-AT-WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6

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nest inserted on the American, Massachusetts, Penn-icala, thio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are mississ to receive subscriptions for The Lineauton. admind to receive retactifications for The Library and The following gentlemen constitute the Financial amilitie, by are put responsible for any debts of the open, this - Westerl, Philades, Edwing Quincy, Englished, and William II. Garnison, Jr.

WY LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1864.

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

"Thay this down as the law of nations. I say that milliary anthority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE RIST; and that, under that state of Ulings, to far from its being true that the States where slavory exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the Parsimeter or rise University of the transfer of the subject, not only the Parsimeter or rise University. The Parsimeter of the subject, not only the Parsimeter or rise University of the Parsimeter of the States, but the Commander of the States, and the islavefloiding States become the theatre of a war, civil, service, or foreign, from that lipstant the war powers of Commiss extend to interference with the institution of slavory, in event way in wince it can be interfered to the institution of slavory, in event way in which is a power to favor of indemnity for alaves taken or destroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavory, to a foreign power. . . It is a war power. I say it is a w. power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it is a war to the same of the "Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."-J. Q. Adams

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

WHOLE NO. 1744.

Refuge of Oppression.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 28.

THE FREMONT RATIFICATION MEETING AT NEW YORK.

meeting of the Rudical Democracy, as they henselves, at New York, to ratify the nominal fremont, was largely attended on Moneaing, 27th ult, but the manifestations of the ng, 27th ult., but his mannestations of the gave evidence that, there, were many and a considerable number of Lincoln at. The speeches, however, were violent-godis. O. A. Brownson infed the leading of showed all the vigor, bitterness and abil-bed splayed thirty years ago. We give a its from his speech:—

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the effects from his speech;

Institute of the property of the wrong the support any man who will a Lincoln. (Hisses and applause.)

the thing which lies nearest my the integrity of the Union and the ich has made its strength and its

is the meaning of shoddy?)

Ask Mr. Lincoln's friends, and
(Laughter.) You will have all
serred before I get through. I am
o men whose names I have given;
der these men to worse men, and

new. (Applause.) dieve, as firmly as I can believe any-the future, that his redlection will sais in the future, that his respection will sainly the independence and separate nation-the Southern Confederacy. I have suffered stall inconvenience: I have had no personal aut his Administration. So far as I am per-concerned, it has paid me, from the Presi-

scale concerned, it has paid me, from the President dwa to all the departments, more respect than lefer received from any other administration. I must do to hope for anything from a change, and is to old, still too infirm. I have no personal most in it; all my personal interests would lead must poper this Administration; but I believe it owns and outen to the core. (Great applause and makinghe confusion.) And believing that——
The Praident here rose and said—Gentlemen, I see to say, as Chairman of the meeting, if you will have been seen that I am informed that from fifty have bondred employees of the New York Custom, line are here in this audience. ("That's so.") lead to say to show the are not office-holders in factson Houe, if they will keep quiet, and let il the note be made, by those who are office-holders, as shall have less than we otherwise would

fired now to be over sixty years of age e ared now to be over sixty years of age, miniminal fore speech from my youth up, bitays spoken my honest convictions, and by rad 6a-Li will speak them or I will disclosus cheese. Never will I have my mouth by Alendran Lincoln's emissaries, or any of the or any of his servants. (Renewed aptle my send me to Fort Lafayette or to Capitol Prison-send me where he nelsees. any send me to Fort Latayette or to Capinol Prison—send me where he pleases long as I have send and the strength, as long as I have send an able to speak at all, I will speak at I honestly believe—("Good," and apsead when I can speak no longer, as long as 2 to make one sign with my hand, it shall set of free thought, free speech, free press, for all men, black, white, red and yellow, begions.

put down here by shoddy? ("No,

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(Applaue.)

A fry to persade myself to bope, that we start you have a financial collapse, and cuaradicts all my principles of finance and f. It goes counter to every principle that, that loss counter to every principle that, that loss as the principle start is the persade to every principle that, that is the persade that the persade that

Lincoln personally responsible. Thold him responsible for all the waste of treasure—all the waste of precious life during the last two years. (Applause.) With a man at the head of the government, a man who know how not merely to manage parties, to play off one clique against-another, a man who understood the people and had sympathy with them, who had a soul that could kindle up the souls of others, draw out the spirit of the people, concentrate and direct it against the rebellion—that rebellion would have been put down in the year 1861. (Applause.) There is no use of deceiving ourselves about it.

LETTER OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Wendell Phillips's very remarkable letter on the approaching presidential canvass will attract wide-spread attention both from the novelty and boldness of the views, as well as for the force and point with which they are presented. The great, abolitionist sees and acknowledges that the country will be ruined if Lincoln is reflected, and the present administration continued in power, and he is, moreover, fairly compelled to own that the hope of the nation is in the Democratic party. He calls for an honest union of all the elements of opposition to Lincoln, to save the country from the calamity of another four years of such administration as we now suffer from. Wendell Phillips is usually erratic, crotehety, and unreliable, but the letter we quote elsewhere contains more common sense than the whole volume of his recently published abolition diatribes.

—New York World.

The letter here approvingly referred to by this copperhead journal, (which combines in itself the Scriptural trinity described as "the World, the Flesh, and the Devil,") is the one we print in another column, addressed to the Editor of the New York Independent. The World puts the following caption to the letter :-

CLEVELAND VERSUS BALTIMORE.

Wendell Phillips writes a Stinging Letter, on the Baltimore Platform—its Clap-trap Compliments to Lincoln—an Administration which shows vigor only in Peaceful Cities—a Gov-ernment feared only by its Loyal Citizens—"The Union well-

nigh Wrecked.' No Hope save in a Union of Lincoln's Opponents.

TREASON IN CONGRESS.

Fernando Wood made a characteristic copperhead

Fernando Wood made a characteristic copperates speech in Congress last week.

He said that it amounted to very little what the House should doon the subject of conscription. The whole principle is anti-republican and anti-American, and when force is resorted to, the fundamental principle is a subject to the second with the assent of and when force is resorted to, the fundamental prin-ciple of republican government, viz., the assent of the people, is violated. The law which this bill pro-poses to amend is a failure. He repeated that until some government or administration shall adopt the policy of reconstruction and concession, and return some government or administration shall atloft the policy of reconstruction and concession, and return to the principles on which the government is founded, we will go on from one expedient to another, in a down-bill course, to disruption, destruction and disintegration. Until the olive branch is extended, we

a down-bill course, to disruption, destruction and disintegration. Until the olive branch is extended, we cannot have peace, and peace must be reached through the civil and not the military department. He would lay down his life and all that he held dear to restore the Union and the Constitution, and it was because he was in favor of the Union that he was opposed to the war. War is disunion, annihilation and destruction.

Already there has been expended more blood and treasure than could be accumulated together again for twenty-five years, and the fact that laws of this character are resorted to shows that the people are against the war. In his opinion all the States in the Union can be once more gathered together, without the firing of another gun, or the shedding of another drop of blood. Mr. Wood then proceeded to prove his assertion by referring to the unanimous address of the members of the Confederate Congress, in which they said they were willing for peace on terms consistent with the honor, integrity and independence of the States, and compatible with the safety, of their domestic institutions. He also referred to other Southern authorities. In conclusion, Mr. W. said that no party could succeed in the Presidential election that does not meet this issue fairly, squarely and bravely. Had he the power he would put two candidates in the field—one for war and the other for negotiation and reconstructing the Union—and he would foreit all his present and future prosperity and possessions if the peace candidate did not receive an overwhelming majority. He had expressed himself independent of all parties.

AN ILLOMENED SHADOW

President Lincoln goes to the front! That illomened shalow that two years ago fell upon the army of the Peninsula, threatens again to blight it. That presence that proved the forerunner of disasters and of treachery, after the victory of Antietam, now darkens the fate of Grant's army. It is two years since President Lincoln visited the army of McClellan on the York River, and promised its commander the reënforcements he needed. The promise was the prelude to a deliberate betraval. It was in the Fall afterwards that he visited McClellan on the glorious field of Antietam. He was jovial and jocose in appearance—called for a negro song amid the scenes of carnage, and cracked festive jokes in the ears of the dving. He concealed his treacherous purpose of removing the Commander who had saved bis army, and returned to Washington only to carry out his fatal purpose. How many hundreds of thousands of meuhave not been sacrificed by that deep deceit and base betraval! He goes again to the front! What new calamity is in store for us; and for that heroic and shattered army which has found a worse enemy in the perverted counsels at Washington than it the entrenched bosts of Lee!—Albany Argus.

It is not at all wonderful that we do not succeed.

It is not at all wonderful that we do not succeed better when a Classic content is faithfully maintained so long a least of the faithfully maintained so long a least President Lincoln goes to the front! That ill-

Several. I say nothing against Miles of Leef — Albany Argus.

Several is a prothing against any member becomes, excepting so far as the Secretary of many is independent of him. I do not like the fact in the state of the government of the sake shausial system. I fear more of danshal dan I do from the arms of the Southern (Applause). The perscade myself to bope, that we strongly without a financial collapse, and startingly without a financial collapse, and startingly without a financial collapse, and strongly controversy which we had four controversy which we had for the same controversy which we had for six a first the best study I could give the controversy which we had first of myself. I believe in no paper (applause)—nor do I believe that a Secretary of the same through without a financial collapse, and sawing twelve or sixteen different kinds a saming twelve or sixteen different kinds when the same controvers of the same through without a financial collapse, and conversation with Dr. Brownson, the President that long controversy which we had find for myself. I believe in no paper (applause)—nor do I believe that a Secretary of the same through without a financial collapse and corruptions of his administration, but also that we have the same through through

Selections.

SLEVES

THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

The correspondence between the Committee of the National Union Convention and President Lin-coln, including theofficial notification of the Presi-dent's nomination and his letter of acceptance, was

NEW YORK, June 14, 1864.

dent's nomination and his letter of acceptance, was as follows:—

New York, June 14, 1864.

Hon. Abraham Lincoln:

Sir: The National Union Convention, which assembled in Baltimore on the 7th of June, 1864, has instructed us to inform you that you were nominated with enthusiastic unanimity for the Presidency of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March next.

The resolutions of the Convention, which we have already had the honor of placing in your lands, are a full and clear statement of the principles which inspired its action, and which, as we oblieve, the great body of Union men in the country iteratily approve. Whether those resolutions express the national gratitude to our soldiers and sailors, or the national secret of confpromise with rebels, and consequent dishonor, or the patriotic duty of union and success; whether they approve the Proclamation of Emancipation, the Constitutional amendment, the employment of former slaves as Union soldiers, or the solemn obligation of the Government promptly to redress the wrongs of every soldier of the Union of whatever color or race; whether they declare the inviolability of the pledged faith of the nation, or offer the national hospitality to the oppressed of every land, or urge the union by railroad of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; whether they recommend public economy and vigorous taxation, or assert the fixed popular opposition to the establishment by armed force of foreign monarchies in the immediate neighborhood of the United States, or declare that those only are worthy of official trust who approve unreservedly the views and policy indicated in the resolutions—they were equally flailed with the heartiness of profound conviction.

Believing with you, sir, that this is the people, war for the monarchies in the immediate neighborhood of the United States, or declare that those only are worthy of official trust who approve unreservedly the views and policy indicated in the resolutions—they were equally flailed with the heartiness of profound conv

national existence and the common welfare, indi-vidual liberty may, as the Constitution provides in case of rebellion, be sometimes summarily constrained, asking only with painful anxiety that in every instance, and to the last defail, absolutely nec-essary power shall not be hastily or unwisly exer-

cised.

We believe, sir, that the honest will of the Union men of the country was never more truly represented than in this Convention. Their purpose we believe to be the overthrow of armet rebels in the field, and the security of permanent and union by liberty and justice under the Constitution. That these results are to be achieved amidst cruel perplexities, they are fully aware. That they are to be reached only by cyrolial unanimity of counsel is undeniable. That good men may sometimes differ as to the means and the time, they know. That in the conduct of all human affairs the highest duty is to determine, in the angry conflict of passion, how much good may be practically accomplished, is their sincere persuasion. They have watched your official course, therefore, with unflagging attention; and amidst the bitter taunts of eager friends and fierce denunciation of enemies; now moving too fast for some, now too slowly for others, they have seen you throughout this tremendous contest patient, sagacicus, faitfuli, just; leaning upon the heart of the great people, and satisfied to be moved by its mighty pulsations.

It is for this reason that, long before the Convention met, the popular instinct had plainly indicated you as its candidate; and the Convention, merely recorded the popular will. Your claracter and constitution. In the name of that liberty and Constitution, sir, we carnestly request your acceptance of this nomination; reverently commending our beloved country, and you, its Chief Magistrate, with all its brave sons, who, on sea and land, are faithfully defending the good old American cause of equal rights, to the blessing of Almighty God, We are, sir, respectfully.

Your friends and fellow citizens,

[Signed by WILLIAM DENNISON, Ohio, Chair-

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ACCEPTANCE. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1864.

Hon. William Dennison and others a Committee the National Union Convention:

the National Union Concention:

Gentlemen,—Your letter of the 14th instant, formerly notifying me that I have been nominated by the Convention you represent for the Presidency of the United States for four years from the fourth of March next, has been received. The nomination is gratefully accepted, as the Resolutions of the Convention—called the platform—are heartily approved.

wention—called the platform—are heartily approved.

While the resolution in regard to the supplanting of the republican government upon the Western Comtinent is fully concurred in, there might be misunderstanding were I not to say that the position of of the Government in relating to the action of France in Mexico as assumed through the State Department and indorsed by the Convention, among the measures and acts of the Executive, will be faithfully maintained so long as the state of facts shall leave that position pertinent and applicable. I am specially gratified that the soldier and the seaman were not forgotten by the Convention, as they forever must and will be remembered by the grateful country for whose salvation they devote devote their lives.

Thanking you for the kind and complimentary terms in which you have communicated the nomination and other proceedings of the Convention, I subscribe myself.

subscribe myself, Your obedient servant.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. par Hon. John F. Potter, of Winconsin, has been appointed Consul General to British America, vice Joshua R. Giddings deceased.

out a lengthened public career." The Mayor of the city prosided, and many prominent gentlemen were present, and spoke feelingly of the public loss which had been sustained in the death of Mc Giddings.

