lightning, Strikes Error and Tyranny down, And stabs at the life of Inj Though folded in Royalty's gown

Massachusetts! the farthest in working Massachusetta! the farthest in working The Heaven-given problem of Man; In her light how the nations creep after, And follow the trail of her plan! All the peoples to God pressing slowly— Massachusetts the first in the van.

She waves, in the world's mighty banner, A portion of crystalline white; Her garments, blanched out to the lily, Are blesched on a glorious height; And poets may walk out to meet her Nor stoop from the other and light.

She stands. Heaven's acolothist, lighting, the stands, Heaver's accolute, Hightim Where cless men would painfully grop And urges her feet in the pathway That fails not of God in its scope; And we call her Humanity's promise, Its guide and millennial hope.

But now, from my nest in the granite, end up the prayer of entreat To Heaven for our grand Massachusetts, And the convict that 's down at her feet : God! give her the strength and the spirit Her glory and grace to complete!

The arm, that in duty and labor Brings nothing to tyrants but loss, That dares in the face of usurpers, Defiant the challenge to toss, God nerve it high over all others To lift up the sign of the Cross !

State, foremost in justice and progress Utopia, growing in bud! In spite of the mountain and flood! Shall we find thee still worthy of worship, Slipped back in a criminal's blood?

Oh, pause not! but grasp the occasion And flash us down No rope for the neck of a sinner, Where Justice and Mercy have trod Where Justice and Mercy nave trou; No strength that can build up a scaffold With the Cross firmly fixed in the sod.

O breast of the Parian whiteness, Where all things heroic and free Nurse and cluster! be grand in thy pity, As the heart of God's chosen should be! Couch Christ! grow sublime in remission To him who now waits at thy knee!

O State, that is strongest in grasping From hands of Oppression the rod! Use thy magic in this as in fetters!— Sweep scaffolds away from the sod! Time the heart of the world in its throbbing, To the merciful pulses of God!

Postmaster E. Green.

Croydon, N. H.

From the N. Y. Tribune. THE SLAVE BENEATH THE FLAG.

To the Hon. HENRY WEBON, U. S. Semator from Massa-chusetts, to whose distinguished ability, integrity, and firmness for the right, it, alts and many other instances humanity and the future are so much indebted, these lines are, by his especial permission, most respectfully

No slave beneath that starry flag, The emblem of the free!

No fettered hand shall wield the brand That smites for Liberty ! No tramp of servile armies Shall shame Columbia's shore ; For he who fights for Freedom's rights

No slave beneath those glorious folds That o'er our fathers flew, When every breath was dark with death, But every heart was true ! No serfs of earth's old empires Knelt 'neath its shadow then And they who now beneath it

Go tell the ashes of the braves Who at Port Hudson fell ; Go tell the dust whose holy trus Stern Wagner guards so well ; Go breathe it softly—slowly— Go breaths it softly—slowly— Where'er the patriot slave For right has fied, and tell the dead He fills a freeman's grave.

Go tell Kentucky's bondmen true, That he who fights is free ! And let the tale fill every gale And every wave tell every slave To be a slave no more !

Go tell the brave of every land The tyrant's fear, the patriot's cheer, Through every cli-That now no more forever Its stripes are Slavery's scars No tear-drops stain its azur

No slave beneath that grand old flag

Forever let it fly !
With lightning rolled in every fold,
And flashing victory! God's blessing breathe around it !

And when all strife is done, May Freedom's light, that knows no night,

Make every star a sun!

New-Britton, Conf., May, 1864.

"The Conference Committee [of the Senate and House of Representatives] inserted one very important amend ment in the Conscription bill, when it was before them shows the the Conscription bill, when it was before the Senater Wilson announced to them his firm resolution than slave should serve the government for one mouses are slave, and it was provided that the drafted or enliste slave shall be free the instant he enters the service.

——Sadgenden's Wash. Cerr. Feb. 25, 1864.

Sen, also, see. 26 of the Conscript Act, in the N. Y. The suns, Daily of Feb. 15, and Weekly of Feb. 20.

- DIVINE RETRIBUTION.