Mr. Cordner, in moving the first of a series of reasolations, said the call of the Bin. J. R. (diddings from amongst them by sudden death had come as a sal surprise to all who had the privilege in an ayalegee of his personal acquaintance. The necessarily prompt removal, too, of his remains had came disappeared of his personal acquaintance. The necessarily prompt removal, too, of his remains had came disappeared of his personal acquaintance. The necessarily prompt removal, too, of his remains had came disappeared of his personal acquaintance. The necessarily prompt removal, too, of his remains had came disappeared of his personal acquaintance. The necessarily prompt removal, too, of his remains had came disappeared of his personal acquaintance. The necessarily prompt removal, too, of his remains had came disappeared of his personal acquaintance. The necessarily prompt removal, too, of his remains had came disappeared of his personal acquaintance. The necessarily prompt removal, too, of his remains had not he regarded a prompt of the prompt of th upon the high seas they arose to assert their man-hood. They seized the ship, and carried her into Nassau, N. P. There, it being a British possession, they were no longer slaves. Under Southern influ-

THE LATE HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

We give below the remarks of Rev. Mr. Cordiner, at a meeting held in Montreal, for the purpose of passing resolutions, expressing the high regard of the great services for the admirable qualities of the character of the late Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, Consul General of the United States to Canada, and their appreciation "of his great services in the cause of human rights by his active and condistent opposition to slavery throughout the late Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, Consul General of the United States to Canada, and their appreciation "of his great services in the cause of human rights by his active and condistent opposition to slavery throughout the late Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, Consul General of the United States to Canada, and their appreciation of his great services in the cause of human rights by his active and condistent opposition to slavery throughout the source of his personal acquaintance. The necessarily and hong proportion of his remains had caused the by the strong arm. But the authorities a sad surprise to all who had the privilege in any all the condition, said the call of the Hon. J. R. Giddings, from amongst them by sudden death had come as a sad surprise to all who had the privilege in any all the surprise to all who had the privilege in any all the surprise to all who had the privilege in any all the surprise to all who had the privilege in any all the surprise to all who had the privilege in any all the surprise to all who had the privilege in any all the surprise to all who had the privilege in any all the surprise to all who had the privilege in any all the surprise to all who had the privilege in any all the surprise to all who had the privilege in any all the surprise to all who had the privilege in any all the surprise to all who had the privilege in any all the surprise to all who had the privilege in any all the surprise to all who had the privilege in any all the surprise to all who had the privilege in any all the surprise to all who had the privilege

which showed in such dark contrast with the reception accorded to him throughout the North. But Mr. Giddings had never lent himself to the prejudice, and to the cry against England. It was in June, of the year 1812, that he mide none of his more notable speeches in Congress. A bill was before that body for the reduction of the army, but it was poposed on the ground that there might be a war with England on account of the "Croole" affair, then pending. This "Croole" was a vessel sailer from Richmond with a cargo of slaves, and when upon the high seas they arose to assert their man-hood. They seized the ship, and carried her into the necessities of the service were at all consulted the total constants. from Richmond with a cargo of slaves, and whom upon the high seas they arose to assert their manhood. They seized the ship, and carried her into Massun, N. P. There, it being a British possession, they were no longer slaves. Under Southern influences, however, compensation was required for these men for having thus taken possession of themselves. Mr. Giddings condement this demand, and said that the British Government ought not, and would not concede in Laraceter in his public career. He had received his appointment amongst us at a most trying juncture. He came here when civil commonion raged in his own land. The various questions of international law, just then arising, made his place, and also that of other foreign representatives of his Government, one of great delicacy—the more so in the case of those accredited to England or her dependencies, since she being the most commercial country of all others, with which the United States and perplicating international questions to astrict the case with other nations. Besides, the press of England was free; hence, the dicussion of these questions was open to every one, competent or otherwise, who thought he could write for the newpapers. The discussion was carried on with heat, and often in great measure in ignorances of the fasts, and there was much aerore of this state of things, Mr. Giddings came here to discharge. The discussion was cornel; and had it not been for these circumstances, he would have been much more widely known and appreciately and properly and the respect of this memory, and was happy to move the respect do his memory, and was happy to move the respect do his memory, and was happy to move the respect do his memory, and was happy to move the respect do his memory, and was happy to move the respect do his memory, and was happy to move the respect do his memory, and was happy to move the respect do his memory, and was happy to move the respect do his memory, and was happy to move the respect do his memory, and was happy to move the respect do his me the necessities of the service were at all consulted when Gen. Pope was placed over him in Virginia; that since that time he has been, without reason and

dent hostile to slavery, and Fremont, by all his acts and by the platform of the convention which nominated him, is still pledged to his warfare against slavery until it is utterly extinguished in the republic. We regret that Fremont, and the real anti-slavery men who are associated with him in this movement, should have resorted to what, at this moment, can hardly be characterized as anything but a factious course. Ro party will be strengthened by or derive any comfort from it but the aristocratic pro-slavery party, which still assumes the name of Democracy. Mr. Lincoln may not be the best man for the succession, but the indications now are that he will be elected, or some pro-slavery sympathizer with the robellion will succeed. Because we cannot have a whole loaf, shall we refuse to have any bread? If Fremont had been nominated at Baltimore, we should cheerfully have supported him; but he comes to us now in such doubtful guise, and accompanied and heralded by such queer and unaccustomed partizans, that we cannot receive him as the Fremont who was once the champion and leader of the anti-dayer. who was once the champion and leader of the anti-slavery party of the country.—Green Mountain Freeman.

THE CLEVELAND AND BALTIMORE PLAT-FORMS. To the Editor of the New York Independent:

You refer to me in your notice, last week, of the Cleveland Convention, and seem to think I should wish, if fully informed, to withdraw from that movement. I believe I am fully informed in regard to it—at least, your article suggests nothing new to me—and I have no wish to withdraw from it. I linfi-

mand I have no wish to withdraw from it. I infimitely prefer its platform to that adopted at Baltimore, and can hardly conceive of your preferring
Baltimore asking half a loaf, to Cloveland asking a
whole loaf. What is the precise value from your
pen of the slarring epithet you bestow on Cleveland, "unrepresentative," I cannot tell. From others I understand it. But how long have you thought
that legislatures, entsom-houses, ward-rooms, and
messtables so entirely monopolize the saints of the
nation, that a popular convention is to be scorned in
comparison? Better represent rebels. Allow me
to remind you how largely the Baltimore Convention was a mob, coming nobody knew whence, responsible to none, and only pretending to represent
rebels and States not now in existence; though
even in that crowd of representatives without constituents, no place could be found for Robert Small
and his fellow heroes of Carolina.

No wonder that such a body, unlike Cleveland,
was unwilling to press the Confiscation Law on a
President who once wished to veto it, and has never
put it into efficient execution. No wonder, speculators and contractors, they were willing to leave to
their friend Mr. Linceln his usurped power of Reconstruction—the most difficult and most momentous question before us—which Cleveland op roperly refuses to any but Congress and the people.

The Baltimore platform has but one article of
any meaning or value, that relating to a constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery. That article would hever, in my opinion, have been inserted
but for the pressure of that movement which culminated in the Cleveland Convention. The plan of
amending the Constitution was not suggested by the
Administration, nor by Congress, nor by any prominent Republican Press. It was first urgod, and,
has since been patiently pressed, on public attention
by those who originated the Cleveland movement.
Fron them congress borrow the idea, and to their
labor is due the success it has obtained. Further,
with all the p

Boston, but is indectic and submissive in tennessee and New York and entirely without necessity, the President usurps all the power of Congress and the Judiciary—as in the Arguelles case—or wholly suppresses the Sesate by sending his tool Frank P. Blair to command an army without the shadow of a commission, it is time to ask where we are. If these things are done in the green tree, what may we not expect in the dry? Ever since 1861 I have done what I could to point out the dangerous tendency of this use of despofic power. Its necessary use is alarming; the moment it outgoes the strict limits of that necessity, it should arouse the most vigilant attention and rebuke.

The only other article of the Baltimore Platform in which the influence of Cleveland can be traced is that meaningless and hyporritical one supposed to relate to a change in the Cabinet; an attempt, the first half of which was alone successful. The Baltimore men knew them and know now that Mr. Liucoln neither plans nor will consent to change his Cabinet, unless he is forced to it by a pressure outside his party, and so strong as to make it tremble.

Two or three clap-trap compliments, one-balf of

his Cabinet, unless no is torset or the control of party, and so strong as to make it tremble.

Two or three clap-tran compliments, one-half of which, you know well, were neither deserved nor sincerely offered, one honorable protest against the Government's infamous injustice to its colored soldiers, and one brave demand (the Amendment) borrowed from its rival—this is the Baltimore Platform. Confiscation urged, the control of Reconstruction claimed for Congress and the people, needless despotiem rebuked, and a Constitutional Amendment demanded to prohibit slavery and give to all men the vote—these are the merits of the Oleveland movement. Its success thus far has been namixed, and most marked and beneficial.

You dread a union between Cleveland and the Democratt. I should velcome it. The only question is the terms of such union. I am not myself a voter, and could neither give nor take office under the present Constitution. But any Domocrat who who will join me in securing a union without a slave,

and with every man, black or white, equal before the law, I shall be glad to work with. If Cleveland imitates the Republican party, and to win office deserts its principles, then I shall desert Cleveland. But as the party no win power has betrayed us, and left us 'only one chance in three of saving the Union, I am disposed to try any other which gives its adhesion to right principles.

In ordinary times, politics is of little interest to me. But to-day the nation hangs on the edge of Niagara. I have some hope, though but little expectation, that it will be saved under its present leaders. Duty bids me make every effort to issure its safety. Hence, I joined the Cleveland Convention, as a protest against the calamity of Mr. Lincoln's re-lection. I still trust that it may be made effectual to prevent that disaster. I hope the sound portion of the Démocratic party—lovers of their country—will accept an anti-slavery basis of action, and join us. To achieve such a union is my present effort. I gave the Republican Administration generous confidence for three years. Compromising, purposeless, halting, cowardly, they have disgusted their own supporters and well-nigh wrecked the nation. That way run lies. I am anxious, at least, to try another. Watchful in the past against deceit, I shall watch as vigilantly in the future, and when the Cleveland movement commits folly, I shall gebuke and desert it. At present, its existence is almost my only hope of anything good being bullied out of this Administration.

All government in this country is an average made up between the purpose of the majority and that of

folly, I shall recoulte and other contents of the minority, whose strength the majority and that of the minority, whose strength the majority and that of the minority, whose strength the majority fears. Even if unsuccessful at the ballot-box, Cleveland may still display such strength as will encourage or subdue this Administration into loyal efficiency, as it has already lifted the Baltimore Platform into decency. It is too early to form any opinion of the result of the coming canvass. Grant carries the decision of it on the point of his sword. If we of Cleveland fail, I shall not be surprised. Perfectly well aware that compromise is the essence of politics and indispensably necessary to success at the ballot-box, I should be more surprised to succeed. Indeed, the bour of such success would be the one when I should most anxiously re-examine my own position. Let me commend to you the sameceaution.

Unless, however, some union takes place among the opponents of the Administration, I have little expectation that the North will finally succeed, except on a basis worse than defeat. If the North does triumph, I shall always look back to the Cleveland Convention as one of the most efficient contributions to that success.

tention as one of the missisters extended that success.

Last, as to the nominees of the Clevelaid Convention: I have confidence in the Anti-Slavery purpose of John C. Fremont; and I wait to see the policy which he and his political friends will adopt for the accomplishment of that purpose. As events unfold, I shall find my guidance in them, and shall take fit opportunity to express my opinion. I knew the nature of politicians, how little to be trusted. Whether we shall be able to trust the Democratic party, in this criss, is yet uncertain; that we cannot trust the voluntary action of the Republican party is proved.

not trust the Yountary and I welcome any man's aid to save it. If Chicago comes to Cleveland, I shall welcome its aid. If any of us quit Cleveland and go to Chicago, I shall not follow.

Yours, respectfully, Yours, respectfu

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

[Remarks of the Editor of the Independent.]

Remarks of the Editor of the Independent.]
In appending to the letter of Mr. Phillips the criticisms which a sense of duty compels us to make, we desire to say, in advance, that no man in the land is entitled to a more respectful hearing for whatever he utters than himself; for no man has more purely, more heroically, more eloquently served the noblest cause known to American history. His knowledge of public measures is uncommon, his judgment is not lightly to be esteemed, his integrity is never to be prestioned. But we think he is wrong in his present position, and respectfully call his attention to the following points:

1. Mr. Phillips objects to our styling the Cleveland Convention "unrepresentative." We repeat the word. The delegrates—all of whom were without credentials and all without constituencies—numbered only 155: not half filling the hall: an admit of rabbits in a barn. Does of the best known delegates said to a friend, "that it was the smallest and meaning the properties of the movement have become surprised at, deceived by, and disgusted with the designs of the remainder. The Baltimore Convention was not composed according to our liking—for, as we have repeatedly said, we would be glad of a rule excluding office-holders (such as are appointed, not heave repeatedly said, we would be glad of a rule excluding office-holders (such as are appointed, not heave repeatedly said, we would be glad of a rule excluding office-holders (such as are appointed, not heave repeatedly said, we would be glad of a rule excluding office-holders (such as are appointed, not heave repeatedly said, we would be glad of a rule excluding office-holders (such as are appointed, not heave repeatedly said, we would be glad of a rule excluding office-holders (such as are appointed, not have too great a temptation to re-seat the same administration in power. Mr. Phillips was not present at the Baltimore Convention, and we were, and we take pleasure in assuring him that the Convention was not a mob—if, being an abolitionist, we woul

wention was not a mob—if, being an abolitionist, we know a mob when we see one!

11. "No place," he says, "could ba found at Baltimore for Robert Small." Well, Robert Small was not there—he was in Carolina. But, had he presented himself as a delegate, he would have been rightfully rejected; not because of his black skin but because the only part of South Carolina now under the flag, is a slender string of beads called the Sea Islands—not an inch of the mainland, but only a few crumbs broken off the cake—no more representing South Carolina than Coney Island and Sandy Hook represent New York and New Jersey.

11. We grant the indirectness of the Baltimore resolution concerning the cabinet: we grant, if necessary, its unmanliness: we believe in calling a spade a spade, and a Blair a Blair. But, with all its well-aimed aimlessness, it morally binds the President to make changes in his cabinet. That resolution was fired at two targets, Mr. Blair and Mr. Seward—those two. St. Sebastians, pierced of many arrows, and slowly dying of their wounds. A member of the committee on resolutions told us that, though euphemisms were put before the public, there was no sparing of plain talk in the committee-room—that mince-meat was made of those two cabinet of ficers—as the song says, a pretty dish to set before the President. Another member of that committee said, "I hope for the removal of Mr. Blair immediately, the sooner the better for the canvass." We be ficers—as the song says, a pretty dish to set before the President. Another member of that committee said, "I hope for the removal of Mr. Blair immediately, the soner the better for the canvass." We believe that nine-tenths of the party whose votes are to be cast for Abraham Lincoln would swing their hats and give three cheers if these changes could be announced in to-morrow's paper. We simply state facts.

IV. Our friend condemns Baltimore for its omission to press Confiscation, and praises Cleveland be-

sion to press Confiscation, and praises Cleveland because it declared for Confiscation. But has he forconten that Mr. Fremont, in his letter of acceptance, expressly repudiated this very Confiscation resolution? "I don't think it," says Mr. Fremont, "a measure of sound policy." We therefore call upon Mr. Phillips to visit upon Mr. Fremont as much indignation for this delinquency as he has visited upon Mr. Lincoln. This would be what the platform calls Confiscation, "a measure of justice"!

V. The Cleveland managers he claims made in the case of the confiscation of the confiscatio

Confiscation, "a measure of justice":

V. The Cleveland managers, he claims, made the first suggestion of a constitutional amendment. This is not true. We give a counter-statement. At the decade meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society in Philadelphia, in December of last year, a resolution, drawn by a United States Senator, was unanimously passed, demanding the amendment—six months before the Cleveland Convention! On the State Senator was a constant of the state o months before the Cieveland Convention: Un use 8th of April, this year, by an overwhelming vote of 38 to 6, the U.S. Senate passed a bill for the amendment—nearly two months before! It is therefore a great unfairness in Mr. Phillips to say of the Cleveland Convention that "from them Congress borrowed in the Congress bof great unfairness in Mr. Phillips to say of the Cleve-land Convention that "from them Congress borrowed the idea "! He is equally wrong in saying that no "prominent." Republican press advocated the idea "them. "The Evening Post," as its editor says, in a note to us, "urged a constitutional amendment to abolish slavery so long ago as in February last "— four months before! The same may be said of a dozen other Republican journals. We will not in-clude The Independent, lest we should not be deemed "prominent."

"prominent."

VI. Mr. Phillips points a spear at arbitrary arrests. But, until this letter, we never before heard him refer to arbitrary arrests without vindicating themever once! Calling them dangerous, he has also called them necessary. In our own hearing, he has repeatedly gone beyond our own assent on this subject. In May, the Cleveland Convention flames forth with indignation against arbitrary arrests, but in the very same month Mr. Phillips spoke in Dr. Cheever's hands as follows:

*Well Bild Reveat my to Lord Lyone, 'I but may be the wight of the negro—not even a world of the first of the negro—not even a world of the state, and, mechallenged, I put in prison a graph of the state, and the state of the s

falsely asserting that "Slavery is virtually destroyed."
To this charge Mr. Phillips makes no reply. But is he willing to commit himself to this false assertion? Did he not say in May, "To my own mind the slave's fate is yet an uncertainty "? Did he not say that "so long as slavery was tolerated, or the Government refused to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, the covenant with death had not been aunualled "? But when the Cleveland Convention met, the Fugitive Slave Law had not been repealed; the House had refused to join the Senate for a prohibitory amendment; the Presidents Proclamation was then (as it still is, in Mr. Phillips's view.) a piece of waste paper, if the Supreme Court so please; the Federal Government was then (as it still is, in Mr. Phillips's view) the legal holder of a million-alwes; and yet the Convention, in face of these hideous facts, shuts its eyes, and, like a company of blind men, agreed to say that slavery was dead! Mr. Parker Pillsbury, a delegate, has published a protest against this monstrous fraud, saying, with a sagacity which does credit to this judgment. "To me, it is not a truth that slavery is destroyed." Since last week we have learned that Mr. Stephen S. Foster, a delegate, combated this heresy on the floor of the house, but in vain. Mr. William Goodell, a delegate, publishes in this week's Principia an article scouting the idea that slavery is dead. Thus the truest-hearted men present at the Convention are one by one trying to shield themselves from the folly of having attended it. Will Mr. Phillips any longer allow his own great name to be used by others as a pillar to prop up a statement which we know that he himself will not uphold?

IX. We charged that Cleveland was a mere cau-

ot uphold?

IX. We charged that Cleveland was a mere cau-

up a statement which we know that he himself will not uphold?

IX. We charged that Cleveland was a mere caucus to Chicago—that its managers are now going in secret to lay their hands, by designed accident, into the palms of Copperheads for a league of fellowship against the great party of the Union. This charge Mr. Phillips partially meets, but partially avoids. He has come to a sudden good opinion of the Democratic party! How long will he hold it? Will he who criticises the little virtue of Republicans find greater in Democrats? "I know the nature of politicians," says he, "how little to be trusted." But he does not know the nature of Democratic politicians, is he thinks he can trust into their hands the cause of the slave! As George Canning said in Parliament of the proposal to put the new legislation for freedom into the hands of the old supporters of slavery. While human nature remains the same, they can never be trusted with it!" If Mr. Phillips seeks any political alliance, his proper place is with the party which for eight years has stood for freedom, and not with its enemy that stood then and stands yet for slavery!

To our remark of last week, that he knew only half the intent of the Cleveland movement, and that if he knew the other half, he would withdraw his support, he replies that we told him nothing new. One of his best friends in this city—a noble and unspotted lawyer—andressed to us a few days ago these words: "The Fremont meetings in my district are held in the same grog-shop out of which, last summer, issued the rioters who set fire to my house; the audiences are the same persons; and the speakers are well-known Copperheads!" is Mr. Phillips walls willing to stay joined to this gang? At the great Fremont ratification meeting at Cooper Institute, on Monday night, where Mr. Phillips was advertised to speak, (and where, consequently, we were present to hear), the chief demonstrations were boisterous cheers for McClellan! Would Mr. Phillips, had he been present, been pleased with the sound? Dr. Br cheers for Fremont and McClellan, and said that these men were "twin cherries on one stak." Is the some were "twin cherries on one stak." Is the property of the same stem? In the outside meeting, Mr. Bryce, a speaker, said, "I take occasion to pay a deserved tribute to George B. McClellan. [Cheers, I like to hear you cheer for him. If Fremont from boyhood. Cheer for McClellan, it is your privilege: cheer for any man except the import is elected, he will do McClellan justice. I know Fremont from boyhood. Cheer for McClellan; it is your privilege: cheer for any man except the importance of the giving universal satisfaction. These may be sent to the address of R. P. Hallow-cile who now fills the Presidential chair." [Tremendous groans for Lincoln.] Mr. Phillips has promised that, if the Cleveland movement. "committed

dous groans for Lincoln.] Mr. Phillips has promised that, if the Cleveland movement "committed folly, he would rebuke and desert it." Was not Monday night folly enough? We were told, at the meeting, by a sagacious man who knew its secreta, that the Democratic leaders were using the Cleveland movement simply as a sharp-edged tool to wound the Union party. We were told the same thing the next day by a Copperhead journalist. As for ourselves, we knew this before we were told. But Mr. Phillips refuses to know it after being told.

X. Mr. Phillip leans on a broken reed—the high

it after being told.

X. Mr. Fhilliß leans on a broken reed—the high anti-slavery purpose of the Cleveland movement:

"The chief gem of its crown," says he, "is absolute equality before the law." But what is absolute equality before the law so long as slavery exists? It is an equality for freemen, not for slaves—the old limited equality which before existed, nothing more. Look at it! A million slaves are still legally held in bonds: the Cleveland platform cloaks this fact with a pretence that slavery is dead, and then asks for equality before the law: that is to say, taking bare to omit from its view the very persons for whom Mr. Phillips demands equality, it bravely asks for an equality which keredfore has existed! Now, we would be glad if a great political party could go before the country on the high issue of giving every black man a vote; but the country is not ready for such an issue. On the 4th of July, 1861, at Framingham, Mass., Mr. Phillips, in speaking of the clamors which the Government then began to hear concerning a policy of Emancipation, said: "IT with UTTER HUIN YO ANNOUNCE IT NOW." So, too, if the next election were to turn uponshe question of giving every black man a vote, the Copperbeads would achieve the next administration. If the country were for such an issue, the Baltimore Convention would have made it.

Cleveland Convention has not stade it, and its mânagers will not make it. Any man who knows the meaning of the Cleveland movement laughs at the idea that Fremont and Cochrane are fighting a battle for the sake of the negroe right to vote. Neither of these men, in their lotters of acceptance, said a word after being told.

X. Mr. Phillin leans on a broken reed—the high

have written them with an unwilling hand. A con-troversy with a friend is the water of Marah to one's troversy with a friend is the water of nature of white. But as no man more freely gives c than Mr. Phillips, so we believe no man more accepts it. If any word of ours has wrongly his position, he knows that no pen is more w in these columns than his own.

The Wiberator

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1864. REPLY TO PROFESSOR NEWMAN. The letter ad-

dressed to us by Professor Newskan, of the London University, published in our last number, is deserving of a fuller reply than the one we gave to it; but we have been too greatly debilitated by the hot weather, during the past week, to put forth any mental effor and are therefore obliged to postpone our response to friend to our country, and to the cause of the pressed on our soil, should be led, at this advan stage, to take so sombre a view of the situation of af fairs, especially with reference to President Lincoln and his Administration. What has been done by them and under them, towards hastening onward day of jubilee, may be seen succinctly stated in th etter of Henry C. Wright in another column.

the Peace (!) Memorial of the Confederate Congress in another column, and see with what bold impiety and matchless effrontery the appeal is made to heaver and earth—and in the name and according to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, too! for the rectitude of their course! wrong, been guilty of no perfidy, desired no quarrel with the American Government, only wishing to be allowed to pursue the even tenor of their way, and to manage their own affairs according to their own ideas of the fitness of things! Innocent lambs whose fold has been ravenously invaded by troops of Northern wolves! An oppressed people, who have risen in self-"inalienable right defence to vindicate their liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and who have "ever deeply deplored the necessi ed them to take up arms in defer essity which constrain and of the free institutions (!) of their fathers magnanimous though suffering band of patriots, who —notwithstanding their wonderful martial successes are ready to stipulate for peace, provided they car have their own way, and be acknowledged an inde pendent confederacy! Nay, but they are traitors and rebels of the deepest dye, banded together for an infernal purpose, and utterly untrustworthy in all their romises and agreements. Their doom is sure.

FIFTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS. This regiment, in all probability, will see no more active service for the nainder of the season, stationed, as it is, in its old sition on Folly Island. The want of reading matter is already sensibly felt, and those who have any to spare would be conferring a philauthropic favor by directing it to this quarter. All school-books will

following table of contents :- I. Character ical Position of Theodore Parker. II. The New Ki ical Position of Theodore Farker. 11. In New King of Greece. III. Robert Browning. IV. Marshi's "Man and Nature." V. Robert Lowell. VI. Re-nan's Critical Essays. VII. Edward Livingston. VIII. A Word on the War. IX. Review of Currol Literature. Walker, Wise & Co., 245 Washington

The funeral of Hon. JOSIAN QUINCY, Senior on Wednesday last, was conducted by Rev. Dr. Gan-net, at his church in Arlington street, and attended net, at his church in Arlington street, and attended by a large number of people, anxious to show their respect for one who has so long stood in the front rank of the truly great men of Boston. The officiating clergyman took the usual privilege of his class by rehearsing at length, in the course of his prayer, t cies of character in the deceased which he excellencies of character in the deceased which he thought specially honorable and memorable. But, as was natural for the man who said, many years ago—
"The mission of Unitarianism to slavery is silence"—and who has ever since conducted his ministry in accordance with that sentiment—he made no referaccordance with that sentiment—he made no reference to one of the most almirable features of Mr. Quincy's life, namely, the fact that he made vigorous and persistent efforts to lead the political party with which he was connected to an anti-slavery position which he was connected to an anterpretary position that he made large use of his pen, and of his personal influence, to induce the Whigs to unite in opposition to the aggressions of the Slave, Power; and that, when to the aggression of the control of the natural influence of its cowardice and hunkerism, he plainly set forth its demerits, and showed the connection be tween its crime and its punishment, by way of warn ing to the men and the parties which should follow—c. K. W.

"The New England Anti-Slavery Convention, to which the eyes of Abollitonists everywhere have instinctively turned for light, convened in Boston, May 26th. Though it may readily have proved impossible to exclude the entrance and expression of partisan feelings during its discussions, the whole expression of sentiment of the Convention certainly might and ought to have been put upon record. It will be seen, in its published proceedings, that Mr. Pillsbury offered certain resolutions, which, though unacceptable to a portion of the Convention, were eventually passed, after the endeavor to procure a different result by the substitution of others in their place. The published record failed, by accident it would appear, to contain them; but is it possible to believe that, in the better days of our movement, such an accident would not have been remedied, and historical truth vindicated by their after publication? Yet to-day, though earnest to know their import, and what were the sentiments, important or otherwise, which the Convention adopted, I am utterly ignorant thereof, and with me are all those Abollitonists at a distance who have to rely for their knowledge upon the published transactions of the Society! What was published dairly conveys the impression that these have been suppressed for partisan purposes.

This is a stab in the dark at somebody, but for who it is intended does not appear. It is equally uncalled for and cruel. To the inquiry of Dr. Brooke—"Is it possible to believe that, in the better days of our more ent, such an accident would not have been remed istorical truth vindicated by their after publica tion?"—we reply—1. Our movement has nev better days than now—nor any half so auspici glorious. 2. At any time, such an accident would have been just as impossible to remedy. 3. When resolu-tions are lost, and their author is unable to prepare another copy, through what legerdemain wo Brooke expect they could be made to appear? Well does the editor of the Anti-Slavery Stand

wes the editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard remark—
"We shall not attempt to characterize Dr. Brooke's
avowal of his suspicion that Mr. Pillsbury's resolutions "have been suppressed for partisan purposes"
further than to say that it indicates a state of mind
far worse than ordinary "partisanship," and illustrates that spirit of jealousy and crimination which,
unfortunately, has found a lodgment in the breasts of
a few (we hope but a few) persons connected with the
anti-slavery movement. As to the cause of the nonappearance of the resolutions, our only knowledge is
derived from the following note in the published proceedings of the Convention:
"By some mistake of the Socretaries the reach

"By some mistake of the Secretaries, the resolu-tions of Mr. Pillsbury have not been handed to us, and, therefore, we are unable to print them in this connecting."

connection."

The Secretaries of the Convention were Charles K. Whipple and Aaron M. Powell, both of whom are understood to have voted for the resolutions which Dr. Brooke suspects they "suppressed for partisan purposes." We presume, though we do not know, that in the hurry attending the close of that excited meeting, near midnight, the Secretaries dropped or mislaid the resolutions, and that they have not been recovered. The suspicion that they wave "suppressed" by anybody is unworthy of any anti-slavery heart."

DEATH OF A CHRISTIAN PATRIOT.

SPRINGFIELD, (Vt.) July 4, 1864.

DEAR SIR :- It is with a sad heart that I now all down to write these few lines. Another veteran in the anti-slavery work has fallen. Another friend of freedom, a true man, a Christian patriot has departed, exchanging the warfare of life for the glories of heaven.

Mr. Jesse Stedman departed this afternoon; and

The citizens of Springfield and vicinity held a picnie to day, in a beautiful grove a short distance fro the village, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commis-Several gentlemen delivered addresses, after which the dinner was discussed. After dinner the audience was called to order, and some excellent and appropriate sentiments were read by Mr. Stedman, Vallandigham. No, it was not I, but his own party, eliciting frequent applause from a large and attentive meeting at Cooper Institute on Monday evening. A quilence, He finished, and sat down amid the cheers of make disloyal. Connerhead gathering destitute of audience. He finished, and sat down amin the cheere of the crowd. Another gedfleman had just commenced speaking, when our venerable friend was seen to sink back upon his seat. He gasped but once; and, alcreats and traitors generally. Not a sentence was utter-though able physicians were attending upon him, alced on that occasion which did not lend aid and commost instantly the vital spark had fled. His spirit had fort to the enemy, though it will be a happy result taken its flight to its dwelling in the city celestial of this exhibition

ng is, that the community has suffered a great loss. The deceased was aged 83 years. Truly yours,

The death of this venerable and worthy man, in such circumstances, at a meeting convened for such an object, and on such an occasion—the Fourth of July —is to be envied rather than deplored.—It filly closed, without pain or décay, a long life of usefulness to so-ciety and benefit to the country. Few have ever atd such an age with their faculties so finimpaired, tained such an age with their faculties so unimpaired, or their spirit so freels and active. For the past two or three years, Mr. Stedman has been a frequent contributor to the columns of the Liberator; and his communications were always characterized by the highest-toned patriotism, the broadest philanthropy, and an uncompromising devotion to principle against worldly expediency. He was as true to those in bondage as though they were of his own household, and he pleaded though they were of his own nonzenous, and represent their cause with becomin carnestness; strongly rebuking the spirit that would keep them in their chains, or withhold from them any of their God given rights. Truly, a good and brave man has been gathered to his fathers; and his memory shall be blessed.—[Ed. Lib. ry Fair will an

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XI. New York, June 30, 1864.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