God reigns, and favors Truth and Right;
Mercy and Justice His delight;
Whoever turns away from sin. Mercy and Justice His delight.:
Whoever turns away from sin,
His metry and his grace shall win.
Earth's mightlest things abide His ken,
Ho deals with nations as with men;
Bat long He walts the suppliment cries,
And long their faith and patience tries
Then rises, and with princely hand
Grants freely all their needs demand;
And trassous perjury and blood
Provoke the vengeance of His rod.
But long before His botts are sent,
He sends the warning to repent;

The Tiberator.

THE Y. M. C. A.

Mr. EDITOR-The Convention of the You Men's Christian Associations has made a consid splurge among us recently, as the readers of the daily papers are aware, and has been patronizingly waited upon by the amiable and correct Bostonians.

upon by the amiable and correct Dostonaus.
Holding a session of about a week's duration, composed of delegates representing all parts of the toyal country, it has had at its service our festal halls, our constitution's melodious voices, the resonant organs, our children's me smiles of our fair, the sight of our Russians and their ships, the benedictions of our clergy, the freedom of our pews, and to some extent our tables—crowned with a triumphal excursion around our squarial public garden-Boston Harbor-in our most beautiful steam

er, and a banquet at city expense.

What commensurate results are to follow upon this costly bringing together and entertainment, in these of famine prices and universal taxation, of so many persons residing hundreds and in some in thousands of miles away, is best known to the are inside of the convocational ring; and the question, why was not this saved, and the money given to the

But as far as yet appears in regard to this or assemblage, the quintessence of its public admon-tion and fine result of its mountainous labor are com-prised in the following preamble and resolution pass ed unanimously, and unconnected with any of on the last day of the session :-

on the last day of the session:—
"Whereas, dancing, card-playing, theatre-going, and intemperance in various forms are to a fearful extent-becoming the besetting sins of professing Cartians in this country; and whereas, all who do thee things are thus vainly striving to do what our Savior has explicitly declared to be impossible, when he said, 'Ye cannot serve God and Mammon'; and whereas, to all such that Scripture which saith, 'Woe unto those who are at case in Zion,' is applicable; therefore.

ore,
Resolved, That it is the duty of all Young Men's
Christian Associations in the land, and of every mem-Unristian Associations in the land, and of every member of each of said Associations, to oppose these sins by all the means in their power; and especially to oppose them by their example in abstaining from them."

Whether or not these besetting sins are named by the Convention in the order of their heinousness do not appear; but a similar arrangement will be prope in their consideration; and it will be observed, that this is not merely a resolution of self-reformation in restricted in its terms to the members of the body, but a resolve to reform others also

1. How to reconcile this interdiction of the "poetry of motion "—authority for which is sought among the leaves of the New Testament with that other decla ration among the earlier pages of the inspired volume that there is a time wherein it is proper to dance and that God has made everything beautiful in it time-would doubtless have been at the closing hours of the Convention a question too perplexing for the somewhat jaded faculties of its members. To be discreet is sometimes to be valorous-to ignore wa That "young ones think old ones are fools, but

old ones know that young ones are," is an accepted proverb. Whether the middle-aged gentlemen and sedate matrons of the land, who have sons and daugh ters to bring up, will see fit to cooperate with the Young Men's Association in the application of their upon an art which, properly followed, engrafts upon the boorish youth the manners of a gentleman, and dispels before the young maiden's eye that delulive haze of bashfulness which is so liable to despoil her prospects and her usefulness—an art that gives to its proficients that grace, confidence and abandon which, ns on other similar occasions, are the chiefest charm of those sewing parties and pastoral soirces to which the members of Young Men's Christian Associations are so partial—whether the sager counsels of the church militant will decide to give up an accomplishment so pregnant with good results, remains to be seen.

If the young men mean only to affirm that some incidentals of the dance are pernicious—that tight lacing, gossamer robes for wintry evenings, lascivious necked dresses, midnight orgies, unventilated halls and prodigal expendure are worthy of condemnation, the con mon sense of the rational public is with them. But their ingenuity is not equal to the task of maintaining that to step in accord with strains of music on the pavement or the mall is innocent, but to do the same thing on a carpeted or polished floor is sin—that motion in a right line or at an angle is of divine appoint

origin.

2. With the merits of the question respecting cards, it is more difficult to deal with requisite brevity, and no shuffling argument is admissible; therefore, suffice it to say, that the delinquency of that pater familias who persists in the indulgence of fireside loo with his boys, while wife and daughters are busy at the church raffle, or selling lottery tickets at the sanitary fair, is worthy of indictment at the dread tribunal of a Caudle lecture .

3. The third-named sin in this new and as yet untabulated series of commandments is theatre-going— the immorality of which practice is of a very vague and indescribable character. Many well-meant witless diatribes against it have been written and printed with as little perceptible effect as

"Snow-flakes falling in a river, One moment white, then gone forever"

and he must be a veritable Don Quixotte who, at this late day, would attempt that crusade.

A pamphlet of this sort appeared some years since from the pen of, no doubt, a benevolently disposed lady, who copied its title from the door-posts or pass sage-way of a theatre-"The way to the pit"-which, by inference, analogy and Scripture, she construed to by interence, analogy and scripture, she construed to mean the bottomless spit. Had she inquired of the lads as to the terminus of the adjacent passage, she would have found that it led to the (negro) heaven; and thereupon, with an equal logic, might have drawn

on is always avoided in these accusation

upon the theatre, and with reason Are doubtful phraseology and subtle inuendoes liable to appear in the language of the stage, prompting indelicate thoughts and imaginings? What, then, of general literature, and ancient and classic, profane of other tongues ?

exigencies of the drams sometimes on actors to an immodest dishabille or unladylike sture? What, then, of painting, statuary and photography, which are not yet in the index expurgi us of sinful entertainment ?

Does the theatre invite to unwh the neglect of fireside privileges ! What, then, do

Does the theatre attract the low and the vile? Wha class is also the invariable accompaniment of camp

Viewed from another point, who shall prowhere the activity of the dramatic element in man's nature lapses from innocency into ain J Where is the point of prohibition between the lad's attempt in sword and costume to personify his grandfather for family amusement, or the miss's participation in school tableaux, and the presumptuousness of Prospero, who, having assumed the role of creation, returns it to language of solemn import not beneat the dignity of holy writ :-

dignity of holy, writ:—
"Our revels now are ended: these our actor
As I forceled you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into sir, into thin sir;
And, like the baseless sharie of this vision,
The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous pales
The selemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve;
And, like this unsubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind: we are such stuff
As draman are made of, and our little life
its rounded with a sleep."

The theatre is readily charged with all its shor

comings and transgressions, but never accredited with

any excellencies.

The world has just done celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Shakspeare; and no doubt the eight hundredth will be observed with no doubt the extra numerous win be conserved win-equal or greater celat. Meanwhile, all nations and classes will continue to draw moral and intellectual nourishment from his pages; the thorns of dramatic literature will not fall to produce the grapes of wis-dom and the wine of inspiration; and the thisties of theatrical display will bear their sweet but medicinal

It is surprising that the "divine opera One in for a share in these objurgations. Did the in-creasing indebtedness of our church quartettes to the methods and style of that institution occasion a con-scientions twinge, or did a vivid remembrance of the rapturous warblings of Kellogg, of Phillippi or Patti, pass through the mind of the juvenescent compiler, and bid him refrain ?

nd bid him refrain?
The last named malum in se is inter If the young men really meant what their language signifies, this is indeed taking a dangerous bull by the horns, and worthy of all praise.

Rut a skeptic not, after all, the now stale performance of the ass o total abstinence, braying about in the skin of the liot

irtue of temperance.

Yoked to the heavy burden of national taxatio

Yoked to the neavy burden or nanonal traxiton, the aforesaid boyine has become a less fearful creature than formerly, yet will bear watching.

It may be among the grim possibilities of war, that the country, as is now the case with the Virginian porion of it, shall become a desolation, and here as th ers and sons absent, living, or dead amon he battle-fields—the mothers of the land shall stand be he hearthstone, emblematically at least, baking corn meal upon the blade of a hoe, to be partaken with dimental draughts of the aqua pura from a primitive drinking horr

Then will Graham and Priessnitz be entitled to the

Meantime, America expects a mere generous die and if the ingenuity of these young men can devise some method of bringing the ale of England and the wine of France—the cheap and wholesome beverages upon which those people thrive sometl—within the range of everybody's pursē, it will be a work of phil-anthropic economy worthy of Poor Richard.