A very instructive map is that which depicts, by means of shaded lines, the territorial extent of the Confederacy at its inception, in broad contrast with its present shrunken proportions. The survey of what the Union has recovered and the rebellion lost has its especial comfort in the fact that we have so much and so justly in times past found fault with the conduct of the war—whether because of the appointment of unworthy leaders, the lack of a united plan of action, or the failure to aim promptly and heartily at the sole breeder of this revolt. Despite these drawbacks, now behold our enemy reduced to the slender riband of the seaboard Slave States, drawing his austaining vitality almost wholly through such pores as our blockading fleet cannot seal; and the sight is full of strength and encouragement. We battle now with strong knees. unwearied arms, heart that cannot be shaker er, head that cannot mistake the foe. Yet we have always perceived that the Confederacy was wider than the soil overrun and controlled by its mil lapping everywhere upon the confines of the free North. No slave-ridden district, though carpeted with nain of treason; and hence, a surer indic triumph of our cause than the map to which alluded was to be had in the colored chart of the Free nd Slave States, and its altered tints in six and thirty months. Certainly no slave county south of the bor-der retains its former ratio of inhabitants, bond and

deserve a darker hue than the last censu by reason of the compression put upon the slave sysby our advancing armies; but, looking over the field, the gain in light has been infinite. In theory now, in perfect practice by and by, Louisiana -once black as Erebus-Arkapaas and Tennessee are robed in the shining white of freedom; Missouri is like a sulky child reluctant to be dressed, yet already more than half-clad, and conscious that resistance is in vain. Above them all sits Maryland, at last in her true place among her sisters, proud of the badge of free labor, and meaning in the future to eat of hones bread. To the thoughtful leaders of the rebellio there has been no defeat so ominous as the action of the Convention at Annapolis on Friday last. This revolution of society—wilfully opposed three years ago by the vast majority of the people of the State, and yet fundamental, complete, for it is made—is a consummation which has been brought about under the protection of bayonets, but which is no longer dependent upon them. which can never go backward. We may conceive o the war ending as parties stand at this moment, or even with the surrender of all the country which has been wrested from the occupation of the Co and still all would not have been lost. Into the putric ea of human bondage would project a sunlit pr and mesus, if you please, but none the less red for the ploughshare and seed of liberty. The North would yet be stronger than the South, in States and in Territories, and the battle, if renewed again upon the morrow, would preponderate in our favor. try has not paid too dear for Maryland, nor Maryland The issue of the Presidential campaign next autumn

to which I alluded in my last, is rapidly developing it self into tangible shape. There will be but two par-tics—the progressives and the reactionists—the loyal and the treasonable. There will be but one question -Shall, slavery die ? Mr. Lincoln and the party sustains him say clearly, Yes! Vallandigham, McCle lan, Fremont and their party as clearly answer, No! Upon this line we are to fight, God knows, not only all summer but in all seasons and in all time, un aut aummer out in a season and in a season agreetion shall cease to be asked because slavery is no more. Defeat at the polls in November is an ugly contingency, but it need not shake our faith in the ultimate success of justice, nor can it do aught but temporarily impede her car. We do not mean, however. entertain the idea of a reverse, or to believe that Deferson Davis will be voted President of all the United States. Mingling prudence with confidence, the loyal majority in Congress are laboring diligently to secure advantages which can never be taken away.

Almost contemporaneously with the abolition of slavery in Maryland, and its practical disruption i tucky by our recruiting sergeants, comes the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Laws-re-enact them who dare! And here let me say one word concerning criticism of the President. Men of noble principles but of strained judgment too often review Mr. Lincoln's record, and hurl at him acts which he has long since outgrown and repudiated. One great fact remains to his credit when Congress asks his signature, it gets it. was when, for a procedure which has a double interpretation, Mr. Lincoln was stigmatized as the "slave hound of Illinols." This was in the matter of the Dis trict of Columbia. Since then, he has given freede to that territory, and to-day be wipes out slave-catch-ing forever. Shall our epithets remain unchanged The Senate and House have rejected the Colonization appropriation, and Mr. Lincoln will not object. Shall only remember the tragedy of Avacle? Senate se admit colored witnesses to the United State Courts. The President will not exclude them. Shal we forget this in complaining of Louisiana? Mr. Sum-It is with a sad heart that I now sit these few lines. Another reteran in y work has fallen. Another friend of e man, a Christian patriot has departed, tucky? Senate and House unite in denying Arkansa exchanging the warrar of inte for the gorres the area.

Mr. JESS STEDMAR departed this afternoon; and it a place in the national council, in face of the design of I am just returned from the house of mourning, the President's Amnesty and reconstruction policy. I do not believe he is concerned for this, nor that he will be an obstacle hereafter to the settlement by Congress remains. of a grave question which is properly its own. His acbetween the Government and the people in th proaching canvass and election.

I just now ranked Fremont with McClellan and that the loan will have me whose builder and maker is God.

A bier was immediately procured, and, covered with the fiag he loved so well, he was borne to his for removing their mask without regard to shame. with the flag he loved so well, he was borne to his house in the village—the whole audience of several hundred persons accompanying the body.

A great respect is felt for his memory; and the general feeling is, that the community has suffered a to power. The phrase is as empty as the Declaration of the power will reposit the remark without regard to summing their mask without regard to summing the removing the removin Independence, which satanic Democracy will repeat or demand without choking, and violate even as it or demand without choking, and violate even as is speaks. But suppose you allow pure motives to Radi-cal Democrats; they have no prospect of success on their own resources. They perish unless they concoct a coalition. Quo vertant 1—which way shall they turn? They have neither the ability nor the desire to reach the Baltimore level, and work in a loyal spirit. There is no resource but to sink to the party whose title appropriated as if to make the transition easy. Ala for great names which are entangled in this disgracefor great names which are entangled in this disgrace-ful business—some from actual giving way of their integrity and sudden inspiration with ambitious hopes of place and power, others from a strange blindness when never was there a clearer atmosphere, nor less concealment of political management! Heaven save us all from the plotting of sharpers and villains, but keep, especially, unspotted and historically immortal

The gross receipts of the Philadelphia Sanita

THE MOTHER OF RADICAL DEMOCRACE. FLORENCE, (Mass.) June 29, 1864

FLORENCE, (Mass.) June 20, 1864.

DEAR GARRISON—Speaking of the "Radical has mocracy," its organ, the New Nation, say.—'Inheid is due to its hatred to Lincoln and the present admirant tion.'' This, then, is the mother of that party with was born at Cleveland, and christened the Basical Bennerous—mot hatred to slavery, but "hatred the London.'" "Down with Lincoln!" (not down with sincoln!" "the battle-cry of the party," as raised in a "the battle-cry of the party," as raised in a "the battle-cry of the party," as raised in the same property. coln." "Bown with Lincoln!" (not down with any ry,) is "the battle-cry of the party," as mind by is organ. Undying, malignant "hatred of Lincols and the present Administration" is not only the model but the animating spirit of the party. At the present Administration meeting in the Cooper Indian, New York, Monday evening, June 27, the leading speaker—O. A. Brownson, said—"He was rath by wote for Seymour, Wood, Fremont, 'vallandiphan or any man or party that would defeat the relicting any man or party that would defeat the relicting any any man or party that would defeat the relecting Lincoln." Another speaker at that meeting the borne of Missouri, said that—"If to insure bedden of Lincoln, it was necessary to have the vote of the Democracy, they would follow in the wake of the contract of the borne with fiving calon." If the contract of the contrac Democracy, they would loud in the wate of fa-mont and Cochrane with flying colors." The tiel speaker—John Cochrane—denounced the fith of the resolutions which make the Baltimore platforn with esolutions which inderses the "practical vision, to unselfish patriotism, the unswerving fidelity is the Constitution," evinced by Lincoln, and approve and endorse the means and acts which letter secret foes; but we approve A resolution was adopted by the Fremost ratifor Some few localities in the still rebellious States may resolution was adopted by the resolution of the tion meeting, denouncing this mus renames of the Union party as a "violation of the Constitutes, rea-ous to civil rights, and destructive of the extite boly A morican liberty "—as an "invasion of conside tional liberty," and as "armed with the red has

against popular rights."

This, then, is the Radical Democra high regard for justice," whose "elevate leads them to denounce the Emancipation Procises leads them to denounce the Emancipation Procession, and the employment of men, once held in starry, as soldiers to fight for freedom, as "rainous to all civil rights, and destructive of the body of A This is the "high-toned morality," "the liberty"! immaculate sense of justice," the "sacred revenue for human rights," evinced by the Radical Denom cy, as made manifest in its ratification meeting at the Cooper Institute ! Fremont, in his letter of acce

ote of the party in these words: "If Mr. Linch hould be renominated, there will be no alternative but to organize against him every elem entious opposition, with the view to prevent the as-fortune of his reflection." Truly is hatred to licol, not to slavery, the mother of the Radical Democrati

Another significant watchword of the pury, raised by its organ—the New Nation—is this: "Te New Party espouses the grievances of the WEST AGAINST THE EAST." The last hope of the rebels is-" A NORTH-WESTERN CONFEDERAL I know this is and has been, for some years, a sens but determined purpose of the advocates of slarg and rebellion, headed by Vallandigham and Ca. la Fremont to lend himself to head such a more s the Pathfinder ambitious to found a North-West the Pathfinder ambitious to tourse. With confederacy, and become a second Burn! With confederacy, and become a put forth this fund? his organ and his adherents put forth this HENRY C. WRIGHT.

NATIONAL PROGRESS AGAINST SLAVES AND FOR FREEDOM SINCE MARCH 4, % TROY, June 29, 186 DEAR GARRISON-Since the inauguration of Line

to the office of President of the United States, Mark 4, 1861, the following events have occurred tooking the abolition of slavery. The following facts will be found to be substantially true. I do not give the in the order, as to time, of their occurrence. I have a record of them as they have taken place. Let all litionists who labor for the abolition of slavery, as for justice to the negro, read them, and take compe-trusting that Human Nature will be true to itself, all vindicate itself as embodied in the enslaved negro-

- 1. Emancipation in Western Virginia.
- Emancipation in Missouri.
 Emancipation in the District of Columbia.
- 4. Emancipation in Maryland. 5. Slavery abolished and forever prohibited if al
- he Territories.

 6. Kansas admitted as a free State
- 7. Provisions made to admit Colorsdo, Nebrasta d Nevada as free States.
- 8. Organization of Idaho, Montana, Dece Arizona as free Territories.

 9. Recognition of the independence of Hayri and
- 10. Three millions of slaves declared free by Procunation of the President, January 1, 188

 11. Ali Fugitive Slave Laws repeted.
- 12. Inter-state slave trade aboli 18. Negroes admitted to equal rights in United
- 13. Negroes admitted to equal rigua in which states Courts, as parties to suits and as wincest.

 14. Equality of the negro recognized in the pair conveyances of the District of Columbia.

 15. All rebel States prohibited from retuning in the Union with Alexand. he Union with slavery.

 16. Free labor established on numerous planting.

 Teneste.
- South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tenness
- nd Arkansas.

 17. Schools for the education of freed shreet start I continue and in Iss South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, and is less ern Virginia—where, till within three year, test te the negro was punishable with death.
- 18. The wives and children of all slaves emissions freemen in military and other service of the United Services. united States made free.

 19. All negroes, bond and free, enrolled as part &
 the military force of the nation.
- 20. The loyal people of Arkansas, Tennesses, Land 20. The loyal people of Arkansa, the limb he basis of freedom to all, and of the abelit
- prohibition of slavery.

 21. The abolition and prohibition of slavery by a amendment of the Constitution passed in the Sesan by a two-thirds majority, and by nearly the same in four votation
- through the influence of Democratic members.

 22. The nation, through its representates it timore, June 8, made the abolition and problem. the basis of its governmental ad
- or the future.
 28. The Federal Government forbiddes to
- any man as a stare, in any capacity.

 24. One hundred and fifty thousand negroes, make freed slaves, in the pay and uniform of the Genth Though much remains to be done to redes

Though much remains to be done when as well as the enslaved from the molight of slavery, yet thus much has been done. In blight of slavery, yet thus much has been done, and on its way to the full recognized of nation is on its way to the full recognized of the negro before the well and manhood of the negro before the well as the free and the asymm of the oppressed. These the free and the asymm of the oppressed. the free and the asylum of the only then will it be saved with an ever tion. The wrongs of the negro are being right.
HENRY C. WRIGHT.

Mr. Garrison's Portrait. Thomas M. Ide ston's crayon portrait of Mr. Garrison is see said.
and on exhibition at the store of Williams a Free
The family of Mr. The family of Mr. Garrison and many of timate friends have given the picture their by proval, and pronounce it the best likeness ever taken by any artist. In this opinion likewed all who see it will readily concur. It transferred to atone as soon as practicable, desire early impressions should at once forward the control of the provided that the provided timate friends have given the picture

Boston, July 5, 1864.

De. De. Stra. Stra

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A PRACTICAL SERMON FOR THE TIMES, JOHN T. SARGENT,

JCNE 3, 1864. as we now are, that, within a few hours Experient, as we now age, that, within a new hours, the sh of July will reopen its jubilant manifestations, the sh of July will reopen the new flections might lave thought that the tenor of our reflections might will be somewhat as to the present and future of a will be somewhat as to the present and future of a room to the short whose interests are so anxiously treasured in our hearts. So I take for my text only, two words hom Exedus xix. 10 :

"TO DAY AND TO MORROW."

Such are the two crises of occasion and contrast beeach are the two crises of occasion and contrast be-new which we are now halting as for our life;—the sent and future of our destiny and fortunes;—that the is and that which is to come;—our own expewhich is and that which is to come ;—our own expe-ience and our expectations;—our position and our properts;—our condition and its consequences;—our properts;—our cactions and their issues; white and our hopes;—our actions and their issues; —the hustat and the exigen;—the actual and the imthe hitset and the exigent;—the actual and the im-ninest. Asch are the authorities that have now got hid of us, one on each arm, like two police officers, imaging us away to judgment.

reging as away to judgment.
"Today and To-morrow"! Like cause and effect, there we affinities are and ever must be united. Like father and son, they have close relations. What boday wins, to-morrow will spend or concentrate; and what today weaves, to-morrow will wear, whether shalpy or not; and in no relations is it truer than in these of a nation's development, that "the sins of the father are visited on the children." Certainly, in are care "the fathers" left an unmistakable legence. sibert are visited on the children." Certainly, in are use "the fathers" left an unmistakable legacy of serow in that monstrous evil of slavery which has box plagued us, and out of which has culmi-tated at last such a flendishness of rebellion, and such greatly of civil war as is without a parallel in the his-lor of nations. Out of this experience, then, we my truly say, "Sufficient unto the day—more than reflicient—are the evils thereof." Within less than twenty-four hours we shall be ex-

changing these prayers of ours and this quiet worship in shouls, and salutations, and cannionades, and spiles, and a popular flurry, and a rushing to and for! Instead of the soul's aspirations, sky-rockets, a sileon accession perhaps, or the blowing of bubbles! Instead of the odor of sanctity, the smell of gunpowand salutations, and cannonades, and bases of the dead to be a solution of the dead to be a solution of old, and crying, "God at be sectful to us, singers and slaveholders," we stall be stalking along, exultant, under nodding pinner, with military parade, in long processions, self-induced, and forgetful of our misdeeds amid the elitatized, and forgetful of our misateeds amid the endmine of our civic demonstrations. With the up-ning of tomorrow's sun, this proud old country of our will be (if we measure her age politically by that put en of the day we shall celebrate) eighty-eight pract of the day we shall celebrate [eighty-eight randi];—past the "fourscore" limitation assigned in intriduel life, you see; old enough to know better the best when the is on the hoen. and be better than she is or has been ;-something of rizes withal, in time past, as she has wielded the rol our seme classes of her poorer children and de-pendent;-getting to be rather gray-headed and writted by her dissipations and termagant habits, and just now, a little red in the face, partly from shme, and partly by her scolding and quarrelling, and the maroidable use of her broom against the vermin s her household,-this sweeping away of traitors and coperheads And, certainly, no flourish of rampets to morrow, no explosion of fire-crackers, as no grandilespient or spread-engle exhibitions of or national growners, on fourth of July. orations, can bile, even from othrselves, much less from others the fact that we are Laus, as "a house divided against indi;" that we are und have been but too long deputed by such notorious and demoralizing influences s sirery, intemperance, and that unsatiable appees sat craving for wealth and domination which un-defined stimulate all these enormities. And so, welly, as God is just, there must ever come, and is sure to come, a reckoning with us for these great wrosp, somer or later, to-day or to-morrow. Yes, even now are we answering for them, in all the tu-mbs and terror of our battle fields at the South, the leab grouns of our dying sons there, the hecatombs of every hour, the blood-red revelations of every paing day, the care-worn, wasted, mutilated forms of the dear youth who come back to us from those carnage; the cold, lifeless, and blood sized bodies returned to so many a mourning family. Ah, yes! we see the working of this "Ne-ners" in all the sackcloth, sadness, and sorrowing kess of so many beyeaved, and in all the strictures m or social relations; in the embarrassments and be braings up of our domestic ties, the crippling the commerce, the morbid inflation of our finan-dia resources, the rupture of our Federal bond, the evalution and waste of property all through the ked. Asd, much as I sympathize with these reversatials and troubles, whether to the individual or to the community and people at large, I declare to you, bere flod, I believe we are now reaping only what we had sown, and are but suffering what we might here expected.