Of old, the sons of men came eating and drinking and the cynical and censorious exclaimed, "Behold th us and the wine-hibbers !" But now, as ther he sterling virtues, like sterling gold, pass at their universal value; and in that fellowship tempera stands among the first.

Leaving specific topics, the young men next branc ut into generalities, and offer these two glittering "Woe unto those who are at ease in Z n;" and "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon.

Under this first Jeremiad, two questions seem p

Perhaps the domains of Zion are co-extensive with the reputed authority of a Son-of-Temperance pledge and cease at high-water mark, so that people who go on steamboat excursions to partake of civic feasts do not come under the imprecation of the text. Po so many of the participants paid their devoirs to Nep tune in the form of sea sickness on the occasion re ferred to, losing relish both for aquatic and gustato opportunities, that, for that reason, that trip co with propriety be included under the caption of "east

But the unchurched portion of the community migh persist in the unkind inquiry—Wnat means this array of luxurious carriages and caparisoned steeds, draws up before our most orthodox church doors on thes beautiful first-day mornings? What mean thes rustling silks, flowing plumes, sparkling jewels, ca peted aisles, cushioned pews, and epicurean Sunday

If these be not within its limits and authority, the ion must be a myth.

In these modern days of commercial mania spectability, as Carlyle has it, based upon the "owner ship of a gig," and of aristocratic worship-respectie the ancient feud existing between God and Mamm it were best to deal gingerly; and the quoted passa like that about the camel and the needle, should b read with bated breath and careful exegesis.

Webster gives Mammon as "riches, or the god of riches"; and how Mammon is peculiarly served in dancing, card-playing, theatre-going, and intoxication is of doubtful interpretation

A more effectual service is evidently rendered that evil genius by fulfilling government contracts with shoddy manufacturers—by inveigling drunken sailors and soldiers into the service, and pocketing thei bounty money—by rejuvenating the once steeped cof fee grounds of our armies, and repacking them for a second requisition-by forming rings and cabals to un derbuy at prize auctions, and thus at the same tim plunder the pocket of the brave sailors, and the treas ury of the people, by a new method of "light-finger ing"—by selling to a nation struggling for existence any indispensable articles at ungodly prices—by eva sive oaths in regard to the income tax—by forestalling and speculation in the prime necessities of life Heroding the descendants of Herod's liege subjects, i bids at the gold exchange, or by selling munitions war to the rebels—a portion of the profits of which transactions oftentimes creep very plously into contra bution boxes, and the coffers of Young Men's Chris

tian Associations.

These manifold Christian Associations have evidently a great work before them, that will require all their youthful energies; for the day seems to be yet far distant, when the shield beauting sin of professing

"Compound for sins they are inclined to, By damning those they have no mind to;"

and when what is claimed as Christianity par excellent shall consist less in arrogant or hypocritical preter sion to unworldliness, than "to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly." NATHAX.

THE PRESIDENT'S AMNESTY.

tuted certain inquiries, with a request that you of some of your correspondents should reply, with romise which I now more than half reg one appeared, I would attempt a reply myself. A the word and promise have gone forth, I must, though mpt a reply, with little expectation ind, and much less that c

The first inquiry was, in substance-If the Presi dent's Proclamation of Amnesty is carried out, and one, two, or all of the robel States should avail them selves of it, what is to become of "three fifths of all other persons"? As the Proclamation is allent upon the subject, except that they shall not be sold as slaves and as all their rights are guaranteed the rebels. I as he was born, deprive him of every right common to a citizen, and virtually make his condition, as to present wants, worse than while in slavery; with no vote or voice in any thing that concerns his own or his family's welfare, of which the government has already set the infamous example, and under "State rights" deprive him of an education, the use of arms—in fine, reduce him to the lowest condition of a serf. Are these oath-purified rebels to still send twenty-five or thirty representatives to Congress, extra, on account of "all other persons"! Certainly. The Proclamation makes no reserve. The President has power to create a State, and turn it over to the control of men, compared with whom the fenants of the world's prisons would be engels, but is as power-criess as a Samson shorn of his zeven locks to give the right of suffrage to the only honest-mon the State ever held, or protect them in the enjoyment of any right whatever. Marvellous power! and as marvel-lous imbecility! God grant that the nation may yet be saved in spite of both! Are these oath-purified rebels to still s