Believing as I do in the necessity of a loftier Christhe morality in society,—holding to the conviction the arrer safely can justice and right be compromised as are astey can justice and right be compromised when the first was the national any more than the infall sed. I must express here my conviction that the selerings of this nation for to-day are but legitlute in the ways and workings of a divine Providue. In the annals of all nations, we have seen how less. loss, in her career of conquest, carried her triumph-der, laber with the spoils and trophies of all climes, the read the globe, and then fell crushed beneath ova chariot wheels; how Corinti was smotherled by what principle of exemption or by what rean we hope for immunity from the same

As me that, by our bitter experience, we have based, and are, every day, learning some very good mated visioon under the fierce lashing and drift of the third of the control of the contr

any rate, it serves to illustrate the principle, or the MANIFESTO OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

any rate, it serves to illustrate the principle, or the want of principle, under our notice.

To my mind, one of the most momentous indications of our time is this absorption of men, the multitude of men, in the mere outward, the perishing, the transient, the "evanescent,—that ceaseless passion for accumulation, the drudgery of money-making, this constraint and tugging of the soul upon the material and superficial, the predominant thought and passion of self-aggrandizement in this world, because it subcollistics the external and higher interests of accelerations. ordinates the eternal and higher interests of another world. And out of this low passion there is every day growing among us an endices and turbulent competition, a jostling of separate and personal interests, inclious discords, condities, and collisions,—a warring of allithe elements in society manifest in the various relations of business, politics, religion, and the unprincipled attruggle for office. Hence the want of harringtoles attruggle for office. Hence the want of harmony, unity, and composure we see in the great forces which are sgitating society. Contentions, jarring and disconfent must, of course, be the result where the spirit of society and the spirit of Christianity are not in accordance. When the angels of heaven and the demons of earth come thus to their wrestling and the last grapple, though the issue may be more or less prolonged, it cannot be a doubtful one. The spirit of ness against the "sword of the Spirit," we shall come off, sooner or later, prostrate, fatigued, and with the mere fragments of broken blades in our grasp! Some future time we call to morrow will reveal the consequences of that struggle, and of that resistance we have so madly offered to the right; and though the end is not yet, we may see it in the light of experience as if it were. The sword of an infinite justice was never yet wrenched out of the Almighty's hand; and not all the power of earth and hell, and the South.

species of that struggles, and of that resitances we have so only offered to the right; and though the new of the control of t

sion and duty in these hours of our nation's peril! May he give us a still deeper impression of the responsibility now laid upon us—the duty of reconstructing, remodelling, saving our wounded and dismembered republic! With his love to light and guide us, let us make a true, religious, moral, intellectual, national, individual culture the basis and condition of our prosperity.

How apposite for these times and for our subject are these lines of Gerald Massey, written years ago, and with which I close :-

"Our birds of song are silent now, There are no flower blooming! Yet life beat in the frozer-bough, And Freedom's pring is coming! And Freedom's tide comes up alway, Though we may strand in sorrow; And our good bark, aground to-day, Shall float again to-morrow.

Through all the long, dark night of years
The people's ary accendeth;
And earth is zet with blood and tears—
But our meek rafforance endeth.
The few shall not forever away.
The many wall in sorrow; The powers of hell are strong to-day, But Christ shall rise to-morrow.

Though hearts brood o'er the past, our eyes
With smiling features glisten!
For, to 1 our day bursts up the skies!
Lean out your souls, and listen!
The world rolls Freedom's radiant way,
And ripens with her sorrow;
Keep heart 1 who bear the cross to-day
Shall wear the crown to-morrow!

O Youth! fame carnest, still aspire, With energies immortal! To many a heaven of desire, Our yearning opes a portal! And though age wearies by the way, And heatts break in the furrow, We'll sow the golden grain to-day,— The harvest comes to-morrow.

Beild up heroic lives, and all
Be like a sheathen subre,
Rendy to fash out at God's call,
A chivalry of labor!
Triumph and Toli are twins; and aye
Joy annes the cloud of sorrow;
And 'tis the martyroom to-day
Brings victory to-morrow!

[From the Richmond Whig.]

[From the Richmond Whig.]

The following joint preamble and resolution, with the annexed manifesto, were introduced into the Senate by Mr. Hill, of Georgia, adopted in secret session, and sent to the House on Friday night. The House, after a secret debate of several hours' duration, adopted them substantially as they came from the Senate, with some slight modification of language. The injunction of secrety having been removed from this important document by the House, though not by the Senate, we lay it before our readers this morning:

Senate, we lay it before our readers this morning:

JOINT RESOLUTION DECLARING THE DISPOSITION OF
PRINCIPLES AND FURPOSES OF THE CONFEDERATE
STATES IN RELATION TO THE EXISTING WAR WITH
THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, it is due to the great cause of humanity
and civilization, and especially to the heroic sacrifices
of their gallant army in the field, that no means consistent with a proper self-respect and the approve
usages of nations should be omitted by the Confederate States to enlighten the public opinion of the world
as to the trac character of the struggle in which they are
engaged, and the dispositions, principles and purposes
by which they are actuated. Therefore,
Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States
of America. That the following manifesto be issued in
their name, and by their authority, and that the Preident be requested to cause copies thereof to be transmitted to our commissioners abroad, to the end that
the same may be laid before foreign governments:

Manifesto of the Congress of the Confederate States of

Manifesto of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, Relative to the Existing War with the United States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America, acknowledging their responsibility to the consisten

been so gravely interrupted by the persistence of this unnatural war in America.

But if our adversaries, or those whom they have placed in power, deaf to the vgice of reason and justice, steeled to the dictates of prudence and humanity, by a presumptuous and delusive confidence in their own numbers, or those of their black and foreign mercenaries, shall determine upon an indefinite prolongation of the contest, upon them be the responsibility of a decision so ruinous to themselves, and so injurious to the interest and repose of mankind.

For ourselves, we have no fear of the result. The wildest picture ever drawn by a disordered imagination comes short of the extravagance which would dream of the conquest of eight millions of people, resolved with one mind "to die freemen rather than live slaves," and forewarned by the savage and exterminating spirit in which this war has been waged upon them, and by the mad arowals of the supproters of the worse than Egyptian bondage that awaits them in the event of their subjegation. With these declarations of our dispositions, our principles and our purposes, we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflection of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and rightcous arbitrament of Heaven.

CONGRESS ADJOURNED. Both Houses of Congress finally adjourned on Monday at half-past 12 o'clock, without transacting any business of special importance except passing a bill imposing a special war tax of five per cent. on all fluomes, which the President signed during the foremon.

The President has signed the act to repeal all laws and parts of laws providing for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and in the civil appropriation bill a section to repeal the law regulating the constitute slaves.

All the bills regard by both Manual Congress of the constitute of the

All the bills passed by both House of Congress and presented to the President received his signature, except the bill providing republican governments over-thrown or usurped by the rebellion. Hon, William Whiting, of Roxbury, the Solicitor of the War Department, has been elected President of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, and has accepted the office. Hon, Geo. S. Boutweil, M. C., of Groton, has been elected one of the Trustees.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION. t preparations had been made by our color to make yesterday a day of rejoicing, jubil per celebration over the fact of the Emancip

em. On the speakers' stand we noticed General Banks nd staff, Governor Hahn, Major Hoyt, and several

other leading gentlemen.

Governor Hahn, Major Hoyt, and several other leading gentlemen.

Governor Hahn being loudly called for, responded in a timely speech, which brought deafening shouts from the audience.

After the ceremonies were over in the Square, all the different colored associations, achools, and several companies of colored soldiers filed out, taking up their route toward the upper portion of the city, as high as Fourth street.

The day being so excessively warm, the procession gradually grew smaller, and finally became nearly reduced to the military, who still continued on in their course, although wearied and worn with the long march and great heat.

course, although wearied and worn with the long march and great heat.

Along the whole line of march the procession passed undisturbed, not interrupted in any way. Good order religned throughout the entire day, much to the credit of our city.

In the evening, two or three of the associations paraded the streets, occasionally pausing where they were inclined to cheer friends.

As a general thing, the colored people were well dressed, most of them wearing our national flag and colors, making one of the most remarkable displays ever witnessed in New Orleans. Few of the participants were aware of the illuminated page they were writing in the history of America.

At midday a salate was fired by Captain Pearson's battery; and by direction of Mayor Hoyt, the church bells rang out a merry peal to add to the grand event.

—New Orleans Delia, June 12.

SANITARY DONATIONS FROM COLOREI

SANITARY DONATIONS FROM COLORED PEOPLE.

To the Editors of the Boston Traveller:
GENTLEMEN:—A ridiculous story, which of course did not originate with you, appears in your paper of the 18th inst., to the effect that the profigred donation of \$1250 75, from a colored regiment, was refused by the Sanitary Fair, just held in this city, on the ground that the dignity and respectability of the Fair might be compromised by the act.

It is a pity that stories so much at variance with facts should obtain circulation in respectable quarters. On the evening of the 30th of May ultimo, Brig. Gen. W. A. File, commanding troops at Benton Barracks, paid to me the sum of \$1250 75, being a donation for the benefit of "Freedmen," from the 98th Regiment of U. S. Infantry, (colored.) quartered at said barracks, and then performing detailed duty in and about this city. I gave Gen. P. a receipt for the money, and paid it into the Treasury of the Fair. The donation was thankfully received, and regarded by everybody who heard of it as a most liberal and generous act on the part of the colored troops. Nobody thought of seriously declining it; but as a Chairman of one of the departments of the Fair, who had to-bidden colored personsentering his room, had resigned because the Executive Committee revoked his order, some who heard of the 68th's donation remarked, in iron; "of course, we cannot accept of it."

A large donation for the same cause was also received from the officers and members of a colored regiment at Memphis, Miss.

I wish to add, that during the preparation for our late Fair, the members of the same cause was also received from the officers and members of a colored regiment. (the 68th U. S. Infantry,) in details, quietly and patiently laborgd in the loading of lumber, &c., and day by day elicited the good opinion of all concerned. They were paid for their labor, at fair prices, and generously gare to the Freedmen all they received, and more too.

The truth is, in no city of the Union, among the intelligent classes, is ther

THE PIRATE ALABAMA SUNK BY THE U. S. GUN-boat Kearsage! The steamship City of Baltimore brings the news of the sinking of the pirate Alabama by the U. S. Gunboat Kearsage. Nine rebels were killed and 20 wounded. The Alabama left Cherbourg on the 19th, to engage the Kearsage, and attacked her ten miles from Cher-bourg. The engagement lasted an hour and forty minutes. Both vessels made seven complete circles in maneuvring at a distance of from a quarter to half a mile. The Alabama then sunk.

a mile. The Alabama then sunk.

The pirate Semmes and crew were nearly all-saved
by the English yacht Deerhound. Semmes was
slightly wounded in the hand.

Before going out, the pirate left all his chronometers, sixty in number, specie and ransom bonds, at
Cherbourg.

Senons declined a public diagraph Section 1.

ters, sixty in number, specie and ransom bonds, at Cherbourg.

Semmes declined a public dinner at Southampton. He has gone to Faris to report to the Coofederate Commissioners.

Three of the Alabama's officers and six of her crewwere landed at Cherbourg from a French pilot boat, and several from the British ship Acton.

It is confirmed that no one was killed on the Kearsage, and only three seamen slightly wounded. The vessel was injured but very little.

The pirate Semmes publishes an account of the recent engagement, and says he had 9 men killed, and 20 wounded. He charges the Kearsage with continued firing after the Alabama struck her colors. Semmes, in his official report, says that in an hour and ten minutes the Alabama was found to be in a sinking condition, the enemy's shells having exploded on her sides and between decks. For a few minutes he had hopes of reaching the French coast, but the ship filled rapidly, and her furnace fires were extinguished.

When the Alabama was perceived to be sinking.

orders were given to cut loose all spars, &c., and when the vessel sunk, the sea presented almost the appear-ance of a pavement of human heads, seventy of which were above the water within a small space. gone down, and he succeded in reaching one of the boats of the Deerhound, which got up steam as soon a possible to avoid any attempt on the part of Captain Winslow to make prisoners of those she had saved. The Tribure's Washington dispatch says Comman der Winslow has been recommended for promotion to a Commodore.

der Winslow has been recommended for promotion to a Commodore.

2D The Southampion correspondent of the London Daily Neer says: "Mr. Lancaster of the yacht Deerhound, being requested by the commander of the Kearsage to save from drowning the Alabama's men in the water, he proceeded to do so. Passing near one of the men nearly exhausted, one man in the boat cried out. That's Semmes! and the drowning man responded, 'I am the captain—save me! I can not keep up any longer.' He was dragged in, when he said, 'For God's sake don't put me on board the Kearsage, but put me on board your yacht.' This promised, and Semmes was stowed away in the bottom of a boat, and covered with a sail to conceal him from those in the Kearsage's boats, who were evidently-anxiously searching for him. He was then taken to the yacht, and passed below. Mr. Lancaster soon afterwards hastened away, fearful that he might be 190 tenhalued and his vessel scarched. Thus was Semmes saved from the gallows by the contemptible trick played by a friendly Englishman."

trick played by a friendly Englishman.

DEATH OF HON. JOSIAH QUINCY. The venerable Josiah Quincy, the Illustrious patriot, statesman, scholar and sage, died at his country seat in Quincy, on Friday afternoon, in his 93d year. He died withsant a pain or a strugglo, about 6 o'clock, P. M. Aside from the infirmities of extreme age, he had been perfectly well, and tode out the day before his death. Mr. Quincy was born in Boston, on the 5th of Feb., 1772, aimost four years and a half before the Declaration of Independence. He was the son of a gentleman who stood among the forement of those who supported the rights of the colonies, Josiah Quincy, Jr., who died off Gloucester harbor just a week after the battle of Lexington, and while on his return from England. For more than seventy years, Mr. Quincy was the head of his family, a family which has been conspicuous in the country from; the early colonial times, and while he one of the few historical houses of the country.

LIBERALITY OF THE OLD BAY STATE.

LIBERALITY OF THE OLD BAY STATE.