With the rebels restored to their old status, and with the aid of the Copperheads to the control of the government, if they should prefer the old dispensation to the new, and, as far as possible, indo all that has been done in the cause of emancipation, what then? Why, the North must succenth, as it always has done, after a little bluster and a few strong resolutions with no resolution in them, or inaugurate another civil war. The government has now the golden opportunity, the power and the right, to conflict and forever break up that anti-republican system of great plantations, and divide them up between the rightful owners. Until this or something of the kind takes place, a few tions, and divide them up between the rightful owners. Until this or something of the kind takes place, a few lords of the soil will control everything, and ninetynine hundredths of the people will be mere soots, though nominally free. Even now, the system adopted by Gen. Banks is but one step better than slavery. If reports be true, the colored men near New Orleans have only changed masters. Injustice, as though heaven and earth conspired against them, is still their lot. All the wars that ever desolated the earth have had their origin in injustice; and almost all the feuds, litigations and private quarrels originate from the same cause,-injustice.

The doctors pronounced abolition dead a quarter of a century ago. The same doctors now decide that slavery is dead. It seems to me the doctors are either all demented or all fools. And God grant that the former may live to attend the funeral obsequies of the latter, and write its epitaph, "Died by the hand of violence between two hostile parties pledged, one to keep it alive, the other to let it alone.

In his very singular letter to Mr. Hodges, the President tells us "he was driven to the alternative of sur-rendering the Union, and with it the Constitution, or laying a strong hand upon the colored element." Not the shadow of a shade of justice, mercy or sympathy for the colored man in his bondage in this; and how the Constitution was to be lost, in case the rebels established their independence, is past my comprehension; or even if it was lost, it would be strange indeed if, in a population of twenty millions, twenty men could not be found wise enough to patch up another, and honest enough to leave out "three-fifths of all other persons,"and no

plant the seeds of an incipient rebellion.

When I witness the Amnesty folly and Color fizzle of the President, and all the acts of Congress, in effect ignoring the rights of the colored man, even while they claim his aid, my heart sinks within me and I almost despair of seeing, in my day, anything like equal and exact justice meted out to all. Injus tice! Injustice! This is the "Rock" on which ever day there is more to fear from the Bramlettes, the shoot dy Republicans, and the damnable black laws and still blacker hearts of some of the free States, than from rebel steel. May God save the nation by sending us Pathfinder, who, like Joshua, will hang the Achans, and lead the people, white and black, through the wil derness while their enemies period in the rear, is the earnest prayer of your humble servant, ble servant, JESSE STEDMAN.

SPIRITUALISTS AND FRIENDS OF PRO-GRESS IN CONVENTION. MIDDLE GRANVILLE, (N. Y.) June 12, 1864.

DEAR GARRISON-I am in a Convention of the Friends of Progress, a large gathering of earnest, en lightened and enlarged souls. The following resolu tions are before the Convention, and are being earnest ly and thoroughly discussed in all their practical bea Mhereas, man has no power to create or annu

noral obligations; therefore, Resolved; That whatever it is right to do with

icense or commission from human governments, it is right to do without it; and, therefore, man should never take an office in Church or State which requires his to do that as an officer which it would be wrong for

Resolved, That whatever is unjust, mean and degrading in an individual, acting by and for himself, and on his personal responsibility, is unjust, mean and degrading, when done by a man acting for others as their agent

Resolved, That what is theft, robbery and murder in one man, acting alone, is the same when done be millions when acting together as a church, a State, o

Resolved. That human governments, in their prin ciples and practices, are to be judged by the same standard by which we estimate the actions and char acter of individual men and women.

Resolved, That man's natural demands are God's nly commands; and all we need to know and to do to e saved is to know the demands of our nature, and healthfully to supply them.

Resolved, That whether in or out of the body, we

shall find what we carry, and what we desire; there-fore, if we would be in heaven, we must carry with us a consciousness of deserving it, and cease to trus to that wide-spread but fatal delusion, that heave because of what some other being h Resolved, That he who gives, in any relation, wha

he is unwilling to take, is a self-convicted evil-doer, and should be so regarded and treated by all around him. Resolved, That we should receive nothing as true in principle, or right in practice or power, outside o own convictions, but ever remain true to our ow ons, regardless of consequences to ourselves or

to others. Resolved, That it is woman's most sacred right to decide for herself when she shall assume the re sponsibilities and be subjected to the sufferings of ma ternity; and man's home will be his heaven, and his the crown of his glory, in proportion as he sacredly respects this right.

olved, That war is constantly causing sufferings of the most terrible character, destroying millions human beings, laying waste billions of property; and is in direct opposition to the purest and noblest teach-ings of human nature, and to the precepts and exam-ple of Jesus, whom all Christians profess to follow; therefore we cannot act in accordance with love and tling inter-individual or inter-national strifes by an appeal to arms and blood.