Hon. Edward Everett announces in the Boston
Duily Advertiser, that the contributions received by
him for the suffering East Tennesseeans have reached the amount of \$100,000, the sum which it was first
proposed to secure to them by State legislation. In
making the announcement, Mr. Everett says:

"In addition to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars contributed in money, articles of clothing valued,
in the aggregate at some thousands have been received and forwarded. Nor must the assiduous labor
of the Ladies Boston Sewing Circle, in making up two
thousand dollars' worth of materials of clothing, and of
other smaller sewing circles in town and country, be
forgotten."

there are vorted in materials of country, be forgotten."

Thus have men, women and children, the millionaires and the humble peasantry of good old Massachusetts, made common cause in behalf of the robbed and suffering loyalists of East Tennessee. A feeling of attachment and sympathy has thus been created that will effectually obliterate old prejudices, and cement the prospective Union under the banner of universal liberty.

We notice by the same paper, that the subscriptions for the sick and wounded soldiers, started simultaneously with the present campaign of Gen, Grant, is rapidly approaching \$100,000. This, taken in connection, with the noble offering ahe laid upon the table of the Sanitary Commission, as the proceeds of the recent Fair, looks as though the Boston people loved to give. Such a people are worthy to live under the shadow of Bunker Hill—worthy ancestors of a race that made immortal the plains of Lexington, and gave inspiration to the brick walls of old Faneuil Hall.—Claremont Advocate.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY CHARE. The country was taken by aurprise last week, by the announcement of the resignation of Hon. Salmon P. Chase as Secretary of the Treasury, and the nonlination of Extended the Covernor Todd, of Ohio, as his successor. The reasons for this movement have not transpired, although speculations are numerous. In the ability and purity of character of the retiring Secretary, the country had the fullest confidence, and he leaves an unsullied name as a cabinet officer and a man. Governor Tod declined the nomination, and the President then nominated Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, the Senator from Maine, who was immediately and unanimously confirmed. Mr. Fessenden is one of the ablest men in the United States, and has had great experience as a legislator and statesman.

WASHINGTON, July 5. Secretary Fessenden was RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY CHASE, 'The cour

legislator and statesman.

WASHINGTON, July 5. Secretary Fessenden was sworn into office at noon to-day, and introduced to the Treasury employees by Secretary Chase. He soon afterwards attended his first Cabinet meeting. Advices from the army state that Gen. Grant has again demanded the surrender of Petersburg and given notice for the women and children and other non-combatants to leave it. No answer had been returned when the boat left City Point.

THE RIGHT OF COLORED PROPLE TO RIDE IN STREET CARS. The Police Commissioners of New York had before them, on Wednesday, the case of policeman Tyler, who was charged by Ellen Anderson with having forcibly ejected her from an Eighth Avenue railroad car. The complainant is the widow of Sergeant Anderson, and the circumstances of the case are fresh in the recollection of our readers. The Times save:—

are treah in the recollection of our readers. The Times says:—

"The forcible ejection was proven, as was the fact that no rule of the company existed excluding colored people from the cars. Mr. Whitehead, who appeared to rule complainant, stated that there was no teeling against the officer, who had acted probably as he shought was his dary; but the purpose was to teat the right of the police in such matters, and if they had no right to act as this officer did, then, by a proper punishment, to prevent the recurrence of such wrongs. Commissioner Acton held that the officer had committed a breach of the peace, there being no law against these heads of the peace, there being no law against these missioner Acton neid that the buscer has commis-breach of the peace, there being no law against these people using the cars, and none to warrant his conduct. Sentence was postponed, in order for a full board to decide what it should be."

The managers of the Eighth Avenue Railroad, New York, have rescinded their obnoxious order excluding respectable people of color from their cars. The Sixth Avenue Company is now the only one that persists in thrusting colored people from their cars.

persists in tirusuing colored people from their cars.

**To Mr. M. D. Conway, an eccentric gentleman now in England, who wrote an abauri letter to James M. Mason some months ago, offering to make terms on the part of the Abolitionists with the rebels, is writing absurd letters against Mr. Garrison. The Anti-Slavery Standard thus disposes of Mr. Conway:

"A friend, who has strong elains upon our courtesy, asks us to print the following extract from one of Mr. Conway's elterts to the Commonwealth. It is colored by the extravagance which usually mars the productions of the writer, and illustrates his tendency to make wide and hasty inferences from isolated and exceptional facts, without fairly weighing all the circumstances belonging to the case. The recollection of his correspondence with the Confederate envoy, Mason, should teach Mr. Conway to be modest in his judgments and sparing in his rebukes of other Abolitionists, especially of so old and tried a soldier of freedom as Mr. Garrison."—Philadelphia Press.

POLITICAL. The St. Louis Democrat gives a list of twenty-one radical papers in Missourie that support Lincoln and Johnson. When the list is completed, it will comprise about three-fourths of the entire press

will comprise about three-fourths of the entire press of the State. The Sixth Tennessee Cavalry have passed a series of resolutions endorsing Lincoin and Johnson. Wendell Phillips says in a recent letter: "I am not myself a voter, and could neither give nor take office under the present Constitution." With what propriety can such a man assume to act in a Republican convention 3—Boston Journal.

THE PRESIDENT CHEERED. The following pleas-ng incident occurred during President Lincoln's visit

THE PRESIDENT CHEERED. The following pleasing incident occurred during President Lincoln's visit of Gen. Grant's army:—

"The noticeable feature of the ride was the passing of a brigade of negro troops. The troops were lounging by the roadside, but seemed to know by instinct who was approaching. They came rushing, and almost to the horses feet, by hundreds, screaming, yelling, shouting, 'Hurrah for the Liberator!' 'Hurrah for the Liberator!' 'Hurrah for the Diesert' Hurrah for the Juberator! 'Hurrah for the Juberator's the road of the president!' and were perfectly wild with excitement and delight. It was a spontaneous outburst of genuine love and affection for the man they look upon as their 'deliverer from bondage,' and their wild huzzas were perfectly deafening. The President uncovered his head as he rode through their ranks, and bowed on every hand to his sable admirers."

The Washington Star says that since Gen. Grant crossed the Rapidan, he has captured over thirty stand of rebel colors and about 17,000 prisoners, not including those captured within the last four of five days, while his own loss in prisoners is less than one-third that number.

The rebels pay no respect to our hospital flags, and on Thursday last they fired upon one of our hospital trains from a bettery stationed near Petersburg, killing and wounding several horses, but fortunately doing no injury to the occupants of the ambulances. On Friday afternoon they again fired upon another train, but their shots fell short of the mark.

from the boats of the Kearsage was for sees. They were answered that he had and he succeeded in restriking and a few will be a second to the re-

Wilson stated that since the commencement of the re-bellion, between 1,700,000 and 1,800,000 men have been enlisted in the three years service in the armies.

The Black Warrior is the title of a newspaper recently started by the colored soldiers at Fort Pasper, Louisians. An editorial treats upon the Fort Pillow massacre. "They have flung down the grantlet, and we accept it," is the language of the editor.

Henry W. Johnson, of Canandaigua, N. Y., a colored man, was admitted to the bar in Rochester, ecently.

There has been a tremendous accident on the Grand Trunk Railway, in Canada. An emigrant train, with 345 Germans, was run over a bridge, on the morning of the 29th of June, and 170 persons were killed or wounded. The accident occurred at St. Hilaire, less than twenty miles from Montreal.

ritiaire, less than twenty miles from Montreal.

27 Presideut Lincoln has sent to the Senate a most emphatic denial of the charge that oat Government has sought to obtain recruits in any part of the dominions of her Britaine Majesty, or in any foreign country. Not only has Government not recruited in foreign countries, but if has positively and absolutely withheld all permission to engage in foreign recruiting whenever its authority to engage thereto has been sought.

Smith O'Brien is dead. His death is son thing that Ireland will easily survive.

Colonel Andrew J. Polk, a brother of the Bishop General, has come into our lines, and given up the fight.

EF. The Cincinnati Time states that the fortifica-tions around that city cover an area of nine miles, have eighty pieces of cannon of large calibre, and two hundred rounds of ammunition to each gan.

Leaders of the peace democracy have had a meeting in New York, under the patronage of Fernando Wood. They go for unconditional surrender to the rebels, believing that all men are as fond of the yoke as themselves.—Traveller. If Two thousand eight hundred and ninety-six persons have been saved from death by shipwreck on the British coasts by what is called a mortar and rocket

HENRY C. WRIGHT will speak in Chelson, Su lay, July 17.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., of England, will, by invitation, give an address to the ollisens of Northampton, in the Town Hall, on Saturday evening, 16th inst. He will also give a discourse at Florence, on Sunday forencen, 17th inst.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D. has ren Dover street. Partic

.—LutherClark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D.

MR. AND MRS. D. MACK'S Family Boarding School for Young Ladies,

AT ORCHARD HILL, BELMONT, MASS.

THE School will commence the last Monday of tember.

Circulars and references when requested.

July 8.

3m

Portrait of William Lloyd Garrison.

Ills subscriber has in preparation a large and elegant lithographic 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 portrait of this distinguished advocate of impartial freedom ever offered to the public.

Site of print 21 by 27 inches. Price \$1.50 for India Proof copies, which will be sent by mail, free of portage, or vessible of print and procession of the proof copies, which will be sent by mail, free of portage, or vessible of print and proof copies.

'roof copies, war-n receipt of price. A liberal discount to agents. CHARLES H. BRAINARD.

A. J. GROVER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

St. PAUL, MINNESOTA. Special attention given to securing and collecting

References :

WENORLL PHILLIPS, Esq., Boston.
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MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS



MAY HAVE

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

THE CABINET ORGANS,

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

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

1. The more organ-like character of its tones. Indeed, it is asserted with confidence that it has pot yet been found is attained in these organs.

2. It has greatly more power and volume of tone in proportion to its cost.

3. By the employment of a very simple and beautiful in-

2. It also greatly more power and votame or tools in pre-portion to its cost.

3. By the employment of a very simple and beautiful in-vention, its capacity for expression is made vastly great-er than has ever before been attained in such instruments.
This invention is expecially valuable, because scarcely any practice is necessary to render it available. Any ordinary performer can master it in an hour or two.

4. It admits of great rapidity of execution, adapting it to the performance of a great variety of lively secular mu-sic.

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

5. No instrument is less liable to get out or order.
6. It will remain in tune ten times as long as a piano forte.
11 may be reasonably said, that if these instruments have the great and obvious superiority thus claimed for them, they must have received very warm recommendations from professional musicians, who would naturally be most interested in the introduction of such instruments, and who are the best jodges of their excellence. Such recommendations already have been given to them; to an extent unparalleled.

Among those whaltes and great desirability, and that the such as the such

WAREROOMS, 274 Washington Street, Boston, 7 Mercer Street, New York. MASON & HAMLIN.

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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 prisciples of the Art. All interested in Phonographic Pisitor, 7 cents. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 now ready, 22 cents. Address ANDREW J. GRAHAM, 491 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 obliged to leave his situation at Messre. H. B. Stanwood & Co's, where he has been employed for the last fourteen years, the work being too heavy for his physical strength, and is now prepared to do all manner of

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n the most careful manner. New Fixtures furnished and
put up, old Fixtures and Glass Drope cleaned, leaks stopped, the Fixtures done ever, and Gas Glasses of all kinds
turnished at short notion. Also, Gas Enterers of all the
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Shop under the Maribore Hotel. Orders may be left at
Messre-Hall-18 Stowell's Privision Steep, 132 Charles street,
Boston.

RESON L. PERKINS.
Refers to Shreve, Stanwood & Co.
Oot. 30—1y

TWO VALUABLE PAMPHLETS. WENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Amer-ican Anti-Slavery Society, for the year ending May

1, 1861.
PROCEEDINGS of the American Anti-Elevery Society at the Third Decade, held in the city of Philadelphia, Dec. 2d and 4th, 1862. With an Appendix, and a catalogue of Anti-Slavery Publications in America, from 1750 to 1863.

1863.

Just published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 211 Washington Street, Roston.

Price, Fifty cents such pamphiet; for which a copy of either will be sont by mail, as may be directed.

May 20.

For the Liberator. MOONRISE.

BY ALMIRA SEYNOUR.

O, have you seen the Moonsine
Over the summer sea,
Stidging the wave with living light,
Then leaping full and free,
Lika the great; glowing heart of youth,
Up from the shining tide,
Owered Six source and waved still. ard its course and upward still,

Casting all shades aside? O. I have seen the Moonrise over the summer sea,
Till sky and ocean, earth and air, were all haptized wit

me.

Say, have you seen the Moonrise

Over a dewy lawn,

Where fire-fires gem the velvet shade

Till paled by this sweet dawn;

Then tangled braids of light and gloom

Through breathing shrabbery stray,

As if the ebon locks of night

Were streaked with glorious gray?

O, I have seen the Moourise over a dawy lawn,

Till in my soul celestial peace was from the influence. my soul celestial peace was from the in

And have you seen the Moonrise
Behind the grand old trees
Which slowly wave their mighty arms
To the ebol evening breeze;
While balled, beamy arrows strive
To dart the openings through,

And every giddy leaf's alive

With the glad contest too?

Ab, I have seen the Moonrise thus baffled in soft play,

Abore a high brick wall;
Slowly, feluctantly it creeps,
And the pale, sad rays fall
Like smiles from pitying angel hearts
Down on a world of pain,
Striving to sanctify the ills They strive to cure in vai now I watch the Moonrise up stately city walls rait its slow, late coming till midnight's mantle fall

Ah, as I watch the Moonrise Up our cool Northern sky,
I think of sultry Southern plains
Where my brave brothers lie;
Each ghastly face more ghastly In the mysterious ray

Of dear scenes far away.

Ab, as they watch the Mounrise, 'tis with a wordless pair , the rock, the roof it lights they ne'er

> O, Moon, so calm and clear-eyed, Sailing the unsoiled blue,
> Art thou not wearied with the wo
> Spread out beneath thy view? Wouldst thou not gladly lose thee In the far depthe above, Where every form is beauty,
> And every life is love?
> Comes the heavenly answer—"O, faithless on

The eye that looketh from above sees good in every ill."

10 Temple Place, Boston, June, 1864.

THE RETURN OF THE BIRDS.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. I hear, from many a little throat, A warble interrupted long; I hear the robin's flute-like note, The bluebird's slenderer song.

Not yet the haunt of grazing herds, ind thickets by the glimm Are all alive with birds.

O Choir of Spring, why come so soon? On leafless grave and herbless lawn Warm lie the yellow beams of noon; Yet winter is not gone

For frost shall sheet the pools again ; Again the blustering East shall blow, Whirl a white tempest through the glen, • And load the pines with snow.

Yet, haply, from the region where Waked by an earlier spring than here, The blossomed wild-plum scents the air, 'Ye come in haste and fear.

For there is heard the bugle-blast, The booming gun, the jarring drum, And on their chargers, spurring fast, Armed warriors go and come.

There mighty bosts have pitched the camp

In valleys that were yours till then, And Earth has shuddered to the tramp Of half a million men.

In groves where once ye used to sing.
In orchards where ye had your birth,
A thousand glittering axes swing To smite the trees to earth.

Ye love the fields by ploughman trod; But there, where sprouts the beechen spray, The soldier only breaks the sod To hide the slain away.

Stay, then, beneath our ruder sky; ed not the storm-clouds rising black, Nor yelling winds that with them fly; Nor let them fright you back.

Back to the stifling battle-cloud, To burning towns that blot the day, And trains of mounting dust that shroud The armies on their way.

Stay, for a tint of green shall creep Soon o'er the orchard's grassy floor, And from its bed the crocus peep Beside the housewife's door.

Here build, and dread no harsher so Than winds that stir the branches round, And murmur of the bee.

The flowers of atumn bloom and die enerals and their strong-armed mer

Then may ye warble, unafraid, Free as your wings shall ply the spade, And guide the peaceful plough

Then, as our conquering hosts return, What shouts of jubilee shall break From piacid vale and mountain ster And shore of mighty lake!

And midland piain and ocean-str Peace to the torn and bleeding land, And freedom to the slave!"

-Atlantic Monthly for July.

ODE FOR THE PHILADELPHIA PAIR.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Why in these breathless, sleepless times,
When every hour is like an age,
Should poets pair the rusted rhymes.
That climb in every school-boy's page I
Are these the days for idle song I
Are these the sights to doze and dream, Are these the nights to doze and dream, When all our ferry masheod througs A perilled nation to redeem?

Yet blame not him whose stender tone Blends with the stirring battle-call:

Twas but a crooked ram's hore bleven—

Down crashed the golless heather's wall!

A word of cheer may acrve the blow

That turns the conflict's trembling scale,

And he that obver may his foe

May pierce him through his triple mail.

The Tiberator.

DISCONTINUANCE.

My subscription expires with the present number. I return the bill for the coming half year, unpaid—
as I do not wish to support a paper whose chief aim
appears to be to help place the present occupant of the
White House before the people as a man worthy of re-

I have been a reader of the Liberator for more than ten years, and a subscriber for over five years; and have till recently been well pleased with its tone and radical teachings. It felt natural for me to pass from the Chartist papers of England to the paper over which Mr. Garrison presided. I feel no pleasure in being compelled to discontinue the Liberator, and look elsewhere for a paper more congenial to my views. I have carefully saved every number of that paper since I commenced subscribing for it—intending to have it preserved as a treasure more precious than al-most any other book I possess; but now, as it has lost e to me, I cannot make any further addition to my file. I have looked upon the Liberator as the fore-most paper in the advocacy of liberty and justice; most paper in the account claim, with any de-but at the present time it cannot claim, with any de-gree of fairness, to occupy that proud position. If it have not fallen by the way, it certainly has failed to

keep up with these progressive times.

How Mr. Garrison can so unblushingly stand forth s one of the most carnest champions of Abraham Lincoln is beyond my poor comprehension—a man who is always committing the most egregious mistakes, and always favorable to slavery and slavehold who can violate the Constitution and nationa laws when in the interest of the slave-loving, free negro-hating men who surround him-who is cor stantly trying to appease the rebels in arms rather than to subdue them; a man who, I believe, would than to subduct them; a man who, in the sitate a moment to trample under his feet all the advantages gained during the past three and a half years, if the rebel leaders would voluntarily lay down their arms and acknowledge him as their President-i. e. President of North and South, the old Union; i. c. President of North and South, the old Union;— a man who, to gratify his vanity, has annulled the proclamations of Fremont and Houter; thus, I think, prolonging the war, sacrificing tens of thousands of brave men and millions of money—a man whose whole purpose seems to be to retail to his admirers an annulus index them. an amusing joke, though on the most serious subjec-

Mr. Lincoln is called honest, yet he is at the head of the most corrupt administration ever known in modern times. The patronage of the national government is more or less used to help keep the present occupants in their places; men and papers are bribed

few months; and I question very much if the former can compensate for the latter—it is hard earned savings of more than a quarter of a century squandered in less than a year.

Mr. Garrison's reputation with the oppressed masses

of England has been great in times past—his name dear to them; but I question very much if at the presbring forth the hearty cheers of those masses. There may be those who welcome his doings, but they are not those carness, sunering minions who have toved liberty, and are as willing to die for it as to cheer the men who have braved every thing but death for it. Gen. P. Thompson, who is more a leader of the radical reformers of England than is George Thompson, the formers of England than is George Thompson, To the Senute and House of Representatives of the Unitthose carnest, suffering millions who have love receives no hearing through the columns of the Liberator now. It is needless to say why. He, like myself, has had to look elsewhere for a paper that would

self, has had to look elsewhere for a paper that some mirror his own thoughts and feelings.

The toiling millions of England can see that some-thing in somebody is wrong, when they see Mr. Gar-rison standing opposed to and battling against such men as Frement, Phillips, Cheever, Pillsbury—and against the whole of the liberty-loving Germans who have fled from tyranny at home, expecting to find free

dom here.
In conclusion let me say, that I think never wa there a time when the lovers of liberty should speak out against the wrongs and oppression that are endured by the people of this country, and the cruelty and wickedness of the national rulers like the present; and I like not the suppression of the Fourth meeting at Framingham.

RICHARD T. BUCK, Yours, truly,

Worcester, June 24, 1864.

TESTIMONIES

Adopted by the Twelfth Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends, recently held at Longwood, Pa.

L-SLAVERY AND THE REBELLION. This Society would renew its testimony, at this time, concerning the wide spread and bloody rebellion which yet remains to be suppressed:

That it is a rebellion, not on the part of the PRESSED, to redress long-endured wrongs and to vin-dicate their inalienable rights, but by a haughty and merciless SLAWE OLIOARCHY, to perpetuate their ter-rible domination over the hapless victims of their slaveholding capidity, to strike a deadly blow at the cause of freedom throughout the world, and to substitute for the civilization of the nineteenth century

the barbarism of the darkest ages:

That not one of the numerous allegations of these aspirators, against the Government of the United advocates of the abolition of slavery in this control of the c States and the people of the North is founded in truth; but, on the contrary, they are as malicious in spirit as they are diabolical in design; so that the socalled Confederate States stand revealed to the world as utterly without excuse on any principles of revolu-tion or resistance recognized by mankind:

That, as the tree is known by its fruits, so the rebellion shows its true character by the shocking per-fidies and savage atrocities committed under its flag:

That, therefore, all the pulsations of the huma heart for liberty, justice, humanity, and the triumph unhallowed attempt to deny to the people the right of self-government, to deprive them of the right to se their own rulers as against hereditary succes sion and tyrannical usurpation, and to eternize sla-

loyalty, are endeavoring to baffle the efforts of the gov ernment to suppress the rebellion, who are openly rebels, and who are busily engaged in bla character of President Lincoln and breaking down his administration for the same evil purpose, are de-serving of even heavier condemnation than those at the South who glory in their treason, and boldly sub ject themselves to its penalty :

That while this Society does not see anything it That, while this Society does not see anything in this fearful struggle to invalidate its well-known peace principles—for, had these been truly accepted and faithfully acted upon by the nation from the be-ginning, there could be neither alavery nor a rebel-tious war growing out of it—yet it believes the Gov-ernment, as constitutionally organized and on its own lange of action, not only instified in uniting forth its plane of action, not only justified in putting forth its full power for the speedy suppression of this wicked evolt, but in so doing is acting in accordance with the highest convictions of duty in the minds of the people, and faithfully discharging the momentous trus

cause of peace by such non-realstance, are directly stimulating the war spirit, and providing for a more bloody tragedy in the future:

That it behooves the whole nation solemnly to re-

That it behooves the whole nation solemnly to re-member, that the awful judgments to which it is now subjected are the results of its oppression of an ab-horred and hapless race:—"Ye have not proclaimed liberty every mun to his neighbor, and every man to his brother; therefore, I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword, to the pestilence, and to the famine: "—hence, it ought to repent in sackcloth and asies, and to put away its great iniquity by causing liberty to be proclaimed "throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof;"

That in this great extremity of the nation's peril and suffering, every one should be prompt to stand in his lot, and to bear his share of the public burden; his lot, and to pear his share of the part and, whether men can conscientiously rally under the national flag, armed and equipped to uphold the Government, or whether they are scrupulous non-resistper ants, there is scope for the most active efforts on the part of all, and for the universal cooperation of all

part of all, and for the universal cooperation of all loyal souls in suppressing the rebellion, and extend-ing liberty and peace throughout the land: That this Society recognizes the right and the duty of the Government, under the Constitution, to order a draft where volunteering is inadequate; and, admitting the difficulty of its providing cases of conscience without danger of conscience without danger of abuse, nevertheless respectfully submits to the Government, in order to avoid unnecessary severity of treatment on its part, and undeserved suffering on the part of innocent individuals, the propriety of assigning to drafted non-resistants or conscientious peace men the duty of attending upon the sick or dying upon the battle-field or in the hospitals, or performing some other service equally unobjectionable to their conscience and nece

ernment, and sympathizing in its efforts to put down principle should show their readiness to incur any rish the triumph of free institutions over chattel desp

II.-PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOR.

Among our other testimonies, we desire to add our solemn protest, not only against the system of human slavery, so long existing in the Southern States, but against the spirit of caste which that system has wide. ly engendered throughout the North-making the former victims of bondage, such as are now happily free from the yoke, still the subjects of prejudice that works them injury, and defeats their elevation. We declare that this prejudice is unnatu nocratic, and unchristian; that the statutes which are founded upon it in many of the free States are unworthy of the general free spirit of America as they never were before.

It seems very difficult for me to reconcile the first thirty years of Mr. Garrison's public life with the last same impartial equality before the law, with all other classes of his fellow-countrymen. As a great step to ward the attainment of this righteous end, this Society hails with satisfaction the decision of Attorney-General Bates, that the negro is rightfully recognized as a citi-zen of the United States; and we shall labor that the of England has been great in times past—his name time may speedily come when all the rights, privileges and high dignities of such citizenship shall no longer ent time the mention of Mr. Garrison's name, would be unjustly denied, but freely offered to a class of our countrymen who, having long suffered from a Go ment under whose laws they have been oppressed

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Unit-ed States, in Congress assembled: The Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of rogressive Friends, in session at Longwood, Chester County, Pa., Sixth month, 1864, respectfully but carn-estly entroats you to pass a law abolishing slavery in every part of the United States. In time of peace we could not conscientiously ask you to enact such law; but slavery being now in open revolt against the Government, we hold that, under the powers incident to a bloody struggle for the national life, you have a clear constitutional right to destroy it, root and branch as a nucleus of treason and rebellion; and that, as the system is at once a sin against God and a crimo against man, you are under the most solemn moral ob-ligation to exercise the power providentially placed in our hands for its extermination

To the House of Representatives of the United States : The Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Progressive Friends, in session at Longwood, Chester County, Pa., Sixth month, 1864, respectfully bu earnessly entreats you promptly to concur in the reso-lution of the Senate, submitting to the several States an amendment to the Constitution, forever prohibit-ing slavery, and conferring upon Congress the power to provide by legislation for the enforcement of suc

IV.-GEORGE THOMPSON.

In view of the timely and valuable labors of ou distinguished friend George, Thompson, in giving to he people of Great Britain a right view of the pending civil war in the United States, exposing the machinations of the emission of the cause of the North (according to the testimony of John Bright) a more signal service than any other man in Europe; this meeting desires to add its voice to the many o gratulations with which that brave and able champ of freedom, has been welcomed to our shores, and to express the hope that, as he was among the earliest thirty years ago, he may live to see the work to which he has devoted his life completed—every chain brok-en, and every slave set free.

V .- EVILS OF THE WAR

As war, however great or beneficent its object, nev er fails to produce many serious evils, just in propor-tion to its magnitude and duration; so as the present sanguinary conflict in our land is one of almost unparalleled extent, from it we have every reason to be lieve will follow a vast augmentation of intemperance, profanity, licentiousness, and other vices, thereby improfanity, licentic perilling public virtu perance, purity, and good morals proportionably to ex-ert themselves to meet this to a ry by untiring vigilance, the most faithful testimonies d the most potent instrument

VI.-THE CAUSE OF WOMAN.

On no anniversary of this association could we prop erly omit our testimony against all those laws, regula-tions and usages, whereby woman in all lands stands proscribed and depressed on account of her sex; or claim for her the enjoyment of those rights and the possession of those privileges to which she is en-titled as a human being, whose life, liberty, and wel-fare are involved in the destiny of society and the structure of government. It is not for man to assume her responsibilities, to exclude her from any position she is qualified to fill; to deep her any employment she can successfully pursue. To her, as freely as to she can successury pursue.

him, should be opened every industrisiavenue, granted every political and religious right, and made-available every official station; leaving for individual endowment, culture, fitness to determine the relative avogation or emissione which each may follow or attain.

VII.-ACCEPTABLE WORSHIP. revolt, but in so doing is acting in accordance with the highest convictions of duty in the minds of the people, and faithfully discharging the momentous trusts comitted to its hands:

That recreancy to cherished convictions of right, cowardice in the hour of danger, an injuffuous compromising spirit, or a selfah regard for personal safety and interests, caunot promote peace; and a people who, believing it their right and duty to defend their liberties with the sword when cloven down by the rejected and despised of God's children, is the innest acceptable worship we can render to the Great Entherogh base paltroonery, instead of subserving the

THE MALDEN MURDER.

WAS GREEN OF SOUND MIND?

SPEECH OF WENDERL PHILLIPS: We are indebted to a friend of Mr. Phillips for a following report of his speech to the Governor's consilian the case of Edward Green, now under the made Bark.

on the Malden Bank.

As we understand the evidence at this time before the Council, on the point of insanity in the family of Green, these are the main facts:

By the genealogical history of the family, published some years ence, it appears that mental ansoundress—in its various forms of madness, idiocy, and imbecility—have been hereditary in it. Cases both in Edward Green's direct line and the collateral lines are noted. Quite a number of names given in this book, teihout comment, have also been discovered to have been insane.

uncles. Further on, the geneauogy cessure instances.

Of his mother's side, one, at least, of his uncles is under guardianship; his grandfather was insone; his grand-uncle committed suicide in a fit of insanity, and had been of unsound mind for years before. We have heard that there have been cases of insanity both in his grandmother's and great-grandmother's families, and, if it be so, this makes four different families in which there has been recept insanity—all of whom poured their blood into the veins of Green.

different ramins.

sanity—all of whom poured their blood into veins of Green.

Any physiologist, with these facts before him, would not agree to give a verdict of guilty in a murder case, until the criminal's character had been scientifically analyzed. This is a fact applicable to considerate the case; no more to Green's than any other considerates and phrenolowould not agree to give a verdict of guilty in a murder case, until the criminal's character had been scientifically analyzed. This is a fact applicable to to all cases; no more to Green's than any other. We understand that a physiologist and phenologist has recently examined Green's head, but the result has not been published. We insist that it should be. For if it shows that Green is a perfectly capable man, the people should know it. What the public want is not that Green should be done. We are willing to hear anything that Messrs. Phillips, Redpath, and Greenwood may say; but we don't want to see any evidence suppressed, either to aid them or hinder them. As all the papers have published the full evidence against Green, we have printed, on the other side, the plea of Mr. Redpath, and now insert that of Mr. Phillips. We may add that the question is widely discussed, and every one looks for the final decision of the Council with interest. We have no doubt that the Governor will do all that the cause of justice demands in the case, and have equally no doubt that the Governor will do all that the cause of justice demands in the case, and have equally no doubt that the Governor will do all that the vause of justice demands in the case, and have equally no doubt that the Governor will do all that the cause of justice demands in the case, and have equally no doubt that his decision will be acquised in by all.

We understand that the evidence to prove that force a carried a pistol for more than a year before the murder; is decisive. He gave his reasons for doing so at least ten months before the murder. This fact, if so, changes one aspect of the case that had no ugly look about it. We was alt, however, further developments. The case is destined to become a celebrated one. Pleas for Green are distributed free to all comers at Room 7, 221 Washington street, Boston.—Boston Erening Express.

Mr. Phillips's Speech.

Mr. Chairman:—I am aware that this Conneil has nothing to do with the general objections to Capital Puni

MR. PHILLIPS'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman:—I am aware that this Conneil has nothing to do with the general objections to Capital Punishment. It can consider only those circumstances which go to show that it should not or need not be inflicted in this particular case.