Resolved, That we regard slavery as "the sum of all villany," and it is our sacred duty to seek its aboli-tion and prohibition by such means as each shall deem

Resolved. That we regard the Rebellion as an el fort to destroy freedom and free labor, and to estab-lish, in all the nation and the continent, slavery and slave labor; and it is the sacred duty of all to put it down by such means as each shall deem it right and expedient to.use.

Resolved, That, including body and soul, health is heaven, and disease is hell; and the only way to slum hell and win heaven is to throw off our diseases, of body and spirit, and secure to ourselves healthy souls in healthy bodies.

as time would allow—have been earnestly and intelli-gently considered. That States and nations may innocently do what would be the greatest of crit itary license or commissions may rightfully do what is regarded as theft, robbery, murder and piracy in a man acting without such license or commission; that man acting without such liceuse or commission; that men acting as churches and goveraments are empow-ered. by God to create, destroy, alter and reverse moral distinctions, moral obligations, and moral du-ties at their discretion; these, and kindred topics, are being sifted in this Convention; and as fast as men-cut loose from the tyranny of outward authority, and full back on the convictions of their own souls, these most fatal delusions will be discarded by the moral nature and enlightened reason and instincts of every

human being.

What shall see do to be served ! We have an "inquiry meeting"—are all on the "anxious seat," saking
this question. The answer that comes direct from

Baltimore, June 8.

The National Union Convention has just adjourned, and before this letter is written, much before it reaches the eye of its readers, the telegraph has recorded its proceedings and borne them into every part of the country. It would task the power of electricity to convey any idea of the marvellous enthusiasm, of the white heat of patriotism, which has pervaded the Convention, and controlled its action. Where so great a unanimity prevailed, on all essential points, it might have been expected that the current would have been calm, because unbroken; but the harmony in principle and on the leading candidate, complete as it was, found expression on every fitting occasion in the strongest manner, in word and gesture and concerted action.

The name of Mr. Lincoln was greeted with a fervor partaking of personal affection as well as of admiration for public services. Out of that body of more than five hundred men, not one failed to recognize the fidelity, the ability, the pure patriotism and unswerving devotion to freedom of the President, and to regard him as providentially raised up for the arduous duties he has been called upon to perform. These men came from all parts of the country, from the extreme of Maine to the extreme of Oregon. Many of them, like Rev. Dr. Breckinridge of Kentucky, and scores of others, have no political apirations. They represent every class in the community, and every shade of old political sentiment. All of them favored the re-nomination and re-election of Mr. Lincoln as a great national duty. They discriminated in their approval of his action. They were thinking men, and in the earnestness of their commendation they did not hesitate to say that the history of the past three years contained passages that might now in the light of events transpired, be modified with advantage. But as a whole, and regarded, in connection with the dangers from which we have been saved, the administration of Mr. Lincoln commands hearty approval. The President has certainly won a vantage grou

of feeling and nationality.

This followed, in the order of time, the adoption

of techng and nationality.

This followed, in the order of time, the adoption of the resolutions. Every word of that platform rings like a clarion. There is no hesitation in it, no double-dealing. The Convention was in favor of one, free Republic, and said so. It was determined to crush out rebellion, at whatever cost, and it said so. It lifted high and clear the standard of free, united, American Nationalty. The reading of the resolutions was punctuated with applaisse. Approval of the platform contributed to the warmth of the demonstration with which Mr. Lincoln's renomination was greeted. On the rock of freedom was placed its chosen champion. The majesty of the nation renewed and restored to fresh might and power was represented in the man and his position. And this it was that gave such fire, such nobility, to the grand outburst of zeal and determination.—

Corr. Utica Morning Herald.

MONUMENT TO LOVEJOY.