In approaching these, however, allow me to make, gentlemen, one or two suggestions. The word punishment," as applied to legal penalties, is very apt to mislead us. Iluman government has really applied to do with punishment, wang that term as meaning the punishment of sin. To estimate sin, one must know how much was resisted, as well as how much was done. To estimate sin, you must put how much was done. To estimate sin, you must put into one scale constitutional bias, ignorance or education, weakness of moral nature, and into the other cation, weakness of moral nature, and into the concert the force of temptation; weigh them against each other before you can decide. God alone can do that. In his sight, doubtless, one wise and well-balanced man commits as much sin in simply envying or maligning his neighbor, as another ignorant, lifelong victim of his passions, sorely tempted, does in

long victim of his passions, sorely temples, and murdering him.

All society has to do is to prevent evil, not to punish sin. This society has undertaken to do it in two ways. First, she adopts means to prevent the same man from repeating his offence—imprisons him, for instance; and second, sometimes she hangs him, by way of example to others.

In regard to the first of these objects, no one doubts that Green eau, without the use of the gallows, be effectually prevented from repeating his offence. This Commonwealth is strong enough to keep him within four walls for the rest of his life. No need to take his life, therefore, merely in order to accomplish the first result. You can, so far as he to accomplish the first result. You can, so far as he is concerned, sufficiently protect society from him

to accomplish the first result. You can, so far as he is concerned, sufficiently protect society from him without taking his life.

As to the second object of penalty, example, let me remind you that one of the best authorities on this subject, Lord Brougham, in his letter, about fifteen years ago to Lord Lyndhurst, gives his opinion, and adds to it that of Lyndhurst, and most of their fellow judges, that the legal penalties, and specially hanging, have little or no effect as examples; that no judge of a criminal court attaches any value to them in that view.

Indeed, it was well said by Lord Nugent, in the flouse of Commons, that when government hid the gallows from the sight of all but a dozen invited spectators, it confessed that the sight of it was demoralizing; and that very concession goes far to show that the use of the death penalty as an example must be exploded. It is certainly incredible that to hear of an execution is a public benefit, but to see it is utterly and horribly demoralizing! But as this is the only henefit which you can pretend to expect from the private and secret hanging of Green, let me consider what sort of a man it is that society rears you have thus chosen for its example. Indoing this, I shall suggest the reasons which convince me that, even allowing capital punishment to be good in some cases, it is wholly useless and indefensible in this case. When Dr. Webster was hung for killing Parkman, I allow that if ever hanging does good, that might. He was an educated man, living killing Parkman, I allow that if ever hanging does good, that might. He was an educated man, living at ease, taught from early life his duties, with no

ness, since you have had every light and every motive to be a good man, yet, you deliberately chose to be a nurderer.

But most of those whom Massachusetts has hung since, have been dragged from the purlieus of grogshops and brothels, caught in some drunken revel, children that never knew the care of parents, victims from their earliest youth of our social evils, brutally ignorant, corrupt and degraded. Such are not the materials out of which sociaty should make examples. The first act ever society did in regard to them was to hang them. Put church and school house at the beginning of the road before you put a gallows at the end of it. I blush for the Commonwealth at the hanging of every such man. Washington Goode was such a one. Born on a raft on the Missiaspipi, bred in the Mexican war, entrapped in our Ann street rum shops, in a quarrel he stabbed a stranger. We put 23,000 names before Gov. Briggs, asking that his punishment be commuted. We were refused. Years have passed since, and after this interval, I say now, on deliberate reflection, what I said then, to hang such a neglected outcast was nurder on the part of the State, tenfold worse than any he committed. If he had been pardoned, Prod. Webster would never have been hung. But the community which, spite of all appeals, had hung a yoon, ignorant, neglected waif of a drunken negro, was anhanced even to ask the pardon of a Harvard College Professor, who in broad daylight and with deliberate plan has murdered his friend for a few dollars. Since that time the State has gone forward hadning overy miserable wretch—one half his crime the result of his neighbor's neglect and tempting of him. Against this f protest, Hang your well-to-do, well-balanced, intelligent citizens if you must, but

first strive to make men of the brutes you have neglected before you hang them.

My first objection to Green's being hung is that he belongs too much to this class. His father kept a low gambling grog-shop. His mother was a sot—indecently so. This was his carliest training. He holds the office of postmaster of his village because his neighbors, in pity, deem him capable of making his bread in no other way but that simple routine.

Fully grown up, they still call him Eddy and a "boy"—weak-minded is evidently his repute with them. Fit for that post because his father in the last years of his life had habituated him to it—not an average man in intellect. Then his mother's brother is under guardianship to-day as non compos. Two of his father's brothers were so weak or idiotic as to have been always objects of the boys' derision in the streets. His blood cousin has been confined in an insane asylum for fifteen years. Idiocy and insanity exist in his blood, on both sides, that of his father and that of his mother, and traceable back in former generations. He himself unable to walk in his earliest years from scrofula, and then and now his head so afflicted with that dire disease as to have constant sores and running from both ears. Life-long a cripple, and a mass of disease from birth. Surely it is so possible that such a one may be mentally unsound as to case Government to hesitate, before holding him as fully responsible as others for his acts.

But this possibility or 'probability becomes more evident when you watch his own course or hear tho remarks of his townsmen. One of them says here, "I should as soon think of going over to the Idiot Asylum in South Boston, and hanging one of them, as hanging Ed. Green." How much of an example will the execution of such a boy be?

Mr. Redpath has gone too thoroughly into the circumstances of the case, showing the madness of Green's whole course in the murder, to need that I should follow. To kill a man in noonday, in a public bank watched by a hundred windows, then to pay the

pay the money out in masses, shows not courage but insanity.

Gentlemen, such particulars as these no words can

Gentlemen, such particulars as those no works can adequately portray. Coyourselves and look at Green in the prison, judge the boy there, and if all we are told is true, you cannot look on him and not come at once to the conclusion that the shattered and dis-eased body—this under the average mind, is no fit material upon which to visit the awful penalty of death.

[Since the comments we made in introducing Mr. Phil-lips's speech on the case of Green were in the printer's hands, we have seen Mr. Butler, (of the firm of Fowler & Wells,) a gentleman who is without doubt the first phys-iologist and phrenologist in the city. We enquired as to his examination of the head of Green. We found that this visit had changed his original opinion of the prison-er, formed from reading the accounts of the murder in the daily papers. We learned, also, that he had not read any thing on the other side, nor heard the arguments made before the Governor's Council.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

EDWARD W. GREEN, At Cambridge Jail, June 11, 1864,

BY D. P. BUTLER, Phrenologist. This organization indicates weakness instead of rength, and disease instead of health.

rength, and disease instead of health.

As compared with the average of men, inferiority indelibly stamped upon the entire organic structer, and in reference to both its quality and quantification.

is indelibly stamped upon the entire organic structure, and in reference to both its quality and quantity. There are palpable signs of scrotilous disease, probably inherited, and sufficiently developed to inticate scrious derangement of the natural functions both of the brain and the body.

To claim ordinary mental sanity, in a case of such organic imperfection, would be equivalent to ignoring or denying reciprocal relations between organic conditions and mental manifestations. The physiological condition alone considered must indicate to any competent physiologist great unsoundness both morally and intellectually. In addition to disease, it is unmistakably a case of arrested natural development—a dwarfish condition both mentally and physically. Considered as a whole, this is a case of natural deficiency and disease, instead of excessive development, and not less but more defective phrenologically than physiologically.

His brain is small and contracted in all its parts, except in that portion indicating the social and domestic qualities. His attachments to, wife and child are strongly marked. As a whole the feelings predominate, but the selfish and criminal propensities are not larger than the moral sentiments, and not so large as the affectional propensities.

Such a head, even if well formed, would not have sufficient power to be other than the tool of circumstances, at best. But as it is formed, he is far from the first properly control, direct, and protect the individual, and for the interests of society. In point of ability, he is not dangerous; but for the cant of sufficient reason to comprehend his responsibilities, individual, and for the interests of society. In point of ability, he is not dangerous; but for the cant of sufficient reason to comprehend his responsibilities, liabilities, and in consequence of his inherited discussed weather the reason to comprehend his responsibilities, liabilities, and in consequence of his inherited discussed weather the reason to comprehend the responsibilities, liab

everything for him, taught him and petted him. If any one in breaking the laws sinned against light he did. Society could say to him, "You were born with well-balanced faculties, average force; you have help dood culture; yor have the least possible excuss for this offence. No one can say that if the visit you will the penalty, I forget your weak the controlling and protecting influence of society. The amorbid and excessive ambition and affection prompting him to provide for his family. Considering him to provide for his family. Considering his very limited mental calibre and diseased condition, partial insantite is a busilinear reasonation.

mental calibre and diseased condition, partial insatity is a legitimate presumption.

All things considered, I infer that he is the unfortunate viction of circumstances, disease, and natural deficiency, and a scientific illustration of the necessary, uniform, and reciprocal relations existing between organic deficiences. n organie def mic deficiency and disease and i fortunates who are incompetent to assume the ties and responsibilities of citizenship, and be ca for and restrained by society through its humane

for and restrained by society through its immane its situation.

His condition, scientifically considered, may be summed up in a few words. Physiologically, he is a discoved decarf; phrenologically, an imbecile, morally and intellectually.

With a true appreciation of the scientific facts in the case, it is scarcely possible that the State of Massachusetts, the most enlightened Common wealth in the world, can deliberately come to the conclusion that any of the ends of public justice can be secured by hanging such an unfortunate specimen of humanity. In the name of science, let us bope that our noble, clear-hearded, and large-hearted Chief Executive will save the State from such injustice and disgrace.

THE PRESIDENT'S LATEST. The New York Times says that a gentleman in conversation with Mr. Lin-coln, on Friday, remarked that nothing could defeat his re-election but Graut's capture of Richmond, to be followed by his nomination at Chicago and acceptance. "Well," said the President, "I feet very much like the man who said be didn't want to die particularly, but if he had to die, that was precisely the disease he would like to die of."

THE CASE OF MISS ELIZABETH GARRETT

THE CASE OF MISS ELIZABETH GARRIT.

For the first time in England, a woman has panel a medical examination. We have repeatedly sal strennously contended for this sines of the strent of the healing art, and it is therefore to the practice of the healing art, and it is therefore to the practice of the healing art, and it is therefore with hearty satisfaction that we record this say he wish hearty satisfaction that we record this say he wish hearty satisfaction that we record this say he wish hearty satisfaction that we record this say he wish hearty satisfaction that we record this say he wish hearty satisfaction that we record this say he wish hearty satisfaction that we record this say he wish heart to the Elizabeth Garrett, whose name appear in the first satisfaction of the right of women to use their talents a time pealed to the University of London and of Set he wish of Edinburgh, and to the College of Surpeons of London and of Edinburgh—but all in vain. Each of these heart of Edinburgh—but all in vain. Each of these heart of Edinburgh—but all in vain. Each of these heart of Edinburgh—but all in vain. Each of these heart of Edinburgh—but all in vain. Each of these heart of Edinburgh—but all in vain. Each of these heart of Edinburgh—but all in vain. Each of the same tion to labor in this cure of homan ills. Fets she did not he sixtle to a vail herself of it. The same of Apothecaries Hall may not be looked years she did not he sixtle to a vail herself of it. The cense of Apothecaries Hall may not be looked as conferring so high a professional status to titles granted by the other institutions which we enumerated, but in the eye of the law and titles granted by the other institutions which we have enumerated, but in the eye of the law and titles granted by the other institutions which we have enumerated, but in the eye of the law and titles granted by the other institutions which we have enumerated, but in the eye of the law and titles granted by the other institutions which we have enumerated by the other hear she succeeds in going through the ordeal, the will be entitled to be registered as a dirty qualified pretitioner. This young lady deserves indisk, exist for the persistent courage with which she has struggled she has won will not be beneficial be breid store. Repulsed in many quarters, she has discovered at availed herself of an opening through which wons may enter the medical profession; and now that the has led the way, many will no doubt follow in be footsteps. It must be regarded as a very fortune circumstance that the examiners at Apobeuris Hall were not authorized by the Act from which they derive their powers to exclude any application of any new disabilities upon woman, for all the tendencies of the aga care in precisely the oposite direction; and there is no reason to for the this small portal by which they may gain access to a fresh field of exertion will be closed by legislatic action. But common sense certainly suggest the since, as the case now stands, woman may lavilly practise medicine, it is desirable that every near should be taken to test their qualification, and it stamp the ablest with some mark of their supplies capability. Since they cannot be shut out, the interest of the community plainly demands that they shall be let in upon such terms as will be likely in render-them of the greatest service to ther his Clearly, therefore, they should have every foring accorded to them for pursuing them to beam candidates for degrees and diplomas in the adjourn when the sum excell the best teachers, and their ertions should be examinated by the prosise of a honorary reward, which would be a perpetuit field that they were entitled to the confidence of the who might stand in need of their services. of women and children. Surely it must be conserved that, on the score of delicary, it would often be much better that a woman should feel with woman's maladies. The whole size, however, sense to us to resolve itself into one of simple right. Her are a certain number of intellectual girls who have not provided in the subsistence, and who demand permission to use the faculties with which God has gifted them in the present of the subsistence, and who demand permission to use the faculties with which God has gifted them in the present of the subsistence and useful profession. We is entitled to say them may? How long are we to itsen to that absurd and wicked read about the absurd and wicked read about the articles and the subside of the subside and useful profession. We would be supported to the subside and the subside surface of the subside surface in the subside surface and the subside surface in the subside subside subside surface in the subside subside subside subside subside subside subside subsi ries Hall as a step towards the consummate long-deferred victory.—London Morning Sec THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

On one of the walls of the "State Daing Red" in the White House, hangs a painting which is a searcely dry from the finishing touches of the Red lyn artist. As a historical picture, indigating the ongoing of American freedom, it has no per let searcely dry from the finishing touches of the case.

In artist. As a historical picture, indesping and ongoing of American freedom, it has no per be that older one which represents the "Sgrang of the Declaration," July 4, 1776. It is a representant of "Reading of the first draft of the Preclamation President Lincoln to his Cabinet. The tilt are gainly form of the President cocupies theorems to have just finished the reading and to be awaiting the comments of the Cabinet, send to be awaiting the comments of the Cabinet, send sits before him, his forefinger present place and to be awaiting the comments of the Cabinet, send and is represented as saying. I suggest that and is represented as saying, and beginning the back of a military victory. Class stable the right of the President—calm and beprising parently waiting to suggest that so important soft the many and the conservations were hearded by the Preside. Both suggestions were hearded by the Preside. But the one side of the President the Anny watches by through Stanton's spectacles; while on the side of the President the Anny watch by through Stanton's spectacles; while on the side of the President the Anny watch a little in the back ground stand Screttning at a little in the back ground stand Screttning and Smith.

To the student of physiognomy, the pictors field.

a little in the back-ground stand Secretaries and Smith.

To the student of physiognomy, the picture after, a gratifying opportunity to study the individual secs in it a representative of that principle with a derlies the present struggle of our government, with the student of the group; but the student of the group is a living diluttration of the group is a living diluttration of the group is a living diluttration of the group is a living struggling the was a poor young man, heroically struggling diluttration of the opportunity a free government affords law of the opportunity a free government affords law of this group, with that which cancers in these of this group, with that which cancers in the standard Presidential Mansion at Richmod, indicates of that the one is as perfect a representation of dear that the one is as perfect a representation intuitions. called Presidential Mansion at Richmond, much that the one is as perfect a representation of describing and the cast of the ca

York last week.