The friends of the late Hon. Owen Lovejoy propose to creet a monument to his memory, in Princeton, Ill., where he had so long resided, and where he came at last to enjoy so much respect and love. At a meeting of what is called the "Owen Lovejoy Monument Association," held at Princeton on the lat inst, measures were taken to raise funds necessary to creet a monument that shall at once express the worth of the man and the ampreciation in which lst inst, measures were taken to raise funds necessary to erect a monument that shall at once express the worth of the man and the appreciation in which his memory is held by his neighbors and by all lovers of liberty and justice throughout the country. Not less than \$50,000, it is thought, will be necessary; and two-thirds of this sum, it is said, can be raised in Mr. Lovejoy's Congressional District. The following address was delivered at this meeting by Mr. Bryant, of New York.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

speech of William Cullen Bryant.

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: After what has been said in your hearing, and so admirably said, with so much feeling and with so much eloquence, I can hardly expect that this audience will listen with patience to anything I am about to say. I shall therefore say very little. I know not, my friends, what form this project to erect a monument to the memory of Owen Lovejoy may take, in what material it may be wrought, or how its design may be fashioned. But let me express the hope that the contributions will be large enough and liberal enough to allow you to erect in this beautiful neighborhood—where Owen Lovejoy settled long ago, and where he labored so long and so effectually to form and purify public opinion—a suitable monument, in ever-during bronze, a material so indestructible that an image formed by Tubal Cain himself, the world's earliest artificer in brass and iron, might have lasted undecayed to the present time. (Cheers.) In this durable material, I would hope that sculpture might exert the utmost efforts in representing his features, and immersion upon than their grand expression of undecayed to the present time. (Cheers.) In this durable material, I would hope that sculpture might exert the utmost efforts in representing his features, and impressing upon them their grand expression of high resolution, undaunted courage, and unfinching perseverance. (Loud cheers.) And then, my friends, an inhabitant of Princeton, standing near it and pointing it out to a stranger, might say to him. That monument was erected to the memory of one who was a champion of the cause of universal liberty in that time past when the cause of universal liberty was feeble and despised. Behold how the hand that framed him stamped upon his manly brow the seal of a vigorous mind, an undaunted beart and unshaken constancy! He saw his brother, a previous champion in that noble cause, struck down and murdered before his eyes; and at that very moment, on that very spot, he devoted himself to the cause of universal freedom; to that cause he gave the labors of his life; to that the labors of his life were devoted, and to it his life was at last secrificed. He knew that he abould encounter scorn, obloquy, opposition. and to it his life was at last sacrificed. He knew that he should encounter scorn, oblequy, opposition. He feared them not. He met them; he defied them; he overcame them. He outlived the scorn; he lived down the obloquy; he fought down the opposition. He saw the great cause in which he was engaged on the eve of a glorious triumph. Before he died he saw it an about the saw it as the saw it at his very feet. He saw it as Johua saw the land of Palestime when he crossed the river Jordan, from the thirsty regions of Moab, and planted his steps on a soil fresh with the dews and flowers of heaven."

Then if the person whom I imagine to speak were

in the habit of drawing broad conclusors from paticular-instances, and deducing solerand and size moralities from the practical aspect of dars, be moralities from the practical aspect of dars, including on to say:

*Let no man who looks at this monument reducing on the say of discouraged in a good cause. Let him first ship is conscience as to the merits of his cause, it may be said that the is in the line of his day, and the ship is rightcooness, its humanity. Let him saids his self that he is in the line of his day, and the ship is rightcooness, that his cause will faulty and that he is approved of his Good, that his above that he is approved of his Good, that his above that he is approved of his Good, that his above that he is approved of his Good, that his above that he is approved of his Good, that his above that he is approved of his Good with success, that his cause will faulty crowned with success, that his cause will faulty along the provided by a necessity of its nature to juick with the latest that he is a portion of the litury of the Episach that he is a portion of the litury of the Episach church which has always seemed to me according to the control of the liture of the litu which I have spoken crected in the neighborhoods some conspicuous place, would be attacking rink perpetual acknowledgment of public grains Author of all good, that such a man as Own law joy lived, that such a citizen was given to them. try. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S TRIBUTE TO OTH LOVEJOY.

But Baile Base Brothe Brothe Base W

THE

The Princeton Republican, (III...) for the curve week, is nearly filled with the repect of the rousings and speeches of the recent meeting in that ten to inaugurate an Owen Lovejoy Monument Association. Among the numerous letter rade at the casion was the following from the Pendent.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 30, 1864.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,

Hon. John H. Bryant:

MY DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 14th inst. teshsing a card of invitation to a preliminar, nextsing a card of invitation to a preliminar meriacontemplating the erection of a monument to the
memory of Hon. Owen Lovejoy, was dely record.

As you anticipate, it will be out of my power totend. Many of you have known Mr. Lovejo leaer than I have, and are better able that is do in
memory justice. My personal acquaintance via
him commenced only about ten years gas as
when it has been quite intimate; and every fire
it has been one of increasing respect and stenending with his life in no less than affection any
part. It can be truly said of him that while leve
personally ambitious, he bravely endored the desrity which the unpopularity of his principles insued,
and never accepted official honors until these been
were ready to admit his principles will in
Throughout my heavy and perplexing responsities here, to the day of his death, it wold sends
wrong any other to say, he was my most greenfriend. Let him have the marble monumer the ties nere, to the day of his death, it would sumly wrong any other to say, he was my most greens friend. Let him have the marble mongment slag with the well-assured and more enduring one in the hearts of those who love liberty unesfaily feel men. Yours, truly, A. LINGUE.

SPEECH OF GOV. JOHNSON AT NASHVILLE

A Union mass meeting was recently held at Nat-ville, at which Governor Johnson was the principal speaker. We find the following report in the Nat-ville Times:

The appearance of Governor Johnson on things of the St. Cloud Hotel was greeted by the sat crowd with loud applause. All were anxious the and see the next Vice President of the U. Satz. After thanking the assembly for the complimet they had bestowed on him, and a few other primarks, Governor Johnson proceeded to my that we are engaged in a great streggle for the government, in the proper acceptation of the tra. I know there are those here who profess to feel.

contempt for me, and I, on the other hand, set as superiority to them. I have always understood that there is a sort of exclusive aristocracy about Nab ville, which affects to contemn all who are not with in its little circle. Let them enjoy their opinions have heard it said that

in its fittle circle. Let them enjoy ther opions I have heard it said that

"Worth-makes the man, and wast of it the fellow."

This aristocracy has been the bane of the shar States, nor has she North been wholly free from it curse. It is a class which I have always forced torspect me, for I have ever set it at defance. Therapect of the honest, intelligent and industrious clas. I have endeavored to win by my condect as a man. One of the chief elements of this rebellion is the opposition of the slave aristocracy to being ruled men who have risen from the ranks of the people of the chief elements of this rebellion is the opposition of the slave aristocracy to being ruled men one day, after a long conversation, "We people of the South will not submit to be governed by a man who has come up from the ranks of the offer of the south will not submit to be governed by a man who has come up from the ranks of the offer of the south will not submit to be governed by a man who has come up from the ranks of the offer of the southern rebellow. Now, it has just occurred to me, if this aristocrafy is so violently opposed to being governed by McLincoln, what in the name of consciently will do with Lincoln and Johnson? (Great largiter,) Irject with scorn this whole idea of a arogust aristocracy. I believe that man is capable of self-government. I bold will defense, that government was made for the convenience of mand not man for the government can and one to the representation of the proper of the submit of the proper of the convenience of mand not man for the government, and set us promote his welfare. And hence, from the principle, I conclude that government, and one to the requirements and properse of the people, and the enlightened spirit of the age. (Loud applace). Now, if any of you secessionsts have lost fails and the enlightened spirit of the age. (Loud applace). Now, if any of you secessionsts have lost in the enlightened spirit of the age. (Loud applace). Now, if any of you secessionsts hat led this for the exercise of "Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow."

SOENES AT FREDERICKSEUEG

An officer on the United States Steamer Yanker, at Fredericksburg, graphically depicts the gent about him in a letter to his friends in this city, dust May 23d. We extract:—

tary Commission, bless to no longer to do so I who have not, delay no longer to do so I tary and Christian Commissions are the two redestrary and Christian Commissions are the two redestrary and Christian Commissions are the two redestrary and the surgeons do all the long in the surgeons do all the can, but they are so busy."

are in Man property of the second second and the second se